The New-York Times.

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THE ASSEMBLY'S SPEAKER.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN MR. SLOAN AND MR. HUSTED.

HARD STRUGGLE AND AN UNCERTAIN RESULT—BOTH PARTIES CONFIDENT—TACTICS OF SLOAN AND HUSTED CONTRASTED—THE MEN WHO PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO BOTH SIDES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—In some respects the present contest for the Speakership differs from most others which have taken place at Albany, in being very quiet and very good tempered. It is as earnest as any, but there has been up to this time a refreshing absence of noise and acrimony. In the last political contest which happened here there came flocking in from all parts of the State, and especially from New-York, such a crowd of politicians of all sorts and grades as to almost bewilder one by their number, and the halls of the Delevan were crowded in a style which made it difficult to move about. To-day there has scarcely been any more crowd there than one can see any Sunday during the session, and though the canvass has proceeded with more activity than ever, yet the work is done without noise or fuss of any kind. Something of the quiet and subdued tone characteristic of Mr. Sloan seems to be infused into the canvass, and Mr. Husted is an individual who always prefers to do his work in dark corners and regions remote from observation. It is quite clear that up to the present moment the outside pressure which is usually so prominent a feature of legislative battles has been almost absent from this. The parties in interest have been left to work out the problem themselves. So long as this continues Mr. Sloan's chances of election improve. Yesterday this gentleman's friends were so absolutely confident of his election that they heard with ill-concealed impatience any less enthusiastic sympath zer express a doubt about the result. They have been much more subdued in tone to-day, and yet to the impartial observer it must appear that it any change has taken p ace in the situation at all, it has been rather in Mr. Sloan's favor than against him. One man confidently calculated for him has gone over to Mr. Husted, but this is balanced by the Husted men who have come out for Sloan.

The truth seems to be that Mr. Sloan's friends are finding out that voluntary pledges of support made some weeks ago cannot be too implicitly relied upon now. There are men woo enjoy a good reputation for integrity who are found to have written pledges themselves to both candidates, and others who have pledged themselves to one have come here and declared for his opponent. "In men can be relied upon," said Mr. Sloan's friend at the opening of the canvass, "we can have 43 votes sure." This was true, but unfortunately men cannot be relied upon. If Mr. Sloan had 55 votes to-night his election would be sure, and Mr. Husted would not go into the caucus as a candidate. Yet Mr. Husted is as confident as ever, and talks as if he were sure of the result.

It is acknowledged on all hands that if Mr. Sloan is successful, he will go into the Speaker's chair almost as no other man ever did, for he will be absolutely untrameled by promises and pledges of any kind. If any of his friends, in their enthusiasm, are ready to give promises and make pledges, everybody knows that the gentleman they assume to speak for will not countenance bargaining of any kind, and the question to be settled is whether a Speaker can be elected on such a basis. Every man who expects to get a consideration for his vote naturally drifts to Mr. Husted. The men who will vote from sole considerations of voting for the good of the party as naturally tend to Mr. Sloan.

In the conduct of the canvass by the two candidates there is a characteristic difference. From long experience in politics, Mr. Husted has grown distrustful of men. A personal pledge from a member he puts little faith in. His effort is always to secure the support of those local leaders who control politics in the locality from which the member comes. "Who are the men at the back of this member?" is his first inquiry, and the men at the back he depends upon to hold the vote. Mr. Sloan has not made much effort in this line. The work done for him by his friends is open and above board, and though it would be more than any one could say at this time what the result will be in the caucus to-morrow, it is certain that there is nothing in the present aspect of affairs to make the friends of Mr. Sloan feel less confident, or to cause them to weaken in their efforts to secure his election.

The late train from New-York brought up most of the Democratic delegation, but neither of the three absent Republican members—Messrs. Cowdin, Corso, and Langbien. These gentlemen are claimed to be supporters of Mr. Husted, but it is by no means certain that they are. Dr. Hayes is here, and is for Mr. Husted. Mr. Strahan is here, and is non-committal. It is thought he is for Sloan. It was rumored that the train would bring up a strong lobby in Mr. Husted's interest, but it does not appear to have done so. Diligent inquiry fails to discover that any of the men it was said would arrive have reached Albany. Mr. Warner Miller, of Herkimer; Mr. Gere, of Tioga; Mr. Skinner, of Jefferson; Mr. Brown, of Cayuga; Mr. Webb, of Dutchess; Mr. Lang, of St. Lawrence; Mr. Fish, of Putnam, and Mr. Baker, of Washington, are the most prominent workers on the Sloan side. In the Husted interest appear Mr. Burleigh, of Washington; Mr. Toby, of Essex, Gallagher, of Erie, and a crowd of others. As the time goes on Mr. Sloan's friends grow more confident. They feel that some of the interests they expected to work against them have not dared to appear in the field. The assertions heard last night that an attempt would be made by Mr. Sloan's supporters to have an open ballot in the caucus are repeated to-night in a way which shows that a strong effort will be made to bring this about. It is generally conceded that if an open ballot can be had Mr. Sloan's election is assured, and even now, when one looks over the list of members put down as sure to vote for Mr. Sloan, it does not appear possible that he can be beaten whether the ballot be open or secret. Yet the inexhaustible resources of his opponent in the arts of political trickery make one doubtful, almost independe of conviction and sympathy.

THE SPEAKERSHIP—CARD FROM JUDGE EMOTT.

[illegible] this morning without my knowledge or authority. I never saw the document until I saw it in your paper. I do not make this statement because I do not agree with the sentiments expressed in this communication or address. Everybody will accept these. The propriety or necessity of a few private individuals adopting this method of advising the House of Assembly is a different question.

Dec. 31, 1876. JAMES EMOTT.

THE SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT ISSUED SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT—$15,548,884 IN FRACTIONAL CURRENCY REDEEMED—$10,171,937 DISBURSED INSTEAD OF GREENBACKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Since the passage of the act of April 17, 1876, authorizing the issue of subsidiary silver coin, there has been issued by the Treasury in these coins to the close of business on December 30, $25,270,781. Of this amount $15,548,844 have been issued to redeem fractional currency, and $10,720,937 were disbursed in lieu of greenbacks. The following statement will show the total amount disbursed since April 17 at the various places named, and the amount of silver coin on hand at the date of the last reports:

	On Hand.	Total Paid.
Washington	$66,038	$1,589,133
New-York	98,635	7,639,999
Boston	30,893	3,591,925
Philadelphia	41,882	3,181,298
St. Louis	45,426	1,489,491
San Francisco	110,046	414,246
New-Orleans	79,636	815,422
Charleston	....	194,969
Baltimore	37,159	995,433
Cincinnati	77,097	2,293,788
Chicago	149,293	2,693,148
Buffalo	....	367,440
Pittsburg	....	464,283
Tucson	....	1,435
United States Mints	617,650	....
In transit	93,000	....
Total	$1,442,722	$25,720,781

THE INTEROCEANIC SHIP CANAL.

PROBABLE BEGINNING OF THE WORK WITHIN TWO YEARS—CORRESPONDENCE WITH VARIOUS POWERS RELATIVE TO NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The commission appointed by the President to examine the various surveys and report upon the most feasible route for an interoceanic ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, have every reason to believe that work upon this great improvement connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will be commenced within the next two years. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of July 5, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, guaranteeing the neutrality of this work, provides that friendly powers shall be invited to participate with our Government and that of Great Britain in its construction, as the commerce of the entire world is interested in it. The Department of State is now in correspondence with various friendly powers, preparatory to the negotiation of treaties with them similar to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The cost of a trans-continental ship canal by the Nicaragua route, which has been selected, will be about $100,000,000, and ten years, at least, will be required to complete the work. Hence, it must be under control, as the great outlay of capital required for Government its construction, and the length of time before any profits from it can be realized, present too great difficulties in the way of its construction by private enterprise. Should foreign powers, however, co-operate with the United States in the prosecution of this work, the Government as a participator will become stockholders in it to the extent of their outlay of capital, and the management of the canal, when completed, will be by an international commission, the members of which will represent the respective Governments having capital invested in the work.

BALANCE OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

THE QUESTION OF DISPOSING OF THE UNEXPENDED $8,000,000—THE EXPIRATION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The question as to what disposition shall be made of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award, amounting to about $8,000,000, will not be considered at this session of Congress on account of want of time and the pressure of other matters. The House of Representatives on the 6th of July last, about one month prior to the close of the session, passed a bill continuing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims until the 22d of July, 1877, and authorizing the court to examine and determine claims for vessels and cargoes destroyed by insurgent cruisers other than the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah; and also claims for the payment of premiums for war risks. This bill was sent to the Senate, and referred to the Committee of the Judiciary; but on account of great pressure of business at the end of the session it was not considered. During this session the important questions attending the Presidential contest have consumed all time and prevented action on it; therefore, the Alabama Claims Court expired yesterday, in accordance with the act approved July 22, 1876. It is thought, however, that the subject will be considered at the next session, though it must, of course, come up anew in both House and Senate.

Conflicting opinions now prevail among Senators and Representatives regarding the disposition of the unexpended balance of the award; some holding the view that all the claims contemplated by the Geneva Tribunal having been satisfied the balance should be returned to Great Britain, the sum having been awarded by that tribunal to the United States in trust for the payment of these claims, which were for losses caused by the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah after their departure from Melbourne on the 18th of February, 1863. Others claim that the money was awarded to the United States in gross for losses sustained by our commerce, and the Government has the right to make such disposition of the balance as it may think proper, either cover it into the Treasury to be used in ordinary expenditures, or disburse it for claims of insurance companies, losses by cruisers other than those named, &c.

Papers are now on file in the State Department showing 62 vessels destroyed by cruisers other than the Alabama, Shenandoah, and Florida, the value of which was $1,226,444 03, exclusive of cargoes valued at $425,253. The amount of insurance on these vessels and cargoes is stated at $671,494.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—This afternoon Lincoln Hall was filled with about 2,000 persons of both sexes to strengthen the newspaper attacks recently commenced on gambling-houses in Washington. Several clergymen and laymen delivered addresses, after which a committee of seven citizens was appointed to bring the subject to the attention of the Grand Jury, with a view to the prosecution of professional gamblers and the consequent permanent closing of their houses. This business was suspended several days ago owing to published attacks upon the proprietors, who feared arrest. It was remarked by one of the speakers at the meeting to-day that there was too much gambling at church fairs, and there should be reform in that direction. This expression was indorsed by the audience.

Senator Wright's bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, which were approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1866, which he proposed to call up in the Senate this week, applies particularly to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and is designed to prevent the issue of any bonds of the United States, or patents for land, as subsidies for any extension of the road in excess of 100 miles west to the Missouri River. The company claims that it has a right to receive subsidy for a road from a point 100 miles west of the Missouri to connect with the Union Pacific at the one hundredth meridian, a distance of about 250 miles, and involving lands and bonds to the amount of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. The matter has been before the departments several years, and it was at first decided by Attorney General Ackerman that the company should receive lands and bonds only for the construction of 100 miles of road west of the Missouri. Subsequently the case was reopened, and Solicitor General Phillips, to whom it was referred, decided that the company had a right to construct the road and receive the subsidy for the entire distance from the Missouri River to the one hundredth meridian. A resolution was then introduced in the Senate instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter, and that committee made an unanimous report to the effect that the company is entitled to subsidy for 100 miles of road west to the Missouri only. Several Senators oppose the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, believing that the questions involved are a judicial character, and should be settled in the [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

DETAILS OF LORD SALISBURY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN—THE BRITISH FLEET ORDERED OUT OF TURKISH WATERS BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY—LAST THURSDAY'S SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE—A CONCILIATORY SPIRIT SHOWN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Constantinople Dec. 27, which was delayed by the interruption of the telegraph lines, says: "The Marquis of Salisbury, at his audience with the Sultan yesterday, announced that a complete understanding between the powers was achieved during the preliminary conference, and this agreement resulted in the programme which had already been semi-officially communicated to the Porte. Lord Salisbury advised the Sultan to accept the proposals. The Sultan replied that he deeply regretted that he was compelled to decline giving his adhesion thereto, as his powers were limited by the Constitution. Lord Salisbury thereupon remarked in that case Turkey must not count upon money or men from England, who would leave Turkey to her fate.

The Sultan answered: 'It is useless to press me; for if I accept the proposals, it would be at the risk of my crown and life.'

Lord Salisbury then asked on what his Majesty relied for defense in case of war.

The Sultan replied that the Army and people would defend him. He could not depend on them if he opposed the unanimous wishes of his subjects.

At the conclusion of the interview, Lord Salisbury informed the Sultan that he would be compelled to withdraw the British fleet, in order to dissipate the erroneous idea that the fleet supported Turkey in resisting the will of Europe.

On leaving the Sultan the Marquis telegraphed to Admiral Drummond to withdraw his fleet immediately from Turkish waters. The Admiral asked for authority to winter in the harbor of Salonica, but Lord Salisbury refused it. Consequently a portion of the fleet sailed for the Piræus, and the remainder proceeded to Malta.

A Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople dated Thursday, Dec. 28, says the Turkish representatives, at twe day's sitting of the conference, accepted the prolongation of the armistice without opposition. The conference afterward discussed the Porte's counter-proposals for reforms applicable to all of the provinces, without distinction. The Plenipotentiaries did not reject these proposals. This is believed to imply willingness on the part of the powers to modify their original proposals. A mutually conciliatory spirit prevailed, the Ottoman delegates appearing disposed to make such concessions as are compatible with the integrity and independence of Turkey; consequently, hopes are entertained that an understanding will be reached, by which all interests will be reconciled.

The full Council of Ministers held this evening began at 7 and ended at 10 o'clock. The Sultan presided in person. This council was followed by a council of Generals, under the Presidency of the Commander in Chief, which opened at 10:30 and concluded at midnight. Midhat Pasha attended the latter council.

Reuter's Paris telegram says the Porte proposes that the force to be established in the Christian provinces be composed of Christians under European officers. The acceptance of this offer appears probable. The only difficulty is a condition that the officers shall be commissioned by Turkey.

Minister Simon, receiving the syndicate of the stockholders of Paris, said, relying upon the wisdom of Europe, he firmly trusted in a peaceful solution of the Eastern question.

A Reuter telegram dated Dec. 30 reports that Vukovitch and Petrovitch, with 12,000 men each, have reoccupied the positions on the northern and southern frontiers of Montenegro which they held before the armistice.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna says it is stated that a third part of the Russian mobilized Army will Winter in Kherson, as tolerable quarters are not to be had on the Pruth.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that at Thursday's sitting of the conference the Turks declared their readiness to enter into the discussion of the points drawn up by the conference only on condition that they might bring forward their counter-proposals, which should, equally with the proposals of the powers, form a basis for the discussion. The European Plenipotentiaries took this condition *ad referendum*, and afterward held a separate meeting. The sitting of the conference on Saturday was short and formal. All the Plenipotentiaries were already agreed that Turkey should formulate her counter-proposals. The Turks, however, asked for a short delay, as their proposals were not yet ready. This was agreed to. Two months are not likely to prove too long a time for the negotiations. The impression that the question of guarantees presents the chief difficulty is, indeed, likely to prove correct. But there are other points which have little chance of ever being accepted by Turkey in the shape which they have taken at the conference. The principal of these is the cession of territory to Montenegro, which, as projected by the conference, would make Montenegro half as large again as now, and involve a sort of formal recognition of her independence. The delineation of Bulgaria, as planned by the powers, and which would make that province include more than half the Balkan Peninsula, leaving only a narrow strip of country along the Ægean Sea and east of Adrianople, has even less chance of being accepted. The question of the cession of Little Zvornik to Servia may also create some difficulty. When the proposals agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries are fully known. The impression that Russia has had it all but her own way at the preliminary conference is not likely to be weakened. Russia, however, in return for these concessions in regard to the substance of the proposals has granted one relative to the mode in which they are to be presented. She at first wished to have the armistice prolonged for a fortnight at a time and renewed in case of necessity, and have the proposals of the conference presented as a sort of ultimatum. It could easily be foreseen that no amount of persuasion or threats would have made Turkey agree to this. Russia's attitude was moderate in consequence of the weather, and of the incompleteness of her armaments, which was such that she could not have immediately fulfilled her solemnly announced threats. The Turks have every reason, and also the determination, to avoid a conflict altogether, or at least defer it. Their preparations are also incomplete. Every day's respite is clear gain to them.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that the condition of the Grand Duke Nicholas has sensibly improved.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera insists that the removal of the British fleet has no political significance. He says at Thursday's sitting of the conference the Ottoman delegates commenced by declaring impossible every measure affecting the independence and integrity of the Empire. They especially objected to the proposal that the Governors of provinces should be appointed under the approval of the powers. The discussion, however, was on the whole amicable, and the impression is hopeful. The Porte, on Saturday, will offer as a guarantee to sign a proposal solemnly engaging to faithfully execute the reforms, agreeing the conference shall assemble after two years to verify the loyal execution of the new charter. The Porte also consents to the formation of a Turkish *gendarmerie* under a mixed command of Turkish and continental officers. It is understood that Gen. Ignatieff has declared that his power of making concessions is nearly exhausted.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—A sleeper, the last car on the New-York Express train, which was due at [illegible] this morning, was thrown from the track about 20 miles from this city, overturning the car. The occupants, a lady and gentleman, and the porter, escaped injury, the coupling breaking. A hot journal caused the accident. The car took fire but it was extinguished by the people on the line of the road with snow.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.

RESULT OF THE FREIGHT AGENTS' MEETING AT CHICAGO—THE NEW RATES ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The third meeting of the general freight agents yesterday, at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, resulted in definite action. There were present representatives of the Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Michigan Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railways. They agreed upon an advance of five cents per 100 pounds on certain kinds of east-bound freight. The new rates are as follows:

	Grain.	Fourth Class.
Chicago to New-York	35	40
Chicago to Boston	40	45
Chicago to Philadelphia	31½	36
Chicago to Baltimore	30½	35
Chicago to Albany	30	35

This new arrangement goes into effect on New Year's Day. It is understood that Milwaukee will adopt the Chicago rate.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.—*For New-England, during the day clear or fair weather and light north-west to south-west winds, with rising barometer and no change in temperature, followed during the night by threatening weather, light snow, and falling barometer.*

For the Middle States, cold, partly cloudy weather continue during the day, with falling barometer, followed during the evening by winds shifting to northerly and easterly, with threatening weather and light snow.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	38°	8:30 P. M.	43°	29°
6 A. M.	37°	21°	6 P. M.	42°	24°
9 A. M.	37°	22°	9 P. M.	41°	22°
12 M.	40°	28°	12 P. M.	41°	19°

Average temperature yesterday.....23½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40°

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 31.—Judge W. N. Matson, of this city, a well-known and wealthy citizen, left home last Thursday, saying he was going to Litchfield for a few days, but as he has not been there it is feared that he has taken his own life. In former years he was not of sound mind for a time, but of late years he has attended to his affairs and been apparently all right, though for a short time past he has acted strangely.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Signal Service observer at Oregon Inlet, N. C., reports to the chief signal officer as follows: At 9 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 24 the Italian bark Amerigo Pelliseno, 1,000 tons register, from Amsterdam, for Baltimore in ballast, was stranded on the beach 14 miles south of that place during a north-east gale. The crew, 14 in number, were all saved by the crew of Life-saving Station No. 9. She will probably prove a total wreck.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—The bark Disco, stranded on Charleston Bar, has listed and become a wreck. Her cotton is being removed and 140 bales have reached the city, most of which is in a fair condition, but much of what remains in the wreck will be badly damaged by salt water.

A PROPOSED FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—There have recently been some vague rumors here of a filibustering expedition being organized to invade Lower California, and the *Chronicle* this morning publishes an article stating that some 200 men, well armed, will ostensibly establish a colony in that country, when, by preconcerted arrangements, they will be attacked by Mexicans, which will inaugurate trouble of such magnitude that either the United States Government will be called upon to interfere, or the whole tier of Northern Mexican States will join in declaring an independent Republic. In either case the invaders will be on hand to reap any benefits that may arise, and having ostensibly acted purely in self-defense there can be no blame attached to them. Contrary to the above, the *Alta* this morning publishes an interview with Mr. Pritchard, Mexican Consul, who states that all such rumors are mere newspaper sensations made up of whole cloth.

THOUSANDS SIGNING THE PLEDGE.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Mr. Francis Murphy is holding a watch-night temperance meeting at Library Hall to-night. The hall is crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Over 5,400 persons have signed Mr. Murphy's pledge, and such a moral excitement has never been known in this city. All classes of society are actively interested, and the deepest feeling permeates the populace. Mr. Murphy has been here three weeks, and it is uncertain when his labors will terminate.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 31.—The excitement raised a few weeks ago in regard to the Parish will case has entirely died out. The absurd rumor in regard to a settlement was as ridiculous as it was false. It turns out that the adopted daughter, Miss Susie Hayt Parish, would never listen to any proposition for compromise and that the contestants voluntarily dropped the case because they had no ground to stand upon. The young heiress possesses not only a large fortune but the highest respect of her friends.

YOUNG MISCREANTS ARRESTED.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 31.—Last Summer a married woman of Bridgeport, while walking in the suburbs with a friend, was attacked by eight young rascals, who beat her companion and then, in succession, outraged her. For this crime John Kenney, Joseph Keaney, and John Rogers were arrested, tried and sentenced to the State Prison for life. These have since betrayed their companions, and James Handley, William Logan, John Bracken, Thomas Rowe, and Joseph Farrell, have been arrested.

A MAMMOTH SAW MILL BURNED.

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—H. A. & S. G. Wright's mammoth steam saw-mill, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000. The mill was one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the city, having a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber per day. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be incendiary.

FATAL ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

WORCESTER, Dec. 31.—George Hollender, a clothing dealer of this city, 65 years of age, was shot through the head this morning by the accidental discharge of a revolver, which he was cleaning, and almost instantly killed.

ESCAPE OF TEN PRISONERS.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—Ten prisoners escaped from the County Jail at an early hour this morning. They overpowered the guard, bound and gagged him. None have been captured.

STEAM-SHIP ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 1.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, has arrived here.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT VERY LOW.

Commodore Vanderbilt has been in very low condition for the past day or two, and his death may be expected at any hour. [illegible] fainting attacks yesterday [illegible] resting comfortably. He [illegible] of the sentiment in the [illegible]

THE ASHTABULA CALAMITY.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK.

THE SCENE OF THE WRECK—CLEARING AWAY THE DEBRIS—THE REMAINS OF THE CLEVELAND CLERGYMAN RECOVERED—AN INTERVIEW WITH SOME OF THE INJURED—EXPERIENCES OF A GENTLEMAN WHO ESCAPED WITH SEVERE INJURIES—HIS EFFORTS TO SAVE THE LIVES OF OTHERS—STRANGE INCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—A large force of workmen have been engaged at the Ashtabula wreck all day, and the débris is nearly cleared away. Only two additional bodies were found to-day, and these, with the 34 found yesterday, are probably all that will be recovered. The rest are so completely destroyed by fire that they cannot be separated or removed. Of the 36 recovered, 19 are thought to be recognized. Among them are the remains of Dr. A. H. Washburn, Rector of Grace Church in this city, whose death has thrown a pall of sadness over a portion of this community. Dr. Washburn has been Rector of Grace Church for more than 11 years, and was widely respected and beloved. Memorial services were held in the Episcopal Churches to-night. The remains of the dead Rector were brought to Cleveland by special train, arriving at 10 o'clock to-night.

STATEMENT OF A BRAVE MAN.

Several of the injured brought here Saturday night have been interviewed, and furnish the following statements: Mr. A. Burnham, who is being cared for at the Huron Street Hospital, is the traveling agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He is an intelligent gentleman, 55 years old, and was fortunate in escaping with no more serious injuries than a painful contusion of the right, and some quite severe bruises on the left, side of the body. At the time of the accident Mr. Burnham was in the smoking car, occupying a seat about midway of the car, in company with Mr. David Chittenden, Cleveland agent of the New-York Central Railroad. The latter was sitting next the window. Mr. Burnham was first alarmed by the violent shaking of the car, indicating that it had left the track, and he thinks he instinctively clutched the arm of the seat. At the same moment Mr. Reid, Mr. Stone, and the conductor, Mr. Henri, sprang up, and immediately following came a terrific crash. Mr. Burnham states that he did not for a moment lose his consciousness, and realized that the car was falling. It seemed an age before it struck. Several almost deafening crashes followed rapidly, filling Mr. Burnham's mind with the apprehension that something would fall upon him, and feeling about he found that he had been thrown among a mass of débris, beneath which were two men. He got up, and on examination found both men were dead. About this time Mr. Reid had got hold of Mr. Tilden, who was apparently lifeless, and was endeavoring to pull him up, calling him repeatedly by name. Mr. Burnham went to the assistance of Mr. Reid, and the two succeeded in removing Mr. Tilden, who was still in an unconscious condition. Mr. Reid went away, but speedily returned, and Mr. Tilden, having in the meanwhile partially recovered, was conveyed to a place of safety. Mr. Burnham heard a cry for help from under a pile of shattered timbers, and turning back he found a man struggling to free himself from the broken and splintered mass that held him firmly down. Mr. Burnham endeavored to get hold of him, but found it impossible to do so, as the advancing fire was now flashing in his face and making rapid progress toward him. He was compelled to leave the unhappy man to the terrible fate of being burned alive. Mr. Burnham saw the necessity of securing his own safety, and climbed or clambered out of the remains of the smoking car on to the bottom of another car. Here he saw two men with their heads protruding from a mass of débris, and who appealed to him for help. He pulled the one nearest to him out, and helped him away, the man's leg being broken; the other succeeded in extricating himself. Mr. Burnham then got out himself, and now first becoming fully conscious of his hurts, sought a place of safety, where he might be able to secure needed attention. Regarding the fate of Mr. Chittenden, who occupied the seat with Mr. Burnham, that gentleman thinks that he was thrown among the timbers and almost instantly crushed to death, and that his body was doubtless burned.

Mr. Burnham expressed himself as fully convinced that the smoking car was off the track before the bridge gave way, and probably the rear locomotive and several other cars, the breaking of the bridge being in consequence of the heavy pounding thus created.

RESCUING THE SUFFERERS.

Another case was that of a young lady who was fastened in the wrecked timbers up to her waist. Half a dozen stalwart men had responded to her appeal for help, but their joint efforts for some moments promised to be unavailing. The fire that was rapidly advancing toward her rendered her almost frantic, and she screamed to the men to persist in their efforts to rescue her. She was finally dragged forth, her clothing from her waist down and her shoes and stockings being torn from her, and in this way she waded knee deep in snow for nearly half a mile to a place of safety.

Another incident was that of a man who escaped from the wreck with his clothes all ablaze, and ran as if mad. The crowd on the bank yelled to him to throw himself into the snow, but he took no heed, and then some one shouted to those near him to knock him down. He was shoved down, but, rising instantly, turned his face toward the burning wreck, plunged into it, and was lost. It was a case of utter frenzy.

THE AUTHOR OF "HOLD THE FORT" KILLED.

A telegram received here from Mr. D. L. Moody, of Chicago, asks the President of the Young Men's Christian Association to obtain and forward the remains of Mr. C. P. Bliss, the evangelist, and author of "Hold the Fort," who, with his wife and children, were on the ill-fated train. Diligent search has been made, but no trace of the bodies can be found. No one here knew Mr. Bliss or his family, nor can it be ascertained what part of the train they were in. They are either burned up or included among the unrecognized dead.

David Chittenden, of this city, was agent of the New-York Central Road, and has been in the employ of that company and the Lake Shore Road for 30 years. He was a native of Newport, N. Y., and was 54 years of age. He was widely known among railroad men. Peter Levenpree, fireman of the engine Columbia, which went down in the wreck, died here to-day of congestion of the lungs. He was found under the wrecked engine, with over 500 pounds of iron lying on his body, causing internal bruises which resulted in his death.

A reporter of the Cleveland *Leader* was sent to Erie, Penn., to interview Daniel McGuire, engineer of the leading locomotive, the Socrates, which broke loose from the train and escaped the fate of the other engine and cars. He is the only unhurt man who saw the whole of the affair, and under the most favorable circumstances. Mr. McGuire states that his engine was ahead of the Columbia. All stations between Erie and Ashtabula, with the exception of three, were stopped at. The train was running slow at the time of the accident. He felt the bridge give way when two car lengths from the west end. He felt it settle down. He had his hand on the throttle, and pulled it wide open. The drawbar connecting the engines was snapped by the sudden jerk. The trucks of his water tank did not clear and settle down, but the opening wide of the throttle saved the engine, and the trucks were pulled on. He ran up the track 100 yards, and gave the alarm by repeated whistles and ringing of the bell. He saw the engine Columbia sink with the bridge and turn bottom upward. The express, baggage, and passenger cars followed in a heap, the passenger cars landing on the express cars. All went into the river. The fire first broke out in the last sleeper, which swung over to one side and was soon in a blaze. In two or three minutes the entire wreck was a mass of flames. The shrieks of the living and the groans of the dying were terrible to hear; but their voices were soon hushed as the flames embraced them. He further says: "I was one of the first at the wreck. I pulled several out of the ice, and helped to extricate some from the débris. One woman was pinned down by her legs on a burning car. Her cries for help were piteous, and in despair, as the flames circled around her, she shrieked: "Take an axe and cut off my legs!" But it was impossible to reach her and she was consumed. The paint on the burning cars snapped like powder, scaring many workmen. I can not estimate the number burned, but think 100 perished by flame and water. Many were killed outright. A husband and wife in the burning wreck were held down by obstructions, and calmly awaited their fate. Their lips moved as if in prayer. Neither pen nor tongue can describe the horror of the scene. In 20 minutes after the fire started it was impossible to extricate passengers.

The engineer of the Columbia, "Pap" Folsom, of Cleveland, says his engine turned bottom upward. He was thrown violently through the window of the cab, and was badly cut. Maguire helped pick him up, bruised and bleeding. His first words were, "Another Angola horror, Dan." The train was running at the rate of 10 miles an hour at the time. The bridge was considered safe. Passenger train No. 8, with two engines, had passed safely over it about 7 o'clock. His train struck the bridge at 7:32. He thinks frost and weather and the heavy train snapped the bridge. Six engines had tested the bridge without straining it. At the time of the accident the storm was at its height. He could not see two cars length ahead of his engine, and this rendered it next to impossible to give immediate assistance.

HOW A GREATER HORROR WAS AVERTED.

Mr. McGuire thinks no one would have escaped from the doomed train had not his engine been saved, thus enabling him to give the alarm. Terrible, indeed, would it have been had the Socrates gone over in the blinding, furious storm. No one would have known of the disaster, and the next train due at Ashtabula would perhaps have shared the same fate and been thrown into the river. He has been in the service of the company since 1859, and never saw such a storm before.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE TWO CHILDREN OF MR. BLISS IN A PLACE OF SAFETY—THE BODIES FOUND—STORY OF ANOTHER OF THE SURVIVORS—WHERE FRIENDS OF THE MISSING MAY WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1—1:30 A. M.—It is found that the two children of Mr. Bliss, the Evangelist, are safe at Avon, N. Y. Mr. Bliss and his wife were on the train, but no trace of their bodies can be found. A hat said to have been worn by Mrs. Bliss has been recovered, but nothing more. The reporter of the *Leader* telegraphs that 36 bodies have been found in all stages of disfigurement. A few which were under water show very little mutilation. Others are burned away so that all that is left of a man or a woman can be put in a cigar-box. They have all been laid out in the freight-house at Ashtabula. Some are without heads, others without hands or arms; others still are burned away except the large bones of the trunk, the bones either calcined to snowy whiteness or covered with black charred flesh. In some the bowels alone resisted the fire. The faces of such as are best preserved by water wear a look of fearful horror. The eyes are open and staring, tongues protruding, and hands are clinched in hair or clothing, or held as if to ward off a blow from above. A. Purington, of Buffalo, Agent of the American Express Company, was found to-day. His body was not disfigured, except a slight bruise on the nose. The body was straight and stiff. The remains of John Pickering, of Chicago; C. E. Crain, of Holyoke, Mass.; William Clemens, of Ohio; Mrs. C. Thomas, of Buffalo, are identified by scrape of letters, railroad tickets, and other articles found in their pockets. The body of Miss Minnie Mixer, of Buffalo, is thought to be identified; also that of her brother-in-law, J. L. Barnard, who was traveling with her. Dr. C. A. Griswold, of Fulton, Ill., was brought to the residence of a friend, C. E. Stanley, of this city. He is badly bruised, but will recover. He can tell nothing about how his injuries were received. He was in the first passenger car. His first warning of the affair was a jerk like the starting of a train. The next he knew he was at the bottom of the chasm, though not in the water. He thinks that while falling he surged back upon the seat in front of him, with both hands and in this position he struck the bottom. He does not remember how he got out. He thinks he pulled himself out through a hole broken in the side of the car, and climbed over the débris to the embankment, whence he was taken to a hotel. He saw several others who seemed to be killed instantly. Within five minutes fire broke out in the other cars, and he heard [illegible] "Put out the fire. For God's sake put it out!" [illegible] Many burned, for [illegible] were pinned down by the [illegible] Hunn, the express messenger, [illegible]

given. Dr. Griswold thinks Rev. Mr. Washburn was killed in his car.

The train with the bodies has arrived. They will all be placed in charge of Vanness & Brown, undertakers, who may be addressed by friends of the missing.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

MEN AT WORK REMOVING THE DEBRIS—BURNED BODIES RECOVERED—A CORONER'S JURY IMPANELED WITH A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN CHARGE—THE EVIDENCE OF A BRAKEMAN—A THRILLING STORY RELATED BY THE CONDUCTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Dec. 31.—Before daylight this morning the labor of the men on the débris piled in Ashtabula River, where the Pacific express went down, was resumed; all who could work to advantage, about 125 being employed under direction of the officers of the railroad. A heavy snow-storm prevailed when operations began, but it did not interfere materially with the men's work. Every particle of iron between the stone abutments of the bridge was swept down by the weight of the locomotive and cars, and the huge pieces of metal, twisted and torn, and piled together with the wreck of the train that was not consumed, presented a seemingly inextricable appearance. The state of things has caused the removal of the wreck

o'clock P. M., with about 160 passengers, not counting children, on board; witness was in the forward end of the rear car at the time of the accident. Two ladies, one gentleman, and a porter were in that car. He felt the jar, and knew they were off the track and going down. He climbed out through a window, and was immersed in the river. He could not describe the scene. Everything was mingled in inextricable confusion. The fire broke out immediately. Three passengers escaped with the witness from the car, but the porter was burned. The train was running at about 12 miles an hour. It had slowed up for the station, but was going a little faster than usual on account of the storm. The sleeping cars were heated by Baker's apparatus. There were stoves which burned wood in the smoking cars. The cars were lighted by sperm candles. The drawing-room car had nine passengers from Buffalo. The rear car took fire from the heater. It was supposed that there was another passenger train following, and the witness, not being hurt, hastened to notify it of the disaster.

Bernhard Henn, of Buffalo, next testified. He had been a conductor for 16 years. He had been five years on the passenger train. He was questioned closely regarding the number of passengers on the train, and to the number of tickets. He said that 160 left Buffalo, and he thought there must have been 131 on the train at the time of the accident. He was in the smoking car, and heard a man shout, "We're off the track." The car then tipped up, the stove flew past the witness on one side, something else on the other, and soon after he lost consciousness. He was rescued with slight injuries, through the top of the car. He knew nothing of any orders not to put water on the fire. He had stated to persons soon after the accident that 160 persons were on board when the train went down.

Several passengers contradict the conductor, and claim that at least 200 were on the train. They believe the bodies of many are wholly consumed. The inquest was then adjourned till Monday.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS AS TO THE STRENGTH OF THE STRUCTURE—THE COMPANY'S EXCUSE FOR THEIR DELAY IN RUNNING TRAINS TO THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Your correspondent has just interviewed a number of Cleveland men, and others, respecting the bridge which went down. Some of them stated positively that Engineer Charles Collins informed them previous to the accident that he did not consider the structure safe, and they had other reasons for believing that competent engineers would have condemned it, had opportunity offered. Mr. Collins denies ever making such assertion. The bridge was built after Amasa Stone's patent, eleven years ago. Labor on the wreck was stopped at dark, and will be resumed on Monday morning. The river will be dragged for bodies as soon as it is sufficiently clear. It is possible that some have been carried under the ice by the current, into Lake Erie. Judson Martin and his two children, on the train en route to Chicago, and supposed to have been burned, have been found at Ashtabula. Several of Mr. Martin's ribs are broken, and his children badly bruised. None of the injured persons here died to-day, but several lie in a precarious condition, and it is thought that Mrs. Mary Frame, of Rochester, N. Y., who was on the way to visit friends in Cleveland, will scarcely live through the night. The railroad officials state in excuse for their delay in running trams to the scene after the accident that it was supposed no one desired to go to Ashtabula to see friends among the injured, as no one had made such request at the offices of the company, and believing that the passengers were mainly going through it was thought they could wait in Cleveland and Buffalo just as well as at Ashtabula, where they would be delayed in being transferred.

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

THE HORRORS OF THE SITUATION—THE NUMBER ALL TOLD IN THE TRAIN—THE DEAD TO BE KEPT TILL IDENTIFIED—SOME OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT NOT PERMITTED TO THROW WATER ON THE BURNING MASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Dec. 31.—The train was well filled, and the estimates put the number all told at about 150, only some 75 or 80 of whom escaped. The citizens worked with a will, some going into the middle of the river in the severe cold and bitter storm. The living are distributed about the village, and are cared for in both private and public houses. The ruins are a network of iron in every shape, mixed with clothing, express matter, &c., partially burned. The work of getting out the bodies is of course slow in the absence of a derrick for lifting the wrecks. The bodies are generally badly burned, and but few are recognizable. Some 35 were gotten out during yesterday. None were identified, though three or four from this place were supposed to be among them. George Kepter, of the Erie store, is one of the lost, and A. H. Stockwell, tobacco dealer, is also supposed to be another, and one or two others. Probably some of those who were taken out alive died on the way to places of shelter. The disabled from one side of the fire had to be carried up the steep and rugged bank covered with deep snow, and from the other up a seventy-foot flight of steps with uncertain tread. Physicians from this and adjoining towns are here, and help is extended to all in need. Among those found was a young man taken from the water, with a light ruddy complexion, fine features, black hair, prominent Grecian nose, with a ring on a finger of the left hand.

To-day the number of people here is much increased, and the removal of the débris is facilitated by the use of a team upon the ice. Perrington, the express messenger, has been taken out. Gartwood Stowe, of Geneva, Ohio, and a gang of road hands from the same place, are known to have been on the train, and are missing. The remains, as fast as found, are put into boxes and removed to a station building, where an inquest is being held. The weather will not require hasty burial, and time will no doubt be given for friends to come on and, as far possible, identify the dead.

The cause of the calamity is not very clear. The bridge was built by the company some eleven years back, after a pattern by Mr. Amasa Stone, Jr. The two engines, linked together, brought a very heavy weight to bear upon it, perhaps of not less than eighty tons. Among the saved was the newsboy George Covy, who escaped with a slight bruise. From him it is learned that the train was a full one. One of the passengers at the Fisk House stated that in passing through four of the cars at Buffalo he found them full. Daniel McGuire is the name of the engineer who saved his engine. Folsom, the driver of the engine which went down, was severely injured, but has been taken to his home in Cleveland. J. M. Martin, of East Avon, N. Y., had three ribs broken. His wife was badly hurt, but is expected to recover. His son was severely and his daughter slightly injured. Mrs. Martin gave birth to a child last Saturday morning, which will probably live. The number of adult passengers reported by the company officials is 171, besides children and train men. The following is a list of the dead that have been identified up to 2 o'clock P. M. to-day:

Isaac Myers, and his daughter Birdie Myers, aged 7 years, of No. 12 Charles street, Cleveland.

Mrs. George, of No. 126 Brownell street, Cleveland, her child, Mattie George, and her grandchild.

Mrs. Gary, of Cleveland.

Maggie L. Lewis, corner of North Market and Forty-ninth streets, St. Louis.

A body supposed to be that of Dr. Washburn, of Cleveland.

Mrs. G. E. Palmer, of Binghamton, N. Y.

J. D. Pickering, of Chicago.

Lucy C. Thomas, of No. 419 South Division street, Buffalo.

L. W. Hart, of Warren, or Akron, Ohio.

A male body with an envelope from the Nation Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., addressed to L. C. Crain.

A body supposed to be that of Mrs. E. C. Cook, of Wellington, Ohio.

A body of a man from Bellevue, whose name is not yet known.

The American Express messenger, G. A. Parington. This body was taken from the wreck Sunday morning, badly mutilated, but only slightly burned.

The American and the United States Express Companies' safes were removed on Saturday all right. All the live stock and perishable freight bound east will be forwarded immediately from Ashtabula via the Franklin Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad to Jamestown, Penn., and from there on the Erie and Pittsburg Road to Girard, Penn., to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern again. Other freight will follow. All regular passenger trains have been abandoned. Division Superintendent Couch says that regular passenger trains will be running 12 hours after the snow-storm abates. It is now almost impossible to put trains through the snow. Four locomotives were required to draw two cars on the Buffalo Division last evening. It has just stopped snowing. The débris is now about half removed.

Reports are in circulation that Mayor Hepburn ordered the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department not to throw water on the burning wreck. Such are not the facts. The Mayor left the whole charge of the Fire Department under the control of Chief Engineer Knapp, and the Mayor devoted all of his time to helping the wounded, and finding places for them, and has been at work ever since, night and day, taking care of these unfortunates. There is great indignation, however, over the fact that the Fire Department was not permitted to throw water on the wreck after the cars took fire. There is no doubt that many lives could have been saved had water been thrown. The poor sufferers could be seen rising up in the flames and crying for help, and nothing but water could save them. The Fire Department, consisting of two hand-engines, one steamer, and a hook and ladder company, were promptly on the spot, and were ready to go to work; but, it is said, they were ordered not to throw any water. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company have a very powerful steam-pump located within 100 feet of the wreck, and water could easily have been thrown on the fire, but not a drop was thrown.

The Case Avenue Bridge at Cleveland, is now being removed to this place. It is a Howe truss, and will be ready for trains on Thursday or Friday. A few pieces of charred remains were picked up this afternoon, which is all that has been discovered since the American Express Company's messenger was found. One of the injured passengers who has been at the Union Hotel complains of having been robbed of over $200. One of the ladies as she was climbing from the wreck fell on her babe which she was carrying, and killed it instantly.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE DEAD.

THIRTY-SIX BODIES RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS—NINETEEN BELIEVED TO BE IDENTIFIED—THE CHARRED AND BLACKENED REMAINS.

ASHTABULA, Dec. 31.—During the entire day over 100 men have continued the labor of clearing away the débris of the wrecked train and bridge in the Ashtabula River. Only two more bodies and some unrecognizable burned pieces of flesh have been recovered. The belief is gaining ground that many of the passengers were totally or almost wholly consumed. Intense excitement prevails, and scores of persons have arrived here from the East and West in search of information regarding missing friends, but little satisfaction can be given them. Telegrams are also being constantly received asking for news of absent ones. The boxes in the freight-house containing the bodies were numbered to-day, and white paper labels placed on those that have been identified. There are 36 bodies or masses of charred and blackened flesh in the building. Of these the following are supposed to be identified:

Mrs. E. Cook, of Wellington, Ontario.

Maggie L. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.

Lucy C. Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. G. E. Palmer, Binghamton, N. Y.

Isaac Meyer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Birdie Meyer, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. D. Waite, Buffalo, N. Y.

Clarence Gage, Charleston, Ill.

M. P. Cogswell, Chicago.

L. W. Hart, Akron, Ohio.

Dr. A. H. Washburn, Cleveland.

L. J. Barnard, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Minnie Mixer, Buffalo.

Mrs. George, Matron of Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland.

Robert Stindel, New-York City.

Mattie George, Cleveland.

George A. Perrington, Express Messenger, Buffalo.

John Pickering, Chicago.

William Clems, Bellevue, Ohio.

LATEST CORRECTED LIST OF INJURED.

The following is the very latest complete and corrected list of the injured:

A. E. Hewitt, of Bridgeport, Conn., slightly.

J. C. Earl, General Agent of the Anchor Line of ocean steamers, of Chicago, slightly.

Mrs. Anna Graham, of New-York, slightly.

John J. White, of Boston, leg broken.

Mrs. William H. Bradley, of Chicago, slightly.

C. DeMaronville, of Albany, head and stomach.

Mrs. Minerva Bingham, of Chicago, left leg broken and back badly hurt.

William B. Sanderson, of Maine, slightly.

Robert Monroe, of Rutland, Mass., legs, back, and head.

A. Burnham, of Milwaukee, slightly.

Mrs. W. H. Low, of Rochester, fell head first through a car window, but was only slightly injured.

J. B. Hazleton, of Charleston, Ill., probably fatally.

Victor Nusbaum, of Cleveland, fatally.

Miss Mary Frame, of Rochester, probably fatally; one of her children was with her and killed, and the other may have been.

C. E. Jones, of Beloit, Wis., slightly.

J. M. Martin, of East Avon, ribs broken.

Peter Levenbroe, fireman, slightly.

Andrew Gibson, of Carey, Ohio, on head and neck.

Henry W. Sheppard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., leg amputated.

John J. Lalor, of Chicago, slightly.

F. Osborn, of Tecumseh, Mich., burt on head, back, and shoulders. [His brother, Richard, was on the train and is supposed to be killed.]

Richard Harrold, of Cincinnati, slightly, on hip, back, and ankle.

Joseph A. Thompson, of Oakland, Cal., head hurt.

A. Maillard, of California, back and head.

Dr. C. A. Grisworld, of Fulton, Ill., head, not seriously.

Dr. H. Clark, of Wakefield, Mass., ribs fractured and nose broken.

F. A. Ormsby, of Boston, slightly.

C. H. Tyler, of St. Louis, hand broken.

R. Austin, of Chicago, burned.

Alexander Morris, of Somerville, Mass, leg broken.

Walter Hayes, Lexington, Ky., dangerously.

J. W. Loodell, Troy, N. Y., internal and probably fatal.

Charles S. Carter, Brooklyn, N. Y., slightly on back and hip.

W. H. Vosburgh, of Buffalo, ribs broken.

Mrs. G. A. Davis, of Kokomo, Ind.

H. Tilden, General Superintendent of Waterworks of the Lake Shore Road, badly hurt on hip and shoulder.

Alexander Monroe, Somerville, Mass., leg broken and severe contusions on skull.

James M. Dean, Parker, Ill., slightly on head and right leg.

A. Maillard, San Rafael, Cal., on back and head, but not seriously.

H. T. Tomlinson, Bridgeport, Conn., arm and leg.

G. M. Read, Cleveland, Ohio, injuries not given.

C. N. Cage, Charleston Ill., fatal injuries since dead.

Thomas Jackson, Waterbary, Conn., back and head.

Louis Bouhalay, Kent's Plains, Conn., in hip and head severely.

Charles C. Richard, Biddeford, Me., arm, head, and leg.

P. B. Lewyllins Parker, Illinois, head severely.

Alfred H. Parsloe, Wood's Museum, Chicago, badly hurt on left shoulder.

J. E. Burchill, Chicago, slightly.

G. D. Folsom, engineer, right leg broken and head hurt.

Miss Mabel Arnold, North Adams, Mass., slightly bruised on head and side.

D. L. Brewster, Mittwaukee, slightly.

Edward Trueworthy, Oakland, Cal., ribs broken and head cut and bruised. [His mother, Mrs. Emeline Trueworthy, and his sister, Mrs. Emma Coffin, were on the train, and are believed to be dead.

H. D. Champlain, Cleveland, legs hurt.

Bernard Sawyer, Chesterfield, Essex County, N. Y., head hurt and internally.

Henry A. White, Wethersfield, Conn., back and head.

George A. White, Portland, Me., slightly.

Alexander Hitchcock, Port Clinton, Ohio, severely on head and legs.

Mr. and Mrs. Swift, North Adams, Mass., slightly.

Mrs. Frank Eastman, Rochester, N. Y., probably fatally.

Frank L. Collor, Elmira, N. Y., dangerously injured in spine and hip.

Thomas C. Wright, Nashville, Tenn., hip slightly.

Charles Patterson, residence unknown, probably fatally.

J. M. Mowry, Hartford, Conn., ribs broken, badly cut on head, and other injuries.

THE UNINJURED.

The following persons are known to have been saved and removed from the wreck unhurt:

B. B. Lyons, of New-York.

R. S. McGee, residence unknown.

Mrs. F. A. Davis, of Indianapolis.

Miss Marion Sheppard, of Wisconsin.

B. Henn, the train conductor.

THE NEW-YORK PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers on the train were two who resided in this City, Mrs. Anna J. Graham and Mr. Barrow B. Lyons. Mr. Victor Nusbaum was reported as residing in this City, one report being to the effect that he was a brother of Mrs. Augusta Nusbaum, of No. 329 East Forty-ninth street, and another that he was the son of Mr. Abraham Nussbaum, of No. 407 East Fifteth street, but inquiry yesterday showed that he was not connected with either family, and no information could be obtained showing that he was a resident of this City. He was reported fatally injured. Mrs. Graham, who resides at No. 233 West Thirty-fourth street, was expected home last evening, but her family yesterday morning received a telegram from her that the train would be so delayed on account of the snow that she would not arrive in New-York before this evening. She sends word that she was only slightly injured. Mr. Lyons is the son of Dr. F. A. Lyons, and resides with him at No. 263 West Forty-ninth street. Mr. Lyons received a telegram from his son on Friday night saying that he had escaped unhurted, and yesterday morning he received a second telegram, saying that the trains were snow-bound, and that he would probably not arrive home before to-night or to-morrow morning.

Among those injured is Mr. Charles S. Carter, of No. 168 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Carter is a member of the law firm of Kneeland & Carter, of No. 320 Broadway, in this City. He was on his way to Toledo to attend to a bankruptcy case which was to have came up in court in that city on Saturday morning. Mr. Carter represented the interests of the Eastern creditors of the bankrupt firm, and had in his possession the necessary power of attorney to enable him to vote in their interest on any motion which might come up in court. His wife stated last night that she had heard nothing from her husband since Saturday morning, and that she knew nothing of his accident beyond the nature of his injuries, except what had already been published in the papers. She heard, however, that he had not been able to proceed to Toledo.

A reporter of THE TIMES last evening visited the residence of Mr. Henry W. Shepard, one of the injured, who resides at 24 Lewis street, Greenpoint, and learned from his wife that his injuries were of so serious a nature that his right foot had to be amputated. The operation was performed on Saturday afternoon, and since that time he has been stopping at the residence of Mr. Kepler, in Ashtabula, where he will probably remain until he has recovered sufficiently to return home. Mr. Shepard was connected with the Iron-clad Manufacturing Company of Greenpoint, and is about 37 years old. He left home on Thursday evening for Chicago, where he had some business to attend to, expecting to be gone about a week. The dispatches that have been received regarding his injuries are contradictory, some saying that his leg was broken, and others that he had merely received a fracture of the ankle. The last of these received by his wife last night, stated that he had passed a very good night and was in a fair way to recover rapidly.

BUFFALO VICTIMS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The messenger in charge of the American Express matter, George A. Parington, is said to be among the killed, not having been seen at the last accounts. Mr. Parington had been almost a lifelong resident of Buffalo. He was formerly engaged in the business of cabinet-making, but had for some years been in the employ of the express company as messenger. He lived at No. 540 Seventh street. He had three children, a son and two daughters, one of them being the wife of Mr. James W. Watson, the other unmarried. William H. Vosburgh, brakeman, is also put down among the killed. He lived in this city, at No. 269 East Seneca street."

Among the passengers was Miss Minnie Mixer, daughter of Dr. S. F. Mixer, of Buffalo, and concerning her the *Commercial Advertiser* says: "A young lady, well known and universally admired in society here, one of the brightest and most beautiful and accomplished among the belles of Buffalo, was a passenger upon the Lake Shore train which left this city yesterday noon, to meet destruction last evening. With the brightest anticipations of pleasure, she was on the way to Chicago, expecting to spend the Winter with cherished friends in that gay city. Her estimable parents are almost distracted. Before she started, they had only feared that her visit might prove too full of social enjoyment. At an hour before this noon they had not heard one word from or in regard to her, and had hardly a vestige of hope as to her safety, when we sent them a dispatch, at that moment received at the *Commercial* office, stating that most of the passengers in the sleeping-coaches had been saved. A thousand earnest prayers will be made, when this is read, that Minnie Mixer may be found among those who have been providentially rescued from the very jaws of death."

THE INJURED FROM ROCHESTER.

The Rochester *Express* of Saturday evening, says: "Several people from this city were aboard the unfortunate train, and one woman, sad to relate, was so injured that she cannot recover. The name of the woman who is fatally wounded is Mrs. Mary Frame, who resided on Saxton street, in this city, and was on her way west to visit relatives. Telegrams were sent to her family saying that she could not to any probability recover. Mrs. Frame is the wife of Joseph Frame, a machinist, and the daughter of Alexander Smith, an old citizen of Rochester. She is badly burned, and is also suffering from a severe scalp-wound. Among the wounded is Mrs. Low, wife of Mr. William Low, traveling agent for Brooks & Reynolds, shoe manufacturers, of this city. She had been visiting at the house of Mrs. B. Frank Enos for several days, and started yesterday morning for Bloomington, Ill., to visit her mother. Mr. Enos received a telegram from her at midnight, last night stating that she was not seriously hurt. Another of the wounded from this city was Harry L. Brewster, a broker, of Milwaukee, and a son-in-law of Junius Judson, Esq., of this city. He left his home yesterday morning, and has telegraphed to Mr. Judson that he is somewhat injured about the legs, though not seriously. In the list of wounded we also find the names of J. W. Martin, wife, and mother, of East Avon, Livingston County, who are all reported to be fatally injured.

WHAT MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT KNOWS ABOUT THE DISASTER.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of the Lake Shore Road, told a TIMES reporter that he had not received any later information from the scene of the accident than that contained in the morning papers. He said that Mr. Charles Collins, the Chief Engineer, Mr. John Newell, General Manager, and Mr. Charles Paine, Superintendent of the road, had all hurried to the spot so soon as they were informed of what had occurred, and had taken every measure to provide for the wounded passengers. When he was notified of the accident he had at once telegraphed to those gentlemen not to spare any means to promote the comfort of the wounded, and to secure the best of care and medical aid. In point of fact, however, all that could be done in that respect had been done long before his telegram reached them, because of the standing instructions, in regard to such matters, which had long been in force on the road. As yet, Mr. Vanderbilt said, the Chief Engineer had made no report in regard to the cause of the disaster, and he himself, of course, had no idea as to what had occasioned the breaking of the bridge. It was generally supposed, however, that the

the railroads of this country that the structures on the Lake Shore Railroad were second to none in any respect, all the masonry and iron-work being of the very best description. Mr. Charles Collins, the Engineer in Chief, was a gentleman who had much experience in all matters connected with his profession, and had a reputation throughout the country as being most competent and capable in everything pertaining to his business. Passengers going West, Mr. Vanderbilt said, would not be detained, as all trains would leave the Grand Central Depot on time, arrangements having been made to forward them via the Canada Southern and Great Western Roads. The local business would also be fully taken care of, and there was no need to fear any detention on any part of the line. Repairs would be immediately commenced on the bridge, and he thought that it would be ready for the passage of trains within a week from to-day.

COME TO A STOP AT DRAWBRIDGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent calamity in Brooklyn having aroused people to a sense of the danger to which they are exposed from fire in places of resort, it seems appropriate to call attention to an unsuspected chance of disaster in another direction, which may possibly result in loss of life frightful to contemplate.

The undersigned were passengers on the 1st of December on the Harlem Railroad accommodation train, leaving the Grand Central Depot at 7:45 A. M. As we approached the drawbridge at Harlem River at a slow pace—the train having stopped at Harlem—the whistle sounded "down brakes." We came to a sudden stop, and the following conditions were disclosed: The train was on the trestlework save half of the rear car, and the locomotive within as it seemed, 25 to 50 feet of the draw, which was being swung open to admit the passage of a steamtug. Our escape was most narrow. An express train under like conditions must inevitably have plunged into the river, repeating the Norwalk catastrophe.

The Superintendent of the New-York and Harlem Railroad it appears was promptly notified of the occurrence by his subordinates, and set to work at once to ascertain why the signal failed to do its duty on the occasion. He has most politely explained to us the reason, and also the new signal appliances since adopted, with a view to prevent a possible chance of disaster at this point. Nevertheless, admirable as these precautions seem, there yet remains one which can cover all possibilities, and reassure the great traveling public: a return to the usage observed, we think, for years in the State of Connecticut, whereby all trains are brought to a stop before crossing drawbridges.

GEORGE A. ROBBINS.
JOHN M. BURKE,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE VERMONT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM A FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE AT PITTSFORD—INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, of Saturday, gives the following account of the railroad accident near that place on Friday night: "The night express train from Montreal, under charge of Conductor Bowtell, due at Rutland at 10 o'clock last evening, met with an accident which might have been, in its results, one of the most terrible on record in this vicinity. The train, consisting of the locomotive General Strong (Moses Pratt, engineer, and Charles Dewey, fireman,) a passenger car, the sleeping car 'Plattsburgh' and a baggage car, left Pittsford about an hour late, and when on the bridge across Otter Creek, one mile south of Pittsford, the locomotive left the rails some way, soon breaking through the bridge, (which is about 150 feet long,) and tearing down the entire structure. The locomotive, cars, and bridge all went down together in one horrible pile. Strange to say no one was killed; to view the wreck it is perfectly unaccountable why all the passengers were not killed. Many were bruised and cut, but only two persons were hurt much, Capt. Ford, of Montreal, being injured in the back, and Mrs. Chambers, of Binghamton, in the head. This lady was traveling with a babe only three months old, who did not get a scratch even. Will Darley, of Ludlow, was cut some. Several of the parties who went to Pittsford yesterday for a sleigh-ride took the train at that place to return. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were injured slightly. Mr. Stevens spraining his arm. Mr. E. D. Keyes had one of his legs badly bruised, and it was badly lame, but we think they had reason to be. There were 30 or 40 passengers on the train. Conductor Bowtell says he never saw better behaved people. In the awful suspense following the crash, mothers were calling for their children, and children for their mothers, husbands for their wives, and wives for their husbands, as they were generally mixed up in the rolling and tumbling of the cars, but after a few moments, when it was found that no one was seriously hurt, a feeling of thanksgiving pervaded all at their wonderful escape. The demolished bridge and train is the worst-looking wreck that has ever occurred on this railroad when we say that they never saw anything equal to it. Engineer Pratt, Fireman Dewey, Conductor Bowtell, Baggagemaster Leonard, and Brakeman Snow received some cuts, but are all right. The passengers were sent to the depot at Pittsford and to the Otter Creek House, and telegrams were sent to Rutland for another train. Superintendent Burdett made up a train, and accompanied by Roadmaster Horner, Master Car-builder McIntyre, Train Dispatcher Crandall, and Conductor Wilder, with a gang of men, left for the wreck at about 12:30 A. M. The passengers, mails, and baggage were taken on board and brought to Rutland, where they arrived at about 2:30 this morning. Capt. Ford, of Montreal, and Mrs. Chambers, of Binghamton, are now at the Bardwell House, and the rest of the passengers bound south proceeded on their journey. Passengers, baggage, and mails will have to be carried around the break for some days."

OTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

SOME OF THE MELANCHOLY DISASTERS IN FORMER YEARS—HOW THEY OCCURRED —NUMBERS OF THE KILLED AND THE WOUNDED.

The chapter of railroad disasters in this and other countries is a long and melancholy one. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* thus groups some of the most remarkable and disastrous:

THE ANGOLA ACCIDENT.

On the 17th of December, 1867, an awful accident occurred on the Lake Shore Road, the same which is the scene of the latest addition to the history of railway horrors. On the day named, about 12:45 of the afternoon, the New-York express from Cleveland, when about a quarter of a mile east of Angola Station, and at a locality known as Big Sisters Bridge, left the track, and two passenger cars plunged over an embankment 50 feet in height. Subsequent investigation showed that a rail had been snapped by the frost. The cars which went over the embankment, after being crushed at the bottom of the chasm, were set on fire, and out of the 50 only two passengers escaped from them. It was many days before the exact number of the casualties at Angola could be determined, for numbers of the victims were burned out of all semblance to humanity, and others were buried in the waters of the Big Sisters Creek. It was finally ascertained that 70 people had been crushed, burned, and drowned, and 40 persons more or less injured.

THE NORWALK ACCIDENT.

An awful accident occurred on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Norwalk, on the 6th of May, 1853. The road crosses a small inlet of Long Island Sound, at Norwalk, by means of a drawbridge, which is approached from the New-York direction around a sharp curve. A ball at a masthead was the signal at this time that the draw was open. The express train for Boston approached the bridge about 8 o'clock in the morning of the day named, being run not by its regular engineer, but by a substitute, who apparently wholly neglected to look for the draw signal. The draw was open, and the ball up as it should have been, but the express steadily made for the fatal opening unconscious of danger. The draw was 60 feet in width, and although the peril had been discovered and the speed slackened before reaching it, the impetus of the train was still so great that the engine was driven clean across the abyss, striking on the opposite abutment and falling into the water. The passenger cars were piled into the chasm, which was, including the depth of water, about 24 feet deep. The horrors of this accident at Norwalk have probably never been surpassed by any railway casualty. Forty-six persons were killed, and 30 others were severely injured. The disaster was due not only to a careless or ignorant engineer, but to the use of a crude and inadequate system of signals. All trains in Connecticut have now to come to a dead standstill before entering upon any bridge in which there is a draw.

THE DES JARDINES CANAL ACCIDENT.

On the 17th of March, 1857, as the local accommodation train from Hamilton, Canada, on the Great Western Railway, was nearing the bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, the locomotive was thrown from the track upon the timbers of the bridge. It broke through that structure, and carried with it the whole train, embracing tender, baggage-car, and two passenger cars. There was nothing whatever to break the fall of 60 feet, and when the surface of the canal was reached, there was on y two feet of ice intervening between the wreck of the train and the bottom of the canal, 18 feet below. The locomotive and tender crushed through the ice and sank out of sight, but the remainder of the train was thrown to one side on the ice, and only partially broke through it. Notwithstanding the great distance that the train fell, the three persons that went down with the baggage car only one was seriously injured. But the engineer and firemen were found crushed under the locomotive at the bottom of the canal, and of the 90 persons on the train 60 perished, and included in the victims were every woman and child among the passengers, with a single exception.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

On the night of the 6th of February, 1871, a freight train was going south on the Hudson River Railroad, all hands in charge except the enginemen sheltering themselves from a storm in the "caboose." When near a bridge over Wappinger's Creek, not far from New-Hamburg, it was discovered that a car in the centre of the train was off the track. The train was finally stopped on the bridge, but not until a portion of it had been thrown upon the up track. The disabled train had been hardly brought to a standstill before the Pacific express from New-York came thundering along. The collision an instant after was terrific. The contents of an oil car were ignited and flung in every direction, and the strain being too severe for the trestle-work, it gave way, precipitating the locomotive, tender, baggage car, and passenger car on to the ice, through which they crushed and sank out of sight beneath the water. Twenty-one persons lost their lives in this disaster, and a large number of others were injured. The heroism of the engineer of the passenger train made a deep impression upon the public. This man, whose name was Simmons—familiarly known as "Dee" Simmons by his associates—refused to jump from the cab and save his life, as he was hurriedly urged by the fireman to do. He met the crash firmly, with his hand on the lever, determining till the last to stop the engine or go down with it. The fireman, who escaped by leaping off, deposed at the inquest that when the engineer was urged to secure his safety: "Dee, looked at me, but made no reply, and then looked ahead again, minding his business." "Dee" Simmons has given many a heart a thrill, and his fortitude will not soon be forgotten.

OTHER RAILWAY DISASTERS.

In November, 1833, a train on the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Hightstown, N. J., met with an accident caused by one of the old-fashioned English coaches then in use slipping from the track. Of 16 persons in two of the cars that were overturned, only one escaped unhurt, but only two deaths resulted. John Quincy Adams was a passenger on this train, but escaped unhurt.

On May 8, 1842, at Versailles, France, the axle of the foremost of two locomotives drawing a densely-crowded train broke. Several of the coaches were piled up in a mass, when they took fire, and 53 persons perished in the shock and flames together, while more than 40 others were injured.

In October, 1854, a train on the Great Western Railway of Canada, when approaching Detroit, ran into a gravel train, thrown down an embankment, and two of the cars telescoped. These two cars were filled with emigrants, and all their occupants were either killed or injured. In all, 47 persons were killed and 60 others injured.

On July 17, 1856, an accident occurred near Station, well known as Carroll, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, which made a great local impression. The train was carrying some 1,100 children who had gone out on a Sunday-school picnic in charge of their teachers and friends. The road had but a single track, and the train, being heavy, was delayed. The conductor taught that the next station could be reached in time to meet and pass a regular train coming toward him. This was a fatally mistaken calculation, and the excursion train collided with terrific force with an express train bound for Philadelphia. The excursion train was "telescoped," and the children in three cars were crushed, the succeeding cars were driven on to this mass and the whole was set on fire by ruins of the locomotives. Nothing could be said in excuse or extenuation of this accident, and it has gone into history as one of the most causeless as it was one of the most horrible of railway disasters. Sixty-five innocent children perished, and scores were injured. The engineer and conductor of the excursion-train committed suicide when the results of his recklessness had been made apparent.

On June 17, 1858, on the Erie Railway, near Port Jervis, N. Y., a train was thrown from the track by a broken rail, and rolled down an embankment, six persons being killed and 50 others severely injured.

On Sept. 4, 1860, at Helmshere, near Manchester, England, a portion of a train broke away and slipped down an incline, when it was run into by another train, 10 persons being killed and 22 others injured.

In June, 1868, on the Erie Railway, at Car's Rock, near Port Jervis, N. Y., a broken rail threw a train from the track, and it rolled down a steep declivity, jagged with rocks and boulders, a distance of 80 feet, 24 persons being killed and 50 injured.

On August 20, 1868, at Abergele, on the London and North-Western Railway, England, a number of cars were started down an incline and came into collision with the Irish Mail. Several of the carriages caught fire and every person in them perished, 33 persons being burned beyond recognition.

On June 21, 1870, a collision occurred on the Great Northern Railway of England, at Claybridge Lane, between a passenger and a goods train, through the breaking of an axle, by which 18 persons were killed and more than 50 others injured.

On Aug. 26, 1871, a collision occurred in front of the railroad station at Revere, Mass., resulting in the death of 29 persons and injuries to 50 others.

On Dec. 24, 1871, a train on the Great Western Railway of England ran into a landslide while moving through a fog at a high rate of speed, eight passengers being killed and 17 others injured.

On Sept. 10, 1874, a collision took place at Thorpe, on the Great Western Railway of England, caused by carelessness on the part of the telegraph operators. Altogether 25 deaths resulted, and 50 persons were injured.

On Dec. 24, 1874, at Shipton-on-Cherwell, on the line of the Great Western Railway of England, 34 passengers were killed, and 65 others, besides 4 employés of the company, were injured. There were nearly 300 passengers on board. The accident was caused by the breaking of the tire of one of the wheels of the passenger coach next to the two locomotives which drew the train.

In January, 1876, a train near Odessa, Russia, conveying 419 conscripts, ran off the track and rolled down an embankment. Piled one upon another, the carriages took fire, and, though only three persons had been killed on the spot, 63 were burned to death. In addition, 54 of the recruits were badly burned or wounded; so that the total number of victims was 120.

On Jan. 31, 1870, a triple collision occured during a heavy snow-storm at Abbot's Kipton, England, by which 18 persons were killed and about 20 others injured.

On March 17, 1876, an arch of a railway bridge over the River Iii, near Lutterbach, France, gave way under the pressure of a train. A passenger train from Mulhouse for Strasburg, which was crossing at the time, was precipitated into the river. The carriages fell on top of one another and were dashed to pieces. Owing to the violence of the stream none of the passengers could be saved; all being either crushed to death or drowned. The number of deaths by this accident was very large, 30 dead bodies being recovered on the day it occurred.

THE BURNED RICHMOND THEATRE.

The subjoined account of the burning of the Richmond Theatre on the night of the 26th of December, 1811, was published in the Richmond *Standard* the following day:

"Last night the play-houses in this city was crowded with a usual audience. There could not have been less than 630 persons in the house. Just before the conclusion of the play, the scenery caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was wrapped in flames. It is already ascertained that sixty-two persons were devoured by that most terrific element. The editor of this paper was in the house when the ever-to-be-remembered deplorable accident occurred. He is informed that the scenery took fire in the back part of the house by the raising of a chandelier; that the boy, who was ordered by one of the players to raise it, stated that if he did so the scenery would take fire, when he was commanded in a peremptory manner to hoist it. The boy obeyed, and the fire instantly communicated to the scenery. He gave the alarm in the rear of the stage, and requested some of the attendants to cut the cords by which the combustible materials were suspended. The person whose duty it was to perform this became panic-struck, and sought his own safety. This unfortunately happened at a time when one of the performers was playing near the orchestra, and the greatest part of the stage, with its horrid danger, was obscured from the audience by a curtain.

The names spread with almost the rapidity of lightning, and the fire falling from the ceiling upon the performers was the first notice the audience had of their danger. Even then many supposed it a part of the play, and were a little time restrained from flight by a cry from the stage that there was no danger. The performers and their attendants in vain endeavored to tear down the scenery; the fire flashed in every part of the house with a rapidity horrible and astonishing; and, alas, gushing tears and unspeakable anguish deprive me of utterance. No person who was not present can form any idea of this unexampled scene of distress. The editor, having none of his family with him, and not being far from the door, was among the first who escaped.

No words can express his horror when, turning round, he discovered the whole building to be in flames. There was but one door for the greatest part of the audience to pass; men, women, and children were pressing upon each other, while the flames were seizing upon those behind. The editor went to the different windows, which were very high, and implored his fellow-creatures to save their lives by jumping out of them. Those nearest the windows, ignorant of their danger, were afraid to leap down, while those behind, them were seen catching on fire, and writhing in agonies of pain and distress. At length those behind, urged by the pressing flames, pushed those who were nearest to the windows, and people of every description began to fall one upon another some with their clothes on fire, some half roasted. One woman, an officer's people I would to God I could have died a thousand deaths in any shape, could individual suffering have purchased the safety of my friends, my benefactors, of those whom I loved! The editor, with the assistance of others, caught several of those whom he had begged to leap from the windows. One lady jumped out when all of her clothes were on fire. He tore them burning from her, stripped her of her last rag, and, protecting her nakedness with his coat, carried her from the fire. Fathers and mothers were deploring the loss of their children, children the loss of parents; husbands were heard to lament the loss of companions, wives were bemoa

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RECORD OF THE YEAR—DECREASE OF SMALL-POX AND DIPHTHERIA—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY BUREAU.

The work of the Health Department of this City has been prosecuted during the year 1876 with a great deal of vigor, and with eminently satisfactory results. The number of officials in the Bureau of Vital Statistics has been somewhat reduced, and the collection and analysis of information in that division of the Health Department has lacked the services of Dr. Elisha Harris, the intelligent physician who for so long a time acted as Register. Under Dr. Nagle, the work of arranging the facts and figures for comparative reports has been very carefully and promptly performed, enabling the information contained in this statement to be brought down to the day of publication. The number of deaths from all causes in 1876 was 28,987, as compared with 30,769 in 1875, showing a reduction of 1,722, or about 5.6 per cent. The number of deaths from small-pox in 1876 was but 318, as compared with 1,280 deaths from the same cause in 1875. This gratifying decrease is to be attributed principally to the activity of the vaccinating corps, numbering ordinarily 10 men, but increased when occasion requires to 15 or 25 men. These vaccinators still meet with some opposition from the more ignorant classes of the population, but the resistance to vaccination is rapidly falling off, and in a few years it promises substantially to cease.

The decrease of small-pox has been steady since January last, (in which month there were nearly 100 deaths,) up to November, in which month there were no deaths at all. During the month of December just ended there was but one death, and there are now two cases only in the Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island. There was during the year an increase in the number of deaths by scarlatina over 1875 of nearly 70 per cent, the number in 1875 being 514, while that in 1876 was 870. The reasons for this increase are not quite comprehended. In other diseases, whose causes are ascertainable, the efforts of the Health Department have been rewarded with a remarkable degree of success by isolation and the disinfecting of apartments and clothing, but the ravages of scarlatina seem to defy the usual precautions of the health officers. In diphtheria the mortality has been reduced from 2,312 to 1,732 compared with the year 1875. This improvement is ascribable mainly to the efforts of the authorities to secure the better ventilation of tenements, more correct and thorough attention to the exclusion of foul sewer gases from houses, and to the isolation and more reasonable care and nursing of patients afflicted with the dread disease.

While the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases of children under 5 years of age was larger than in 1875, the death rate among children was smaller than it was in 1875, the number in 1875 being 14,839, while in 1876 it was 14,062.

The following shows the comparative number of deaths for the past two years, arranged by general classification:

	1875.	1876.
Total deaths from all causes	30,709	28,987
Total zymotic diseases	10,938	9,907
Total constitutional diseases	6,089	6,002
Total local diseases	10,754	10,543
Total developmental diseases	1,762	1,708
Deaths by violence	1,186	1,117

On the basis of a population of 1,068,766, the death rate for the past year was 28.15,in 1,000. Last year, on the basis of 1,060,000 population, it was 28.26 per 1,000. The causes of death in 1875 and 1876 were as follows:

	1875.	1876.
Small-pox	1,280	316
Measles	167	359
Scarlatina	514	870
Diphtheria	2,311	1,732
Membranous croup	758	516
Whooping-cough	407	409
Typhus fever	28	21
Typhoid fever	347	289
Puerperal diseases	370	346
Diarrheal diseases, under 5 years	3,352	3,398
Diarrheal diseases, all ages	3,729	3,761
Alcoholism	165	126
Cancer	462	452
Phthisis pulmonalis	4,172	4,174
Bronchitis	1,111	1,191
Pneumonia	2,802	2,536
Heart diseases	988	901
Marasmus—Tabes mesenterica and scrofula	573	521
Hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis	598	633
Meningitis and encephalitis	710	708
Convulsions	662	680
Direct effect of solar heat	19	206
Apoplexy	968	859
All diseases of the brain and nervous system	2,432	2,660
Bright's disease and nephritis	1,108	1,124
Deaths in childbirth	157	161
Deaths by drowning	181	200
Deaths in institutions	5,189	5,045
All deaths of persons 70 years old or more	1,729	1,745
Total deaths children under 1 year	8,541	7,112
Total deaths children under 2 years	11,675	10,879
Total deaths children under 5 years	14,839	14,062

The following are the names of those reported as having at death reached the age of 100 or over:

Died.	Name.	Age.	Birth-place.
Jan. 3	Mary Coffee	100	Ireland.
March 6	Catherine Campbell	112	Ireland.
March 11	Martha McGuire	106	Ireland.
Feb. 2	Mary Murphy	100	Ireland.
April 12	Clara Beebe	100	New-York.
May 6	Painaly Jones	106	New-York.
June 17	Dennis Lyons	110	Ireland.
June 25	Mary Ann Banks	100	Ireland.
July 15	Christine Leonard	100	Ireland.
Aug. 28	Margaret Trainor	100	Ireland.
Sept. 10	Barbara Mundorf	100	Germany.
Sept. 30	Dana Price, (colored)	109	New-Jersey.
Oct. 8	Mary Ash	100	Ireland.
Oct. 22	Ann McGraw	101	Ireland.
Oct. 25	Yetta Frankel	103	Germany.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

There is still some complaint of the lack of attention by parents and nurses to the requirement of the law concerning the registration of births, and it is believed that the returns are still incomplete. Where ignorant midwives are employed the importance of making the written report is frequently overlooked or disregarded, but regular physicians are now exceedingly careful and prompt in making their reports to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The number of marriages and births during the last three years are as follows.

	Marriages.	Births.
1874	8,397	25,663
1875	7,565	23,813
1876	6,147	23,962

THE SANITARY BUREAU.

In pursuance of its work of abating nuisances, the Sanitary Bureau has been actively engaged throughout the year in directing the cleaning of alleys, apartments, cellars, cesspools, and other places in which the conditions were prejudicial to life and health. Through this bureau a large number of cases of contagious diseases were reported, and in the exercise of one of its functions it has ordered the destruction of 150,000 pounds of meat and fish at the offal dock, besides condemning 1,600 carcasses of cattle, sheep, and lambs. The condemned food included 9,000 pounds of canned meat, ordered to be destroyed on account of taint. Examinations were made by the bureau to the number of 76,938, and more than 10,000 complaints of nuisances were received at the office of the department. The vaccinating corps in 1875 performed 93,662 vaccinations; in 1876, 55,574, of which number 25,483 were made in asylums, schools, and public institutions. The bureau has been instrumental during the year in securing the arrest, prosecution, and conviction of adulterators of milk. An attempt last Winter to obtain a general law against offensive oil refiners from the Legislature, which was known to be aimed at the Hunter's Point factories, failed for lack of time and through the opposition of the refiners. Attention has been given to the subject of City slaughter-houses. The effort to concentrate the slaughtering business in abattoirs has resulted in the construction of a large building at Fortieth street on the west side, which will probably accommodate all the butchers in that section of the City who are now already provided for by the abattoir at Thirty-fourth street. The Thirty-fourth street building has proved a success in a sanitary if not in a financial point of view. The Sixtieth street abattoir, connected with the drove yards at that point, dispense with the necessity for driving droves of cattle through the streets, but no rendering process is carried on in the building.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN A BAR-ROOM.

A fight occurred in the lager beer saloon known as the "House of Biazes," No. 418 East Forty-seventh street, last Saturday evening, between Conrad Krebs and Michael Fagan, which subsequently became general. Charles Rose, the landlord, produced a revolver with the intention of quelling the disturbance. During the melée the pistol was discharged, and Thomas Dunn was shot in the right knee. Rose, together with Michael Fagan and Thomas Reilly, were arrested as witnesses and taken to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where Rose was remanded to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. Rose next preferred a charge against Reilly and Fagan for assault and battery, and they were committed to answer. Dunn was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the leg, which will probably render amputation necessary.

ROBBING CONTRIBUTION BOXES.

The American Temperance Union held the last of a series of temperance meetings in the large hall of the Cooper Union yesterday. After the singing of a hymn and the reading of the Scriptures, Mr. T. S. Lambert read a letter from a gentleman who had been asked to join the American Temperance Union, and declined doing so from the fact that he had heard that some of the "brethren" had been "manipulating" the funds contributed to defray the expenses of holding the meetings in Cooper Institute. Dr. Lambert continued: "Some charges have been passed this session for a disclosure made last Sunday by a gentleman to the effect that a 'one dollar bill' deposited in the contribution basket by him failed to reach its destination on the platform, and his was only one of several cases of a similar nature." He thought it was only fair to himself and the officers of the society to state that the society did not receive the money referred to or have the pleasure of counting it. He believed that in passing the basket from person to person "it would not be astonishing if some money should accidentally be lost," and such seemed to be the case in this instance; therefore no blame could be attached to the ushers or the officers of the society.

THE "BLACK CROOK" SEASON.

A LIGHTNING CHANGE OF MANAGERS—AN UNAVAILING SEARCH FOR MONEY IN A BOX-OFFICE.

The "run" of the "Black Crook" at the Grand Opera-house closed on Saturday night, amid the execrations of unpaid actors and dancers, and the chagrin of disappointed Sheriff's officers. The "run" lasted just two weeks. At the expiration of the first the company were paid one-half their salaries, and informed by Messrs. Poole & Donnelly, the managers, that they were not responsible, as they had at the start sub-lessed the theatre to a party by the name of Blaisdell for the production of the "Crook," who would certainly pay them. Last Thursday the company were summoned to the theatre in the afternoon, for the presumed purpose of receiving the balance of their salaries. But the ubiquitous Blaisdell did not make his appearance, nor has he done so since, and Poole & Donnelly continued the piece through the week, assuring the company that it would be "all right." Many of the performers quit at the end of the first week, and the "Black Crook" was left but the ghost of its famous prototype. Some, however, remained, trusting to the word of the managers, and hoping to get a part, if not all, of the money due. On Saturday night two of the principal dancers, who had quit at the end of the first week, attempted to levy on the treasurer's receipts through the aid of the Sheriff, but he arrived too late, as the money had previously been secured and removed. At the close of the performance the "Crook" season was announced as terminated, and the performers, to their intense disgust, received the sum of $2 each in satisfaction of their unpaid salaries.

THE WORK OF MR. BERGH'S SOCIETY.

The annual report of Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, includes a statement of the number and class of convictions secured by the society during the past year, as follows: Beating horses with clubs, hammers, and other instruments, 64; carrying animals in a cruel manner, 60; working horses with sores on their bodies, chafed by harness, 251; overloading, 30; lame, 181; sick, 15; disabled, 6; worn out, 8; reckless driving, 11; abandoning horses, 10; cruelty to cattle and other animals, 29; dog and cock fighting, 62; using "bit-burr," 1; starving and abandoning animals to die, 7; maliciously killing, with knives and other instruments, 4; dragging diseased horses through the streets, 5; causing and procuring disabled horses to be worked, 33; total, 872. The society's officers also ordered out of harness, and sent to stables or to veterinary surgeons, 1,802 horses and mules for the following causes: Lame, 1,189; sores on body under harness, 355; sick, or without shoes, 138; unfit for further work, 70; overloaded, 50. In these cases the drivers were not arrested, but were cautioned, and medical advice and medicine given. Over 1,000 complaints made by citizens were investigated, and the evils complained of without arrest. The society's ambulances were called into requisition 238 times to remove disabled horses from the streets. The agents were also called upon to destroy animals as follows: Condemned by veterinary surgeon, 230; suffering from glanders and farcy, 203; diseased feet, resulting from picking up nails or travelling through the salted snow in the streets last Winter, 160; broken legs and dislocated limbs, 212; worn out and unfit for further use, 290; lock-jaw, 50; cats, dogs, goats, cows, sheep, and other animals, 1,119; total, 2,264. Seventeen horses were rescued from starvation, having been abandoned in their stables or sheds by their owners. The patent derrick belonging to the society was the means of saving the lives of many valuable horses which had fallen into sewers, excavations, &c.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH EXPLAINED.

A rumor has been afloat at Great Neck, town of North Hempstead, Long Island, that John Burke, for many years a resident of that place, had caused the death of his wife by administering poison to her. The circumstances, as disclosed by an inquest held by Coroner McKee, indicate that Burke and his wife had been living together since last Summer in a new house built by him on a road leading to the steam-boat landing. On Tuesday last he arose early and prepared to take the boat for this City, leaving his wife in bed. Previous to starting he went to the door and locked the door after him, when she answered that she did not feel well, and he could lock the door from the outside and put the key in at one of the windows, which he did. On his return from New-York in the evening he found the door locked and the key in the place where he had put it. Entering, he saw that the morning was just as he had left it. He called to his wife several times, and receiving no answer, he went up stairs and found her lying dead on the bed. An examination of the brain by Dr. Hoag revealed the presence of a considerable quantity of water, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by congestion of the brain.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Roundsman Mallon and Officer Budd, of the Fifth Precinct Police, while patrolling Broadway yesterday, were notified by a burglar-alarm company that one of their instruments connected with a door in the store of John Kruse, dealer in fancy goods at No. 62 Water street, had sounded an alarm, thus notifying their office that intruders were in the store. A platoon of Police, under command of Capt. Caffry, surrounded the building. The door of the store was burst open, and two notorious burglars, named Thomas Walsh and George Carroll, were discovered in the act of packing up goods preparatory to carrying them away. About $2,000 worth of pearl buttons had already been packed up. The prisoners were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court and remanded back to the station-house for examination. Superintendent Walling is of the opinion that these are the same men who have latterly been committing depredations on various fancy goods dealers in Broadway.

AN UNGRATEFUL FRIEND.

James Kellner, of No. 1,486 Second avenue, made the acquaintance of Simon Lanigan on Saturday night in an up-town liquor saloon, and was invited by the latter to his home, where he slept all night. On waking yesterday morning he discovered that his bedfellow had decamped with his coat, shoes, vest, overcoat, and gold watch, the aggregate value of which was $175. Kellner attired himself in Lanigan's discarded clothes, and related his loss at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house. Detective Tooker succeeded in arresting the thief, and the latter was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, where he admitted his guilt, and was committed to answer in default of $1,500 bail.

A CONCERT SALOON RAIDED.

On Saturday night Officer Handy, of the Sixth Precinct, with a section of Police, raided on the concert saloon at No. 42 Bowery and arrested the proprietor, Andrew Wallen, together with twelve men and eight women who were found in the place. The prisoners were arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, when Judge Duffy held the proprietor in $500 bail to answer, and fined each of the inmates of the place in sums ranging from $5 to $10.

JUDGE E. DARWIN SMITH RETIRES.

The Roohester *Express* of Dec. 30 says:

"Judge E. Darwin Smith closes 21 years of service on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day, having reached the legally-disqualifying age of 70 years. He has for two years past served in the General Term of the Fourth Department, in the review of cases coming from the circuits, and he submits decisions upon all cases committed to his special charge for the writing of opinions before his official term expires. Judge Smith has been very faithful and assiduous in the performance of his high duties, and no Judge ever held more generally or firmly the respect and confidence of his brethren of the bench and the bar. In his public service, extended through so many years, it has been his lot to hear and decide many cases of great importance to the people, as well as to suitors immediately concerned; his decisions have been sustained by the reviewing courts with singular uniformity. He was the first Supreme Court Judge to decide a case involving the validity of the legal-tender currency issued by the Government during the war, and his decision had an important influence in sustaining the Government and giving confidence to continue the struggle upon the assurance that the sinews of war would be amply supplied by means of that popular and necessary war measure. Though well advanced in years, Judge Smith is in full health and strength and only qualified by judicial experience for continued usefulness. He will resume to some extent the practice of the law, and will no doubt be employed as constantly as he may desire in the hearing of causes referred by the courts.

THE RUSSIAN NORTH PACIFIC FLEET.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Dec. 22 says:

"The North Pacific Squadron of the Russian fleet is concentrating at this port. About a week ago the first of the fleet arrived, and is now at Hunter's Point Dry Dock repairing. Yesterday a second de vessel, the Admiral, entered and anchored quietly in Mission Bay. It is also stated that four other Russian war vessels are here. The object of this concentration of the Russian squadron is unknown. It is surmised that it has some remote relation to possible hostilities between Turkey and Russia. The prisoners were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court and remanded back to the station-house for examination. Superintendent Walling is of the opinion that these are the same men who have latterly been committing depredations on various fancy goods dealers in Broadway.

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INFANT MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

A correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* writes: "A chamber a few feet square, so situated that at the best of times its atmosphere must be close, has every aperture carefully shut. It is crowded with relatives and attendants so that there is often barely room to sit, and a fire of wood-embers, or even charcoal, is burning in an open vessel. The atmosphere is principally smoke, which is increased by herbs scattered on the fire for the purpose. The woman is lying, generally, on the ground, in the midst of this. The feeling on entering the room is that of impending suffocation, and the first step which the visitor takes is to endeavor to breathe. He opens the window, clears the room of as many persons as can be got to leave it, who betake themselves to a balcony outside or block the doorway until his departure. He knows full well that as soon as his back is turned, all will be as it was when he arrived; for it is among the first principles of native midwifery that air should be kept away from a newly-born child. The process of asphyxiation seems to be carried on for a variable period; but in no case, as far as I can ascertain, is the period less than seven days—it often extends to ten, and with Mohammedans much longer; nor does it alter under any extremes of natural heat. The poorer and better-to-do alike are treated by a real artist. It is drawn, however, by a practical, conscientious, painstaking medical practitioner, charged with the responsible duties of Health Officer of the City of Calcutta, whose object was simply to draw the attention of the Indian Government to the appalling mortality among newborn children. Mr. Payne, in the course of his report, says: 'Of every 1,000 Hindoo children born about 1875, there died,' says Dr. Payne, '595 within a year, and of the Mohammedans no fewer than 735, while the annual average of the latter (for eight years) was 598.' In other words, of every 100 Mohammedan children only 27 survived 12 months. 'A native child,' adds Dr. Payne, 'born healthy in the town has a chance of life considerably less than that of a person attacked with cholera.' And yet Indian infants are singularly fortunate in their comparative exemption from the specific fevers which often make such havoc among children in Europe. The true cause of this frightful mortality is to be traced to the circumstances of birth."

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKES.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Dec. 21 says: "Seven distinct earthquake shocks—one of them so severe that, according to the local paper, the 'buildings labored like a ship at sea'—visited the town of Silver Mountain, Alpine County, within half an hour in the early evening of the 11th inst., but did no damage. We have no report yet that these shocks were felt elsewhere. Silver Mountain, which has now, so far as we remember, had its first experience of this kind, is about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, beyond the summit of the Sierra, 150 miles in a direct line eastward from San Francisco, and 200 miles northward from Owen Lake, which last place, on account of the volcanic character of its geological formation and its severe earthquake of March 26, 1872, has the reputation of being rather shaky. From 1851 to 1868 earthquakes were common in this city—so frequent, indeed, that one observer, who made a lengthy report on them to the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, declared that for a considerable period there was more than one a day on an average—and rare in the mountains; but in the last few years the coast from Monterey northward has been comparatively exempt, while the region east of the Sierra, from Owen Lake to Virginia City, has had the most notable visitations, though no one place has had many. Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and California are all classed as earthquake countries, but the latter is, we doubt not, as secure for its inhabitants generally as the others have been for thousands of years."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 39½ cash; $1 45¾ @$1 46, February; No. 3 do., $1 34@$1 34¼ cash; $1 34½, January. Corn active; No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@39¼c. cash; 39¾c.@40c. January. Oats demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 33c. cash. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley—Nothing done. Whisky inactive at $1 06. Pork, $17, cash and January; $17 55, March. Lard, $11@$11 05, cash; $11 07½, buyer the first half of January. Bulk-meats 6¾c.@6¾c., 8¼c.@8¾c., and $8 85@9 for shoulders, clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon quiet; unchanged; only small jobbing trade. Live Hogs strong; common to prime packing, $4 50@4 70; choice and heavy, $4 80@4 90; fancy, $5 00. Cattle scarce and wanted at better prices; prime fat Steers, $4 75@$5; good, $4 50@$4 60; poor, $3 75@$4 25; fair to choice Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$4; Stockers and Feeders, $2 50@$3 62½. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 head Hogs, 300 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 25½ cash; $1 25¾, January; $1 27¾, February; $1 29 March; No. 3 do., $1 12@$1 12¾; rejected, 90c. @97c. Corn dull, weak and lower; 44½c. cash; 45¼c., February; rejected, 38½c.@39c. Oats steady; No. 2 cash; 34½c., February. Rye steady and firm. Barley firmer at 66c. Pork unsettled but generally higher at $17, cash; $17 30@$17 32½, February; $17 60@$17 62½, March. Lard steady and firm; good demand; $11 10, cash; $10 27½@$10 30, February; $10 42½@$10 45, March. Bulk-meats steady and firm; shoulders, 6½c. Clear Rib sides, 8¾c.; Clear sides, 9c. Whisky, 1c. lower at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 83,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 9,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat inactive; Red, $1 35@$1 45. Corn firmer at 43c@44c. Oats steady at 35c@36c. Rye firmer at 80c. Barley quiet at $1 2@$1 05. Pork firm; sales early at $17, cash, closing at $17 25, asked. Lard firm; Steam-rendered, $11, cash; $11 15, February; Kettle, $12. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders, 6¾c. cash; 7¼c. buyer March; Short Rib sides, 8¾c.; cash; 9c. buyer March; Short Clear Sides, 9c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green-meats strong: Shoulders, 6¾c.; short Ribs, 8¾c. Hams, averaging 15 to 18 lbs., at 10c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs in fair demand and firm; common, $5 40@$5 90; fair to good light, $6@$6 30; packing, $5 35@$5 05; choice heavy, $6 70@$6 75. Receipts—6,615 head; shipments, none.

TOLEDO, Dec. 30.—Flour steady; Wheat weak; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 42; Amber Michigan, $1 43; January, $1 43½; February, $1 46; No. 2 Amber Michigan $1 24½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33½; January, $1 34. Receipts, 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Amber Illinois, 42c. Corn and oats nominal. High Mixed, 45½c.; new No. 2 at 40c.@45½c. do., February, 47c.; May, 53c.; new Damaged, 43c.; do. Rejected, 44½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 35c.; Rejected, 30½c. Clover-seed, $9. Hogs, $7 20@$7 75. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Flour unsettled, but generally higher: Superfine $6@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble do., $6 75@$8, high grades $8@$8 25. Hay scarce and firm at $23. Bulk-meats moderately active and higher; Shoulders 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides 9½c.; Clear Sides 10c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders 8c.; Clear Rib Sides nominal; Clear Sides 11 @11½c. Coffee in fair demand and higher; Jobbing 19@21½c. Sugar in moderate demand and firmer. Exchange—New-York sight ¼c. discount; sterling $5 10 for the Bank. Gold 107¾@107⅝.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 47½; milling, $1 42@$1 45. No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42½; milling, $1 40 bid. Corn steady and nominal; Mixed new, 42c. old, 51½c. Oats firm; White Western, 42c. bid; No. 1 Mixed, 38½c. bid; 38¾c. asked. Receipts—Flour, 1,131 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 3,363 bushels; Oats, 4,618 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 694 bbls.; Wheat, 3,710 bushels; Corn, 1,323 bushels; Oats, 4,207 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 32; No. 2, $1 26¾; January, $1 27; February, $1 30½; No. 3, $1 16. Corn dull; No. 2, nominally 41c. Oats firm; No. 2, 30¾c. Rye weak; No. 1, 71c.@72c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 80c., cash or January; No. 3 do., dull at 42c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork, $17. Lard, time dues, 11c.@11¼c. Hogs quiet at $7 20. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour; 1,800 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 680 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market steady, firm, and moderately active; sales of Cows and Heifers at $2 90 @$4 55; good to choice shipping, $4 55@$4 80. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 1,890 head; market excited, active and higher; light to extra shipping, $5 75@$6 85; light to extra heavy packing, $6@$6 75, closing with pens empty. Sheep active and firm; common to good, $3 75@$5 25.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—No receipts or shipments reported to-day. Transactions on Change were light. Flour unchanged; sales 100 bbls. Wheat, 1,000 bushels at Milwaukee at $1 43; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 43; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western Corn at 55c.; 2,000 bushels new at 52½c.@55c. Barley, 400 bushels two-rowed State at private terms.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 46c. Rosins firm at $2 30. Crude Turpentine dull; Hard, $2 25; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $3 25. Tar steady at $1 80.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The holidays being now in progress no business of importance was transacted. Prices therefore rule nominal as quoted Dec. 16. Planters complain that the yield of Cane is scanty, but many mills have not yet commenced grinding, it is hoped such unfavorable results will only be confined to a few localities. Sugar—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 1,400 boxes and 3,500 hhds; exports during the week 5,000 boxes and 450 hhds, all to the United States. Bacon—Butter, Flour, Jerked Beef, Lard and Hams are all unchanged. Potatoes $10@$11 50 per barrel. Onions $12@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rice, Barley, Corn, Oats and Honey unchanged in price. Onions $12@$12 50 ₱ bbl. for American. Coal-oil in tins, 11¼@11½ reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $4@$4 50, gold. Lumber nominal. Shooks and Hoops unchanged. Beans, Chewing Tobacco, Corn, and Hoops unchanged. Freights—Nothing important was done, owing to the holidays, but toward the close of the week a better feeling prevails; ₱ bx. of sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, 60c. @75c.; ₱ hhd. of sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, $3 25@$4; do. at outside ports, $4. Tobacco market unchanged. Spanish Gold, 119½@120 premium. Exchange lower; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 4¾@4 discount; short sight, currency, 3@3½ discount; 60 days, gold, 2½@3 premium; short sight, gold, 4¾@5 premium; on London, 18¼@18¾ 14 premium; on Paris, par@¼ premium.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 30.—Coffee market very animated; prices advancing; Good Firsts, 6,700@6,850 reis ₱ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24½.

SANTOS, Dec. 30.—Coffee market very animated and firm; superior Santos, 6,700@6,900 reis ₱ 10 kilos.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions by Donohue, J.

First Monday motion Calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M. for ex-parte business. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Donohue, J. J.

Nos. Non-enumerated motions.
1—West vs. Nicker et al.
2—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Sanford Lumber Co.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Lacy, Receiver, vs. National Trust Co.
5—In the matter, &c., of Cram.
6—In the matter, &c., of Durkin.
7—In the matter &c., of McCloskey.
8—Stanley vs. Wood et al.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Prouty vs. Smith et al.
13—Burke vs. Ashley.
14—In the matter, &c., of Striker.
15—Drake vs. Smith et al.
16—Wyman et al. Assignees, vs. Phelps et al.
17—Flanders vs. Fargo.
18—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul R'y Co.
19—Harlem Bank versus Todd.
20—Koster versus Ritter, impl'd.
21—In the matter, &c., of Fay.
22—Christopher and 10th st. R.R. Co. vs. Central Crosstown R.R. Co.
23—Miller, Rec'r, vs. Senior, Ex'r, impl'd.
24—Bergen vs. Raymond et. al.
25—Todd vs. Perrine.
26—Barnett et al. versus Meyers et al.
27—The People ex rel. Lorettard vs. Clyde et al.
28—Elliot, Rec'r, vs. King, Ex'r.
29—Astor et al. vs. Wing.
30—Sutphen vs. Lash.
31—Same vs. Same.
32—Matter, &c., Hebrew B. & O. Ass'n of Wilmington.
33—Matter, &c., of Wilbur.
34—Matter, &c., of the Trustees of the Gen. Presby. Church.
35—Matter, &c., of Second Baptist Church.
36—Matter, &c., of the Cong. Shaari Zedik.
37—Matter, &c., of Barnett.
38—Cahoone vs. Licht.
39—Ward vs. Flushing, N. S. & C. R. R. Co.
40—Nichols et al. vs. Roosevelt.
41—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
42—Collins vs. Collins.
43—Browning et al. vs. Abrams.
44—Perault vs. Rand et al.
45—The People ex rel. Perault vs. Turner, capt.
46—Rosenthal vs. Dessau.
47—Miller, Rec'r, vs. King, Ex'r.
48—Barnes et al. vs. The Mobile & N. W. R. R. Co.
49—Sarvis vs. Same.
50—Brown, Ex'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
51—Graham vs. Smith, Jr., et al.
52—Dezott vs. Caldwell.
53—The People of State of N. Y. vs. The Bleecker St. & F. Y. R. R. Co. et al.
54—The National S. S. Co. vs. Sheehan.
55—Foley vs. Rathborne.
56—Same vs. Same.
57—Gautier et al. vs. Douglas M'f'g Co. et al.
58—The People ex rel. Contor vs. Board of Assessors.
59—Jones et al. vs. Butler et al.
60—Same vs. Same.
61—In the matter, &c., of Ex'rs of Buckelew.
62—Jacobs et al. vs. Ex'rs, vs. Pennington et al.
63—In the matter, &c., of the Jerome Branch N. R. Co.
64—In the matter, &c., of Foster.
65—The Washington Life Ins. Co. vs. Fleischhacker.
66—In the matter, &c., of the Harlem Presby. Church.
67—In the matter, &c., of the Volkening.
68—In the matter, &c., of Willis.
69—In the matter, &c., of Lewis.
70—Same vs. Same.
71—Same vs. Same.
72—The People ex rel. Myer vs. Green, Con.
73—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Miller.
74—Matter, &c., Cent'l Park Bap. Church.
75—Matter, &c., Cutting, ex'r.
76—Matter, &c., St. Joseph Asylum.
77—Matter, &c., Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.
78—Matter, &c., Church of St. Michael.
79—Matter, &c., Female Acad. of Mt. Carmel.
80—Matter, &c., Soc'y of St. Vincent Ferrer.
81—Matter, &c., Seniors.
82—The Leaders B'k vs. Gotendorf.
83—Gotendorf vs. Ritterband.
84—Gano, ex'r, vs. Mc-Donald et al.
85—Patterson vs. Mc-Cunn et al.
86—The People, &c., Freeligh vs. The Board of Police Commissioners.
87—The People ex rel. McKone vs. Green, Controller.
Preferred Causes.
100—The People ex rel. Willis vs.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE AMERICAN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ida Dyas. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BRUTUS; THE ROMAN FATHER—Mr. Edwin Booth.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—CORRINNA—Mr. J. B. Studley, Mr. E. F. Knowles, Miss May Hart.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

PARK THEATRE.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS—Miss Lotta. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime.) Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURINE, (Spectacular.)—Kiraly Brothers. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN RIDING ACADEMY.;— ATHLETIC SPORTS—EQUESTRIANISM.

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NOTICE.

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We are able this morning to add considerably to the details of the awful accident on the Lake Shore Road. Our dispatches show what bodies had been identified down to the last moment, and may, therefore, do the sad service of relieving suspense in the minds of friends. But we are compelled to announce that the number of the lost who are definitely known is still very small in comparison with the entire number. One of the most distressing features of the disaster is the fact that very many persons have been wholly consumed, so that it seems only too certain that the extent of the loss of life must rest wholly on circumstantial evidence. Of this the conductor's accounts are the most to be relied on. These fix the number who left Buffalo at 160, and the calculations of the conductor reduce the number who were on the train at the time of the accident to 131. Against this we must set the estimates of passengers, which place the number at much higher figures; but these, we are bound to say, seem to us likely to be greatly exaggerated, because, in the first place, none but the train officials would have any data on which to make a trustworthy estimate, and, in the second place, the notions of the passengers were necessarily formed under great excitement. We may safely conclude that the number of lives lost does not exceed seventy, and may not be over fifty.

Our dispatches, though very full, throw no light, as yet, upon the causes of the bridge giving way. It was a comparatively new bridge, of a well-known and approved kind, which had already stood very severe tests, and which, in all probability, would have been trusted by the most careful experts on any road in this country, or in any country. Yet it gave out under a weight less than it had often borne, and so completely was it wrecked by the breaking, and by the fire afterward, that the opportunity for tracing successfully the causes of its weakness, seem now to be very small. These facts lend an altogether peculiar horror to the disaster, because, apart from the shock which the public mind received from the sudden and great loss of life, there is the sense of previously unknown sources of danger in ordinary travel. For this Winter, at least, and until the public has become forgetful, every storm such as has swept over the country nearly every week during the past month, will carry distress and anxiety to many thousand households. And the impression of such a calamity will not wear off, as did that of the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, because the surroundings of railway travel always suggest more or less danger to the timid, and to those who are "born to fears." It is to be hoped that some means will be taken, not by the Lake Shore officials only, but by other railway companies in concert with these, to find out, as clearly and fully as possible, why the Ashtabula bridge broke, and how like results can be avoided in the future. Such action, taken promptly and thoroughly, is due to the public, and will be found absolutely necessary to allay general uneasiness as to railroad travel.

It is daily becoming more evident that the blatherskites in the Democratic Party—among whom most people will promptly recognize Mr. HEWITT—are alarming and disgusting the sorberer portion of the party. Mr. HEWITT has been away from Washington a week now, and it is to be hoped that when he returns he will be able to see the drift of public sentiment more clearly than he has done heretofore, and that he will not offend the better judgment of his own party as flagrantly in the future as he has done in the past. It will be remembered that a week ago, no language was too strong for Mr. HEWITT's immediate followers and employes to use in denouncing the action of the Returning Officers in South Carolina. The House Committee are constrained to admit that that action was, so far as the main question is concerned, just and correct. This fact has been a damper on some of the more belligerent Democrats. It has made them feel that it is not exactly safe to take Mr. HEWITT's word, or that of his agents, as gospel truth, and that as they blundered in South Carolina, they may blunder in Louisiana. On the whole, there is ample chance for moderate and sensible men to make themselves felt in Washington the coming week, and we trust that they will not lose the opportunity.

Impolitic as the strike of locomotive engineers on the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada evidently is, considering the depression and embarrassment under which that concern struggles for existence, there seem to be some justifying circumstances which are not generally understood. The prevailing idea is that the strike is a revolt against the reduction recently announced by the managers, in consequence of the falling off in the company's business. But its real origin is deeper, and dates further back. It seems that nearly two years ago a contract was entered into between the representatives of the company and a committee of engineers, in relation to the grading of pay for the latter class. This contract the company has not adhered to. The engineers, therefore, appointed another committee, consisting of the oldest and best men on the road, to wait upon the manager, who promised compliance with their request for carrying out the agreement. The members of the committee, however, were summarily dismissed for no other reason than that they had served in this capacity, and this arbitrary step the organized engineers resolved to resist. Hence, in good part, the strike which has meanwhile brought the business of the road to a stand-still.

The *Economist*, of London, points out the reasons why the silver market is likely to be unsteady and is sure to be calculated with difficulty. "First," it remarks, "the uncertain quantity which the German Government may at any time sell hangs over the market; the effect of the increase of 'councils bills' on the Indian demand for silver has still to be fully tested in practice—indeed, it will require years so to test it; the American production is still an unknown quantity, though everything seems to show that it will be much less than it was thought to be; the 'Latin Union' is still in an 'expectant attitude,' and may possibly resume its old policy. Till these causes have ceased to operate as powerfully as they do now, no important stock of silver will be kept. Since the future is too uncertain to justify it, and until it is kept, the price will probably fluctuate a good deal, though not as much as during the past year, when most of the influences that cause variation have been at a maximum, and most of those which cause stability at a minimum." Under these circumstances, the *Economist* remarks, "it will be desirable that no Government shall involve itself in a currency change, depending on the relative relations of silver and gold, which has not begun one already." This is the view which all persons familiar with the facts must take. We commend it to Senators who are in doubt what to do with the Bland Silver Bill when it reaches the Senate.

For the very moderate price demanded for a single issue of THE TIMES, our readers may have a striking variety in European news this morning. They may learn that the British Ambassador has communicated to the Sultan the terms which Europe is ready to make with him, and that the Sultan has refused them; that Great Britain has thereupon declared that the Sultan must take care of himself, and has ordered its fleet out of Turkish waters to guard against any other impression, and the Sultan has proudly replied that his people and his Army will defend him. On the other hand, they may learn that the Sultan has, through his representatives in the conference, accepted some of the most radical proposals, and the European powers have modified others, whence, says Reuter, "hopes are entertained," &c. Whether the wounds of the "sick man" are to be treated heroically, or whether they are to be salved over, remains, therefore, as uncertain as ever.

Our readers will find in our Albany dispatches this morning some details of the canvass for the Speakership of the Assembly which ought to interest them. The forces which are at work there, in opposition to each other, are those which have been at work in the Republican Party for several years past. On the one hand, the calculating, scheming, ambitious politician; on the other, the straightforward, sincere, and upright Republican; with Mr. HUSTED, the men who live on their party, with Mr. SLOAN, those who serve their party honestly and for right ends. There ought not to be any doubt as to the choice which will be made.

THE NEW YEAR.

Most people have parted from 1876 without regret, and look forward to 1877 with more or less foreboding. The past year has been one of those uncomfortable periods when the nations of the earth—civilized and semi-civilized—have been called on to pay old debts, and when defaults have been disagreeably numerous. What has been true of communities as a whole is applicable to their individual members. Some have just begun to discover how improvidently they had been living on their expectations—consuming what may have appeared to be the proceeds of capital, but which was really the income of a somewhat inflated credit. Others have merely found the year another interval in the long and dreary "bad quarter of an hour," which comes to men and nations with a regularity which neither have yet learned to heed. To the American people as a whole, the year has been, in an economical sense, one of gradual recuperation; it has been marked by the silent accumulation of new energy and added wealth. But we have lived too long the life of spendthrift heirs to make the process a pleasant one, however healthy and necessary it may have been. The festive spirit of the season cannot exclude the somewhat anxious question of whether the days of our penance have nearly ended.

Politically, too, the nations have been settling arrears with the past during 1876, and it is not quite clear that the process has ended. In Europe, the task of diplomacy is even now to contrive some method of extending bills that are overdue, with some arrangement for taking practical reforms in part payment. In the United States, we have been compelled to accept the penalty for constitutional imperfections which we could not be induced to repair in time, and to face the inconvenience growing out of the violation of constitutional provisions which we were too supine to enforce. The political complication of 1877 would have had no existence for us had we recognized the necessity of making laws on principle rather than on impulse, of treating government as a science rather than as a thing of crude expedients. We are paying for the neglect to educate and elevate our voters as well as for the neglect to choose our rulers wisely. We have mistaken demagogism for the spirit of freedom; carelessness for liberality, and the arts of the place-hunter for the politics of the statesman. The moment these facts are recognized, half the evils of our system of government will have been already cured. Under the sobering influence of adversity they are becoming every day more generally perceived, and that is in itself one of the best auguries for the future.

Neither commercially nor politically have we as yet paid the full measure of our debt to laws which we have overridden and prudent restraints which we have despised. We have been governed too much, plundered too much, and have traded too recklessly, to render it possible that the evil times should be brief or our recovery from them any thing but gradual. But we are on the upward path for all that. Blatant talk about war and revolution has fallen as dead as the mad expedients for getting out of debt by first sacrificing our credit and then beginning to draw on the future again. We have not done yet with the repudiationists, either in politics or in finance, but we can tell, with some approach to precision, what is their capacity for mischief. We may display a natural anxiety to have certain "burning questions" settled and out of the way, but we can at least feel confident that they will be disposed of according to the law-abiding instincts of a people whose devotion to liberty has always been reinforced by a robust common sense. Neither the *doctrinaire* nor the demagogue can take our present political difficulties out of the category of many that have been peacefully surmounted before. And the problems of our trade and finance are as little likely to be muddled by the nostrums of the one as by the turgid nonsense of the other. We enter on a new year with a considerably strengthened belief in the curative powers of natural laws.

While it would be only sowing the seeds of disappointment to look for very great things from 1877, it is exceedingly probable that its fulfillment will be far more cheerful than its promise. Politics will be purer, trade sounder, the public conscience more sensitive, and the public understanding better informed than they have been of late. A change for the better will not come flashing upon us like a bright sunrise, but will at least be as perceptible as the slow breaking of a gray dawn. It will not come, either, by waiting and looking for it; these are times for people to "do noble things, not dream them all day long." Our expenditures must be made more productive; the dignity of labor must have more recognition, and the gentility of various counterfeits of work rather less. The country yields enough for all, and we must learn to make all earn their share of its abundant wealth. The able-bodied tramp who lives on the earnings of honest toil is no more of a social pest than some more pretentious members of society, who live by various ingenious devices for levying toll on capital and labor. A good many such have found their natural level of late; in our progress toward sound business methods, many more gamblers, speculators, and superfluous middlemen must fall by the way. But the future is brighter for those who contribute to the productive energies of the country than it has been for some time past, and no man who wisely considers the lessons of the past will be likely to doubt that with the new year there opens an era of stable and healthy growth for the American people.

THE "CARPET-BAG" BUGABOO.

It is not a little singular that while other portions of the Republic are endeavoring to allure settlers and new citizens, the South should persist in a policy of exclusion. Exactly how far this is true of a majority of the Southern people it is difficult to say. But those who are most conspicuous in public affairs in that section of the Union do lend themselves to schemes of proscription. We should prefer to believe that, as is usual in politics, those who make the most noise are the least influential. Rightly or wrongly, however, there is a general impression that the South has practically put up a sign warning all persons off the premises. It seems to be considered in the South that there is some peculiarly sacred quality in the soil which resents the presence of a stranger as an intrusion. And a stranger is one who was not born on the soil. He who first drew breath north of the Potomac is an alien. How much this unnatural feeling may be the result of an ancient antagonism between the two sections of country none may undertake to decide. Certainly, there is no such feeling rising like a wall of separation to forbid an exchange of citizenship between other parts of the Union. From a New-York point of view, any such proscription seems specially unaccountable. Perhaps New-York is cosmopolitan, and some other sections are provincial, that we wonder greatly at a spirit which claps an odious epithet on a man not "to the manner born," and never allows him to outlive it. In this City, where foreigners are in office as soon as they can vote, (which is early,) and where American citizens have been candidates for nomination before their residence in the State had made them eligible, we have some right to complain of the Southern policy of exclusion.

Of course, the natural reply to all this is that Southern people do not object to immigrants from the North, *per se*, but they do object to their "mixing in politics." This means that men from other States may go South and invest their money for the improvement of the country, but they must take no part in public affairs. What there is peculiar about Southern politics that renders the influence of a newcomer pernicious we have never been able to make out. Is it true of any other portion of the Union? But what ever may be the cause of this dread of the influence of a stranger, it seems unfair to the general public of a State that it should be deprived of valuable citizens. For example, a Connecticut man went to Florida eight years ago, to make his residence. He bought land, built houses, and improved property until his own contribution to the income of the State, on account of local taxes, was as much as the whole county had paid before he began his work. He planted 100 orange groves where none grew before, and secured the immigration of 500 industrious Swedish settlers. One might well understand that such a man would be considered a valuable member of society. Incidentally his name was mentioned in connection with a candidacy for office. Instantly he is denounced as a "carpet-bagger." To be sure, a New-York Democratic paper led off in this tirade of abuse, and Southern journals followed suit. But if there were not in the South some such low prejudice as that to which the *World* panders, we should never have heard of a useful, honest, and valuable citizen's being abused without cause.

Perhaps it is not because these "strangers" are Northern, but because they are Republicans, that they excite the ire of the so-called leaders. It is said that all Southern men are politicians. We should be sorry to believe that they are such in the bad sense in which that word is usually applied. But if Southern politics are proscriptive of any class of citizens, so much the worse for the State thus afflicted. And if Northern men, Republicans or otherwise, are to be warned off the premises when they seek opportunity for the investment of capital, so much the worse for the whole country. The people of the South cannot afford to give their section of the country over to the domination of men who make politics a trade—men whose policy it is to drive out all whose presence may seem to menace their own supremacy. It will be an unfortunate day for the South when it is acknowledged that new settlers must decline a free-born citizen's interest in the affairs of the State. The day of political adventurers from the North or West is over in the South. If that region of country is to recover all that it has lost in industry and wealth, it must at least tolerate the presence of men who come with the honest intention of performing all the duties of good citizens.

EVILS OF THE "DEEP LOT."

An ingenious authority on building matters has recently put forth the theory that the evils of our tenement-house system in New-York do not so much result from the form of the island, or from the overcrowding in certain wards, as from "the inflexible depth of 100 feet for each lot" in the up-town districts. There is much to be said for this. Whatever capitalist undertakes to build a tenement-house must ordinarily place it on one or two lots, and thus occupy twenty-five or fifty feet front with a depth of 100 feet. It is almost impossible on such a plot of ground to build a large and healthful house. Even the private houses, and the new "apartment-houses" on such lots, are compelled to have dark central bed-rooms or sitting-rooms, sometimes ventilated alone by the odious "well," which is also carrying off the gases of the water-closets. One room at least on each floor must be of this character. In a tenement-house of this plan, the back bedroom, and often two back rooms for each set of family rooms, must be dark and ventilated alone by the front room, where the family sit and cook, or by a window in the hall, which is nearly always kept closed and locked. Thus in a tenement of five stories, there will be from ten to twenty dark bedrooms, which naturally become *nidi* of typhoid and sources or fomentors of all sorts of diseases. In a house with fifty feet front, it is true, a "well" may be put in the centre, but few tenement-houses ever possess even this doubtful luxury. But such a house will in all probability not fill up the lot, and behind it will come another building, not constructed in the same way, but more cut off from air and light than the front one.

But this is not all the evil effect of the deep lot, or, perhaps, the worst. It is a well-recognized truth in political science that the more the citizens of a community possess of its land, the more economical and responsible will be its government. One cause of the remarkably favorable financial condition of the State of New-York now, as compared with the City, is, no doubt, that the rural voters are so largely land-holders, while the City voters are landless. Our working classes are singularly cut off here from that permanent interest in the soil which makes men economical and conservative in their management of public trusts. The rulers of the masses and the politicians reflect the habits of mind of their constituencies. Both are wasteful and careless of that in which they hold so small a stake. Who supposes that men like TWEED and CONNOLLY and GENET and NORTON would have had such free sweep with the public funds if seventy-five per cent. of the voters had been property-holders, and at once felt the peculation or waste in their taxes? It is this possession of the land by so many French peasants which has made their country the model of Europe for its economy and conservative power, despite the revolutions which centuries of ignorance and centralized rule have brought about.

Among our cities, Philadelphia is a model for the prosperous and intelligent condition of its working classes. It may be said that this is due to its remarkable "Building Associations," which we have so frequently (and so uselessly) presented for the consideration of our mechanics. But these associations are especially the fruit of the mode of dividing and selling land in that city. The deep lot is abjured; rectangular blocks, at least in the newer parts, are neglected, or, if laid out, lanes run through the middle of them. There are all kinds of odds and ends of lots, gores, and small bits, and by the cutting of blocks with lanes, small, shallow lots are formed for the working classes. The New-York arrangement for buying and selling land, is, (as the writer spoken of above trenchantly says,) as if we had a custom that no one could buy flour or sugar in parcels less than a hundred pounds. The working man or mechanic can not purchase a lot in New-York within ten miles of the City Hall. It is beyond his reach. In consequence, he is forced to hire rooms in a large tenement-house, to live in half-darkened and badly-ventilated rooms, and see his children gradually contaminated and degraded by the associations of a crowded tenement. He and his family live and grow up without permanent interest in the prosperity and management of the City.

Now, this great evil may begin to be cured by that benevolent citizen—who shall leave a name to be gratefully remembered for generations to come—who will first construct a truly "model tenement." According to Mr. EDWARD PORTER's plan, which we have already briefly described, the new model house is to occupy ground from street to street; lanes are to cut it north and south, and shallow lots are to front on these narrow lanes. The houses on these lots being shallow, will have both front and rear exposed to air and light. There will be in front and rear a set of those small rooms for each family; no rooms will be dark or ill-ventilated. The south wind sweeps through the lanes, and the east and west air blows through the houses. Each lane, like a Paris *cité*, could be lighted and policed by our City authorities. The sun would strike full on the east and west sides, and for a few hours in Winter, directly on the fronts upon the lanes. The same space of ground would be covered on this plan as on the present, with a vast advantage to the tenants. Such a house succeeding, as it would be sure to do, other landlords—perhaps large corporations, like Columbia College or Sailors' Snug Harbor—would cut up their land thus and lease small lots to mechanics or working men. Others would build similar houses, and we should have a new style of light and healthy tenement-houses, paying a fair profit. But, best of all, the working classes would begin to invest in land and be their own landlords.

WHAT IS A BOARDING-HOUSE?

What constitutes a boarding-house? Being one of the simplest of questions, it might be supposed that the answer would be equally simple; but nothing is more difficult, more delicate, or more abstruse than to determine the exact nature, the component parts, the elementary principles, of a boarding-house. Lexicons are of no more avail than logic. Webster defines boarding-house to be a house in which boarders are kept. Worcester defines it to be a house where board is furnished. These are essentially synonymous; there are no derivative meanings, no subtle distinctions, no elastic interpretations of one and the same thing. A boarding-house is merely a boarding-house, nothing more nothing less. The term is too simple, its import is too obvious, to require definition.

As it appears on the face, this is a common-sense view, an entirely natural inference. That a boarding-house is a boarding-house is true both abstractly and philosophically, but concretely and socially it is not true; it is something else, something very different, though how or why different passes understanding, is wholly beyond divining. The anomaly may be demonstrated by experiment. Go into any quarter—Fourteenth street, lower Fifth avenue, or Madison square, for example—where boarding-houses abound; ring the bell; ask for the lady of the house, (be sure you say "lady," if you expect to see her,) and inquire, on her appearance, if she keeps a boarding-house. Should you demand a categorical answer, it is doubtful whether you will be able to find a single boarding-house in a wilderness of boarding-houses. Not thumb-screws nor rack would wring out of the lady the monosyllable "Yes." She will reply to you in a round-about manner, euphemistically or euphuistically; but she will invariably begin by declaring, with a touch of injury in her tone, and of indignation in her air, that she does not keep a boarding-house.

Presuming you to be a plain, blunt man, you will beg her pardon and undertake to withdraw. She will not allow you to do so, in all likelihood; she will advance and, with a mien somewhat softened, will repeat that she does not keep a boarding-house, but—what a world of possibilities this disjunctive includes!—she sometimes takes boarders. You remember Webster, Worcester, and common sense, and marvel at the distinction without a difference. She explains that she has a few friends under her roof, and that, though she has adopted a rule never to receive strangers, she thinks she might make an exception in your favor, admitting you as a member of her exclusive and sympathetic household. You may be overpowered by this condescension; you may assert your unwillingness to break in upon a private circle, and you desire to secure a mere business arrangement by paying so much a week for a good table and a comfortable room, expecting no favors and extending no courtesies out of the common. Even this matter-of-fact presentation does not chill the lady. She assures you that your coming will be no intrusion; that she is confident her friends will be delighted to make your acquaintance, and that you will be equally delighted with them. You will find Mr. Titmouse a very pleasant gentleman; he is a prominent lawyer; his wife is a charming lady, quite musical. Mr. Rumble is an importer of wines, exceedingly pleasant company; Miss Goldpen is a brilliant authoress; Judge Opal is a distinguished politician; Col. Myrtle was prominent in the war; Mr. Bondwell is a leading banker and—here observing that you are a little weary of her list of celebrities—she graciously concludes with "and a few others."

If you are mortal and unsophisticated, you cannot resist introduction into such fine company. Terms are made, and you are duly installed. Your room is not exactly what you would have; the atmosphere, material and spiritual, of the house is not seductive; the furniture is meagre and redolent of ancient second-handedness. You observe, too, that the landlady is not entirely fascinating; that immaculateness is not one of her most conspicuous virtues, and that by a mysterious process of evolution, she is developing into a combination of soiled raiment and deranged hair-pins. You consent to put up with these things for the sake of that rare band of refined friends. At dinner you are to meet them. You are prompt. The table is well enough, except that there is very little to eat, and that that little is very badly cooked and worse served. The friends to whom you are presented are evidently the kind of persons who do not wear their attractions on the outside, nor on the inside either, as you discover in a brief time. Mr. Titmouse proves to be a shyster; his wife a vulgar dowdy; not a note in her voice less than ninety-five cents discount, with a talent for torturing the ear on the consumptive piano in the tenebrous parlor. Mr. Rumble, the importer of wines, is the proprietor of a sample room; Miss Goldpen is so gifted a writer that prosaic publishers will not publish the manuscripts; Judge Opal appears to confine his judgment to frequently-tasted liquors, and so on. Your last disappointment is too much; you go away; you seek a new place, and get one you are reconciled to, but it is not a boarding-house. Your first experience was unfortunate. There are many nice, comfortable houses here where boarders are taken, though none of them, remember, are boarding-houses. In the language of the City, a boarding-house is a house that does not board.

There are hundreds, thousands of estimable, excellent people here who keep boarding-houses. It is an honest, honorable calling. Nobody objects to it as a business; the objection, the mortal offense, is to give it its right name. No doubt there are houses which are not enticing—we have heard of such—where false promises are made; where a few friends are employed as lures to much indigestion and more discomfort. But there are many other houses where there is neither vulgarity nor sham, except in the transparent assumption that they are not what they are. It may be unfortunate to be compelled to keep a boarding-house; it certainly must be hard, anxious, and wearing; but it is not disgraceful. If persons can afford to board at a boarding-house, why can not its keepers afford to acknowledge that they keep it? We are not sure that any large number of folks are infatuated with boarding or taking boarders. Perhaps they would live otherwise, if they could; but if they can not, why seek to conceal a fact that is unconcealable? Telling falsehood is rarely commendable, and least of all, when everyone knows it to be a falsehood.

TUPPER'S RETURN.

The uneasiness and alarm produced by the long and mysterious disappearance of Mr. TUPPER have at last been allayed by the sudden and happy discovery that the estimable Proverbial Philosopher is alive and uninjured. He has been seen during the last week in the streets of Brooklyn, and his present place of abode is known to the Police. Mr. TUPPER is understood to explain his absence by alleging that he has been lecturing in Canada since the early part of November, and he expressly asserts that he has never experienced any direct violence at the hands, legs, or arms of Rev. Mr. TALMAGE. Doubtless he has been in Canada, and doubtless Mr. TALMAGE has never been guilty of actual assault and battery upon him. Nevertheless, the fact that Mr. TUPPER no longer trusts himself under TALMAGE's roof, and the significant and suspicious flight of TALMAGE during the period of TUPPER's mysterious absence from the City, are matters which call for full and careful investigation.

The first emotion which will stir the public breast on learning that TUPPER is alive and well, will be that of unalloyed delight. We may not admire Mr. TUPPER's poetry, but he is not only a quiet and amiable gentleman, but he is a foreigner who has honored us with a visit. There has been, in certain circles, an ardent disposition to "chaff" Mr. TUPPER, which we have witnessed with much pain and with sincere regret. That our guest should be thus treated with irreverence was sufficiently bad, but had he been foully and violently dealt with, whether by TALMAGE or any other desperate acrobat, our country would have been irretrievably disgraced. Frivolous persons may think it a matter of little consequence whether TALMAGE kills TUPPER, or whether both are suppressed with force of arms. Thinking people, however, are perfectly aware that to kill a guest, no matter what sort of poetry he may have written, is an inhospitable and discourteous act. If we wish to kill a poet, there are scores of American poets whom we could kill without incurring the reproach of ill manners. Mr. TUPPER deserved better things of us, and so long as he trusted himself in our hands it was our duty to treat him with kindness and courtesy.

It is painfully evident that considerations of prudence have led Mr. TUPPER to escape from TALMAGE's custody, and to break off his strange intimacy with that able acrobat. That he discovered TALMAGE's true character, and therefore fled to Canada for safety, there can be little doubt. He probably felt his mind giving way under the roar and confusion of TALMAGE's conversation, and he probably found himself in constant danger of having a sermon preached at him by TALMAGE when under the influence of the mince-pie, which, according to the latter's confession, produces in him a state of temporary madness. Alarmed and indignant at the conduct of his host, Mr. TUPPER first fled to a place of safety, and then determined to expose his wrongs in proverbial verse, as a warning to other unsuspecting foreigners not to accept proferred hospitality of the quondam Church and Robespierre Strait we found entirely barren and low, with the exception of a glacier that we saw, covering about latitude 80° 30' east side of the strait, and extending east-north-east as far as can be seen from the mountain by Polaris Bay. We have found that the country abounds with life, and seals, game, ducks, musk-ox cattle, rabbits, wolves, foxes, bears, partridges, &c. Our sealers have shot two seals in the open water while at this encampment."

Capt. Howgate says volunteers of the right stamp offer themselves in abundance. The principle difficulty will be to limit the number to be taken. It is proposed to obtain authority from Congress to use one of the small naval vessels now employed, and also a small appropriation for the outfit and maintenance of the expedition. He says kindly words of encouragement for the enterprise pour in from all sides, and it is believed that if proper direction is given the popular feeling an expedition will be organized and sent off, and the Polar Colony founded during the year 1877.

HIRAM J. PENROD
Sergeant Signal Service, United States Army.

of TALMAGE, who would be represented as cowering behind tables and sofas to escape the eloquent conversation of TALMAGE, and as jumping from his window at midnight to avoid a fiendish attempt of TALMAGE to preach an unusually violent sermon at him, would bring tears from every sympathetic spectator. Such a drama would create a public sentiment against TALMAGE which would render it impossible for him to continue his gymnastic ministrations; and unless Mr. TUPPER changes his mind, and decides not to write the contemplated tragedy, the trapeze of the Brooklyn Tabernacle will remain permanently vacant, and TALMAGE will pass his days in exile and concealment.

HOW TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. H. W. Howgate seems to have struck the right view in his plan of organizing another Polar expedition from the United States, as evinced by the numerous letters coming to him from interested parties from all over the country indorsing and admitting his plan of approaching the Pole as the most practical yet offered, and urging him to have an expedition started in the Spring. Capt. Howgate's suggested plan is simple, practicable, economical, and, under proper supervision, certain of success. He believes that the open Polar Sea, so stoutly insisted upon by Capt. Hayes, and so effectually barred against the entrance of Capt. Nares, is open or closed alternately, according to the vicissitudes of intensity in the Winter season, which as undoubtedly occur in the Arctic regions as they do in the temperate zones. It is to found a temporary colony at Discovery Harbor, in Lady Franklin Bay, and to make this the base of operations from which exploring parties should be sent out toward the Pole whenever the weather and other conditions were most favorable. The experience of Capts. Hall and Nares shows that this harbor can be reached rapidly, and with but little more danger to a vessel as well equipped as the Polaris, the Alert, or Discovery, than is constantly incurred by vessels forming part of the whaling fleets that annually make Smith's Sound and neighboring waters their scene of operations.

Capt. Howgate suggests that the colony should consist of energetic, capable men, experienced in Arctic navigation and physically sound, in order that they might the better withstand the rigors of the climate. To these should be added a number of Esquimaux, to serve as hunters, guides, &c., and who can be taken over, with their families, from Greenland. This native force would relieve the regular number of much of the drudgery, and be in many ways useful to them. He says a suitable building or buildings to shelter the men and proper supplies for their maintenance could be carried on the vessel selected for the expedition, and an annual visit could and should be made to them to provide fresh supplies, and afford such encouragement and relief as the circumstances might render necessary. The expedition should be composed of selected volunteers mustered into the naval service for the purpose, and the whole commanded by a competent naval officer to insure proper discipline and guard against the internal dissensions that brought disaster upon the Polaris party after Capt. Hall's death. It was this super-or discipline that enabled Capt. Nares to reach a higher latitude than any previous explorer.

The severity of the climate has been exaggerated. To parties under cover it is no more trying than that at the summits of Mount Washington, in New-Hampshire, or of Pike's Peak, in Colorado, as stated by a former member of one of Dr. Hayes' expeditions, and who has since served a year on the summit of the last-named mountain. In this connection attention is invited to the following extracts from official reports:

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy and his associates in the results of the Polaris Expedition. * * * "During the Summer the entire extent of both low lands and elevations (at Thank God Harbor, latitude 81° 39' north) are bare of both snow and ice, excepting patches here and there in the shade of the rocks. The soil during this period was covered with a more or less dense vegetation of moss, with which several Arctic plants were interspersed, some of them of considerable beauty, but entirely without trees, and many small willows, scarcely reaching above digitate of shrubs. * * * Animal life was found to abound, musk-oxen being shot at intervals throughout the Winter, their food consisting of the moss and other vegetables obtained during this season by scraping off the snow with their hoofs. Wolves, also bears, foxes, and other mammals were repeatedly observed. Geese, ducks, and other water fowls, including plover and other wading birds, abounded during the Summer, although the species of land-birds were comparatively few, including, however, as might have been expected, large numbers of snow-partridge. * * * No fish were seen. The waters were, however, found filled to an extraordinary degree with marine invertebrata, including jelly-fish and shrimps. It was believed by the party that the seals depend upon the latter for their principal subsistence, the seals themselves being very abundant. Numerous insects were observed, also especially several species of butterflies, also flies, bees and insects of like character."

In the last dispatch written by Capt. Hall, at his snow encampment on the north side of Newman's Bay, latitude 82° 3' north, Oct. 20, 1871, he says: "We find this a much warmer country than we expected. From Cape Alexander the mountains on either side of the Kennedy Channel and Robeson Strait we found entirely barren and low, with the exception of a glacier that we saw, covering about latitude 80° 30' east side of the strait, and extending east-north-east as far as can be seen from the mountain by Polaris Bay. We have found that the country abounds with life, and seals, game, ducks, musk-cattle, rabbits, wolves, foxes, bears, partridges, &c. Our sealers have shot two seals in the open water while at this encampment."

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HIRAM J. PENROD
Sergeant Signal Service, United States Army.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN AT HOME.

ITS EFFECT ON THE REPUBLICAN VOTE—WHAT HAS BECOME OF OVER 38,000 VOTERS IN TWO YEARS—21,000 REPUBLICAN LOSS IN TWELVE COUNTIES WITH ONLY 1,700 DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN THE SAME—UNDENIABLE EVIDENCE OF INTIMIDATION IN PREVENTING THE POLLING OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE—THE PRETENSE OF COLORED MEN VOTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET EXPLODED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1876.

What has become of the Republican vote of Mississippi? This is an inquiry likely to arise in any mind after looking at a comparative statement of the Democratic and Republican vote of the State for 1872, 1874, and 1876. The figures have not been often printed together, and the strange result is best seen by a comparison, placing them all under the eye at once. The totals and the details are alike interesting. The aggregate vote of the State in the years mentioned was as follows:

	1872.	1874.	1876.
Republican	89,878	93,928	56,298
Democrat	81,371	107,118	98,693

The comparison of the line of figures giving the Republican vote shows a wonderful falling off in two years. In round numbers the percentage of loss from 1874 to 1876 was 41, and from 1872 to 1876, 37. Almost half the Republican vote is gone, and the question arises with almost startling emphasis—what has become of it?

If any Democratic newspapers—if indeed the Democratic leaders who were lately clamorous for reform are sought for information—the answer is that the negroes voted the Democratic ticket. But the second line of figures printed above tells a different story. If the Democrats had secured the votes of the Republican negroes which disappeared between 1874 and 1876, the Democratic vote in the last election would have been 136,323. Instead of this it was only 98,693, or actually 8,425 less than two years ago. While the Republican vote declined 41 per cent., the Democratic vote was reduced 7 per cent. In all the range of the exact sciences there never was a problem more absolutely demonstrated, no fact more definitely ascertained, than this which is proved by the election returns of the State of Mississippi. The Republicans of 1874 did not vote the Democratic ticket in 1876. To controvert this truth, further than to show a few exceptional cases, such as might have occurred in Vermont, the oath of every Democrat in Mississippi would have no more weight than if they should swear that the sun revolves around the earth. What then, did become of more than 37,000 Republican votes lost in two years?

Some little light may be thrown upon this question by an examination of the election returns of the State by counties, comparing the vote, for convenience, in the same manner as the aggregate vote is stated and compared above. The following is a table of 12 counties, selected from the entire State. The proportionate loss of Republican votes is larger than for the whole State, but the fact exhibited is the same. It is instructive to look across the line of Republican votes and note the losses, and then to mark whether the Democratic gains make room for the difference:

COMPARATIVE VOTE IN TWELVE COUNTIES.

	1872.	1874.	1876.
Barbour County.			
Republican	2,762	2,671	171
Democratic	2,340	2,771	3,255
Bullock County.			
Republican	3,101	2,503	600
Democratic	1,265	1,584	2,919
Chambers County.			
Republican	1,317	1,540	691
Democratic	1,812	2,186	2,186
Choctaw County.			
Republican	644	986	....
Democratic	1,177	1,491	1,072
Clark County.			
Republican	1,093	1,304	214
Democratic	1,463	1,394	1,043
Greene County.			
Republican	2,508	3,139	1,092
Democratic	1,231	864	618
Hale County.			
Republican	3,658	3,489	1,480
Democratic	816	1,185	2,214
Jefferson County.			
Republican	1,024	860	368
Democratic	1,245	2,288	1,845
Lee County.			
Republican	2,356	1,120	942
Democratic	2,251	3,812	2,082
Mobile County.			
Republican	5,938	4,764	3,071
Democratic	6,576	6,491	5,138
Perry County.			
Republican	4,141	3,834	1,965
Democratic	1,400	1,428	1,207
Russell County.			
Republican	2,513	2,625	506
Democratic	1,717	1,964	1,952

To still further exhibit in its true appearance the result of the last election, the following statement is given, showing the Republican losses in the same counties from 1872 to 1876. The statement is remarkable, but scarcely more so than if the counties had been selected at random.

REPUBLICAN LOSSES FROM 1872 TO 1876 IN TWELVE COUNTIES.

Barbour	2,591	Hale	2,172
Bullock	2,501	Jefferson	656
Chambers	626	Lee	1,414
Chocktaw	644	Mobile	2,867
Clark	879	Perry	2,176
Greene	2,416	Russell	2,007
Total			20,955

That the Democratic vote has not been swollen by the accession of this 20,955 Republican loss is seen by the following statement of Democratic gains and losses in the same counties:

DEMOCRATIC GAINS AND LOSSES FROM 1872 TO 1876 IN TWELVE COUNTIES.

	Gains.	Losses.
Barbour	915	....
Bullock	1,654	....
Chambers	374	....
Chocktaw	....	105
Clark	....	421
Greene	....	613
Hale	1,398	....
Jefferson	600	....
Lee	....	169
Mobile	....	1,438
Perry	....	193
Russell	....	235
Total gains	4,941	3,174
Total losses	3,174	
Net gain	1,767	

It seems to me that, so far as the State of Mississippi is concerned, these figures, with common reports, make out a clear case of intimidation. The State is well known to have had, and to have now, the elements of population which make up a Republican majority. The majority should be, according to experience and reason, from 20,000 to 30,000. Instead of this, it is more than 40,000 Democratic, with a reduced Democratic vote. An examination of the vote by counties shows that some means of producing a constant and systematic reduction of the Republican vote all over the State was employed, or some constant reducing force was at work. Only one explanation has ever been offered. The negroes were everywhere prevented from voting by force and fear of their lives. They were intimidated. The evidence sustaining this charge is abundant, but its truth is denied, and the claim is set up that the negroes voted the Democratic ticket. Now, the figures absolutely disprove the latter theory, or pretense, or whatever it may be called. The election statistics confirm the theory of intimidation, and go far to prove it without other evidence. The burden of proof certainly lies on the other side, and, in the absence of any further investigation, the allegation of intimidation, supported by the statistics and the undisputed character of the population of the State, while the allegation remains without disproof by positive affirmative evidence, ought to be sufficient to warrant as radical treatment in the Senate of the vote of that State when the Electoral count comes to be made as may be undertaken by the Democratic House in respect to the vote of any other State whatever.

THE FLORIDA DECISION.

CONFLICTING RUMORS AND OPINIONS AS TO THE PURPOSE AND EFFECT OF THE ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 31.—All the Justices of the Supreme Court are here. It is rumored that the court considers its order misinterpreted, and that the Canvassing Board will be reassembled with instructions to recanvass and count, going beyond the face of the return, and weighing such evidence as may be on file and hearing more. Another rumor is that the court will order that Clay County be canvassed, which was thrown out on account of falsity on its face. Still another is that the court will signify its satisfaction with the board's return, and order the Secretary of State, Mr. McLin, to issue a certificate of election to Drew.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF THE DEMOCRATS—FORESHADOWINGS OF THE TILDEN ORGAN—NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED AND NO TROOPS TO BE PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation here to-day is the meeting of the Legislature to-morrow. The line of action to be pursued by the Democrats cannot be foretold. They prefer to say they will be governed by circumstances, which means by the result of the effort Mr. Wiltz will make to organize the Senate. The *Democrat* of this morning (official organ) makes a stirring appeal to the elected of its party to stay away from the State-house, saying: "We do not see how, in honor, the Democrats can in any manner, shape, or form, recognize Packard as Governor, or any portion of his Government as legal. The board has returned a decided radical majority in both the Senate and the House, and the Democrats returned will be utterly powerless there. They can do only two things by going into the Packard Legislature. They can disgrace the cause of Louisiana, and bring the whole people into unutterable contempt, and they can prejudice the cause of Gov. Tilden and the country." In this fear to injure the cause of Tilden is seen the hand of outside advisers. Democrats here are assured that Tilden would overthrow the State Government here were he President. As it is, they will march up to the House of Representatives and demand admission for all contestants. To prevent disturbance, men not returned as elected will be denied admission, and then it is expected all the Democratic members of the House will leave and set up a second Legislature in another place. Mr. Wiltz will draw off as many Senators as he can and start another Senate. This is the old story.

Gov. Kellogg's message will be a long valedictory. He will remind the people of how little support has been given him; of how the Democrats have sought to build up a party, instead of benefiting a State. The most prominent Republican candidates for Speaker of the House are ex-Govs. Warmoth and Michael Hahn. Caucussing for the United States Senatorships is active. J. R. West is working for his own re-election. The colored men will demand representation in the persons of Col. James Lewis, Pinchback, or Antonine, and, of course, Gov. Kellogg himself will be found not unwilling to serve the State again as Senator. No trouble is anticipated on the assembling of the Legislature. The troops will not be employed or seen.

UNEASINESS AS TO THE RESULT OF THE MEETING TO-DAY—THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME FOR A LINE OF DE JURE GOVERNORS—ADVICES IN WASHINGTON ON THE SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There is considerable anxiety here to-night as to the result of the meeting of the Legislature in New-Orleans to-morrow. The action contemplated by the Democrats is not known. The Republicans have a majority, of course, of the members returned, but there are many Democrats here who seem to suspect that their Louisiana brethren will secure in some way the organization of the Legislature and inaugurate Nichols. Such word as has come from there would indicate that to resort to force is not intended, but a Democratic State Government will be set up, and Nichols will take the place of McEnery in order, as has been suggested by Horace White concerning the Presidency, that a de jure line of Governors *may* be maintained. The general Democratic expectation is of something more substantial in the way of organization, but the information received is not positive enough to warrant the belief that any violence will be attempted.

CONUTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE ATTEMPTS TO GUESS THE PROBABLE ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE—ABSOLUTE SECRECY KEPT BY THE MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The statements that continue to appear in print about the action of the Senate Committee now examining the subject of counting the Electoral vote are to be entirely discredited, except as mere guesses and speculations. The committee has taken unusual pains to keep its deliberations secret, and the views of the members can't be obtained. A member of the committee says he has seen no publication that would indicate any knowledge whatever of the committee's proceedings. The matter becomes of some importance from various attempts to influence public opinion by misrepresentations of the position of the committee.

INCIDENTS IN THE CONTROVERSY.

MR. BARNES, OF THE WESTERN UNION, IN WASHINGTON—HIS ANSWER TO THE HOUSE NOT YET PREPARED—THE DEMOCRATS AND GROVER, OF OREGON—JUDGE MATTHEWS GIVES NOTICE OF HIS CONTEST FOR BANNING'S SEAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—E. W. Barnes, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New-Orleans, who is under arrest by order of the House for refusing to produce certain telegrams before the Louisiana Investigating Committee, arrived here to-day in charge of a Deputy Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Barnes says he does not know what answer he will make when brought before the bar of the House, and has had no communication whatever with the officers of the company with reference to the matter which led to his arrest or with reference to the recent action of the Executive Committee in directing that all telegrams shall be removed from the custody of subordinates. Mr. Barnes is about 50 years of age, quiet and undemonstrative in manner, and has the bearing of a gentleman of intelligence and firmness. He seems to fully realise the position in which he is placed and manifests uneasiness at the notoriety he has been dragged into, and the inconvenience to which he is put, in being brought from his home at this season of the year. Mr. Barnes will have the assistance of able counsel in preparing an explanation of his refusal to produce the telegrams demanded by the committee. The action of the company in placing all telegrams in sole charge of the Executive Committee will doubtless have an influence in determining the action of the House in Barnes' case. Charles Casanac, a prominent Democratic politician of Louisiana, accompanied Mr. Barnes from New-Orleans.

The Democrats of this district are making arrangements to hold a meeting on Jan. 8 to give expression to their feelings on the Presidential complications. A movement is also on foot among the Democrats here to meet Gov. Grover, of Oregon, with music and banners upon his arrival, on Tuesday next, and to tender him a serenade on Tuesday night.

Stanley Matthews has filed with the Clerk of the House formal notice of his intention to contest the election of Mr. Banning in the Second Ohio District. Banning, who entered Congress originally as a very Liberal Republican, was declared elected over Matthews by 65 majority. It is charged in Cincinnati that upon the day prior to the election $7,000 were received in that city from New-York, and Banning's district liberally supplied from the fund, and by the corrupt expenditure of it Banning was enabled to secure the apparent majority. Mr. Matthews will, no doubt, be able to prove that he is entitled to the seat, but whether that will lead to his admission by a Democratic house may well be doubted. And yet the Democratic majority is so very small that only a very few honest men on that side can prevent partisanship from prevailing over the right.

THE REPUBLICANS OF INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Dec. 30, says: "Within a few days three elections have taken place to fill vacancies in the State Legislature—one in Jefferson County, one in Madison and Delaware, and one in Parke and Montgomery. In the October election Jefferson County gave a Republican majority of 310, Madison gave a Democratic majority of 856, Delaware a Republican majority of 1,360, Parke a Republican majority of 616, and Montgomery a Democratic majority of 133. In the recent Senatorial election the Republicans carried Jefferson County by 310 majority, precisely the majority given for Harrison in October; the Democratic Party has lost the respect of peaceable, law-abiding men by the filibustering course it has pursued, while the Republican Party has gained strength and votes by pursuing an opposite course, and by standing firmly on the Constitution and laws. The vote in Madison County in October for a legislator, which has been considered a Democratic stronghold, and the leaders there have been noisy and persistent in their howl for 'Tilden or blood.' The recent election, showing a net Republican gain since October of 1,032, shows that the masses are not with them. It shows, moreover, that they have not scared nor disgusted the Republicans by their fuss and fury. The same is true of the party throughout the State. So far from being demoralized or intimidated by the buccaneering policy of the Democracy, they are solid as a stone wall in the conviction that Gov. Hayes is fairly and constitutionally elected; that the principles of the Republican Party are right, and that they must and shall be maintained."

THE LADIES OF SYRIA.

STATE RECEPTIONS—A VISIT TO ONE OF THE HAREMS—THE FAVORITE.

Miss Isabel Burton, in her *Inner Life of Syria*, says: "As for the society, there appears to be more variety in it than might be expected. There is a strong Consular corps, there are a good many missionaries, school teachers, and priests, and some merchants. But, as is always the case in similar circumstances, the motley company tends to split into cliques, although the Burtons exerted themselves with some success to make friends with everybody and to bring the different people together. Mrs. Burton gives an amusing account of her State receptions. It was hard work to inform herself of the endless grades of ceremonial, and to avoid being guilty of offensive solecisms in etiquette by acting on her English impulses. The demonstrations of civility must be regulated according to the rank of the guest. A dragoman in attendance, acting as confidential adviser, would whisper, and then the lady of the house would come forward 'one step,' 'two steps,' 'half across the room,' or 'to the door,' according to circumstances. A man of high breeding, however, will insist on anticipating the lady's rising, and must be urgently invited two or three times over before he will consent to be seated in her presence. To hand pipes and coffee as they would be handed in England above a lamentable ignorance. They must be offered respectfully with the left hand, while you touch heart, lips, and forehead with the right. At first Mrs. Burton made the tea and coffee herself, and carried them round afterward, while the dragomans sat and looked on. Gradually, they consented to let her do the duty, so far at least as Europeans were concerned, 'but not to their own ladies, who blushed, begged their pardon, and were quite confused. And when one who was really in love with his wife, a beautiful creature, gave her the tea-cup, he did it as if it were rather a good joke, and with a slight sneer. She then said to him, as a workman, some where in the 1830's, he endeavored to obtain accommodation for himself and mother at a large wooden hotel, which then stood at what is known as 'Take Burton' old corner,' but on account of their plain dress, was refused. The mother was affected to tears, but the son remarked to her 'never mind, she would live to see him own the entire block. We believe he now owns every foot of it."

Miss Burton's description of the harem is in close confinement there to-night. "The strike," says Manager Hickson, "will not materially affect the Grand Trunk traffic."

On Monday the 10 per cent. reduction of the engineers upon the Central Vermont Road goes into effect. Rumor says the men will not accept of the terms and will leave their engines, but the Central officials anticipate no trouble whatever. One thing is a settled fact: the railroad officials propose to run their roads with competent help, and the men will be given all the protection necessary. The indications to-night are that in less than four days the strike will be a thing of the past.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. ALBANS, Dec. 31.—The Grand Trunk Railroad has applied to the Central Vermont Railroad to run their trains from St. Johnsbury to Montreal, which was done to-day.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—The termination of the strike seems as distant as ever. The company are confident of their ability to provide drivers for passenger and most of their freight trains, and will resume business as early as toe civil and military authorities can guarantee the safety of the substitutes and the company's property. The strikers, on the other hand, have made the desperate resolve that train traffic shall not be resumed until their demands are satisfied. The heavy snow-drifts of Friday night still cover the track over the whole line west of Toronto. The strikers being so numerous, and intimidation so great, no attempt has been made to move an engine. Matters are almost as bad between Toronto and Montreal. The train which left Toronto this morning with Friday's through passengers, is now lying at Cobourg, fearing to proceed, while at Belleville matters are assuming a more serious aspect. The strikers are for the time being in the ascendant. Last night 28 men of the Forty-ninth Battalion were ordered to Deseronto to preserve the peace, while the line was being cleared, and to pilot in the Montreal pass nger train which awaited orders seven miles east. While the trackmen cleared the line at one end of the yard, strikers would block it at the other by running the snow-plows and cars off the track. Much time was lost in this way, and the company decided to wait daylight for further work. This morning a locomotive carrying a foreman went out and piloted the express train to Belleville. On its arrival the strikers assembled, and several hours elapsed before a driver could be got to mount the engine to take the train west. The station platform a crowd of military were unable to prevent the strikers from severely beating the engineers, the volunteers not being ordered to load muskets or use bayonets. One of the strikers, in attempting to wrest a bayonet from a volunteer, received a severe wound in the neck. Several other men were roughly handled, and several pistols fired, but nobody was dangerously wounded. The engine was then ordered to return to the shop. Four companies of the Fifteenth Battalion have since been ordered out, but the men seem unwilling to turn out, and at 2 P. M. only forty were under arms. Reinforcements from the country arrived at 4 o'clock, but the company abandoned all hope of starting the train before to-morrow, when it is expected more efficient measures will be taken to secure the operation of the line.

Later.—It is understood negotiations are now pending between the Grand Trunk Company and the Government for the complete protection of the company's property by the military authorities, and that no attempt will be made to resume business on the road until such security is guaranteed.

TRAINS FULL OF PASSENGERS ABANDONED BETWEEN STATIONS—ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND WANTON DESTRUCTION—MISHAPS OF A BALL PARTY—CALLS UPON THE POLICE.

From the Montreal Witness, Dec. 30.

For some weeks past the trouble between the Grand Trunk Railway and its engine-drivers has been increasing in magnitude, until last night it culminated in a general strike all along the line from Island Pond and Richmond on the east to Sarnia on the west, the engine-drivers leaving their locomotives about 9 o'clock P. M. and between stations, thus causing the utmost inconvenience, privation, and delay to passengers, and grossly abusing the confidence of the managers of the road, for when the trains started last evening, it was tacitly understood that the men would take them through.

Mr. Hickson and his assistants had some time ago received warning that this great strike was impending, unless they granted the claims of the engine-drivers, who were members of the Locomotive Brotherhood; however, the directorate, confident in its power to carry out its intentions, made no concession to the men in taking back any of the 130 employes it had discharged, and proceeded to insure itself against the danger of a strike and the consequent great loss and delay, by placing relays of men at the great locomotive centres, and paying their board, so as to have them ready at a moment's notice to step on board deserted engines. The drivers, however, who perpetrated the strike, kept their own counsel pretty well until the hour which had been agreed upon by the Brotherhood (which is an exceedingly powerful trade union, its wealth being sufficient to place $15,000 per annum in the hands of Mr. Arthurs, the President, for his use and the purposes of the society) had arrived, and then, without warning, deliberately abandoned their locomotives and trains between stations, and amid the discomforts of a driving snow-storm. The managers had received written assurances from some of the men that they would take no part in a strike, but so great was the influence exercised upon these persons that they joined the strike, and in consequence, before midnight, all freight trains not conveying were stopped, and every passenger train but one was abandoned between stations.

Much excitement reigned at head-quarters here in Montreal when the news began coming in, and Messrs. Hickson, Spicer, Stevenson, Wallis, Welsh and others were in constant attendance at Bonaventure Depot Telegraph Office. It having been rumored that attempts might be made at different points to tear up the rails, a message was sent to all station-masters and trackmen to keep a sharp lookout and prevent interference with railway property. Details received by telegraph last night show that the striking drivers, in many instances, behaved with great brutality and violence in order to prevent engine-drivers from taking their trains through. When the Western Express got into Stratford from Berlin, the driver, Mr. McKibbin, was assaulted on board of his engine, and thrown out of the cab, causing him severe injury. Mayor Daly, on learning of this, placed a force of constabulary at the disposal of the Station-master. Toronto, after 2 o'clock, about 50 strikers, some in disguise, gathered about the round-house, and made such demonstrations that the Mayor of Toronto also went a guard of Police to be stationed there.

About 8 o'clock an excursion train left Toronto for Weston with members of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 583 and their lady friends, who were going out to a ball. When about half way the engine-driver stopped the train, jumped off, and left the party to their fate. The unfortunate ladies and gentlemen were obliged to walk back to town in their ball costume, their discomfort being greatly heightened by having to plod through the drifting snow. Two drivers who were to have started with the Eastern express from Toronto uncoupled the locomotive and ran it past the danger signals out of the city, abandoning it a mile and a half from the Don Station. The arrest of these engine-drivers was ordered. The strikers at Toronto were still congregated at 1:30 this morning, and had damaged two engines and assaulted several non-strikers. The Mayor then ordered out the Police force, and placed it at the service of the Grand Trunk.

From about 9 P. M. to midnight the Bonaventure Station was thronged with intending travelers and their friends who assembled to see them off. Some bound West, and many of these going East were destined for England via the Sarmatian, little expecting that there was a barrier between them and the sailing of that noble vessel. Several of the passengers urged their carters to "drive on" through the deep snow and driving storm in order to be in good time; while others arrived, as they supposed, too late, but not so, as they had four or five hours to wait, and to make matters worse, it was questionable whether they could get off even then, as both the snow-storm and engine-drivers' strike were likely to interfere. The bell was tolled as usual within a few minutes of the time of departure, and the passengers went on board, but at 10 o'clock there was no engine attached; however, soon after one was procured, and placed in readiness to start on the arrival of the Western train, which had not got in up to noon to-day. The train going east left a-side now snowed up, thus delaying the Sarmatian for passengers and mails; but it is a question if the English-bound passengers and mails from the east will be waited for. As several trains were stopped abruptly by the engine-drivers striking at 9 P. M., telegraphs were forwarded to stop trains from leaving certain stations. This was a precautionary step to prevent accidents from collision or interference on the part of the strikers. The Grand Trunk Railway officials have procured the assistance of several engine-drivers, employed in the shops and elsewhere, and they are now in readiness; but, unfortunately, the line both east and west is snowed up. Several of the friends and admirers of the strikers were watching the movements of the officials at the depot last evening, and some of them openly expressed their feeling in the matter. When the western train was leaving one man said: "She's off, but she'll not go far." Another said: "If the eastern train gets away, she won't pass Richmond, as there are lots of the 'Brotherhood boys' down there." This is a bad state of affairs, and although no acts of violence occurred here, it is not at all creditable to the parties concerned.

The express from Toronto, due here at 9:30 this morning, was abandoned between Cobourg and Grafton. On this being learned, the passengers were ordered to be conveyed back to Cobourg in sleighs. The driver of a mixed train left it between Gananoque and Kingston; two trains were abandoned between Scarboro and the Don, also the Western Division express. On the eastern section of the road the drivers between Island Pond and Portland have not yet struck, but from Island Pond to Montreal several trains were deserted.

The Western trains were this morning canceled, more on account of the heavy snow than lack of engine-drivers, as the foreman at Point St. Charles has 10 or 12 men ready, and they have been placed under the protection of the Police, an extra force of which has been stationed at the Point. The evening trains will be run after the snow-plows have been over the line. The 10 P. M. train, which left last night for Toronto, stuck at St. Annes, but is now on the way west. The driver on this train did not strike. The train due here from the West at 9:30 P. M., with the English mail and passengers for the Allan steamer, is snowed up at Pointe Claire, and will be relieved soon as the snow-plow special, which left Cornwall at daylight, has passed over the road. The authorities at Stratford, Toronto, Belleville, Brockville, and Montreal have placed Police at the disposal of the company, and the officers believe the worst has passed.

This morning our reporter had an interview at Point St. Charles with several of the engine-drivers who have struck. The spokesmen were men of intelligence and respectability, and said: "We found that the management of the road was dealing unjustly by us and deceiving us, in spite of all we had done to have an amicable settlement of our grievances. Last Tuesday a deputation waited upon Mr. Hickson, asking that the three grades of drivers be retained as per Mr. Wallis' agreement of 1875, but that there should not be a fourth grade, and that members of the brotherhood should not be discharged for belonging to it. Mr. Hickson asked for twenty-four hours to deliberate, but on Wednesday was as far from a conclusion as ever, and in the meantime new drivers were being hired in the United States, and hands who had been discharged from the company's service years before for drunkenness, incompetency, &c., were taken on again. Seeing this, we held a meeting, and resolved, in a body, determined to strike on Friday night, and decided to give the company notice. So last evening a deputation of us waited upon Mr. Hickson about 7 o'clock, and told him that at 9 all the drivers on the road would strike, owing to his refusal to do them justice. We thus acted fairly in giving the company warning, and it was to blame for not notifying the public as well. We do not intend to commit any acts of violence, either on the men who are trying to drive our engines or on the company's property, and do not hold ourselves as a body responsible for individual acts of violence, for sometimes a worm turns when it is trod upon. We only ask to have our just rights guaranteed, and then will return to our work.

One or two engines were running at the Point, with small knots of people gathered at the crossing, looking on; no intimidation had been attempted. The drivers of two engines in the yard had allowed them to freeze up, and they were useless. The result of all this is that great damage has been done to the Grand Trunk property, while the traveling public has been put to great inconvenience and delay. The strikers undoubtedly have grievances, and we believe they are justly entitled to consideration, but the conduct of the ringleaders last night is inexcusable and will be universally condemned by the public.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The wheelwright and blacksmith shop, No. 148 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, owned by George McMahon, and occupied by Daniel Crotty and Thomas Flynn, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, together with a large amount of property, involving a loss of about $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Adriatic Company. Robert McKay, a wheelwright, lost $400 worth of tools, upon which there was an insurance of $700 in the same company. A brick dwelling-house adjoining, also belonging to Mr. McMahon, was damaged $300. James Cassidy, who resided on the second floor, lost $100; not insured. Robert Dillon occupied the first floor as a barber shop. His loss is about $100; not insured.

At a late hour on Saturday night fire broke out in the three-story frame dwelling No. 230 North Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D. The building was owned and partially occupied by Mrs. Quinn, whose loss is estimated at $500; no insurance. Owen McCarron, who occupied the first floor as a shoe shop and dwelling, lost $600; insured for $500 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by Peter Tovey, as a residence, and his loss is put down at $500; not insured.

The ship Harvey Mills, which took fire at Port Royal, S. C., was flooded yesterday morning. The water is coming up through the deck on the lee side. She has a slight list to the starboard side, but is well secured to the dock and the fire is extinguished.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Grover, of Oregon, passed through Omaha, Neb., yesterday afternoon, en route to Washington via St. Louis.

Sister Mary Basilia, formerly Margaret Duffy, of New-York, died suddenly in the convent at Newport, R. I., yesterday afternoon, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Welcome Harrington, aged 50 years, was found dead on the railroad, in Smithfield, R. I., on Saturday, having fallen while in an intoxicated condition and perished.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has adopted a resolution thanking the officers and employes of the company for the faithful manner in which their respective duties have been performed during the past year.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* of Saturday says: "Mr. Samuel Rachel and wife, of Rooseon township, have been deeply afflicted during the past week. Three children and one grandchild, all living in the same house, were seized with diphtheria and died one after the other, within three days. The funerals were held at St. John's Church, near Exeter station, Rev. Z. H. Gabel, of this city officiating."

A DISORDERLY HOUSE ON THE BOULEVARD.

Since the opening of the present sleighing season the Boulevard has been daily, and even nightly, thronged with many gay turnouts, and the public houses along the road have done a thriving business. The St. Julien Hotel, situated at Eighty-sixth street and the Boulevard, has been the favorite stopping place of many disreputable men and women, large numbers of whom, it is alleged, remain at the establishment over night and indulge in the most disgusting orgies. It was reported at the Central Office last night that throughout Saturday night and the early hours of the Sabbath the hotel was crowded with men and women, who indulged in the wildest phases of debauchery. At 10 o'clock last night, Superintendent Walling was informed, at his residence, of the disreputable proceedings. He immediately repaired to the Central Office and sent the following dispatch to Capt. Siebert:

To Capt. Siebert, Thirty-first Precinct:

Complaint has been made of a flagrant violation of the excise law which is a disgrace to your precinct. A crowd of disreputable characters are behaving in such a disorderly manner at the St. Julien Hotel, at Eighty-sixth street and the Boulevard, as to excite public comment. You will immediately take a sufficient number of men from your command, make a descent on the place, and arrest all persons found violating the law. G. W. WALLING.

When Capt. Siebert, in obedience to the order of the Superintendent, went to the hotel with a platoon of officers, he found that the revelers, having evidently been apprised of his approach, had fled from the place.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A CHOCOLATE MAKER'S SUCCESS.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE—HOW HE ACQUIRED HIS WEALTH—A SCENE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—A DOUBLE MURDER IN NICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 11, 1876.

Saturday was a day of agitation and of surprises. In the first place we had the overthrow of the Ministerial combination formed two hours before. M. Duclerc was named Vice President of the Council; M. Bardoux, Garde des Sceaux; Gen. Borel, Minister for War, and the other Ministers remained. This combination was rejected at the beginning of the sitting. The Chamber went on with its discussions of the annual Budget, and M. Ménier entered the tribune. This name is familiar to the eyes of every American who has traveled in Europe. He sees it upon every wall in Paris, in every station throughout France, upon the rocks and trees along the lines of railway, and upon the top of the pyramids, even, he will read in large painted letters, *le meilleur chocolat est le chocolat Ménier*, "The best chocolate is Ménier's chocolate," and "Buy Ménier's chocolate!" stares one in the face everywhere. It is equal to "Helmbold's Buchu," or "S. T. 1860—X." The famous chocolate manufacturer early caught the American trick of advertising, and the result was a fortune rapidly amassed. He is now very rich. When the Republic came, the millionaire chocolate maker began to grow ambitious. His success in business gave him the idea that he was one of the ablest financiers of the day, and this led to an attack of *cocoethis scribendi*. All the papers in the city received articles from his pen, which were all refused. But presently these articles began to appear; M. Ménier had found a golden key to the columns of the papers, and although his mania for writing cost him dearly, he had money enough to indulge himself in any luxury. Naturally, M. Ménier then began to be courted by all the needy journalists in the city, who were ever ready to praise his ideas and encourage his ambition. He bought a piece of land at the corner of the Parc Monceaux, and built a house upon it that cost him several millions. He then began to give dinners and sumptuous entertainments, and, last year, his ball was very popular, quite as much so as those of Arsène Houssaye. And then M. Ménier's writings began to appear in pamphlet form. He has published a number of them since.

This is a rapid sketch of a self-made man, uneducated and vain of himself like most of the class, who has now entered political life, and dreams of the day when he shall have the portfolio of the Minister of Finances. His hobby is direct taxation, or the taxation of acquired property, and his last pamphlet is entitled *L'Impot sur le Capital*. M. Ménier first got elected to the Municipal Council of Paris, and from an Alderman rose to the rank of a Deputy in the last general elections. On Saturday he ascended the tribune to defend his financial ideas, and read a long speech which he had prepared. Throughout there were smiles and ironic interruptions, and when M. Ménier spoke of taxes imposed upon "articles that deteriorate," Paul de Cassagnac cried, "Like your cocoa for example." M. Ménier responded promptly: "The gentleman wishes to reproach me with my trade. His uncle used my chocolate, and owes me a great deal of money; if the nephew will only pay the debt—" "You are a *grossier personage!*" shouted De Cassagnac in rage. M. Grévy interposed and said that he could not tolerate such language. M. Ménier had been several times reproached for his trade, and while that did not justify his remark to M. De Cassagnac, it certainly offered a certain excuse. In the meantime several members took the matter up, hurling insults and sarcasms at the orator, and half the members rose from their seats, the Left taking the part of M. Ménier, and replying sharply to their colleagues of the Right. There was great excitement for a few moments, but it was soon quelled by a new and unexpected incident. A man rose in one of the galleries, and waving his hand in air, cried, "Vive la France! vive Napoleon IV.!" The Deputiés were silent in a moment, and the huissiers rushed to the gallery to arrest the individual. His reply when questioned was, that for the past two weeks he had had an irresistible desire to cry something in the Chambers, and profited by this occasion to relieve his mind. He was placed at the disposition of the Police, who very soon saw that they had to do with a lunatic, or at least with a man having a whole swarm of "bees in his bonnet."

The rue Beaulieu, at Nice, has just been the scene of a drama not uncommon in southern latitudes. The Countess Laura Erdendy de Kereck was assassinated by a former lover, an Italian named Mastelloni. The Countess Laura was the descendant of an old Hungarian family, and one of the best in the country. Upon the death of her husband, Count de Kereck, she came to Nice, and has since lived there modestly upon an income of about $4,000 a year. The Countess Laura, aged about 33 or 34, was a woman of fine personal appearance, and bore an excellent character. She was charitable to the poor, and beloved by her circle of friends. Some two years ago she made the acquaintance of Mastelloni, who began paying his attentions to her, and promised her marriage. During their engagement she gave him money, and had furnished him considerable sums at various times, all of which he had lost at Monaco or in speculations. Seeing that Mastelloni put off the fulfillment of his marriage promise upon various pretexts, the Countess ceased to give him money, and for some time he remained away from her. A few evenings ago he came back, and dined in company with a few friends, and during the evening renewed his demands for more money. The Countess refused to give it to him and told her *femme de chambre* to refuse him admittance to the house if he came again. Masteloni was not long in presenting himself, late at night, and when the servant refused, he pushed by her brusquely, and rushed into the chamber of the Countess, turning the key in the lock. The servant girl tried to open the door, fearing the worst from the manner of Mastelloni, and heard him renew his demand for money. The Countess ordered him to leave her room at once and tried to get to the door, but from the noise the girl knew that he pushed her back so rudely that she fell upon a chair. At the same moment there was a pistol report. The girl broke the glass in the door, wounding her hand severely, and reaching through turned the key in the door. As she did so there was another report, and Mastelloni fell upon the floor. The Countess Laura was shot through the head, and a glance sufficed to show that the wound was mortal, although she was still breathing. Mastelloni had placed the barrel of the pistol in his mouth, and the ball lodged in his brain. He was a strong, robust man, of magnificent personal appearance, and lived for some hours after this tragic event, though unconscious. It seems that Mastelloni was a *mauvais sujet*, though he had managed with the money of the Countess to get into good society, and had lost money at play which he was unable to pay.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of Dec. 29 says: "Last Sunday night a fearful disaster came near taking place in the St. Mary's Catholic Church at Oshkosh. The light drapery with which the altar was trimmed by some accident caught fire, which filled the church with flame and smoke in an instant. The large audience immediately became panic-stricken, and made a rush for the door, which at the time was closed, and the excited people crowding and jamming against the door it was utterly impossible to get it open. The flames were quickly extinguished by Mr. Schmidt before much damage was done, and the congregation quieted."

AN INCIDENT IN ALABAMA.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* of Dec. 27 prints this paragraph: "While one of our young men of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 30.

SALES FROM 10 TO 3 P. M.		SALES FROM 3 TO 5 P. M.	
$9,000 U. S. 5s, c.	112⅜	300 Lake Shore	55⅜
1,500 La. con	54	1850 do	55⅛
2,000 D. of C. 3.65s	91¾	1300 do	55⅛
1,000 N. W. 1st	106½	200 do	55⅝
15,000 N. W. C. C. G.	93½	1000 do	55⅝
10,000 do	93⅝	1000 do	55⅝
10,000 C. & P. 1st	92½	1300 do	55⅛
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m.	110½	1000 do	55⅛
1,000 N. J. C. Con	82½	200 do	55⅛
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st	96⅜	500 do	55⅛
4,000 Pac. R. R.	92⅜	100 do	55⅞
5 Met. Bank	130	1100 do	55⅞
100 Mariposa Pf	8½	800 do	55⅛
700 West. Union	83	1300 do	55⅛
100 do	79½	1000 do	55⅛
100 A. & P. Tel	15	2800 do	55
200 do	15	1800 do	55⅛
117 Wells-Fargo	88⅝	1000 do	55⅛
100 do	89	2800 do	55⅛
100 Pac. Mail	21½	1000 Illinois Cen	92
200 do	24	100 do	61⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H	101	100 Pittsburg	90
500 do	100⅜	100 North-west. Pf	56½
500 do	100⅝	100 Cen. of N. J	36⅜
50 do	100⅝	500 do	36⅝
100 do	83 100½	100 Rock Island	99⅜
100 do	100½	100 do	99⅝
100 do	83 100½	100 do	99⅜
100 Erie	9½	100 St. Paul	37
100 Mich. Cen	45	300 do	20½
100 do	44⅞	100 St. Paul Pref	52½
100 do	44⅞	100 Ohio & M	6¼
200 do	44⅝	200 Del., L. & W	72⅜
100 do	30 44⅜	200 do	72⅜
100 do	45⅛	100 do	72⅜
200 do	45	300 do	72⅜
800 do	45⅛	200 do	72⅜
100 do	44⅝	400 do	72⅜
100 do	30 44⅞	2310 do	73
200 do	44⅞	800 do	73⅛
500 do	44⅝	1400 do	73⅛
800 do	43 44⅜	300 do	73⅛
100 do	44⅞	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf	26
100 do	30 44⅜		

MONDAY, Jan. 1—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a gain of $5,389,900 in the specie average, which reflects the Treasury disbursements for interest and the continued arrivals of specie from abroad. There is an increase of $6,290,400 in deposits, which indicates that country bank-notes are flowing to this centre. The other changes are an increase of $644,600 in loans, and $130,900 in circulation, and a decrease of $571,800 in legal tenders. The various changes result in an increase of $3,245,500 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $14,909,525 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Dec. 31, 1875.
Loans	$262,634,000	$263,328,600	$264,062,500
Specie	27,659,300	33,049,700	20,233,300
Legal tenders	35,546,900	34,975,100	39,924,900
Deposits	206,170,700	212,461,100	204,270,100
Circulation	15,137,800	15,268,700	18,791,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$27,659,800	$33,049,700	Inc. $5,389,900
Legal tenders	34,546,900	34,975,100	Dec. 571,800
Total reserve	$63,206,700	$68,024,800	Inc. $4,818,100
Res've required against deposits	51,542,675	53,115,275	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	11,664,025	14,909,525	Inc. $3,245,500

In the money market the bulk of the business was transacted at 5@7 ₱ cent. It is but reasonable to expect that when the demand from banking, insurance, and other corporations which at present exists shall have ceased lower rates will prevail, more particularly as there is little likelihood for some time of any speculative movement which would tend to create any artificial stringency. In the discount market the offerings were very limited, and the rates for prime commercial paper ruled at 5@6½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for British Consols and United States bonds. The strong tone of the London market for securities at the close of the week may be fairly regarded as indicating that in the opinion of the financial community of that centre, the negotiations now in progress for the settlement of the Eastern question are likely to have a peaceful issue. The Bank of England lost £411,000 on balance for the week ending Wednesday last, but no change was made in the rate of discount, which continues at 2 ₱ cent. The Bank of France lost 682,000 francs during the week.

Sterling exchange ruled stronger at an advance in rates, but there was little or no business doing. At the close transactions were effected at $4 83½ for long, and $4 85@$4 85½ for demand bills.

The gold market, under the influence of the Treasury disbursements, was weak and lower, and the price touched 107, with final transactions at a recovery of only ⅛ ₱ cent. The more conservative element of Wall street look for a still further decline in the gold premium, in view of the very satisfactory condition of our foreign trade and our excellent credit abroad, the only element of doubt in their calculations being the possibility of civil disturbance that might follow any attempt to prevent the peaceable inauguration of President Hayes. This, however, is a contingency which, judging from present appearances, is not likely to occur.

The disbursements of January interest by the Treasury stimulated the demand for Government bonds, and considerable amounts were taken for the account of corporations and individual capitalists. Early in the week prices declined slightly, in sympathy with gold, but a recovery afterward ensued, and the market closed strong, with an upward tendency. Railroad mortgages were in better demand for investment, and the market late in the week displayed great firmness, the Western issues being taken freely. Purchases are being made partly on the expectation that the January disbursements will cause a further improvement in prices. State bonds were quiet, with Tennessees as the feature. These recorded an advance of 1@3 ₱ cent. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced 1 ₱ cent. The highest quotations were current at the close.

The stock market was dull and depressed, the influences affecting speculation having been the reported disagreement between the freight agents at the conference held to make arrangements for carrying out the settlement agreed upon by the representatives of the trunk lines, and the general disappointment created among speculators by the small dividend declared by the Lake Shore Railroad Company. The weakest stocks on the list were New-York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Illinois Central. The Granger shares were depressed, with the exception of Rock Island, which exhibited a firm tone. Western Union was adversely affected by the announcement of the reductions made by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to important points South and West, and declined to 70¾, closing at 70⅞. The coal stocks were firm, and prices were maintained.

The aspect of affairs in speculative circles at the close of the year does not, it must be admitted, present much ground for felicitation, and it requires rather a sanguine temperament to expect any radical change for the better in the immediate future. It is, however, to be earnestly hoped that when the political troubles shall have ceased, business will once more revive and a new era of prosperity dawn upon the country.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Friday.
American gold	107⅜	107	113⅛
United States 5s, '81, coup	112⅜	111⅞	116⅞
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	116⅜	116⅜	122⅞
New-York Central	102⅛	100⅞	105
Rock Island	101¼	100	105
Pacific Mail	24⅛	23⅞	39½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	20⅜	19⅜	35⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf	52⅞	51¼	67½
Lake Shore	55⅜	55	60⅜
Chicago & North-west	39⅜	38¾	39⅜
Chicago & North-west Pf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
Western Union	71⅛	70⅞	74⅜
Union Pacific	80	79¼	74
Toledo & Wabash	7¼	6¼	8¼
Del., Lack. & Western	73¼	70⅞	190½
New-Jersey Central	97⅜	96¾	106⅜

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
Del. & Hud. Canal	71¼	69⅝	184
Morris & Essex	91	91	162½
Panama	134	133	300
Erie Railway	9⅝	9¾	15⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	6¼	6	17⅜
C. C. & Ind. Central	3⅜	3⅛	3⅝
Harlem	137	136	138¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12½	12½	21¼
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref.	26½	26½	37¾
Michigan Central	46⅝	44¾	50¼
Illinois Central	65	60⅞	97⅜
Missouri Pacific	4	4	19

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 30.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	100¾
Harlem			135	136
Erie	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½
Lake Shore	56⅛	55	55⅛	55¼
Wabash	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
North-western	39⅜	35⅝	35⅝	35¾
North-western Pref	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56½
Rock Island	102	101¾	101¾	102
Rock Island, Ex-div	99¾	99¼	99¼	99¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	20⅜	20	20	20¼
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	52⅞	52¼	52⅜	52⅝
Pittsburg	90	89⅝	90	90¼
Del., Lack. & Western	73¼	73	73	73⅜
New-Jersey Central	97	96⅞	96⅞	97
Del. & Hudson Canal			70½	71
Morris & Essex	91	91	90⅞	91⅜
Michigan Central	45⅝	44⅜	44⅞	45
Illinois Central	62	61¾	61	61⅜
Union Pacific	60	60	60	61
C. C. & Ind Central			3¼	3¾
Han. & St. Joseph			13¼	14
Han. & St. Joseph Pf			26	27
Ohio & Mississippi	6¼	6	6	6⅛
Western Union	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
At. & Pac. Tel	15	15	15	15⅜
Pacific Mail	24¼	24	24	24¼
Quicksilver			13	14½
Quicksilver Pref			19½	20
Adams Express			101	102½
Wells, Fargo & Co	88⅞	88⅝	88¾	89½
Am. Mer. Union Ex			56	56⅝
United States Ex	54¼	54	54	54⅞

The following shows the highest and lowest prices for the year in leading stocks:

	Highest.	Lowest.
New-York Central	117½	96
Harlem	145	130⅝
Erie	23⅜	7¾
Lake Shore	68⅝	48¾
Wabash	8	2¾
North-western	46¼	21⅞
North-western Pref	67⅜	55⅝
Rock Island	111⅝	98¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	46⅜	18½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	84⅜	49⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	120⅜	64½
New-Jersey Central	109⅞	20⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	125	69⅛
Michigan Central	65¼	34⅝
Illinois Central	103¾	60⅞
Union Pacific	74½	37¾
Missouri Pacific	16	1½
C., C. and Ind. Central	6¼	2⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅜	10½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	37¼	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi	5	2⅜
Panama	140	122
Western Union	80½	63⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	22	14½
Pacific Mail	39⅞	18¼
Quicksilver	20¼	10½
Iron Mountain	26½	10
Adams Express	114	100
Wells, Fargo & Co	91	79
Amer. Mer. Union Express	67	55
United States Express	76⅜	49½
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pref	33	22⅜
Gold	115	107

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$4,035,573
Corresponding week last year	4,529,760
Since Jan. 1 this year	306,645,850
Corresponding period last year	317,765,113
Gold, Dec. 30, 1876	107
Gold, Dec. 31, 1875	113

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,160,385
Corresponding week last year	3,738,420
Since Jan. 1 this year	371,075,177
Corresponding period last year	254,940,921

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$270,406
Corresponding week last year	417,157
Since Jan. 1 this year	43,484,883
Corresponding period last year	68,185,293

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending Dec. 30, 1876	$964,705
Week ending Dec. 31, 1875	872,772
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1876	97,678,503
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875	108,709,501

Gold Interest Paid out by the Sub-Treasury.

Week ending Dec. 30, 1876	$6,470,067
Week ending Dec. 31, 1875	6,064,923
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1876	65,173,649
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875	57,460,233

The following table of railroad earnings appears in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of Saturday last:

	Latest Earnings Reported.	1875.
Atch., T. & S. Fe	Month of Nov...	$295,300	$178,954
At., Miss. & Ohio	Month of Oct...	200,000	178,493
B. & Mo. R. in Neb	Month of Dec...	144,422	103,222
B., C. R. & North	2 week of Dec...	21,062	29,775
Cairo & St. Louis	2d week of Dec...	4,282	6,404
Canada South'n	2d week of Dec...	30,515	33,380
Central Pacific	Month of Nov...	1,673,000	1,513,636
Chicago & Alton	3d week of Dec...	101,935	96,492
C., B. & Quincy	Month of Oct...	1,359,969	1,188,610
C., M. & St. Paul	3d week of Dec...	138,000	162,376
Cin., Laf. & Chic	2d week of Dec...	6,520	8,859
Cl., Mt. V. & Del	Month of Oct...	30,526	35,367
Col. & Hock. Val	Month of Oct...	96,155	90,359
Denv. & R. G	3d week of Dec...	8,185	7,925
Fl. & Pere Marq	Month of Oct...	89,889	89,639
Han. & St. Jo	Month of Oct...	168,976	173,911
Illinois Central	Month of Nov...	773,099	773,099
Houst. & Tex. C	2 w'ks. end. Dec. 1	189,472	177,557
Indian., Bl. & W	3d week of Dec.	31,858	44,138
Int. & Gt. North	2d week of Dec.	53,204	44,725
Kansas Pacific	Month of Oct...	345,360	334,978
Louisv., C. & Lex	Month of Nov...	90,258	103,879
Lou. Ped. & So. W	Month of Oct...	42,638	41,179
Louisv. & Nashv	Month of Nov...	466,378	485,326
Michigan Cent'l	2d week of Dec.	122,093	139,987
Mo., Kans. & Tex	3d week of Dec.	70,044	74,734
Mobile & Ohio	Month of Oct...	264,507	219,324
N. Ohio & St. L	Month of Nov...	141,133	133,290
Ohio & Miss	2d week of Nov.	75,786	88,516
Phila. & Erie	Month of Nov.	307,900	296,737
Rome, Wat. & Og	Month of Nov.	133,487	115,068
St. L. A. & T. H. (b.)	2d week of Dec.	14,095	13,556
St. L., I. Mt. & So	3d week of Dec.	139,200	132,150
St. L., C. & Nor	3d week of Dec.	28,999	24,000
St. L. & Southeast	1st week of Dec.	24,469	21,231
St. P. & S. City, &c.	Month of Oct...	115,663	117,945
Tol., P. & Warsaw	2d week of Dec.	24,190	23,616
Tol. Wab. & West	Month of Nov...	351,594	395,927

Mr. Charles McNab, after thirty years honorable service as Secretary and General Manager of the Bank of British North America, retires, and isinucceeded by Mr. R. R. Grindlay, of Montreal. Mr. H. W. Tuzo, who has been for over ten years an efficient agent at several of the branches, is succeeded by Mr. D. McTavish, an old New-York produce merchant.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	16	Oil, bbls	313
Beeswax, pks	2	Oil-cake, pks	1,217
Beans, bbls	470	Pork, pks	2,161
Cotton, bales	892	Beef, pks	100
Copper, bbls	54	Cut-meats, pks	7,577
Dried Fruit, pks	229	Grease, pks	75
Eggs, bbls	454	Lard, pks	4,140
Flour, bbls	8,272	Lard, kegs	150
Wheat, bushels	14,000	Stearine, pks	82
Corn, bushels	26,342	Butter, pks	2,708
Oats, bushels	13,725	Cheese, pks	4,027
Rye, bushels	458	Tallow, pks	105
Malt, bushels	5,767	Tobacco, hhds	699
Barley, bushels	500	Sugar, (N.O.), hhds	17
Grass-seed, bags	1,984	Spelter, pcs	1,902
Corn-meal, bbls	700	Starch, pks	3,000
Rye Flour, pks	100	Tea, ht-chests	10
Hops, bales	29	Tobacco, hhds	256
Hides, bales	4	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	67
Leather, sides	5,07	Whisky, bbls	287
Lard, tcs	3,15	Wool, bales	133
Molasses Cane, hhds	4		

COFFEE—Rio quoted firm and in demand; sales 3,400 bags, per Psyche, on private terms; invoices quoted at 17¾c.@20¾c., gold; other kinds wanted at very full quotations.

COTTON—No movements were reported in this line to-day, business at the Cotton Exchange having been suspended according to the resolution adopted some days since to adjourn from Friday, Dec. 29, to Tuesday, Jan. 2. Quotations were nominally unchanged and nominal. The week's exports hence have been 19,390 bales, including 10,130 bales to Liverpool and 260 bales to Bremen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered freely and quoted very firm, but has been unusually quiet for shipment and home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $4@$5 75; sour Flour at $4@$3 75; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$4 75, mostly at $4 40@$4 75; poor to choice Superfine Western, $3 75@$5 85, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; very choice to fancy do. at $5 70@$6 80, (60 bbls. fancy State, from store, at $6 50;) poor to very good State, $5 70@$5 90; very good to choice do. at $6 00@$6 15; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $5 75@$6 75, mainly at $5 50@$6 75 for the West Indies, and quoted $5 75 for brands suited to the English trade; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 70@$5 80; very poor to choice do., $5 90@$6 15; roundhoop Ohio shipping at $5 70@$6 15, the latter for strictly choice, an extreme; ordinary to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $6 00@$7 75; very inferior to very choice do. do. Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $5 85@$7 75, (part Trade Extras, for shipment, at $6@$6 75;) ordinary to strictly choice White Wheat, do., at $6@$7 75; poor to very choice St. Louis Extras, $6@$8 75; Extra Genesee at $6@$7; poor to strictly fancy Minnesota clear and straight extras at $5 00@$7 75, chiefly at $5 50@$7 25 for fancy and choice, and $4 75@$5 for fancy (one lot of 100 bbls. fancy wheat at $7 75,) and Minnesota Patent Extras, mair ordinary to very fancy at $7 50@$10, mainly at $7 75@$9....Included in the sales above were 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour at $4 75@$5 25; 1,000 bbls. Brandywine Flour at $5 75@$6; 1,000 bbls. City Mills Extras, at $6 50@$6 75; 1,000 bbls. Western Extras for shipment at $6 50@$6 75; 1,000 bbls. Western Extras for export, at $6 75@$7; 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, $7@$7 50; 1,000 bbls. Minnesota Extras for shipment at $6 75@$7; 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras for export, at $7@$7 50; 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras for shipment, at $6 75@$7; 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras for export, at $7@$7 50; 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, mixed steamy at $6 75@$7 25 for home or export, and 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras for export, at $7@$7 50; 530 bbls. Superfine, sour, at $5 50@$5 75; 200 bbls. Rye Flour, Extra Extra (or shipping), mixed steamy at $5 75@$6 75 for home or export, and 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour, Extra Extra, at $6 75@$7 for export. Sales have been reported here of 900 bbls. in lots at $5 12½@$5 50 for poor to choice Superfine; $5 90@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $6 75@$7 50 for poor to very choice Trade and Family Extras, mostly in Extras at from $6 75@$8....Mixed Corn-meal steady for Rye Flour, chiefly for medium qualities, at previous figures....We quote as from $4 40@$4 70 for poor to choice Jersey, Canada, and Brandywine; $4 75@$5 for poor to choice fine....Sales reported at 575 bbls. in lots, mainly at $4 75@$5 for about fair to very good Superfine State; $5 10@$5 20 for very choice to chiefly fancy do.; $5 75@$6 for fancy and extra, and $6 70@$6 90 for Pennsylvania and Ohio....Sales reported at 1,100 bbls. Brandywine at $6 50@$6 for fair to fancy Western, including 200 bbls. Pair Western, at $6 40....Corn Meal, trade, bus firm. We quote at $3 60@$3 62½ for ordinary; $3 65 for good Yellow Western; $3 70@$3 75 for fine Yellow Western; $3 80@$3 90 for Yellow Jersey, $3 40 for Yellow Baltimore, and $3 60 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported at 1,575 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Jersey, mainly at $3 60@$3 65, and 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 60....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in slack demand, within the range of $2 20@$2 45 for poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lbs....Most of the limited sales of Rye Flour reported at $4 @$4 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive at 3½@3½c. for good to strictly choice, ₱ 100 lb....Stock of Flour here reported as 276,000 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very moderately dealt in for export, as well as milling purposes, the limited offerings of desirable lots and the somewhat stronger views of holders operating, in part, against free movements....Sales reported to-day of 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 Amber Michigan, on private terms; 5,000 bushels and prime Red Kansas, about 5,000 bushels, at $1 15; good Red, Western, in store, 4,000 bushels, at $1 40; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, old and new mixed, in store, at $1 30; New-York, No. 2, do., in small lots, at $1 32; and ungraded Spring at $1 20@$1 25....Corn quiet; new quoted higher; old firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bushels, including about 4,000 bushels of vessel Mixed Western, old crop, tair ordinary to choice, within the range of 60c.@63c.; No. 2 Chicago prime quoted, in store, at 63c., and afloat at 64c., no nominal asking price with 64c. bid for the latter; besides, 10,000 bushels do. old and new Mixed, 4,000 bushels, at 63c., afloat; New-York Mixed, old, 400 bushels, at 61c.; New-York no grade, new crop, at 57c.@57½c., closing at 57½c., (at which 9,000 bushels were taken for export;) new White, No. 2 Western, on lots, at 57c.@59c.; Rye unchanged; two car-loads Western reported sold at 84c.....Barley in moderate demand and steady; sales, 3,500 bushels two-rowed State on private terms; quoted at 85c.@75c.; and 2,000 bushels ungraded Canada, averaging 43 lb. to the bushel, at 80c.....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat as last quoted.....Oats quoted somewhat firmer; on spot, limited offering, though not active. Sales reported of 19,500 bushels, including White Western at 40c.@42c., as to quality; White State, ordinary to choice, at 42c.@51c.; Mixed Western, 39c.@44c.; Mixed State at 39c.@41c., in car lots, and 40½c. in store (for 9,200 bushels fair:) New-York No. 1 White, at 50c.; New-York No. 3 at 40c.; New-York rejected at 38c.; new Mixed State at 40c.@42c., for poor to choice, and in light to queen, to-day with 40-lb. quoted at $19@$20, mostly at $20; 50-lb. at $20@$21; 60-lb. went at $21@$22; 100-lb. at $22@$24; Sharps quoted at $25@$26. Hay and Straw about as last quoted.....Seeds generally firm, though not active; prime Western Clover quoted at 15½c. (with rumored sales of 600 bags on private terms); prime State at 16½, at which 160 bags were sold, with other lots rumored as placed, at various prices, including Timothy sold as last quoted.....The week's exports clearances hence for European ports included 5,920 bbls. Flour, 124,713 bushels Wheat, 35,604 bushels Corn, 8,197 bushels Rye, and 4,471 bushels Peas.

HIDES—The recent movements have been on a limited scale, with values, however, quoted essentially as before....The week's receipts have been 52,192 Hides; sales, 23,200 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Richard A. Andrews, 1,130 Dry Matamoros, 20 to 24 lb., at 21c.@22c., gold, 30 days, selected; 1,130 Dry Acapulco, 23 lb., 160 Dry Bogota, 22 lb.; 500 Dry Havana, 17 lb., and 805 Dry Mexican and Texas, 15 lb., 10 to 12 lb., on private terms; 2,815 Dry water-damaged Matamoros and 855 Dry-salted water-damaged Matamoros at auction; 1,530 Dry-salted Matamoros, 22 to 23 lb., part at 21c., currency, cash, selected; 3,015 Wet-salted Texas and New Orleans, 50 to 70 lb.; 2,800 Wet-salted California, 50 lb.; 2,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, to arrive from Europe, 33 lb., and 5,000 Wet-salted Uruguay, to arrive from Europe, 38 lb., on private terms, and Dry Slaughter, 70 lb., at 10¼c.@10½c., currency, cash....Stock in first hands to-day, 43,900 Hides and 26 bales do., against 138,300 Hides and 1,451 bales do. same time last year....The week's sales have been 5,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part from Europe, 1,500 Dry Californian, 9,100 Dry Central American, Ecuador, &c., 800 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,700 Dry Matamoros, 3,000 Dry West India, 700 Dry Payta, 600 Dry Rio Hache, 500 Dry Para, 10,800 Dry Texas, 2,600 Wet-salted Havana, and 1,500 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans. Also, 26 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

WOOL—Spot stock has been inactive at 58c. @60c. for good to very fancy, chiefly at 59c.@60c.... Market otherwise as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate request at full quotations....We quote as $2 30@$2 55 for Strained, $2 60 for good Strained, $2 65@$2 80 for No. 2, $2 87½@$4 for No. 1, $4 75@$6 50 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb. Sales 900 bbls. good Strained at $2 70, and 400 bbls. Pale at $4 80....Tar has been in demand within the range of from $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch quiet at $2 75 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with nominal asking price for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 47½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in quite moderate request, with Western, in bag, quoted at $37, currency.... Exports for the week, 1,217 pks.

PETROLEUM—A limited call noted to-day for all kinds....Crude quiet; quoted at 11c. in bulk, and 18½c. in shipping order....Refined inactive; quoted by refiners at 28c. for early delivery....Naphtha quiet; quoted at 23c.@26c....Naphtha quiet; quoted at 15c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 28c....At Baltimore, quoted for early delivery at 28c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in light demand for early delivery, at about previous prices.....Sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of 500 bbls. new Mess, uninspected, at $9 50, with inspected lots held as high as $17 75@$18....Other kinds dull. Extra Prime, quoted at $14; Prime Mess at $16 50@$17.... And for forward delivery here, Western Mess in fair demand; quoted for January at the close nominal; February, $17 83; March, $18; April, $18 25.....Sales reported of 500 bbls. March at $18, and 1,000 bbls. April at $18 25.....Dressed hogs in fair demand, with city quoted at 5c.@5¾c.; Western at 7¾c.@7¾c....Cut-meats have been dull at former rates.... Sales include small lots Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c.@9¾c.; and laundry small lots of city bulk within our previous quotations; Pickled Hams held quite firm, but without reported movement of importance.....Western Steam Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery, at irregular rates.....Western quoted for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 365 tcs. Prime, chiefly at $11 20; quoted at the close at $11 20.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam less active, and variable, closing steady.....Western sales, for January, quoted at the close at $11 30; February, $11 47½; March at $11 62½.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., January, at $11 25@$11 30; 6,750 tcs., February, at $11 40@$11 55; 3,250 tcs. March, at $11 52½@$11 62½.....City Steam and Kettle Lard wanted, and quoted at the close very firm at $11; sales 210 tcs....And No. 1 quoted at 9½c.; 50 tubs, 50 tcs.....Refined Lard dull to-day; quoted for the Continent at $11 62½ for early delivery, and for the West Indies at $10 37@$10 50.....A limited call noted for Beef at previous quotations.... We quote Mess Beef at $12@$12 50; Extra Mess, nominal, at $10 50@$11 50 for plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ₱ bbl.....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $20@$22; India Mess, new, $22@$24; City Extra India Mess, $26@$28....Sales have been in demand, with choice Western quoted at $20 25@$20 50 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs as last quoted.....Tallow has been in request, and quoted firm at 8½c.@8¾c. for full prime, 8c. for prime, and 7¾c. for fair to good; choice City quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c. Also, 85 bbls. at 8¼c.....Stearine has been in good demand, with Western, in tcs., prime to choice, quoted at the close at 10½c.@11c.; 210 tcs. sold at these figures.....The week's exports to Europe have been 2,692 pks. Pork, 1,499 tcs. Beef, 17,905 bxs. Bacon, 24,460 pcs. Lard, 15,902 bxs. Cheese, 2,055 pks. Butter; also, 2,236 pks. Wool.

SKINS—Deer have been in very moderate demand at former rates.....The week's receipts have been 110 bales; sales, 6,000 lb. on private terms.....Goat have been in fairly active request and quoted firm in price; receipts, 703 bales; sales, 35 bales Curacoa, 105 bales Mexican, 88 bales Rio Hache, 8 bales Fayta, and 5 bales Lambskins on private terms.... We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Guatemala, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 35c.; Slaut, 35c.; Puerto Cabello, 30c.; Honduras, 30c.; Central America, 30c.@35c. ₱ lb.... And Goat thus: Tampico, 42½c.@43c.; Maracaibo, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Fayta, 47c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.; Cape, 32c.; Madras, 55c.@57½c.; Patna, 35c.@40c.

SUGAR—Raw have been in limited demand at irregular prices; fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c., as the best rates bid. Recent sales, not previously reported, 41,000 bags Demerara at 10c.... Also, 1,000 bags Cuba, part at 9¾c., and 1,000 bags Muscovado, 89 test, at 8¾c., duty paid....Refined has been quiet, with the demand chiefly confined to small lots for immediate wants, and prices nominally unchanged....Stock in first hands to-day, 43,900 Hides and 26 bales do., against 138,300 Hides and 1,451 bales do. same time last year....The week's sales have been 5,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part from Europe, 1,500 Dry Californian, 9,100 Dry Central American, Ecuador, &c., 800 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,700 Dry Matamoros, 3,000 Dry West India, 700 Dry Payta, 600 Dry Rio Hache, 500 Dry Para, 10,800 Dry Texas, 2,600 Wet-salted Havana, and 1,500 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans. Also, 26 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado has been inactive at 53c. @56c. for good to very fancy, chiefly at 53c.@56c.... Market otherwise as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate request at full quotations....We quote as $2 30@$2 55 for Strained, $2 60 for good Strained, $2 65@$2 80 for No. 2, $2 87½@$4 for No. 1, $4 75@$6 50 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb. Sales 900 bbls. good Strained at $2 70, and 400 bbls. Pale at $4 80....Tar has been in demand within the range of from $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch quiet at $2 75 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with nominal asking price for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 47½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in quite moderate request, with Western, in bag, quoted at $37, currency.... Exports for the week, 1,217 pks.

PETROLEUM—A limited call noted to-day for all kinds....Crude quiet; quoted at 11c. in bulk, and 18½c. in shipping order....Refined inactive; quoted by refiners at 28c. for early delivery....Naphtha quiet; quoted at 23c.@26c....Naphtha quiet; quoted at 15c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 28c....At Baltimore, quo

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

PROPOSALS

FOR

$2,800,000 7 3/10 p. c. Bonds

OF THE

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENTS FOR THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAME UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1877,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,800,000, MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act relating to cities of the first class having a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants," passed May 4, 1869, and "an act supplementary thereto," passed Feb. 24, 1876, a vote of the people of the CITY OF CINCINNATI, and a resolution of the City Council as prescribed by the said act.

SAID BONDS WILL BEAR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, AND THE PRINCIPAL WILL BECOME DUE IN 1906, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BEING PAYABLE AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK IN NEW-YORK.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed:

"PROPOSALS FOR 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI," AND INCLOSED IN A SECOND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are the last of the issues authorized for the completion of the Southern Railroad, owned by the MUNICIPALITY OF CINCINNATI.

The right is reserved on the part of the undersigned to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE ON JAN. 11.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1900.

ROCHESTER CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1893,

OSWEGO CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1888,

CINCINNATI CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1904,

ELIZABETH CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1895,

LONG ISLAND CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1888,

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on the second Tuesday (9th January) of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been duly called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper to reduce the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote its interests; and to that end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the articles of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the Board of Directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said Association from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or reductions.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

BROOKLYN CITY 7s.

KINGS COUNTY 7s.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s.

NEWARK CITY 7s.

JERSEY CITY 7s.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s.

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Holders of the bonds of the State of North Carolina are requested to meet at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at the Assembly-room of the New-York Clearing-House, (up stairs in the old Commonwealth Bank Building, corner Pine and Nassau sts., entrance No. 14 Pine st.), for the purpose of conferring together as to the best means of securing some equitable reorganization of the debts of the State. Bondholders who cannot attend are requested to communicate with Fred. Butterfield & Co., who, upon application, will furnish any information desired.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
FRED. BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
W. H. HAYS.

TO INVESTORS, BANKS, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONG BROOKLYN 7s.
MORRISANIA 7s.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, TOWN, 7
MISSOURI STATE 6s.

For sale at low prices by

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds will be payable Jan. 2 at the banking-house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, No. 12 Wall st.:

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

STATE OF IOWA.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

FIRST MORTGAGE UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CITY OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

TOWN OF HYDE PARK, (Chicago.)

CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE McKILLOP & SPRAGUE COMPANY.—Please take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of the company, No. 109 Worth st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting on the question of increasing the capital stock of the company to $500,000.

JOHN McKILLOP,
FRANCIS HART,
LESTER M. CLARK,
ALBERT PALMER.
Trustees.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from twenty thousand to fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the stockholders are requested to return their certificates, and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 10 next.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell to large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest to be credited monthly, on balances averaging for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging more than $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust, executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK as Trustee, the following numbered Sterling Bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.: Nos. 127, 485, 447, 57, 280, 637, and 311, each of $200 sterling, and Nos. 30, 533, 144, 32, 274, 813, and 431, each of $100 sterling. And, on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & CO., London, on the 1st day of March, 1877, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
EDWARD KING, President.

C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

WANTED BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1877. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer books of the company will close Saturday evening, Dec. 23, 1876, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, 1877.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of THE UNITED STATES ATTRITION COMPANY, limited, will be held at their office, No. 208 Broadway, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Trustees for the next annual meeting.

Dated, New-York, Dec. 30, 1876.

P. V. QUICK,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this bank, will be held at the banking-rooms on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. W. YOUDE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 9 to 10 A. M.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1877, will be paid in gold at the office of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau st. Holders representing ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 1, 1876.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of January, 1877, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 20th of January next.

THOMAS S. RIDGEWAY State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST COUPONS on First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Jan. 1, 1877, will be paid at the National City Bank.

C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, St. Louis, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST PROX., OF North Missouri Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay TWENTY DOLLARS in gold upon the coupons of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, maturing Jan. 1, 1877, cut from bonds which have been stamped as subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876.

EDWARD KING, President.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date to 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, 21st December, 1876.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of all taxes, payable 2d January, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, 23d inst., till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, President. CLINTON W. STARKEY, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL dividend at Six per Cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1877.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company.

T. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 8 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1877, ON THE bonds known as the Pacific Railroad Company's (of Missouri) second mortgage, will be paid at the office of this company.

C. L. GARRISON, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 8 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st.

LAND DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will also be paid on and after the 2d January, 1877, at the office of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st., and the fifty bonds, of $1,000 each, of the above issue, drawn as the annual drawing in October, numbered, viz., 18, 27, 31, 42, 46, 50, 55, 63, 66, 91, 122, 132, 135, 166, 168, 169, 193, 196, 208, 220, 221, 269, 270, 273, 276, 281, 285, 286, 289, 295, 296, 297, 305, 310, 323, 347, 353, 377, 413, 418, 420, 456, 461, 465, 472, 475, 488, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the same place.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 8 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to date.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 on the following named bonds will be paid at this office:

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Consolidated Mortgage.
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Old Mortgage.
Cleveland and Toledo First Mortgage.
Buffalo and State Line First Mortgage.
Kalamazoo and White Pigeon First Mortgage.
Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft First Mortgage.
Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids First Mortgage.
Schoolcraft and Three Rivers First Mortgage.
Jamestown and Franklin First Mortgage.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS maturing Jan. 1, 1877, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at this office, by Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage.
Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1877, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, viz.:

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage.
Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad Company.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
North-western Telegraph Company.
St. Louis National Stock Yard.
Holliday Coal Company.
Rochester City.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. - Registered Bonds 1900.
Rochester Water Loan.
Town of Leroy.

EDWARD KING, President.

JAMES M. QUILVIN, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877, clear of taxes, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on that date.

CHASE & ATKINS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE CO.

NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

JOHN W. SIMONS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAIL ROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) per cent., payable to the Stock-holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of January, 1877. Transfer books will close on the afternoon of the 5th, and be reopened on the morning of the 16th January, 1877.

W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 23, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 2.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS (from Gold and Currency Bonds, due 1st of July, (with the exception of the Funded Bonds), will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after the 22d of January next.

R. S. FERRIS, Cashier.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Seven per Cent. coupons. SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Eight per Cent. gold coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1877, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after that date.

BEEKEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 11, 1877. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next, until which time the transfer-books will be closed.

A. S. AFGAR, Cashier.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 29th December, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on and after 2d January next.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1877. The transfer-book will be closed on that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, ON THE IOWA War and Defense Bonds, will be paid at our banking-house, No. 12 Wall st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Fiscal Agents of the State of Iowa.

OFFICE OF THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1877, FROM the First Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

JOHN ALLEN, President.

LAND GRANT BONDS OF KANSAS PACIFIC COMPANY.—Coupon No. 5, due Jan. 1, 1877, from CERTIFICATES issued for funded coupons of first mortgage LAND GRANT BONDS of Kansas Pacific, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, by R. R. CARTER, for the Trustees.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 2d day of January next.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1877, on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

(Signed,) J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE COUPONS DUE ON and after Jan. 1, 1877, ON THE bonds of Galveston County, Texas, issued to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, will be paid at this bank.

E. S. FERRIS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free from tax, has been declared payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1877, of the Land Grant Bonds of the Company, of Baltimore, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The Times office is now at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Three daily deliveries guaranteed. From 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, near Pierrepont st.; river side, overlooking New-York Bay; two suites of rooms; unexceptionally vacated, can now be secured; also large double rooms in suite, for two or more single gentlemen. Apply at No. 204 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

EAST 30TH ST.—TWO COMMUNICATING rooms on parlor floor for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board; family private; odd blood quiet. Address P. B., Box No. 108 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.—45TH ST., NEAR 2d Ave.—Large sunny room, second floor; every convenience; for two; $30 per week. Address TIDY, Box No. 175 Times Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 51.—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16th st.—A front room on third floor; also front room on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511, CORNER 43D ST.—A furnished apartment will be vacated on 10th of January; French table d'hote; approximate strictly first class.

ONE SQUARE, ALSO ONE HALL ROOM, with board; references required. No. 104 West 38th st.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments, on parlor floor, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—BEAUTIFUL BACK PARlor; bath-room, &c.; also suite on third floor; excellent table; $35 per week.

A PARTY UNEXPECTEDLY GIVING UP a very desirable rooms on second floor, with board, wish to re-let them. Apply at No. 35 West 37th st.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR front, and other rooms, with board; locality and appointments unexceptionable.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, EN suite or separately; references. Call at No. 116 West 45th st.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE, WITH PRIVATE table. No. 33 East 23d st., Madison square.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM to let, with board; references.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST.—LARGE, COMFORTable rooms with or without board; house and table unexceptionable; references.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—HANDSOME LARGE room, with grate, fire, and board; also, hall room.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Union Dime Savings Bank has declared the usual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on or after Jan. 20. Said bank has removed to its new building, corner Broadway, 6th av., and 32d st. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings from 5 to 7.

G. S. CHAPIN, President.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1877, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January.

JAMES YERKANDE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Aug. 10, 1876.

ALL SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS DUE in 1878, 1879, and 1883, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest after this date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on the 2d day of January next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD AVENUE,
opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1862.
47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum out of the earnings of the past six months be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 16, 1877.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL BE ENTITLED TO INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF THAT MONTH.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1ST, 1877.

ASSETS.		Value.
U. S. 6-20 5% p. c. gold bond	$1,630,000	$1,845,975 00
U. S. 5 p. c. gold bonds	50,000	56,438 08
New-York City and County bonds, 6s	40,300	41,912 00
New-York City and County bonds, 7s	1,037,500	1,123,336 25
City of Brooklyn bonds, 7s	100,000	116,000 00
City of Yonkers bonds, 7s	50,000	54,000 00
Town of Shawangunk, N.Y., bonds, 7s	6,000	6,700 00
Bonds and mortgages, 7 per cent		2,207,567 00
Demand loans on United States Government and New-York City bonds		109,300 00
Real estate, banking-house		243,250 71
Other real estate		86,414 59
Cash on hand and deposited in bank		418,707 33
Accrued interest		47,973 45
		$6,445,680 32

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$5,884,818 06	
Due dc. interest to date	166,363 41	6,050,182 47
SURPLUS		$395,497 85

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Fifty-second Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits on the 1st day of January next, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500,

and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums.

Payable on and after Jan. 15.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE CIRCASSIAN WRECK.

NONE OF THE BODIES RECOVERED.

THE FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR THE BODIES OF THE DROWNED MEN ON BRIDGEHAMPTON BEACH—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BREAKING UP OF THE SHIP—THE GREAT LOSS OF SHINNECOCK VILLAGE—NEARLY ALL THE ABLE-BODIED MEN OF THE TRIBE AMONG THE VICTIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, Long Island, Dec. 31.—The sun rose brightly to-day over the wreck of the ship Circassian, but it brought no cheer to the homes of the bereaved families at Southampton and Shinnecock Neck. The search for the bodies of the drowned men was kept up all night long, from Station No. 10, about two miles away from this village, as far down the coast as Montauk, 30 miles distant, but no bodies were found on the beach. A visit was made to the scene of the wreck early in the morning. The wind blew icily from the west, whirling the sand and gravel furiously about, and making travel on the exposed country roads or along the beach exceedingly uncomfortable. The Life-saving Station is a little shed, propped up on the sand, under the shelter of one of the low hills that extend along the beach. It has been filled all day with the men of the Life-saving Service, and Capt. Henry Hunting was among them most of the time, directing preparations for a search of the wreck, which is to be made as soon as the condition of the water will permit. A low tide and smooth sea will be necessary to a successful prosecution of the search for the dead, and under the most favorable circumstances, it is not probable, Capt. Hunting says, that any of the bodies will be found on board. All hands had been driven into the rigging when the ship broke up. None of them had lashed themselves to the wreck, fearing that they would be carried down if she sank, and be surely drowned, while as long as they kept free there was hope of rescue from the shore, or the chance of swimming if they were washed overboard. Capt. Hunting has been Superintendent of the Life-saving Service on this shore for seven years, and for 19 years before that a seaman, yet he says that neither he nor any of the surfmen here about ever saw a more tempestuous night on the coast than that of Friday, the 29th.

THE STORY OF THE WRECK.

The Circassian was not in the position on Saturday morning that she had occupied when she first stranded. During Friday night, when the cables were slipped, the vessel pounded along the bar, instead of coming on the beach, as was evidently expected, and the height of the gale found her about a quarter of a mile west of her first position, with her bow well over the bar, pointing south, and her stern floating in 20 feet of water. When the sea rose, the men retreated to what they considered the safest part of the vessel—the stern—which was nearest the shore. The men of the Life-saving Station took position a little west of the ship, and nearly opposite to her, and by the use of night glasses, as she was but 1,400 feet distant, they could see the men in the rigging, and with the naked eye saw lights passing backward and forward until 2 o'clock. The water rose so high that the same surf broke three-quarters of a mile out from the shore, and the spaces between the sand-hills were flooded so that the men on shore were obliged to wade knee-deep through the pools of water to cross them. Charles Campbell, the rescued wrecker, who sat in the little crowded room of the Life-saving Station this morning, quite recovered from his perilous trip from the ship to the shore, said that even at 7 o'clock no fear was felt for the safety of the ship. At 8:30 all hands had gone aft, when there came an overwhelming sea that raised the ship bodily. She settled with an ominous plunge, and the mainmast went by the board, snapping off like a pipe-stem. The mortar was now fired from the shore, its shot falling short. All hands were still hopeful, but some were becoming numb with wet and cold. The Shinnecock men prayed and cheered each other with hymns that could be heard on shore. At first the foretop was considered the safest place of retreat, and some of the men hid beneath the lee quarter of the vessel to escape the drenching waves and pouring rain. Another shot was fired from the mortar, but again the line fell short. It was fired a third time without success, when all attempts to use it were given up. The ship was two lengths farther away than when she struck on the 11th, and the tide was so high that the mortar had to be planted 80 feet higher up on the beach than it was when used before to aid the vessel. When the wind veered at midnight the sea rose still higher and each wave that rolled in pounded heavily upon the exposed deck and hull. Then the men crowded up into the mizzen rigging, feeling sure that it was the safest part of the ship. The Shinnecock men again raised their voices in hymns and prayers for relief. The apprentice boys cried piteously for help, so that above the whistling of the wind, the sounds were carried to the beach. At 4:30 a great wave lifted the ship; then she settled again. A crack and crash followed; the mizzen mast and the hull abaft the main hatch sank with its freight of human beings beneath the water, and the forward part dropped over, with the bow entirely submerged. Campbell, Morrell, and Rowlands had from the first determined to get ashore. They carried a life-boat buoy into the mizzen-top, where they fastened themselves to it, so that each would have an arm free if they were cast overboard. When the crash came they sprang off. Campbell found himself with his companions in the midst of the struggling and drowning crew. John McWalker, one of the Shinnecock men, was seen to leap over the taffrail just as the crash occurred, but he sank in the swirling eddy and was seen no more. With their arms and legs wound together to steady the buoy the three men made strenuous efforts to swim toward shore. Campbell at this time was grasped by the neck in the desperate grip of Alexander Wilson, the carpenter, and fearing that both would sink he obeyed the instinct of self-preservation and endeavored to cast him off. He could not get rid of him, as Wilson was dragged up to the buoy and made fast by a hind becket. The tide and wind favored the four men, and they were thrown upon the shore, and all but Campbell spent the night in the house of Thomas Cooper, near the station.

THE STRICKEN SHINNECOCK VILLAGE.

The most melancholy development of this disaster is the affliction and suffering that are visited upon the families and relatives at Shinnecock Neck. To-day the men and women spent hours along the bleak shore, seeking for the bodies of the lost, coming occasionally to the station to ascertain if any of the dead had been found. The New Year will bring no joy to these families. Thirty-two persons were directly dependent upon the labors of the 10 men drowned. They were about the only able-bodied persons of the community of two or three hundred remaining at home. The three Cuffees were cousins, and two were married and had three and four children each. Oliver Killes leaves a widow, but no children. His brother, Andrew, left the wreck a week ago to go on a whaling voyage, and another brother has spent two days searching along the beach for the third member of the family. John Walker was 50 years of age, a tall, fine, strong fellow. He leaves a widow and eight children. He is well known to Summer visitors to the neighborhood of Southampton, and had won a wide reputation as a caterer at clam bakes for picnic parties. His brother David, also married, but having no children, perished with him. The three Bunns, Frank, David, and Russells, were cousins, all married, and the first leaving a widow and the last two widows, and respectively six and three children. Robert Lee was married, but had no children. The news of the disaster was broken first in Shinnecock village by a man named Herrick, who came with the announcement to James Bunn, the father of David Bunn, one of the lost, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The grief of the stricken people was dreadful; not a home but was afflicted, so intimately are all those people related to each other, and not a family could bear the loss of one of its bread-winners. The men had gone away two weeks before, and none of them had visited their homes, although they were only 10 miles distant, since beginning work on the Circassian. Rev. Mr. Whittaker, in the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. McGuire, in the Methodist Church, referred during their services to the calamity, and it was announced that collections would be made next Sunday for the relief of the Shinnecock sufferers.

Alexander Wilson, the carpenter, who was saved, was out on the beach to-day, having recovered rapidly, and was collecting his kit, preparatory to starting for New-York, whence he will sail to his home in Birkenhead, England. Capt. Lewis, who had charge of the coast-wrecking party, took the Circassian off the New-Jersey coast several years ago when she was a steamer. Capt. Hunting advised him on Friday to keep a line out between the ship and shore until the Circassian was safely over the bar. He laughed and declined to take the precaution, feeling confident of his power to take her over the bar in a day or two. Capt. Williams, although urged to leave the ship and take his men to New-York, stuck to her from a feeling of pride that led him to stand by her until she was safe in port. The three apprentice boys of the Circassian were bright little fellows, all carefully prepared in English nautical schools, and the term of Frank Wright's apprenticeship had closed on the 23d of December. Messengers are built out along the beach toward Montauk, with instructions to report as soon as one body is found, when an inquest will be held. The broken hull of the vessel lies with the foremast leaning over to the east, so that the yards are washed by the surf and the masts, rigging, and hull are covered with sheets of ice. The wind is increasing, blowing almost a gale, and it is not improbable that during the night the waves will tear to pieces all that may now be seen of the ill-fated Circassian.

THE DROWNED WRECKERS.

Capt. John Lewis, the foreman of the wreckers in charge of the Circassian at the time of her going to pieces, was a young man of great promise in his profession. Born on the lower Jersey coast he early acquired a taste for braving the dangers of the sea, and while a mere lad he went on a voyage in an East Indian, and has ever since been a toiler of the deep in one capacity or another. About six years ago he went to Port Huron, Mich., where he followed the business of coast-wrecker for two years, after which he came to New-York and entered the service of the Coast Wrecking Company of this City, remaining steadily in their employ down to the hour of his death. He was unmarried.

Luke Stillman, one of the engineers, who was also a victim of the wreck, was a married man and had a large family, who are now left in very straightened circumstances. He was one of the oldest wrecking engineers in the employ of the company, was a man of large experience, and enjoyed the entire confidence of his employers.

Patrick Donohue, another engineer, lived at Stapleton, Staten Island, and it is understood had a wife and two or three children. He, too, was an old hand whose services were held in high esteem by the company.

Philip Kearns, the other engineer, was a young unmarried man, and had been in the employ of the company but a short time. The wreckers who were lost, a complete list of whom appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, were all men hired on the beach in the vicinity of the wreck. None of them were residents of this City or Brooklyn.

A LONG ISLAND SCHOONER WRECKED.

The schooner Ann E. Carll, of Northport, Long Island, has been reported as having been wrecked on Largo Key, south coast of Cuba. Capt. Tyler, her commander, reached his home in that village last week, and reported that they were making a very quick passage when a hurricane struck the vessel. She was driven at its mercy for four days, and on the fifth, after beating over the coral reefs, she was forced hard aground on this key—a small desolate sand island about 60 miles from the mainland, and out of the usual track of vessels. Soon after the Carll had thus been wrecked her crew were the fortunate means of saving a Spanish and an English crew, whose vessels had gone to pieces; and Capt. Tyler, finding that he had to divide his scanty store of provisions with these brothers in misfortune—there being now 35 persons on the island—and that starvation would soon be staring them in the face, sent his mate and one seaman in a boat to Cienfuegos, about 100 miles distant, with instructions to ask assistance from the United States Consul at Havana. On hearing the facts, the Spanish Government as soon as possible sent a gun-boat with provisions for the relief of the shipwrecked crews, who were found in an almost famished condition. The mate chartered in Havana the bark Perces Hinkley, in which to ship such part of the crew as might be saved from the wreck to this City. They had a very rough voyage, which consumed 38 days, when they put in at Hatteras Inlet, with all sails blown away, and all on board being nearly starved, having for eight days been on short allowance of biscuit and water. The schooner had been wrecked on two previous occasions, once off Norfolk, Va., and once on Block Island. Jesse Carll, of Northport, who owned about one-half of the vessel, lost about $7,000 on which he had but little insurance.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

The ship Alice Minott, of Bath, Me., Capt. Whitmore, arrived in this port last Saturday, after a voyage of 133 days from Lobos de Tierra, via Hampton Roads, during which she sustained very severe weather. During the prevalence of a gale in the South Atlantic, her rudder-head was twisted and her topsails were blown away. After the ship had crossed the equator, she encountered a hurricane, which disabled her rudder and carried away her lower topsails. Shortly after leaving Hampton Roads, the ship became unmanageable and was obliged to put back. She started again on Dec. 27, in tow of the tug Richmond. A succession of gales made it necessary to put away from the starboard tack 29 times, and was made for Barnegat, and the ship came to anchor under the Highlands at 4 A. M. on the next day.

BUTTER FROM THAMES RIVER MUD.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT WHICH WAS UNSUCCESSFUL—THE BEST OR THE WORST THAT CAN BE DONE WITH WASTE FAT.

From the Sanitary Record.

A few weeks ago an article with the above heading appeared in one of the daily papers, leading the public to believe that the fabrication of "mild Dorset" or "best Brittany" from the fatty matter contained in Thames River mud was actually carried on, and constituted a systematic and profitable industry. It was stated that on the Essex and north shore of the river, from Dagenham downward, "mudlarks" are found low water, with basket on back and hook in hand, busily engaged in collecting Thames fat, and we were assured that these "mudlarks" are commissioned by London manufacturers to collect this "dainty treasure trove" in the interests of our metropolitan butter supply. The raw material which these "mudlarks" were said to collect was described to consist of balls, varying in size from a walnut to that of a cricket-ball. Each ball, which was stated to consist of fat, with a cork for its nucleus, was described as being of a slate color without, and almost white within. The cork was first enveloped in a mass of matted hair and woody fibre, and upon this the fat had collected, and the ball floated up and down the river until it was left by the receding tide upon the bank. The fatty matter which formed the outer crust of the balls, although largely purified by nature's refining process, was not considered sufficiently pure for the fastidious taste of the consumers of "best Brittany," and had to be subjected to successive boilings and various processes before it was fit to be made up into salt and fresh butter for distribution to the public. The manufacture of butter from Thames mud has often been a matter of common remark, but we need hardly say that the story has been generally regarded as devoid of any foundation. When, however, we read the recent article on the subject, and found the matter revived in an authenticated form, we naturally felt curious to visit the spot and investigate the alleged Thames mud-butter industry for ourselves. On visiting the place indicated we found four men, provided with long poles and nets affixed to the ends of them, engaged in collecting portions of the materials floating on the water at the outlet of the North Metropolitan Sewage Works. The men were in boats, moored so as to lie across a series of channels through which the sewage passes into the river, and we were informed that the time of collecting is limited to about an hour and a half during the flow of the tide. The materials as collected were stored in the boats, and they presented a most uninviting appearance, consisting of a great variety of articles, such as matted hair, bits of wood, pieces of matches and straw, tarry matter, and a fair sprinkling of particles of fat. After each skimming operation the boats with their contents are taken to small barges, where there are appliances for extracting and purifying the fat. We obtained samples of the materials from the men, and afterward operated upon them to extract the fat with a view to determine how far it was practicable to purify the fat so as to render it fit for use in the manufacture of butter as alleged. We subjected it to various purifying processes, but completely failed in rendering the fat bright and free from offensive and disgusting odor, and we can have no hesitation in assuring the public that there need not be the least apprehension of their breakfast-table being supplied with "best Brittany" manufactured from fat recovered from Thames mud. That the refuse fat from the millions of kitchens in London, and contained in the sewage discharged into the Thames near Barking Creek, may in part be recovered and utilized, is beyond a question of doubt, but it is equally certain that the fat so recovered can only be purified to such an extent as to fit it for use in the manufacture of the most common kinds of soap and dip candles. There are no arrangements on the south side of the Thames for collecting the fat at the outlet of the South Metropolitan sewage, but it appears that the fat discharged into the river on that side is so largely contaminated with tarry matters from paraffin and other works, that the difficulty of purifying it is so great as to render its collection commercially unremunerative. We obtained a sample of the balls referred to in the article of which we have spoken, and, as stated, they have a cork or bung for their nucleus, and are left on the banks at high-water mark by the receding tide, but they contain such a small proportion of fat that they are but little sought after. These balls, which are found in the neighborhood of the sewage outlets on both sides of the river, are not white in the interior, as represented, but dark throughout, and are chiefly composed of matters other than fat. We hope we shall hear no more sensational statements as to the fabrication of "mild Dorset" or "best Brittany" from the fat of Thames mud, and that the fact of the praiseworthy collection and utilization of the waste fat from our kitchens conveyed in the sewage to the Thames will no longer be unfairly employed to excite and alarm the public mind.

THE TWO-MILE RACE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The two-mile and repeat race took place yesterday at the Bay District Park for $2,000. The weather was fine, but the track too soft for fast time. Amanda won easily in two straight heats; Mattie coming in second, Overland third, and Target fourth. Time, 3:39¾ and 3:41¾.

THE GLAD NEW YEAR.

HOW THE FIRST DAY OF 1877 WILL BE OBSERVED IN NEW-YORK.

THE COMING OF THE NEW YEAR HAILED WITH DELIGHT BY ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE—A HARBINGER OF BETTER TIMES—NEW YEAR'S CALLS—CELEBRATIONS IN THE CHURCHES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

To-day the "glad New Year" of 1877 will be ushered in with the usual commingling of ceremony and gayety, tempered a little perhaps by the recollection of the terrible disasters with which its predecessor has signalized its exit. Close upon the heels of the Brooklyn calamity of Dec. 5, comes the frightful railway massacre of last Friday, together with the heavy loss of life at the wreck of the ill-fated Circassian—a series of disasters such as are rarely crowded into the last 30 days of an ordinary twelvemonth. Now, however, that 1876 is gone, people are disposed to let the doubt, despondency, and disaster of its last hours go with it. To-day, New-York, clothed in its best, surrounded with good cheer, and bidding a long farewell to the past, turns its face to the future with renewed hope and confidence. To most of the business people it cannot be said to bring harbingers of immediate prosperity. The stagnation of the past five years has not been recently ruffled by the breeze of returning confidence and activity, but to most of our merchants and business men, even the change implied in entering upon a new year brings with it some anticipation of better times. A period of contraction is not a period of money-breeding in any age or clime, and the sooner this axiom is accepted, the more readily will the world of trade accommodate itself to the present and prospective order of things. New Year's, in mercantile circles, is a time for balancing accounts, reducing expenses, and effecting business changes. Tradesmen take account of their stock, and manufacturers of their raw material and goods. In this portion of the community the day assumes a rigidly business aspect. It is in the world of society and fashion that New Year's has its most ardent devotees, and that its observance assumes its more ceremonial and impressive character. From the days of the old Knickerbockers, with their latch-strings hanging out and their store of good cheer within, New-York has been peculiarly devoted to the commemoration of New Year's. There was a time, not so distant, when the day received but scant recognition amid the good Puritans and Quakers on either side of us, and when New Year's hospitality was only thought to be enjoyed to perfection on Manhattan Island. Of late years neighboring cities have studied the ways of the Metropolis in this respect to such purpose that in many particulars they have reproduced the Metropolitan festival with praise worthy fidelity, but still they all lack a local smack and flavor only to be found within the boundaries of modern Gotham.

It is almost needless to say that to-day will be observed with all the usual accompaniments, as far as New-York is concerned. From 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight the rattle of hundreds of cab-wheels will testify to the presence of the "gilded youth" of the Metropolis in such numbers as only the "red-letter" days and highest carnivals of fashion draw out. The whole of the space embraced between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets and Third and Sixth avennes, and otherwise known as the "magic parallelogram," will be traversed and retraversed by rival "society men" engaged in the arduous struggle to eclipse each other in the number of calls made. Savory edibles of all kinds will tempt the wayfarer from hundreds of attractive sideboards, and happy he who confines his attention to the culinary department of the host's hospitality. He may not be as jolly toward the small hours as the rest of his brethren, but he will be pretty sure to walk straight and talk in a distinguishable tone of voice, which is much better. It will not do, however, to be too puritanical, and "a little here and a little there," if taken with judgment and moderation, need neither becloud the caller's faculties, nor unsteady his gait. A few years ago, a strong effort was made to banish all stimulants from the New Year's tables, but it was speedily found that the descendants of the Knickerbockers had not yet arrived at that pitch of teetotalism, and accordingly a certain degree of toleration has been conceded—enough to take the crust off the cold weather," as the Chimney-corner would say. Pastry cooks, wine-merchants, fruit dealers, and other branches of retail trade have been laid under extensive contribution to supply the wherewithal for making the day a happy one, as far as the inner man goes, and the tailor and the livery stable keeper may be relied upon to supply the rest.

In the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches New-Year's is known as the Feast of the Circumcision, and will be celebrated by the usual services for that occasion. At Trinity, Grace, St. Thomas', St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. Francis Xavier, and other leading churches in the City, morning service will be held at the usual hours. The day will also be observed at several of the up-town hospitals and other charitable institutions. The Department of Charities and Correction have made no preparations in behalf of the inmates of the various institutions under their charge in this City and on Blackwell's Island. There is no doubt that many of these people would gladly enjoy making New-Year's calls, but the uncertainty as to their ultimate return is so great as to preclude any such arrangement. In lieu of New-Year's calls the prisoners of Blackwell's Island will be given pies and cakes with their daily fare.

The Children's Aid Society, the Five Points Mission, Five Points House of Industry, the Newsboys' Lodging-house, and other charitable institutions, have made no provision for celebrating the day.

At the City Hall the Mayor-elect and other newly-chosen officials will take the oath of office. At the Court-house at an old-time "spread" will be furnished by County Clerk Gumbleton, at which the politains of all parties are expected to be present in goodly numbers.

The Court-house, City Hall, Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, and all public buildings will be closed during the day, and no business transacted beyond such as is of an absolutely necessary character. The Post Office will be closed after 10 A. M. All the wholesale branches of business down town, and most of the retail trade up town, will be suspended, and the stores and places of business closed.

RINGING THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN.

The custom of ringing the old year out and the new year in on the chimes of the church-bells was observed last night at Trinity and Grace Churches. At Trinity Church an immense throng of people was in attendance, completely choking up Broadway for squares away, and extending far down into Wall street. The night was beautiful, the moon beaming down from a cloudless sky, and the air just cold and clear enough to bring out the crisp notes of the bells. The ringing began at 11:40 o'clock, and continued for about an hour, with a short cessation while the solemn strokes of the belfry clock marked the division between 1876 and 1877. Throughout that hour the thousands of men, women, and children representing all classes of New-York society, from the poorest to the richest, stood quietly enjoying the glorious night and the ringing of the bells. Mr. James E. Ayliffe was the chief bell-ringer, and he was assisted by Mr. William Thirwald. The first notes that broke the solemn stillness of the night were those jangling peals which come of ringing the changes on all the bells in the tower. Then came that sweet, simple melody of "The Evening Bells." After that came the other selections, the ante-midnight music closing with the merry notes of the carol, "Christmas bells are pealing." When the last stroke of the old year had been told and the new year had begun its race, the bell-ringer sent out from the tower the solemn notes of "Old Hundred." Scores of people joined their voices, and to the accompaniment of the bells sang loudly and impressively the words of the hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The effect of this sombre old hymn upon the people was still at its height when came the salutation from the bells, "A Happy New Year to Thee." After that was the patriotic air "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." It was nearly 1 o'clock when the programme ended with the singing of "Home, Sweet Home." Following is a complete programme of the music rung from the Trinity chimes:

BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Evening bells.
3. Praise the Lord, ye heavens adore him.
4. Angels from the realms of glory.
5. Christmas bells are pealing.

AFTER MIDNIGHT.

6. Old Hundred.
7. Happy New-Year to Thee.
8. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
9. Scotch melody from Guy Mannering.
10. Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells.
11. My Lodging is on the Cold Ground.
12. Silver Star.
13. Last Rose of Summer.
14. Let the Merry Church Bells Ring.
15. Spanish melody.
16. Melody from "Oberon," by Von Weber.
17. I tell it With Joy.
18. Welcome the New Year.
19. Yankee Doodle.
20. Home, Sweet Home.

The chimes at Grace Church that welcomed in the New Year were listened to by an assemblage that took up the greater part of Broadway from Ninth to Eleventh streets. The crowds were jolly, and though numerous practical jokes were played, there was really no indecorous behavior. The ringing of the chimes was begun at 10 minutes before midnight with the "Ein Festburgh." "Nearer my God to Thee," was then played, and upon the stroke of midnight some miscellaneous sacred tunes were begun. Changes on the bells were then rung, after which the following programme was performed:

1. "Song of Liberty."
2. "Bonny Doon." "Old Folks at Home."
3. Selection—"Child of the Regiment."
4. "Vive l'American."
5. "Home, Sweet Home."
6. "Yankee Doodle."

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

New Year's Day will be observed in Brooklyn, as usual, in the most elaborate manner. There were the usual "watch-meeting" services at the various churches, with the customary hand-shaking, and congratulations at 12 o'clock midnight. At that hour, also, the bells pealed forth a silvery welcome to the new-born year. New Year's callers will be received during the day and evening by the various city officials and also by most of the clergymen and prominent citizens of the city.

PULPIT UTTERANCES.

SERMON BY REV. DR. BELLOWS AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Bellows preached last evening in All Souls' Church, taking his text from the 6th verse of the seventeenth chapter of Judges. The preacher explained the theocratic form of government under which the Jewish people lived in the times of Moses, Joshua, and Samuel, elaborating upon the peculiar advantages and blessings to be derived from such a government when its existence was possible, and pointing out the cause or causes which led to its abolition among the Jews. There were the growth of crime and lawlessness and a general disregard for the lives and property of the people by the people themselves, rendering an arbitrary government absolutely necessary for the preservation of the nation. This state of general lawlessness among the Jews was the result of their unprecedented prosperity, and Dr. Bellows argued that the tendency of the American people at the present day was toward a state of affairs exactly similar to that in which the Jews found themselves a few years after Samuel, at their behest, had placed Saul as a ruler over them. Does any one suppose, he asked, that if the fraud, the peculation, the all-manner of vice and dishonesty that have crept into, and have been practiced by, our legislative bodies during the last 25 years continues 50 years longer, the American Republic will be in existence? Our people are becoming more dangerous than were the hundred tyrants of Athens—they are forty million tyrants. He did not despair of the Republic, but held that unless a better regard for the laws was ingrafted into the minds of the people, another Cromwell would surely rise up to save the nation from utter ruin and at the same time plant a monarchy upon our soil.

SERMON BY REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN, AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin did not preach a formal sermon yesterday morning, but made some general remarks upon the text: "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts with wisdom."—Psalms xc.: 12. This ninetieth psalm some had regarded as a doleful poem. It had been frequently spoken of as the "great funeral hymn of the world." But to him it did not seem doleful. He should object to the name given it, and should call it the "great life hymn of the world." There were periods in every man's life when this psalm enchanted his heart and found expression on his lips. The New-Year's season was a time which especially seemed to suggest the numbering of one's days. To everybody the injunction of the text, "Number thy days," was applicable, but there were two classes to which it seemed to be particularly directed. The first class comprised those who viewed life lightly; men whose actions were reflected in their frequent speech. "Life is short; let us make the best of it." But these people did not make the best of their lives. Their theory was epicurian. The other class comprised those who made life quite as much a cipher in another way, namely, by taking an overdespondding view of it. Both classes acted upon a false materialistic level. This habit of looking at life despondingly was often mistakenly regarded as an exhibition of religious feeling. On the contrary it was an evidence of skepticism. It was bound to create a reckless spirit, just as the despair which came over men in the midst of unfulfilled reality was apt to make them meet their deaths with jeers and jibes and profanity. The year that was closing was what might be called a gloomy year. Business was prostrate and men were bewailing the dullness of the times and filling themselves with despair. And to put a fitting finish to the year the last month had chronicled unparalleled disaster of fire and shipwreck. But the year had certainly brought its blessings to every man, and no matter how gloomy had been its general character there was certainly something to thank God for.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE HEARD FROM—THE NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND THE ACTORS TO BE LECTURED.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached a sermon on the recent calamity at the Brooklyn Theatre, taking his text from the twelfth verse of the fourth chapter of Amos, "Prepare to meet thy God." Passing along one of the streets of a Western city about three weeks ago, he said, he heard the newsboys shouting the news of the terrible disaster. After hearing some of the particulars of the fearful calamity that had fallen on the community he found the sheet like the scroll of the prophet—written within and without with lamentation and sorrow. Some persons in their review of the disaster had blamed the architect, some the play-actors, and some others the Fire Marshal and the Police. There were still others who swaggered about telling what they would have done had they been there. To such he would say he did not believe they would do half as much as had been done. His sermon would have no blame for any one, but it was, indeed, poor comfort for a workman with a broken leg to rebuke him for his carelessness in falling from the ladder. The first alleviation to be found in this terrible calamity was that where one perished three escaped unhurged and, while they extended their sympathy toward the sorrowful friends of the 300 who perished, they must also praise God with the 600 who escaped. The second alleviation to be found in the disaster was in the fact that all the public buildings in this country are being brought under severe scrutiny, and that henceforth more attention will be given to the modes of egress from these places. The speaker referred to the fact that when the Tabernacle was built some people laughed because they had so many aisles and doorways. Nevertheless the necessity of this was now shown, and with their 25 aisles, 22 doors, and eight stairways, they were comparatively safe. He declared that the meaning of this calamity was unmistakably that we are called to awaken from our stupor, and prepare for death. Hear it Brooklyn; hear it New-York; hear it Chester; hear it London; hear it the world over, prepare to meet thy God

Mr. Talmage gave notice that on Sunday next he would commence a course of sermons addressed to persons engaged in the different professions, the first to be to the newspaper profession, and the second to the theatrical profession.

THE ADVANCE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN 100 YEARS.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood preached yesterday in the Church of the Advent (Protestant Episcopal) 57th street and Lexington avenue. Dr. Osgood chose as his text the eleventh verse of the eleventh chapter of Ezekiel, "This city shall not be your caldron, neither shall ye be the flesh in the midst thereof."

In the course of his remarks he referred to the spiritual condition of New-York exactly 100 years ago. At that time there seemed to be only two leading religious bodies in the City. Trinity Parish, which was an English parish, had three churches, one of which, Trinity, was burned in the great fire of 1776; leaving two, St. George's Chapel and St. Paul's Church, the same building that stands now at the corner of Vesey street and Broadway. That was the very church which Washington attended after his inauguration here. The Dutch Reformed Church had three edifices—the South, the North, and the Middle Churches, respectively. The latter building still stands, and is known as the Old Post Office. There are also two Presbyterian Churches, two Baptist, one Moravian, one Methodist, one Lutheran, one Friends, and one Synagogue. There was in those days great diversity of opinion on popular topics. The Presbyterians were, as a rule, attached to the patriot cause, and the Episcopalians to the cause of royalty. But there were exceptions—Presbyterian loyalists and Episcopalian patriots. Since those days the Christian Church has been keeping abreast of events.

INDIAN HORSE RAID IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, Dec. 31.—On Wednesday last the Indians made a dash on Spear-fish Run, and stampeded a herd of horses. William Smith, who witnessed the transaction, gave an alarm, and a number of mounted men started in pursuit of the Indians, and recaptured all but 20 of the horses. The Indians, about 15 in number, escaped.

A ROBBER OVERPOWERED.

BANGOR, Dec. 31.—James McAloon enticed John B. Hoyt to an unfrequented spot last night, with intent to rob, and assaulted him with an iron bar. Hoyt overpowered his assailant, left him senseless, and returned to his hotel. The wounds of both are severe, and those of McAloon dangerous. Hoyt was on his way to the West, and had a considerable sum of money in his possession.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Upenthron Pleasure Club will hold a reception at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10.

A valuable bloodhound, supposed to have been stolen, awaits his master at the Eighth Precinct Station.

The first annual ball of Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, F. and A. M., will take place at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, the 4th inst.

The Intercollegiate Literary Association's oratorical contest will take place at the Academy of Music next Wednesday, at 7:30 P. M.

Frederick Voght Tain was arrested yesterday on the charge of passing a bogus check for $50 on Francois Pechord, of No. 134 Bleecker street.

The second anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be celebrated at Chickering Hall, next Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

The United States Life Insurance Company has just made its twenty-seventh annual statement, which indicates its affairs to be in a flourishing condition.

The Medico-Legal Society will hold a meeting at No. 12 West Thirty-first street, on Wednesday evening next. The subject for discussion will be the "City School Question."

Hon. William M. Evarts and Mrs. Evarts will hold a reception in honor of Chief Justice and Mrs. Morrison Waite, at their residence, No. 231 Second avenue, next Thursday evening.

The Young Men's Catholic Association, of Yorkville, will hold their second annual charity ball at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth street, on Monday evening, the 8th inst.

Rev. H. M. Gallaher will deliver a lecture entitled "Put Money in thy Purse," before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 11.

The twenty-sixth semi-annual statement of the Travelers Insurance Company has just been issued, showing its assets to be $4,053,159 24, and liabilities $2,637,864 14, leaving a surplus of $1,415,295 10.

The New-York Masquerade Club will hold its eighteenth annual reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, East Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst. Both fancy and civic costumes will be permitted.

Daniel Hefferman, aged thirty-five, a laborer, died at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night from the effects of a fracture of the skull, received by falling on the pavement while helplessly intoxicated on Saturday afternoon.

The Chief Engineer of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, reports that the ice on the lake is again in good condition for skating. The sleighing in the Park and on the Park way to the sea is also very fine, the drive, nearly seven miles long, being admirably adapted for pleasure driving.

During a scuffle between John McGee, of No. 243 Mulberry street, and John Schwacke, on Saturday night, McGee was stabbed in the left arm by Schwacke. The latter was arrested and arraigned before Judge Duffy at the Tombs, who held him in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

William Cronin, aged 12 years, of No. 486 Pearl street, was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of having caused the death of Joseph Joyce, aged 7, an inquiry in whose case on Saturday resulted in the finding of a verdict of death from a blow of a stone thrown by an unknown boy. Coroner Croker, before whom the youthful prisoner was arraigned, discharged him, there being no evidence to sustain the accusation against him.

BROOKLYN.

The Handel and Haydn Society are to give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Brooklyn Theatre calamity.

Mitchell Roberts, a cigar-maker, 36 years of age, residing at No. 220 Grand street, E. D., fell down stairs last evening, while under the influence of liquor, and was so seriously injured that he died shortly afterward. Coroner Nolan will hold an inquest.

James Ryan, of No. 166 Ellery street, while walking on Broadway, E. D., yesterday morning, was assaulted by Henry Meyers, of No. 252 Bushwick avenue, who attempted to shoot him. Meyers was under the influence of liquor. He was arrested and locked up.

Dennis Roan, aged 21 years, of No. 493 Baltic street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being one of the persons who in November last committed an assault on Officer William Savage. McCann, Murtagh, and Kane are now in jail, and three months in the Penitentiary for the same offense.

John Errickson, aged 26 years, a sailor on board the brig Henry B. Cleave, of Portland, Me., from Rio Janeiro, fell from the topsail yard to the deck of the vessel, while reefing sails, just outside of Sandy Hook, on Saturday afternoon, and was killed. The brig arrived at Martin's dock yesterday morning.

John Holden, aged 20 years, was taken from the United States schooner William H. Kelght upon its arrival in this port on Saturday night, and locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house to await the action of the United States Marshal. Holden was arrested in Pernambuco on Sept. 28 last, by order of the United States Consul, charged with stealing a yawl-boat valued at $125.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City ferry employes appeared in regulation uniforms yesterday.

A party of gentlemen residing in Newark have appointed a committee to make arrangements for the holding of a mass-meeting of citizens, to consider the present political complications.

A BRUTAL BOARDER.

Three years ago James Space, of Newark, married the daughter of Mrs. Ann Vandenhoff. He discovered that she was on too intimate terms with John Dennis, a neighbor, and he and Dennis had a serious personal encounter because of the discovery. Since that time Dennis and Mrs. Space have lived together as man and wife, and boarded with the woman's mother. Saturday night the party became engaged in a quarrel. Dennis having beaten his paramour, threw Mrs. Vandenhoff violently against a stove. She lay unconscious, bleeding from a terrible gash in her head, and it was thought her skull had been fractured. Yesterday she was able, however, to make complaint against Dennis, and he was arrested.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Post Office changes for the week ending Dec. 30, 1876:

New-York.—Postmasters appointed—Luther B. Husted, Bull's Head, Dutchess County; Daniel D. P. Gardner, Dryden, Tompkins County; Sherman DeWitt, Henrietta, Monroe County; James M. Lawrence, Lowell, Oneida County; Asa A. Woodruff, Oakfield, Genesee County.

New-Jersey.—Office established—Hainesport, Burlington County, Albert Middleton, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Office discontinued—Beechwood, Cameron County. Postmasters Appointed—R. B. Aitken, Bart, Lancaster County; Horace A. Avery, Forest Home, Potter County; Abigail Rogers, Forkeville, Sullivan County; John McKorkell, Hillards, Butler County; S. Andrew Seaman, Leetsdale, Alleghany County; Mrs. W. H. Case, Sugar Creek, Venango County; Lafayette Edson, Tyronville, Crawford County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—L. Franklin Bowen, Calverton Mills, Battimore County; Cordelia Kelly, Govanstown, Baltimore County; John V. Eohrer, Rohre

The New-York Times.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE NEW GOVERNOR INSTALLED.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ROBINSON—THE CEREMONIES OF A SIMPLE CHARACTER—SPEECHES OF MR. TILDEN AND GOV. ROBINSON—A REMARKABLY QUIET AFFAIR—THE RECEPTION IN THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The inauguration of Gov. Robinson to-day was conducted with Jacksonian simplicity. The whole ceremony was over in less than fifteen minutes. There was no military demonstration, and no procession of any kind. The Governor had declined the offer of a military escort, and the simplicity of the ceremonies was in accordance with his expressed wishes. The only preparation which had been made in the Assembly Chamber for the inauguration was the placing of rows of chairs in the space in front of the Clerk's desk. There was, however, a much larger attendance of spectators than has been usual at previous inaugurations. The chamber was filled with people some time before the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremonies, and the number of ladies present was unusually large. Shortly before 12, the Mayor and Aldermen of Albany entered and took seats on the left of the Chamber; many of the State officials followed them, accompanied in most cases by their wives, and found seats near the desk. Chief Justice Church sat near the front, with Mrs. Church. Auditor Schuyler, Bank Superintendent Ellis, and Mr. Smythe of the Insurance Department were not far off; a large number of Assemblymen and some Senators were scattered through the audience, and on one of the front rows sat Mr. Martin Farquahar Tupper. The galleries of the chamber were crammed to overflowing with a miscellaneous and not very quiet crowd. Precisely at 12 o'clock, the principal doors of the Assembly Chamber were thrown open, and Gov. Tilden and Governor-elect Robinson marched in arm-in-arm. They were followed by the officers of the Governor's staff, in all the gorgeousness of staff uniforms and gold lace. The two leading personages marched down the aisle to the front of the Clerk's desk, and there separated, Mr. Robinson going to the right, Gov. Tilden to the left. As soon as each had faced the audience, and the buzz which their entry had made had subsided into quiet, Gov. Tilden began to speak. He commenced his speech in a nervous, spasmodic way, uttered two or three sentences, and then had to come fairly down to the manuscript. The rest of the speech was read.

Very little of it could have been heard by the audience, for the Governor would commence a sentence in a loud and almost excited tone, and after a few words his voice would die away so that its conclusion was almost inaudible even to those who were nearest to him. There was no applause, and the audience seemed to draw a breath of relief when he had finished, for the orator's embarrassment appeared to have its effect on those who listened and to make them feel uncomfortable. When Gov. Tilden finished Mr. Robinson responded. He, though very nervous also, managed to get half way through his speech before coming to the manuscript. There were two points in the response which drew forth applause. When he alluded to Gov. Tilden having driven away from the capital the men who made a merchandise of legislation, and promised that so long as he (the speaker) was Governor they should not come back again, the audience cheered a little; and when he made the reference to Gov. Tilden having been called to a higher office, by the popular vote, every Democrat in the hall, and there were many, cheered lustily. Gov. Tilden's speech was as follows. It will be noticed that he once more iterates the claim to have reduced taxation, which has been over and over again shown to be false:

REMARKS OF MR. TILDEN.

Mr. ROBINSON: The people of the State have given you a distinguished evidence of their confidence in choosing you for their Chief Magistrate upon a vote so unexampled. In that testimony I cordially concur, without assuming to add to its value. It is to me a great satisfaction to surrender the chief official trust of this Commonwealth, to one whose valuable co-operation I have experienced, and whose career furnishes such assurance of his purpose to prosecute the work to which I have consecrated two years of official service and three previous years of my private life. To recall the Government of this State to the pure condition in which a generation ago you and I knew it; to remove the fungus growths which in evil times had overspread its administration and legislation; to lighten the intolerable burdens upon the people; to improve institutions and laws; to systematically call into the civil service—whether by appointment or election—men of higher ideals of official life, of better training and more general culture, thus utilizing a class inferior in the arts of political competition, but superior in capacities for public usefulness; these are noble objects; they had to be pursued through stormy conflicts with selfish interests and fixed habits. Our support was an unfaltering trust in the people, if the prospect of real reform could be made visible. Our inspiration was a belief that nothing worth saving could be lost if only our work did not fail. The scrutiny of all candid men may safely be challenged as to what has been already accomplished. Wasteful and corrupt systems destroyed, State taxation reduced one-half, new remedies for official malversation enacted, the management of the public works and prisons reorganized, and commissions preliminary to other reforms instituted. These are valuable results; but there are others even more important. The standard of official conduct has been elevated, and with it the ideas, motives, and influences which surround official life as with an atmosphere. The public suspicion of legislative venality is disappearing, and the lobbies are disbanded. The chief executive and administrative trusts of the State have been committed to gentlemen who are eminent, not only for personal probity, but for capacity and high ideals of official duty. A genuine reform in the civil service has thus been realized which could not be the product of any mere system or any mere legislation without the effective co-operation of the men conducting the actual administration. I have traced these results, approved by the people at the last two elections in this State, because they encourage the aspirations of the community for a better government, and tend to inspire a noble ambition in all rising men to compete for honors and power by appealing to the best moral forces of human society. As an example these results are infinitely important. I congratulate you, Sir, that at such a time and with such favoring auspices, you enter upon an administration which I believe will be fruitful of public benefit and of honors to yourself.

MR. ROBINSON'S REPLY.

Mr. Robinson made the following response:

GOV. TILDEN: I thank you for the kind and encouraging words which you have addressed to me. In receiving from you the great trust which has rested upon you during the last two years, I fully appreciate the admonition of the King of Israel, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." You have had your trial, and have received the grateful approval of the people, not only of the State, but of the whole Union, who have called you by an emphatic popular majority to the highest place in the nation. You have arrested gross abuses and wasteful expenditures; have enforced economy and reduced largely the burdens of taxation. More than this, you have restored a higher moral tone to the administration of Government, and have driven from this Capitol those who made it a house of merchandise, and enriched themselves by buying and selling legislation. I trust that by no act of mine will they be encouraged to return.

Fellow-citizens, I am here to take, in public before you, the oath required by the Constitution. We cannot forget that this is the first ceremony of the kind in the second century of our national existence, nor can we be unmindful of the progress which our State has made in population, wealth, and civilization during the hundred years that have passed. No one will deny that this amazing progress has been due, under Providence, to the free institutions, the constitutional governments, founded by the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic. Standing at the threshold of a new century, it seems to me a fitting time and appropriate to present circumstances, to recall some of the leading principles which underlie our institutions, and are vital to their continuance. As understood by the fathers themselves, they were thus announced by Mr. Jefferson in his first inaugural address: "The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad, and the jealous care of the right of election by the people, as a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped by the sword of revolution when peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith." To the honor of our State be it said, it has adhered steadily to these principles, never seeking any undue advantage by reason of its superior wealth and power. While it has faithfully upheld the just rights of the States, it has promptly responded to every call to maintain the constitutional power of the Federal Government. It has kept ever onward in the true and safe road lying midway between the heresy of secession on the one hand, and the equally fatal heresy of centralization on the other. Let us, then, fellow-citizens, as we advance into the new century, renew our vows of loyalty to these great principles, and our hopes that the centuries to come may be even more prosperous, peaceful, and happy than that which has passed.

The speeches being made, Secretary of State Bigelow stepped forward, and administered the oath of office, first to Mr. Robinson, and then to Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer. This proceeding concluded the ceremonies. Mr. Tilden and Gov. Robinson descended from their places, linked arms, and followed by the staff officers, marched out of the hall and into the Executive Chamber. As they came out the crowd which had been unable to gain admittance to the hall, made way for them to cross the lobby. An enthusiastic Democrat perched up on the stairway leading to the Senate Chamber cried out loudly and excitedly, while he pointed a very grimy finger at that gentleman, "There he is! There's Sammy—that little man there! That's Sammy! Hi! hi! hi!" There was a laugh, and some of the crowd took up the "hi! hi! hi!" Those that did cheer cheered heartily enough, but there were not many, and the cheering almost instantly died away. The truth is Mr. Tilden never was popular in Albany with any class. Gov. Robinson seems to be well liked. In the Executive Chamber, which was turned over with the usual formalities to the new incumbent, Gov. Robinson and Mr. Tilden held a joint reception, which lasted for a couple of hours, and was well attended, as such affairs always are. The first official act of Gov. Robinson will be the appointment of Mr. Olcott to the office of State Controller. If the appointment were not made to-day it would have to go the Senate, as to-morrow the Legislature meets.

MR. SPEAKER SLOAN.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUS FOR PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE ASSEMBLY—MR. SLOAN'S VICTORY—MR. SLOAN 37, MR. HUSTED 30—THE MOST EXCITING AND CLEANEST CONTEST EVER KNOWN IN ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Seldom has the crowded Assembly Chamber of the Capitol been treated to a greater sensation than it was to-night when the result of the ballot for Speaker was announced. Husted, the invincible, who commanded a thousand influences once so potent in the Legislature, and who had no equal in the arts of manipulating men, had been defeated on his own ground by a man whose sole strength was his unblemished character, his stern integrity, his open and unsuspicious nature. It did not seem possible. The declaration of the vote was followed by a moment of profound silence, and then a loud outburst of applause seemed to afford relief to every one, for it is certain that until the ballots were actually counted not one man in a hundred whose opinion was entitled to any weight felt absolute confidence one way or the other Mr. Sloan's friends had learned, as the canvass drew to a close, that men did not always do as they had promised to do; that some were too weak to stand pressure; that others were naturally undecided; that others who may have originally leaned toward the man they though would be successful, began to waver when they heard that the contest was doubtful. This had made some of them less confident than they seemed to be at the opening of the canvass. It stimulated others to more earnest work, but it made nearly all doubtful of what the result would be. It is also certain that Mr. Husted was the most thoroughly deceived man in Albany, for he went into the caucus confident to a degree—in fact, actually jubilant, and it was known that he would not have gone into it as a candidate had he had any idea that he was to be beaten. His whole political future seemed staked upon this game, and had he seen it going against him there cannot be a doubt that he would have thrown up his hand, and with his usual adroitness in turning a corner, gracefully have risen in the meeting and nominated his opponent. How many men he calculated upon it is not easy to discover; but it is known how many were counted for Mr. Sloan. Mr. Webb, of Dutchess, one of Mr. Sloan's most earnest supporters, and one who has worked long and hard for him, stated to a friend as they walked up to the Capitol together, this evening, that after every doubtful man had been struck off, and with the utmost care in revising the list to exclude every element of uncertainty, 39 votes could be counted for Mr. Sloan. But this gentleman had seen enough in the past three days to make him tremble for the result, even with these figures before him. Mr. Fish, who has been working with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up, so to speak, was exultingly, confident, and so was the outspoken Mr. Lang, of St. Lawrence, who had declared for Mr. Sloan the morning he reached Albany. They were sure of these 39 votes. They had 37 Hard work had been done for both candidates up to the last moment, and the heaviest break in the Husted column was probably made by the division of the New-York and Brooklyn delegations.

There were some things about this contest which distinguished it from almost any other which has happened here. One of these was the hearty, outspoken, and almost hilarious enthusiasm of the men who were working for Mr. Sloan, and they were principally the young men—the "boys" of the political world. Another was the excellent temper in which the canvass was conducted and the entire absence of harsh feeling; and lastly, there has not been a suspicion of the use of any influence but the promise of places on committees, which, rightly or wrongly, has always been looked upon as a fair thing to give in these contests. Mr. Sloan, however, steadily refused to allow any promises to be made for him. So fair was the temper of Mr. Husted's opponents that some of them took exception to-day to the expression occurring in these dispatches, that "every man who wanted a consideration for his vote naturally drifted to Mr. Husted." This, they said, was unjust. It is rather unfortunate that the word "consideration," used in this sense, has come to be understood at Albany as another term for money. It is needless to say no such meaning was intended to be conveyed. It is proper to say that there is not the slightest indication that money has been used in this contest, though it was freely talked about yesterday that men were coming up from New-York to spend hundreds and thousands, if necessary, to elect Mr Husted. This afternoon THE TIMES correspondent asked a number of gentlemen who were the most active workers in Mr. Sloan's interest if they had seen any sign at all that money was being used against them. They one and all declared frankly and with emphasis that they had not. One of them remarked that if the result of the voting should be widely different from what had been calculated upon some suspicion might be excited that bribes had been given, but up to that time he had seen nothing which led him to suppose they had. As the voting in the caucus was almost to a vote what had been calculated upon, this matter is set at rest.

The really important proceedings of the caucus, which was open as usual, were brief. Mr. Fish called the meeting to order and nominated for Chairman Mr. Robert Strahan, of New-York, who was elected without dissent. The venerable Mr. Alvord and Judge Hogeboom conducted him to the chair. Mr. Strahan rapped for order, and when silence reigned in the crowded chamber, in a short and neatly turned speech, he impressed upon the Republican members of the Legislature the necessity of being guided in their choice of presiding officers by considerations of the welfare of the State and of the Republican Party, and asked the further pleasure of the meeting. On motion of Mr. Alvord, Mr. E. Johnson was elected Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Gallagher, of Erie, Mr. Marvin, of Kings, and Mr. Mr. Gere, of Tioga, were elected Tellers. Messrs. Orr and Skinner were appointed additional Secretaries. The roll was then called, and 69 members responded. Billings, a man classed as doubtful, was the absentee. The next business announced was the nomination of candidates for Speaker, and everybody settled down to look for the great fight to begin.

Mr. Peck, of Oswego, a new member, and Mr. Sloan's colleague, rose and nominated that gentleman in a speech so pointed, so well turned, and in such excellent taste, that it made the best possible impression on the House. It was brief; it was not too laudatory; it omitted nothing which ought to have been said, and it may be added that it marked Mr. Peck as one of the men who would be listened to in the coming session.

As soon as he sat down, Dr. Hayes, of New-York, rose and nominated Mr. Husted. His speech was good, but scarcely so effective as Mr. Peck's had been. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Sloan, as Mr. Peck had spoken cordially and justly of Mr. Husted. Mr. Graham, of Monroe, at the conclusion of Dr. Hayes' speech, rose, and with a few brief remarks withdrew the name of Mr. Alvord. Mr. Santee, of Steuben, speaking for the southern tier of counties, seconded the nomination of Mr Husted. Mr. Fish seconded the nomination of Mr. Sloan briefly and well, and Mr. Webb, of Dutchess, followed him in the same style. No other speeches were made, and the Chairman announced that balloting was in order.

There was no attempt made to have an open ballot, for it was found, on discussing the matter to-day, that many of Mr. Sloan's friends would vote against it, and, therefore, what would naturally appear as a test vote between the two candidates would be likely to go against Mr. Sloan. The ballot boxes were placed in front of the Clerk's desk, the two tellers on either side, and as each member's name was called he came forward and deposited his ballot. Mr. Alvord's was the first name called. The balloting occupied nearly 10 minutes, and the interest seemed to grow more intense each minute. The last ballot being in, the count was made. whispers were heard on all sides of "Husted," "Husted." In another minute there was a sudden movement in the little group closely wedged about the Clerk, and surprised whispers of "Sloan-it's Sloan," became audible. The tally list was handed up to the Chairman—the whole audience in strained suspense. The Chairman announced in slow and measured tones that 67 votes had been cast, of which Mr. Sloan had received 37 and Mr. Husted 30.

An instant of deep silence followed by applause, and Mr. Husted was on his feet moving that the nomination of Mr. Sloan be made unanimous. In the course of the brief speech with which he supported this motion, he referred to the singularly cordial relations he had had with Mr. Sloan during the contest; to the entire absence of bad feeling through it all, which, he said, distinguished it from any other contest which had ever taken place at Albany, and in a few well-chosen phrases bore testimony to the ability and high character of the gentleman who would be the Speaker of the next Legislature.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried amid a round of hearty applause, and then Mr. Sloan rose and added his testimony to that of Mr. Husted that there never had been a contest for this position which had been conducted with such courtesy and in so kind a spirit as this had been. He returned his thanks to the gentlemen who had supported him, said he was well aware of the difficulty of the duties before him, but he would endeavor to discharge them with fidelity and to the best of his ability.

After this happy termination of the contest nothing more remained to be done than to elect the remaining officers of the Assembly. There was no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Johnson as Clerk. George A. Goss was re-elected Sergeant at Arms, and Eugene Demers was elected Doorkeeper.

The Democrats held their caucus in the Senate Chamber. Ruggles, of Steuben, and Luke Cozzens, of New-York, were candidates for the complimentary nomination for the Speakership, and the latter received it.

Mr. Sloan had a sort of reception in his rooms at the Delavan this evening, and received the assurances of about 60 members that they had voted for him. His election is a happy augury for the Republican Party in this State. A man has been elected to the Speakership without making a promise, without asking a single member to vote for him, and the contest has been the cleanest that ever took place at Albany.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Robinson has made the following appointments: Delavan F. Clark, of Buffalo, to be Manager of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, in place of Daniel C. Beard, whose term of office has expired; George R. Yaw, of Erie County, Manager of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, reappointment; John M. Hutchinson, of Buffalo, Manager of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, in place of Joseph Warren, deceased; James C. Smith, Justice of the General Term, Fourth Department, vice E. Darwin Smith; Charles H. Van Brunt, to hold Circuit Courts in the First Judicial District, in January, February, June, November, and December, during the year 1877, and to hold special terms of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, in March, May, and August; Hooper C. Van Vorst, to hold Circuit Courts in the First District, in January, March, May, and June, 1877, also special terms in February, April, October, and November, 1877.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. VANCE.

WHAT NORTH CAROLINA WILL DO IN THE PRESENT "CRITICAL SITUATION"—NOT WILLING TO REVOLT, BUT WILL FOLLOW NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC LEAD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1.—The inauguration of Gov. Vance passed off quietly. A large crowd was in attendance. In his address he said, alluding to national affairs: "I conceive our situation to be critical in the extreme. Our only reliance now is upon the moderation and patriotism of Congress. If the representatives of the people and of the States shall not be able to make a peaceable and constitutional solution of the difficulty in which the country now finds itself, and there should be an attempt, as threatened, to inaugurate the candidates not fairly elected, one of two things will happen: Either the majority of the American people will quietly submit to a great wrong, involving the destruction of the Constitution, or there will be a resort to violence. Let us look things in the face. The circumstances of North Carolina, as well as of the Southern States generally, imperatively demand that she should not be forward in this matter. More than all things else, except good government, we need peace. In common with the constitutional party of the North, we think we have fairly elected our candidate for President. Upon that party, and not upon ourselves, devolves the propriety and the duty of taking the needed steps toward securing the rights of the majority. But let it not be supposed that we are indifferent to their action or decline to come to the front, because less entitled to do so than others. Blasted we have been by the desolation of war; purged of rashness by the fires of the revolution, and sobered both by public calamity and private sorrow as we have been, we yet cherish the love of liberty in our hearts. As the mouth-piece of more than a million of people, I believe I can with propriety say for them, that North Carolina may confidently be relied upon to sustain in that portion of the people of the United States which shall convince them that it is struggling for the Constitution, the laws, and public justice, which are the life and the soul of the American Union. On the one hand, we do not wish it to be understood that we are ready or willing to embark in revolution; nor, on the other, that we are willing to quietly submit to any outrage that physical force, directed by party zeal, may see fit to impose—the one course tending to provoke violence, and the other to invite oppression. We do wish it understood that we will follow the lead of the Constitutional men of the North. Show us the laws, and it suffiseth us." He reserves an expression of his views on State policy for his message to the General Assembly.

THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE.

ALMOST ENTIRE SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS ON THE RAILROAD—THE STRIKERS IN ENTIRE CONTROL WEST OF MONTREAL—MAILS SENT BY SLEIGHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Jan. 1.—The Grand Trunk Engineers' strike still continues, and has caused almost an entire suspension of business on that road. The engineers on the Atlantic division have not struck, but no trains are running West except one which left Montreal, to-day, and the engineer on that was warned that he would be tomahawked before he had gone 100 miles. The train has not been heard from here, as yet, and violence is feared. At Belleville, Brockville, and Ontario, the strikers appear to be masters of the situation and have permitted no trains to run. The company has notified the Government that they will not attempt to run trains past Belleville until they are assured of protection for their men and property. On one of the men arrested for assault at Toronto papers have been found which prove the strike to have been premeditated and under authority of the Brotherhood. At Toronto the excitement is intense. A train heavily loaded with passengers left for the East yesterday, but was stopped at Cobourg. The Post Office Department and newspapers have forwarded mail matter by sleighs, whenever practicable. The strikers have abundance of money and buy up all new comers. They have the sympathy of all trades unions in Toronto, who will hold a mass meeting to sustain them at St. Lawrence this week. The Secretary of the Brotherhood here has been arrested for assault. Much indignation is expressed against the strikers by the public all along the line.

The paper found on one of the men arrested for assault contained the following:

"Tell all the men for me to be loyal to the end, and they will be all right. I have written to Portland and Detroit, and we have the best of them if the men will only strike. It is a life and death struggle with us. It is important for the men and firemen, as well as the engine men, to be loyal. I have received a call to come to Kansas, but till your case is settled I will stand by you to the last. Yours, to the end, ARTHUR.

Mr. Hickson has sent Mr. Arthur a communication, saying: "The committee which was appointed when you were here have declined to wait upon me, but sent three of their number to me last Friday night at 7:30, with a paper entirely at variance with all their formal proposals, and intimated that they would strike at 9. They have not only done so, but have proceeded to acts of wanton outrage, which demand the interference of the civil authorities. I advise you of this serious state of things in order that you may exercise any power you possess in the interest of the men and public order."

There is no interruption or travel on the Central Vermont on this side Montreal.

THE ASHTABULA CALAMITY

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF FRIDAY'S DISASTER.

NO MORE BODIES FOUND—THE NUMBER ON THE TRAIN BELIEVED TO BE AT LEAST 200—HOW BODIES WERE IDENTIFIED—THE TERRIBLE FATE OF A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE—THE HEROISM OF AMERICAN WOMEN—THE BRIDGE INVESTIGATION—WHY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WERE NOT PERMITTED TO PLAY UPON THE BURNING CARS.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 1.—No more bodies have been found at the scene of the terrible disaster of Friday last, though it is the dread of all, and the conviction of the majority, that many more persons were destroyed than are yet accounted for. But as yet only a portion of the wreck has been cleared away and the ice removed. The facts and circumstances certainly seem to indicate that there were nearly if not quite 200 persons on the train at the time the accident occurred. This was sworn to by unusually intelligent witnesses at the inquest to-day, and is corroborated by those of the survivors with whom I have conversed. I give more details of this below. Soon after daylight this morning work was resumed at the creek. Gangs of men, aggregating about 150, were set to work, searching for bodies, removing débris and putting up portions of the frame-work of a temporary bridge. The excitement was hardly less than yesterday, and again centred on the men who were wading in the open shallow water and searching for the dead. Beyond a few remnants of charred clothing, some calcined bones, and some blackened pieces of what I was assured was human flesh, nothing was discovered. Crowds of men and women, young lads, and girls pushed and elbowed their way about, and betrayed a most morbid curiosity. Whenever some small but terrible evidence of the agony of Friday was brought to the surface, some did not hesitate to express their disappointment that it was not a body. Others inveighed savagely against the railroad company, and others again were carelessly indifferent. In the meantime the work of identification goes slowly on. This is necessarily so, for I cannot see how identification is possible. In the case of the great majority of bodies lying in the freight-house, a list of clothing or jewelry is the only possible evidence of identity. Three bodies were identified in this way to-day, and one was only the fragment of a human form, while the two others were utterly unrecognizable as human beings. The other remains are like logs, and chips of charred wood. There is one strange exception. A body from which one leg and half the trunk have been burned, and which is otherwise a blackened mass, has one hand comparatively uninjured, with the false shirt-cuff still around it. This only remaining particle of clothing gives, curiously, a direct clue to identification, for it bears in ink the initials B. L. R.

Of the bodies identified to-day, that of L. G. Crain, of West Haven, Conn., was recognized by a ring and some clothing; that of Mrs. E. Clarke, of Wellington, Ohio, by some jewelry; and that of Minnie Kettlewell, of Beloit, Wis., a child of 13 years of age, by some pieces of clothing. The Coroner gave permits during the day for the removal of the bodies, and they were taken away by friends. Twenty-two coffins still hold remains awaiting recognition. They will be kept as long as possible, and will then be buried here by the railroad company. Among the sadly touching records are the inability to discover the bodies of a young couple, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who were on their wedding tour, having only been married the day before they died, and of Mr. Marsden, who was on his way to Chicago to be married. Again, of Mr. Bliss, the companion of Mr. Whittle, the Chicago Evangelist, who is said to be the man who, on finding that his wife could not be rescued from the burning car in which she was, rushed into the flames, declaring his intention to perish with her. Neither body has been recovered, though a watch-charm, supposed to belong to Mrs. Bliss, has been found.

Of the only two critical cases among the injured, William Hewitt, of Bridgeport, still lingers. Mrs. Frame died this evening. One thing has particularly struck me since I have been here—the heroism of the women whose husbands, fathers, or brothers were injured, and who hastened here to nurse them. There is amid their manifest anxiety and distress, a calmness of demeanor which can only come from a determined and courageous effort to cheer up and encourage their suffering relatives, and a patience under such a trial which is sad and yet pleasing to witness. We brought one lady, Mrs. Jackson, of Waterbury, Conn., with us from New-York, and her behavior drew to her the warmest sympathy of every man and woman in the car, and was a theme of constant remark. Only once did her trembling limbs betray her agitation. It was on leaving the cars at the brink of the horrible chasm, from which her bruised and bleeding husband was dragged more dead than alive. Strange to say, in the little telegraph office of the depot here there is a colored engraving of Rembrandt, Peale's "Court of Death." Verily, this office is just now entitled to this designation. I made today a very long examination of the ruins of the broken bridge, but I do not see how any one is to form a definite opinion of the cause of the disaster.

The bridge is what is known as the old "Howe truss" pattern, and was constructed about 11 years ago, as I learn, by Mr. Amasa Stone, formerly the President of the road. Some of the rods and trusses look rather light for a bridge of 152 feet span, and some of the citizens here tell me that it had to be trussed soon after it was put up. Indeed there are not wanting those who assert that the bridge has had an ugly reputation for some time and that Mr. Collins, the Company's Engineer, has never put great faith in it. Mr. Collins, however, decidedly contradicts this impression, and asserts that he walked over the bridge about ten days ago, and found it all sound. The Inspector of Bridges happened to be on the train, and he has gone home, injured, to Cleveland. I cannot question him about it, but I must say that, from all I can learn from the company's officers, their inspection does not seem to be either particularly regular or systematic. A freight train had passed safely over the bridge about three-quarters of an hour before the accident, and two engines coupled had been working backward and forward over it pretty well all day. If I should hazard a theory it would be that the bridge was originally light; that it was carrying an enormous weight of snow, and that the heavy gale of wind blowing brought a heavy lateral strain on it; that these influences made it give way the moment the train, drawn by the heavy engines, struck it, and that by the time the engines approached the other side, and the full weight of the strain bore upon it, the bridge settled and then went with a crash. A reference to the evidence of Manning, the engineer, who heard the train strike the bridge, and that moment noticed the peculiarity of the sound, bears on the point, as also does the statement of Mr. E. A. Jones, given below. But, as I have said, I doubt if the cause of the accident will ever be definitely ascertained.

There is a rumor that the company deliberately ordered its agent to prevent water being thrown on the fire. The sinister object of this, it is said, was the diabolical hope that all the bodies would be so burned up as to destroy all chances of identification, and to render verdicts for damages proportionally problematical. I cannot remain silent about this matter, in spite of the demands of the company's officers, for the simple reason that nearly all Ashtabula believes the accusation to be well founded. I sought out Mr. Knapp, the Chief of the town fire brigade, today. He says he was on the spot soon after the accident, and proposed to Mr. Strong, the company's agent, to pour a stream of water on the burning cars; that Mr. Strong said it was no use, but they had far better help to get the injured up the bank. The town has an engine-house within 150 yards of the bridge, provided with 500 feet of hose, the coupling of which fits the fire-plug in the water-works. The engineer of the water-works swore to-day that, although not pumping, he had on 60 pounds of steam. The question then arises, Why were all these manifest aids for putting out the fire neglected? Mr. Payne, the General Superintendent of the line, has given me his assurance that he sent no telegram forbidding the use of water, whereas some of the citizens aver that they actually saw and read the telegram to that effect to Mr. Strong. I think Mr. Strong did discourage the use of water as being of no avail, first to Chief Knapp and afterward to Capt. Hitchcock, who had brought the town steamer to the scene. Again, when some of the firemen were running out the hose, Mr. Rodgers, the Superintendent of the bridge carpenters, is said to have told them it was no use, and to have dissuaded them from making any effort. At the best of it, the company's officers showed a great error in judgment, and the fire brigade are ignorant of their duty. Surely the town fire brigade has the power to extinguish any fire within their limits without asking the permission of any other corporation. This matter has brought about a good deal of angry discussion, and has created much bitterness of feeling against the railroad people among the citizens of Ashtabula. Mr. Payne has received many inquiries concerning missing persons, but declines to publish the names unless he sees some chance of their having been on the Friday night train.

To-night I had a chat with Mr. E. A. Jones, of Beloit, Wis., and he certainly furnishes some important testimony as to the number of passengers on the train, and as to when the bridge first gave way. He had been riding in the first passenger car, and in the seat nearest to the front door of the car. He says that this car was fairly full; that most of the seats were occupied by two persons, and that there were 40 or 50 persons in the car. A few minutes before the accident he had passed back into the first sleeping car to engage a berth. The conductor told him that he had only one berth—an upper one—left. This he engaged, and then returned to the front car. He had not long taken his seat again, when they struck the bridge. When half way across, Mr. Jones says everything suddenly seemed to sink from under them, and they went crashing to the bottom of the ravine. He declares that they were just half way between the two abutments when the bridge gave way; that he cannot possibly be mistaken as to this, for he was looking out of the window at the moment. Mr. Jones says that the smoking-car was full, there being few seats without two occupants. He knows this from having passed through the car only five minutes before the accident. The drawing-room car, he says, had about a dozen passengers. Thus in four cars there were, according to Mr. Jones' statement, as many passengers as the conductor says were on the whole train. I place more faith in Mr. Jones than in the conductor. Mr. Jones was badly knocked about. He was cut on the head, hands injured, ribs bruised, &c.

I also listened to the story of Henry A. White, of Weathersfield, Conn. Mr. White is the only passenger who came out of the City of Buffalo alive. He was riding at the rear end of the car, in the last seat, with his back to the engine. He says his sensations in going down were horrible, but that he was fortunately held up by having his back to the engine, while the other passengers were all hurled to the other end of the car. He thinks they were all instantly killed, as the car went down endways, and he heard neither scream nor groan after they reached the bottom. He remained quiet for some moments, till he ceased to hear the sound of the falling cars. He then got out by breaking the glass of the doors. He is badly cut on the head, has his arm broken, and is generally severely bruised and shaken. No wonder, after such a plunge, and yet he is cheerful about himself, though greatly distressed and shocked at the fate of his traveling companions.

I am informed from Erie that Miss Mary Birchard, of Fayetteville, Vt., and cousin to Gov. Hayes, was on the ill-fated train. The uncle from whom the Governor inherited most of his fortune also willed Miss Birchard $20,000. The three years allowed in which to settle up the estate and divide the property having expired, Miss Birchard was on her way to take formal possession of her property. Her name does not appear in the list of saved, and she was probably killed. Her destination was Elyria, Ohio, where her sister, Mrs. Ronald DeWitt lives."

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

STATEMENT OF THE ENGINEER OF THE WATER-WORKS—THE STORIES TOLD BY PASSENGERS—THRILLING EXPERIENCES—ADJOURNMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION UNTIL THIS FORENOON.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

ASHTABULA, Monday, Jan. 1, 1877.

The inquest on the bodies was resumed by Coroner Richards at 9 o'clock this morning. William Shearman stated that, though not appearing as formal counsel for the company, he was requested to state that the company desired the fullest investigation of the accident and its causes. The first witness called was James Manning, the engineer of the railroad company's water-works. He testified that he was a short distance from the bridge when the train approached, and thought, from the noise, the moment the train struck the bridge, that something was wrong; that he was familiar with the ordinary sounds made by trains; that the strange sound caused him to stop and listen, thinking the train had jumped the track, and was running on the sleepers. The next moment he heard the crash of the falling bridge. Mr. Manning was unable to give any reliable evidence as to what followed. He said that he was so bewildered at the time that he did not even know within three or four hours when the last of the wounded were got out. He, however, swore that the clock of the engine that went down stopped at 7:23, showing the exact moment of the accident, and that he had 60 pounds of steam in his engine-house at the water-works at that time.

Capt. Charles H. Tyler, a commission merchant of St. Louis, said: I was a passenger in the Palatine, the sleeping car nearest to the engine; there were 19 passengers in the car; the other sleeping cars and the ordinary passenger cars were pretty well filled; I have thought the matter well over, and think that there were 200 passengers; I cannot disabuse my mind of this conclusion; four of us had just started to play a game of casino; we had dealt, but had not played a card; the first premonition of danger we had was the breaking and putting out of the lamp in the front end of the car; then came a pause of about 10 seconds, when, I remarked, "That must be frost acting on the glass;" the second shock broke the bell-rope and the two other lamps, putting them out; the front end of the car then dropped to an angle of about 40 degrees. I thought we were off the track, on an embankment. Mr. Lyons, of New-York, exclaimed: "My God, we are going down." We sat in breathless suspense for what seemed to me to be 10 minutes it was so agonizing; before we struck the bottom of the ravines all lights were out, and we were in perfect darkness; I cannot describe the crash; it was too terrific; a sleeping car, the City of Buffalo, came down endways, and fell on the rear end of our car, and mashed off about 10 feet of the end. Two gentlemen were smoking in the rear section. It was cut entirely off. I think every body in the car City of Buffalo was killed by the crash. On getting out I climbed on the sides of the City of Buffalo and pulled Miss Shepherd up after me; the car was lying on its side, and made it very difficult to get along it. On reaching the south end of the car I hung by my hands to the wreck while Miss Shepherd slid down by my body. She went almost out of sight, and I thought she was in water; it was snow, however, very deep; she called out, "All right," and I dropped into the same place; after we got away from the car, fire began to show itself; after seeing the young lady safe, I returned to the Palatine; I found a man insane from fright, and had great difficulty in getting him out of the window; I threw some baggage out and then left; I heard that there was a girl still in the car, and returned a second time, but the car was empty, and left for good; the light from the fire was now bright. It was about 30 feet from the west abutment, near the engine, giving a good view of the entire wreck. The baggage and express cars lay by the locomotive, near the west abutment, each lapping one over. The Palatine lay almost across the river. The City of Buffalo was lying across the rear end of it, one north and south. The cars immediately following these all fell one on top of the other, in one mashed up pile, one leaning against the eastern abutment at an angle of 40 degrees; though many persons were in the City of Buffalo, not a moan came from there; not a seat or vestige of anything was left in that car; two other fires broke out—one in the middle, and one at the other end of the wreck; had the citizens been sufficiently numerous at first, they could have put the fire out with snow; the wreck was all in flames by 9 o'clock; the fire traveled from west to east straight along the road; from the time the fire broke out till the train was beyond redemption was about 30 minutes; at 8:55 three persons were alive under the ends of the engine, screaming for help. These could have been saved by the use of water at that time, but 30 minutes after the accident none could have been saved from other parts of the wreck, though they could have been saved up to that time by water. I think only those were saved who were able to save themselves; all those badly injured were burned; the citizens did all they could to help the injured, but made no efforts to put out the fire; I saw a man brought out alive at 8:55, just as I left; we must have sailed 120 feet in the air; the car landed nearly flat, though a little sideways; the Buffalo came down endways upon us, consequently all in that car must have been smashed to pieces and killed; I first saw fire toward the western abutment, on reaching the end of the City of Buffalo; all the circumstances corroborated my conclusion that there were 200 passengers; I have been handling people for 24 years, as an owner of steam-boats on the Mississippi, and as a constant traveler; I consider that I am practically expert in judging of numbers; before leaving St. Louis, on my way East, the agent there told me that there would be very few passengers on the trip; on leaving New-York I was so surprised to find so many more than the agent expected that my attention was directly drawn to the number of passengers. Capt. Tyler, who is badly cut on the head, and has his right hand seriously lacerated, said that he desired to exonerate the railroad company from all blame.

Foster E. Swift, a hotel keeper at North Adams, Mass., said: I had my wife and two children with me in the car Palatine; I think there were about 20 passengers in the car; I was playing whist at the time of the accident. The first intimation of anything wrong was the breaking of the lamps, when the car seemed to careen and leave the track. The next thing I realized was a d

Arnold, a prominent manufacturer. Mabel is 12 years old. F. G. Swift, also injured, has been for several years landlord of the Arnold House, at North Adams, and was on his way to Chicago, where he was to be clerk in a leading hotel. Mabel was traveling with Mr. Swift, and was going to Chicago for medical treatment, having long been an invalid.

Mrs. Bradley, of San Francisco, who was injured and whose child was killed, is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Charles Merriam, of Springfield, by a former marriage, and was returning to California after a visit to her relatives. Mrs. Bradley's father, Dr. Gray, formerly a prominent physician in Springfield, was killed in the Norwalk disaster.

D. White and sons of Portland, Me., mentioned as injured by the Ashtabula railroad disaster, were the leading brush manufacturers of that city. Mr. White was a man of large property, and very successful in business. His son, John H. White, was a member of the Cumberland bar, which he left to become a partner in his father's business.

Charles C. Ricker, of Biddeford, Me., whose name appears among the injured, is a cigar-maker, 23 years old, son of Capt Ricker, one of the oldest watchmen of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. He was on his way from New-York to Chicago.

REVISED LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is a revised and complete list of the dead as far as known:

Mr. Aldrich, Des Moines, Iowa.
Lewis J. Barrey, Buffalo.
Mrs. W. H. Bradley's child and nurse, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bliss, Chicago.
C. Brunner, Gratiot, Wisconsin.
Mrs. C. Brunner; two children of Mr. and Mrs. Brunner.
David Chittenden, Cleveland.
L. C. Crane, New-Haven, Conn.
M. P. Coggswell, Chicago.
Mrs. E. Cook, Wellington.
William Clemens, Bellevue, Ohio.
Mrs. Emma Coffin, Oakland, Cal.
James Doyle, New-York.
Clarence Gage, Charleston, Ill.
Alfred Gillette, Cranberry Island, Me.
Mrs. George, Cleveland.
Miss George, Cleveland.
L. W. Hart, Akron, Ohio.
H. T. Hall, Chicago.
Mrs. P. L. Hall, Chicago.
F. A. Hodgkins, Bangor, Me.
Charles Kane, Pittsburg, Penn.
Annie Kitterville, Beloit, Wis.
George Kepler, Ashtabula, Ohio.
Lawrence Lonergan, Cleveland, Ohio.
Maggie L. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.
Philip McNell, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Minnie Mixer, Buffalo.
Mrs. J. D. Marsten, mother, and child, Chicago.
Sarah S. Mann, Cleveland.
Mrs. W. L. Moore, Hammondsport, N. Y.
Isaac Meyer, Cleveland.
Birdie Meyer, Cleveland.
Richard Osborne, Tecumseh, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Peck, Peoria, Ill. (Doubtful.)
Mrs. G. E. Palmer, Binghamton, N. Y.
George A. Purington, Buffalo.
John Pickering, Chicago.
Daniel A. Rogers, Chicago.
S. B. Slow, Cleveland.
J. Shattuck, Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad.
R. Steudel. (Doubtful.)
Mrs. Trueworthy and daughter, Oakland, Cal.
Mrs. Lucy C. Thomas, Chicago.
Charles Vogel, Albany.
S. D. Waite, Toledo.
Mr. Webb, Boston.
Rev. A. H. Washburn, Cleveland.

THE STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MR. CHARLES S. CARTER, A NEW-YORK LAWYER—HIS INJURIES, AND HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED—HIS EFFORTS TO SAVE FELLOW-PASSENGERS.

Mr. Charles S. Carter, of the law firm of Kneeland & Carter, one of the survivors of the Ashtabula disaster, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and was called upon at his residence, No. 166 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, by a TIMES reporter. Mr. Carter was injured on the spine and legs, and, though able to move about for a few moments after the breaking of the bridge and to render brave and effective service in rescuing fellow-passengers, was soon overcome with pain. He is still a sufferer, and is confined to his bed. Mr. Carter was a passenger in the sleeping-car Palatine, and at the time of the catastrophe was playing cards. He first became aware that something was wrong by seeing the bell-rope suddenly snap, the same jerk which broke it also wrenching the lamps from their fastenings on the roof. "I saw," said he, "that something was about to happen, and I braced myself back into my seat and held on. The next second the car was precipitated into the abyss. Being the fourth car from the rear of the train the cars that preceded it filled up the stream so that it was saved from falling directly into the water. It fell upon the other cars, striking first upon its right side, and then rolling over upon the left side, and finally settling itself with the rear end resting upon another car and the forward end on the ice, the rear end rising from the front end at an angle of nearly 45 degrees. As we struck the last time the upper berth over my seat became loosened from its fastenings and fell, striking me upon the back. One of the gentlemen who were playing cards with me was struck by the same berth and killed. I have no doubt that many others were killed in the same way. How I escaped from the car I cannot exactly tell. I don't even remember where I found myself when the car brought up at the bottom of the abyss. I know that I got out through the rear end of the car. It had been completely smashed in, and I came near being killed in the ruin. Two ladies who sat immediately behind me were killed outright. How I clambered out of the car at the end of it I cannot tell you. I knew that I had been hit and I felt a little queer about the back; but I was too excited to pay much attention to the pain. No sooner had I got out, than I began to think of my duty to the passengers inside. The first person I rescued was a Mr. Shepherd, of Boston. I leaned on the end of the car, and she put her arms about my neck. By dint of severe tugging I raised her out of the car. I then went into the car, and brought out a woman whose leg and hip were broken. She died immediately after getting out. Mr. Henry W. Shepherd, of New-York, was one of the gentlemen playing cards with me, and I went back into the car a second time to rescue him. His leg was broken, having been struck by the falling berth. He was too heavy a man for me to take out, so I stove a hole through the window and took him out that way. When we got outside it was storming so furiously that I could not see where to go. I was bewildered with the driving snow. It was light enough about the wreck for the cars were all on fire. It was a way from the wreck that I wanted to go. I heard some one shout, "right up to the tank-house," and I followed in the direction in which somebody led the way. I was not able to carry Mr. Shepherd, and it was not absolutely necessary that I should carry him. He was able to use one leg and hobbled along with his arms around my neck. Several times I stumbled and fell in the deep snow, and he fell with me. He must have suffered intense pain by reason of these falls. When I had taken Mr. Shepherd to the tank-house, some gentleman took charge of him, and I returned to the wreck. I was met by a man who said, "Here is your overcoat, Mr. Carter." I took it, and seeing a perfectly naked woman running towards us crying for help, I wrapped it about her, and sent her in charge of the men to the tank-house. Just then my strength gave way and I fell in the snow. I had just given up all hope of life when two young men came along and took me up. I was carried to Cleveland on the train that took the wounded there, and at my request I was sent on to Toledo to attend to the business which had called me from home. I could not walk nor even sit up, and suffered great pain all the time; but I was bound to go to Toledo, and did so. From Toledo I was sent to New-York, receiving every attention all the way." Mr. Carter was asked to give some description of the appearance of the wrecked train, but was unable to do so. He saw the flames and heard the shrieks of the sufferers, but was too busy with the work of assisting his fellow-passengers to make a study of the scene.

MR. CRAIN, OF CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Journal* of the 1st inst. says: "The sad news arrived yesterday that Mr. Louis C. Crain, of West Haven, traveling agent for the shoe manufactory of Joseph L. Joyce & Co., of this city, was one of the victims of the disaster on the Lake Shore Railroad at Ashtabula, Ohio. The sad fate of Mr. Crain excites the deepest sympathy for himself, wife, and family, and how to break the sad intelligence, under the peculiarly distressing circumstances, to the afflicted wife and mother was a serious question indeed. Mr. Crain moved from Olive street to West Haven some time ago. He was about 30 years of age. He was on a business trip West, having left the city only last Wednesday, and had $125 worth of shoe samples with him."

THE THEORY THAT EVENTS ARE GOVERNED BY FATALITY—THE DISASTERS ON THE MONTREAL AND THE LAKE SHORE RAILROADS OCCUR ON THE SAME DAY TO SECTIONS OF THE SAME TRAIN.

The believers in "fatality" will see a new confirmation of their theory in the late terrible railway disaster on the Lake Shore Railroad, at Ashtabula, Ohio, and the less disastrous casualty to the Montreal express train, at Pittsford, Vt. Both of these trains left the Grand Central Depot in this City in one continuous train, at 8:30 o'clock last Thursday morning. The train comprised engine No. 36, two cars, two express cars, the drawing-room car Yokohama, and the sleeping-cars Palatine, Osseo, City of Buffalo, Linden, Schenectady, and Plattsburg. The train was on time all the way to the station at Albany, which was reached at 1:30 o'clock on Friday morning. Here the engine, a baggage-car, the drawing-room-car Yokohama, and the sleeping-car Plattsburg were detached, and started on the route to Montreal. A new engine was attached to the remainder of the train, which proceeded to the West, and was subsequently wrecked at Ashtabula, while the other portion of the same train was hurled to destruction at Pittsford, Vt. Considerable comment has been made upon the danger attaching to iron bridges in cold weather, owing to the tendency of iron to snap, when thoroughly permeated with frost. It was an iron bridge which caused the calamity at Ashtabula, while on the other hand, a part of the same train was wrecked upon a wooden bridge in Vermont. The coincidence lies in the fact that two component parts of a train were wrecked on the same day, and at nearly the same hour, in distant parts of the country.

RELIEF FOR MR. BLISS' CHILDREN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Mr. Moody to-day raised through a number of the friends of the late Mr. Bliss, who with his wife perished in the Ashtabula disaster, the sum of $10,000 which will be put at interest for the benefit of the two sons of these highly-esteemed and honored residents of Chicago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF A POTTERY MANUFACTORY ON STATEN ISLAND—LOSS $100,000—NO INSURANCE.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday night fire broke out in the fire-brick and pottery works of Messrs. B. Kreischer & Son, at Kreischerville, near the western terminus of the Staten Island Railroad, and continued to burn until yesterday morning. The large structures on the premises were entirely destroyed, with most of the contents, including a large quantity of manufactured material ready for shipment. The main building was originally put up in the year 1854, and a number of additions have since been made to it. The buildings were one-story in height, and covered an area of over an acre. The loss on the buildings alone is estimated at upward of $100,000, upon which there is no insurance—the company being their own insurers. Nothing is left of the immense structure but the large chimneys and side walls, which were of brick—the remainder being of wood. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Wandram, Superintendent of the Railroad, despatched a locomotive over the road at an early hour in the morning with a message to notify the owners in this City of their loss. The Messrs. Kreischer say that the fire will not interfere with their business, as they have ample room at their works, No. 53 Goerck street, in this City, to continue their business until new buildings can be erected at Kreischerville. Over 50 men have been temporarily thrown out of employment by the casualty.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the Remington House, formerly St. Charles Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y. The building was badly damaged by fire and water. No lives were lost. The following are the sufferers: A. C. Hotter, landlord of the Remington House, loss by fire and water, $8,000, fully insured; Cookes & Plant, druggists, $4,000 to $5,000, insurance $4,000; E. P. Howe & Co., booksellers, $5,500, insurance $5,000; Thomas W. Darton & Co., booksellers, about $11,000; fully insured. A number of the boarders at the hotel lose small amounts. The building is the property of the Syracuse University and College of Missions, the gift of Philo Remington, of Ilion. The damage to the structure is from $6,000 to $9,000, and is covered by insurance.

Alexander Crow's wood-yard, at No. 506 East Twentieth street, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $1,500.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS DURING THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES—INSTRUCTIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY ON THE RIO GRANDE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The subject of outrages upon American citizens on the Mexican border of the Rio Grande by the revolutionists is occupying the attention of our Government, and orders will soon be sent to our Army and Naval forces in that quarter, with a view to their protection, as there is now no Government in Mexico to which an appeal can be made for that purpose. It will be recollected that, between three and four years ago, Gen. McKenzie pursued into Mexico and punished a band of Indian marauders who had been committing offenses in Texas. This act of Gen. McKenzie, though not directly ordered by our Government, was not disavowed by it, although the Mexican Minister protested against this invasion of his country while in friendly relations with our own, and our Government, since that time, has asked the permission of the Mexican Government, which was refused, to pursue into Mexico such of its inhabitants as crossed the river and committed offenses in Texas, but with the Mexican Government was powerless or indisposed to arrest and punish. In view of the present revolutionary condition of that country, the question is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress whether outrages on American citizens shall be permitted to continue or whether this Government shall take into its own hands measures of redress.

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

On Friday night, during the prevalence of a blinding snow-storm, J. Kehoe, an employe of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, heard cries of distress in the vicinity of the Singer sewing-machine factory at Elizabethport. Stopping a moment he heard distinctly the words, "Save me, I'm lost." but could not tell from what direction the sound came. After answering several times, and not hearing the cries repeated, he searched for a while in the gloom, but not finding any one, he went home. On the following morning he searched the road in the direction he had been on the night previous, but was again unsuccessful. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning several citizens of the place had been searching for Michael O'Neill, a well-to-do resident of Elizabethport, who had been missing from his home since Friday morning, found his body frozen stiff in the snow a short distance from the sewing-machine factory. A small portion of the head was visible, and, from all the circumstances surrounding his death, it is probable that the cries heard by Kehoe on Friday night were those uttered by O'Neill. The latter left his family on the day mentioned, saying that he would return home in the afternoon after he had collected his wages at the Driver Foundry, where he had been employed. He was last seen alive walking in the direction of his house in Court street, at night fall, and it is thought that, having missed his way in the blinding storm, and becoming bewildered, he had wandered to the open meadows, where, benumbed by the cold, he sank in his tracks and perished almost within sight of the lights of his own dwelling. In his pockets were found his wages, almost intact, and several small articles for his family. The deceased was an old and respected resident of the Third Ward of Elizabeth, and was a prominent member of the Building and Loan Association of that city.

RACING AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

The performance at Gilmore's Concert Garden last evening attracted about 800 spectators. A new game called Jeu de Bar was introduced in place of polo. Following this came the much talked of mule race. Four animals were entered, and at times during the contest some magnificent bursts of speed were shown. The first heat was won by Dandy Jim, a fleet-footed quarter, who accomplished the distance in 10:30. The same animal took the second heat in 10:37. Coming down the homestretch, urged on by the energetic belaboring of his rider, who had unshipped one of the stirrup straps that he might use it as a persuader, and two young men who braced their shoulders against him and pushed. Following this came the trotting contest for a purse of $100, for horses that had never beaten three minutes. The first heat was taken in handsome style by Roanoke in 2:58½; the second and fourth by Pat Lynch in 2:55 and 2:51½, and the third, fifth, and sixth by Flora in 2:57, 2:56, and 2:53. Between the heats Capt. Nell Mowry attempted to ride the buck-jumping horse, but the animal, which was blindfolded, started before his rider was ready, and threw himself violently against a brick wall, knocking his shoulder out of joint and injuring Capt. Mowry's right leg severely.

RAILROAD TRAVEL IMPEDED.

OSWEGO, Jan. 1.—The storm which set in on Friday night, did not abate till early this morning. The train from Rome and Ogdensburg, due here at 9 o'clock Sunday evening, got stalled before it reached the city, and the passengers were brought in yesterday by sleighs. No trains left here this morning, except on the Syracuse road.

THE DESPOILERS OF MR. LINCOLN'S TOMB.

A telegram from Springfield, Ill., Dec. 29, to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Chicago, counsel for Hughes and Mullins, charged with the attempted desecration of Lincoln's tomb on the night of Nov. 7 last, is here in the interest of his clients. He represents the defendants as a much-abused community. They came here only because Mullins wanted to see his sick brother in Springfield, and Hughes wanted to go to Buckley or Lodi on the Central road. They knew nothing of the plot until Swegles suggested it to them, after their arrival in Springfield, and they wouldn't countenance it. Hughes was persuaded to go and see the monument with Swegles in the afternoon. About 6 o'clock they all went out, Swegles having stolen an axe; and when Hughes and Mullins saw Swegles flashing a lantern about and otherwise acting suspiciously, they left, and being afraid to return to town lest Swegles should have put up a job on them and have them arrested, and knowing that Tyrrell was about, they struck across the country afoot. This is their story as told by Mr. O'Brien. It doesn't agree with previous versions of the prisoners. Mullins has no brother here. Hughes went over 200 miles out of his way to go to Buckley or Lodi via Springfield. Mr. O'Brien professes to desire a speedy trial for his clients, and says he will be ready by the February term of the Sangamon Circuit Court."

THE WRECK OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

CONTINUATION OF THE SEARCH FOR THE VICTIMS—ONLY THREE BODIES RECOVERED—PORTIONS OF THE WRECK WASHED ASHORE—THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Special Despatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, Jan. 1.—The search for the bodies of the unfortunate men of the ship Circassian was rewarded yesterday afternoon by the discovery of three corpses, which were thrown up on shore, about four miles east of Montauk Point. The wind did not abate until nightfall, yet it was not so keen as to drive off the patroling men of the Life Saving Service, nor did it discourage throngs of sympathizers in the bereavement of the Shinnecock men from volunteering to aid in the melancholy task. The bodies found were known to be those of two Shinnecock Indians, and an apprentice boy, the Indians being familiar to all the dwellers along this coast. The news of the discovery traveled slowly, and it was not until this morning had well advanced that a party of the Shinnecock men went up to identify them, and await the action of the Coroner before taking them to the reservation for burial in the tribal cemetery. This morning the search was resumed along this beach. The shore is now strewn, from this point to Awaganuset, with bits of the wrecked vessel, cases, chests, boards, and spars. The casting up of this broken and unprotected litter attracted to the water's edge, in addition to the mourning relatives and friends of the lost, another class of hunters. While the poor men who live near the sea are as a rule strictly honest, they cannot quite conquer the prejudice which is bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, that anything which comes to them from the sea, cast up on their shores, is their rightful prey and plunder. Obeying the dictates of this old prejudice, these old-fashioned wreckers have already begun their work upon the fragments of the wreck. Chests which have been thrown up have been broken open, their contents examined, and, in some cases, the locks and hinges broken and carried off. Cordage has been stripped from spars, brass-work and bolts have been secured wherever they could be detached without difficulty. None of these men are included in the number employed by the Coast Wrecking Company, nor do the men connected with the Life Saving Corps ever resort to such practices.

The water was comparatively smooth this morning, and the preparations for visiting the sunken wreck having been completed yesterday, it was decided that an effort should be made to ascertain whether any of the lost men were under the mizzenmast, entangled in the rigging. A boat was sent out without difficulty. The end of the broken mast was still to be seen, floating above the water, and the boat was carefully rowed around the spot. The water was clear enough to allow the boat's crew to see down to the shrouds, but no forms of men could be discerned. After a visit to the forward portion of the vessel the boat was run ashore again. The news of the finding of the three bodies at Montauk almost conclusively confirmed Campbell's statement, that none of the party had been lashed to the rigging, and other bodies may be expected to come to the beach before long. One old sailor here has expressed the belief that many of the men had become so heavy with wet clothes that they sank in the eddies, and that after a short time they will rise to the surface and be washed ashore.

Now that the alarm following the first announcement of the disaster has subsided, the people hereabout are beginning to talk about the question of responsibility. The sea-captains, and others who are considered men of good judgment, entitled by experience to a respectful hearing at least, are disposed to be very charitable toward Capt. Williams. They utter no word of rebuke, but they shake their heads slowly and regret that he should have thought it necessary to remain with his ship, when he might have taken his crew to the City and left the vessel in charge of the Wrecking Company. Or Capt. Lewis and his over-confidence in the strength of the ship there is little said that is not entirely favorable to his reputation; but it is felt that he made a serious mistake when he decided not to adopt the precaution suggested by Capt. Huntting—that of running a line ashore to use in case of an emergency. The signs were all favorable at night, on Friday, to the supposition that the wind would "have its blow out" in the east and then subside, as most storms do arising in that quarter. Had the wind held there the ship could have been reached at daylight and all hands rescued. There is no room for complaint of the efforts the men of the Life-saving Service performed. The three gangs were all composed of men picked for their work, who were ready to brave any sea in which a boat could live, and who would gladly have exposed their lives if by undergoing that risk they could have helped the doomed crew. Their chief, Capt. Bunting, is one of the largest-hearted men in the world. When the rescued men were brought on shore, it is told of him by one who stood near at the time, that he pulled off his own undercloathing to put upon their benumbed bodies, and that no one was more active than he in the efforts to rescue the men.

INFORMATION RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

The office of the Coast Wrecking Company in this City was visited to day by great numbers of the friends and relatives of the lost wreckers, all of whom were in great distress. Nothing has been received of a nature calculated to console them, except a dispatch from Bridgehampton containing the information given above, of the finding of the three bodies. The two schooners which left the Circassian on Friday, and ran off before the storm to find a harbor, were yesterday heard from at Fire Island, whither they had sailed before the easterly gale began. The Wrecking Company's agents are going to and from Bridgehampton daily. The sailors of the Circassian had put their luggage on board a vessel and sent it toward this City to await the coming of the ship. It is now at Robinson's stores, foot of Congress street, Brooklyn, and the relatives and friends of the lost may by applying to the Wrecking Company, obtain the clothing and other effects. The probability is that the bodies of the drowned men will, if desired, be brought to this City by the Coast Wrecking Company. Unless specially directed otherwise, the company will bury the dead in its own cemetery.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PERUVIAN FINANCES—THE CHILIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON—THE WAR IN COLOMBIA—A DUTCH CONSUL KILLED.

PANAMA, Dec. 22.—In the Chilian Congress, Señor Vicuna Heackenna had proposed to abolish the mission to Washington, and succeeded in getting it reduced to a second-class legation. The British man-of-war Repulse was at Valparaiso on Dec. 1. The Guatemala bark Ciene cleared from Valparaiso for Panama, having on board arms and ammunition, believed to be for the Ecuador revolutionists at Guayaquil. Peruvian finances are improving, and the trade of the entire coast is looking up. Henry Meiggs is before the Peruvian Congress with a great mining scheme in Cerro de Pasca. There was a great fight in the Lima bull-ring, between a bull and a lion. Fourteen thousand people were present. The bull was killed at short notice. The population of Peru, by the census returns just published, is 2,703,075. Ecuadorian news indicates the progress of the revolution and its probable success. The suspension of the heavy houses of M. A. The Lusarraes, of Guayaquil, is reported by the last mail. The liabilities and assets are not stated.

Central America is quiet, although ex-President Guardia, of Costa Rica, is trying to get up a war with Nicaragua. An embargo has been laid by the Costa Rican Government on all intercourse on the Atlantic and Pacific with Nicaraguan ports. Rubber-cutting in the forests of Costa Rica has been prohibited. The Colombian war was very sanguinary. On the 20th of November a great battle was fought at Garanata. The result is that neither party can claim a victory. The Liberals had 600 killed and 1,300 wounded, while the Conservatives had 300 killed and 1,100 wounded. Peace proposals have been made, but the result is not known. At Carthagena, on the 8th of December, a bloody tragedy occurred. A mob of armed savages killed the Dutch Consul Moreno, Augustin Velez, and two others, and wounded many more. The cause is not assigned, but it is presumed to be political. Great indignation and alarm are felt.

The isthmus is quiet. There has been no news from the surveying party since its departure from Penoguna. Heavy rains continue. The Pensacola and the Omaha (American) and the Daring (English) men-of-war are in the port. Business continues dull.

THE DEMOCRATS IN DOUBT.

THEY SEEK A WAY BUT FIND NONE.

VIEWS OF MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS AS TO THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE HOUSE—THE ONLY ACT AGREED ON BY THEM THE CALLING OF MEETINGS ON THE 8TH INST.—DIFFICULTY IN FINDING LEGAL MEANS TO SECURE THE ELECTION OF TILDEN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 31, 1876.

The Democrats of the House and Senate at the beginning of the session organized a Caucus Committee of 11 members of the House and five Senators, to mark out a policy to be pursued by the party in Congress with respect to the counting of the Electoral vote and the inauguration of a President. It is already well known that the only subject upon which this committee agreed was an address to be issued to the country, particularly calling for meetings to be held on the 8th of January. This address was suppressed by the National Committee. There have been many meetings of the Caucus Committee, but they have accomplished nothing more. It becomes interesting, therefore, to learn the individual views of its members, and such results as could be obtained from the undertaking are given below. It will be seen that so far as any direct expressions are given, all the members entertain the belief that there will be a compromise, and that Tilden will be President. Nearly all maintain that the House has greater authority than the Senate in the settlement of the disputed questions. They will not admit that the President of the Senate shall count the votes. One or two of the Senators regard the meeting of the House and Senate on Feb. 14 as a joint convention, in which the vote of one Senator can be balanced off by the vote of a single Representative. Only one of the ten gentlemen who have spoken makes a pretense of being yet an unconvinced juror—that is Mr. Warren, of Massachusetts. But, with all their talk about the will of the people and the rights of the House, they are remarkably chary of opinions and devices as to how the "will of the people" and the "rights of their representatives," as interpreted by the Democratic politicians, are to be maintained. If one concedes at the beginning that the will of the people is that the law and the Constitution should be obeyed in letter and spirit, an examination of the views of the Democratic statesmen must lead to the conclusion that their difficulty in announcing a policy arises from the inability to find any legal means to secure their desires, and that consequently they must misinterpret the will of the people in claiming that it demands the inauguration of Mr. Tilden.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, holds that the House will insist upon its right to participate, equally with the Senate, in deciding upon the Electoral votes, and that the Democratic Senators will insist upon the House having such right. He says that he does not like to talk much about the situation, for the thing has a very bad look to him. He holds that the presiding officer of the Senate has no positive right to preside when the votes are counted, and that the joint convention, when it meets, has the right to elect a presiding officer, either from the House or the Senate. He declares that the Senate has no arbitrary power whatever, and if there is any arbitrary power it is in the House, which will, in this case, insist upon its use.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, says that he does not for a moment consider the possibility of anything but a peaceable settlement of the pending difficulties. He believes that the committee appointed by the Senate and House to prepare and present a proposition looking to a settlement of the pending issue between the two bodies, will settle these questions to the satisfaction of both parties and the country. He holds, however, that neither the Senate nor its presiding officer has any arbitrary power in determining the validity of the Electoral votes. He declares, also, his belief that the two Houses, when they meet, may, in their separate and distinct character, each have its presiding officer in control, if such should be thought proper. He says that if the Senate should assume arbitrary power it would undoubtedly result in an infraction of the relations between the two Houses, and that the House, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, might under the Constitution and the law, as he expresses it, elect a President.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, holds to the opinion that the two Houses of Congress have a right equally to consider and determine the questions that may arise in relation to the Electoral vote. He is firm in the conviction that the House has greater powers than the Senate, and following out what he would conceive to be its duty, if there should be any trouble between the two Houses as to counting the votes by any arbitrary action of the Senate, the House would immediately proceed to elect a President under the Constitution and in pursuance of law, as he expresses it. He does not regard it within range of probability that there will be the slightest disturbance.

Senator Kernan, of New-York, says there is no question in his mind as to the right of the House, equally with the Senate, to determine what are votes when the time shall come for passing upon the action of the Electoral Colleges. He believes in the superior authority of the House in finally determining who shall be President. He has no expectation of any difficulty in determining the questions at issue; yet he says that revolutions are not generally premeditated, but are developed by the force of circumstances.

Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, says the House will never yield the point that the Senate has the right to arrogate to itself or its presiding officer, to count the Electoral vote, or to pass judicially upon it. He says: "We will proffer to them their own medicine in the twenty-second joint rule. If they refuse it, they will stand before the country as holding the view that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. For myself, I would vote for Morton's bill, as a settlement of all pending questions, if I could do no better." Mr. Hewitt, in his conversation upon this subject, is inclined to be a little bellicose, and to insist that the only possible settlement of the question at issue is the declaration that Mr. Tilden has been elected President.

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, like Mr. Hewitt, holding that the twenty-second joint rule is constitutional and is now in full force and effect, says that there is no question as to the right of either House to object to the reception of Electoral votes in States where there are disputes. He says he believes this right of objection will be exercised by both bodies, and he would not be surprised to see so many States thrown out that there would be no election by the people, whereupon the House would proceed to elect Mr. Tilden President, and the Senate to elect Mr. Wheeler Vice President. He thinks there is no question about a fair and peaceable solution of the pending difficulties; but does not seem to recognize that there can be any solution except such as would make Mr. Tilden President.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, is for a peaceable settlement of pending questions. He believes that the House has constitutional authority in determining the Presidential question over that of the Senate; that it was the intent of the framers of the Constitution to place in the hands of the House, who are the delegated representatives of the people, power to make the President of the United States in case there should be any legal obstructions as to his being otherwise elected.

Mr. Warren, of Massachusetts, says he does not care to express an opinion upon the subject, because he is still open to conviction and has yet made no determination upon the questions which have been raised.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, says he has well-defined opinions concerning the rights and duties of the House, but that he does not care to express them. Having been made Chairman of the House Committee, which is to meet with the Senate Committee for the purpose of determining upon these questions, he does not feel like giving positive statements of what his demands and expectations will be.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, holds that the twenty-second joint rule is in full force and effect, but further than that he does not care to express an opinion as to what course will be pursued in the final determination of the pending questions.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN WASHINGTON.

THE PLEASURE OF THE CALLERS INTERFERED WITH BY A HEAVY STORM—A BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE—A CHINESE OFFICER OF HIGH RANK IN ATTENDANCE—OTHER RECEPTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The festivities of New-Year's Day were sadly disturbed to-day by a snow storm, which began an hour or two before noon and continued without abatement till late in the night. At first it rendered the ice-covered pavements, whose most slippery places it concealed, almost impassable. Then it became so deep as to obstruct the street-cars, and carriages were driven through the blinding storm with difficulty. By 4 o'clock most of the calling had come to an end, though a few persevering young gentlemen still maintained the endeavor to carry out their programme of visits. The official receptions of the President and the members of the Cabinet were concluded about the time when the storm began to interfere seriously with the callers. They were not, therefore, rendered less brilliant and complete by the storm. At the White House the brilliant scene of the reception of Foreign Ministers, dressed in their official costumes, and wearing their numerous decorations and insignia of rank, was followed by the usual reception of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, the Court of Claims, officers of the Army and Navy, and the Department officials, and after 1 o'clock the throng of people not possessed of official titles, and in some cases, it is necessary to say, not possessed of good manners, were admitted. But the White House is open on this occasion to all classes and all degrees of men. At the President's reception was present a Chinese officer of high rank. He is in Washington in the interest of his Government, which is soon to send an embassy to this country. Receiving with the President and Mrs. Grant were Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Frederick Grant, and several lady friends of the President's family. There was at the White House, and at the other receptions, the usual display of elegant and costly toilettes. The only member of the Cabinet not receiving was Postmaster General Tyner. Mrs. Tyner has been, and still is, very seriously ill, though she is now past the dangerous crisis of threatened pneumonia. The receptions of private citizens were not so numerous as usual. At 9 o'clock to-night nearly a foot of snow has fallen, an almost unprecedented quantity for one storm in Washington.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The last New Year's reception of President Grant commenced to-day in one of the most severe snow-storms ever known in this latitude. The snow began to fall at about 11 o'clock, as the members of the Diplomatic Corps were assembling to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate, and has continued throughout the day and late into the night, thus preventing hundreds of persons from their usual observance of the day. The streets to-night are fully knee-deep with snow, and locomotion, either on foot or in vehicles of all descriptions, is a work of no little difficulty. Despite the terrible weather, however, the arrangements for receptions were on a grand scale, and at the Executive Mansion there was a scene of brilliancy and animation which has not been eclipsed at any previous levee. The Blue, Green, and Red Parlors were lavishly decorated with flowers. There was no variation on the long-established manner in which the guests were received. The callers were received in the Blue Parlor, where they were first presented to the President and Mrs. Grant. The ladies assisting Mrs. Grant in performing the ceremonies of the occasion were Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Paul, Miss Paul and Miss Drexel, all of whom, with the exception of Mrs. Sartoris and Mrs. Frederick Grant, are of Philadelphia. Mrs. Grant wore a black velvet-trained skirt, embroidered in jet, with a basque out heart-shape in front and high at the back, and with long sleeves, a diamond cross, and solitaire diamonds. Mrs. Sartoris wore a very rich claret-colored, velvet-trained skirt, and a high basque, clasped in front with diamonds. Mrs. Fred Grant wore, beneath a very full overskirt of the rarest white lace, a pale blue silk train. A high basque of the same silk was also covered with rich white lace and clasped in front with diamonds. The toilette of the ladies generally were remarked as having been of a most elaborate and becoming character.

The Cabinet officers, with the ladies at their households, were present during the reception of the diplomats, and assisted in the courtesies. The ceremony opened with the entrance of Secretary Fish with Lady Thornton, and Sir Edward Thornton with Mrs. Fish. Other members of the Diplomatic Corps followed; Señor Garcia, the Minister from the Argentine Republic, who, in the order of seniority, ranks next to Sir Edward Thornton, being the next who was presented, and then Señor Marsecal, the Mexican Minister. All of the foreign Legations were represented by the Ministers and their attachés. The uniforms were showy, and the full visiting costumes of the ladies accompanying them exceedingly attractive. Among them were Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Lascelles, Capt. Gore Jones, and others of the British Legation; the German Minister, the Brazilian Minister, and several Brazilian gentlemen, Señor Dardon, of Guatemala, &c.; Mr. Preston, of Hayti; Mr. Delfosse, of Belgium; Aristarchi Bey, and others of the Turkish Legation; Señor Dalla Costa, of Venezuela; Mr. Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, and the gentlemen of the Legation; the Japanese Minister and the gentlemen of his Legation; Count and Countess Hoyos, of Austria; Chevalier Favera, Dr. Blum, the Russian Minister, and Mme. Chickine, Count and Countess Lewenhaupt, of Sweden; Colonel and Senora Freyre, of Peru; the Danish Minister, the Chilian Minister, and many others.

Following the Diplomatic Corps in regular order came the members of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, the officers of the Army and Navy, and other officials, in compliance with the regular and stereotyped programme. The Army and Navy officers were very conscious of the flattering encomiums because of their fine appearance; Gen. Sherman and the members of his staff being particularly eulogized on all sides. The Army and Navy Chiefs of Bureaus were present as usual. The representation was greater than that of last year, because of the attendance of a large number of the officers belonging to the artillery forces recently ordered to this city and stationed at the Arsenal. The President appeared to be in excellent health and cordially responded to the New Year's greetings that met him from the visitors.

The Cabinet officers with the exception of the Postmaster General, who did not receive, owing to the illness of Mrs. Tyner, all held large receptions.

The Secretary of State received the foreign Ambassadors from 11:30 until 1, and thereafter, until 3 o'clock, held general levee. A noticeable feature of the entertainment was the absence of liquid refreshments other than coffee and chocolate.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman, assisted by her daughter-in-law from Cincinnati, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Col. Audenried, Mrs. Col. Bacon, and Mrs. Miles held open house at her apartments in one of the prominent hotels.

Receptions by private individuals were very general, though it does not appear that they were so numerous as those of last year.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE MARSHAL-PRESIDENT'S NEW CABINET.

THE PREMIERSHIP—THE CABINET SATISFACTORILY RECEIVED—GAMBETTA AND JULES SIMON—THE ENMITY BETWEEN TWO GREAT STATESMEN—HOW THEIR DIFFERENCES ORIGINATED—THE MODEST HOME OF A RICH MAN—SOCIETY GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 15, 1876.

The new Cabinet—if the term is applicable in this case, only two members having been changed—has not had reason for complaining of the reception it met with from the Paris press. A majority of the journals express a prudent confidence in it, while making critical observations that show no decided animosity. It is a healthy sign of the times to find all parties recognizing the enormous difficulties which had to be overcome before this Ministry could be organized. The conservative journals generally accept it as the best which could be formed under the circumstances; the extreme radical journals are sarcastic; the *Republique Française* gives imperious advice and talks in a patronizing way. The situation was such that there had to be a Fourton Ministry or a Jules Simon Minist

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

DEMOCRATIC DISAPPOINTMENTS.

INGRATITUDE OF THE ARISTOCRATIC GOVERNORS TOWARD THE SUBSTRATUM THAT ELECTED THEM—THE WORKERS IN THE PARTY IGNORED—NEPOTISM OF THE MOST GLARING CHARACTER—THE STATE GIVEN OVER TO THE HUBBARD FAMILY—LEGISLATIVE REMEDIES PROBABLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 1, 1877.

In this correspondence, during the recent campaign in Connecticut, some pointed distinctions were made between Mr. Hubbard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mr. Eaton, our senior representative in the United States Senate, the chief point being to show that Mr. Hubbard's politics, as well as ability, forced him upon a plane of oratory and opinion so high above the heads of his party as to make him an unpopular candidate compared with Mr. Eaton, whose magnificent powers as a gesticulator alone gave him welcome to the average Democratic heart. Mr. Hubbard, however, in spite of all intellectual disadvantages, succeeded in being elected, but more by the force of the existed partisanship of the Presidential campaign than from any inherent strength. But for the impetus he gained from the partisan fervor excited by the managers in behalf of "Tilden and reform," it is more than probable that the "boys" would have defeated him. Added to the enthusiasm of the campaign were promises to the middle-men and workers that they had much to hope for in the election of Mr. Hubbard, and, consequently, when the election had closed, there was the usual expectancy among the laboring under-strata for recognition.

It appears, however, that Mr. Hubbard has not justified the assurances which were made, though unquestionably without his authority, and has seriously offended the average Democratic politician who had expected much. The vote in this city was so strong, and his majority so large, that it was anticipated he would readily consent to certain appointments, especially as they had the sanction of the regular Ring. Mr. William H. Green, who has been Quarter-master General during Gov. Ingersoll's terms, was a candidate for further recognition in the possession of the office and the enjoyment of the comfortable salary which is a sort of sinecure. Mr. E. D. Fisk, who is Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, and to whose efforts much of the good work of the campaign hereabout is ascribed, was also a candidate. Both these gentlemen, in a sense, represent the ward manipulators, though the former had something of a following outside. That one or the other would get the place was felt to be certain, but Mr. Hubbard pushed them both aside, and has selected a person unknown to Democratic fame in these parts, and, as might be expected, the local Democracy is in a state of bitter rage.

In making up his staff, however, Mr. Hubbard has not ignored Hartford altogether, but has chosen as his Adjutant General Major Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Colt's pistol works, and once of the Potomac army—in the days of McClellan and masterly inactivity. The reason given by the disgruntled ones why Gen. Franklin should have been honored is that he belongs to the Hartford Club, of which Mr. Hubbard is also a member, and that the appointment is on personal grounds wholly; and, being somewhat aristocratic in character, is in accord with the estimate placed by the Democratic masses upon Mr. Hubbard when they defeated him as a candidate for Governor in 1872. Aside from the honor and salary which attach to the office of Adjutant General is the title which it gives—making a man a "General" for life without ever having smelled of gunpowder; and there are so many Democrats who are ambitious to cover their peace records in war by securing the title of General, that you may imagine the depth of feeling which prevails in giving the place to a man who had already acquired the distinction by promotion in the regular Army.

While the gentlemen selected may be altogether better fitted to perform the duties of the offices to which they are called, yet that fact is of no account among the men who considered themselves worthy, and really did by themselves or agents the severe work of the campaign. The result goes to prove what had been said of Mr. Hubbard's "aim" as a party candidate—that he cares very little for the ward bummers, if he does not really despise them, and is not to be turned from his convictions or pride to satisfy even a just claim that to the class he ignores, he is indebted for his election. As spectators, the Republicans may certainly enjoy the discomfiture of their opponents, though they may not be disposed to find fault with Mr. Hubbard for his independent action.

In another direction Mr. Hubbard has shown that he is not independent enough to rise above the filial and selfish attachments which he himself in 1873 denounced in the President of the United States as dangerous to liberty. Nepotism frightened him four years ago. Gov. Ingersoll was also badly jarred by it, but when he became Governor he appointed his nephew as Executive Secretary at $1,600 a year, and the next year gave the place to his son, who had, meantime, got into jacket and trousers, and was considered old enough to act and draw the salary, though yet a minor. In the several State Departments, the Democratic officials, who had each and all worried through many sleepless nights because Grant had appointed relatives to office, "got even" with the National Government by doing the same thing themselves. Mr. Hubbard's first impulse was to appoint to the Secretaryship Judge George G. Sumner, of the City Court of Hartford, a very capable man; but just at the decisive moment, Gov. Ingersoll, seeking evidently for some justification for his own act, put the suggestion into the head of Mr. W. D. Hubbard, son of the Governor elect, to go for the place, as there was little or nothing to do, and it would be a handy perquisite. The theory is that the son spoke to his father, and the father nodded assent to the son, as it is now settled that the former is to have the place, and Judge Sumner must retire.

But this terrible nepotism does not rest here. The Controller has two good appointments—Chief Clerk in his office and State-house Keeper. Mr. C. C. Hubbard, of Middletown, is the Controller elect, and if there is any name in Middletown more conspicuous than another it is that of Hubbard. Though the Democracy of the State did not elect the whole family of Hubbards, yet they had two of the name on their ticket, one at the head and the other at the tail. Mr. C. C. Hubbard, finding that Mr. R. D. Hubbard was to make the best use of relationship possible for one wing of the family, wisely concluded that he would do his share toward the noble enterprise of crowding in as many of the name as possible. He has, therefore, decided to put in a new chief clerk and also a new State-house Keeper. This displaces from the Controller's office the son of the present Controller, Dr. Goodrich, and puts into forlorn retirement and temporary obscurity Mr. R. J. Johnson, who, as State-house Dictator, has shared all the secrets of the party, and been leaned upon for advice in the greatest stress of partisan contests. With nepotism thus prevalent—and I am not about to stringently condemn it, but shall pass it by simply as illustrating the hollowness of the Democratic outcry a few years ago—there are very promising reasons why, in the course of the next two years, the people of the State should not only be provided with copies of the statutes and reports of departments, but also, for library use, with carefully-prepared genealogies of the Hubbard family.

The salaries of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut have been for years ridiculously small. The former only received $1,100 up to a comparatively recent period, and the latter has had but $500. In the forthcoming report of the State Treasurer the Legislature will be recommended to place the salary of the Governor at $4,000, the same as the Judges of the Superior Court get, and to raise that of the Lieutenant Governor to at least $1,500. Particularly with reference to the office of Governor is it reasonable that he should have more than is now paid, as upon it he cannot live respectably, and poor men cannot afford to take the office. It is the custom here, if a Governor is a lawyer by profession, that he should cease to practice in the State courts, and by giving up that practice he may be forced to surrender the bulk of his income. Gov. Ingersoll felt the strain of the small salary very forcibly, and only recovered himself pecuniarly by diverting his practice into the United States Courts, and as he secured several important patent cases, he probably lost nothing in the long run. As for the Lieutenant Governor, it is a minor matter whether he receives more or less. Holding the position is sure to bury a man so deep politically that the most he can do to keep himself before the public is to preside at agricultural meetings; and yet it is a question whether a man ought not to be well paid when he deliberately consents to force himself into such hopeless martyrdom.

The Legislature will come together this week, and will enter upon the experiment, for the first time, of a Winter session. You have already been advised of the probable political changes which the Republicans will make in legislation to restore to the statute books the wholesome laws against fraud which the Democrats have removed for partisan purposes. It is proposed in some quarters to take away from the Governor the appointment of Bank, Railroad and Insurance Commissioners, and place it back in legislative hands. With reference to the Railroad Commissioners very many Democrats favor it because there are numerous disappointed men in the State, and more than that, Gov. Ingersoll has not been fortunate in his appointments, which have been severely partisan with reference to this board. When the change was made giving the appointments to the Governor, in 1874, it was urged that Gov. Ingersoll would select men fitted for the work, taking, for example, a civil engineer, a lawyer, and a practical business man, the board being composed of three; but he did nothing of the sort, rewarded his personal friends, and made weak selections, with possibly one exception. In theory, Executive appointments are right, and if there had been judicious selections, no one probably would suggest a change. As it is with the Railroad board, it is urged that the Legislature can do better than Gov. Ingersoll has done, and not "half try." These and other matters will be the subjects of conference when the members get together, and probably some well-defined plan of action will be agreed upon early in the session. As the Democrats, to suit locality, provided in their charter bills for the appointment of Prosecuting or City Attorneys by the Judges of the local courts, and also gave the appointments to the Common Council in Democratic cities, it is expected that the Republicans will make the whole thing uniform by allowing the Judges to appoint. This will, unfortunately or otherwise, throw out of office several very able-bodied Democratic prosecutors.

Some weeks ago there appeared, in the dispatches from Washington to the *World* and other Democratic newspapers, an account of the appearance there, at a meeting of the Tilden and Hendricks Club, of Col. Love, of Connecticut, who spoke very confidently of the position and courage of the Democracy of his State. No one here at the time could "place" Col. Love, so to speak. He was a mystery; and yet why should he be, after such outspoken oratory as he indulged in in behalf of our gallant reformers? Gradually it dawned upon the political mind here that the person, like the hero in the official Army Gazette, had got his name spelled incorrectly. The real speaker was Mr. E. M. Lull, formerly a Democratic member of the Legislature from Tolland. He reappeared in the western part of the State last week, and is now meditating in the Litchfield County Jail, to which he was sent for obtaining money under false pretenses.

A TEXAS MURDER.

A CHRISTMAS NIGHT TRAGEDY IN AN AUSTIN THEATRE.

A dispatch from Austin, Texas, Dec. 26, to the St. Louis *Globe* says: "A terrible tragedy was enacted at the Capital Theatre on Christmas night Wilson, the proprietor of the establishment, being killed, and the bar-tender having his tongue shot out. The attending physicians say he also will die. The night before Christmas Wilson ejected several disorderly characters from the theatre, one of the number being a noted desperado and a brother of Bill Thompson, of Kansas, the man who was captured in this State three weeks ago, and taken to Abilene, where he had murdered a Sheriff. Thompson swore that he would be revenged on Wilson for putting him out, and the latter had a presentiment that he would be killed, speaking freely to his family and friends on the subject. During the day a gentleman called on Wilson and told him that he had overheard several men discussing a plot to kill him at the theatre that night. 'To-night is my last to Texas,' replied Wilson. 'I have felt it all day.' The doomed man applied to the Captain of Police for protection, and, after stating their fears, two officers were detailed to keep Thompson and his gang under surveillance. Wilson's mother entreated him to remain at home on the night of the murder, but as it was Christmas night, and he knew the theatre would be crowded, he refused to neglect his business. The old lady, who, with seven daughters, were dependent on the unmarried man for support, went bitterly on parting with her son. As Wilson entered the theatre he noticed Thompson and two accomplices seated on tables opposite the bar. It was necessary for him to pass them in order to reach his arms, which were behind the bar. As he passed, Thompson thrust at him with a large knife, at the same time throwing a handful of lamp-black in his victim's face to blind him. Wilson rushed to the bar, seized a double-barreled shot-gun and fired at Thompson, but just as he pulled the trigger one of the two officers detailed to protect him knocked up the weapon and the charge passed over Thompson's head, lodging in the wall. Thompson then fired three shots at Wilson, hitting him every time, one ball entering the heart, causing instant death. A fourth shot was fired at the barkeeper, cutting out his tongue. The murderer and his accomplices were arrested and locked up, but they will probably escape the punishment they deserve, as all who know Thompson are afraid to testify against him. He bears the same reputation in Texas as his brother in Kansas—that of being a cold-blooded murderer."

THE LICK ESTATE WRANGLE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Dec. 24 endeavors to shed a little light upon what is getting to be a complicated matter as follows: "The entire Lick estate is in the hands of the Board of Trustees for disposal according to the last deed of trust. There are three sets of claimants. First, John H. Lick, son of James Lick, and the nearest heir. He has asked for letters of administration on the estate, but has been opposed by the second set of claimants, headed by James William Lick, nephew of James Lick, and which consists of two nephews, two nieces, two half brothers, and one sister of the deceased millionaire. These in turn are opposed by a third set of claimants, who have objected before the Probate Court to letters of administration being granted to any save claimants under their party. This third set is headed by William H. Lick, who includes in his petition two of the second set of claimants, James W. Lick and his sister, Mrs. Julia Ann Antrim, of Paris, Illinois. This third petition is brought by William H. Lick and Henry Lick, of Alton, Illinois. Regarding these two a history was given a reporter of the *Chronicle* yesterday by one of the second set of claimants, who stated that John Lick, brother of the deceased James Lick, died in 1835, leaving one son, James William Lick, and one daughter, Mrs. Antrim, by his first wife, and two daughters, now deceased, by his second wife. Six months after his death his wife gave birth to a daughter, who has since died. About four years after the death of her husband the widow gave birth to twins, both boys; the mother still bore the name of Lick and gave the name to the boys, who now are bringing the third petition. This is the story as given by one of the heirs, and who positively declares it to be true. So that neither of the Lick heirs as we can call them on the behest of James Lick, three suits before the Probate Court must be finally disposed of."

THE ORDER OF MAXIMILIAN.

Besides the numerous decorations which exist in Germany, and which are so lavishly bestowed by crowned heads and ministers upon courtiers, officers, civil servants, scholars, and artists, that they have almost ceased to be distinctions, there are two which differ from all the rest, the Ordre pour la Mérite and the Order of Maximilian. They are intended exclusively for men distinguished in science and art; the number of knights is limited by statute, and the election rests with the knights themselves, though it has to be approved by the Emperor or the King. These orders are still highly prized by scholars and artists, and, as several vacancies had occurred during the last year, there has been much curiosity as to the result of the new elections. The Ordre pour le Mérite—for, strange to say, it still retains the French name which was given to it by Frederick the Great—is confined to 30 men of science and 10 artists, for the whole of Germany. There are also some foreign knights, among them Thomas Carlyle, Prof. Owen, Sir H. Rawlinson, in England, but without the right of voting at new elections. This order is valued highest; it is the order which one always sees on Humboldt's portraits, and to belong to the Thirty Knights pour le Mérite in Germany is as much as to belong to the Forty Immortals of the Academie Française in Paris. The Order of Maximilian, founded by the late King Max of Bavaria as a reward for distinguished merit in science and art, admits a larger number of knights. The elections for this order have just been held, the best-known among the newly-elected knights being Berthold Auerbach, the Poet of the *Dorfgeschichten*; Prof. E. Von Brücke, the eminent medical professor of Vienna, the founder of the science of phonetics; Prof. Conrad Maurer, the Icelandic scholar, and Prof. Helmert, the editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*.

THE ILLINOIS SENATOR.

WHO SHALL SUCCEED GEN. LOGAN?

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE BALANCE OF POWER HELD BY THE INDEPENDENTS—THE SEVERAL CANDIDATES OF EACH PARTY—SENATOR LOGAN'S CHANCES CONSIDERED—A VERY MIXED CONDITION OF THINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1876.

There are 51 Senators and 153 Representatives in the Illinois Legislature, making a total, on joint ballot, of 204; necessary to a choice, 103. As nearly as can be ascertained, before the assembling of the caucuses, the Republicans will have 21 Senators, the Democrats, 24, and the Independents, 5; the Republicans, 79 members of the House, the Democrats, 74, the Independents, none—the totals on joint ballot being 101 Republicans, 98 Democrats, and 5 Independents. The Republicans are 2 short of a majority, the Democrats, 5 short, the Independents, 98 short. The problem is which party can secure a majority. Not since the historic fight, nineteen years ago, in this State, has the Legislature been in such doubt as to permit of any question about the politics of the United States Senator to be elected. The situations then and now have a similarity that might be ascribed to the theory that history repeats itself. Five men then held the balance of power. John M. Palmer was the most prominent. He has since been a General in the Union Armies, Governor of the State, and conspicuous in all political parties, and on all sides of every question that has engaged public attention. Norman B. Judd has been Minister to Prussia, served two terms in Congress, and was, until recently, Collector of the Port of Chicago. Benton C. Cook has been in Congress, and now he is a well-known railroad lawyer. These three, with two others, held the balance of power. They were Anti-Nebraska Democrats. Gen. Shields was the Democratic and Abraham Lincoln the Whig candidate. At the proper juncture Palmer presented the name of Lyman Trumbull, and Shields and Lincoln were defeated. Palmer and his four comrades were then starting in political life. They were stronger than the average of legislators, and made the most of their opportunity. They could have elected one of themselves, but they discerned that their independence and influence would last only so long as they refused to be candidates for the Senatorship. Of the five Independents now in the Senate four may be said to be of Republican antecedents, and it would be natural to expect that they would vote for a Republican in preference to a Democrat. This they may do, if they get a Republican who suits them. There is at present no reason for believing that they have a preference for either party, in fact they have studiously avoided entangling alliances of any kind and are patiently waiting for what may turn up, hoping that in the scramble they may come out ahead. There is not a single one of them that would not like to go to the United States Senate himself, and who does not think that by him lustre would be reflected upon the State. Senator John C. Haines, of Chicago, an ex-Republican, is a candidate, and he expects to rally the other four Independents around him and compel either the Republicans or the Democrats—he doesn't care which—to take him up. Mr. Haines is an old citizen, and cuts quite a reputable figure in histories of this city, of which he was twice Mayor; but nobody except himself dreams that he is the kind of timber out of which United States Senators should be made. He is a savings bank President of more than ordinary ability, has had considerable experience in politics, and is a Greenbacker. While a candidate for the office he now holds, he was supposed to have pledged himself to vote for Senator Logan, but it seems that he does not feel bound by the pledge now. Mr. Haines is not to be sneezed at as a candidate. A few of his personal Democratic friends in the Chicago districts have held a meeting and decided to support him. He has a long-headed brother, who may manipulate things successfully for the interest of the family. Mr. Fawcett Plumb, another of the Independents, has a rich uncle he desires to send to Washington. After ascertaining that nobody will vote for the uncle but himself his nephew may vote for Haines. It is not likely that Haines or Plumb will vote for Logan under any consideration, but if they cannot get their own choice they will probably support Palmer or Trumbull. Mr. John Buehler, a German Senator from a Chicago District, will not vote for a Democrat or for Gen. Logan. He states that he will vote for a Republican—who is not Logan. E. B. Washburne seems to be his man. The other Independents are not committed, so far as can be ascertained.

While it is true that the five Independents can hold the balance of power, it is equally true that any other five members can do the same. It is rumored that six members of the House who have been claimed and counted as Democrats have announced that they were elected as Independents, and will act as such. In that case the Haines programme cannot be executed. If six Democrats keep out of the caucus there will be no use in holding a caucus. It is stated, but not on trustworthy authority, that these Democrats will vote for a Republican, if necessary, to defeat Palmer, Trumbull, Haines, or any one who has been on both sides of the fence, and never very long on either side. It is probably true that certain Republicans will vote for a straight out Democrat like Mr. Morrison, ex-Congressman Robinson, or Melville W. Fuller, to defeat the same class of men.

The sentiment of the Republican Party is overwhelmingly for Gen. Logan; that is, he is the first choice of perhaps three-fourths of the Republican members. Still, there are some who are disinclined to vote for him, and who may refuse to go into caucus and be bound by its action in case he should be its nominee. The Democrats are holding out inducements to them to bolt, with the expectation that out of the chaos something will turn up to their advantage. They have all to gain and nothing to lose by a Republican bolt, which they are actively encouraging. If the Republicans stand firm they can elect the Senator; if not Logan, some one else. While Logan is the undoubted choice of a majority of the party, his friends are not so blindly devoted to him as to insist upon his election at the risk of losing a vote for the party in the Senate. If it becomes apparent that he cannot be elected some one else will be taken up. Col. Robert E. Ingersoll has many warm friends, but he disclaims being a candidate, and is for Logan. It is certain that Col. Ingersoll will not seek the office, and it is also certain that he will not decline if elected. But he will not be elected. There is a Christian prejudice against his theology, or his want of it. Mr. Washburn's name is mentioned, and he would be a strong candidate; but if Logan does not get the place himself his next object will be to see that Washburn does not. Mr. Cullom, the Governor-elect, announces that he is not a candidate, and that he is for Logan, but if it becomes necessary for the good of the party to elect him, of course he will serve. Mr. Weldon, a lawyer of Bloomington, and Leonard Swett, of Chicago, also Lieut. Gov. Shuman are mentioned as compromise candidates. Of the Republicans, Gen. Logan's prospects are now the best; of the Independents, Mr. Haines's; of the Democrats, John M. Palmer's, and Lyman Trumbull's, with the chances rather against all of them. President Grant is talked of jocularly, but he can't get more votes than Gen. Logan, and his indorsement of the latter has not improved his chances; among those who rail against "machine" politicians, Gov. Beveridge is trying to figure in the capacity of "dark horse," but he is not stronger than Logan.

The most that can be said at this writing is that things are mixed, and it is unsafe to venture predictions until the Legislature assembles. The houses will be called to order Wednesday, Jan. 3, at noon, and balloting for Senator will probably begin the Tuesday following.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

HOW IT APPEARS FROM A DEMOCRATIC POINT OF VIEW TO A SMART WOMAN.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.

I never until this Fall realized the debt we owe the press, and I never appreciated the advantages of living in a country that elects its own rulers. My husband is a Democrat, and my father, who boards with us, is a Republican. On the 7th of November I took down my last Winter's cloak, and I couldn't keep back the tears. That cloak cost $25, but it was short, and of course I couldn't wear it this season. It didn't seem as if I could wear my double Paisley shawl all Winter, but I thought of the sufferings of the poor, our heavy church debt, and of the many obligations William had to meet the 1st of January, and I concluded I wouldn't say a word about it. I might be a dowdy, but I would go calmly forward—up the church aisle—supported by the smiles of an approving conscience.

When William came home that night he said New-York had gone for Tilden, and there was a glow upon his brow and a light within his eye I hadn't seen there for years. The biscuits were light as a feather, and said I: "William, what do you think I had better do about a cloak this Winter? You know they don't wear short cloaks. I suppose you don't feel as if you could afford a new one?"

"See about it," said William, scraping the last drop of peach juice from his preserve plate. That's a dreadfully vulgar habit, and I've told William so over and over again, and I do wonder that being a genuine, elegant Democrat, he will persist in it.

The next morning, when I passed through the sitting-room, William sat shivering over a closed register in his shirt-sleeves, his hair uncombed, but he cried out from the top of his paper, "Democratic victories everywhere!" "The country gone en masse for Tilden!" "Intense excitement and rejoicing!" We had waffles and maple molasses for breakfast, and I made too coffee myself. William had made the same dab at his head with the hair-brush, but had evidently missed. Father called for toast, and said he had neuralgic pains streaking all down the left side of his face. William read aloud soothing morsels from the Democratic paper, such as "Indiana gives Tilden 10,000 majority!"

"What do you think this morning about my having a new cloak, William?"

"Of course you can have a new cloak, if you need one. 'Full returns not yet received from Oregon, Nevada, Florida, and Louisiana, but they are undoubtedly ours!'"

"Um!" said father.

I felt a good deal of anxiety about family prayers. William isn't a professor. Father leads devotions, and I was afraid he would be too supplicatory; but he prayed mostly for the heathen, Jews, and such like, but didn't refer to the Democrats, and only once—just after the heathen—alluded to our suffering country.

When William came up to dinner he said returns of Democratic majorities were pouring in from all quarters, and said I: "William, I've been thinking the matter over, and I do believe it would be the best economy to buy a fur cloak. Everybody is wearing fur. It might cost more at first, but it would be cheapest in the end; fur is so durable."

"How much will it cost?"

"Mrs. Col. Tucker's sealskin sacque was $200 last Winter, but I don't feel as if, in our circumstances, we can afford more than half that sum. Father's coat and I think I could get a good, desirable article, not so rich as some, but still good enough for people in our circumstances, for $150."

"Um!" said father.

William had taken out a blank check, and was reflecting, when in whisked Mrs. President of the Democratic Club and Mrs. Florida and South Carolina had gone for Tilden, and William was wanted down to the club-room to see about the illumination. He filled out the check, and I immediately went down street and selected the cloak.

That evening a shade of anxiety—a scarcely perceptible shade—settled on William's countenance, while father's neuralgia was better. William asked if I had done anything about my cloak, and, if I hadn't, he should suggest waiting awhile; furs might be cheaper. He said, when I asked him about it, the illumination had been postponed.

The next morning I heard the boys in the street screaming that Hayes was elected, and when I went down father was sitting on the front stairs careless, and with his vest on one shoulder, while William balanced himself on the edge of the hat-stand. Both patriots were stoned to the core. They had just taken in the morning papers. Very little conversation was made at the breakfast-table, but father was extremely polite to William, and said he didn't know when he had eaten buckwheat cakes that tasted so much as they did when he was a boy.

At noon William didn't stay to dessert, but father, having eaten his own pudding, drew William's unbroken plate to himself.

The tears were welling to my eyes, and father kindly inquired why I wept.

"I've been thinking my old hat fixed over won't look at all suitable with my new cloak, but William is so blue I can't bear to ask him for more money."

"Mercy on us, child, don't cry over a bonnet. Go down and get what you want and bring the bill to me."

My hat was to be of seal-brown. "Two feathers or three," asked the milliner. I thought of the hundreds out of employment, of the destitution and want the Winter would behold, of the vacity and pride of Dem., but with a heart subdued I answered, out with the afternoon papers, yelled: "Florida and Louisiana both sure for Hayes!" I knew how father would feel, and said: "O, three, certainly."

For two or three days there was a look, not so much of pure melancholy as of gloom, wrath, and vengeance commingled in William's countenance, and he sprinkled pepper on his beefsteak fearfully. Father said that he awaited the action of the Louisiana Returning Board with confidence in their integrity, and sipped his tea with a spoon. I never knew father to sip his tea before with a spoon in my life.

By and by it was reported that Electors' names had been omitted from Republican votes in Louisiana, and father said there was a chill in these November days that struck to the very marrow, and William said he intended to arrange his business so that he could spend two or three weeks of Winter in some Southern clime, say in Georgia or Louisiana. That afternoon I went shopping, and at tea-time laid on the cloth four or five samples of seal-brown merino.

"William," said I, "which of those do you call the best piece of goods?"

His opinion coincided with mine. I held two bits off at a distance. "Ever so many women that I know have dresses off that piece," said I. I laid the bits down and sighed. Then I held them off again and said, "How dreadful it is to be poor!"

"If you want a dress so badly, get it, Mary Ann," said William.

"I really don't know as in our circumstances I ought, William.

"If there's anything I hate to see it is a shabbily dressed woman—get it." So, in order to satisfy William, I had to get the merino.

Since that time Hayes has been sometimes elected and sometimes Tilden, but disguises have fallen off in our family, and though my father and William treat each other with forced politeness, such words as "corruption," "nigger," "bolt-dosed," have become familiar language in what I once hoped would be a refined Christian household.

"William," said I, as I rasped for more baked potatoes one morning, "I never allowed myself to read the Beecher scandal—much as I wanted to—and if it was worse than this I'm glad I didn't."

One day, when Louisiana went for Hayes, father promised me a new parlor carpet. If the question isn't settled soon I think I can easily get the house refurnished, and perhaps have a new China set and a silver cake-basket, for I know Congress can't adjourn if it is closed, for I know I could just as well spend another fortnight in Philadelphia, and I do believe I could have that lovely pink coral set I wanted so badly.

I don't understand politics, but I am so glad I live under a republican form of government, and I do feel sure, if any one makes good resolutions it entries to be economical, and really means to be a good wife and daughter, a way will open out of difficulties.

INTEMPERANCE IN SCOTLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Scotch are a sober nation, but they can get drunk occasionally, and it appears from a return just issued that during the year ending June 30 last 54,330 persons were taken in charge in Scotland for being drunk, of whom, however, it is fair to say that 31,146 were simply incapable, and only 23,184 were disorderly as well as drunk. Of these drunkards Glasgow claims 15,231 cases, and the neighboring burghs of Govan, Maryhill, and Patrick contribute 1,969 cases between them, making a grand total for Glasgow of 17,213. These are all returned under the head of "incapable," there being no such charge as drunk and disorderly in the Glasgow Police Act. It is, however, difficult to believe that 17,213 persons could have drunk themselves into a condition of such incapability that they were none of them capable of disorderly behavior. Edinburgh contributes 6,923 incapable and disorderly drunkards, and Dundee 3,607. The town of Aberdeen shows well on the list, with only 596 of both classes; Greenock gives 2,464; Leith, 1,991; Paisley, 1,693; Port Glasgow, 923; Hamilton, 763; Kilmarnock, 735; Ayr, 699; Stirling, 671; Dumfries, 621; Forfar, 263; Montrose, 227; Brechin, 190; Arbroath, 76; Broughty Ferry, 27; Kirriemuir, 16; Dunfermline, 178; and other places in Fifeshire, 428. The total for the County of Aberdeen is 615. Perth County numbers 763, and Perth City 236. The County of Kincardine gives a total of 192, and Kinross County, 5. To the town of Lerwick alone belongs the honor of having no drunkards, of any variety, to figure on the list.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

PARTICULARS OF RECENT EVENTS.

DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT LERDO—THE FINAL BATTLE OF HUAMANTLA—SCENES IN THE CITY OF MEXICO AFTER THE BATTLE—THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 27, 1876.

As you may have anticipated, the decisive blow has been struck, and Mexico has changed Governments. It has been known for some time that the two opposing forces were approaching each other, and there was a rumor late last week that a battle had been fought on the 16th. This proved true, and full details reached us on Tuesday. As you may not have had them, I will give them in full, exactly as they are. The battle, which was fierce and bloody, occurred near the line of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad, within sight of the station of Huamantla, the Government forces being commanded by Gens. Allatorre, Topete, Villagrana, and Tepeo, and the revolutionary forces by Gens. Diaz and Gonsalez in person. The action commenced about 10 o'clock in the morning, continuing with fury on both sides until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Gen. Gonsalez, coming up to reinforce Gen. Diaz, made an attack upon Allatorre in the rear, and, putting his forces between two fires, the demoralization was complete, and a surrender followed immediately. Allatorre had the choice of ground, Diaz occupying a very unfavorable position, and at the approach of Gonsalez, his troops were beginning to lose ground, but the reinforcements came up most opportunely, giving Gen. Diaz a complete victory. On Monday morning, the 20th, the news of the defeat was confirmed here in the capital by the arrival on the previous night of Gen. Allatorre with some of his officers, accompanied by the political and military Governors of Puebla, that city having pronounced against Lerdo. The excitement that prevailed was intense. Allatorre, in concluding his report to the Government, assured them that further resistance would be utterly useless, resulting only in the spilling of more brave blood to no purpose. Congress went into a secret and stormy session, and the report spread like wildfire that Lerdo would resign, upon which the populace began to rest with a good show of contentment, when it was suddenly contradicted, with the additional rumor that he would that night escape from the city, accompanied by some of his Ministers.

This he accomplished, going in his own coach and four, escorted by 800 soldiers as guard, and taking with him silver to the amount of about $140,000. It is certain that the night before he left, all the money in the Treasury, raised by forced contributions, with $23,000 taken from the Monte Pio, (Government pawn-shop,) was divided between Lerdo and some members of his Cabinet, and the 49 *Deputatas* who supported him. A little beyond Tacubaya, a few miles from the city, 100 of his guard, with their commanding officer, turned back; and again, at Lerma, their stopping place on Tuesday night, another 200 deserted and returned to the city, the officers giving as a reason that the soldiers, being aware of the amount of silver accompanying them, a conspiracy was feared, which would result in the killing of Lerdo, the Ministers, and officers, and the taking of the booty by the conspirators. On Wednesday last the party passed through Toluca in safety, and since then no thing definite has been heard from them, although it is believed that Lerdo will endeavor to put himself in communication with either the port of Acapulco or Manzanillo, if not captured in the meantime.

On the Tuesday morning, when the fact of the escape was made known, and the robbery of the Treasury, (for so the people considered it,) the greatest excitement and confusion prevailed. A boisterous crowd of the lower classes surrounded the palace, and the air was rife with their wild vociferations as they shouted, "*Muren los lerdistas*," and "*Viven los Porfiristas*," (Death to the Lerdistas," and "Long live the Porfirists"). Numerous speeches were made by members of the excited rabble, setting forth the sanguinary, unjust, and perfidious acts of the fleeing President and his Ministers, but happily no outrages were committed. The anticipated entrance of Gen. Diaz was a great reception room for them. During the excitement of the morning, however, the guard left in the palace, consisting mostly of the undrilled levy, under the apprehension that they would be compelled to fight. Diaz, shouted in wild enthusiasm, "*Viva Porfirio Diaz! Viva Porfirio Diaz!*" and firing indiscriminately into the crowd, they rushed wildly out from the gate of the palace *en masse*, and went flying down the street, nothing restraining them. One person was killed and several wounded, as the result of the *pronunciamiento* on a small scale.

The political prisoners of Belean and Tlatteloco were released on Monday and Tuesday, including Señor Romero Rubio, Minister of the Supreme Court, Señors Ramirez, Guzman, and Attorney General Aiza, who were detained as State prisoners in the Municipal Buildings, near the palace. We all confidently looked for the entrance of Gen. Diaz on Tuesday afternoon, but as it transpired afterward, the communication both by telegraph and by railroad was cut off. Gen. Diaz was not made aware of the true situation of affairs at the capital until Wednesday noon, and it was currently reported through the city that he had commenced reorganizing his forces, with the view of taking Mexico by assault. Just as he was about to move on the city, information reached him by courier of the flight of Lerdo, the danger the capital was in from the lack of governmental authority.

On the following day, Thursday, the loud clangor of the cathedral bells announced the approach of the victorious Diaz, and for the third time the people gathered by thousands to receive him. The principal streets—San Francisco and the Interoceanic—from the Alameda to the Plaza, were lined with thousands upon thousands of the excited populace, through which the fresh hero of Mexico passed amid deafening shouts, universal and continuous, of "*Vivas! Vivas! Vivas!*" Arriving at the palace, the hero disappeared for a moment, but presently reappeared on a front central balcony, from which he made an attempt to speak to the assembled multitude, who, with their enthusiastic hurzas, together with the ringing of the bells, drowned every attempt at utterance, reducing the effort to a mere pantomimic performance.

The forces said to have been engaged on both sides in the late great struggle are very seriously estimated as to make it impossible to arrive at the truth. Those of Diaz are said to have been from 6,000 to 14,000—a pretty good margin—while those of the Government could not have outnumbered them. The losses of the latter are acknowledged to have been far heavier than those of the victor, which number some 800 in killed and wounded, with 150 prisoners, arms, artillery, &c. The losses of Gen. Diaz amount to some 1,100 or 1,200, killed and wounded. Among the latter, Gen. Gonzalez—the valiant officer, who, coming as he did at the critical moment, turned the fortunes of the day—and also Tiburcio Montiel, ex-Governor of the Liberal District.

But scarcely has the blood so freely spilled grown cold, or the acclamations to Gen. Diaz died away on the ear, when we hear of another combination or new revolutionary programme in favor of Gen. Mejia, ex-Secretary of War, whose design is to throw over completely the "Plan of Tuxtepec," with Gen. Diaz as its nonest and patriotic promulgator, and institute another political burlesque, based on principles not unlike those upon which President Lerdo attempted to sustain himself. Gen. Diaz accordingly has constitutional right as Vice President, and will support him as such, until a duly authorised election shall declare a legitimate Executive, but he will submit to no illegitimate and unpatriotic intrigues. These have already cost the country too much blood and treasure. The plan is said to be deeply laid, and may involve this wretched country in a yet longer and more bloody struggle—or rather, it may prove that the bloody struggle has but just begun. The city is quiet once more, and the people are generally satisfied now that Diaz is here. Señor Iglesias is still in Guanajuato, and we hear nothing of his intended approach to the capital to assume the position of President, (provisional;) but standing at bay, and thus in part uncovering his position, we do hear loud-mouthed rumors that Gen. Diaz may send forward a part of his well-tried warriors to salute him. This may be mere rumor. Of course the city was full of alarm during the interim of Lerdo's flight and Diaz's entrance. It was a season of danger.

Many robberies of houses and individuals did occur at night and during the evening. Parties on horses would ride up and demand of the unfortunate pedestrian whatever of value he might chance to have about him, and from the muzzle of a pistol there was no appeal. "Thieves for their robbery have authority, when Judges steal themselves." The Police refused assistance, as everything is in a chaotic, revolutionary state.

At one time there were serious fears entertained in regard to the United States Consulate, as it was known that the railroad company had deposited $50,000 with Consul General Sutton for safe keeping. It is supposed that the *cargadores* who conveyed it to the Consulate revealed the fact, and the spirit of mob violence was ready for even a raid upon the sacred portals of the United States Consulate. Better counsels prevailed and the behavior was abandoned, but later the rumor was current that Lerdo was secreted in the United States Consulate, and for three days there was a secret espionage kept upon both the Consulate and the American Legation. The servants of both houses were interrogated upon the streets and in the Plaza, and were boldly told that it was known that Lerdo was secreted by the United States officials. Especial guard was on duty at the Consulate to protect the treasure stored there, and to watch against any premeditated attack. Windows and doors were barricaded, and, although no overt act was manifest, there was a sense of relief, I doubt not, when Diaz entered the city and held supremacy over a lawless mob.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

A telegram from Ann Arbor, Mich., says that at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Michigan University on Friday last, the School of Pharmacy was entirely separated from the Department of Literature, Science and Arts, with which it has been heretofore connected. Steps were taken to lengthen the course in medical schools from six to nine months each year. A plan has been drawn for a new museum building and art gallery, costing something more than $100,000. Probably the Legislature at the coming session will be

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Der'l Druce—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The American—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Multon—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Santa Claus, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Under the Gaslight.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—Azurene—Kiralfy Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The choice of Mr. Sloan as Speaker of the Assembly by the Republican caucus last evening is, as our readers know, a very good one. Mr. Sloan is an able man, an experienced member of the Legislature, upright in his personal character, and a representative of the best elements of the Republican Party. The nomination is a deserved recognition of past services and an opportunity for increased usefulness in the future. The most important duty which Mr. Sloan will have to perform at present is the selection of the House committees. It is necessarily a delicate and difficult task; but we have confidence that Mr. Sloan will see to it that the reform sentiment in the party which has shown its strength in his own election shall be efficiently served throughout the session. The work of all American Legislatures is done, and their powers are chiefly lodged, in the committees. It is for Mr. Sloan, therefore, to say, so far as the Assembly is concerned, whether the next session of the Legislature shall be faithful to the renewed and better spirit of the party which has so signally asserted itself lately, or not. We have no doubt as to the result.

Messrs. Tilden and Robinson yesterday organized themselves into a mutual admiration society, and held a brief, but brilliant, session in the Assembly Chamber. Mr. Tilden assured Mr. Robinson that it was a great compliment to be called to fill his [Tilden's] place, and hinted that it had been done because Mr. Robinson had occupied a subordinate place in the Government, while Tilden was in the Governor's chair. He then proceeded, in an amiable manner, to show that so much had been done, and it had been so well done that there was very little room for the exercise of even Mr. Robinson's great abilities. Mr. Tilden posed for the thousandth time as the modern Hercules, and recounted his achievements with an assurance that would have been the despair of the Greek braggart, demiged though he was. He told Mr. Robinson how he (with Mr. Robinson, but mostly he) had reduced taxes and improved institutions and laws, and systematically called into the civil service, "whether by appointment or election," men of "higher ideals," and so on to the end of the old story. One would suppose, to read his rhodomontade that there had been no Legislature in existence for the last two years, and that Mr. Tilden, not the people, had amended the Constitution and chosen the officers of the State.

This elaborate boasting, of course, had, like all of Mr. Tilden's recent public acts, a purpose with reference to the attainment of the Presidency, to which the forlorn reformer still clings with the tenacity of despair. Mr. Tilden takes occasion on retiring forever from public life, to parade his fancied superiority over the rest of the world in hopes of fanning the weary energies of his supporters at the national capital in their effort to grasp the prize which the law denies him. But it is too late. The sober sense of the people has not been cheated by his empty pretensions and his persistent attempts to steal the credit which belongs to others. Mr. Tilden occupies at present a position quite as conspicuous, but by no means as honorable, as he imagines. The greatest calamity that can befall a man of his stamp has happened to him—he has been found out. He is to-day the representative, not as he fondly hoped he would be, of a great nation, not even, as he might have been, of a great party, but only of a gigantic scheme of fraud and outrage by which he expected to seize the Presidency. The scheme has failed, and Mr. Tilden "but wounds his lungs" to prate so loudly of his false claims to public respect—which he long ago wholly forfeited.

For a belligerent speech, that of Gov. Vance, in Raleigh, N. C., yesterday, was as pacific and inoffensive a one as could well be imagined. The Governor—who would *not* be Governor if there had been a fair election in his State—wishes it to be understood that North Carolina Democrats will not take the first step in any violent resistance to the inauguration of President Hayes. That responsibility he lays quietly on the shoulders of his Northern friends, and then, with a comfortable sense that he has sheltered himself behind a condition that can never be fulfilled, he goes on, in the approved oant terms of the Tildenites, to declare how dangerous he and his followers would be if the Northern Democrats should open the ball. We suppose Mr. Vance enjoyed this little bit of bombast, and that being the case, no one else need object very much to it. It is quite harmless.

Mayor Ely's inaugural Message is certainly not the work of a man who knows much about the Municipal wants of New-York. It is as commonplace in style as it is weak in treatment. It sets out by making two assertions which are not true: 1. That 172,000 legal voters deposited their ballots in New-York last November, and 2, that it is conceded that all our City Judges are men of "good ability." The Message is mainly occupied with the baldest possible allusions to matters of more or less importance which Mr. Ely has evidently neither studied nor thought about. The solitary suggestion of the Message which shows the slightest acquaintance with the necessities of our Municipal system is to the effect that one member of the Board of Apportionment should be chosen as the representative of taxable property.

Our readers will find in another column a very interesting letter from our special correspondent at Columbia on the general politics of the South, and particularly of South Carolina and Florida. Its author is a gentleman of large experience in public affairs, an acute and sensible observer, and of peculiarly sound and candid judgment. His statements may be relied on, and they are certainly pointed and pertinent. There is so much persistent misrepresentation touching Southern politics by the Democratic papers, and so little opportunity for personal observation by most Northern people, that the conclusions of a clear-headed correspondent who has had unusual opportunities to get at the truth, have a value of their own.

COMPOUNDING WITH FRAUD.

The disposition to compromise with perpetrators of robbery and fraud and in other ways to treat them lightly, is unfortunately not new in the American management of criminal cases. Not the least damaging evidence of this tendency lies in the loose notions that prevail in reference to a trusteeship, and the penalties that ought to attach to faithlessness in the discharge of its duties. Morally considered, the dishonest trustee is infinitely worse than the common thief. The latter—if his operations are on a small scale, or if he have no rich relatives to bear the cost of restitution—is hunted down without mercy. His photograph goes into the Rogues' Gallery, and he is a marked man where known to the end of his days. His vulgar method of stealing, however, is less dangerous than the plan pursued by the dishonest trustee. He is in most cases trusted implicitly. His position and pretensions have obtained for him unlimited confidence. Property is handed to him for safe-keeping and judicious management, in the belief that his integrity is equal to his capacity. Widows and orphans depend upon him, perhaps for their bread. If there is any position of trust which should be jealously guarded, surely it is this. If there is any crime connected with the misappropriation of funds for which the law should provide stringent penalties, to be firmly enforced, it would seem to be this betrayal of confidence in the perversion of property held in trust. Practically, we know that no crime is more uniformly condoned, or is at any stage attended with less risk to the perpetrator. There are many who speak of a trustee's dishonesty as a venial thing, and who have more sympathy for the offender than for his victims. He may employ trust funds in speculations entered into for his own benefit. He may use them in acquiring property which is so disposed of as to be beyond reach. He may expend them in keeping up the appearances which bring other trusts into his hands. He will break down at last and disappear. The officers of the law make no attempt to catch him. Beyond the unpleasantness incident to running away, he incurs very little hazard. His friends invent apologies for him. They proclaim his piety, his kindness of heart, his charms in social life, his good intentions, and wind up with assurances of unabated regard for the "poor fellow." He has nothing to fear from the civil law, either because he has wasted his own as well as the trust funds, or because what is saved is beyond the reach of ordinary processes. As for the criminal law, it does not disturb his slumbers. Unless he has, in an incautious moment, resorted to forgery to obtain control of money, he may be reasonably sure that no punishment will overtake him. The breach of trust, cruel and scandalous as it is, entails upon the guilty party little besides disgrace. They for whose benefit the misappropriated funds were placed in trust are rarely heard of as objects of sympathy. As the world goes on this side of the Atlantic, more kind words are expended upon the knave who squanders that which belongs to others than upon the persons who are beggared by his rascality. As long as this impunity lasts, Mr. Swan will have many imitators.

Other betrayals of responsible fiduciary positions pass unnoticed. Directors and officers of an insurance company may falsify sworn accounts for the purpose of misleading examiners and the public, and the law officers of the State make no sign in the direction of a criminal prosecution. Money contributed for provident purposes, and held in trust, may be wasted or lost, no one knows how; and though perjury be committed to conceal the fact, no voice is heard demanding punishment. The plea is put forward that Directors and officers are "honorable men," and that is relied upon as an answer to proofs of perjury. They whose duty is to vindicate the law compound with fraud in obedience to the lax opinions which prevail in regard to abuses of trust. Whether they occur in the mismanagement of a savings bank or of a life insurance company, the result is the same. Fraud goes unpunished. The victims have not even the satisfaction of seeing the victimizers put upon their trial.

The crowning illustration of the baneful habit of bargaining with fraud comes in connection with the Tammany prosecutions. The release of Woodward, and the expected reappearance of Sweeny, are evidently the first fruits of a change of policy on the part of those by whom the prosecutions are managed. At the outset the true principle was affirmed. All the powers of the law were to be employed to make an example of the audacious men who had plundered the City on a scale that had no precedent. They were to be held amenable to the criminal law, while their ill-acquired wealth was to be got at through civil suits. The two processes were essential to each to the other. The mere recovery of money fraudulently obtained would obviously have been inadequate; it would have been a compromise with robbery, the robbers having the best of the bargain. On the other hand, penal proceedings, while of the highest consequence to an outraged community, would have met the requirements of only half the case, since they would have left convicted thieves in full possession of the profits. Now, it seems, another course is to be pursued, the history and mystery of which is yet to be written. No one can doubt that the negotiations between the counsel for the thieves and the prosecuting lawyers, looking to bargains in the interest of the thieves, were begun prior to the arrest of Woodward at Chicago. His reappearance on the scene was unintelligible, except on the supposition that the result just announced was even then understood. Of the million or more which Woodward realized as his share of the Tammany plunder, he gives back $150,000 and is liberated on his own recognizances. A very good bargain for Woodward—a very discreditable one for the City. On what basis the negotiations with Sweeny are proceeding time will tell. It is certain, however, that the explanations vouchsafed to the public are disingenuous. Sweeny is not likely to come hither simply as a witness, on an assurance of being allowed to return to Paris in safety. If he comes at all, it will be as Woodward came, to play a nicely-arranged game, to disgorge a small proportion of the money stolen from the tax-payers, and then to mingle once more with them a free man. The altered tactics cannot end here. If Woodward and Sweeny may buy exemption from punishment, paying therefor with the proceeds of gigantic robberies, Tweed cannot be kept in prison. Their guilt is, in its way, as great as his; and accepting the settlement with Woodward as a sample, the pecuniary penalties are not likely to be intolerable in the case either of Tweed or Sweeny. The pretense that Woodward and Sweeny are to be used as witnesses is also in Tweed's favor; for if the prosecution is willing to release its hold upon captured criminals in consideration of a little money and testimony that shall bring into the net participators in the plunder now unknown, then it is clear that Tweed's testimony would be worth that of all the rest put together. And when, on one pretext or another, the leading spirits of the Tammany frauds shall have closed terms with the law, and secured peace and safety by a judicious application of stolen money, the citizens of New-York may find time to meditate upon the merits and consequences of a system which converts the machinery of justice into an agency for trafficking with thieves.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

Later particulars of the frightful railroad disaster near Ashtabula, Ohio, do not greatly mitigate the terrors of that calamity, as first reported. There is still some uncertainty as to the exact number of the killed. It is not likely, indeed, that the death-roll will ever be complete. Many of the dead were not only burned past all possible recognition, but the bodies of some were so nearly consumed that it would be difficult to tell whether the poor remains represented one person or fragments of several. It is likely that some of those hurled from the bridge and drowned in the stream, were swept away by the icy current, and will never be recovered. The world is full of people who, dying and making no sign, may leave none to moan over their absence and inquire what has become of them. Some such may have been on that fatal train. We have no later data from which the exact number of persons on the train can be ascertained. There is some reason, however, for changing the original estimate made by those in charge of the train. The conductor says that about one hundred and sixty passengers left Buffalo with him, and that about thirty left at various stations. If forty-nine escaped alive, and all the rest perished, there would be a loss of life of about seventy-five. Possibly, as investigations are pushed, the estimate of the number on the train at the time of the wreck may be still further changed. The conductor's calculation would seem more likely to be nearer the truth than that of any passenger who had not specially noted the occupants of the train. But some of the passengers insist that there were nearly 200 on the train.

The disaster had all the elements of a most horrible tragedy. The night was cold and stormy, the snow blowing furiously as the fated carriages struggled on to the bridge. The continuity of the train was not broken, but, as the net-work of the iron span gave way, everything upon it, save an extra locomotive at the head, was precipitated into the gorge below. The fall, the fire that succeeded, and the icy stream in which some were entrapped by the crushed ice, were the means by which so many were cut off. It was a frightful spectacle, at which we do not look, even in imagination, without a thrill of horror. It has filled many homes with lamentation, and left many persons maimed for life. It was a swifter destruction than that which came upon the lost in the Brooklyn fire. The train fell like a bolt. The agony of some was prolonged. But the most part died suddenly. It was a mercy that they were spared the lingering suffering of a few.

The attention of everybody will be directed to conjecturing the cause of this shocking slaughter. It is idle to say that railroad traveling is attended with a certain percentage of risk and that the average of casualties is made up somehow. In this particular case, there was a fault in the bridge which fell; if this were not true, the bridge would have been standing to-day and there would have been no such lamentable disaster to chronicle. To be sure, the bridge had stood the test of heavy trains for eleven years; but there must, sooner or later, come a strain which will bring down a structure which has its weak point. It came to the Ashtabula bridge last Friday night. The storm of snow had nothing directly to do with the disaster, except to add to its terror. Even the cold, which was intense, should not have hastened the catastrophe. There have been colder nights during these eleven Winters past, and the bridge has stood through them. But the weak place, wherever it was, may have been made weaker by the low temperature; and the work, with its imperfection undetected, was ready to fall when frost had contracted the iron, and a heavy train had rolled upon it. Men build bridges for absolute safety; for years, after a due trial, they seem absolutely safe. Then vigilance relaxes. Millions of passengers go and come without any apparent danger. But the work only needs the fatal touch. It is tottering to its fall.

If the Ashtabula bridge had been a new one, there would be less difficulty in reaching the exact cause of its destruction. As it is, there is as yet no explanation of the disaster to which both the managers of the road and the public will assent. It is natural for the former to plead that the disaster was unavoidable; and the public is equally certain to say that it was the inevitable result of criminal and gross carelessness. There are reports, more or less vague, of the bridge being considered unsafe. Certainly it does seem as if a work of this sort, constructed to insure the safe passage of countless passengers, might have been so built that a frequent and careful examination would show its weak spot, if it had any. It is probable that this was the case with the Ashtabula bridge. Whatever may come of the frost theory, or the theory of a car thrown from the track, in this particular case we are forced to the conclusion that the Ashtabula disaster might have been averted if the bridge had been more vigilantly examined.

TAXATION OF BANKS.

Within a few days one of our leading banks has reduced its capital by the amount of a million; several other banks are following suit, and it is believed that within a short time the banking capital of New-York City will be reduced several millions, in order to escape the excessive taxation under State laws. That is, this considerable amount of capital will be withdrawn from banking business in this City, and will very probably be transferred elsewhere.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments informs us in its recent report that the assessments on shareholders in banks has increased from $73,390,989 in 1875 to $85,145,114 in 1876, or that an added burden of nearly $12,000,000 taxes was laid in this year of business depression on one of the most important branches of business in this City. Besides this increase, the real estate of the banks was taxed in 1876 $10,395,256. It is obvious that this is only another illustration of the familiar fact that over-taxation defeats itself. The banks have immediately begun measures, now that their suit in regard to taxing surplus earnings has been decided against them in the General Term, to reduce their capital, or by distributing their surplus to escape these heavy burdens.

The case seems not unlike the local taxation laid in this City on the property and business of steam-ship companies. This, as is well known, became so heavy that the companies transferred their property to foreign cities, and, under both local and Customs taxation, the whole business was finally removed to European countries. No American could carry on this enterprise under such burdens as we had laid upon it here. Our experience in taxation has been frequently of this unpleasant nature. It seems only another instance of that ignorance of the principles of political economy among our legislators for which we have paid so dear.

The experience of foreign nations had proved that a few taxes laid on articles of luxury and indulgence was the best source of income, and weighed the least on production. Under the glowing idea of having an "American" system of economy, we began by taxing everything that man could wear or use, and, fearing to oppress any one branch of industry, we ended by weighing them all heavily with such burdens that our manufactures ceased to be able to contend with foreign, and we became known as the country least able of all to compete with the countries of the world in cheapness of production. After tremendous losses and burdens from this injudicious taxation, we have begun to reform our national taxation, to reduce the number of taxable objects, to aim especially at luxuries and burden trade or business as little as possible. We retain, it is true, many foolish burdens on production, but these will gradually be lessened; and in the meantime the prostration of business has so lowered all prices in the country that we are enabled now, in spite of our taxation, to compete again with foreign manufacturers.

State and local taxation, however, still remain burdensome. The load placed this past year upon banking is evidently tending to withdraw important masses of capital from that business, and perhaps from the City. Now, this City has already lost enough in the indiscreet burdens it has placed upon various branches of business. Factories are continually removing to the country; large commercial houses are transferring their offices to other cities; the steam-ship companies have gone; iron-works, ship-building, or machine-making are almost a thing of the past. Capital has been driven away by taxation and bad Municipal management. If now, banking capital be driven away, we shall diminish one of our most important sources of wealth, for New-York is naturally the financial centre of the country. Pennsylvania is a remarkable instance of the wisdom of sparing personal property and capital invested in business from heavy taxation. Its great progress in wealth as compared to New-York is largely due to this fact. The experience of the world is against efforts to tax heavily personal property.

Of the recommendations made in the report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments it is difficult to speak until the whole report is published. They scarcely seem to reach the evils. The exemption of real estate and the taxation of personal property for State purposes would seem against all sound economical principles; nor are license taxes held to be of the wisest nature in favoring production. The recommendations in regard to bank taxes are exceedingly vague, though they appear to except the surplus from a separate tax.

THE SPREAD OF RESPECTABILITY.

The recent flight of an eminently respectable gentleman who had misappropriated the funds of other people, and the still more recent nomination for Congress of another eminently respectable gentleman, who is intimately associated in the public mind with the late Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and the present Mr. William M. Tweed, ought to attract attention to the rapid increase in numbers and power of the so-called respectable classes.

It needs no demonstration that the crime of abusing trusts and embezzling trust estate is one which is monopolized by the respectable classes. The tramp, the burglar, nor the pickpocket, no matter how depraved he may be, is ever known to run away with one or more hundred thousand dollars which have been confided to his care. Poverty, undoubtedly, tempts weak men to crime, but when has a poor workman, or even a common pauper, been guilty of embezzling the funds of a savings bank or of squandering at the gaming table or the Stock Exchange the property of widows or orphans, with the care of which he had been intrusted? Crimes of this character are invariably committed by respectable men, and their growing frequency shows that the respectable classes are increasing to an alarming extent. Respectable men have gradually worked their way into positions of prominence and trust, until at the present moment they actually control most of our banks, insurance companies, and other moneyed corporations. As a rule, the Presidents of those corporations are men of notorious and conspicuous respectability. Among the bank cashiers and treasurers who daily handle vast sums of money can be found men whose confirmed respectability has been a matter of common report for years. We have in this City become pretty well accustomed to the rule of the vicious elements of society, but were the statistics to be published which prove the extent to which the respectable classes control moneyed corporations and private trust funds, the community would be absolutely appalled.

The danger of this state of things is self-evident. Experience has shown that when an eminently respectable man thinks that the time has come for him to take whatever money is within his reach, and to carry it with him to Belgium or Spain, nothing can prevent him from carrying out his purpose. Our first knowledge of his crime comes from the discovery that he has already made his escape; and our only consolation must be drawn from the assertions of his friends that they had never thought him capable of embezzlement. The blindness of such friends is difficult of explanation. Those who know the last respectable gentleman who has disappeared with the property of confiding persons, must have known that for nearly thirty years his respectability was notorious. He was not merely accused here and there, by malicious enemies, of having been occasionally respectable, but every man and woman who had ever heard his name knew that habitual and hardened respectability was his most prominent characteristic. Had he been a penniless outcast, sleeping at night on the Park benches, and begging whisky from charitable liquor-sellers, no one would have suspected him of an intention to embezzle the funds of a church or a savings bank; but why any one should have been surprised that so thoroughly respectable a man should have been proved a defaulter is explicable only upon the hypothesis that too partial friends willfully shut their eyes to his respectability and its natural tendencies.

How we can suppress the respectable classes and put a stop to their depredations is not very clear, but it is evident that unless we are willing to have all the loose change in the country carried off to Europe by absconding defaulters, something must be done. It is worth while to inquire whether an "habitual respectability act," modeled upon the "Habitual Criminals act," might not prove useful. Under the latter act the Police have the right to arrest any person who is known to be an habitual criminal, and the magistrates have the power to commit him to prison. It is not necessary for him to commit any overt act of crime, but the mere fact of his habitual criminality warrants his arrest and detention, as a preventive measure. Now, if the Police were authorized and required to keep under surveillance all men who are known to be habitually addicted to respectability, the opportunities for successful crime would be greatly lessened. From time to time it would be well to arrest two or three pre-eminently respectable men, and to give them thirty days each on Blackwell's Island, as a wholesome warning to their confederates in respectability. It is not pretended that respectability could be wholly suppressed by the passage and enforcement of such an act, but there is certainly good reason to suppose that the measure would have a restraining and beneficial influence.

After all, we must rely mainly upon the effect of education and careful moral training. Most of our leading, respectable men are the offspring of respectable parents, whose tendencies they inherit. We have no right to expect that a boy born in a hotbed of respectability, and accustomed from his infancy upward to associate exclusively with persons among whom respectability is esteemed as something manly and creditable, will be better than the influences which surround and form him. He will grow up an open and shamelessly respectable man, and he will naturally have funds committed to him, with which he will run away in due time. If we wish to successfully combat this giant evil, we must rescue the young and innocent from the respectable influences to which they are exposed, and carefully train them in a better way. By this means we may check their evil tendencies, and render them a blessing rather than a danger to the community. That things can be long permitted to go on as they are at present is manifestly impossible. Last Summer it seemed to be an imperative duty to warn our readers that the Police element had grown much too powerful to be held in check by our small, though efficient force of thieves and burglars, and that, unless prompt measures were taken, we should all be in danger of being clubbed to death, or thrown into damp cells on the charge of drunkenness, whenever we might feel disposed to indulge in a little apoplexy or other cerebral dissipation. To the danger to life from the bold and lawless Police element is now added the danger to property from the alarming increase of the respectable class, and if we are successfully to cope with these two dangers, we must arouse ourselves to the task at once.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When it was understood that the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. were to establish a Western department (we don't use the word branch) in this city, there was quite a flurry of real estate speculation in the vicinity of the buildings they were to occupy. It was believed that property in that locality would not only advance in value, but that this expression of confidence in Chicago would be followed by similar action from those in different branches of business, and that thereby the real estate owners generally would be benefited. No such result has as yet followed. It is not intended in this statement to convey the impression that neither Messrs. Stewart & Co. nor the other houses which have established themselves here are succeeding as well as they anticipated. The same result would doubtless have followed if they had each transacted five times as much business as they have. John Taylor, of New-York City, bought last week a lot on the opposite corner from Stewart's, and paid for it $97,000, or $1,000 per foot for the Wabash avenue front. The lot is 163 feet deep. It was considered worth $2,000 per front foot in 1873. Since that time it has been considered worth much more than the amount for which it was purchased.

So it can readily be seen that, however much the mercantile interests of the city may have been advanced by the advent of the above-mentioned and other houses, the effect upon real estate, even in their immediate neighborhood, has not yet been made apparent, unless to make sales at any price possible. The reason for it all is, mainly, that while there is firm faith in the future of Chicago, no one seems to be satisfied that the bottom has been reached. Some income-paying property is being bought occasionally, two men within the last year and a half having purchased to the amount of over $1,000,000, but there is a general distrust which has become all but morbid.

Two years ago a jury awarded to the owner damages of over $400,000 for the condemnation for park purposes of 80 acres of land, about eight miles south from the Sherman House, on the lake shore. This was about $5,000 per acre. A new trial was asked and granted. It is the opinion of some of the best judges of real estate that the land to-day is not worth $500 per acre, some rating it as low as $200. It will probably be a matter of surprise to your readers, who are within such an easy distance of Central Park, that property as remotely situated as this should be desired for this purpose. It is no less a wonderment to the citizens of Chicago to-day. They voted for it, however, and must pay for it; but it is a heavier discount on the future than they would be willing to meet if called on to decide at the present time.

What for a long time after the panic gave an impression of activity was exchange. When it became impossible to sell for money, the thousand dealers, more or less, were driven to trading one piece of property for another, and usually at the inflated prices of 1873. Suburban property, free from mortgage, would be traded for incumbered inside property. After awhile the latter would be traded for farms, or, later, for wild land, the consideration in nearly all cases being at former balloon rates. Many sales have been made in this way where the prices were represented to have been from $20,000 to $50,000, but in which no more actual cash passed than was necessary for the examination of titles and the record of papers. This last resource has failed, the owner of Iowa, Wisconsin, or other undeveloped land preferring to keep it to trading it for Chicago property, mortgaged.

This system of trading has rendered it extremely difficult to determine the decline in the values of real estate. It would, perhaps, be not far from the truth to say that the depreciation in residence property has been not less than 50 per cent., and of acre property from 62½ to 75 per cent. A Boulevard lot of 103 feet frontage, for which the owner was offered $22,500 cash, can be purchased for $7,500; houses which would have readily brought $8,000 or $10,000 are offered for $4,000 or $5,000; acre property, considered worth $2,500, can be bought for $1,000 or less. The main difficulty, however, is to secure purchasers even at the above concessions.

In looking in The Times at the report of sales I see it noted that very many of them are under foreclosure—so that in this way your transactions far surpass ours in amount. This has not been the custom here. It is but fair to say that if we were credited with all sales of this character, we should be found to be doing as lively a foreclosure business as any city in the country.

In what has been written there has been no disposition to lessen in any way the greatness, glorious future, &c., *ad libitum*, of Chicago, but to concede that the same depression in real estate exists here which exists to a greater or less degree in every city of the Union. It may, perhaps, be some little satisfaction to that class of misery in your City which "loves company" to be assured of what they doubtless knew, that in the West, as in the East, many magnificent fortunes have been lost in the depreciation of the value of real estate. It simply remains to be seen whether, in the revival which, to cities situated as these two are, must sooner or later come, there will be exhibited the same wild speculation and inflation of offices, or whether this dearly-bought experience will prove of lasting benefit. W. O. C.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1876.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JULIA KILPATRICK.

Mrs. Julia Kilpatrick, mother of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, died at Dockertown, N. J., on Saturday last at the ripe age of 77 years. Mrs. Kilpatrick was one of the noble women who devoted well-nigh all their time during the war to the Union cause. In season and out of season her patriotism was contributing to the comfort and inspiration of the soldiers at the front, in camp, and hospital, while her benevolence and consistent piety were searching out the needs of families at home broken up by the harsh necessities of war. Here was the quiet work, accompanied by unceasing prayer, which looked for no official titles as its reward, but which required hardly less nerve and patriotic fire than the posts of danger in the field. And the brave warriors who fought the battles recognize her mission and such as hers as of equal importance to their own. Mrs. Kilpatrick was known and beloved by a large number of friends, all of whom will remember her benevolence, devotion, and womanly nobility through life. She was for 68 years of her life a member of the Baptist Church.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Frank Limberg, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Volks Freund*, died yesterday. He was a native of Westphalia.

Judge Mondelet, of Montreal, died Sunday of congestion of the lungs. He was the oldest Judge of the Superior Court.

Walter E. Coyle, prominently known as baseball reporter for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, afterward with the *Enquirer*, and more recently employed on papers in the City and Brooklyn, died yesterday at Cincinnati, aged 36.

THE "COLOR LINE" POLICY

PLAIN FACTS PLAINLY TOLD.

THE SOUTHERN PURPOSE TO DESTROY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—FALSE NOTIONS ABOUT THE "CARPET-BAG" RULE—GOVS. CHAMBERLAIN AND STEARNS TWO OF THE BEST STATE OFFICERS THE SOUTH HAS EVER KNOWN—A CLEAR VIEW OF THE COLOR QUESTION

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876.

The question is often asked, both here and at the North, what is to be the end of the conflict now going on in South Carolina and other Southern States, where the colored population are in an undoubted majority? I do not refer to the temporary contest now pending for the possession of the State Governments of those States, though this must have an important bearing upon the final issue of the conflict, unless the General Government should interfere to protect the rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution of the United States. But what is to be the issue of the "color-line" war that was waged with such desperation by the Democrats during the last campaign in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana? Is the "shot-gun" policy to be pursued in future political contests in those States, and, if so, what will be the final result? That this "color-line" war was inaugurated by the Democrats for the basest political purposes there is not the shadow of a doubt. Their pretext, of course, was the alleged intolerable condition of affairs resulting from "negro rule" and "corrupt carpet-bag government." This is the invariable plea entered in justification of their conduct when talking with Northern men. With great apparent sincerity and with an air of injured innocence, they will appeal to a stranger and ask him, in all candor, whether he would like to have a lot of ignorant negroes, led by a few carpet-bag thieves, rule over him. Assuming their premises to be correct, relative to the "ignorance" of the negroes and the thieving of the "carpet-baggers," most Northern men would answer "No." But if a stranger were to suspend his judgment with regard to the justice and accuracy of these complaints long enough to inquire into the facts he would find that "ignorance" in the South is not by any means confined to the negro, and that this random talk about "thieving carpet-baggers" is, nine times out of ten, meaningless bosh. The most corrupt Governor that South Carolina ever had, as all admit, was a native South Carolinian, the son of Chief Justice Moses, whom the Democrats, before they captured him, used to curse without stint. On the other hand, the best Governor that South Carolina ever had, either before or since the war, if we are to believe the utterances of Democrats themselves six months ago, was Governor Chamberlain, a "carpet-bagger"—though why he should be called a "carpet-bagger" after living in the State twelve or fifteen years, no one but a Democrat would be able to tell. There are more Southern "carpet-baggers" in New-York City to-day than there are Northern "carpet-baggers" in the entire South. If it was reform in the State Government that the "white liners" of South Carolina were after, they never could have had a better chance of attaining it than under Gov. Chamberlain. At the time the Democrats made up their minds to open a shot-gun campaign here last Summer, and for two years before, Gov. Chamberlain had devoted all his time and energies to a reform of the abuses that were undoubtedly practiced under the reign of Moses, the native South Carolinian. He had incurred the hostility of the corrupt elements in his own party by those very efforts at reform. The Democratic papers of the State, with hardly an exception, praised his administration and demanded his renomination. As a matter of fact, which the records will abundantly sustain, there never was an administration of the State Government of South Carolina conducted with more honesty, economy, and ability than that of Gov. Chamberlain during the last two years. His course was also gradually tending to break down the "color line" in the politics of the State. It he had been supported by the native whites in the last campaign, there is every reason to believe that he would have been able, before the close of his present term, to have separated the good from the bad element in the Republican Party of the State, and to have brought the great mass of colored voters into permanent harmony with the native whites in a common endeavor to maintain a pure and economical State Government.

The same thing might be said of Gov. Stearns in Florida. I have heard many Democrats admit that Gov. Stearns' administration had been the best the State ever had, and the improvement in the financial condition and credit of Florida since he came into power, proves it. It is evident, therefore, that it was not to reform abuses arising from "carpet-bag rule" that the Democrats went into the late "shot-gun" campaign with such murderous zeal and energy. Nor was it to escape the rule of "ignorance," either black or white. There is nothing in my observations in the Southern States that has caused me greater surprise than the general intelligence of the negro population. It far exceeds anything I had anticipated, and, in view of the fact that these colored people were nearly all slaves twelve or fourteen years ago, it is really amazing. Of course, there are plenty of negroes, as well as native whites, in South Carolina and the other Southern States who cannot read or write. But the capacity of the blacks for acquiring knowledge, their readiness to learn, and their desire to improve their mental condition, are all among the most surprising, as well as the most hopeful features of the situation to a Northern man whose ideas of the negro population of the South, obtained from prejudiced sources, are such as generally prevail at the North. I had some interesting conversation on the subject with Rev. Dr. Cumming, President of the University of South Carolina, whose long experience in teaching, both in the North and South, entitles his opinion to great weight. It is probably known to most readers of The Times that the old University of South Carolina, which was founded by the State three-quarters of a century ago for the education of the scions of the slave-holding aristocracy, has now been taken possession of, like the State Government, by the negroes. The new Constitution of South Carolina, adopted since the war, makes no distinction of color in those who shall be entitled to the benefits of this University, which is supported now, as it always has been, by the State. The first colored man who applied for admission was Henry Hayne, the present Secretary of State, who is not only a descendant of one of South Carolina's greatest statesmen, but is as white as any of his ancestors. But he was once a slave, and therefore must be a negro, and his admission to the privileges of the University was the signal for all the white students and most of the Professors to leave. There were many students and several members of the Faculty who were a good deal blacker than Mr. Hayne, and it is said that those who were the blackest showed the most indignation. This was about four years ago, and since that time most of the students educated at the University have been colored. The Faculty has been reorganized, and among the Professors is one colored man. Prof. Gessner, who graduated with high honors

at Harvard. The number of students at present is about 120. In answer to an inquiry as to his opinion of the mental capacity of the negro, and his facility for acquiring knowledge, Dr. Cumming said that this was a question that had often been asked him, and that he invariably refused to answer until he had had sufficient experience to warrant his forming a decided judgment and conviction in his own mind. He had now had two years of such experience, with this problem constantly before him, and the result was that he was firmly convinced, and had no hesitation in saying, that, in his opinion, there was absolutely nothing in the color of a man's skin as indicating his mental capabilities, but everything depended upon his opportunities. He said that since he had been President of the University he had taken special pains to test this question by a comparison, not only of the blacks with the whites, but also with the partly colored or mulattoes, and of the mulattoes with both of the other classes. He had made an average of their scholarship, and progress, as shown by their daily marks, and he could see no difference. As a matter of fact, the black students were a little ahead, on their average marks, of both the whites and mulattoes, which he attributed to their closer application to study, arising, perhaps, from their anxiety to maintain their standing and not fall behind their white classmates.

This opinion of Dr. Cumming as to the capacity of the negro was fully corroborated by the exercises at the Commencement of the University, held here two weeks ago. The members of the House Congressional Committee, who were all here at the time, were invited to attend the Commencement, and most of them did so. The orations of the graduating class would compare favorably with similar essays at the best universities in the North, as every member of the committee present agreed. The salutatory oration, by a young negro named Dart, formerly a slave in Charleston, Gen. Banks remarked, was quite equal to anything he ever heard at a Harvard University Commencement.

My observations of the Legislature of South Carolina, composed of more than three-fourths negroes, is to the same effect. There are, of course, plenty of ignorant men, among the members, and some who cannot read and write, but such a thing is not wholly unknown, according to my observation, in even the New-York Legislature. The proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature, at its late session, were conducted with as much order and decorum, and the bills were discussed with as much ability, as would be found in an average New-York Legislature. The number of good speakers and debaters is comparatively few in any Legislature, but I doubt whether the Assembly elect in New-York will be able to show three better parliamentarians or debaters than Messrs. Straker, of Sumter, Thomas, of Newbury, and Miller, of Charleston, all colored members of the Assembly of South Carolina. And it is very certain that Georgia, where the "shot-gun" policy has been successful and the "White Liners" have assumed the reins of government, cannot boast over South Carolina either in the superior intelligence or honesty of its law-makers. A gentleman who attended many of the sessions of the Georgia Legislature at Atlanta last Winter informs me that for ignorance, coarseness, vulgarity, venality, and general corruption, that body could carry off the palm from any Legislature that ever assembled in South Carolina or elsewhere.

There is really nothing, therefore, except the old slaveholding prejudice against color, in this cry of "ignorant negro rule," which the Democrats set up as a justification for their attempt to crush out the constitutional rights of the colored people. The real secret of the desperate movement of the late slaveholders and rebels to gain possession of the State Governments of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana in the last campaign lay in something very different from this pretended anxiety to escape from the thralldom of "corrupt carpet-baggers" and "ignorant" negroes. It was a part of the grand conspiracy set on foot in the North, under the direction of the crafty and unscrupulous Samuel J. Tilden, to carry the "solid South" in his favor. The Southern Democrats were, of course, glad of an opportunity to get possession of the patronage of their State Governments and to secure a President who would help them keep possession of it, even at the sacrifice of every right guaranteed to the negro by the Constitution. But a majority of them joined the conspiracy more for the share they were to have in the Federal spoils under Tilden's administration than anything else. Here in South Carolina, it is suspected that the leaders had an additional motive in getting the State under their control. It is a significant fact that the men who were instrumental in procuring the nomination of Wade Hampton for Governor, as well as Wade Hampton himself, are nearly all bankrupts. They are men who have been watching an opportunity for several years past to enter into almost any kind of a financial scheme to "raise the wind." Several of them had a hand in a lottery swindle in Charleston a year or two ago, by which hundreds of unsuspecting darkeys, as well as white people, were robbed of their money. It is well known that Gov. Chamberlain, since he has been Governor, has steadily fought every corrupt scheme that the lobby has attempted to bribe through the Legislature, and thus far he has succeded in defeating them all. Only a year ago a well-known capitalist from New-York came down and spent half the Winter here trying to lobby through the Legislature a bill reimbursing him to the tune of $300,000 or $400,000 for money which he claimed to have advanced on scrip of the Blue Ridge Railroad. The bill came very near passing, and would have passed had it not been for the determined opposition of Gov. Chamberlain. It should be stated right here that nearly all of the corrupt acts of the "carpet-bag Legislatures" of South Carolina have been for the benefit of outside capitalists, and many of the Democrats here in Columbia who howl the loudest about "negro rule" have profited most by this corruption. Whatever the negroes know of corruption, they have taught them. They are the bribers, and have pocketed their thousands by it, while the bribe-taking negroes got only the pittance of a few dollars. These outside capitalists, both here and at the North, are only waiting for Chamberlain to go out of office to renew their raids on the State Treasury. It is by no means certain that Tilden has not got a finger in the Blue Ridge Railroad pie. At any rate, he and other Northern capitalists supplied the funds, and the rifles, by which such men as Butler and Gary prosecuted the campaign for Wade Hampton last Summer, and, should they get possession of the State Government, there is no doubt that the financial schemes of their co-conspirators of the North would meet with favorable consideration. The advent of the "White Liners" to power, therefore, would be, in this State, as it has been to a great extent in Georgia, simply saddling the State with a band of greedy bankrupts and adventurers, and would open the door to the prosecution of swindling railroad schemes here in South Carolina like those which Tilden and his pals have been so skillful in manipulating in other States.

But to recur to the question propounded at the beginning of this letter: What is to be the result of the "color-line" war in those States of the South where the negroes have an undoubted majority of the voting population? These three States, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, have just passed through a campaign in which the attempt was boldly made by the Democrats to nullify the constitutional rights of the negro by fraud, intimidation, and murder. In their prosecution of this programme, encouraged and aided by Northern Democrats, they committed outrages unnumbered, which it would curdle the blood of every humane man in the land to hear related. Could one-tenth part of them have been witnessed by the people of the North, the Democratic Party would never get the vote of another respectable citizen. And the question now arises whether these things shall be repeated in the future—whether fraud, intimidation, and murder are to be the standing Democratic methods of running political campaigns in the South? If so, the Republicans of the South, whether black or white, wish to know it, because on this knowledge may depend the final issue of the "color-line" war. So far as the United States Government is concerned, whoever may be President, there can only be one path of duty. It may have been a mistake to invest the negroes of the South with the right of suffrage so soon. There are many people who think it was a mistake to extend the right of suffrage to millions of white men who now enjoy it in the North. But it has been done, and it cannot now be recalled. So far as the South is concerned, I have not seen a Democrat here who expressed a desire to recall it. On the contrary, they say they don't want to deprive the negro of voting, because by his enfranchisement they have gained large additional power in the national councils. What they do want, however, is that the negro shall vote as they tell him, otherwise that he shall have his head blown off at the muzzle of the shotgun. This is practically what it amounts to, and one may discuss the political situation by the hour with a Southern Democrat without reaching any other logical conclusion of the argument than that. Now, what the Republicans of the South demand, and what every one must admit they have a right to demand, is that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States shall be enforced; that every man's political rights under it shall be protected and guaranteed, even if it takes a standing army of 100,000 men to do it. This is the only logical, just, or permanent way of settling the difficulty, and if the Southern "White Liners" were given to understand by the General Government that it had got to be settled in that way, and in no other, they would very soon abandon the "shot-gun" policy for a more legitimate and peaceable way of conducting elections. The native whites of South Carolina could easily have had the political support of the negroes, had they sought it at the close of the war, instead of repelling the negroes as they did, and telling them to "go to their liberators." There are many Democrats here who now admit that they made a mistake at the outset, and that they have persisted in a mistake, by allying themselves with the Democratic Party of the North instead of joining their fortunes with the loyal man of the country. It is quite probable that before another four years roll around under a Republican administration of the General Government, there will be a material change in public sentiment in the South on this subject, and that the next Presidential election will not witness a "solid South" for any Democratic candidate—much less for such a man as Tilden. But, meantime, the right of every man, whether black or white, in the South, to vote as he pleases should be enforced to the letter, regardless of all Democratic bluster about "interference of Federal bayonets." This will be found in the end to be the speediest and cheapest way of bringing peace and order to the South, and, had it been done during the last two years, the country would not now be convulsed with a dispute as to whether the Republicans carried three Southern States at the late election. They would have had seven instead of three, and Tilden would not have been able to keep the nation in a turmoil with his unscrupulous and insane ambition. If, however, the rights of the negroes and white Republicans are not to be protected, and "shot-guns" are to be the permanent political weapons of the Democratic Party South, then we have hardly seen the beginning of the end. If the "color line" is to be kept up, and the antagonism between the native whites and blacks is to be maintained, the final result, in South Carolina at least, must inevitably be a war of races. One more campaign of murder, such as the negroes have just passed through, will work them up to a point where such massacres as that at Hamburg will not end with the simple killing of one white man. "Retaliation" is a word the meaning of which they are fast learning, and are fast gathering courage to reduce it to practice. The men who composed the "rifle clubs" in South Carolina during the late campaign have stirred up the fires of a volcano which may yet bring ruin upon their households, and from the terrors of which they, in their turn, may be glad to invoke Federal protection.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. BOOTH'S REPRESENTATIONS.

John Howard Payne's tragedy called "Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin," was revived at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. We do not share a rather widely-diffused opinion as to the importance of this work. It has soundant action, and the language, though neither very poetical nor particularly muscular, is terse and forcible, but there is a sketchiness, so to speak, about the play which robs it of any claim to rank with even second-rate efforts in the same direction. Mr. Booth's performance of the hero, first christened *Lucius Junius*, who assumes idiocy until the outrage upon *Lucretia* finally rouses the indignation of Rome, and afterward known as *Brutus*, cannot break the bonds set by the dramatist. The quaint and graceful picture of simplicity presented in the first two acts of the tragedy is very striking in its naturalness, and some fine transitions from this condition to utterances of fury and power occur at the same stage of proceedings, but the remainder of the representation is taken up with ferocious denunciations couched in good, set tragic terms, and hurled forth after a fashion more suggestive of rant than an artist of Mr. Booth's talent should like to have so considered. The general performance of "Brutus" at the Lyceum is far from good; we would not complain, however, if the principal actor's personation were as conspicuous as are, in varying degrees, all his portrayals, for light and shade and nice detail. Still there may be playgoers who care to behold the tragedian in this as in each of his other roles, and such as were kept from the theatre by the storm, last night, will be glad to know that Payne's achievement is to be rehearsed every evening this week.

GENERAL MENTION

A dramatic sketch and pantomime, taken from Dickens' *Christmas Carol* and called "Santa Claus, or Harlequin Bob Cratchit and Ding Dong Bell," was produced at the Eagle Theatre, last evening.

The present week will be the last of the run of "The Shaughraun" at Wallack's Theatre. On Monday, Mr. Lester Wallack is to make his first appearance in New-York this season, in a drama new to local audiences, and entitled "All for Her."

Mr. Thomas' third Symphony Concert, this season, is to occur at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening next, the concert being preceded, as heretofore, by a public rehearsal on Thursday afternoon. The programme, on the two occasions we refer to, will include Mozart's G minor Symphony; four new sketches ("Novelletten") by Gade, for string orchestra; Bargiel's "Medea" overture, and Schumann's E flat Symphony, No. 3.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

PEACEFUL ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE—REFUSAL OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TO TAKE PART UNLESS A CROWD THAT ACCOMPANIED THEM WAS ADMITTED—A SHAM ORGANIZATION EFFECTED AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL—M'ENERY IGNORED AND KELLOGG NOTIFIED BY THEM—THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The Legislature of Louisiana assembled at the State-house to-day, with a quorum of legally-elected and returned members in both the House and the Senate. There was no bloodshed, no riot, no United States troops. Everything done was done decently and in order. The Democratic members of the House and the Senators elected refused to take part in the organization of the Legislature, but it was their folly, and not the fault of the Republicans. Anticipating that the Democrats would try their old tactics, and by recognizing contestants as members endeavor to seize the Legislature by force, the Governor had taken the wise precaution of preserving the peace by keeping out of the State-house all persons not entitled to admission. The Sergeant at Arms was assisted in his duties by the Metropolitan Police and the Militia officers of the Governor's staff. The doorkeepers stationed at the street doors were furnished by the Secretary of State with a roll of the members entitled to seats in the House and Senate. None of such members were excluded from the State-house.

At the proper time the Democratic members marched in a body from their caucus room to the State-house doors and demanded admission, not only for themselves, but for the public at large, including their constituents and the contestants. The latter were, of course, refused admittance. Col. Louis Bush, for the Democrats, then read to the Militia and to the Police officers guarding the door, a protest which was in substance that they declined entering the hall of legislation until it be thrown open to all the members of the Legislature, and to all contestants for seats, and to the public. Having performed this act, Col. Bush retired and led the way to St. Patrick's Hall, followed by the Democratic members in a body.

In the State-house Mr. P. J. Trezevant, Democratic Clerk of the old House, was found at his desk, and was asked to call the roll for the new House as furnished him by the Secretary of State. He stated that according to law it was his business to assist in organizing the House, but that he had found the State-house in charge of the Police and Militia, that he had demanded that the doors should be unbarred, and that free ingress should be given to every citizen of the State of Louisiana. This request had not been complied with, and for that reason Mr. Trezevant said: "I refuse to call the roll." Mr. Trezevant retired and the roll was called by Hon. Louis J. Sauer, the oldest continuous member of the House. Sixty-eight members, seven more than a quorum, answered to their names, and the House proceeded to business, electing Hon. Michael Hahn Speaker. The Senate organized with Lieut. Gov. Antoine presiding, having 19 Republican Senators present, making just a quorum.

The Democrats, arriving at St. Patrick's Hall, proceeded to organize what they called a Legislature. Mr. Trezevant there read a roll prepared by the Democratic State Central Committee, and declared a quorum of the House present, and Col. Louis Bush was elected Speaker. The Democratic Senate was also organized at St. Patrick's Hall, by choosing Senator H. D. Ogden as temporary presiding officer, in the absence of a Lieutenant Governor. The St. Patrick's Hall body ignored Mr. McEnery, who claims to be Governor, and notified Gov. Kellogg by special messengers that the St. Patrick's Hall Legislature was ready for business. One of the messengers from St. Patrick's Hall to Gov. Kellogg was Senator William Stevens. While on his errand from the rump body he was taken in charge at the State-house, by a Sergeant at Arms of the regular Senate, and thereafter during the day was obliged to sit in his proper place at the State-house. The St. Patrick's people elected officers of their organizations, and went into executive session until adjournment.

So far, no harm has been done by the legislative seceders, and they may continue to meet harmlessly at St. Patrick's Hall until the 4th of March. But the peaceful solution does not meet the favor of the turbulent fire-eaters, and to-night the Democratic Bourbon official organ urges aggressive measures, saying:

"To-morrow morning, at the legal hour of assembling, the members of the legal Legislature must proceed to the State-house and occupy it. If lawless ruffians claiming to be Policemen and Militiamen attempt to interfere with them, these ruffians will be swept from their path. Nothing must prevent the legal Legislature of Louisiana from assembling in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives of this State except the bayonets of the Federal Government."

This is bad advice, but it is a specimen of what bad men are constantly giving.

The Congressional Investigating Committees remained in session during the day, taking testimony. It is noticeable that Mr. Morrison, of the House committee, gives the Republican members no chance to prepare for cross-examinations. The Republicans are kept in ignorance of who is to be called until the Democratic witnesses present themselves. More courtesy is shown be Chairman Howe, of the Senate Committee, who invariably provides Messrs. Saulsbury and McDonald with an advance list of witnesses to be called by the Rebublicans.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

About noon the Democratic members, accompanied by about 500 persons, called at the State House and demanded admission. The officer on duty replied that the members could enter, but the crowd could not. Col. Bush, the spokesman, then called upon Clerk Trezevant to clear the obstructions — barricades, Police, &c., which prevented the ingress of members. A formal demand was then made by Clerk Trezevant upon Gen. Badger and other officials for their removal, which being declined, Col. Bush read the following protest and retired:

"We, the Democratic conservative members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, presenting ourselves at the doors of the State-house, for the purpose of repairing to the hall of the House of Representatives, find the State-house occupied by a military force consisting of United States soldiers and Metropolitan Police, having full control of said building, under orders and directions of the Executive of this State. The right to enter the State-house is denied to such of the members as have not certificates of election from the Secretary of State, although duly elected and returned by the Commissioners of Election. Besides, the right of ingress is denied to contestants for seats in this Legislature, and to the public generally, and the State-house is barricaded and fortified as in time of war, notwithstanding the patent fact of general peace and tranquillity prevailing in this State and in this community. We, therefore, protest most solemnly—first, against the invasion by the Executive of the rights and privileges of the Legislature, a co-ordinate branch of the Government; and, second, against the military occupation of the State-house by United States troops and the Metropolitan Police; and we decline entering the Hall of Legislation until it be thrown open to all the members of the Legislature and all contestants for seats and to the public, and until said military occupation shall have ceased, and all these obstructions shall have been removed."

A copy of this protest was presented by the committee to Gov. Kellogg, who replied:

"In receiving this protest, I have just these few words to say: As chief magistrate, a conservator of the peace of this State, in exercise of my official discretion, and in belief that there was danger of the organization of the General Assembly being interfered with by violent and illegal means, I have thought it best to station in and about the State-house a portion of the Metropolitan Police, and to direct that the lower part of the building, in which are situated the offices of the State Treasurer, Auditor, and other officials, and which are easily accessible by means of glass doors and windows opening directly on the street, shall be secured. I have had no other motive in taking this course but to preserve the peace. No member of either house or attaché of either house will be interfered with in any way. As to the passage way to which you refer, as communicating with a building on Chartres street, in which United States troops are stationed, I beg to state that there are no United States troops in the building, and I sincerely trust there will arise no exigency which will justify calling upon United States troops for assistance in any manner to aid the State authorities. When once the General Assembly is organized they will be able to deal with contestants and all matters relating to the maintenance of public order. My object is simply to preserve peace until they shall have legally organized. I am by law distinctly made guardian of the State-house during the recess of the General Assembly."

Soon after the Committee left, Clerk Trezevant entered the Governor's office and made similar demands. The Governor told him that the few men in the Hall of Representatives should be removed. Clerk Trezevant said unless the barricades and Policemen were removed from the building so as to allow ingress to all, he would decline to call the House to order and to call the roll; to which the Governor replied: "Very well, Sir, I think it absolutely necessary to retain them in order to maintain peace."

At 12:30 o'clock Hon. Louis Sauer, member from Avoyelles, called the House to order, at the request of Secretary of State Desionde, and called the roll. Sixty-eight members answered, making a quorum. Without administering the oath to members, nominations for Speaker were announced, ex-Govs. Hahn and Warmoth being the nominees. A vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and Mr. Hahn receiving 53 votes was declared elected, and took the chair.

The Senate was promptly organized by Lieut. Gov. Antoine, with more than a quorum.

A concurrent resolution was passed by the House, establishing, in place of the present Superior District Court, one to be called "Superior Civil Court of Orleans," having jurisdiction of all matters of contestation of office.

Gov. Kellogg's Message was sent to the Legislature. It is not long, but it is very pointed. He refers to the difficulties which have surrounded him; organized tax resistance and armed rebellion during the first two years of his administration, and subsequently the revolutionary attempt to seize illegal control of the lower House, and an effort to displace the executive authorities by false and frivolous articles of impeachment, which were adopted in violation of plighted faith. Respecting State finances he says: "The total consolidated interest-bearing debt, when funding is completed, (exclusive of interest coupons due prior to January, 1874, and interest warrants issued thereto, amounting in all to about $100,000,) will be $11,855,922. The taxation for State purposes, when this administration entered into power, was 21½ mills on the dollar, with an equal or even greater taxation in most parishes for parish purposes. Taxation for all State purposes, including schools, is now limited by constitutional amendment to 14½ mills, and by the law of the State the rate of parish taxation can in no case exceed the rate of State taxation. Constitutional amendments limit expenditures, and render null and void all warrants issued in excess of the revenue. The total expenditures of the preceding State Administration for the support of the Government from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, were $11,622,005. The total expenditures for the support of the Government during four years of my administration have been $4,209,293, a saving of $7,412,180. The interest on all bonds funded up to date has been promptly met at maturity. The payment of interest falling due on Jan. 3, 1877, is announced. Political difficulties have rendered the collection of taxes somewhat slow, and it has not been thought desirable to force the funding of the bonds which still remain to be converted. The interest fund is intact, and cannot be diverted for any purpose. It is believed that the delinquent taxes to come in will be sufficient to pay the interest on every outstanding bond, and also on those that yet remain to be funded."

The Governor quotes from the tax assessment rolls to show that the assumption that the Southern States cannot prosper under governments elected in strict accordance with the requirements of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, is disproved by facts. The crops made in the State during the present year are computed at 450,000 bales of cotton, 125,000 hhds. of sugar, 364,000 bbls. of molasses, and 270,000 bbls. of rice, with more than sufficient corn to supply all home demands. These figures are exclusive of other products, which being estimated make a total value of between $55,000,000 and $60,000,000. "By whom have these results been produced? not to any appreciable extent by white labor. It is one of the lamentable legacies of slavery that by a large class of the white population the cultivation of the soil is regarded as a badge of degradation. Cotton, sugar, and rice, which maintain the commerce of New-Orleans and afford support to the great bulk of the population of our chief city, are the products of free colored labor."

Under suspension of the rules a resolution was passed by the House setting forth that armed resistance to State authority exists in the State, and calling upon the President to afford the protection guaranteed by the Constitution.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF INTIMIDATION AND COMPULSORY VOTING OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET BY REPUBLICANS—A DEMOCRATIC MORAL SUASIONIST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The Senate Investigating Committee resumed the examination of Ouachita Parish to-day.

Emily Sloan (colored) testified that she lived on the opposite side of the road from Henry Pinkston; saw the men when they came there and killed him; heard them ask for him, and Eliza answered he was not there; they then broke the door down; heard pistol shots; became frightened, and ran under house and finally to the gin-house; about daylight returned, and found Pinkston's body lying on its back in the road, with several shots in the head; did not see the child.

Several colored witnesses testified to intimidation and being forced to vote the Democratic ticket.

Col. Clayton, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding Post Monroe, gave substantially the same evidence as given before the Returning Board and incorporated in Senator Sherman's report, as to the riot which was supprehended at Monroe, just preceding the election, and his search for arms brought there by the negroes, which resulted in finding 98 guns, nearly all old shot guns, nearly as dangerous to the persons firing as the ones fired at; the colored people said they brought them to protect themselves. He also said Mayor Endom had requested him to bring troops into Monroe on the day of the election, but he declined using them in sight of the polls. Numbers of colored people complained to him that they had been driven from home for voting the Republican ticket or giving evidence. He also stated that the roads leading to Monroe were picketed by Capt. Burfington and parties of rifle clubs on the day of the election.

David Faulks testified to his house having been fired into; believed it was done by negroes at the instigation of white Republicans, who wanted to excite the whites to violence to get up a bloody-shirt story, and that the shooting of Ben James was put up by some parties to prevent the ballot-box being taken to Logtown; that he used moral suasion only to induce negroes to vote the Democratic ticket; many of them wanted to, but feared social ostracism from their own race.

F. N. Deanois testified that he lived with Capt. George Phillips, and that on the night that Pinkston was killed Phillips and Dr. Young were at home, all witness had heard up their horses and had the key in his pocket.

The Senate Sub-committee met this morning, but the Republican counsel being engaged at the State-house, adjourned until to-morrow.

The House Committee examined W. H. Nutt, Deputy Sheriff and Supervisor of Registration in Concordia Parish, who testified at considerable length in regard to the war waged by the Jackson and Young factions there; he had excluded three polls in the parish upon affidavits made to him and forwarded to the Returning Board, and since the election State Senator Dave Young had threatened him in case he came before this committee; considered his life in danger, but was prepared to defend it.

Wade R. Young and eight colored men testified as to the intimidation of colored voters by Republicans, and corroborated evidence previously given as to influences through churches, secret societies, and other means to secure that end. Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

At the evening session of the Senate Committee, John R. Vincent, Andrew Burnett, (colored,) and Reuben Boosterfield, (colored,) testified as to the circumstances of Eaton Sagwood's death. Their statements were not materially different from those already published.

Robert Logan, one of the parties alleged to have been guilty of the shooting of Lagwood, the killing of Prince Johnson, Henry Pinkston, and whipping of several parties, testified that there was no truth in any of the charges, and that George Phillips, Dr. Young and others charged, bore the best of reputations in their community.

Isaac Randall (colored) testified that he was President of a colored Democratic club; that he joined the Democratic Party three weeks before the election, and that the election was quiet and peaceable.

To Senator Howe, Randall stated that he joined the party after several assassinations.

Joseph Benoit testified to the fact that Ben James was a very noisy, bustling man, and sassy to the whites; that he had said no "Democratic nigger ought to be noticed."

THE FLORIDA SUPREME COURT.

THE RETURNS OF THE CANVASSING BOARD QUASHED AS NO ANSWER TO THE WRIT—ANOTHER COUNT ORDERED AND WITH THE SAME RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 1.—The Supreme Court reassembled to-day, and took up the matter of the return of the State Canvassing Board to the writ ordering a new count from the face of the returns. The court quashed the return as no answer to the writ. A new order was then issued directing the board to reassemble and make a fresh canvass and count of the returns, and to confine themselves to the votes for Governor, as no other candidate's rights were involved in the proceeding. This new order was made returnable at 4:30 P. M. to-day. The Canvassing Board reassembled, in obedience to the order, and canvassed the returns for Governor, as before, and returned the result to the court as their answer to the new writ. Whether this return will be more satisfactory to the court than the former one will not be known before to-morrow, as the court took no action upon it, adjourning till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

This afternoon Mr. Drew called upon Gov. Stearns and made a modest request to him, the nature of which is conveyed in the following note from Gov. Stearns to Capt. Mills, in command of the military here:

Hon. George F. Drew, who contemplates being inaugurated as Governor to-morrow, requests that you have a portion of your command placed on duty in the capitol grounds for the purpose of preserving the peace. While I apprehend there can be no possible danger of disturbance, yet in deference to the request I suggest that if not inconsistent with your orders you place such guard around the Capitol as you think proper.

INTIMIDATION IN ALABAMA.

A CORRECTION IN OUR WASHINGTON LETTER OF YESTERDAY—37,000 REPUBLICANS PREVENTED FROM VOTING—THE PRETENSE OF REPUBLICANS VOTING FOR DEMOCRATS EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—In a letter to THE TIMES of this morning, from your Washington correspondent, a conspicuous blunder is made in using the name of Mississippi in place of Alabama from beginning to end. The aggregate vote for three years, stated, is the vote of Alabama, and the 12 counties whose votes are examined are counties of Alabama. The facts and the conclusions all pertain to Alabama, and are true for that State in every particular. The blunder was caused by writing from memoranda over which the word Mississippi had been inadvertently written. If the name of Alabama is substituted wherever Mississippi occurs, there will remain no other correction to be made. It does not follow that the conclusions of the letter are false if applied to Mississippi and other Southern States. It will probably be found, on examining the election statistics, that a similar state of facts exists in a large part of the South. The loss of 37,000 Republican votes in Alabama, without any Democratic gain, but instead a Democratic loss, is a fact showing so clearly the existence of intimidation that it should be repented and emphasized.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PERSISTING IN FRAUD EVEN AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—John W. Harrington has arrived here from Columbia, S. C., bringing with him the sham Democratic Electoral vote of that State, which will be delivered to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Mr. Baxter, the President of the pretended college, requested Secretary of State Hayne to affix the seal of the State to the three sets of certificates of the Electors, but he declined to comply with the request, and therefore they are not thus officially indorsed.

WINTER'S MOST VIOLENT STORM.

A heavy snow-storm, which had been portended by the overcast skies during the early part of yesterday, burst upon the City shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the indications are that it will prove to be one of the severest of the season. It was the eleventh snow-storm this Winter, there having been a greater or less fall on each of the following dates: Dec. 1, 2, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 21, 22, 26, and 29. The ground being frozen, and several inches of previous snows remaining in the streets, it took but a few hours to drift to a depth sufficient to greatly impede the street cars. By 10 o'clock at night, nearly all the lines were forced to double up their teams, and even with this addition nearly all of them failed to make their schedule time. The wind was variable, but was generally from the south-west. At 9 o'clock it was blowing at the rate of 22 miles an hour.

The only mails which were delayed by the storm yesterday were the northern mail, on the Hudson River Railroad, which was 40 minutes behind time, and the mails from Boston, by the New-Haven Road, and the southern mail by the Pennsylvania Railroad, due at 11:30 and 12 o'clock, respectively, which had not arrived at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

The snow-storm seriously impeded travel in Jersey City and Hoboken, the teams were doubled up, and on no line did they run any oftener than once in a half hour. On the Lafayette and Bergen lines, the cars were withdrawn altogether at 11 o'clock last night. The trains on the various railroads were unable to make their trips on schedule time, and reached the various stations along their respective routes at a late hour. The local Elizabeth train on the Pennsylvania road, due in Jersey City at 9:45 P. M., was obliged to delay for 15 minutes on the Meadow, and then to make locomotion possible, was compelled to drop two of the passenger cars.

BENNINGTON, Jan. 1.—A terrible wind-storm here on Saturday and great damage, the loss amounting to fully $25,000. The spire of the Baptist Church was blown over, and the greater portion of the knitting mill of A. B. Valentine demolished by the falling of a large chimney. Numerous houses and barns were wrecked.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 1.—The heaviest snow-storm ever known here is now prevailing. The snow is 18 inches deep, and the railroads are blockaded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—A sleet and snow storm last night extended as far South as Osyka. Two feet of snow fell at Holly Springs, 14 inches at Jackson and Vicksburg, one foot at Shreveport and Monroe, and four inches at Osyka, delaying trains and breaking down telegraph-wires, interrupting communication.

A man named Whittier left Munsonville for his home in Stoddard, N. H., during the snow storm Friday, and has not since been seen. It is supposed he perished.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—1 A. M.—*For the lower lake region and the Middle States, rising barometer; winds backing to northerly and westerly, and snow, followed by colder, partly cloudy weather.*

For New-England, falling barometer, increasing east to north winds nearly stationary temperature and snow succeeded during the afternoon and night by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and colder, clearing weather.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN ILLINOIS.

QUINCY, Jan. 1.—At 10:50 o'clock to-night a passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad came into collision with an engine and way-car of the Toledo, Wabash and Western, on the northern limits of this city. The conductor and brakeman of the Toledo, Wabash and Western train were killed and the engineer and fireman of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train are reported killed. No passengers were hurt.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Jan. 1.—The mail train on the Rutland Railroad to-day was run into at Healdville by a large snow-plow which was following. The rear passenger coach was demolished, and several workmen engaged in operating the plow were injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE

AN ADDRESS BY THE FRENCH MINISTER—THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S DECLARATIONS ACQUIESCED IN BY GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, AND AUSTRIA—THE POLICY OF GREECE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A delayed dispatch from Constantinople, dated Friday, Dec. 29, says it was then believed that at Saturday's sitting of the Conference the European Plenipotentiaries would make further concessions to the Porte, and an agreement would be reached. It was thought to be improbable that Gen. Ignatieff would remain in Constantinople as Russian Ambassador after the conference. It was asserted that the Turkish Government contemplated a fresh issue of paper money to the amount of 300,000,000 Turkish pounds.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that at Saturday's sitting of the conference, after the Turks announced that their counter-proposals were not ready, Count Chandoray, the French plenipotentiary, addressed the conference, pointing out that the propositions of the European representatives contained nothing contrary to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Gen. Ignatieff declared that Russia had made every concession in order to arrive at an understanding. It was to Turkey's interest to accept the proposals of the powers. Lord Salisbury, Count Corti, the Italian representative, and the Austrian representative expressed approval of these statements. Hopes of a peaceful solution continue. The Plenipotentiaries appear disposed to make concessions in matters of detail.

The Greek Envoy at Constantinople has informed Sir H. G. Elliott, the British Ambassador, that Greece will subordinate her Eastern policy to that of England. The Marquis of Salisbury has promised the Cretan delegate that he will consider the claims of Crete.

It is stated that the Porte is willing to concede that Governors of the insurgent provinces shall be Christians.

It is reported at Bucharest that in consequence of the prolongation of the armistice the Roumanian Army will be placed on a peace footing.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The *Daily News* publishes a sensational dispatch from Constantinople, representing that the proceedings in the conference on Saturday were stormy, and asserting that the European Plenipotentiaries will refuse to discuss any project but the proposals of the conference; and if the Porte refuses to discuss these proposals an European ultimatum will follow.

THE TURKISH COUNTER PROPOSITIONS.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera, dated Sunday, says the Turkish counter propositions were sent to the Plenipotentiaries late on Saturday night. The Turks offer a system of administration very like that proposed by the powers, but ignore the questions of a *gendarmerie* and international commission, and absolutely refuse to pardon the Bulgarian prisoners, or subject the appointment of Governors to the approval of the powers. They also reject the financial proposals, and suggest no guarantees. The European plenipotentiaries held an informal meeting on Sunday to consider the counter proposals. The Russian, German, Austrian, and French delegates declared they could not act with the Porte, and seemed inclined to cut short the discussion. After Lord Salisbury stated his views they became calmer. Gen. Ignatieff, however, read to the representatives a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff directing him not to listen to any counter-proposals whatever. It was finally arranged that the Conference should present their original propositions again on Monday. The correspondent adds: "Should the Turks persist in their refusal, I understand all the Ambassadors will quit Constantinople and leave their legations in the care of Chargés d' Affaires."

In confirmation of the foregoing, a dispatch, dated Pera, Monday, and just received, says: "To-day at the conference the situation was very grave. The Porte resists. There will be another sitting on Thursday." Another dispatch from Pera to the *Daily Telegraph* states that at Saturday's sitting of the conference Gen. Ignatieff informed the Turks that his instructions justified his saying that Russia had absolutely reached the limit of concession. The announcement of an issue of additional Turkish paper money has caused almost a panic in Constantinople. Many bakers and others have closed their shops, and there is much excitement and distress.

THE ARMISTICE WITH SERVIA.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says the Servians are jubilant at the prolongation of the armistice. All warlike preparations have ceased. The Militia which started for the front have been recalled. The Russians who have formed part of the garrison of Belgrade will be sent to Gladova.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the condition of the Grand Duke Nicholas is so critical that it is reported he will return to St. Petersburg as soon as he is able to travel. Gen. Kaufmann is mentioned as his successor in the command of the army in the south of Russia. Gen. Tchernayeff has set out on his return to Servia. His reception at Kischeneff was not very cordial. He only saw the Grand Duke Nicholas privately. He has been asked for an account of the money forwarded by Russian societies to Servia. This he has been unwilling or unable to give. In the meantime all the money from Russia hereafter will be sent direct to the Servian treasury.

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

HIS SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY AS A SOLDIER—VICTORIA DECLARED EMPRESS OF INDIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The Emperor William to-day held a grand reception, to which all the Generals of the Army were specially invited, in honor of the seventieth anniversary of his entry into the Army.

DELHI, Jan. 1.—Victoria was to-day proclaimed Empress here, and throughout India, with great ceremony.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS ADVANCED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The managers of the trunk lines have decided to advance the rates on grain and fourth-class freight to New-York five cents, making the rates 35 cents on grain and 40 cents on fourth-class freight. These rates went into operation to-day.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEVADA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Mr. Daggett has delivered to the President pro tem. of the Senate the Electoral vote of Nevada for Hayes and Wheeler.

—"'Tis the work
Of many a day-hour and of many a prayer
To bring the heart back from an infant game,"
sings a poet. Would there would be less need of this effort if parents exercised more care in certain little matters. For example, by using B. T. B

COUNTING THE VOTE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL WAY.

JUDGE WEST, OF OHIO, SHOWS WHAT IS AND WHAT IS NOT REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION—THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE'S DUTIES—THE RIGHTS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following letter on counting the Electoral vote has been addressed to Attorney General Taft by Judge West, of Bellefontaine, Ohio:

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1876.

Hon. Alphonso Taft, Attorney General:

MY DEAR SIR: Our pleasant relations during a brief sojourn in your city, and a profound sense of your devotion to constitutional rights, furnish my apology for addressing you.

What powers may be exercised, and by whom, in opening and counting the Electoral vote for President and Vice President, and when the House of Representatives may choose the President, are matters just now attracting much attention. I propose to consider these as original questions in the light of the Constitution alone, without reference to the precedents or practice of former years.

The national Government is one of exclusively delegated powers. Its several departments and officers, in the administration of their ordinary civil functions, can exercise only such as are conferred either by clearly expressed or necessarily implied delegation. Applying this touchstone of interpretation, all doubts and differences ought to vanish and disappear.

Allow me to recall your attention to the provisions of the Constitution bearing on this subject, which are as follows:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator, or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector."

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, *directed to the President of the Senate.*"

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, *and the votes shall then be counted.*"

"The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote."

Very grave differences, arising out of recent and existing complications, have made these provisions the subject of much controversy. On the one hand it is contended that the power to control the count and declare the result of the Electoral vote is vested in the two Houses of Congress; that upon objection to the vote of any State or of any Elector thereof by either house it shall be rejected; that the candidate receiving a majority of the unrejected votes shall be the President, and that if no candidate receives such majority, the choice of President shall devolve upon the House of Representatives. On the other hand, it is insisted that the President of the Senate is vested with exclusive power over the subject, in the exercise of which his duties are purely ministerial, restricted to the opening of the returns, counting the votes, aggregating the numbers received by each candidate, and declaring the result as found from a clerical inspection of the lists. Of this latter opinion, modified by the limitations which will hereafter be suggested, I am.

I do not doubt the legislative power of the nation to inquire and determine whether the constitutional relations of a State to the Government be such as entitle it to the right of a State to cast a vote in the Union. But this is not the question here presented. The extent of legislative power, which in its exercise includes the executive sanction and approval, is not put in issue. The question made is whether power has been vested in the two houses of Congress, or either of them, by the provisions of the Constitution above cited, to control the counting or exclude the Electoral votes of a State whose normal and constitutional rights in and relations to the Union are recognized.

In discussing the differences presented, the following will be assumed as established and incontrovertible truths:

1. No power not delegated by the Constitution, either expressly or by necessary implication, can be exercised by any officer, branch, or department of the Government in the administration of its civil functions. Hence no power not so delegated can be exercised by the two houses of Congress, or either or both, in counting, certifying, announcing and declaring the vote of the Electoral Colleges.

2. No power to control the counting, or to announce the result of the Electoral vote, is vested in the two houses of Congress, or either of them, or any officer thereof, by any section, provision, or clause of the Constitution except the above, which declares that "the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open the certificates, and the vote shall then be counted." Hence, unless such power be delegated to the two houses, or to one of them by this clause, it is not delegated to, and consequently cannot be exercised by, either of them.

3. It is equally clear that no power is vested in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives? Does not the fact that the opening of the returns and the counting of the vote shall be made in their presence, raise the conclusive implication of power in them to declare what votes shall be counted and what excluded?

A sufficient and powerful reason exists for their presence other than the exercise of extraordinary and dangerous power supposed. Although the opening of the returns, and the counting of the vote, are purely ministerial and clerical functions, yet in view of the momentous consequences possible to result from error or unfaithfulness in their performance, the presence of the two houses to witness and attest their accuracy is of the very greatest importance. But it by no means follows from the constitutional command to be present and bear witness to the accurate and faithful performance of his duty by the President of the Senate, that they are thereby clothed with power to restrain or supersede him in the performance of that duty by requiring him to count or reject some part of the votes which the Constitution declares shall then be counted. The duty imposed is to count the vote, not to reject it. The presence of the two houses is to bear witness to and insure the performance of this duty, not prevent it.

Under the tests first given the logic of this reasoning becomes irresistible. Neither the two houses, nor either of them, nor any officer thereof, can rightfully exercise any power not delegated either expressly or by necessary implication. No clause delegates any power to nor devolves any duty whatever upon either house or officer thereof as to the counting of the Electoral vote except the clause under consideration. But all and the only power delegated or duty enjoined by this clause is to count the vote, not to canvass it, scrutinize part and rejecting the residue. If, therefore, the whole power so delegated was exclusively vested in the two houses, or either of them, instead of the President of the Senate, they would be clothed with authority to do no more, no less, than what the Constitution commands shall be done, namely, that the whole vote—no part of it—shall then be counted. Whence it follows that what they could not do or omit, if exclusively vested with the power of making the count, they cannot compel the President of the Senate to do or omit when clothed with the same and no other or greater power.

Let me now refer to some of the embarrassments that would result from conceding to the Senate and House of Representatives the functions of a Canvassing Board, with power to count or reject at pleasure:

First—The two houses are separate, distinct, and independent organizations, coequal in dignity, authority, and sovereignty. Neither can be subordinated to the power nor merged in the existence of the other.

Second—Their investiture with joint power to count or reject implies the right to determine the cause for, and the occasion of, its exercise. As the Constitution nowhere indicates the causes which shall influence them in the exercise of the power, they must be clothed with uncontrolled discretion to reject for any cause, or upon any pretext, they may arbitrarily assume to exist.

What rule shall obtain on the hypothesis that the power is joint, and cannot be made effectual without the concurrence of both houses? Shall a disagreement in regard to any vote require that it shall be counted, or shall such disagreement require that it be rejected?

If the former rule obtain, then either house, favoring all the votes cast for a majority candidate, can compel them to be counted, and its favored candidate declared to be elected in defiance of the opposition and protest of the other house.

If the latter rule obtain, then the non-concurrence of either house in the counting of any vote will compel its rejection. It would thus be in the power of either house, by dissenting to a sufficient number of votes cast for the majority candidate, to defeat the election of a President by the Colleges whenever political or other motives might prompt the exercise of such discretion.

Again, if either house by non-concurring in any vote for any cause or upon any pretext whatever, could work its rejection, it can be readily conjectured, in case of disagreement or contest between the two houses, that each might arbitrarily and obstinately refuse to concur with the other in the counting of any vote, and thus work the exclusion of all. Or either might decline to unite with the other and prevent or defeat a count altogether. Let us suppose either contingency to arise, would it not altogether defeat the election, and render the Constitutional mode of choosing a President impossible? That instrument declares that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates and the votes shall then be counted.

"The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President."

It is perfectly apparent that a count of the vote is a condition precedent to the choice of a President by the House of Representatives; for if there be no count, it cannot be declared that no person has received a majority of all the votes cast. Or if a count be made in which by arbitrary nonconcurrence all the votes be excluded, so that no candidate shall be declared to have received a majority, it would be impossible to indicate the three receiving the highest number of votes, from among whom alone the House is authorized to make choice. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the concession of joint judicial or canvassing powers to this dual sovereignty might work the non-election of a President altogether.

Again, suppose it be assumed that the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives at the opening and counting of the vote by the President of the Senate, be essential to the legality and effect of his action, nor would the non-attendance or withdrawal of either in like manner work the total defeat or or prevent a constitutional election. It a count by the President of the Senate could be thus defeated or prevented, it could not be declared that any candidate had received the majority of the votes, nor that there had been a failure to elect by the Colleges, nor could it be declared who were the three from whom the House might constitutionally choose. Thus the obstinate and arbitrary non-attendance or withdrawal of either house would, if its presence were essential, work the non-election of a President in any constitutional manner.

Besides this, it might be proper to consider the astute manner in which such recusant house would place itself. If its presence at the count be essential to the validity thereof, then it is obligatory; if non-essential, it is discretionary. If the former, then its arbitrary non-attendance or withdrawal would, in view of its resulting consequences, clearly place such recusant house in a revolutionary attitude. If the latter, the validity and effect of the count by the President of the Senate would be assured as well in the willful non-attendance as in the orderly presence of either house. But I need not further pursue these reflections. These, and many other disastrous consequences, will, from what I have indicated, readily suggest themselves to the thoughtful statesman and jurist.

The clear conclusion reached from these considerations is that the power to open and count the Electoral vote is vested where the Constitution plainly indicates, in the President of the Senate, and that in the exercise thereof his functions are purely clerical or ministerial, restricted to the simple duty of computing and aggregating the votes received by each candidate, and declaring the result.

But it may be asked, has no power been delegated to exclude or reject false, fraudulent, or spurious certificates or votes, or to distinguish and determine between the opposing returns of rival claimants? Such power has been delegated, but not to the Senate and House of Representatives, or either of them.

Ministerial functions, however simple, cannot be intelligently exercised without information concerning the thing to be done. The power to acquire such information, and hence to determine when it has been obtained, is an incident of the duty to be performed; otherwise its intelligent performance would be impossible. The power and jurisdiction to ascertain the returns which shall be opened, and determine the votes which shall be counted, are, therefore, necessarily lodged with, and must in the first instance be exercised by, the ministerial functionary charged with the duty of making the count—with the President of the Senate.

The exercise of this power is in the nature of original jurisdiction of exceedingly limited scope. The officer exercising it must have satisfactory information, and, therefore, prima facie evidence that the returns, which he is commanded to open and count, are what they purport to be and what the Constitution requires they should be, the genuine and honest returns of legally appointed Electors. Hence, to authorize the counting of what purports to be the Electoral vote of any State he must have prima facie evidence of the concurrence of the following facts, viz:

1. That the Legislature of such State has directed the manner in which its Electors shall be appointed.

2. That Electors have been appointed in the manner thus directed.

3. That they have performed the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution.

4. That the certificates to be opened are the genuine records of their proceedings.

When these things concur, no discretion is left but to count the vote which the certificates contain. The highest evidence of the existence of the first are the statutes of the State. Of these the officer will take official notice. The certificate of the State Executive is generally accepted as prima facie evidence of the due appointment of the Electors in the manner directed. Higher and better evidence of this, however, are authenticated copies under the great seal of the State, of the official record of the appointment, or of the returns thereof on file in the proper department.

As the Legislature of each State frames the certificates of the Electors, under their own signatures, is the highest evidence. In fact, their own certified lists are all that the Constitution requires shall be directed to the President of the Senate. Beyond or behind the prima facie evidence which these properly authenticated lists and accompanying documents furnish, he has no right to go. He cannot judicially inquire into the validity and sufficiency of the appointments, or touching the antecedent facts on which their validity depends. To concede in him the right to exercise such extraordinary power and jurisdiction, would surrender the election of the President to the uncontrolled authority and discretion of one man. As the framers of the Constitution wisely withheld these from the Congress, a purely political body, actuated, it might be, by motives of ambition or partisan passion, so for like reasons they have withheld them from the President of the Senate, vesting in him ministerial functions only.

But it is asked, has not authority and jurisdiction been lodged in some tribunal to judicially inquire concerning the antecedent facts upon which depends the validity of the vote to be counted, and to instruct, control, and direct the ministerial function of the President of the Senate in regard to possible, but must have been delegated by some other clause to some other tribunal. I think it may be assumed with entire accuracy that unless jurisdiction to go behind the lists or returns has been vested in the Federal Judiciary, it has not been delegated to, and therefore cannot be exercised by, any other department or tribunal whatever. That is been delegated to the Judiciary!

Article 3, section 2 of the Constitution ordains: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution." Whether this provision vests in the Judiciary power to assume jurisdiction of the questions raised by the existing differences, and to what extent, will next be considered.

All offices created by the Constitution are necessarily *Federal*, and the incumbents of such offices, however chosen or appointed, are *Federal* officers. The office of Representative in Congress is created by the Constitution. Representatives are therefore Federal and not State officers, although elected by a limited number of the people of the several States. The office of United States Senator is created by the Constitution. Senators are therefore Federal officers, although chosen by the several State Legislatures. The office of President of Elector is created by the Constitution. Presidential Electors are therefore Federal and not State officers, although appointed in such manner as the respective State Legislatures may direct. They officially exist by virtue of the constitutional provision which ordains that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." The performance of such duties is the exercise of Federal functions, and in discharging them they become officers of the United States, and are subject to the subsequent Constitutional provisions which prescribe their powers and duties. They are, therefore, in the strictest sense, Federal and not State officers, and as such are subject to the Constitution and authority of the Federal Government.

The Constitution makes each house the exclusive judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. This jurisdiction thus conferred is far-reaching, extending in the case of Representatives to the qualifications of the elector, and all antecedent facts affecting the rights of the majority, and the fairness, honesty, and validity of the election; and in the case of Senators, to the constitutional character of the Legislature and the integrity of the means and influence employed to effect their choice; and in the case of both, to the personal qualifications of the incumbents. Jurisdiction of all these questions is expressly excluded from Judicial cognizance, and they are therefore excepted from the general jurisdiction of the judiciary "in all cases of law and equity arising under this Constitution." But questions respecting the elections, returns, qualifications, and duties of Presidential Electors are not expressly excluded from judicial cognizance. Are they not, then, made subject to it under the general jurisdiction vested by the Constitution in the judiciary?

Beyond the limited ministerial jurisdiction of the President of the Senate, questions affecting his right to receive and open the certificates and count the votes, the concurrence of both houses is essential. Shall a disagreement in regard to any vote require that it shall be counted, or shall such disagreement require that it be rejected?

If the former rule obtain, then either house, favoring all the votes cast for a majority candidate, can compel them to be counted, and its favored candidate declared to be elected in defiance of the opposition and protest of the other house.

If the latter rule obtain, then the non-concurrence of either house in the counting of any vote will compel its rejection. It would thus be in the power of either house, by dissenting to a sufficient number of votes cast for the majority candidate, to defeat the election of a President by the Colleges whenever political or other motives might prompt the exercise of such discretion.

Again, if either house by non-concurring in any vote for any cause or upon any pretext whatever, could work its rejection, it can be readily conjectured, in case of disagreement or contest between the two houses, that each might arbitrarily and obstinately refuse to concur with the other in the counting of any vote, and thus work the exclusion of all. Or either might decline to unite with the other and prevent or defeat a count altogether. Let us suppose either contingency to arise, would it not altogether defeat the election, and render the Constitutional mode of choosing a President impossible? That instrument declares that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates and the votes shall then be counted.

"The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

PROPOSALS

FOR

$2,800,000 7 3/10 p. c. Bonds

OF THE

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENTS FOR THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAME UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1877,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,800,000, MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act relating to cities of the first class having a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants," passed May 4, 1869, and "an act supplementary thereto," passed Feb. 24, 1876, a vote of the people of the CITY OF CINCINNATI, and a resolution of the City Council as prescribed by the said act.

SAID BONDS WILL BEAR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, AND THE PRINCIPAL WILL BECOME DUE IN 1906, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BEING PAYABLE AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK IN NEW-YORK.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed:

"PROPOSALS FOR 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI," AND INCLOSED IN A SECOND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are the last of the issues authorized for the completion of the Southern Railroad, owned by the MUNICIPALITY OF CINCINNATI.

The right is reserved on the part of the undersigned to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE ON JAN. 11.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1877.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1900,

ROCHESTER CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1893,

OSWEGO CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1888,

CINCINNATI CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1904,

ELIZABETH CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1895,

LONG ISLAND CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1888,

For Sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on the second Tuesday (9th January) of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been duly called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper to reduce the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote its interests; and to thus end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the articles of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the board of directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said association, from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will in their judgment best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or reductions.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

BROOKLYN CITY 7s.

KINGS COUNTY 7s.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s.

NEWARK CITY 7s.

JERSEY CITY 7s.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s.

For sale by

VERMILYE & Co.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND

LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,

available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

County and City Bonds.

BEARING 7. 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

These securities are safe and reliable, especially desirable for investments. Send for price list.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,

No. 12 WALL ST.,

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

BROOKLYN 7s.

KINGS COUNTY 7s.

JERSEY CITY 7s.

For sale by

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 24 NASSAU ST.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Holders of the bonds of the State of North Carolina are requested to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at the Assembly-room of the New-York Clearing-house, (up stairs in the old Commonwealth Bank Building, corner Pine and Nassau sts., entrance No. 14 Pine st.), for the purpose of conferring together as to the best means of securing some equitable reorganization of the debt of the State. Bondholders who cannot attend are requested to communicate with Fred. Butterfield & Co., upon application, who will furnish any information desired.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
FRED. BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
W. H. HAYS.

TO INVESTORS, BANKS, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONG BROOKLYN 7s.
MORRISANIA 7s.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, TOWN, 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s.

For sale at low prices by

R. O. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from twenty thousand to fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the stockholders are requested to return their certificates and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January, prox.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 10, prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY. 26 YEARS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust, executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered Sterling Bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.: Nos. 127, 435, 447, 57, 230, 637, and 311, each of $200 sterling, and Nos. 30, 533, 144, 33, 274, 515, and 421, each of £100 sterling. And, on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & CO., London, on the 1st day of March, 1877, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
EDWARD KING, President.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall st., for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $15,000 principal of said bonds, for the purpose of the sinking fund.

ROBERT BAYARD, Acting Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
WANTED BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1877. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer books of the company will close Saturday evening, Dec. 23, 1876, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, 1877.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 8 proximo, and reopened Jan. 4, 1877.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office, No. 11 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Eastern Dispensary, in the City of New-York, will be held in the Trustees' Room of the Dispensary, No. 67 Essex st., Market Building, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will remain open until 8 o'clock. By order.

RUSSELL RAYMOND, Secretary.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

E. V. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this bank, will be held at the banking-rooms on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking Rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 9 to 10 A. M.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at its banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1877, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

JOHN W. B. BOBLER.

GROCERS' BANK.—AN ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

B. S. WATSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, owned by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 15, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1877.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 13th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. (10.) payable on and after Jan. 1, 1877.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

F. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST PROX., OF North Missouri Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay TWENTY DOLLARS in gold upon the coupons of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, maturing Jan. 1, 1877, cut from bonds which have been stamped as subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876.

EDWARD KING, President.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date to 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, 21st December, 1876.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of all taxes, payable 2d January, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, 23d inst., till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE National Park Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1877.

E. V. WRIGHT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st., on and after Jan. 2, 1877:

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company 7 3-10 per Cent. Bonds.
Allegheny City, Penn., Compromise Bonds.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Frankfort, Ind., School Bonds.
Indianapolis, Ind., Bonds, various issues.
Indianapolis, Ind., City Cemetery Bonds.
Indianapolis, Ind., Water-works Co.'s Gold Bonds.
Kokomo, Ind., Bonds.
Lawrenceburg, Ind., Water-works Company Bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chicago Railway First Mtg. Bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago Railway Second Mtg. Bonds.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago Railway Construction Bonds.
St. Louis Railway, Wis., First Mortgage Bonds.
School Bonds of Toledo, Ohio, various issues.
Terre Haute, Ind., Bonds, issued to R., T. H. & C. R. R.
Wabash, Ohio, Bonds, redeemed and coupons.
Mercer County, Ohio, Bonds.
Wheeling City, West Va., Compromise Bonds.
Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1½ per Cent. on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. Guaranteed and Special Guar. Stocks.
Also Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on Stock of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, La.
On 15th inst., Richmond, Ind., 5 per Cent. Bonds.
On 20th inst., Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Second Mortgage Bonds.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
(OFFICE NO. 8 BOWLING GREEN,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1877, ON THE bonds known as the Pacific Railroad Company's (of Missouri) second mortgage, will be paid at the office of this company.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE AND LAND GRANT BONDS.—The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) per cent., payable to the Stock-holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of January, 1877. Transfer books will close on the afternoon of the 5th, and be reopened on the morning of the 16th January, 1877.

W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 23, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 2.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS from Gold and Currency Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1877, (with the exception of the Pension Bonds) will be paid on presentation at this Bank on and after the 2d of January next.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Seven per Cent. coupons, SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Six per Cent. gold coupons, All due Jan. 1, 1877, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next, until which time the transfer-books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Two per Cent. is payable on and after 2d January next.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d instant, and remain closed until the 2d proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1877. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

LAND GRANT BONDS OF KANSAS PACIFIC COMPANY.—Coupon No. 5, due Jan. 1, 1877, from CERTIFICATES issued for funded coupons of first mortgage LAND GRANT BONDS of Kansas Pacific, will be paid on presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, by C. S. Gregory, for the Trustees.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after 2d day of January next.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The earnings of the mines on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

(Signed,) J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.

OFFICE SEDGWICK INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8, 1877.

H. F. Vail, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

J. K. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1877, from Gold Consolidated Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., London.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FIRST AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY,
RAILWAY AND TRANSFER OFFICE,
FOOT OF THIRD ST., DETROIT, Dec. 27, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT COUPONS No. 7 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, issued by the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company of Michigan, and also coupons due Jan. 1, 1877, from the second series seven per cent. land grant bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., New-York.

H. C. PUTTER, Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 BOWERY, corner 9th st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1877.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WILLIAM V. WAREING, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America, have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1877.

WM. L. JENKINS, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
No. 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1877.

43D DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer-books will be closed.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS DEclared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Union Dime Savings Bank has declared the usual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per Annum, payable on and after Jan. 2d. That bank has removed to the new building, corner Broadway, 65th st., and 6th av. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, from 5 to 7.

G. S. CHAPIN, President.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. in this day declared, payable 2d January.

JAMES YERKAUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 325 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

FRENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on the 2d day of January next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD AVENUE,
opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1853.
47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum out of the earnings of the past six months be paid depositors on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL BE ENTITLED TO INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF THAT MONTH.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1ST, 1877.

ASSETS.	Value.
U. S. 5-20 6 p. c. gold bond...$1,630,000	$1,845,975 00
U. S. 5 p. c. gold bonds..... 50,000	56,430 00
New-York City and County bonds, 6s..... 40,300	41,912 00
New-York City and County bonds, 7s..... 1,037,500	1,128,336 25
City of Brooklyn bonds, 7s. 100,000	116,000 00
City of Yonkers bonds, 7s.. 50,000	54,000 00
Town of Bawaygunk, N.Y., bonds, 7s..... 5,000	5,700 00
North-western Telegraph Company.	
St. Louis National Stock Yard.	
Holliday Coal Company.	
Rochester City.	
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Registered Bonds 1900.	
Rochester Water Loan.	
Town of Lorry.	
Bonds and mortgages, 7 per cent.....	2,297,567 00
Demand loans on United States Government and New-York City bonds.....	109,300 00
Real estate, banking house.....	243,364 71
Other real estate.....	86,414 59
Cash on hand and deposited in bank...	418,707 33
Accrued interest.....	47,973 45
	$6,445,680 33

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors.....$5,834,818 06	
Due do. interest to date. 168,363 41—	6,060,182 47
SURPLUS.....	$385,497 86

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
CLARKSON UGOLIUS, }

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1877.

Hereafter, and until further notice, the highest rate of interest allowed to depositors will be upon sums of $2,000 and under, and on those of larger amounts, one per cent. per annum less.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, corner of Canal st. Interest for the six months, ending Dec. 31, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to all sums entitled thereto under the bye-laws and rules of the bank. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, President.
BETHUEL A. BUNCH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1877.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.

C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED the interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $5,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. H. LILLIE, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM REMSEN, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8TH AV. AND 14TH ST.—54TH DIVIDEND.—The profits of this bank have been such during the past six months as to warrant the Board of Trustees to declare the USUAL 6 PER CENT. interest on all sums from $5 to $5,000, according to the regulations of the bank.

Interest commencing from the 1st of each month.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $3,610,987 91. SURPLUS, $481,647 50.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. R. H. BOLL, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.

C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. has been this day, Jan. 1, declared on all sums from $5 to $5,000 that have now been on deposit one or more months. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HO FOR THE BLACK HILLS! GOLD FOR all.—Persons going to the Black Hills gold regions, or in search of western land, by sending 25c. to this address, will receive by return mail information that will be indispensable to them; new maps with full particulars. C. CREED, Omaha, Neb., box No. 485.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—Each packet is labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

PIMPLES, FLESH-WORMS, BLACK HEADS, White, Scaly, and Scaly Tetter of the Scalp

THE NEW CITY FATHERS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FOR 1877.

INSTALLATION OF MAYOR ELY—THE CLOSING WORK OF THE OLD BOARD OF ALDERMEN — ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—MAYOR ELY'S MESSAGE—CITY HALL APPOINTMENTS—OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS.

The City Hall was decorated with large and small flags yesterday—less, perhaps, in honor of the opening of a new year than of the formal inauguration of the new Mayor, the Sheriff, and the County Clerk, who were elected to their respective offices under the auspices of Tammany Hall. The fact that the old Board of Aldermen would surrender their chamber to the new one, and that the latter would communicate with the new chief magistrate of the City, Smith Ely, Jr., attracted a large number of the friends of both organizations to the hall, but there was a far greater concourse in the new Court-house, where the Sheriff and County Clerk had "tables" spread in the office of the former. Every few moments scores of new-comers, including politicians from all the wards in the City, laborers, and others stood in front of these tables, and were served with liquor, sandwiches, and other refreshments. The entertainment lasted from 11 until 2 o'clock.

At 11:30 o'clock Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., the new Mayor, entered his office in the City Hall. He was received by the outgoing chief magistrate, Mr. Wickham, who formally conducted him to his chair. The ceremony, which occupied only a few minutes, was witnessed only by Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney, ex-Alderman Hardy, and a few others. The new Mayor remained in his office until he received the usual communication from the Common Council for 1877.

THE OLD AND THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The old Board of Aldermen met at 11 o'clock preparatory to winding up the business of the year and formally vacating their seats. Every portion of the chamber was filled. After the President, Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, had taken the chair, a communication was received from Mayor Wickham vetoing the resolution assigning the Ninth Regiment to the building on the corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and providing that a lease should be obtained of it for five years on behalf of the City at a rental of $8,000 per annum. The Mayor's reasons for disapproving of the resolution are that the building is inadequate to the wants of the regiment, and that all the leading officers of the National Guard are of opinion that it is not suitable for an armory. The veto, which was the last official act of the retiring Mayor, was placed on file. A communication was received from the Brooklyn Bridge Company stating that their receipts for the Month of November were $226,442 13, and their expenditures $29,931 19. This statement was ordered to be printed. Alderman Purroy announced that the Board of Apportionment had, at the request of the Common Council, inserted $50,000 in the tax levy of 1877 for the relief of the out-door poor. Resolutions were then passed thanking the officers and clerks of the board for the manner in which they had performed their duties during the past year, after which the board adjourned *sine die*.

At noon the new Board of Aldermen, whose names appeared in THE TIMES of Sunday, took possession of the Chamber. The board was called to order by Capt. Tuomey, the Chief Clerk, who read the County Clerk's certificate of the election of each member. Alderman Guntzer was then appointed temporary Chairman, after which Henry D. Purroy was nominated for permanent President, and elected by the Tammany Aldermen, the Republicans voting against him. Mr. Purroy, on taking the chair, said he would endeavor to retain the confidence of the board by acting in an impartial and satisfactory manner. "Your instructions," said he, "shall be my guide. The administration now controlling the City takes office under exceptionally auspicious circumstances, and we have reason to hope that it will be marked by harmony in the City Government." After making this complimentary allusion to the success of Tammany at the last election, Mr. Purroy said that the board was ready for business. Capt. F. J. Tuomey was then elected Chief Clerk of the board, and Mr. Welsh, Sergeant-at-arms. The Republican members gave complimentary votes to F. F. Whittemore and Frank Keokeisen for these offices respectively. A committee, of which Alderman Cole was chosen Chairman, was then appointed to inform Mayor Ely that the board had organized and was ready to receive any communication which he might have to make. Soon after they had performed this duty the Mayor sent in the following Message, which was read and ordered to be printed. Five hundred copies of the document are to be issued in pamphlet form. The comparatively brief character of the Message is accounted for by the fact that the reports of the various departments for 1876 have either not yet been completed or have not been added to it:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

In this country it is customary for newly-elected executive officers to publish, on the day of their taking office, their views and opinions concerning the duties and powers with which they are charged. I have concluded to follow the example of my predecessors, briefly, although I think the duty might be more intelligently discharged at a later day. On resuming my connection with the administration of our City and County Government, after an interval of six years, I find much that is gratifying and much to deplore. Our highest prerogative as citizens is the privilege of choosing our rulers and representatives freely and without interference. I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the grand spectacle our City presented on the day of the last general election, when 172,000 voters deposited their ballots without any obstruction or disorder, and these ballots were afterward canvassed openly and justly. That this vote was intelligently given is demonstrated by the fact that, although the party lines were distinctly drawn, only two tickets were in the field, it is estimated that a majority of the whole number of voters refrained from voting a regular party ticket, but discriminated by erasing or changing one or more names on their respective ballots. This result, in a population composed of such strange and varied elements, is properly a matter of congratulation and pride, while it vindicates the wisdom and practicability of universal suffrage even in large cities. It is more gratifying when contrasted with our condition a few years ago, when dishonest men manipulated our ballot boxes, and ballots of our citizens, by thousands, were counted for candidates against whom they were cast. Next in importance to honest elections is an honest judiciary. At the present time it is conceded that all of our Judges are men of good ability and undoubted integrity, within whose jurisdiction liberty and property are protected, and not imperiled. We all remember the time when some of the Judges of our most important tribunals were the sycophants and tools of the men who had nominations to give, and the courts of law were used by rapacious men as instruments of oppression and extortion.

A very gratifying improvement is also observable in the management of our Municipal affairs. With rare exceptions, the various departments and bureaus of the City Government are controlled by officials who are entitled to the confidence and respect of the community. In this respect there has been a manifest improvement during the last few years, and I think it may now be truthfully said, that our City officials will compare favorably with those of any other large city in this country. It cannot be denied that great inefficiency and delay arising from the inharmonious, irregular, and feeble administration of some of the departments and bureaus are apparent to all who interest themselves in public matters. Complaint is constantly made of the condition of our streets and wharves; of our imperfect back and cab system, and the want of proper and comfortable facilities of communication; of the capricious and spasmodic raids made upon offenders against the laws; of the illegal exactions made by subordinate officials from citizens, whose business and property bring them into communication with some bureau of the City Government; of the opening and improvement of streets long in advance of the needs of the public, by which heavy burdens are imposed upon unproductive property, and of various other abuses more or less conspicuous. It is painful to acknowledge that so much remains to be done to perfect our local Government, but the many improvements already accomplished warrants us in believing that the evils which still exist may be checked and remedied. If citizens who are the objects of official injustice will communicate with this office, its power will be exerted in their behalf. The subject of Municipal reform has recently received considerable attention from our State authorities, both executive and legislative, and it is to be hoped that the commission recently appointed to report to the Legislature such constitutional amendments or laws to remedy the evils of our municipal systems, composed as it is of some of the ablest men in the State, may be instrumental in procuring amendments to our Constitution and laws which will effectually correct many if not all the evils of our present defective system of Municipal Government. During the period of misrule to which I have alluded, our City indebtedness was enormously increased. Some portion of this debt is so involved that it is difficult to estimate its magnitude, and it is to be greatly regretted that there are now pending in the various courts of law about 3,600 suits, involving in the aggregate several millions of dollars.

The debt of the City at the present time, including assessment bonds, &c., is estimated to be.....$141,977,713 00
Less amount in sinking fund.....23,147,102 00
Leaving a net debt.....$118,830,611 00
In addition to this there are revenue bonds outstanding, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, amounting to.....6,104,844 00
There is also to be added for the liability of the City for the debts of the annexed portion of Westchester County.....1,345,000 00

Additional bonded indebtedness has been authorized, as follows:

Titles of Bonds or Stocks.	Acts of Legislature.	Amounts Authorized to be Issued.
Museum of Art and Natural History Stock.	Ch. 290, Laws of 1871.	$225,000 00
Additional Croton Water Stock.....	Chs. 56 and 328 Laws of 1871	$1,000,000 00 annually
Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock.....	Ch. 230, Laws of 1870.	Unlimited
Assessment Fund Stock (consolidated stock).	Ch. 565, Laws of 1865..... Ch. 571, Laws of 1871.....	454,505 12 $3,000,000 00 annually
Dock Bonds.....	Chs. 55 and 292 Laws of 1871, and Ch. 2-9, Laws of 1876	
Third District Court-house Bonds.....	Ch. 382, Laws of 1870.	70,000 00
New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 4...	Ch. 583, Laws of 1871.	500,000 00
New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 5...	Ch. 724, Laws of 1869.	671,908 93
Croton Reservoir Bonds.....	Ch. 466, Laws of 1871.....	24,362 64
Fire Telegraph Bonds.....		250,000 00
New-York Bridge Bonds not to exceed $1,000,000 in any one year.	Ch. 300, Laws of 1875.....	1,235,266 00
Croton Water Main Stock, not limited to $500,000 in any one year..	Ch. 477, Laws of 1875.....	1,090,000 00
Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York for equipment of building of Museum and N. Hist'y	Ch. 351, Laws of 1875.....	200,000 00
City Parks Improvement Fund Bonds.....	Ch. 608, Laws of 1876.....	90,000 00
Assessment Bonds...	Ch. 397, Laws of 1852; Ch. 580, Laws of 1872.....	Unlimited
Bonds for payment of Claims for Erection of Armories & Drill-rooms.	Ch. 439, Laws of 1876.....	233,483 00
Stock to provide for Construction of bridges and tunnels over the Harlem River.	Ch. 534, Laws of 1871, and Ch. 318, Laws of 1874.....	Unlimited
Revenue Bonds for additional free floating debts.....	Ch. 169, Laws of 1876.....	30,500 00
Revenue Bonds in anticipation of taxes...	Charter of 1873.....	For amount not to exceed the annual taxes.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, consisting of four of the highest City officials, are charged with a most important duty in fixing and limiting the amount to be raised by taxation and to be expended by each of the Departments, a duty which they have discharged with singular fidelity and wisdom. It seems to me that the efficiency of this Board might be still further increased by appointing to it an additional member directly representing the taxable property, particularly the real estate, of the City.

It became necessary during the administration of my immediate predecessor, to take measures for the protection of the ferry rights of the City. Suits have been instituted, one of which involves the very important question whether our ferry franchises extend to the newly-acquired territory embraced in the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge. The annexation of these towns to the City has added to our Municipal territory a new water front on the eastern shore of the Harlem River, and on the East River, and it is very important that the rights of the City therein should be fully protected. Another litigation now pending relates to the lease of five of the City ferries running to Brooklyn, at a nominal rent, being a loss to the City Treasury of more than $100,000 per annum. The pending suit seeks to have the lease set aside as an unlawful diversion of rents that are pledged to the sinking fund. Proceedings have also been taken to determine whether the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is infringing on the ferry rights of the City. The progress and results of these litigations will be made known to you in due time.

The deficient supply of Croton water during a portion of the past year, has occasioned much inconvenience, and many remedies have been suggested. Our financial condition will not permit us to construct a new aqueduct. The present one cost $10,000,000 and when laborers received only 50 cents per day, and an additional one might now cost double that sum. Our present aqueduct can convey to the City 110,000,000 of gallons per day, an amount much beyond our necessities, and on the completion of the new reservoirs in Westchester County, this quantity can be furnished regularly during the whole year. These new reservoirs, I am informed, can be completed within a year, and when completed there will be a supply of water sufficient to meet the requirments of the City. Besides this, the new high-service water-works, for the purpose of supplying water to the elevated localities of the City, will soon be completed, when water can be furnished in the upper stories of most of our buildings. It is also a fact worthy of consideration, that during the past season when there was an exceptional scarcity of water, there was a sufficient supply for all necessary and legitimate purposes, and that as soon as the services of our efficient Police Force were directed to stopping the waste of water, all danger of a failure of supply was at once averted. I am opposed to the extension of the use of water-meters to private houses, believing that there is no necessity for any such innovation in our water system.

The subject of rapid transit is one of very great importance to our City, and I trust that some method of communication between the upper and lower portions of the City will be devised which will accomplish the desired object, without causing uncompensated injury to the property along the route.

The recent combination on the part of the gas companies to compel the City to pay $36 per lamp, per annum, instead of $23, as heretofore, (an attempt happily frustrated by the strictures of the press and the force of public opinion,) suggests the consideration of the propriety of adopting some system of lighting the City which shall be under the control of its own authorities.

The present peculiar depression and stagnation in our business affairs, the large number of persons now out of employment, greater by far than ever before known, and the consequent depression in the value of real estate in our City, call for increased vigilance on our part to see that no greater burdens are placed upon the people than are necessary, and for increased fidelity in the discharge of the trusts committed to our charge. I therefore think that we should not only abstain from sanctioning any increase of the City debt, and from creating any new public office, but that we should rigidly reduce as far as practicable, both the numbers and the salaries of those now in existence. A Winter of unusual severity compels us to deal at once with the most difficult social problems, in providing the means and the agents for the relief of destitution, without encouraging pauperism and vice. A good City Government cannot be secured by the acts of the officials alone, without the co-operation of the people. With such co-operation, it is fair to believe that the Government of our City, instead of being a scandal and reproach, as it was a few years ago, may be made creditable to our position as the first City of the continent.

SMITH ELY, JR., Mayor.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Parks to have all the ice and snow removed from the walks of the various parks, and also requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to have the ice and snow removed from the sidewalks and steps of the public buildings. Mr. Morris said that the work was absolutely necessary to prevent accidents. The resolution was amended by adding to it the bridges over Fourth avenue, after which it was adopted. A resolution was adopted rescinding the one passed by the old board, providing for taking a lease of the building Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth street for the use of the Karl Klein Battery. Messrs. Purroy, Keenan, and Howland, who were selected by the old board to investigate the management of the Third District Court-house Commission, were reappointed. The Board then adjourned.

MAYOR ELY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Ely has appointed G. B. Vanderpoel Private Secretary, and ex-Alderman Hardy Chief Clerk, in place of Messrs. Harrison and Lathrop, resigned. He has also reappointed Daniel Peixotto as Record Clerk and John Halloran as Messenger. These four are the Mayor's personal staff. Mr. Vanderpoel is a business partner of Mr. Ely. Both are in the leather trade. Ex-Alderman Hardy was formerly Clerk of the Common Council. He was at one time prominently connected with the Anti-Tammany organization. His appointment is accounted for by an effort to demoralize the Democratic magnates who are opposed to Tammany. In the Marshal's Bureau, Mayor Ely has made no changes. The salaries, however, have been somewhat reduced, but the old employes have all been retained, as follows: Marshal, John Tyler Kelly, $2,500; Deputy, Lobert Pratt, $1,500; Clerk, Francis Murray, $1,000; Clerk, Carl M. Roth, $800; Messenger, T. E. Barratt, $800. In the Peruft Department three changes have been made. The following is the present list: Superintendent, D. S. Hart, $2,350; Interpreter, Herman Schroeter, $1,500; Clerk, John T. Boyd, $1,000; Clerk, Philip N. Gaulon, $1,000; Clerk, E. L. Waterbury, $750; Inspector, John D. Newman, $1,000; Inspector, Conrad Friedmann, $1,000; Inspector, James Keese, $800; Inspector, Joseph Keeble, $800; Messenger, John Gorman, $900; Messenger, Joan Bush, $900. Messrs. Friedmann, Keese, and Keeble are new appointees; the other eight served under Mayor Wickham.

TRANSFER OF LUDLOW STREET JAIL TO SHERIFF REILLY—TWEED'S RECEPTION.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sheriff Reilly, accompanied by ex-Sheriff Connor and Under-Sheriff Cummins, drove up to Ludlow Street Jail and were received by Warden Watson, who ushered them into the main reception-room where the usual courtesies were exchanged. After which the party passed up-stairs to a large room, where a formal transfer of the prisoners was made by Mr. Conner to his successor, a deputy calling off the names of the prisoners, who responded, and at the same time passed from one large room across a passageway into another. There were 92 of them without Tweed, whose name, singular as it may appear, was not called. Warden Watson then handed to Mr. Conner "all the keys of the jail, and Mr. Conner turned them over to Mr. Reilly, who in turn transferred them back to Mr. Watson. As soon as Mr. Reilly had assumed official control of the institution and the occupants he and ex-Sheriff Conner drew away from the party and passed into Tweed's handsomely-furnished room, where they remained four or five minutes. On returning, both gentlemen refused to say what had taken place between themselves and Tweed, claiming that only the compliments of the season were exchanged. An adjournment to a lower room was then had, and for the succeeding 30 minutes wine flowed freely.

Tweed received a number of callers during the day, but, according to the statement of Warden Watson, neither the "flowing bowl" nor the seductive Conchs entered into the hospitalities extended by "Big Six."

THE NEW SHERIFF AND COUNTY CLERK.

The newly-elected Sheriff and County Clerk gave a joint reception at the office of the former yesterday. The rooms were thronged for several hours by numbers of politicians and others who were profuse in their congratulations to Messrs. Reilly and Gumbleton. Among those present were Controller Kelly, Corporation Counsel Whitney and nearly all the members of the new Common Council. A luncheon, including the usual eatables and potables, was also freely partaken of. The Sheriff has retained in office as Custodian of the Sheriff's juries, Col. Charles L. Crawford, the former incumbent, who has made himself exceedingly popular with jurymen and others with whom he has been brought in contact officially. Among the incidents of the day at the County Clerk's office was the presentation of handsome cameo scarf pins to Messrs. Charles I. Jones and Demosthenes L. Holmes, two of the clerks, by their associates. The following officers of the County Clerk's office were then sworn in: Fairfax McLaughlin, Deputy Clerk; Demosthenes L. Holmes, Assistant Deputy; Edmund L. Flinn, Clerk of Records; Stephen C. Duryea, Chief Recording Clerk; Walter A. Brady, Book-keeper; Isaiah Rynders, Clerk in Chancery; Samuel Mutien, Hugh F. Dolan, James Carney, Edward Kelly, John H. Roberts, Charles I. Jones, Denis Carroll, Michael Brady, Hugh J. Kelly, and Michael Whelan, Recording Clerks; George W. Hardie, Law Clerk, Supreme Court; J. Henry Ford, Equity Clerk; William Lamb, Jr., General Term Clerk; Edward McCue, Special Term Clerk; William Sinclair, Clerk of Chambers; John P. Gaw, Recording Clerk; Michael F. McLaughlin, Clerk, Part I.; William E. Hughes, Clerk, Part II.; and Van Glahn, Clerk, Part III.; Assistant Docket Clerk, John J. Glasson. Nearly all of these are reappointments, and some of the gentlemen have occupied their positions through several official terms.

THE "WARD" ALDERMEN.

The new Board of Aldermen, who claim to have been elected in each ward last November, to act as the Common Council for this year, met in French's Hotel yesterday and "organized for business." They intend to contest the right of the City Hall Aldermen to their seats. It is considered probable that they will notify Mayor Ely of their official existence in a few days.

NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES.

A GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY—BRILLIANT AND NUMEROUSLY ATTENDED RECEPTIONS — CROWDS IN THE STREETS — CELEBRATIONS IN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The celebration of New-Year's Day, if not quite up to the ancient standard, was as elaborate and general as the ever-prevalent plea of "hard times" would allow. Among the rich there was the usual number of calls and receptions, the fashionable world being divided for the nonce into two great classes—those who called and those who received. From noon until an early hour in the evening, throngs of well-dressed visitors marched up to the steps of the brown-stone mansions on Murray Hill and elsewhere, paid their devoirs to the fair occupants, and then marched down again, to repeat the same programme *ad infinitum*. The toilets of the ladies were radiant with the favorite colors of the season, and the number of costly costumes betokened anything but a season of general depression. In the way of liquid comfort many of the better class of tables were furnished sparingly, but in all such cases palatable substitutes were furnished in the shape of tea, coffee, or chocolate, with perhaps a concession to the drinking community in the shape of claret punch, or some other mild compromise between beverages spirituous and non-spirituous. Different "sets," of course, followed their different tastes, and many a caller, who started out with nothing more exhilarating that a cup of fragrant Oolong, found himself a few hours later the sole possessor of a variety of assorted liquids, to say nothing of edibles, that it would tax the strongest brain and stomach to retain with equanimity. Most of the aristocratic callers made their rounds in cabs, though in the upper part of the City sleighs were patronized in considerable numbers. Some very handsome turnouts of both descriptions were to be seen, and a walk along either of the central avenues during the afternoon was replete with interest and amusement. In many of the up-town mansions the beautiful Christmas wreaths of evergreen and holly still decked the parlor windows, and afforded an earnest that the sister festival was being appropriately commemorated within. Among the lower classes the day was hardly as "happy" a one as might have been; still, in the poorer localities there was something of that atmosphere of comfort and happiness which the day is accustomed to bring with it. Along the Bowery and throughout the avenues, a straggling crowd et pedestrians flowed back and forth through out the day, filling the corner groceries and increasing the sale of malt and spirituous refreshments greatly. The German lager-beer saloons of the East Side, were generally filled with visitors, who enjoyed themselves in their accustomed fashion, while the cigar shops, confectioners' shops, and restaurants did a considerable business. Large audiences gathered at the theatres and music-halls during the afternoon performances, and, during the evening, notwithstanding the counter-attractions, places of amusement were generally well attended. As the day wore on, the effect of "too much New Year's" was visible in the customary amount of intoxication and disorder. In the evening the driving snow-storm kept many of the revelers indoors, but the "tin-horn" clamor at the street corners proved that the juvenile portion of the population regarded the snow in the light of an addition to, instead of a drawback upon, their enjoyment. All the public buildings, including the City Hall, Court-house, Custom-house, Post Office, and Sub-Treasury, were closed, and the employes enjoyed a welcome holiday. At the Episcopal and Catholic churches the day was observed with the usual services in the morning.

THE DAY IN THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

As it is not the custom in the charitable institutions to celebrate any of the holidays except Thanksgiving and Christmas, there was no special celebration of New Year's Day. In some instances, however, there were exceptions to the rule. At the Girl's Lodging-house, in St. Mark's place, the inmates were given a grand dinner of roast beef and pudding in the afternoon, and in the evening participated in a New Year's party, and passed the hours until bed-time in dancing, singing, and playing games. The inmates of the Island institutions were the recipients of a holiday dinner similar to that enjoyed on Thanksgiving Day, and spent the remainder of the day and evening in such amusements as their tastes suggested. At the Tombs, the only event of the day was the celebration of a special religious service in the forenoon. There was no holiday dinner, as on Christmas Day. At the Juvenile Asylum, at High Bridge, the holidays are always celebrated with appropriate festivities, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. From early morning until late at night the inmates, 640 in number, kept up a continual round of pleasure. At noon they had a turkey dinner, and the afternoon was devoted to the hearty enjoyment of the numerous pastimes provided for the occasion by the officers of the institution. At the House of Reception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, situated at No. 51 West Thirteenth street, the day was observed with festivities similar to those which were enjoyed at the asylum at High Bridge. The same grand turkey dinner was served to the 160 little inmates, and when it was eaten they passed the remainder of the day and evening in playing games and otherwise enjoying themselves.

A QUIET DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday being the Feast of the Communion, was commemorated in the Roman Catholic churches as Sunday is observed. The time-honored custom of making New-Year's calls was considered by many "more honored in the breach than the observance," judging from the large number of card baskets hung on the bell pulls. Receptions, terminating early in the day, were held by Mayor Schroeder, Controller Burrill, County Clerk Palmer, Sheriff Pegnet, and Keeper Tormey, of the City Hall. A gratifying feature of the day was the almost entire absence of intoxicated people from the streets.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PRISONERS AT SING SING.

According to the custom of former years, the convicts confined in Sing Sing Prison celebrated New-Year's Day with an entertainment, for which preparations have been in progress for the past three months. The programme was arranged by the prisoners, and the management of the affair was left solely to them. Immediately after breakfast, at 8 o'clock, the prisoners were marched from the mess-room to the chapel, where a temporary stage had been erected, on which those assuming an active part in the exercises took their places. In addition to the attaches of the institution, there were also present a large number of the friends and relatives of the convicts and residents of the village. The entertainment consumed about two hours. The programme embraced comic singing, recitations, and a performance on the flying trapeze. At the conclusion of the festivities the prisoners proceeded to the mess-room and obtained their dinner, the fare being the same as allowed on ordinary days, no extra having been provided. They were then locked up for the day.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NUMBER OF FIRES, THEIR CAUSES AND ORIGIN, DURING THE YEAR 1876—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THEATRE ACCIDENTS.

The number of fires during the year 1876 was 1,344; as compared with 1,373 in 1875, a slight decrease in number, but the losses during the past year amounted to $2,717,996, as compared with $2,340,600 in 1875. The excess—$377,396—was more than reached in one fire, that of Feb. 8, on Broadway, which resulted in damage to the extent of more than $2,000,000. The insurances on property burned in 1876 were $11,926,109, while property valued at $86,903 was uninsured. The insured loss in 1875 was $375,000. The fire of Feb. 8, which broke out in No. 444 Broadway, destroyed that building and Nos. 448 and 450, considerably injured the building No. 127 Grand street, and slightly injured the buildings Nos. 123, 129, and 131 Grand street, and No. 134 Howard street, causing a loss of $2,325,067. On July 9, Castle Garden was burned, the damage amounting to $56,724. The cigar factory of Straiton & Storm, No. 178 Pearl street, was damaged by fire on May 2; loss, $68,965. The causes of fire during the year are given as follows:

Accidental, 12; broken glass falling on matches, 1; bursting of kiln, 1; carelessness of occupants, 321; children playing with matches, 65; Christmas tree, 1; clothes igniting from stove, 7; defective flues, 41; escaped gas igniting, 22; foul chimneys, 130; gasoline stoves and lamps, 3; fat and meat falling into the fire, 13; friction of belting and machinery, 3; hot tyre in cooler, 2; hot coals from stove, 3; igniting oily rags from contact with steam-pipe, 1; incendiary and supposed incendiary, 18; explosion or upsetting kerosene lamps, 86; liquid gas explosion, 2; malicious mischief, 28; not ascertained, 85; overheated stoves, 40; rats and mice gnawing matches, 6; spontaneous combustion, 23; sparks from previous fire, 7; sparks from stove-pipes and chimneys, 43; tar and pitch boiling over, 36; upsetting stove, 7; window-curtains, clothing, and goods taking fire from lamps and gas-lights, 51; fireworks, transparencies, &c., 106; obnoxious ignition, 2; furnace and stove-pipes, 9; improper management of stove-pipes, 9; improper construction of brick furnaces, 3; sugar and wax boiling over, 4.

Among the accidents at fires were the following: Hugh McCabe, aged 6 years, was run over on Jan. 4 by Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, at No. 512 East Seventeenth street. At the fire of Feb. 8, David Cline and David Muldrow, of Engine Company No. 30, were killed by falling walls while on duty in front of No. 446 Broadway, and Thomas J. Corliass, of the same company, was severely injured. On Feb. 22, Mrs. Ogden was badly burned at No. 108 East Eleventh street, and died before the arrival of an ambulance. At No. 507 East Fifteenth street, on March 17, Mary Wray and child were fatally burned, and on March 19, at No. 415 Pearl street, Catharine Hoolihan was burned to death. Jacob Greenwall, aged 4 years, was burned to death on March 20 at No. 51 Suffolk street, and on April 17 Bridget McIntyre was burned to death while lighting a fire with kerosene-oil at Third avenue and Sixty-seventh street. Joseph Hinderlet was burned to death at No. 1,512 Broadway by the fire on Oct. 5. Five men were suffocated in the hold of the bark Europa, on the 7th of October, while at work in the vessel, and one man broke his arm while escaping. On the 23d of December Terence McGowan was suffocated at the fire at No. 79 Ann street.

The department has recently prescented a strict examination of all places of public resort, and secured better means of egress for the crowds attending theatres. Two picked firemen have been assigned to each theatre, one of whom is to keep watch in the auditorium and the other to have charge of the fire apparatus in the house. The regular force will thus be reduced, and an effort is to be made to secure an appropriation to increase the force by filling the vacancies caused by the assignment of these men to special duty.

THE SALT NUISANCE.

OPEN VIOLATION OF THE LAW IN REGARD TO SALTING THE TRACKS BY STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Under the present provisions of the law relating to the regulation and management of the horse-railroad tracks in this City, the companies are permitted to use salt on all curves, switches, and crossings, in order to rid them of snow, and to prevent the formation of ice. This privilege, even if confined rigidly to the places indicated, is productive of much discomfort to all who have to pass over them on foot, but when it is abused, as it was on Sunday last, it brings back all the horrible features of former years, when the indiscriminate use of salt was permitted. On Sunday a TIMES reporter rode over several of the lines of the horse railroads of the City, and saw that salt had been liberally applied along their whole length, in utter violation of the law. Among these lines may be mentioned the Broadway and Seventh Avenue, the Seventh Avenue, the Sixth Avenue, the Eighth Avenue, the Ninth Avenue, and the Central Cross-town Line. The same complaint was made in regard to many of the lines on the east side of the City. In many places where two or more tracks come together, and where there were several switches and curves in close proximity, the condition of the streets and sidewalks was simply horrible. Ever since the last snow-fall, the triangular space in front of the Post Office, bounded by Broadway and Park row, has been covered with a black, black paste, composed of filth, half-melted snow, and salt, interspersed with small pools of water. The sidewalks are little better than the street, and are covered with a sticky, slimy mud. Every one who has to pass along this portion of the street inevitably gets his shoes wet with this mixture, which has the peculiar property of never getting dry. The crossings at Broadway and Canal street are in the same filthy condition. In fact, all the crossings and curves in the City where salt is used are more or less wet and dirty, and the cause of much discomfort to all who have to walk over them. Apart from all other considerations, the question of the bad effect of this lavish distribution of salt on the public health is a very serious one, many eminent physicians of this City having condemned it time and again.

THE TWEED AND SWEENY SUITS.

Judge Westbrook will open an adjourned term of Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., to-day for the purpose of taking up the $7,000,000 suit against Sweeny and the $1,000,000 Tweed suit. The struck juries in both cases will be in attendance, but their services will probably not be required. As has been stated in THE TIMES, the Sweeny suit will probably be adjourned until next month, when ex-Chamberlain Bimself will put in an appearance. After the fixing of the adjournment the Tweed case will probably be called. The counsel for Tweed will ask for a delay on account of Judge Westbrook's promise that this case should not be taken up before the Sweeny suit has been tried. Tweed's counsel have not made any preparations for a trial, and will certainly ask for a short adjournment, even if the counsel for the people express themselves anxious to prosecute the case. Neither case will be proceeded with at once. It is possible also that David Dudley Field's venture in the political line will have the effect of retarding the suit against Tweed, in which he is senior counsel.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Justice Duffy presided at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and spent the forenoon in disposing of about half a hundred individuals, who in taking farewell of the "Centennial" year had entered too enthusiastically into the spirit of the occasion, and had imbibed a trifle too much of the "flowing bowl." The only criminal case disposed of was that of one Mortimer Shea, a lad of 20 years, residing at No. 15 Roosevelt street, who had attempted to rob Mr. Michael Hamill, of No. 435 East Twelfth street. The latter, while changing a bill in a liquor store, was noticed by Shea, who followed him into the street and demanded the money from him. Hamill refused to accede to this request at first, but when Shea drew an iron wrench from his pocket and threatened to strike him, he allowed his pockets to be searched. Shea, after searching his person, discovered that the money was in Hamill's hand. He was about to seize it, when a policeman approached, and, noticing Shea in the act of taking the money, promptly arrested him. The prisoner, who claimed that he was a watchman, and denied that he had attempted to rob the complainant, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Joseph Kellner, of No. 1,488 Second avenue, appeared at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court last Sunday, and preferred a charge against Simon Lanigan of robbing him of a gold watch and some clothing. The prisoner was committed and the plaintiff left the court-room, but had hardly reached the street when he was arrested on the complaint of Max Hoppe, of No. 77 Elisabeth street. The latter complained that Kellner occupied a room with him a few days ago, and carried off the plaintiff's clothing and watch, valued in all at $40. The prisoner was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court.

THE STREET BOYS' NEW YEAR'S.

The homeless boys of the East Side had a happy time last night at the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society. An attractive supper was served to the boys at 6 o'clock, and they performed a varied programme in the reception room. National flags and a profusion of plants and flowers adorned the hall. The boys sang Irish and other songs in character, danced clog dances, and delivered comic speeches. At the close of the boys' programme the Superintendent presented a number of destitute fellows with comfortable shoes and stockings, the gift of a few friends.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The fines collected during the month of December in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court amounted to $775.

An unknown boy, aged about 14, was found insensible last night at Eighth street and First avenue, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Harris Rosen, of No. 106 Bayard street, was slightly wounded in the left hand by the accidental discharge of a revolver early yesterday morning.

While riding on a Grand and Forty-second street car last night, H. Eggirs, of No. 513 Eighth avenue, had his pocket picked of a valuable gold watch.

Judge Gildersleeve formally opened the January term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and immediately adjourned it until to-day without transacting any business.

Patrolman Lefferts, of the Fifteenth Precinct, reported yesterday that an attempt was made on the preceding night to break into Vanderburg's clothing store, No. 20 Fourth avenue, by unscrewing the lock.

During an altercation last evening between Timothy O'Neill, of No. 336 East Forty-ninth street, and Patrick Green, at No. 857 Second avenue, O'Neill fell and had his collar-bone and one of his hips dislocated. Green was locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station.

James Monaghan, of No. 323 East Thirty-fifth street, quarreled with his brother-in-law. Michael Culligan, last Sunday, when he attempted to eject from his residence, and whom, thereupon, stabbed Monaghan in the hand and wrist, with a pocket-knife. In the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, Justice Murray committed Culligan for trial.

Phazer Huff, a colored man, of No. 123 West Twenty-fifth street, was stabbed in the left breast with a pocket-knife last night by George H. Peterson, of No. 15 Marion street. The men were visiting mutual friends at No. 342 West street, and while there quarreled about some trivial matter. Huff, whose wound is a severe one, was attended by Dr. Wade, and left for home. Peterson was arrested and locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct.

George Brouberg, residing at No. 325 East Fifty-fifth street, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday upon a charge preferred by his father, that he had robbed him of over $200 worth of wearing apparel, and who said he strongly suspected his son of taking $3,000 worth of diamonds, which had mysteriously disappeared some time since. The prisoner has been leading a fast life lately. Justice Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, remanded the prisoner for examination.

A youth named Samuel Simon, residing at No. 252 Avenue A, on Sunday discovered James Brady prying open the door of his father's shoe-store, and gave an alarm. Brady turned suddenly and knocked the boy down, and ran away with a lot of shoes. Officer Schenck, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested the thief on Seventeenth street, after a struggle with a number of roughs, who endeavored to rescue the prisoner, and in doing so struck the officer several times in the face. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

The clothing store No. 241 Fourth street, was entered by thieves yesterday morning, and $150 worth of property was carried off.

Thomas Clark, for picking the pocket of Mrs. W. Harrold, of No. 150 Fourteenth street, was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary yesterday by Justice Riley.

William Walsh, of No. 247 Plymouth street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of biting a piece out of his wife's face and beating her in a shocking manner.

Mitchell Roberts, a cigar maker, died yesterday from the effects of a fall received while he was intoxicated, at his residence, No. 220 Grand street, on Sunday evening.

The Charity Commissioners met yesterday at their office on Willoughby street, and reorganized for the year by re-electing Dr. Norris as President, and electing Commissioner Midas as Treasurer.

A fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Gabriel Nicholson at No. 87 Park place, yesterday morning, which occasioned damage to the furniture and building amounting to $1,000. The loss is covered by insurance in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

Catherine Drugan, of No. 63 Amity street, stabbed Officer Fitzsimmons, of the Eleventh Precinct, in the arm with a table-knife while the latter was attempting to arrest her for being drunk and disorderly. The woman's son struck the officer in the face and tore his uniform. Both mother and son were locked up.

A man, of low stature, wearing a black moustache, entered the apartments of Mrs. Schaunberg, No. 171 Johnson street, and demanded $5, threatening personal violence if he did not receive it. The money was given to him, after which the ruffian seized an axe and broke a large part of the furniture. The man fled before he could be arrested.

LONG ISL

The New-York Times.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES.

ADDRESSES OF MR. DORSHEIMER AND MR. SLOAN—THE QUESTION OF APPORTIONMENT REFERRED BY THE SENATE TO A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF SEVEN—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE READ—SPINOLA ACHIEVES DISTINCTION—DRAWING FOR SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Legislature of 1877 organized this morning with the usual formalities. The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Nineteen members responded to their names, and Mr. Robertson stated that he had received a telegram stating that Senators Baaden, Prince, and Wagner were on a snowed-in train, and would probably not reach Albany till evening. The two new Senators—Wagstaff of the Fifth, and Sprague of the Thirty-first—appeared and were sworn. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer delivered the following address:

"I have again been charged with the duty of presiding over your deliberations. In assuming the office, I may believe that my past experience will enable me to be more useful to you, and I am sure that I may expect a continuance of the generous indulgence which I have already received at your hands. It is not necessary that I should endeavor to impress upon you the importance of the relations you hold to the Government of the State. New-York State enters upon the second century of our national existence with nearly twice the population which the Colonies had when independence was declared. According to the ratio of European growth during the last century the second Centennial will find here not less than 20,000,000 of people, the descendants of all European races, and presenting an unusual diversity and variety of interests and pursuits. I venture to remind you that you act not for yourselves, nor for this time alone, but what you do here will have an influence upon all the great future of New-York."

After the usual routine business had been disposed of, Senator Woodin offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a special committee of seven Senators be appointed, to which shall be referred the subject of appointment of members of the Legislature under the last enumeration, with instructions to report by bill. The Chair appointed Messrs. Woodin, Sprague, Harris, Moore, Jacobs, Gerard, and Starbuck as such committee. This practically concluded the business of the session, and the Senate adjourned. The Assembly was called to order by Mr. Johnson, the Clerk of the last House. The members were sworn in by the Secretary of State and the election of Speaker took place, the Republicans voting for Mr. Sloan, and the Democrats for Mr. Cozzans. Mr. Sloan's address, on taking the chair, was as follows:

SPEAKER SLOAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the vote just announced which designates me as your presiding officer. While offering you my grateful acknowledgments for this expression of your confidence, I may well observe that you have honored me not only beyond my deserts, but beyond any aspirations I have ever felt at liberty to entertain; and I may also add that when I call to mind the delicate and oftentimes trying duties of the position, and the signal ability displayed in the same relation by my immediate predecessor, as well as by other gentlemen whose accomplishments have graced the office on former occasions, it is not easy to escape a sense of oppression which burdens me even now as I enter upon the task you have given me to perform. I might well shrink from assuming these responsibilities were I not encouraged by circumstances which lead me to attempt their fulfillment. I recognize many members of this body largely experienced in public affairs, among whom are gentlemen who have served with distinction in this branch of the Legislature, but those whose names are honorably written in the journal of the Senate as well; and to such I believe I may confidently turn for that advice and counsel of which I shall so stand in need. Others there are of whom, it may be said, though yet unused to the work of legislation, they are nevertheless strong in the knowledge of practical affairs, who are ready and willing to join their efforts in producing those salutary results which I have reason to think are desired by every member of this House; and persuaded as I am that all are animated by a common purpose to uphold the honor and dignity of this State, I anticipate such wise and judicious action as shall occasion no feeling of regret that we have had a part in its accomplishment. We meet at a time of universal solicitude and interest; a time when the public attention is anxiously directed to the extraordinary circumstances attending the late Presidential election. The different opinions as to the methods to be employed in solving the question are entertained by gentlemen of distinction in the two political parties, and it may naturally be supposed that these opinions are influenced to a greater or less extent by the predilections of the individuals themselves. But, however this may be, there is a pronounced determination of the people for a just and peaceful settlement of the matters in controversy, that violent or unconciliatory counsels are regarded by thoughtful, right-minded men of either party as little less than vagaries, not worthy of serious consideration. It may be assumed that patriotic effort united with patriotic and calm deliberation, having the support of an assuring public sentiment looking to the welfare of the country as above and beyond all partisan considerations, will be found effectual in arriving at such results in the Constitutional mode as shall allay existing irritations and be acquiesced in by the people generally as just and equitable to all parties concerned.

Turning from the broader field of national affairs to glance at what may be regarded more legitimately within the province of our own duty, we find promise of labor not incapable of being reasonable expansion of the people. The desire evinced in all parts of the State for rigid economy in every department of the public service is one likely to overshadow demands that might other wise be made upon us. It is therefore a satisfaction to know that the present condition of the finances and the actual public debt are elements exceedingly favorable in adjusting the rate of taxation to correspond with the prevailing depression in all departments of commercial and industrial pursuits. So far reduced are the financial obligations of the State that the requirements for the payment of principal and interest are comparatively trifling. We have, therefore, only to exercise moderate prudence in appropriating for the other purposes of the Government to render the burden of taxation so light as to be in no degree oppressive. It will be a part of your duty to consider the question of reapportioning the Senate and Assembly districts of the State in conformity with the provision of the Constitution which demands such supplemental action after each enumeration of the inhabitants is made. Another subject of moment will also engage your attention in the form of legislation required to give effect to the amendments to the Constitution approved by two successive Legislatures, and ratified by the people at the last election. I refer to the amendments changing the system of the management of the canals and the State Prisons. It is not necessary for me to urge the desirability of early and painstaking consideration of these measures, also you fully understand and appreciate their importance; but may I not in this connection take the liberty of suggesting the great advantage to be gained by promptly acting on all matters that may be brought to your attention. Close and earnest application by the various committees of the House to the work in hand during the early part of the session will render practicable that necessary attendance upon the Senate under other circumstances are apt to be imperfectly prepared and much too hastily enacted. By early action in the direction indicated it may also be assumed the bills of doubtful utility will be more likely to be defeated than if allowed to linger on your files until the hurry of the closing days of the session shall lend facility to their passage. Other suggestions might be made did I deem them needful, but I believe my duty in that regard is already more than discharged. Your intelligence, your experience, and your full understanding of the requirements of the situation afford of themselves the amplest guarantees that all will be wisely done. It only remains for me, therefore, to give assurance of my desire to co-operate with you in every practicable manner to secure the best result in whatever we may undertake as members of this body, and to further add that, however conspicuous may be my position, I shall not, in the face of intentional injustice to any member on this floor will not be found among them."

Following Mr. Sloan's address, the formal election of Clerk and other officers was gone through with, and the other regular routine business of organization being disposed of, the Governor's Message was presented to the House and read. Mr. Nachtmann offered a resolution that the Message be translated into German, and that 10,000 copies be printed for the use of the House and 1,000 for the Governor, which was referred. Mr. Lang offered a resolution relative to an adjournment from to-morrow until Tuesday morning next, which was laid over under the rule.

The special incident of the session was the "splurge," for that is the best term for it, made by the belligerent Spinola, who took the earliest opportunity to show that he was going to be a general nuisance. He offered an impracticable resolution about printing the daily journal of proceeding, and urged it in so offensive a style that both Mr. Alvord and Mr. Husted, either of whom could snatch the scalp off a dozen Spinolas in parliamentary debate, took him in hand, and gave the gentleman to understand that the majority in the Assembly intended to rule it. The other New-York Democratic members kept quiet. Spinola, in the interests of "reform and honest government," introduced a concurrent resolution, amending section 9 of article 8 of the Constitution, by adding a clause providing that the bonded debt of the City and County of New-York shall, at all times, be kept within the sum of $150,000,000, and all bonds or stock, issued by the City and County, which would increase said debt beyond that limit, shall be void in law and equity, and it shall be a felony, punishable as such, for any person to issue any bonds or stock in the name of said City and County which would increase said debt beyond the limit above named. The resolution was laid over under the rule.

A session was held in the afternoon for the drawing of seats. A resolution was offered that Mr. Alvord, Mr. Husted, and Judge Hogeboom be permitted to choose their seats, but the latter declined to have any privileges asked for him, and the resolution was finally laid on the table. The members, however, generously refused to take the well-known seats of Mr. Alvord and Mr. Husted, and these gentlemen occupy the same places they have had in eight previous Legislatures.

The following are the new officers of the House: Clerk, Edward M. Johnson; Sergeant at Arms, George A. Goss; Doorkeeper, Eugene L. Demers; First Assistant Doorkeeper, Francis Strickland; Second Assistant Doorkeeper, Michael Mahar; Stenographer, Worden E. Payne.

THE ROBINSON-TILDEN MESSAGE.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE ESSAY ON THE PRESIDENCY PRETTY DIRECTLY TRACED TO MR. TILDEN—MR. ROBINSON MERELY A MOUTHPIECE FOR THE MOCK REFORMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—It was rumored here on Sunday night that Gov. Robinson would discuss the Presidential problem in his Message in a brief and mild way. It was at once said that if the Message contained anything on the subject it would be only Tilden speaking in Robinson's name, but, except by a few, the rumor was discredited, and Gov. Robinson himself was of course quite silent in regard to the matter. To-day it has come out that the actual Message of Gov. Robinson, which ends at page 30 of the printed pamphlet, was written and printed before the political supplement of nine pages, which is added to the original document, had been put into the printer's hands. It appears that Mr. Tilden brought the manuscript of his essay with him when he came up from New-York. If anything were needed to confirm this, it would appear in the fact that these pages are tacked on at the end, and may be cut away, still leaving the original document as printed entire. The opinion of everyone here is as fixed upon the question of joint authorship as if Gov. Robinson's name were signed at the bottom of page 30 of the pamphlet and Mr. Tilden's at the end of page 39. It is pointed out also that the literary style of the political supplement is totally different from that of the main body of the Message. The latter is a plain businesslike statement of State and local affairs. In fact, it reads in every sentence just as Gov. Robinson talks. The other is an elaborately-written essay on the Presidential question from Mr. Tilden's point of view, full of flowing sentences, carefully-rounded periods, and sounding phrases. It may be mentioned, also, that Gov. Robinson has been so busily engaged up to the last moment in attending to his legitimate duties as State Controller, and also in preparing his Message as Governor of New-York, that he has had no leisure for the elaboration of long special pleas on national affairs. This portion of the Message, therefore, must be regarded as fresh from Mr. Tilden's pen.

In respect to State affairs, as stated by Gov. Robinson, his position on the common-school question is regarded by some leading Republicans here as most dangerous. There has scarcely been time, however, for a thorough discussion of the message.

THE CANAL DEPARTMENT REPORT.

THE SURPLUS RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR $338,138—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT LIMITING EXPENDITURES—EFFECT OF THE RAILROAD COMPETITION—FREIGHTS CARRIED BELOW THE COST OF CANAL TRANSPORTATION, AND LESS THAN HALF RAILROAD CARRIAGE—HEAVY LOSS TO THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department has been issued. The total receipts of the canals for the past fiscal year are $1,477,331; payments for ordinary repairs, $1,149,194, leaving a surplus revenue of $338,138, which has been appropriated and set apart as the Constitution directs.

The financial condition of the canals for the last fiscal year is as follows: Balance in the Treasury and invested Oct. 1, 1875, $3,887,906 03; received from all sources during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, $2,842,771 16; total, $6,730,677 19; paid during the same period, $2,896,584 06; leaving a balance Sept. 30, 1876, of $3,834,093 13.

The unpaid and outstanding canal debt on the 30th of September, 1876, and for which certificates of stock have been issued, is $10,081,660. The rate of interest on this debt is 6 per cent.

The Auditor discusses the effect of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1874, limiting the expenditures on the canals to the amount of their gross receipts for the previous year, and concludes that its adoption was exceedingly unfortunate, in view of the present diminished and diminishing revenues. The use of steam on the canals is considered at some length, and the concluding pages of the report are devoted to a discussion of the effects of railroad competition on the revenues and tonnage of the canals. On this question the Auditor says:

"For the last two years the surplus revenues of the canals have not been sufficient to pay in full the interest, at 6 per cent., on a small debt of $9,165,000, and have totally failed to contribute anything to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt, on the credit of which loans were obtained. The statement shows a falling off in the toll receipts of the last fiscal year, as compared with those of 1875, of $438,662 74, a decrease in payments of $265,262 33, and a loss in net receipts of $120,541 40. The deficiency for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1875, was made good by a diversion of funds which previously had been raised by tax and appropriated for the improvement of the canals, but the deficiency of the last fiscal year, ending 30th of September, 1876, will require the imposition of a tax to meet it. These deficiencies are the result of two causes—reduced tolls and reduced tonnage. The greatest loss in tonnage seems to have followed the greatest reduction in tolls, when precisely the opposite result was predicted by those who advocated the reduction. This loss of tonnage is attributed to the fact that the two main railway companies of this State have been transporting freight at rates which made it impossible for a large portion of the canal carriers to run their boats. From the second week in June to the second week in October, 1876, the railroads carried wheat from Buffalo to New-York at an average of 6 cents per bushel, which was below the actual cost by the average of canal boats, and about one-half the actual cost by rail, as appears by the sworn returns of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, and on file in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor. This ruinous competition with the water route was not confined to Buffalo, but rates of freight were equally depressed at the principal shipping points at the West, the tendency of which was to lessen shipments by lake and increase through shipments by rail. It is not within the power of the State to aid the canals by any further reduction in the rates of toll. The revenue derived from the present rates, the last fiscal year, was but slightly in excess of the cost of maintenance, and, if the past policy of the roads shall be continued the coming season it is certain that the revenues for the fiscal year which commenced Oct. 1, 1876, will fall short of the sum needed for collection and repairs.

The pending campaign against the water route is, unquestionably, causing great loss to the roads. Of this fact we only know what the officers of the roads choose to make public. For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, the year preceding the reduction in canal tolls, the gross earnings of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company exceeded the payments, other than for construction, $1,137,767 65. From 1870 to 1874, both years included, the annual average surplus was only $80,413, and for 1875 the payments, other than for construction, exceeded the gross earnings $1,581,654 29. But if the effect of this competition shall be to destroy the canals and the lake interests as well, the roads will have abundant opportunities in the future to make good all their losses, and reap substantial gains. This constituency of the railroads, although for the time being protected by the present enormous relative rates of transportation, causes no diversion from the trade of rival States, and threatens the impoverishment of thousands of individuals by rendering worthless the vast equipments of lakes and canals.

It is asserted, and undoubtedly in truth, that within the last three years New-York's proportion of the whole grain trade has fallen 12 per cent. We know that the canals have lost heavily in tonnage, and the railroads have gained in a corresponding degree. The evidence is conclusive that the gains of the railroads are simply diversions from the canals. The State of New-York made valuable concessions to the various roads which now form its main trunk lines, to which they were not entitled under their original charters. If these concessions are being abused and are likely to prove the destruction of our canal system and the source of onerous taxes, public policy and the public interest would seem to justify their revocation.

The Auditor with this brief recital submits the subject to the earnest consideration of the Legislature, fully impressed that its importance demands immediate action and the most searching investigation. He believes that our canals have reached the darkest period of their existence, and that a crisis is impending which will require great sagacity and fearless legislation to extricate them from their peril.

COAL MINES ON FIRE.

THE DEEP WORKINGS OF SEVERAL COLLIERIES IN DANGER—TEN MILES OF SUBTERRANEAN GALLERIES—EIGHTY-SIX MULES SUFFOCATED—THE LOSS ON OTHER PROPERTY NOT YET KNOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 2.—Yesterday afternoon a fire, which threatens to be even more serious in its consequences than is usual with colliery fires, broke out in the deep workings of the Lykens Valley mines, at Wiconisco, 30 miles west of this place. There are four collieries—the Short Mountain, Lykens Valley, Big Lick and Summit Branch—all worked by one company, all connected by underground passages, and all drained by the same set of pumps. Together their workings form one of the longest subterranean galleries in the world, having a continuous communication of about ten miles in a straight line. They produce the well-known Lyken's Valley coal, a soft semi-anthracite, which burns readily, a quality to which the rapid spread of the fire is doubtless owing. As nearly as can be ascertained, the fire broke out in the pumping way near the bottom of the principal slope, which is nearly 500 yards in depth. Its origin is unknown, but in less than 12 hours it had made its way along the slopes and gangways to the surface, where it burned the pumping-house containing a powerful "Bull" or Cornish engine. Reports from the mines say nothing about the loss of human life, and it is probable that all the miners escaped, as the numerous openings enabled them to do so without trouble. But 86 head of mules were suffocated by the smoke and gases. The latest dispatches say that Bear Creek, which runs over part of the workings, had been turned into them, and that the fire was thought to be under control; but this is doubted here. A large portion of the combined collieries is above water level, and if the fire has gained a firm hold on the upper workings it will be almost impossible to extinguish it. Nor could the lower workings have been filled as quickly as the dispatch referred to would indicate. Even should the fire be under control, however, the destruction of the main pumping engine will necessitate the closing of nearly all the workings for several weeks, thus throwing about 500 persons out of employment. No estimate of the loss is given.

ADVANCE IN PASSENGER RATES FROM CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—An advance in passenger rates between Chicago and the seaboard is expected soon. The lines running east from here have already agreed on an advance. The figures they fix upon are: Chicago to New-York, $18; Chicago to Boston, $19. The rate to other seaboard points are to be made upon this basis.

A change of passenger rates to the West, on the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads, will go into effect to-day. There will be no increase in the rate to Buffalo, the present rate to that station being $7, with a drawback of $1. Following is the new schedule:

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
New-York to Cleveland, Ohio	$8	$11 00
Toledo, Ohio	10	13 50
Detroit, Mich	10	12 00
Chicago, Ill	13	18 00
St. Louis, Mo	17	23 00
Indianapolis, Ind	12	17 00
Louisville, Ky	15	20 00
Cincinnati, Ohio	11	16 00

DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES BY RAIL.

PITTSFIELD, Jan. 2.—Isaac J. Wooden has been held in $18,000 bail, by the District Court, to answer the charge of shipping giant powder over the Boston and Albany Railway. This is the first case under the State law, passed in 1871, prohibiting the shipping of nitro-glycerine or similar explosives by rail. The defense claim that giant powder is not such an explosive.

RIOTOUS VOTERS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—At the Gloucester election yesterday a riot occurred at one of the polls which resulted in 10 or 12 men being seriously injured. The Returning Officer found it necessary to close the hall, and the voting, which was necessarily postponed, is progressing to-day.

A LAND COMPANY'S MORTGAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—In order to secure funds to complete the railroad to its coal mines in the Shenandoah Valley, the Royal Land Company of Virginia has mortgaged its property to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, for $3,500,000.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT

CLEARING AWAY THE DEBRIS—A FEW REMNANTS OF HUMAN BEINGS FOUND—THREE MORE BODIES IDENTIFIED—THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ON THE TRAIN—TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—EXTRACT FROM A STATE LAW.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 2.—The work of clearing away the débris of the wrecked train was carried on so actively to-day, in spite of the heavy snow-storm, that nothing now lies in the creek except the engine and the broken-up bridge, and the work of removing these will be begun to-morrow. All vestiges of the cars have been removed. The ice was gradually broken back to 50 feet from the line of the bridge, and 10 feet from the line where any car lay. Two hands, four pieces of thoroughly calcined bone, and several small pieces of charred flesh were all the human remains that were recovered. No bodies are left where the three last cars came crashing one over the other, and the railroad authorities now admit that everybody in these three cars must have been utterly consumed, and the ashes washed away in the stream probably 50 in all. No entire body could have been washed away, since the iron work of the bridge acted as a dam. Several articles of clothing, numerous pieces of ladies' dresses and underwear, may lead to identification. A large shawl bound with a strap had inside the bundle two linen shirts with the name of "G. W. Hubbard" marked on them in ink. Mr. Hubbard was known to be on the train, but his body has not been found. A coat with side pocket was found, which contains a telegram, ordering some dry goods, addressed to "J. W. Smith, Toronto, Canada." A pincushion, too, was found, with a mirror on one side, and an advertisement of the boot and shoe business of Joseph H. Aldrich, of DesMoines, Iowa, on the other. Mr. Aldrich had carried this pincushion for three years. He was known to be on the train. Three bodies have been identified to-day: that of Martha Tabita Volk, of Rochester, identified by a dress; that of Charles Vorel, of Albany, identified by watch chain and portions of underclothing made for him by his wife; there was only an arm and a leg left; and that of Boyd L. Russell, of Auburn, identified by the initials "B. L. R." marked on the shirt-cuff button, and still hanging to his wrist. Mr. Russell's is the only body which has yet been taken away. I went to the Post Office to-day. The Postmaster says there were three tons of mail on the train. A large portion of the letters have been recovered. Nearly all the heavy portion of the mail is destroyed. Some of the letters are very badly burned and soaked, but I should think, from their appearance, that the greater part of them can be forwarded after having been carefully dried.

The two great questions which now agitate the community here are the vexed one of the number of passengers on the train and the very serious question as to where lies the responsibility for not putting out the fire. The Coroner and his jury, backed up by the towns-people, seem determined to sift the latter dispute to the bottom. With regard to the number of passengers, it is evident that the conductor's sworn estimate of 131 is far below the mark. In the first place Mr. Porter swore that he overheard the conductor say, in answer to a question, that there were 160 passengers on board. The train was so crowded that at Erie they put on another car, and Mr. White swears that on going into the smoking car, between Erie and Ashtabula, he had to look about for a vacant seat, and that there were only three unoccupied seats in the car. Now, it is easy to make some estimate of the number from the various witnesses. Mr. Jones says that there were at least 45 persons in the first coach in which he rode. Mr. White says the second coach was nearly as full as the smoking car, say 45 more, and that the smoking car only lacked three of its full complement, or 49. The full complement of a passenger coach averages 50; of a smoking car only 52. The drawing-room car is supposed to have had eight passengers. Capt. Tyler in his testimony swore that he knew there were 19 passengers in the Palatine sleeping car. Mr. White puts the number in the City of Buffalo at 22. The third sleeping car is admitted to have had about 20 passengers, and the fourth about 12. There were also 12 employes of the company and a newsboy on the train. This gives the total number of persons on the train at 225. The official list of killed, and of those who have died from their injuries, gives the number as 55. The list of injured and saved shows 71. Add to these the number 54 supposed by the company to have been totally destroyed in the last two cars, and according to the company's own showing, there were 180 people on the train. My own impression is that there were, in all probability, about 200 persons in all.

The question about the responsibility for not putting out the fire is becoming very serious. I have talked the matter over with all the persons involved, and I have come to the conclusion that though the company's officers did not forbid throwing water on the fire, they effectually discouraged the department from doing so by repeatedly telling them that it would be of no avail. Still, the firemen are very reprehensible for being thus dissuaded from fulfilling an obvious duty. Even if they had not saved a life, they could have prevented the burning of the bodies beyond recognition, which has so aggravated the distress of the relatives of those who perished. This matter has given an excited interest to the inquest which it would not otherwise have evoked, and has drawn very marked attention to the proceedings of the Coroner's jury. The jury will take this phase of the inquest in hand to-morrow or the next day. All the officers and firemen have been subpœnaed, and they will have to submit to a rigid cross-examination by the Coroner's counsel.

The proceedings at the inquest to-day brought out some strong testimony on some of the issues involved in these questions. I am bound to state here that there is a marked difference in the testimony of the witnesses in the employ of the company and that of the passengers. Strange to say, the employes, who were naturally not laboring under the same excitement as the passengers, seem totally unable to furnish anything like such direct and convincing testimony as to time and incidents as the passengers are. That is, after the occurrence of the accident. Mr. McIntyre, a conductor on the line, who was at the scene of the wreck with Mr. Porter, within two or three minutes, could give no definite evidence about the fire and its varied incidents, or the number of persons who arrived at the wreck during the first half hour. He thought there might have been twenty-five or thirty. Mr. Porter, the keeper of the restaurant in the Culver House, opposite the depot, who was with Mr. McIntyre, only stayed fifteen minutes, and yet he swears that 200 citizens were present when he left. Mr. Porter also testified that the fire was not general when he left, and that it could have been easily extinguished by a stream of water from a fire-engine. He saw neither buckets nor pails. He also swore to hearing the conductor say that he had 160 passengers. Mr. White elaborated the story I telegraphed last night. He said that he was asleep, and was aroused by a jarring motion, chuck, chuck, as though the train were off the track before they began to go down. This gives possibly a new clue to the cause of the accident, especially as on yesterday Engineer Manning testified that he noticed an unusual and alarming sound the moment the first engine struck the bridge. Mr. White also gave statistics of the number of the people in all the cars but two, and expressed his conviction that nearer 300 than 200 persons were on the train.

Daniel McGuire, the driver of the engine Socrates, the one which escaped destruction, testified that he was within about two car-lengths of being over the bridge when he heard a loud snap behind him, like the report of a fog torpedo. He turned his head and saw the bridge sinking. He says that it gave way first about the centre, his engine running off the last 80 feet of the bridge as though going up an incline. He returned at once to the wreck. He swears, however, that he can say nothing about its position, how long he remained there, or anything about the fire or what he did. Mr. Manning, the water-works engineer, was recalled. He swore that he tried the coupling of the hose of the fire company on his plug last night; that the new hose would not fit at all, and that the threads of the screws were so different in the old hose that it was not of much use. This afternoon I measured the threads of the plug-cap and the hose-coupling with a Brown & Sharpe gauge. The threads of both the male and female screws were exactly right to the inch, and precisely similar. Here, then, within 150 yards of the accident, lay 500 feet of hose, the coupling of which exactly fitted a plug within pistol-shot of the fire, the plug being connected with a powerful pumping apparatus, and there being 60 pounds of steam in the pump boiler. The hose could have been pouring a stream on the fire within five minutes but for somebody's fault or stupidity. With regard to the company's responsibility for the burning of the cars, the following section of the laws of the State of Ohio is of importance. It was passed in 1869, and is still in force:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That each railroad company in this State shall, when necessary to heat any of its cars, do so by a heating apparatus so constructed that the fire in it will be immediately extinguished whenever the cars are thrown from the track and overturned; and it shall be unlawful for any railroad company in this State to allow any other railroad company, or person or persons, to run any cars upon its roads unless the heating apparatus in such cars conforms to the requirements herein prescribed.

Among the unidentified bodies of the victims is that of a man weighing about 200 pounds, of light complexion, auburn hair, dressed in a coat of dark cloth; trousers of dark cassimere; undershirt and drawers of small check pattern, all wool; home-knit woolen socks; fine check leggings buttoned closely over the drawers, and reaching above the knee; sewed shoes of calfskin with morocco uppers, and a drab scarf of knitted wool. The buttons of the underclothing are of brass, and stamped "Excelsior." In one of the pockets of the clothing was found a black rubber pocket comb.

THE INJURED PASSENGERS AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—The victims of the disaster who were brought to this city to be cared for are all doing well; the injuries of most of them are not as serious as at first supposed. The following-named persons, who are in the Huron Street Hospital, will leave for their homes to-morrow morning: Mr. Patterson, of New-York; Mr. Hayes, drover, of Kentucky; Mr. Lalor, freight agent, of Chicago, and Mr. Burnham, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The other patients will all probably be able to go to their homes within a week or ten days.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

NARRATIVE OF ONE OF THE PASSENGERS AND OF A SLEEPING-CAR PORTER.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 31.

Mr. J. E. Burchell, partner of B. F. Jacobs, of this city, who was on the unfortunate train, left the wreck at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived in Chicago about midnight. His story is full of horror. He says:

"The first thing I heard was a cracking in the front part of the car, and then the same cracking in the rear. Then came another cracking in the front louder than the first, and then came a sickening oscillation and a sudden sinking, and I was thrown stunned from my seat. I heard the cracking, and splintering, and smashing around me. The iron work bent and twisted like snakes, and everything took horrid shapes. I heard a lady scream in anguish.

Oh! help me!' Then I heard the cry of fire. Some one broke a window, and I pushed the lady out who had screamed. I think her name was Miss Bingham. The train lay in the valley in the water, our car a little on its side, both ends broken in. The rest of the train lay in every direction, some on end, some on the side, crushed and broken—a terrible, but picturesque sight. Below were the water and broken ice; 70 feet above was the broken bridge. Miss Bingham sank down in the snow and I went back after my coat. Securing that, I went to her and carried her, with a dozen stumbles and falls, up the bank. The snow in the valley was nearly to my waist, and I could only move with difficulty. The wreck was then on fire. The wind was blowing from the east, and whirling curling masses of snow over the terrible ruin. The crackling of the flames, the whistling wind, the screaming of the hurt, made a pandemonium of that little valley, and the water of the freezing creek was red with blood or black with the flying cinders. I did not then know that any lives had been lost. I had escaped alive, though all were bruised or injured. The fire stole swiftly along the wreck, and in a few moments the cars were all in flames. The ruins covered the whole space between the two piers, the cars jammed in or locked together. One engine lay in the creek, smashed to pieces, the ruins breathing steam and fire. I carried Miss Bingham up the bank, and found her by, and which appeared to be an engine-house. I was completely exhausted, and remained there 45 minutes, when the injured began to arrive. I think there were 52 brought in alive, but one or two died after their removal to the town, where they were subsequently taken. The town was about a quarter of a mile distant. I did did not go back to the wreck, but from the engine-house door I could see into the ravine, and the fearful scene it presented. The sight was sickening. The whole wreck was then on fire, and from out the frozen valley came great bursts of flame. There were cowers of men there, but the fire beat them back, and they could do nothing. The wounded were lying around in the snow, or were laid on stretchers, or taken on the backs of men and carried up the bluff. The speedier was frightful, but those who had gone to assist worked steadily and well in spite of the intense heat. They carried away all who could be rescued, and then waited mournfully for the flames to subside, so that bodies might be taken out. As fast as the injured were secured they were taken to the hotel. That was some time before anything could be done, for in 30 minutes after the fall it was impossible to get near it for the fire. I think it likely that a great many were buried under the cars, and lost in that way. The hotel was about a quarter of a mile from the creek, and as the long line of stretchers and stout men bore the sufferers along, the stormy air was filled with moanings of anguish. In the case of the wounded were kindly cared for. Physicians and surgeons were early on hand, and every effort was made to relieve the sufferers. One lady, whose foot had been crushed, was carried shrieking in labor pains to the little hotel, and during the night she gave birth to a child. From the top of the bluff to the water's edge it is, I should think, from 70 to 80 feet, and along that bluff there ranged lines of excited men looking down on the burning, helpless agony below. The mangled, bleeding bodies writhed in the terrible tortures around them. Some died with prayer and some with shrieking curses on their lips. Some were brought in the iron and woodwork, and held white the flames crept upon them and burned them in the very sight of cool, rippling water. As they died they fixed their bloodshot eyes longingly upon the snow that beat pitilessly down, and lay white and beautiful on their smoke-blackened faces. The fire crept steadily on through the snow flakes, leaping from one mass of ruins to another, licking up the blood as it passed along, and crushing out human lives as remorselessly as it curled around the sunburn woodwork. When the train fell Mr. Bliss succeeded in crawling through a window, supposing he could pull his wife and children after him. But they were jammed fast, and every effort of his was unavailing. The car was all jammed up, and the lady and her children were caught in the ironwork of the seats. Finding that he could not save them he stayed there with them and died. Most all the passengers who escaped did so by way of the windows. There was no egress at the doors, for the stoves were there. One lady was pulled from a window and almost every stitch of clothing stripped from her, and when they were taking her out the rescuing party could hear the screams of women and children for aid, but could render them no assistance. Those who came from the wreck said they could see into the cars and could see the charred trunks of those who had been literary burned to death. They described them as wholly unrecognizable beyond identification, and presenting the most ghastly scene they had ever looked on. Some of the unfortunates were burned literally to ashes, and in some cases only calcined bones were left to tell that human beings had ever been there. Of the 52 taken from the wreck, all were more or less injured, and about 40 of them dangerously, if not fatally. I don't remember any names. I was badly shaken up and bruised, and I think there was only one man as little hurt as I was. There was a fire-engine there, but there was no hose. I think the fire lasted about an hour, and by that time all the cars were burned. I don't think any one was taken out alive after the fire. I am fearful that all who were not saved before the flames got headway perished in the general conflagration. At the hotel I heard some of the employes of the road say they had always been afraid of that bridge. One man said he went over it two hours before the accident, and thought then it was too light; I should say there were at the least reckoning 150 persons killed outright or burned to death, and this in spite of the fact that some of the officers claim that there were only 165 on the train; I don't know the name of a human being among the killed, except Mr. Bliss and his family, and I don't know the names of any of the injured; all along the road coming from the scene are anxious men fearful that friends or relatives were on the train and killed or injured; perhaps some of them may yet hear of deplorable losses, for the railroad officials admit that there were over 100 killed."

THE STORY OF A SLEEPER PORTER.

Mr. Jerry Stewart, who came in last night, was porter on the New-York sleeper "Palatine." He says:

"I was standing by the state-room at the front of the car when the accident occurred. The first thing I heard was the bell-cord snap, and then the forward trucks struck on the bridge and were knocked off the car, and the car came down on the bridge. My car was the first sleeper and the eighth car from the engine. As she struck the bridge it broke, and she went down through. The cars forward went down first, and the three sleepers followed together. My car struck on top of the parlor car, and the other sleepers followed right after. The parlor car fell on her side, and my car, crashing through it, killed every one in it. There is no trace of any one ever coming out of that parlor car. The sleepers behind me fell separately on their sides. In the rear car were a man and his wife and two children and two more passengers, the sleeping car conductor, Harry Wegner, of Syracuse, and the porter, Charley Kane, Cleveland. In my car there were 25 passengers. I don't know any of the names. After we struck, I sang out to my passengers, 'Get out of the upper windows.' They broke the windows, and all succeeded in getting out, so far as I knew. I got out of a window, and helped out an old gentleman and a lady with a broken leg. I then went up the bank. As I went up the bank I looked back at the train and it was then on fire. I turned back after helping the woman with the broken leg up. When I got back I helped out the old gentleman. The fire had caught in the rear part of my car, and the whole train was burning briskly. I did not see anybody crawling out, nor did I see any one lying around. All that were saved had been saved then. As fast as the passengers were taken out they were taken up the bank. From the time I helped the women out until I got back must have been about five minutes, and in that time the flames had run the length of the train, and the whole wreck was on fire. All who were not saved in fifteen minutes were never saved at all. The wind blew fiercely, and there was no hope of putting the fire out. It burned for an hour and a half or two hours—nearer two hours, I should think. No one could get near it because of the heat, and the crowd stood around on the bluff waiting for the fire to burn out. I think all the passengers in the coaches perished, for the sleepers fell on them and crushed them. The last sleeper was the Louisville car, the 'Osseo.' There were four or five people in it. I saw only one who got out. It was a lady, but I don't know her name. The next was the Boston car, 'the City of Buffalo.' She carried a large load. I can't say how many got out. I don't know how many passengers there were, nor how many were lost, but I think a large number. One engine remained on the bank. The other engine fell and turned completely around. Then came the baggage cars and the coaches, and the smoker, and the parlor and sleepers, all mixed in one undescribable mass, except the three last sleepers, which fell together. I saw no one crawling around, nor did I hear any screams. The porter of the 'Osseo' was named James Doyle, of New-York, and the porter of the 'City of Buffalo' was named Webb. Both were killed. I saw nearly all my passengers afterward up at the station, and one or two were fatally injured. The rest were badly, but I don't think dangerously, hurt."

CONDUCTOR HARRY WAGNER.

The Syracuse *Standard* of Monday says:

"The fearful holocaust at Asatanula, Ohio, has taken from among us one of our most esteemed young men—Harry Wagner. Harry was well known hereabouts, and his genial face will be missed by the traveling public who have made the New-York Central their thoroughfare, more than any man that could be mentioned. Mr. Wagner was a sleeping-car conductor. Until the recent change in the time table of the New-York Central Harry ran between Niagara Falls and New-York City, but with the change he ran clear through to Chicago. On the fatal night the last seen of the unfortunate man was by the conductor of the train. He was seated in his car near the stove just as the crash came. It is possible that he was among the first killed. Harry was a universal favorite wherever he was known. About eight years ago, while he was running as baggage man on the Middle Division of the Central Railroad, he met with a severe accident which disabled him from actual service for many months. He was in his baggage car attending to his duties when the train collided with another train near Auburn. After his recovery he accepted the position of mailing clerk in the Post Office in this city, which position he held until about three years ago. He resigned to take a position as sleeping car conductor on the Wagner line. He was a most affable, genial and polite gentleman, always ready and willing to put himself out for the

usual amount of freight, at fair prices, the present rates of toll will doubtless be sufficient for all purposes, and with continued economy in expenses, they may probably be still further reduced. Since the close of navigation the railway companies have largely profited upon an increase of freights; but the past history of such agreements leaves it uncertain whether this one will be of long duration. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that any expenditures, under present circumstances, for enlargements or extraordinary repairs, should not receive encouragement from any source. The boat owners have suffered most severely by the loss of business upon the canals are the boatmen, and although it may not be in the power of the Legislature to relieve them, it is impossible to withhold from them our sympathy. The number of their boats is about 6,000. They are in one sense partners of the State. They do the work which produces the revenue to keep the canals in repair. Their labor is severe, and their exposure great. In many instances their families live upon the boats in order to reduce their expenses to the lowest point. No part of the plunder which others have received has ever gone to them; on the contrary, they have suffered from it by paying tolls which have been unjustly levied. But with all their labor and economy they have been unable during the past season to pay expenses. If any relief can be extended to them in the present depressed condition of trade, it must come from further saving in the cost of maintaining the canals, and a consequent further reduction in tolls. Even this will not probably be sufficient to carry them safely through another season of such competition as they have encountered during the last year.

THE LATERAL CANALS.

Whether any further appropriations should be made on account of such lateral canals as the Legislature has the right to dispose of can best be determined after receiving the report of the Commissioners appointed by an act of the last session to examine that subject. It will be seen by the results of the year's business, given above, that those canals are rapidly diminishing of themselves, and have already become of little value, even to the people living near them. I learn from the Commissioners that they have made the inspection and examination required by the act appointing them, and will soon be prepared to report. The act fixed their compensation and directed its payment, together with their expenses, but made no appropriation, and they have not been paid. The necessary appropriation should be made.

STATE PRISONS.

The State Prisons have kept on their way from bad to worse. The number of convicts in the three prisons Sept. 30, 1876, was as follows:

Auburn	1,281
Chuton	623
Sing Sing	1,605
Total	3,509

The excess of advances from the Treasury over receipts from earnings was $704.379 85. This deficiency is larger by more than $100.000 than was ever before known. It is due to the present Inspectors to state that they claim the increased deficiency to be largely owing to incumbrances which fell upon them from their predecessors. A commission was appointed by an act of the Legislature of 1876 to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the prisons. The Commissioners have been actively engaged in the service during the whole Summer and Autumn. Their report will very soon be submitted to the Legislature, and will, I presume, cover the whole ground of prison management, discipline, and maintenance. I commend it to the attention of the Legislature without further comment at this time.

STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

It is gratifying to be able to announce to the Legislature that a large portion of the Reformatory building has been finished and brought into use. With a reasonable appropriation, the entire structure will be completed within the present year. The Board of Managers, appointed by chapter 207, Laws of 1876, organized in accordance with the act, and succeeded in securing the services of a very competent and efficient Superintendent. Having completed and furnished the south wing, they received 170 convicts from the Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons, who were immediately put at work upon the north wing, the prison wall, and workshops, which have been advanced rapidly toward completion. The Superintendent estimates that, with an appropriation of $185,000, and with the privilege of using the prisoners without the interference of contractors, he can fully complete and furnish and bring into use all the buildings, including the prison wall, within the year, and support 300 persons during the progress of the work, and that then, with possibly a small appropriation for maintenance in 1878, the Reformatory will cease to be a burden upon the State Treasury. He is confident that it can be made entirely self-sustaining. In 1874, the Governor, in his annual Message, estimated the whole cost of the building at $2,000,000. Assuming the above estimate of the Superintendent to be correct, they will be completed for a little more than one-half of that sum. But for the ambitious style of architecture adopted at the outset, the cost would have been much less than $1,000,000. The design of the Reformatory was the reformation, as well as punishment, of young convicts who had become hardened in crime. With this object in view it was originally enacted that no convicts should be sentenced to it except such as were over 16 and under 30 years of age, and convicted of a first offense. It is a source of much regret to the friends of the institution that it should have been even temporarily diverted from its original purpose by the overcrowded condition of the other prisons, and the necessity of relieving them as far and as speedily as possible, led to the use for the time being, of the Reformatory for that purpose. The managers will require some further legislation to aid them in the discharge of their duties and to promote the objects of the institution. Their views and recommendations will in due time be laid before you.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The people of the State, at the last election, adopted by an immense majority the Constitutional amendments which had been approved by two previous Legislatures, and which have thus become a part of the Constitution of the State. They provide for the appointment, by the Governor and Senate, of a Superintendent of State Prisons, with all the powers of the Board of Inspectors, and a Superintendent of Public Works, with all the powers of the Canal Commissioners. A radical change is thus made in the management both of the prisons and of the canals. In each case all power and responsibility are placed in the hands of one controlling executive officer. Wearied with the frauds, the wasteful and extravagant expenditures which often attend the management of irresponsible boards, the people have determined to make this great change, with the hope of better results. They undoubtedly desire that the amendments be carried into effect as speedily as possible. I recommend, therefore, that an act be passed with as little delay as may be proper, fixing the salaries of the respective Superintendents, and also the amount of security to be given by each. A brief act containing these simple provisions will be all that will be necessary before appointing the Superintendents, and enabling them to enter upon their important duties. If further legislation should then be found desirable, either in regard to the canals or the prisons, it could be perfected at the convenience of the Legislature, and with ample time for deliberation.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

One phase of the extravagance and folly, amounting almost to lunacy, caused by an inflated currency and inflated modes of life, developed itself in a passion for costly buildings. Of these the new Capitol takes the lead. Its cost was originally estimated at $4,500,000. There have been appropriated upon it over $7.500,000, and it will undoubtedly require as much more to complete it; and when completed it will be a vast pile of ornamental stone work, not at all in keeping with the tastes and good sense of plain, substantial people. In addition to this, it is discouraging to contemplate the completion in view of the enormous annual cost of heating, lighting, cleaning, and superintending it. Following in the wake of the Capitol are several Insane Asylums, the State Reformatory, houses for Normal Schools, High Schools, and other buildings upon which millions of the people's money have been wasted in useless ornamentation and luxurious arrangements. In behalf of these which are not yet completed—embracing nearly all of the most costly structures—the usual representation is made that unless we go forward and spend the further amounts required for their completion, we will lose all that we have expended. Whatever force there may be in this argument, I confess that in the present condition of financial affairs, the actual distress caused in many homes by the payment of their heavy taxes, I should prefer to have the expenditures cease, the tax-payers relieved, and the buildings left as they are, at least until the advent of better times. Liberally responding to demands of humanity in behalf of the unfortunate poor, I cannot see the propriety or the justice of reducing a large body of tax-payers to pauperism for the purpose of building gorgeous palaces in which other paupers are to be supported at the public expense.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Several medical gentlemen of great eminence in their profession have asked my attention to the subject of a State Board of Health. They believe that such an institution would render essential service in the prevention of sickness and the preservation of life and health. They claim that, in almost every case where local epidemics have prevailed with a severity and fatality which seemed mysterious, their origin can be traced to some neglect of sanitary precautions, or to some cause which a properly organized Board of Health would have discovered and removed. Important as this subject is, it has been impossible for me to find time for such an examination of it as would justify any specific recommendations. I can only ask very careful consideration for it, and the more it is considered the more it will be urged because I am assured that it is not intended that any expense shall be incurred by the State beyond a moderate salary for the Secretary of the proposed board.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The condition of the affairs of the Commission of Emigration is embarrassing, and demands prompt consideration. The commission is charged with the duty of watching over all emigrants landed in the City of New-York on their arrival, and, in the cases of any who fall into distress, for some years after, ward. Hospitals, under authority of the laws of this State, bonds have been required with conditions to indemnify the cities, counties, and towns of the State against these passengers becoming a public charge upon them. The practice has been to accept, in lieu of the bond, a certain sum in cash from each passenger, which money constituted the fund to issue or find the bonds. The amount out of which it came or found the several counties for any expenditures made in support of distressed emigrants within the period named. This revenue is now entirely cut off by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring all such laws void. To raise this reimbursing fund was instituted on the first of March, 1876, since which time no commutations have been paid nor bonds given. Out of the moneys heretofore collected by the Commissioners of Emigration, as agents of the State, the public faith is pledged to provide for all emigrants—in behalf of whom contributions to the fund were made—who may need assistance within five years from the date of their arrival. There are 150 acres of land on Ward's Island upon which were erected hospitals, a refuge, an asylum for insane persons, and other buildings for the use of the commission. The lands were bought and the buildings erected out of the commutation moneys. The title to the property is in the State. The commission estimate its value as $2.000.000. It is subject to a mortgage of $200,000. The Legislature last year, on the recommendation of the Governor, appropriated $300,000 toward the current expenses from May 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877. Of this there had been expended, up to the 3d of November last, $109,000. I learn by a communication from the President of the commission dated Dec. 13, 1876, that the number of passengers from foreign ports landed at New-York from Jan. 1, 1876, to the above-mentioned date, was 109,-592. That of these the number which came under the immediate care of the board was 72,-326. The number admitted during the same period to the refuge and hospital was 1,953, of which number 1,769 remained in the institutions—331 being sick in the hospital, 141 insane in the lunatic asylum, 162 crippled or otherwise disabled in the refuge, and 53 children in the nursery. It seems necessary that some provision be made by which the public faith may be kept with the emigrants—at least until the relief which has been sought through a bill pending in Congress is obtained. The importance of the question as to how we are to deal with emigrants is shown by the fact that out of a little more than 8,000 000 reported as arriving since May, 1847, nearly 6,000 000 were landed at New-York. Further details will be found in the annual report of the commission.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Recent disasters among our savings banks admonish us of the necessity of rigid restraints against mismanagement. These institutions are created for a special purpose, to wit, to take charge of small savings; the savings of those who handle little money, are inexperienced in investments, and to whom the loss of any part of their limited capital is a serious calamity. Everything practicable should be done toward absolute security, and the money deposited by this class of persons should never be mixed up with that of others who handle large sums and are capable of taking care of it for themselves, nor should it be subjected to the risks which persons of greater means and large experience are accustomed to take. I recommend a re-examination of the general law passed in 1875, regulating these institutions. Section 34 of that act provides that for the purpose of ascertaining the surplus held by a savings bank, its interest-paying stocks and bonds shall be estimated at their market value. U suggest instead that such investments shall not be estimated above cost, nor above par, nor above market value. Any advance in cost is increased profit until the stocks are sold, and it may never be realized. If a premium above par has been paid, or is indicated by the current market value, this is sure to disappear if the stocks or bonds are held till maturity; it should not be counted as an asset, except when the bonds have been sold before maturity, and the premium is actually in hand. I suggest, also, that the privilege, granted by section 27, of leaving 10 per cent. of the aggregate deposits, and also the current cash daily balances, of savings banks, with an ordinary bank or trust company should be taken away. This is mingling the money of the poor with that of the more speculative and more watchful classes, and subjecting it to the same risks. It is inconsistent with the provision of section 30, which forbids a savings bank lending any part of its funds upon notes, bills of exchange, drafts, or any other personal security. Experience has proven that the very class of securities on which the ordinary business bank will risk the money of the savings bank, in common with that of its other customers. It is, no doubt, desirable that a certain portion of the means of a savings bank should be in such shape that it can be promptly realized; sufficient provision to this end is otherwise made by the same section 27, which now authorizes temporary loans directly by the savings bank itself, upon certain classes of stocks and bonds. I see no reason why a savings bank should not keep its cash means as other banks do, in its own custody, in its own vaults. An aggregate amount of deposits is now allowed to be made by one person up to $5,000. I suggest that it be reduced to $1,000, or at most $2,000; and this inclusive of accumulated interest. Persons of considerable means now put money into a savings bank in order to get better interest than elsewhere. The institutions are not meant for this class. The possession of considerable means implies the capacity to take care of money. Nor do I approve of the provision of section 22, allowing deposits to be received from corporations and societies. Every association must necessarily have a business head, capable of taking proper care of its funds. An association of any kind does not need the aid of a savings bank. Section 23 implies that savings banks may properly receive deposits of money paid into court or under the order of a Surrogate. A separate class of institutions—trust companies—have been provided for this special purpose, and such deposits are, for the most part, in large sums. All the creditors of a savings bank ought be of the same class, to wit, creditors for small sums. I am inclined to the opinion that the interest among savings banks are due, to some extent at least, to their having sought, of late years, after a class of business which formerly they never undertook, and for which they are not intended. Section 33 provides that dividends may be made of not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. This limit, I think, should be reduced to 5 per cent. Rich interest and large profits do not always go together. Government bonds pay now only 4½ per cent. per annum, and savings banks ought not to be tempted, by efforts to pay high interest, into dealing in any but the very safest securities. Section 33 requires every savings bank, when it has acquired a surplus of 10 per cent., to divide all accumulations beyond that. A surplus of 10 per cent. is not sufficient guarantee against losses. In view of the great and sudden depreciation to which property of all kinds is sometimes liable, as we know by present experience, I am not sure that any limit should be put upon the accumulation of a surplus fund. Such a fund had better be too large than too small. It seems to me that the limit of 10 per cent. is, at all events, much too low. These suggestions are respectfully submitted to your consideration. The purpos I have in view is, that this class of institutions, so valuable to the welfare of the great mass of the community, shall be rigidly confined to the duty for which they were created. They are semi-charitable in their nature, and their profits should not be given to nor their benefits shared by those who need no help.

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1876.

Total receipts, including balance on hand Sept. 30, 1876	$12.643.969 59
Total expenditures	11.410,288 71
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,949,085 17
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, &c.	1.779,124 19
Estimated value of school-houses and sites	31,817,904 00
Number of school-houses	11,671
Number of school districts, exclusive of cities	11,027
Number of teachers employed for the legal term of school	19,341
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year	30,309
Number of children attending public schools	1,067,199
Number of persons attending normal schools	6,391
Number of child en of school age in private schools	134,404
Number of volumes in school district libraries	804,802
Number of persons in the State between the ages of five and 21 years	1,585,601

The foregoing statements should attract attention. Previous to the year 1856, the State appropriated $800.000 per year for the support of the common schools. The act of 1856 changed the practice by levying a three-quarter mill tax, which produced a little over $1,000,000 per year. In 1867, when the rate was raised to one and one-quarter mills, which produced over $2,000,000 and in consequence of the recent extraordinary increase of valuations, it now produces over $3,000,000. and for the next fiscal year it will be probably $3,500,000. Adding to this the amount raised by local taxation, for the same object, we have a grand total of over $12,000,000.

The amount paid for teachers' wages during the past year was $7,949,085 17. The whole number of children attending public schools was 1.067,199. The number attending normal schools, 6,391. The number of children of school age in private schools, 134,404. To all these we add the numbers of those who are instructed at home by private tutors, in academies, colleges, and other institutions, not reported, some idea may be formed of the immense amount of money drawn from the people of the State, voluntari y or by taxation, for school purposes. Without intending to intimate the least suspicion that any part of this large amount is unwisely or improperly expended, the subject is of such magnitude as to be worthy of careful examination and scrutiny.

The question whether the State can educate all the children within its limits better than they can be educated in schools organized, conducted, and paid for by the parents of the children themselves, has been decided in favor of the State, which is now conducting the experiment on a very large and expensive scale. It is of the utmost importance that the experiment should be successful, and that it should be so conducted as to merit the confidence and support of the entire community. To this end, if there are any errors in the mode of conducting it, they should be corrected before they lead to evils which it may be difficult, if not impossible, to remedy.

The only ground upon which citizens who have no children can justly be compelled to pay taxes for the education of the children of others is that it is necessary for the safety of the whole people under our form of government. Our institutions, by their very theory, carry with them the assumption of a certain grade of intelligence among the citizens. It seems, therefore, to be the duty of a State to see to it that each and every citizen, so far as practicable, shall be educated to such a degree as will enable him to read and understand the laws, the Constitution, and the ballot that he votes on election day. The schools in which education is given to this extent always carry their line of instruction far enough to embrace all the branches usually taught in our common schools. It seems to me to be a clear violation of personal rights for the State to go beyond this and levy taxes to support free academies, high schools, and colleges, in which the higher branches of literature and science are taught, and young men prepared for the learned professions. This should be left to individual effort, from which better results always come than from any amount of donations from the State.

It should also be remembered that the expenditure of such large amounts of public money has almost invariably led to great abuses, and there is no security against the same tendency in other local appropriations. The expenditures for school-houses, repairs, and furniture during the last ten years have amounted to $19,963,109 97. It is perhaps well to inquire whether this large amount has been wisely expended in the construction of plain, substantial, and comfortable school-houses, or whether it has been, to any extent, handled by fraudulent contractors, or devoted to the construction of costly and ornamental buildings for the benefit, possibly, of the owners of adjoining property.

I would also suggest an inquiry as to whether the normal schools are really worth to the system what they cost. I am informed that a very large portion of the pupils instructed in them never follow the profession of teaching for any length of time. There ought, also, to be found some remedy for the large annual expense arising from the number of new school-books, and the frequent changes made, for no good purpose, but simply to benefit the publishers and agents. It is undoubtedly true that inducements are frequently offered to school authorities and teachers to aid in the work of changing books and selling new ones. It would be strange if these temptations were always resisted. It seems to me clear that the Legislature should fix some limit to this evil. Finally, I would recommend a return to the former system of making an appropriation of a specific sum in each year from the State Treasury for the benefit of the common schools, and put into the tax-levy a sum sufficient to cover the amount—$2,500 000—which the utmost ought to be, and will be, amply sufficient, if proper care is taken in the use of it. These suggestions are made in a spirit of sincere friendship to our common school system, to the end that it many not be exposed to any just objection; that its administration may be characterized by a wise economy, and by a degree of purity which shall place it above suspicion and keep it in the future as it now is, strongly intrenched in the confidence of the people.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

The annual report of the Regents of the University, soon to be communicated to the Legislature, will fully exhibit the condition of the colleges and academies of the State. Notwithstanding the stringency of the times the aggregate attendance in the colleges is somewhat greater, and but little less in the academies, than during former years. Some institutions of either class are adequately endowed, and others are making vigorous efforts to secure such an amount of productive funds as will place them on a secure financial basis.

THE STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The Regents of the University, as Trustees of the State Library and State Museum of Natural History, will report their condition in detail at an early day. Valuable additions to both have been made during the past year, the library having increased to more than 100,000 volumes. In the departments of law and American history it is unsurpassed by any other State library of the Union.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

From the report of the Adjutant General, as well as from my own limited observation, I learn that the condition of the National Guard is entirely satisfactory. The appropriations made for its support and improvement have been carefully and judiciously expended. The organization, spirit, and discipline of the officers and men were never better. The improvements in rifle practice, to which special attention has been given during the past year, have been of a very gratifying character, and will be continued. As a comparatively small annual cost the National Guard is kept in such a condition of organization and discipline as to constitute a nucleus around which a large force could, if necessary, be gathered and made effective in a very short time. At the present time it consists of three divisions, six subdivisions, eighteen brigades, one regiment, and eleven separate troops of cavalry; one battalion and eleven separate batteries of artillery; twenty-five regiments, twelve battalions, and eighteen separate companies of infantry—in all comprising 1,546 commissioned officers, and 19,876 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, making an aggregate force of 21.424, showing an increase of 2,011 over the aggregate of last year.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

In 1873 the State tax was	$14.800,903 38
In 1874 the State tax was	15,727.432 08
In 1875 the state tax was	14,206,880 61
In 1876 the State tax was	8,529,174 32

The large reduction of taxes for State purposes, shown by the above statement, is due in some measure to the reduced amount required for the bounty debt, but mainly to the stopping of expenditures for new works and extraordinary repairs upon the canals, and to other reforms and economies which have been inaugurated and enforced during the last two years. By a rigid adherence to this policy the taxes may be still further reduced during the present year. Unless the people permit a renewal of the wasteful expenditures of former years, they will hereafter have no cause of complaint against excessive State taxes. The load which oppresses them most heavily will be found at their own doors in their own town, county, and city taxes. When they have the courage to look these in the face, and insist upon their reduction within reasonable limits, they will obtain the full measure of relief to which they are entitled. The rate of taxation for the current fiscal year was fixed by the Legislature at its last session at three and eleven-twenty-fourths mills. For the next fiscal year it is estimated that two and three-quarters mills will be sufficient. But this estimate is based upon the assumption that the Legislature will decline to make appropriations which are not required for the legitimate expenses of government.

INCREASED VALUATIONS.

The State Assessors inform me that there will be a very large increase in the valuations, especially in the agricultural districts, carrying the total valuation of the whole State up to the probable amount of about $2,800,000,000. This extraordinary increase is of doubtful propriety. It seems to be an effort to follow upward the unnatural prices caused by the currency inflation, at a time when the inflation has produced its inevitable disasters, and when prices are rapidly falling nearer to actual values. The effect of the increased valuations is to render it necessary, that amount any specified rate will produce. In-tead, therefore, of levying specific rates for particular objects, which may produce too much or too little, it would be better to appropriate the amounts required and fix a rate sufficient to cover them, so that, if there be a surplus, it shall remain in the Treasury. The effect of these assessments is likely not so much to increase valuations as to produce a just and equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation among the people. When this point is gained it is of little importance whether the valuations are above or below what are called actual values. For many obvious reasons it would be better that they should be below rather than above. The true value of property is rarely known. It is not a matter of fact, but of opinion. Hence it is always estimated, and the tendency usually is to estimate too high.

EXEMPTING CHURCHES, &C.

It is proper to refer in this connection to propositions which are sometimes made to increase the valuation by changing the policy which has always prevailed in this State of exempting churches, schools, and hospitals from taxation. I cannot too strongly express my disapproval of any such change. Our people of all denominations of creeds have surrounded themselves with these institution of civilization, which are foremost in the influences that diminish the expense of government by lessening the infractions of law. They should not be discouraged by the imposition of burdens from which they have hitherto been exempt.

SURPLUS OF THE BANKS.

Taxing the whole surplus of the banks in addition to their capital is neither equal justice nor sound policy. Besides compelling them to pay more than their fair proportion, it induces them to divide their surplus among the stockholders, thereby diminishing the security which it gives to the public so long as it is held by the banks. In times like the present the exigencies of every day may diminish both surplus and security. The subject is submitted to your careful consideration and wise discretion.

LEGISLATION IN APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A very objectionable practice has grown up of inserting general legislation in appropriation bills. The effect of it is to conceal legislative provisions in places where they ought not to be and where the public generally do not think of looking for them. It also puts it beyond the power of the Governor to withhold his approval from such provisions unless he vetoes the whole appropriation bill in which they are contained. I trust that the practice will be discontinued altogether, and that the gues ion may not be presented as to whether such provisions shall become law or whether the appropriation bills containing them shall be returned disapproved.

THE STATE SURVEY.

Several instances of the pernicious mode of legislating above referred to will be found in the "supply bill" passed at the last session. The most conspicuous among them is the provision for instituting and organizing "an accurate trigonometric and topographical survey of the State." Without any application by the people, with no appreciable evil to remedy, the Superintendent of Public Works is required to pass upon the authenticity and validity of Electoral votes, but in no former instance has the election turned upon the questionable votes. In every former case the result has been determined by Electoral votes which were not in controversy. In the present instance one candidate for President and one candidate for Vice President have received 184 undisputed Electoral votes, as well as a popular majority exceeding a quarter of a million. Another candidate for President and another candidate for Vice President have received 165 undisputed Electoral votes. All the votes of three States—four in Florida, eight in Louisiana, and seven in South Carolina—making 19 in all, are still in dispute; also one of the three votes of Oregon. In all these cases two sets of returns have been "transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate," to await the action of the two houses of Congress, who are duly it is to verify, ascertain, and count the Electoral votes. In a situation involving such momentous results as the chief magistracy of this Republic all the baser as well as the better forces of society are naturally embattled to secure the prize. It is in such crises of history that the controlling force of sentimental principles is liable to be weakened, dangerous concessions to be made, perilous precedents established, sacred traditions violated, and the most important bulwarks of constitutional freedom rendered less secure.

In Louisiana we have seen a State Government imposed on the people by the military force of the Federal Executive, under color of a pretended order of a Federal Judge, which order in itself was void, and which led to the usurpation of the Judge who made it to escape impeachment. We have seen the Government thus imposed by military force condemned as illegal and a mere usurpation, by both houses of Congress, and the Electoral votes given under its auspices, rejected in the counting of the Presidential votes in 1873 by the concurrent judgment of the same tribunal. We have seen the Government so imposed create "a Returning Board" practically vested with absolute power to revise and, if they please, to reverse the results of the election by the people of the State, and thus organize a political mechanism under which an oligarchy in temporary possession of the legislative power of a State might perpetuate their ascendancy indefinitely. I pause here in this statement to interpose, in behalf of the people of this great Commonwealth, a solemn denial of the power of any correction of the bad habits into which we have been led, by a return, if need be, to the simplest industries, to a reduction of all unnecessary expenditures, and a rigid economy, both in public and in private life.

RAILROAD REPORTS.

Complaints are frequent among persons interested, both stockholders and bondholders, that the reports now rendered by railroad companies, including those operating street roads, are not in such form as to afford a clear and satisfactory view of their condition. These complaints being creatures of the State, endowed with great privileges, it is right that we should require from time to time from each one of them a full and clear exposition of its situation. Companies whose affairs are in a good condition will have no objection to this being made known, and it is due to the people that if any are unsound, their condition should be exposed as promptly as may be. Concealment of such a state of facts from all but a few principal managers will often enable those who are not to blame for waste and loss to shift the burden thereof upon the shoulders of innocent persons. A memorial has been sent to me, addressed to you and the Legislature of all the New-England States, recommending a certain form of returns, which has been agreed upon, after consultation with some prominent railroad companies, in a conference of the Commissioners of those States and the State Engineer and Deputy State Engineer of this State. The memorial is signed by all these officers. Its object is to secure uniformity in the returns, so that they may be compared by the public or by the proper officers. The memorial has been sent to me addressed to you and the Legislature, because all the New-England States, with the hope, no doubt, that this uniformity will be extended to those of the whole country. It is obvious that where the line of a railroad extends into two States, as is frequently the case, it must be more or less inconvenient to the company to make up its statements in two different forms, and that, moreover, there will be advantages to the public in having these returns uniform. I suggest to you an amendment of the general Railroad law, giving to the State Engineer the power to prescribe the form of the returns—the same power that is vested in the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts—and such other power pertaining in that State to Railroad Commissioners as may be necessary to insure and enforce a proper exposition of the actual condition of these companies. You will be able to judge of this matter better after an examination of the memorial, and the papers accompanying it, which I shall cause to be sent to you. The form upon whoh the memorialists agreed will be found in the possession of the State Engineer.

INSECURITY OF PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

The recent calamity at the Brooklyn Theatre, said to be unequaled in horror by any like event heretofore, calls our attention most forcibly to the duty of providing by law, and by the severest penalties, against such disasters in the future. Those who seek to make money by gathering the people in crowds into their buildings, are bound to take every precaution to insure their absolute safety. The Legislature should enact regulations for all such buildings, so as to provide for the prompt suppression of fire and rapid egress for the crowd in case of alarm. In fact, the provision for safety and for exit should be so complete and so manifest that panic would not occur. The danger is not limited to theatres and places of public amusement; rooms used for lectures or for public meetings, our large school-houses and even churches are, for the most part, so constructed that in case of panic a large number of the crowd would be likely to be fatally injured in the fierce, natural struggle to escape. The buildings owned by the public are as faulty as those used for private purposes. We are familiar with one or more fa el disasters among the children who, in cities, are crowded into four-story school houses. Attention should, also, be given to the security of passengers in cases of collision upon steamboats and railway trains. Nothing more than this brief allusion to the topic can be necessary. Even without it, I am confident that you would promptly have given your attention to the subject.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The report of the commission appointed by my predecessor to consider the subject of the government of cities, has not yet been received. I hope that I shall be enabled to present it to you early in your present session. In some respects the Government of the City of New-York is in almost a chaotic condition: appropriations of money are regulated, not by the Common Council, but by a board of four persons, of whom only one is chosen by the people. The distribution of administrative and legislative powers is imperfect and uncertain. An outgoing Mayor has power to appoint, in some cases, subordinate administrative officers for a term exceeding that of his incoming successor. Of the enormous debt resting upon the City, as I learn from one of the Commissioners, the amount of $85,000,000 has been created by direct action of the State Legislature, without being asked for or approved by the Common Council of the City or the Board of Supervisors of the County, or by its taxpayers, and more than one fifth of these objectionable laws still in force, under which the full amount of debt authorized by them has not, as yet, been contracted. It would be well to examine into this matter at once, for the purpose of repealing such of these acts as, in your judgment, should not be left in force. In some of the acts the amount of indebtedness has no limit, but is required to be, on the simple requisition of a subordinate administrative department, bonds of the City may be issued, provided that they do not exceed a certain sum per annum. The number of years during which the acts may continue to apply is not defined. The laws reserved to are, in many instances, imperative requirements to do by the people, merely local purposes, but to incur indebtedness for such purposes. The duty of the Legislature in such matters is properly defined in article 8, section 9, of the Constitution, which says: "It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, contracting debts," &c. Whenever the Legislature undertakes to impose on a neighborhood local taxes or local indebtedness for local purposes, it assumes to have a knowledge of the case which none can have, except those who live in the neighborhood affected. It undertakes to discharge the functions of village Trustees, town officers, City Aldermen, or Supervisors of counties, for which functions the men selected especially for these places are better fitted. Whatever evils may occasionally appear in local government should be remedied by the people at home, upon whom the responsibility should rest.

CORRUPT USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

The Constitution and laws of this State contain many very stringent and excellent provisions for securing the purity of the ballot-box, and preventing the corrupt use of money in elections. The penalties which they inflict upon those criminals who violate them are very severe. It is, however, apparent that in every important election the laws upon this subject are grossly violated or evaded. I recommend a thorough re-examination and revision of them with a view of rendering convictions more certain, and with additional and severer penalties. So vitally important is the preservation of the purity of elections to the permanent existence of our form of government, that, in my opinion, any man who buys or sells a vote should be forever thereafter disfranchised, and subjected to such other penalties as will be most likely to prevent the commission of the crime.

BETTING UPON ELECTIONS.

Another gigantic evil, closely allied to the corrupt use of money in the practice of betting upon the results of elections. This practice has always existed to some extent; but it, and the evils resulting from it, have recently been developed to an alarming extent. It is unquestionably true that many millions of dollars were staked upon the result of the late election. Every person interested in such bets had a strong motive for corrupting and bribing voters, and there is no doubt that many yielded to the temptation. The heat and excitement of the contest were also greatly intensified by the same cause. I recommend the enactment of a law, with severe penalties, prohibiting all bets, direct or indirect, upon the result of any election.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The recent Presidential election threatens to prove an epoch of solemn portent in our history. For the first time in the 22 elections which have been held for President and Vice President of the United States the result remains a subject of controversy after the canvass of the votes within the States has been made and announced. The two houses of Congress have been heretofore repeatedly required to pass upon the authenticity and validity of Electoral votes, but in no former instance has the election turned upon the questionable votes. In every former case the result has been determined by Electoral votes which were not in controversy. In the present instance one candidate for President and one candidate for Vice President have received 184 undisputed Electoral votes, as well as a popular majority exceeding a quarter of a million. Another candidate for President and another candidate for Vice President have received 165 undisputed Electoral votes. All the votes of three States—four in Florida, eight in Louisiana, and seven in South Carolina—making 19 in all, are still in dispute; also one of the three votes of Oregon. In all these cases two sets of returns have been "transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate," to await the action of the two houses of Congress, who are duly it is to verify, ascertain, and count the Electoral votes. In a situation involving such momentous results as the chief magistracy of this Republic all the baser as well as the better forces of society are naturally embattled to secure the prize. It is in such crises of history that the controlling force of sentimental principles is liable to be weakened, dangerous concessions to be made, perilous precedents established, sacred traditions violated, and the most important bulwarks of constitutional freedom rendered less secure.

In Louisiana we have seen a State Government imposed on the people by the military force of the Federal Executive, under color of a pretended order of a Federal Judge, which order in itself was void, and which led to the usurpation of the Judge who made it to escape impeachment. We have seen the Government thus imposed by military force condemned as illegal and a mere usurpation, by both houses of Congress, and the Electoral votes given under its auspices, rejected in the counting of the Presidential votes in 1873 by the concurrent judgment of the same tribunal. We have seen the Government so imposed create "a Returning Board" practically vested with absolute power to revise and, if they please, to reverse the results of the election by the people of the State, and thus organize a political mechanism under which an oligarchy in temporary possession of the legislative power of a State might perpetuate their ascendancy indefinitely. I pause here in this statement to interpose, in behalf of the people of this great Commonwealth, a solemn denial of the power of any State Government or of the Federal Government to vest such powers as are claimed by the Louisiana Returning Board in any Canvassing Board whatever. In the first place, such powers in respect to the choice of Presidential Electors are not warranted by, but are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. The provision of section 1 of article 2 of that instrument, "that each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, its Presidential Electors," does not confer on the Legislature of the State an unlimited power over the subject. No one will pretend that a temporary majority in the Legislature of a State could, in such a case, by the mere form of a statute, arrogate to itself, or to a set of individuals, the power to appoint Presidential Electors; that it could make this grant for a period of years, or indefinitely, or to his or their heirs or assigns. What it cannot do in form it cannot do in substance; what it cannot do directly it cannot do indirectly. The choice which a Legislature is authorized to make of a mode of appointing Presidential Electors, is limited to a mere selection between certain known forms of action, recognized in the practice of popular government, and consistent with the nature of popular government. It is a choice of modes, but must not assume the character of the essential character of the thing itself. It is a choice of means, but not of ends. In this sentiment and purpose the State of New-York cordially concurs. Foremost among all our American commonwealths in population, in the variety and extent of her industries and interests, she has in every vicissitude of public affairs put forth all her strength, moral and physical, to maintain the existence and the just authorities of the Union, and she can never consent that the time-consecrated methods of Constitutional Government shall be supplanted or overthrown by revolutionary expedients.

L. ROBINSON.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Senate held a brief session, at which little of importance was done.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of citizens of Newburyport, Mass., in favor of the passage of the House bill in regard to the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, gave notice that on Thursday next, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks upon the bill recently introduced by him in regard to the settlement of the contested election in the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Colorado, introduced a bill to extend the Act of July 2, 1862, to the State of Colorado. Referred to Committee on Public Lands. [It refers to the grant made by the act mentioned to each State of land equal to 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, the proceeds of the land granted to Colorado to be used for teaching the theory and practice of mining, instead of mechanic arts and agriculture as in other states.]

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, introduced a bill to enable the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to submit its claims against the United States under the existing laws to the decision of the Supreme Court. He gave notice that he would offer the bill as a substitute for the bill which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Wright] gave notice he would call up to-morrow, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, &c.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he doubted that a quorum was present, and he therefore objected to a second reading to-day of the bill submitted by Mr. Ingalls.

The question being on the second reading of the bill, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted in yeas, 26; nays, 3—no quorum voting; so the bill was laid over until to-morrow, and the Senate, at 12:35, adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued today:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$944,900,800 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	712,320,450 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	33,600,000 00
Total principal	$1,690,821,250 00
Total interest	42,127,011 61

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	210,000 00

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal	$11,834,360 26
Interest	163,318 50

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Old Demand and Legal Tender Notes	$366,120,546 50
Certificates of deposit	31,000,000 00
Fractional Currency	26,348,206 45
Coin certificates	27,280,000 00
Total principal	$470,748,752 95
Total unclaimed interest	17,327 03

Total Debt.

Principal	$2,167,404,363 21
Interest	42,518,157 14
Total	$2,229,922,520 35

portant, money and supplies of all kinds. Without France, freedom would not have been achieved even in six more years, if at all. Little gratitude, however, was due to France, since the Colonies were simply the instruments of her vengeance upon England. Thus, the capitulation of Saratoga was the pass-key to American victory. Schuyler forged and fitted the key, inserted it in the lock, and Gates was allowed to turn it; Schuyler to the last, forgetful of self and only mindful of his country, assisted Gates to open the door. A year afterward, Congress and a court-martial exonerated Schuyler from all blame, and within three years Ate's sleepless sleuth-hounds tore Gates down from his place of pride, and avenged Schuyler. Unfortunately, Ate could only punish; it was not her prerogative to reward. The speaker's duty to his native State and to his Knickerbocker blood was discharged; but New-York, untrue to herself in the present as in the past—as untrue to-day as in 1777—had set up no monument, either to Herkheimer, mortally wounded in body at Oriskany; or to Schuyler, crucified in spirit at Saratoga. Why? Was it necessary for the speaker to proclaim it? Because Schuyler was not an intriguer nor a politician, a speculator nor a peculator, but a Christian gentleman and a true soldier. Schuyler in arms never served again. He performed his duty to the letter to the United States and to New-York. He inaugurated the system which made this the 'Empire State,' and despite the fiercest life-long tortures of disease he did all that he could do to serve his fellow-citizens to the very last. He died, full of unfeigning affliction, years, and honors conceded too late, on the 18th of November, 1804, realizing that 'Perfection is the greatest fault the envious man can discover—the first he cannot reach, the last he cannot injure.'

'Grave precepts fleeting notions may impart,
But strict example best affects the heart;
Then look on Fabius, let his conduct show,
From active life what various blessings flow.
In him a just ambition stands confessed;
It warms, but not inflames his equal breast.
See him in Senates nor the laws disown part,
Truth on his lips, the public at his heart,
There neither fears can awe, nor hopes control
The honest purpose of his steady soul.
No mean attachments e'er seduced his tongue
To gild the cause his heart suspected wrong;
But, deaf to envy, faction, spleen, his voice
Joins here or there, as reason guides his choice.
To one great point his faithful labors tend,
And all his toil in "Freedom's" interest end.'

At the conclusion of the address, the speaker received a vote of thanks.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE—AN INQUIRY INTO THE CASES OF THE WRECKED VESSELS CIRCASSIAN AND RJUKAN.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present, and Commissioner Snow in the chair. The Light-house Board was requested to anchor a green spar-buoy over the wreck of an unknown sloop that now obstructs the South Channel. This sloop is supposed to have gone down early yesterday morning. Her wreck was struck by a ship that came in during the fog of the early morning, but no damage of account was done to the latter. It was decided by the Commissioners to inquire into the conduct of the pilots who were on board the ships Circassian and Rjukan when they went ashore—the former at Bridgehampton, Long Island, and the latter at Squan Beach, N. J. Pilot Eugene Sullivan was on the Circassian, but, it is understood, was not in charge of her. It is said that the spirit compass of the ship was rendered useless by the cold, the weather was thick, and neither Capt. Williams nor Pilot Sullivan had the least idea of the true position of the vessel when she struck. Pilot Phillips, who was on board the Norwegian ship Rjukan when she went ashore and was lost on Squan Beach, has informed the Commissioners that the disaster occurred through the carelessness of a mate of the vessel. That officer, he says, used the lead because the weather was thick, and reported 17 fathoms of water. This report satisfied Phillips that everything was safe, a few moments later, however, the mate cried out, "Oh, I made a mistake! There are only 11 fathoms." Alarmed by this Phillips tried to wear the ship around. Failing to do so he had her anchors dropped; but this did not save her, and she was quickly stranded on the beach. It is understood that the officers of the Rjukan will tell a very different story. Pilot Phillips has been sick from exposure ever since the wreck.

The Pilot Commissioners have completed their annual report and transmitted it to the Legislature. The document deals particularly with the matter of disposing of the garbage from the streets of this City. Its most important parts are as follows:

"The disposal of sweeping and garbage from the streets has become a question of magnitude and gravity, no place being found for the material on shore, or for filling in, as the sanitary authorities refuse permission, fearing injury to the health of the citizens. Large quantities have, during the past year, been deposited in the Atlantic Harbor limits, (under the pressure of necessity, as claimed,) by the Street-cleaning Department, to the injury of the channel and of the much-frequented shore of Long Island, the popular watering place of the City of Brooklyn. This board has urged upon the City authorities the necessity of making permanent provision for the use of this material at sea by the construction of steam hopper-scows of large capacity, which could go to sea at all times of tide and weather, and thus dispose of this troublesome material without injuriously affecting the channel-ways and shores, and it is believed that the plan meets the approval of the City authorities. It involves an initial expenditure by the Street-cleaning Department of from $200,000 to $250,000, but would thereafter be far more economical and effective than the present system of small scows and tug-boats. The board suggests that chapter 414 of the Laws of 1875 be amended, so to include within its provisions all refuse material from the streets of the cities, and that its prohibition be extended to a point three miles outside of the bar, instead of Sandy Hook. As now worded it allows deposits "on the bar." The Legislature is requested to appropriate $6,000 for the expenses of the board, and $5,000 for the compensation of its members. An officer of the Coast Survey is expected to visit the office of the Commissioners to-day, to confer with pilots as to the placing of the buoys on the Sandy Hook bar.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society was held in Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, near Broadway, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. John Henderson, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $195. The roll of membership bears 278 names, five of which were added yesterday. It was also decided that in future the regular monthly meetings of the society should be made occasions for exhibiting to the public specimens of choice flowers and plants, and that suitable prizes should be offered to exhibitors. Some time during the latter part of June—probably about the 25th—an exhibition of strawberries and roses will be made. To this, also, the public will be invited. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: President, John Henderson; Vice Presidents, Peter Henderson, J. W. Paterson, R. B. Parsons, and S. B. Parsons; Corresponding Secretary, J. Y. Merkland; Recording Secretary, W. J. Davidson; Treasurer, Isaac H. Young.

The annual dinner of the society will take place some time during the present month.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST BOND FORGERS.

The General Term of the Superior Court rendered a decision yesterday in the case of the National Trust Company against Andrew L. Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Charles Ralston, and others. The defendants were charged with being members of the gang of bond forgers whose operations so startled commercial and financial circles three years ago. The present action was brought to recover $30,000 and interest, the amount of a loan made by the plaintiffs to Ralston on July 5, 1873, the latter depositing with the company as collateral security 42 forged bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The jury at Trial Term found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $33,685 50. The defendants appealed to the General Term on various grounds, among them being the one that the deposition of "Spence" Pettis was improperly admitted in evidence. Pettis being now in a Massachusetts prison serving out a term for forgery. On this point the General Term holds that a felon, to be debarred from giving testimony in the State courts, must have been convicted of a felony by the courts of this State. The judgment in favor of the plaintiffs is affirmed. Arnold, Elliott, and Whitney appeared for the plaintiffs; A. Oakey Hall for the defendants.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

The commission of which Hon. William M. Evarts is Chairman, which was appointed to prepare and report a plan to the Legislature for the better government of the municipalities of this State, is now completing its report. Major Sidney De Kay, Secretary of the commission, said yesterday that the report would be long and interesting, but that, in conformity with an understanding among the members of the commission, nothing relative to the proceedings of that body or to the nature of the report would be given to the public previous to the presentation of the report to the Legislature. Mr. Simon Sterne, a member of the commission, said that the reports relative to a disagreement among the members of the commission were sensational and subtantially unfounded, as were also published statements in reference to the proceedings of the commission. Mr. Evarts said the report would be presented to the Legislature early in the session; and, when asked whether there had been, as reported, any disagreement in the commission, and whether there was likely to be more than one report made, replied, smiling, "Other people disagree, why shouldn't we? There will be but one report, however."

AN UNDUTIFUL SON-IN-LAW.

On New Year's Day an old man named Patrick Reddy became engaged in a dispute with his son-in-law, Lawrence Connolly, alias "Larry the Horse," at Sing Sing, during the course of which the latter seized a butcher-knife and cut the former about the wrist and arm, inflicting two serious wounds.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SWEENY AND TWEED SUITS.

WHY THE EX-CHAMBERLAIN WAS GRANTED IMMUNITY AS STATED BY MR. PECKHAM — BOTH CASES ADJOURNED TO APRIL.

The adjourned January Term of 1876 of Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., was opened by Judge Westbrook in the General Term room of the court yesterday for the purpose of disposing of the $7,000,000 suit against Peter B. Sweeny and the $1,000,000 suit against Tweed. The stronk jurors in the suits had evidently learned from the newspapers that neither case would be taken up for trial, and they gave token of the knowledge in not appearing in court. Only a few jurors in the Sweeny case answered to their names when called. The counsel for Tweed also failed to put in an appearance. Mr. Peckham was in court on behalf of the prosecution, and Sweeny was represented by John McKeon and William A. Beach.

Mr. Peckham, addressing the court, said: "If your Honor please, in the case of the People against Sweeny, more than a year ago the prosecution thought it desirable that the defendant should have an opportunity to take such part in the trial as he might think fit, and to that end an offer or suggestion was made that his bail would be reduced to such point that he could conveniently give bail if it were demanded. Negotiations were had with the other side with regard to the amount, but they were not carried out. The prosecution, however, thought the defendant should not be trammeled by the question of bail at all, if he desired to be present, quite as much for the convenience of the prosecution as for his convenience, and the prosecution have offered Mr. Sweeny that they would not arrest him, either on a civil or criminal process, if he chose to be present. We have given such a stipulation, and it has been accepted by the defendant; but this was so recently done that he could not be present. To carry out the stipulation it is suggested that the case should be adjourned to some future day. Counsel on the other side have proposed what seems a remote day as the only one practicable for them. Of course the court will fix such a day as will be desirable all round."

Mr. McKeon said: "This arrangement, with regard to Mr. Sweeny's coming here, was not consummated until Dec. 20, and I suggested to Mr. Peckham that the time was so short between the acceptance of the proposition and the day named for the trial that there ought to be a postponement, and that it was an inclement if not dangerous season for Mr. Sweeny to cross the Atlantic. But Mr. Peckham differs from me. I think April 8 would be a proper day."

Judge Westbrook remarked: "I recognize the propriety of the arrangement by which Mr. Sweeny could be present at the trial if he saw fit, and I therefore concur with counsel in the need of an adjournment. The arrangement having been consummated only in December, it would be impossible for him to be present at an early day."

Mr. Beach, taking up the discussion, said: "Allow me to add that when this suggestion was made on the part of the people and communicated to Mr. Sweeny, we received a telegram from him acquiescing in the arrangement, but next day we received a telegram from his wife that he had been taken suddenly ill. We think, under these circumstances, to ask Mr. Sweeny to cross the ocean in enfeebled health is somewhat unaccomodating and oppressive, and this is the reason why we ask with earnestness for the appointment of some day in April that suits your Honor's convenience and that of counsel."

Mr. Peckham in reply said: "I only wish that a day could be fixed upon when we could be ready to go on."

Judge Westbrook said: "I will have no difficulty in arranging for the first Monday in April, with reference to my own engagements, which are as important, perhaps, to my district as this case is to this district; and, as has been suggested, this is an inclement season of the year, and Mr. Sweeny would need to be at home for a week or so to consult with counsel before the trial. I am inclined to fix the first Monday of April as the time of trial. It is only a month or two from the time fixed, and unless there is something in the ends of justice that require I should appoint an earlier day, I shall fix upon that time."

Mr. Peckham said he knew of no special reason for an earlier day. His only reason was a general desire to push matters forward as rapidly as possible.

Judge Westbrook then said: "Now, as Sweeny is not here, and we have to fix upon a time for trial, in which I have to consult my own convenience, the first Monday in April is most convenient for me. I, therefore, fix that day at 10 o'clock."

The Tweed case was then called, but no counsel for the defense having put in an appearance, it went over to the same day as the Sweeny suit.

COURT NOTES.

Part II. of the Court of General Sessions has been adjourned by Judge Sutherland until Monday next.

James Blake, the lad who shot Marshal Walsh, during a street affray on New Year's Day, was yesterday arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court, and committed to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

James Connolly, on New Year's Day, robbed Thomas Hanley, of Nineteenth street and Third avenue, of two coats worth $50, for which act Justice Murray, in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, committed him to answer.

Charles McLaughlin, of No. 218 Mulberry street, charged with an atrocious assault on a child of seven years, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years in the Penitentiary.

Peter Delaney and George Lewis were yesterday arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to await the result of injuries which they had inflicted on John Miller, while attempting to rob him of a valuable gold watch on New Year's.

On the night of Dec. 3, the wine saloon of Adolph Stahl, at No. 799 First avenue, was broken into by Charles Dail, of No. 548 Second avenue, with intent to steal. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Dail pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years in the Penitentiary.

On New Year's Day William Murphy, Cornelius Harman, and John Guinney were arrested by Detective Tooker, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on a charge of entering the saloon of August Koerner, of No. 1,145 First avenue, and stealing $80 worth of jewelry and apparel. The prisoners were committed for trial yesterday in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court.

While attempting to alight from a Second avenue car, on Monday last, John J. Kirwin, of No. 525 Second avenue, was thrown beneath the wheels, which passed over his foot, crushing it badly. He was carried in an ambulance to St. Luke's Hospital. The driver of the car, William John, was committed as the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, to await the result of Kirwin's injuries.

Timothy O'Neil, of No. 336 East Forty-ninth street, was ejected from the saloon of Patrick Green, No. 857 Second avenue, on New Year's Day, by the proprietor, causing a fracture of O'Neil's collar bone, dislocation of hip, and serious internal injuries. Green was arrested after a struggle by Officer Davis, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and on being arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, was held to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

While Andrew Smolinski, of No. 203 Avenue A, was passing through East Eleventh street on New Year's night, he was suddenly attacked by John Woods, of No. 424 East Eleventh street, who knocked him down, and robbed him of a valuable gold watch and chain and a silk scarf. Woods was arrested by Officer Farley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, before he could escape with the stolen property, and upon being arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

While John Kennedy, of No. 418 West Forty-fourth street, was in the act of paying a New Year's call in Eighteenth street, near Tenth avenue, James Byrnes, of No. 456 West Eighteenth street, and a confederate, took possession of the horse and sleigh, which he had left standing in front of his friend's residence, and drove rapidly away. He gave an alarm, and caused the arrest of Byrnes, but his confederate escaped. At the Washington Place Police Court the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Judge Gildersleeve opened the January term of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Courtlandt De P. Field, merchant, of No. 127 Water street, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge Gildersleeve said that notwithstanding the hard times, crime had not decreased, and their labors would therefore, not be unusually heavy. While petty crimes had increased, the more serious offenses against the law, such as affrays resulting from drunken carousals, had not increased, and such crimes were not numerous.

Michael Carroll, a resident of the First Ward, was placed on trial before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, charged with felonious assault. The complainant, a First Ward politician, named John J. Hogan, living at No. 5 Morris street, testified that a woman, in company with Carroll, addressed an insulting remark to him, and on his protesting, Carroll rushed at him and stabbed him in the face with a knife. Officer Golden, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, swore that he knew the woman to be a disreputable character, and had her sent to the Island. The defense showed that she was the prisoner's sister, and a reputable woman, and that Hogan had deliberately insulted her previous to the stabbing. The jury acquitted Carroll.

A SUICIDE'S ESTATE.

Judge Van Brunt, of the Court of Common Pleas, having been assigned to duty in the Supreme Court by Gov. Robinson, began his duties in the latter court by presiding in Part II., Circuit, yesterday. The old suit of John Charles Gardiner against the Mayor, &c., was brought on for trial in this part. In this action the plaintiff is the brother of George A. Gardiner, deceased. The latter committed suicide in 1854, having been convicted of obtaining about $130,000 on a trumped-up mining claim from the commission appointed under the Guadaloupe-Hidalgo treaty. The money thus obtained was attached by the Government. After Gardiner's death, Peter B. Sweeny, then Public Administrator, became the Administrator of Gardiner's estate. Sweeny was succeeded in office by Thomas C. Fields, during whose official term the Government compromised the difficulty by taking the principal sum and allowing Fields to retain the interest, amounting to over $37,000, for the benefit of Gardiner's estate. Of the latter amount $90,000 were distributed among next of kin, and the remainder was paid out as expenses to the Public Administrator and the counsel in the case. The plaintiff in the present action sues, in his own behalf and for his sister, to recover two-fifths of the $17,000. He claims the expenses were excessive. The case is still on.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Pam vs. Yilmar.—Order granted.

By Judge Davis.

Crary vs. Simpson.—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposition.

Orders Granted.—Huntoon vs. Clapp; Davis vs. O'Neil; Garvey vs. Jones, and Ludington vs. Slauson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Avery, &c., vs. Smith, Jr., et al.—Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Wing et al. vs. Hermance et al. (two cases.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Schuyler vs. Sharpe.—Case settled.

Case Settled.—Canfield et al. vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

By Judge Sanford.

Bockover, &c., vs. Haines.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to counter claim.

Haven vs. Daly.—Motion denied. Opinion.

Commercial Warehouse Company vs. Graber.—Writ of supersedeas allowed.

Kurshedt vs. Keall.—Motion denied. Opinion.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Order Settled.—Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Patterson.

Order Settled.—Benner vs. Canfield et al.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

See Memorandums.—Gross vs. Purcell; Buckley vs. Great Western Railroad Company; Williams vs. Britton.

Motions Denied.—Griswold vs. Short; Goldsier vs. Burghardt.

Young vs. Weeks.—Order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Oswald vs. Spoerry.—Injunction continued. See memorandum.

In the matter of Butler.—Report confirmed.

In the matter of Walker.—Order for assignee bond signed.

Bobbins vs. Robbins.—Motion for Receiver denied, without costs. See memorandum.

Jelife vs. Kuggleman.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

O'Gorman vs. The Mayor.—Allowance refused. See memorandum.

Thomas F. Harty vs. Grace Harty.—Decree of divorce signed.

Ward vs. Gardner.—Order for entry of decree signed.

The German Exchange Bank vs. Eyhel.—Appeal papers amended. See memorandum.

Denney vs. Grennan.—Counter claim struck out as irrelevant. See memorandum.

Hennessey vs. Ledlard.—Costs allowed. See memorandum.

By Judge Larremore.

Gibbs vs. The Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment for defendant, with costs. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hubbell vs. The Judd L. and S. Oil Company.—Complaint dismissed. See opinion.

Gottwald vs. Tuttle.—Demurrer sustained, with costs.

See Opintons.—Morgan vs. Hammerstein; Schott vs. Wright.

Rinaldo vs. Hausman.—Judgment for specific performance. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Judge Curtis and Judge Speir.

Lynch vs. Pyne.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Curtis, C. J.

Doe vs. Darragh.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Speir, J.

Kohner vs. Higgins.—Exceptions overruled; judgment rendered dismissing complaint. Opinion by Curtis, C. J.

Brown et al. vs. Torrey.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Curtis, C. J.

Smith vs. Frost.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Speir, J.

Carrington vs. Ward.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Speir, J.

Cobb vs. Knapp.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Speir, J.

Wilson vs. Knapp.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; leave granted to plaintiff to appeal to Court of Appeals. Opinion by Curtis, C. J., and Speir, J.

Weil vs. Fischer.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, with costs, to abide event. Opinion by Curtis, C. J.

Solomon vs. The Metropolitan Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Curtis, C. J.

Knox vs. Hexter.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted with costs, to abide event. Opinion by Curtis, C. J.

Clark vs. Flanagan.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Speir, J.

The People, &c., vs. Bull.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Curtis, C. J.

National Trust Company vs. Roberts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Speir, J.

Burnham vs. Brennan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Speir, J.

By Judges Sedgwick and Speir.

Lawrence et al. vs. Merrifield.—As to defendant, Silas Merrifield, exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered on verdict, with costs. As to defendant, Edward Merrifield, exceptions sustained, and the verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs, to abide event. Opinion by Sedgwick, J.

Valkman vs. Feldmann.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Sedgwick, J.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Meddam.

Schwarz vs. Oppold.—Taxation affirmed.

Motions Granted.—Bond vs. Lindsay; Hitzelberger vs. Grigg; Rotheschild vs. Landeberg; Witte vs. Ellisville Glass Company; Hognet vs. Keeler; Briggs vs. Grigg; Bond vs. Lindsley; Weisshhauer vs. Bryant.

Motions Denied.—McCauley vs. Morgan; Orth vs. Bryants.

Complaints Dismissed.—Fleury vs. Clancy; Irwin vs. Conway.

Toops vs. Prigge.—Motion for new trial denied.

Lotti vs. Krakauer.—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Gilsey vs. Berford.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Orders Granted.—Kerr vs. Conrad; Phelan vs. Stevenson; Hunt vs. Marks; Irving Bank vs. Mack; Schwars vs. Oppold; Waters vs. Corrie.

By Judge Sheridan.

Kinghorn vs. Killian.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Orders Signed.—Raynor vs. St. John; Morris vs. Partridge.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES FOR THE YEAR 1877.

General Term.—January, Chief Judge Curtis, Judges Sandford and Freedman; March, Chief Judge Curtis, Judges Sedgwick and Speir; May, Judges Sedgwick, Speir and Freedman; November, Chief Judge Curtis, Judges Sandford and Freedman.

Jury Terms, Part I.—January, Judge Sedgwick; February, Judge Speir; March, Judge Sanford; April, Judge Freedman; May, Judge Sanford; June, Judge Sedgwick; October, Judge Speir; November, Judge Sedgwick; December, Judge Sanford.

Jury Terms, Part II.—February, Judge Freedman; April, Judge Speir; June, Chief Judge Curtis; October, Chief Judge Curtis; December, Chief Judge Curtis.

Jury Terms, Part III.—February, Chief Judge Curtis and Judge Sandford; April, Chief Judge Curtis and Judge Sedgwick; June, Judges Speir and Freedman; October, Judges Sedgwick and Sanford; December, Judges Speir and Freedman.

Special Term.—January, Judge Speir; February, Judge Sedgwick; March, Judge Freedman; April, Judge Sanford; May, Chief Justice Curtis; June, Judge Sanford; October, Judge Freedman; November, Judge Speir; December, Judge Sedgwick.

Chambers in Vacation.—Judge Freedman, from Monday, July 2, to Monday, July 16, inclusive; Judge Sedgwick, from Tuesday, July 17, to Tuesday, July 31, inclusive; Judge Sanford, from Wednesday, Aug. 1, to Wednesday, Aug. 15, inclusive; Judge Speir, from Thursday, Aug. 16, to Thursday, Aug. 30, inclusive; Chief Justice Curtis, from Friday, Aug. 31, to Friday, Sept. 14, inclusive; Judge Van Vorst, from Saturday, Sept. 15, to Saturday, Sept. 29, inclusive.

THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Court of Appeals met to-day with Hon. S. E. Church, Chief Justice, present. In accordance with the previous order of the court the court adjourned to Monday, Jan. 15, 1877.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Edward Lee, felonious assault and battery.
John Cummings, burglary.
John Kelly, burglary.
Edward Leonard and Joseph Fallon, burglary.
Walter Coleman, grand larceny.
John Silley, grand larceny.
Thomas Coleman, grand larceny.
Charles Benkert, three petit larcenies.
John G. Fenn, Mgamy.
Michael Garrity, incest.
John W. Carter, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos.
12—Williams vs. Schreiber.
37—The Childrens' Aid Society vs. Noyes.
38—Graf vs. Rosenberg. &c.—Same vs. Same.
93—Webb vs. Helladay.
95—Tucker vs. Livingston.
105—Matter of Whitbeney.
113—The Tenth Nat'l B'k vs. Lewis.
115—Mynderse vs. Daniels.
116—The Victory W. Printing, &c., Co. vs. Beecher.
118—Newman vs. June, &c.
133—Ferguson vs. Wood.
138—Tweddle vs. Hirsch.
143—Dailey vs. Mills.
149—Hudson vs. Schiller.
161—Newell vs. Newell.
164—Ball vs. Shepherd.
175—Van Valkenburgh vs. Doubleday.
183—Mahler vs. Reiser.
186—Chandler vs. The Allouez Mining Co.
196—Stout vs. Lenge.
198—Caldwell vs. Gray.
203—Van Benschoten vs. Wright.
204—Fowler vs. Van Norman.
205—Curtis vs. Van Norman.
206—Bloggett vs. McCreery.
208—Griffin vs. Helmbold.
209—Matter of Bixby.
210—Archer vs. McDonald.
211—Richard, &c., vs. Coblints.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1—Graham vs. Meyer.
2—Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.
3—Crawford vs. Townsend et al.
4—Reynolds vs. Townsend et al.
5—Ayres et al. vs. Townsend et al.
6—Howell vs. Farrington.
7—Cutler et al. vs. Myers et al.
8—Jones vs. Crennan.
9—Hebrew Ben., &c., Soc. vs. The Mayor, &c.
10—Burr, &c., vs. Sandford et al.
11—Scott vs. Huneywell et al.
12—Sickles vs. Christianson et al.
13—Pratt et al. vs. Am. Nickel Plating Co.
14—The Nassau Bank vs. Young et al.
15—Taylor vs. Thomas.
16—Knapp vs. Kingsland.
17—Clark vs. Deacon.
18—Liddle vs. Rider.
19—Dambmann vs. Butterfield et al.
20—Dusenbury et al. vs. Callerhan et al.
21—Balke vs. Kiebiach.
22—Wightman vs. Montgomery.
23—Patterson vs. McCunn et al.
24—Johnson et al. vs. Andrews et al.
25—Osgood et al. vs. The Prov. & N. Y. S. & Co.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Calendar same as published yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
862—The Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Hillenbrand.
2015—Carroll vs. Cassidy.
2527—Chambers vs. Kais.
17283/—Bruce et al. vs. Norvall et al.
1993—Pitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
3841—Leckey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3107—Bank of Ohio Valley, of Wheeling, W. Va., vs. Noolas.
2517—Valley, &c. vs. Amen et al.
3948—Stewart vs. Conner, &c.
3785—Ozrig vs. Brody et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1404—Koebler vs. Marshall et al.
1198½—White et al. vs. Stillman.
2646—Cavanaugh, &c., vs. Dinsmore, &c.
3522—Dudley vs. The Mayor, &c.
552—Bryan et al. vs. Reinsens.
1898—Miller vs. Hovey, &c.
3709—Ward, &c., vs. Husted.
3140—Wells vs. Conner, &c.
1376—Snyder et al. vs. Bristol et al.
1005—Porter et al. vs. Gordon.
1260—McMahon vs. Denley.
984½—Van Doren vs. Allerton et al.
2240—Garrett vs. Brennan &c.
1988—Fullerton vs. Fisk.
1344—McBride vs. The Second and Avenue Railroad Co.
500—Bailey vs. Dodge.
1430—Hotchkiss vs. Kelly et al.
1398—The U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.
740½—Edwards vs. Lawton.
1450—The First Nat. Bank of Lebanon vs. Israel et al.
1452—Bruce et al vs. Wyatt et al.
1454—The N. Y. C. Milk Co. vs. The A. G. Pub. Association.
1456—The Metropolitan Ins. Co. vs. Hendrickson.
1458—Hyatt et al vs. Totten.
1460—Bailey, &c., vs. Dart.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
657—Driscoll, &c., versus The Mayor, &c.
1823—Steward vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
3075—Wild et al. vs. Conner, &c.
2267—Halstead vs. Koss.
2365—Excelsior Fer. Co. vs. Fowler, &c.
278—Rock vs. The Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
3679—Ireland vs. Bogatzki.
413—McComb vs. The Excelsior Mfg. Co.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
1809—Moody et al. versus Pell.
2283—The People, &c., ex rel. Bowne vs. O'Brien et al.
1329—Gapen vs. Crawford.
1817—Miller vs. Miller.
37—Black vs. The Continental Nat. Bank.
1527—Lyles et al. versus Davenport et al.
1815—Glines vs. Gill.
2033½——— vs. ———.
1557—Perry vs. Hargraves Manufacturing Co.
3086——— vs. ———.
3703——— vs. ———.
649½——— vs. ———.
927—Averill vs. De Mott.
757—Lester et al. versus Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1832—Steward vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
3075—Wild et al. vs. Conner, &c.
2267—Halstead vs. Koss.
2365—Excelsior Fer. Co. vs. Fowler, &c.
278—Rock vs. The Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
3679—Ireland vs. Bogatzki.
413—McComb vs. The Excelsior Mfg. Co.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
1809—Moody et al. versus Pell.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Freedman and Sanford, JJ.

Nos.
3—Wosers vs. Belloni.
4—Parker vs. Harrison.
5—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.
8—Rosa vs. Hardin.
10—Weston vs. New-York Elevated R. R. Co.
12—Cormier vs. Batty.
14—Dillon et al. vs. Masterson.
16—Ibetson vs. King.
21—Aberle vs. Fajen.
17—Mason vs. Decker.
21—Phyfe vs. Cary.
22—Harneckel vs. Brown.
23—Harris et al. vs. Burdette.
24—Van Every vs. Adams.
25—Kelley vs. Dusenbury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
25—Butler vs. Ballard et al.
57—Reed vs. Livingston.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
417—Silberstein vs. German Up-town Saving Bank.
687—Yurman vs. Titus.
475—Morgan vs. McVickar.
840—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone.
841—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone et al.
303—Dodd vs. Dean.
845—Benner et al. vs. Duclos et al.
359—Borchardt vs. U. S. Fire Ins. Co.
311—Winfield vs. Klein et al.
315—Harris vs. Fitzgerald.
862—Dutch vs. Dorsey.
376—Mfrs. and B. Bank vs. Pangburn.
179—Moore vs. Tower.
391—Grover vs. Buchheister.
1053—Wells vs. Lord, Jr., &c.
818—Selling vs. Legendre et al.
361—Wiseman vs. Remington S. M. Co.
828—Reith vs. Conner, &c.
166—Weiss et al. vs. Manhattan R. R. Co.
159—Nahu et al. vs. Brennan.
317—Sullivan vs. O'Hara, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

The Calendar of this part will be called in Part I.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson, and Van Brunt, JJ.

Nos.
184—Griffin vs. Salomon.
187—Story vs. Salomon.
99—Penrhyn Slate Co. vs. Meyer.
72—Bruce vs. Wellington Carter.
442—Royce vs. Watrous.
445—Huguenot Nat. Bank vs. Caldwell.
446—Brennan vs. The Mayor.
924—Pish vs. Stilwell et al.
7822—Fuchs et al. vs. Zeluins.
7818—Dettield et al. vs. Kaiser.
7805—Wilhelms vs. Keller.
7548—Celluloid Mfg. Company vs. Russell.
7616—Mackenzie vs. Van Winkle.
7824—McGowan vs. Stein.
6969—Heywood vs. Brammer.
5499—Howlett vs. Murphy.
3409—Greer vs. Johnson, &c.
4468—Dunderman et al. vs. Pomeroy.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
22—Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr. 2—Mears vs. Kearney.
11—At. and P. Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
714—Hall vs. Corrigan.
593—Agate vs. Edgar.
888—Walker vs. N. C. Coal Co. of Md.
983—Schmitz vs. Foster.
756—Duke vs. Eidder.
1018—Lawrence vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis.
412—Stevens vs. Thompson.
859—Bets vs. Connor.
909—McAuley vs. Thompson, &c.
798—Brown vs. Melcher.
813—Second Nat. Bank of Paterson vs. Porter.
974—Powers vs. Conner.
732—Chamberlin versus Knapp.
722—Stevenson vs. Hopkins.
249—Cassidy vs. Keetch

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
4468—Dalton vs. Hoffman.
5365—Tracy vs. Darrow et al.
5793—Goetting vs. Riggins, et al.
6294—N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co. vs. Freight.
7218—N. Y. Mut. Gas-light Co. vs. O'Rourke.
7344—Campbell vs. Mooney et al.
8929—Carstairs vs. Groth.
8478—McConnell vs. Smith et al.
8836—Bennett et al. vs. Ross.
6501—Pfeiffer vs. Gutwellner et al.
6502—Crocker vs. Chamberlin.
7449—Hall vs. Heyman.
7585—Shook et al. vs. H

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE AMERICAN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

PARK THEATRE.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS—Miss Lotta.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

BELMONT'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph N. Keane. Matinée at 2.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

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NOTICE.

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Louisiana still enjoys the luxury of a pretending Legislature. The body meets in St. Patrick's Hall, New-Orleans. It contains seventeen Senators, as to whose title to their places there is no dispute, nine of them holding over from last year and eight of them having credentials from the Returning Board. There are, besides, four gentlemen who claim to have been elected. The House which meets in St. Patrick's Hall has forty members certified by the Returning Board and twenty-two claimants. The regular Legislature, on the other hand, has nineteen Senators and sixty-eight members of the House with credentials from the board. Of these, four Senators and twenty-two members of the House have their seats contested, or would have, if it lay in the minds of Louisiana Democrats to conduct themselves in any ordinary and sensible manner. As it is, the contestants have gone off in a body by themselves, and yesterday sent to Gov. KELLOGG the inevitable "solemn protest" against the regular Government. The facts concerning the composition of the rival Legislatures may be of interest by and by.

It is generally conceded, in Washington, by the firmest Democrats, that Florida, like South Carolina, is removed from the list of States in dispute. The action of the Supreme Court in that State has had sole reference to the Governorship, and the Hayes Electoral vote is not directly or indirectly attacked. This being the case, public attention will be concentrated on Louisiana, where both branches of Congress have committees at work. Their reports will be awaited with interest. The objection has been made in the Democratic papers that the Senate Committee does not receive its testimony publicly. But it must be remembered that this does not in any degree argue partiality in the proceedings, because the Democrats are well represented by Senators who have it quite in their power to cross-examine witnesses, as well as to secure the introduction of counter-evidence. On the other hand, witnesses have frequently declared on previous occasions that it is exceedingly dangerous to testify in public to the truth in Louisiana. We have no doubt that the Senate Committee will make a fair investigation, and we trust that the House Committee will succeed in doing the same.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., moralist, was yesterday elected to Congress. The *World* says he consented to go for the purpose of helping in the Presidential muddle. Doubtless this is true, and the country can judge of the case by the counselor called to assist in it. Mr. FIELD is widely known in New-York as a man who preaches extremely well and practices very poorly—"preaches cream," as the old saying is, "and practices skimmed milk." He is adroit and shifty, but we never knew of any one who labored under the delusion that he was honest. His work for the Barons of Erie was in no sense that which an honorable lawyer could undertake. It was devoted, not to maintaining his clients' rights under the law—something which may properly be done for the most hardened criminals—but to perverting the law into an instrument of plunder and oppression. That is precisely what TILDEN wishes to see done now in the matter of the Presidency, and FIELD is as fit a tool as he could employ. But he will find him useless. The facts are too well known, and the law too clear for even FISK'S and TWEED'S lawyer to misrepresent them. If the case were to be argued before BARNARD or CARDOZO, and FIELD had only to furnish a plausible excuse for villainy already determined on, he might stand some chance. But the case is not to be so argued. It is before the American people, a tribunal which long since consigned FIELD to the category of detected rogues.

We perceive that Mr. NACHTMANN is anxious to have a large number of copies of the Governor's Message printed in German. This is, we are sorry to say, only following a practice which has, of late, become too common. There is no good reason why our public documents should be printed in German. Those who cannot read them in English, should make haste to learn to do so. It is certainly a very slight requirement that our foreign-born fellow-citizens, if they wish to exercise the powers of citizens, should be able to read the language of their adopted country, and, as a matter of fact, the number of those who cannot do so is very small. It would bother even Mr. NACHTMANN to send his share of 10,000 copies of the Message in German to voters who can read it only in that form. The proposal is one of barefaced demagogism, intended to tickle the fancy and prejudice of a part of our people. We may be sure that if Gov. ROBINSON had not accepted the loan of Mr. TILDEN'S views on the Presidential crisis, and tacked them to his own much more sensible ones on State affairs, we should never have heard of this proposal.

Mr. SLOAN'S remarks on taking the Speaker's chair, yesterday, were conceived in excellent spirit, and contained some pertinent suggestions. He pointed out that the duty of economy in appropriations was this year a simple one, directed attention to the reapportionment of the State from the census of 1875, and to the legislation necessary to carry out the new provisions of the Constitution, and urged upon the House promptness and industry. His address showed the practical man of affairs, and promised well for his efficiency. His reference to national affairs was appropriate, and, in its moderation, in strong contrast to the fustian which public men on the other side of the House seem compelled to utter whenever they open their lips on the subject.

The inquest at Ashtabula has not developed any points which materially bear upon the cause of the late disaster on the Lake Shore Railroad. There is much local excitement concerning the charge that the flames of the burning cars were not extinguished because the railroad company were interested in burning up the killed. This is a frightful allegation; and, now, that it has been made, the company will, of course, insist upon the fullest and most exhaustive examination of that part of the case. It is strange that, while there were water and hose near at hand, no stream was played on the wreck in which people were actually burned alive. As to the number of the lost, there is still much animated discussion. The accounts and estimates vary greatly. Our correspondent makes out a very good case for those who claim that there were at least two hundred on the train. But, as the number known to be killed is only fifty-five, there remains a large discrepancy in the total account. The theory at first was that many bodies were swept away by the stream. This is shown to have been impossible, as the fallen bridge prevented it by its position in the creek. The theory that some of the bodies were consumed to ashes, and were so dissolved, is also quite untenable. It is likely that all of the passengers are or will be accounted for.

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND.

The blind partisanship of the average Democrat, however mischievous, is intelligible and consistent. Having been told by his leaders that TILDEN and HENDRICKS have been elected, and that a conspiracy has been organized to deprive them of the fruits of victory, he listens approvingly to incendiary counsels and vows that, come what may, TILDEN shall be inaugurated. If the courage of the Democrat of this class was equal to his bluster, there might be some reason for apprehending a fulfillment of the wild threats that have been uttered in various parts of the country. The consolation is that his valor exhausts itself in talk, and that, with a great deal of recklessness, he is not wholly destitute of prudence. He does not particularly object to civil war, but he is resolved that somebody else shall do the fighting.

The reasonable certainty that Democratic recklessness will not, after all, assume dangerous proportions does not lessen the culpability of the leaders, who are doing their utmost to prevent an amicable settlement of the points in dispute. One can understand the vulgar demagogue, to whom truth and moderation are incomprehensible virtues, and whose sole object is to foster the excitement by which he lives. Being unincumbered by conscience or responsibility, he raves and roars without regard to cause or consequences. A man occupying a Governor's chair ought to be made of different stuff. The Democratic Party is not above elevating to high office charlatans and cheats of every degree. Still, there is a natural reluctance to believe that each succeeding Democratic Governor of New-York must be as arrant a demagogue or as unscrupulous a partisan as his predecessor. Mr. LUCIUS ROBINSON seems determined to convince us that this generous construction of probabilities is not warranted by facts. Although in his Message he administers a rebuke to the prolixity of his predecessor, and his tendency to inflict upon the Legislature wearisome essays upon subjects with which they have no direct concern, Gov. ROBINSON has been unable to resist the temptation to partisan discussion which the Presidential imbroglio affords. The result is, that about one-fourth of his Message is occupied with a statement of the questions to be settled at Washington, so one-sided and untrue in its character as to show that Mr. ROBINSON has an inadequate conception of the dignity of his office, or of the respect due to truth, and so mean and malignant in its tone that Tammany must feel ashamed of its resistance to his nomination.

It is not surprising that Democratic newspapers have concealed from their readers the fact that the House Committee sent to South Carolina have formally announced that the success of the Republican Electoral ticket in that State can no longer be doubted. The Democratic editor rates so low the intelligence of his readers that in his opinion the obligation to print news is confined to the news that may seem favorable to the interests of his party. But the Governor of the Empire State should look at things from a different point of view. If he refers to national politics at all, it should be for the purpose of stating great issues, and of contributing to their discussion in a broad, patriotic spirit. Gov. ROBINSON chooses, rather, the level of the demagogue. He assumes that his audience are all as blind as the rabble who gave him his majority in this City. Thus, in the face of the testimony of the Congressional Committee, he speaks of the votes of South Carolina as "still in dispute;" he says the same of the Electoral votes of Florida, which are untouched by the proceedings that give to DREW the Governship; and, continuing his blundering or his mendacity, he misstates the matter in controversy in the case of Oregon. In a bar-room politician, these might be trivial departures from propriety. In the Governor of New-York they are indications of a partisanship which, if persisted in, will forfeit all his claims to confidence or respect. The same inaccuracy of statement, the same bitterness of temper, the same disposition to pander to the prejudices of a mob, are apparent in the whole of the Governor's treatment of national affairs. He takes up, one after another, the details of the Tilden case, presents them in the distorted shape which partisanship has given them, and dogmatically pronounces judgment upon them in support of the pretensions which are in dispute. The offense is made none the less rank by the pretense of solemnity which attends it. A Governor who admits that "momentous results" are involved in the controversy, and then proceeds to take for granted positions that are denied, to suppress considerations that are essential to the truth, to encourage resistance to law, and to inflame the public mind, already sensitive enough, may be a very good partisan, as Democratic partisanship goes, but he is certainly unworthy of the office whose duties he is required to fulfill. An ordinary sense of decency, if nothing else, should have prevented an exhibition of passionate devotion to party claims, which shows how incapable its author is of comprehending his proper relations to the people of the State.

From ROBINSON to VANCE might at one time have seemed an impossible jump. The transition is now quite easy. VANCE does not attempt to argue out the Presidential question after the manner of ROBINSON, but the two Governors are agreed in support of the conclusion that TILDEN must and shall be inaugurated. ROBINSON pledges the State of New-York to sustain the pretensions of TILDEN, as urged by HEWITT, methodized by CLARKSON N. POTTER, and accepted by the pugnacious patriots of Illinois and Indiana. VANCE, with equal positiveness, commits North Carolina to the cause, though he is shrewd enough to suggest that this time the Northern Democrats must do most of the fighting. VANCE and his legions decline to bear the brunt of the battle. He does not hesitate, however, to stimulate the mischievous spirit which Gov. ROBINSON encourages, and which is the only real obstacle to the adjustment of controverted points.

This unwillingness to see both sides of the question is the most marked characteristic even of the better class of Democrats now in Washington. That Senator EATON or Mr. HEWITT refuses to admit of the existence of doubt as to the greater power of the House, compared with the Senate, or the utter powerlessness of the President of the Senate, when the time for counting comes, is not to be wondered at. Their thick-and-thin partisanship unfits them for a dispassionate estimate of the situation. Senators BAYARD and KERNAN are men of a different stamp. From them, at least, something like fairness might be expected. They do, indeed, express themselves guardedly up to a certain state of the case, and their general tone suggests moderation, not to say conciliation, in the arrangement of preliminaries. But their version of right, if resistance be offered to the extravagant pretensions which the House is asked to set up, is hardly less mischievous than that of their most violent associates. All of them are groping for excuses in behalf of the scheme upon whose success Mr. TILDEN'S last chance is staked, and in the absence of reasons which appeal to the intelligence of the country, they exert themselves, with varying degrees of skill, to embitter and mislead the worst elements of their party.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the blind and reckless partisanship which characterizes the references of Gov. ROBINSON to national affairs we have already referred. That portion of his Message which relates to the business of the State, is, in the main, distinguished by good sense and good taste. His allusions to the administration of his predecessor are pitched in too low a key to be quite satisfactory to the eminent pretender to the Presidency, and while he fails to give due credit to the Republican Administration which re-established the credit of the State and provided for the extinction of its debt, he at least refrains from echoing the impudent claims of Mr. TILDEN to have performed that work unaided. This is better than the tone of Gov. ROBINSON'S inaugural speech gave us any reason to expect, and for even that amount of reticence he deserves thanks. Had he imitated it all through the Message, we might have believed him capable of speaking on behalf of the people, instead of in the interest of a mischievous section of an unscrupulous party.

The Governor shows that the State debt has been reduced to a net amount of a little over nine millions; that the State tax for last year was eight and a half millions, against about fourteen and a quarter millions in 1875; that the bounty debt maturing in April next can be met out of the sinking fund and the special interest tax of this year; that the canal debt remains a charge upon the tax-payers, instead of being provided for out of canal revenues; that with the exception of the Erie, the income from the canals of the State fall some $170,000 short of meeting the charges for collection and repairs; that even the Erie Canal shows but half a million of surplus during the past year; and that the wasteful management of the State Prisons has reached such a point that their expenditures have been seven hundred thousand dollars in excess of their income. Some very just reflections are made on the extravagance displayed in the construction of public buildings; some timely recommendations are offered on behalf of the Emigration Commission; and several points are indicated in our public school management which show the need of retrenchment and reform.

The most elaborate recommendations of the Message are directed to necessary improvements in the law affecting savings banks. The Governor says, very properly, that the investments of a savings bank should be valued, not with exclusive reference to their market value, which may not be realized at maturity, but on the basis of their purchase or par value, corrected by their market value, when the latter has fallen below the former figures. Depreciation of securities should, in fact, be taken into account, but not temporary appreciation. He would have savings banks retain their uninvested deposits in their own vaults, instead of intrusting any part of them to ordinary banks or trust companies; he suggests that the maximum of any single deposit should be reduced from $5,000 to, at most, $2,000; that no deposits should be received from corporations or societies; that the maximum of legal interest on deposits should be reduced from six to five per cent.; and that the existing check upon the accumulation of a large surplus should be removed.

Having said so much and said it so well on the subject of savings banks, it is a matter of surprise that Gov. ROBINSON should be silent on the equally pressing subject of the management of life insurance companies. He has a long and intimate acquaintance with that branch of business, and recent disasters in that line have been still less excusable and equally productive of distress with those of savings banks. Life insurance policy-holders certainly rely as implicitly on the protection afforded by State law and State inspection as the depositors of savings banks, and it is far more difficult to obtain a perfectly clear idea of the financial position of the one than of the other. If the investments of savings banks are "not to be estimated above cost, nor above par, nor above market value," is Gov. ROBINSON prepared to lay down the same rule in regard to insurance companies? If "rigid restraints against mismanagement" are urgently needed in the case of savings banks, has not recent experience shown that they are more glaringly absent in the case of insurance companies? We trust that the Legislature will heed the suggestions of the Governor in regard to savings banks; we trust that his remarkable silence in regard to insurance companies will not lead them to forget that the management of the latter institutions requires some careful and well-considered legislative restraints. It might be added that the Attorney General may need a hint that the prosecution of some recent offenders among insurance officers might, very fitly, be undertaken by the State.

It is difficult to perceive on what grounds Gov. ROBINSON objects to a large increase in the taxable valuations of real estate, "especially in the agricultural districts." So far from this being "an effort to follow upward the unnatural prices caused by the currency inflation," it is simply an effort to make the country bear some part of its share of State taxation, which it has hitherto succeeded in throwing upon New-York and Brooklyn. A very large proportion of the agricultural property of the State is not taxed at more than half the proportion of market value which obtains in these cities. It may or may not be of much importance "whether the valuations are above or below what are called actual values," but it is of the utmost importance that the proportion between valuation and value should be, as nearly as possible, uniform throughout the State. This rule has been grossly disregarded in the past, and any attempt to enforce it should be encouraged, not met by disapproval which smacks of demagogism.

The Governor wisely refuses to follow the example of his predecessor, in incorporating with his Message, a tedious essay on the currency, though he might have indicated in what way the banks of the State ought to prepare for the resumption of specie payments imposed on them by the law of 1875. As a politician, he might thus have reflected on the absurd demand of his own party for the repeal of the Resumption act; but he would have earned a claim to rank as something more than a cautious political trimmer. Gov. ROBINSON'S remarks in regard to the need of reform in the laws affecting the creation of municipal debt, and more particularly in regard to those affecting the expenditures and general government of the City of New-York are just and timely. They compare very favorably with the meaningless platitudes of Mayor ELY'S Message, and the Republican Legislature ought promptly to set about giving effect to the very sound recommendations of the Governor on the subject. Had he stopped there, the Message, with all its faults of omission, would have been an admirable one. It seems to be believed in Albany that he did stop there, and that the partisan tirade with which the Message closes was really the work of Gov. TILDEN. In that case, we trust that this is the last contribution to a State document and the last impress on State policy which the tricky and unscrupulous charlatan who has just quitted the Executive chair will ever be allowed to make.

PLAYING GOVERNOR.

Mr. WADE HAMPTON appears to be enjoying himself very much. Next to being a real Governor, we should suppose, is the pleasure of playing Governor. Of course, a make-believe Governor has to exercise his imagination a great deal. He must "make believe very hard," and the constant strain on WADE HAMPTON'S mind which this imaginative effort involves must be quite burdensome. There are many kindly people about him who help keep up the delusion. They call him "Governor," just as a harmless lunatic is sometimes soothed by being hailed as Emperor or Cæsar by those who know his weakness. But HAMPTON does all he can to convince himself that he is really Governor of South Carolina. His favorite attitude is that of a man who sits on a safety-valve to prevent an explosion. While thus posed before the American people, he frequently rattles off a letter, in which he assures the world that there is really no danger so long as he keeps down the eruption. It cannot have escaped the attention of the discerning reader that these letters are written in order that he may sign himself "WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina."

HAMPTON'S letter to Gov. HAYES and Gov. TILDEN was a good sample of this inexpensive form of literary amusement. We do not now recall any one of the letters usually printed in the *Tribune* as "Letters from the People" that was nearly as funny as this. Why HAMPTON should have written at all is easy of explanation. But why he should write to both of these gentlemen is a puzzle. Probably he fancies himself as cunning as the half-converted idolater, who, having paid his homage to the Deity, used to toss a prayer or two to "the other chap," because, as he said, there was no knowing into whose hands he might fall. In that circular letter to the late candidates for the Presidency, HAMPTON laid his hand upon his bosom and assured Messrs. HAYES and TILDEN that everything was quiet in South Carolina, notwithstanding he had been "inaugurated" and had actually written an inaugural address. The people of South Carolina, he went on to say, were constructed on a sanguinary, inflammatory, and destructive plan. If once let loose, they were able to "make Rome howl." But, while he was at the head of affairs, no harm should come near either HAYES or TILDEN. He, HAMPTON, was sitting on the volcano, engaged in suppressing a rebellion which seethed and surged beneath his ample person.

This letter was so successful that the Democratic papers clamored for Gov. HAYES to answer it. They overlooked the fact that Gov. TILDEN had not made any reply, and they never intimated that here was a chance for their late candidate to distinguish himself. The fact is that TILDEN'S letters have usually fired the Democratic Party like an iceberg. WADE HAMPTON is a much more picturesque writer; besides, his letters are usually short enough to enable the reader to see the end from the beginning—a virtue which TILDEN'S lucubrations have not. HAMPTON'S latest effort of genius is an address to the hard-ridden tax-payers of South Carolina. He calls upon the "faithful, law-abiding, and loyal citizens" to pay their taxes. The Legislature—that is to say, his private and personal Legislature—has authorized the collection of 25 per cent. of last year's taxes, a free and easy way of doing business which commands our admiration. But the "Governor," who is just now a little short of funds, is ready to let the tax-payers off at a liberal discount. He will worry along a little while if they will pay him 10 per cent. HAMPTON is always expressing his astonishment at his own moderation. He is amazed now to think that he contents himself with 10 per cent., when he might demand 25. Probably, too, he would find it just as easy to collect one as the other of these rates. He will send around the hat if the people will agree to drop their pennies. Or, as he euphemistically puts it, there will be an "agent for the collection of the contribution here called for." When people play Governor they do not trouble themselves about the forms of law.

The really amusing part of Mr. HAMPTON'S little address is his plea for money in the name of charity. The call for funds is made, he says, for "the inmates of charitable and penal institutions of the State." We knew that HAMPTON'S legion were amply qualified to become inmates of such institutions; it is news that they have really got into them at last. But they are there, it seems, for he says that "the immediate needs" of his Government can be supplied, if the tax-payers will only respond to his appeal, and he explicitly adds that the funds are required for the paupers and jail-birds. Then HAMPTON, having given notice that his agent is about to go out on a collecting tour, arises once more and "adjures the people to be steadfast, law-abiding, and peaceful." Let us imagine that he looks over his shoulder at the rest of the world as if he would say, "Do you see how I am keeping this thing under?" Therefore, we hope that Mr. HAMPTON will have a good time collecting his contribution.

SOLAR INSECURITY.

On the night of the 24th of November last a serious accident occurred in the constellation of the Swan. One of the smaller stars of the constellation caught fire from some unknown cause, and the flames had gained such headway before the astronomers were notified that all attempts to extinguish them were manifestly useless. The fire was first discovered by Prof. SCHMIDT, of Athens University, who promptly gave the alarm, and in a short time had all the available telescopes in Europe pointed at the star, although they produced no more effect than would have been produced by so many hot-house syringes. Fortunately, the conflagration gradually burned itself out without extending to any of the neighboring stars, and though its embers are still glowing, there is no reason that any further danger should be apprehended.

Although the destruction by fire of a valuable and uninsured star is always a matter to be regretted, the fire of the 24th of November was so remote that it attracted little attention from the public. Since that date, however, Prof. PROCTOR, an accomplished sidereal expert, has made an official investigation into the origin of the fire, and has arrived at results which are full of interest and importance to mankind. Prof. PROCTOR asserts that the star was covered—rather recklessly as it seems to prudent men—with an envelope of hydrogen gas, and that the latter caught fire, possibly from a match dropped by a vagrant comet, and blazed so fiercely as to wrap the whole star in flames. He does not say whether or not there were any means at hand for extinguishing the fire. That is a question which it is now to late too press. What we do know is that the moment the hydrogen caught fire the star was doomed, no matter how abundant the water-supply may have been or how efficient may have been the local fire department.

Having thus ascertained the proximate cause of the disaster, Prof. PROCTOR proceeds to call attention to the alarmingly unsafe condition of our sun. Not only is the sun entirely surrounded with an enormously thick covering of hydrogen, but on some occasions the latter has undoubtedly been on fire to a greater or less extent. Like the recently-destroyed star in the constellation of the Swan, the sun is rushing through space, dragging its train of planets with it, and evidently striving to reach some distant and unknown station situated far beyond the edge of the largest sidereal map. Neither Prof. PROCTOR nor any other astronomer has a copy of the celestial time-table, and hence we do not know whether the sun is running on schedule time or not. What does have a very suspicious look is the fact discovered last Summer by SECCHI, the Italian astronomer, that unusually large quantities of magnesium, a metal that develops intense heat when burning, were used as fuel in the solar furnace in July and August last. Now, when a Mississippi engineer feeds his furnaces with pitch and turpentine, it is because his boat is behind time or is engaged in racing. The sun may be traveling at its usual rate, but, on the other hand, it may be trying to make up lost time, or may be racing with Sirius, Arcturus, or some other fast star. In such case, we could easily understand the reason for the exceptional use of magnesium as fuel, and we should have abundant reason to dread an explosion or other terrible catastrophe. Even if the sun is quietly proceeding on its way without making any unusual effort, the danger that its hydrogen envelope will take fire and be partially or totally consumed is sufficiently great to excite in us the liveliest apprehensions. Prof. PROCTOR assures us that should such an accident occur, the heat would be so tremendous that not only vegetation, the *Herald* staff, and all other green things on the surface of the earth would perish, but that human life would be totally extinguished. In order to produce this terrible result it would not be necessary that the entire sun should be consumed, for a fire that should destroy, say a quarter of its hydrogen envelope, would roast the earth till its surface would be a mere blackened crisp.

As has been already remarked, this hydrogen has more than once caught fire, apparantly from causes existing in the sun itself. Prof. PROCTOR now points out an additional source of danger in the reckless conduct of irrepressible comets, which are constantly passing to and fro in the neighborhood of the sun. Any one of these celestial tramps may set the hydrogen on fire, either accidently or purposely, in circumstances which will insure a tremendous conflagration. If we can imagine a powder magazine with a large fire constantly burning in close proximity to the powder, and to which fire tramps are constantly coming to warm themselves and to light their pipes, we shall have a fair idea of the frightfully dangerous condition of the sun. And this state of things has existed, no man and no astronomer knows how long, and were it not that the accident in the Swan led Prof. PROCTOR to investigate the condition of the sun we should never have suspected the danger that menaces us.

Of course, our first duty is to inquire what measures of safety, if any, we ought to take. It is distressing to learn that Prof. PROCTOR, with all his experience, has nothing to suggest, and that no other astronomer is likely to give us any aid. There is no Department of Public Buildings which has any jurisdiction in the sun, by virtue of which it could make the usual recommendation that buckets of water should be kept constantly within reach, and that the means of exit should be increased. So far as can be seen, we must content ourselves with hoping that the hydrogen envelope will not be brought in contact with fire, and that comets will see the propriety of conducting themselves in an orderly manner while in the neighborhood of the sun. Unless Mr. PROCTOR has been grossly deceiving us, the sun is liable at any moment to burst into flames, and we are powerless to prevent the catastrophe. Our only possible expedient in such a contingency would be to paint ourselves with a solution of tungstate of soda, and when we remember that a grand solar conflagration would probably rage for five or six weeks before burning itself out, we can perceive how little confidence could be placed in tungstate of soda or any other incombustible preparation known to chemistry.

THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF LIBERTY.

In response to a call signed by William M. Evarts, Samuel D. Babcock, John Jay, William H. Wickham, and William H. Appleton, a number of gentlemen met last night at the Century Club to appoint a committee to superintend the raising of funds for the reception of the Colossal Statue of Liberty. There were present William M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate, Frederick Coudert, John Jay, H. F. Spaulding, Samuel D. Babcock, James F. Dwight, Clark Bell, George Jones, Theodore Roosevelt, John A. Weeks, James W. Pinchat, J. Seaver Page, Richard Butler, Parke Godwin, Richard M. Street, Henry Hilton, Hon. Noah Davis, Algernon S. Sullivan, Rush C. Hawkins, Samuel P. Avery, W. L. Palmer, Alexander S. Webb, Edward Moran, and others. Mr. Evarts presided and Mr. Butler was the Secretary. Mr. Evarts stated that upon an honest estimate it was thought that $125,000 would have to be subscribed in this country for the proper reception of the statue. He spoke of the generous way in which 128 municipalities of France had responded to the call for money to build the statue itself, and said that he had no doubt that the American people would exhibit a similar spirit. He invited the attention of the gentlemen to a picture painted by Mr. Edward Moran, the title of which was "The Nations paying homage to Liberty." The painting was a large one, representing the commerce of the world floating in the harbor of New-York, with boat-loads of people visiting Bedloe's Island—each boat displaying its national colors—to do homage to the great statue. Mr. J. Seaver Page read a poem written by Mr. Julian Moran. Butler then stated that the intention in calling the meeting was to secure the appointment of a committee of 20 to superintend the subscription of the sum designated by Mr. Evarts. After short addresses had been made by Mr. Coudert, Mr. August Barthuldi—the designer of the statue—Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Roosevelt, it was voted that the Chairman be authorized to appoint the committee of 20, himself to be its Chairman. Mr. Evarts will name the committee at some future time.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

RONDOUT, Jan. 2.—A large number of important cases will come before the Circuit Court which meets to-morrow, Judge Westbrook presiding. Among the civil suits is the cause of John B. G. Babcock against William Libby, surviving member of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., to recover $45,000 for an alleged breach of contract. W. W. Hayward sues the Citizens' Steam-boat Company for $5,000 damages for the loss of his mother by the sinking of the steam-boat Sunnyside, Dec. 1, 1875. Lena W. Bronson, another victim of the Sunnyside disaster, sues for $10,000 damages. W. A. Beach will defend the company. Michael McNierney sues the Newark City Ice Company for $10,000 damages by the breaking of an ice run, and Walter McDonald sues the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for $10 000 damages by the falling of a coal-bucket. There are several other suits for damages for less amounts. The docket also contains a number of important criminal cases among them the case of Keyser, Conroy, and Mains for attempting to blow up the house of one Suppies. The court will hold an unusually long session.

WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

LARGE DECREASE IN RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE—INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT IN DECEMBER OF OVER $3,500,000—ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES AND COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—THE NEW LOAN IN THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The large falling off in Customs receipts for December has caused the liabilities of the Government to exceed the receipts for the month by $3,585,142, that being the amount added to the public debt since the November debt statement was issued. For the six months ending Dec. 31, the public debt has decreased $6,518,003, which is $2,338,428 less than the decrease for the corresponding six months of last year. The unfavorable showing for the six months just ended is entirely owing to the large falling off in receipts, and had it not been for the large reduction made in current expenditures during the present fiscal year, the exhibit would be several millions worse than it now is. For December the Customs receipts fell off nearly $2,000,000 as compared with November, and as compared with December, 1875, $2,316,177. There is also a large falling off in internal revenue receipts; but it is only when the receipts for the six months just ended are compared with the six months ended Dec. 31, 1875, that the extent of the falling off in the revenues of the Government can be fully realized. For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1875, the receipts were: From Customs, $76 501,558; from internal revenue, $57,457 93; total for six months, $133,959,351. For the six months just ended the receipts were: From Customs, $64,539,458; from internal revenue, $57,033,420; total for six months, $121,572,878. This shows a falling off in Customs receipts for the last six months of $11,962,099, and in internal revenue, of $424,372; a total from these two sources of over $12,000,000. The decrease in internal revenue receipts, as exhibited by the above figures, do not show the actual decline in that source of revenue, because a considerable portion of the spirits and tobacco assessed for tax in the six months of the preceding fiscal year, was assessed at the rates fixed prior to the passage of the act increasing the tax on these commodities.

The coin balance in the Treasury, after deducting coin certificates is $19,237,418, of which $1,442,722 is in subsidiary silver coins. Against this there are liabilities for accrued and due interest on the public debt to the amount of $42,127,012, leaving the actual cash gold in the Treasury, $5,667,684, exclusive of silver. The coin certificates outstanding aggregate $47,280,000, an increase of $10,000,000 as compared with November, and of over $16,000,000 as compared with December, 1875. The fact that the Treasury now holds nearly $50,000,000 in gold, on deposit subject to call, shows the extent to which the business of the country is depressed. The 4½ per cent. refunding loan makes its appearance for the first time on the debt statement for December. The amount of these bonds reported as placed is $33,000,600.

During the 12 months just ended, the amount of legal tenders outstanding has decreased $5,772,136, and fractional currency $17,798,866. Since April last there has been issued nearly $26,000,000 in subsidiary silver coin, which more than compensates for the aggregate contraction during the 12 months in legal tenders and fractional currency.

There is now outstanding only $26,000,000 in fractional currency. Of this amount at least $12,000,000 have been lost and will never be presented for redemption. An examination of the redemptions of fractional currency for the past 12 months shows that of the $10,500,000 of the first three issues outstanding Jan. 1, 1 76, only $32,000 have been redeemed. It is reasonably certain, therefore, that very little of those three issues are now in existence. Of the fourth issue there was redeemed $4,500,000, and of the fifth issue $13,250,000.

The Treasurer now holds $18,114,801 in legal tenders for the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks, which includes surrendered circulation and the notes of banks in liquidation and insolvency.

CONGRESS TO MEET TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Both houses of Congress meet to-morrow, and there will be an attempt at a renewal of the business of the session. The Senate will have a quorum probably, but the House, by reason of the storm, may not be able to gather enough members to act upon the first business presented, which will be the case of Barnes, under arrest for a refusal to produce telegrams before the committee in New-Orleans.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The announcement is made that Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice President elect, will make a visit to Gov. Hayes this week or next, and remain with him some time.

THE STRIKE ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—All is quiet on the Grand Trunk road to-day. Knots of men are still gathered at Union Station and at different points of the line, but no misconduct has been reported. At 10 o'clock this morning two engines with a plow were dispatched westward to open up the road, and a little over an hour afterward a passenger train was started to run as near to Stratford as possible. A dozen or two of passengers were on board, and some mails and newspapers. A pilot engine was sent east with a number of trackmen at 9 o'clock, and at noon a train left Union Station, carrying 200 of the Queen's Own volunteers bound for Belleville, to restore order in that town with a view to allow trains for Montreal to pass through. A train which has been at Belleville for the past two days will be brought back to-morrow. No trains will be run at night for the present.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—A portion of the Grand Trunk Railroad engine drivers' general committee had another interview with Manager Hickson at midnight. Suggestions were made on both sides, but no result was arrived at. Mr. Hickson still waiting to see the committee in a body. No tickets were sold yesterday to points west of Prescott. The express left this morning as usual with a large number of passengers. The committee demanded of Mr. Hickson that all engine drivers who have been arrested should be unconditionally liberated.

Mails for the West were dispatched this evening by way of Albany and Suspension Bridge. They will go by way of the United States until the Grand Trunk Railway is again in running order. The situation here remains unchanged. The local Committee of Engineers is in almost constant session, but has made no arrangement with the Central Committee will indorse. Wallis, the Mechanical Superintendent of the road, has issued orders to the effect that all engineers and firemen who have committed no deeds of violence may resume work at the former rate of compensation on application to him.

CONTRACTS WITH A MERCANTILE AGENCY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—A suit of considerable interest to the business community was decided in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, by Judge Force. The action was brought by W. and J. B. Gibson against the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., to recover $900 upon the ground that the agency of the defendants had been guilty of negligence in not reporting the amount and number of mortgages upon the property of a party about whom plaintiffs inquired. Judge Force held that under the contract of defendants they are not liable unless the inquiry is especially made and agreed to between both parties, and gave verdict for defendants.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

VIEWS OF THE SITUATION AT THE CAPITAL—DEMOCRATIC RESISTANCE NARROWED DOWN TO LOUISIANA—THE OREGON INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The result of the judicial proceedings in Florida is such as most Republicans have looked for, and it confirms the vote of that State to Hayes. The contest is now narrowed down to a dispute about Louisiana, unless Oregon is still to be subject to a Democratic contest. The case is much simplified, the points which will be of practical importance in the discussion and in determining the dispute being reduced to a very few, which can be easily understood by the people. One of the gentlemen who was in Louisiana says that the testimony before the Senate Committee, as it has been reported, and as he has heard privately, is sustaining well the position taken in the report made to the President and printed by the Senate. It is not now believed that any issue will be raised except as to the Louisiana vote, and, therefore, the facts in respect to the election there will be eagerly sought and carefully studied.

The examination of the witnesses in the Oregon case will be resumed to-morrow by Senator Morton's committee. An attempt will be made to further connect New-York parties with the conspiracy. The committee is much restricted in the Oregon investigation by the distance which witnesses have to come and the time required, as well as the expense, which will prevent the calling of some witnesses, important but not absolutely essential to the inquiry. Senator Kelly is not a member of the committee making the investigation, as seems to be generally supposed.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES—NO ARRANGEMENT YET MADE FOR A JOINT MEETING — DISCUSSING COLLATERAL QUESTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Committee of the Senate on the Electoral vote had a short meeting to-day; but two members were absent and little progress was made. The committee has no arrangement yet for a meeting with the House Committee on the same subject. The latter committee is not yet organized, but is expected to meet to-morrow. The two committees are to confer together and discuss jointly propositions presented, but are to act separately, and it is yet uncertain whether there will be an informal conference before action by either committee, or whether the first conference will not take place till one committee has something definite to propose to the other. There can be but little more delay before the rugged difficulties must be squarely met, but there has yet been nothing more than a discussion of collateral questions, with a view to narrow as much as possible the real issues which must be considered when the committees come together.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

THE LOUISIANA REQUEST FOR PROTECTION—THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION—MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Cabinet session to-day, the first for nearly two weeks, was attended by all the members, and lasted nearly three hours. Cabinet officers, who have been visited this evening, say that while there was considerable to talk about Louisiana at the session, there was nothing of momentous importance. The resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature asking for protection by the Government against violence, were referred to, a telegraphic copy of them having been forwarded to the President and received by him to-day, but no action was taken. The Government has not changed its former opinion, that the troops already in that State are fully able to cope with any difficulties that may arise and which would properly demand military interference. The general political situation was talked over at the session to-day, more for the reason that it has been some time since there was an opportunity for a general Cabinet consultation upon that subject than because of any official information demanding especial attention.

There was but little discussion upon topics growing out of the disturbed condition of affairs in Mexico. Secretary Fish has received communications from American merchants in that country, detailing their fears of violence to American interests in Mexico, but there was nothing absolutely new in that particular. The State Department will pursue whatever course is necessary. The War and Navy Departments heretofore gave proper and necessary instructions to meet all emergencies as they arise; so additional directions, therefore, are thought to be immediately necessary. So far as the orders to the military authorities in the South are concerned, the decision of the Cabinet to-day was that there should be no change.

THE FLORIDA INVESTIGATIONS.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION BY DEMOCRATS—INSULTING TREATMENT OF NORTHERN CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN, WHO MAKE ALL THE PROSPERITY OF THE STATE—EXPERIENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 2.—The Sheriff of Baker County was before the Senate Committee to-day, and he testified to the fact that a local Democrat offered him $125 to sign the bogus returns by which the Democrats are claiming a majority for Tilden on the face of the returns. The agent of the Democrats who selected a party to bribe him in the first instance, failed, and a second attempt to do the dirty work of Tilden and "reform" was made upon him by one Hartridge, a lawyer of this place, who went to Baker County specially commissioned by the agents of Tilden and Drew for this purpose. Additional evidence in regard to the election in Columbia County was taken. It was proved that the Democratic Sheriff of the county appeared on election day armed with a large number of warrants for the arrest of colored men on frivolous charges. These charges were made by Democrats, and many were arrested and kept in custody until the next day, and were then allowed to make their escape, the purpose of the arrest—prevention from voting—being answered. This and every other conceivable trick has been resorted to in this State to cheat colored men out of their votes, or to compel them to vote the Democratic ticket.

Considerable testimony was taken showing the bitter hostility existing in this city against Northern men who, although they never run for office, announce their Republican principles and make themselves prominent about election time. These Northern men have made Jacksonville what it is, the most prosperous city of the South, and by their capital and enterprise are building up the eastern portion of the State, and to such an extent is this the case, that if Northern men here were to withdraw their capital there would be nothing left but utter desolation. Yet they are contemptuously called carpet-baggers, Yankees, &c., and all because they don't join the Democratic Party. One gentleman named Abbot had a small Union flag hanging over his door, which was torn down and disgustingly besmeared, together with his house, because he rode in a carriage in a Republican procession. It was shown also that the Democrats withdrew their deposits from the First National Bank of this city because one of its officers appeared in a Republican procession. Another gentleman testified to the opprobrious language to which Northern men were subjected, to attempts to involve them in personal difficulties, which they avoided by ignoring the insults.

A list of 90 alleged Republican repeaters, in Duval County, was sworn to before the State Board by Democrats. The committee have had this list carefully compared with several poll-lists and find most of the persons named on it did not vote more than once, and the remainder not even once. The list has proved to be a pure invention, and yet it was the text for a fierce denunciation and impeachment of the vote of one of the stanchest Republican counties in the State, in which everything pertaining to the election, on the part of Republicans, was as fair and regular as it was possible to be.

The Sub-committee of the House, which went to Jackson County, arrived here last night, and the Democratic members admit they put their foot in it in going there. The idea of a Democratic committee going to investigate a county in which it was admitted on all sides that nothing but Democratic frauds were committed is somewhat ludicrous. The consequence was that every precinct they sat down to investigate revealed nothing but Democratic rascality. It was proved by Democratic witnesses at Friendship Church that the Republicans were swindled out of 143 votes. The Republican member of the committee asserts that at two precincts the Republicans were cheated out of a sufficient number of votes to have given a majority on the face of the returns for the whole State ticket, and yet Drew has been inaugurated Governor, thanks to the whitewash of the Supreme Court.

The other portion of the House Committee, which went to Alachua County, will return to-night, and it is supposed will start for Washington in a day or two. The Senate Committee will probably conclude its labors at this point to-morrow.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

THE LEGISLATURE COUNTING THE VOTES FOR GOVERNOR—PACKARD'S MAJORITY 3,426—RIDICULOUS FARCE OF THE BOGUS BODY—COUNTING A STATEMENT BY THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AS RETURNS—EXTRACTS FROM GOV. KELLOGG'S MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The excitement about the Statehouse yesterday has given place to quiet to-day. Both branches of the Legislature have been in session, with a quorum in each. Representative Brown, of Vernon Parish, a Democrat, presented himself this morning, and took his seat in the House. But little important business was done, except to announce the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with a clause in the State Constitution, which says: "The returns of every election shall be sealed up, and transmitted by the proper Returning Officer to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the second day of the session of the General Assembly then to be holden, and that the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes." Acting upon this, the House and Senate proceeded to count and announce the vote as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

S. B. Packard	74,624
F. T. Nicholls	71,198

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

C. C. Antoine	74,669
L. A. Wiltz	71,093

Mr. Packard will be installed as Governor next Monday.

The crowd of seceding members and others meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, and calling themselves a Legislature, realized their ridiculous position to-day when they came to count the votes for a Governor. The large hall, which is a ball-room, capable of holding 3,000 people, is called the House, and the little ante-room is called the Senate Chamber. A Mr. Jonas said to the people in the big hall that he had just applied to the Secretary of State of the Kellogg Government, and that officer had refused to surrender the election returns in his possession to the Speaker of this House. Upon that Col. Bush, Chairman of the meeting, announced that he had in his possession the returns made by the Secretary of State of the *de jure* Government, Gov. McEnery's. Anything was good enough, and the St. Patrick's Hall assembly proceeded to canvass a statement of votes made up by the Democratic State Central Committee, and announce that Nicholls and Wiltz had been elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. And so they go on; yesterday, reconizing Gov. Kellogg as the lawful Governor and notifying him by committee that they were ready for business as a Legislature, and to-day, they claim to recognize Mr. McEnery and his invisible Secretary of State long enough to cover a count of votes. How long this farce will continue Heaven and the Democrats only know.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to transmit immediately to Senators and Representatives in Congress these portions of his Message which referred to the political condition of the State. In that portion of his Message Gov. Kellogg traced in detail the history of the State since its reconstruction, asserting that the New-Orleans July riots of 1866 are still justified and approved. The Judge who refused to charge the jury in regard to them had been re-elected to the same office ever since; that the Grant Parish massacre was still regarded as a justifiable assertion of white supremacy, and that the whole political history of the party opposed to Republican principles in this State was characterized by one aim—the vesting of all political control in the hands of an aristocratic oligarchy, irrespective of the will of a majority of the people, and the practical nullification of the constitutional measures which accord to emancipated slaves the rights of citizens. He adds, it is argued with apparent plausibility that the disorders admitted to prevail to some of the Southern States are the result of the inefficiency of the Republican State authorities, and their inability to enforce the laws and bring the guilty parties to justice. It is pointed out that in Georgia and Alabama and other Southern States which have been redeemed, as it is called, from Republican rule, peace prevails and political murders are comparatively unknown. The very statement of this proposition carries with it confession of guilt. It discloses the fact that disorders in the South are created by the opponents of Republicanism for the purpose of obtaining control of the Government and until they obtain possession of the offices, whether they have such a majority of the legal voters as would justly entitle them to these offices or not. Political turmoil will continue, and no local tribunal can prevent or punish political offenses, while the controlling public sentiment among the more influential citizens sanctions, or at least connives at, these disorders. There seems to be but three ways by which peace can be maintained and the laws of the State and of the United States can be enforced in Louisiana against political offenders: First, the surrender of the State Government to the minority who controlled its destinies before the emancipation of the slaves; second, the acceptance by that minority, in good faith, of the Constitution and amendments which embrace the issues decided by the war; and, third, the enactment by Congress of such appropriate and valid legislation as will secure the enforcement of those amendments against organized, insidious, and desperate hostility.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Senate and House Committees continued their investigations to-day, the former taking the testimony of several witnesses, who testified to intimidation. Mr. Marr, a prominent Democratic politician, testified to the mode of conducting the campaign. He thought a property qualification for colored men should have been required. The House Sub-committee examined a number of witnesses relative to Livingston Parish. Sylvester Symmes, Tax Collector, testified that the election was peaceable and quiet, and that his affidavit appearing in Sherman's report was prepared in the Custom-house, and made him say things he knew nothing about; he never knew of any armed organization there.

Ernst Cliff, colored, detailed before the Senate Sub-committee the arrest of John Gair, a prominent Republican of Baton Rouge, by a Sheriff's posse, on the charge of having poisoned Dr. Saunders' family, and to seeing him shot to death on the road by a body of men. Witness gave the names of some eight persons connected with the shooting, and said that he, Paul Johnson and others buried the body, despite of a warning not to do so; that Johnson was afterward carried off by armed men and never seen again; and that men came to his (witness') house, drove his wife and children out barefooted, and burned it.

Mr. Tidwell, the employer of Henry Pinkston, on being cross-examined by Mr. Oglesby, of the Senate Committee, said that Pinkston was a Radical negro. Witness had seen Pinkston's actions at a Republican meeting.

THE REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS.

THE ELECTION OF GOV. HAYES—A RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED—THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET TO-DAY—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 2.—At the Republican caucus of members of the Illinois Legislature, held this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Desperate attempts are being made by prominent Democrats, under the direction of Samuel J. Tilden, to create a public opinion favorable to his ambitious schemes, and to forestall the action of Congress in the matter of the recording of the votes of the Electoral College, which attempts constitute a further chapter in the history of the political campaign conducted by Mr. Tilden for the purpose of capturing the Presidency, a campaign remarkable for craft, cunning, deception, and fraud; and, whereas, having been fairly defeated at the polls, by 185 Electoral votes, the partisan majority of the House of Representatives—a majority largely repudiated by the people at the recent election, and which will expire on the 4th of March—is engaged in an attempt to deprive the people of three States of their right to participate in the election of the chief magistrate, and thus to incorporate into our political system intimidation, assassination, and fraud, as means for the control of the National Government, which action is in direct contradiction of the spirit of the following resolution, introduced by Hon. Scott Lord, a prominent Democrat, and passed by the House of Representatives on the 10th of August, when the necessities of the Democratic Party required that the fears of the people of the North should be lulled:

Resolved, by the House, That all attempts by force, terrorism, intimidation, or otherwise, to interfere with the rights of citizens is condemned, and the guilty parties should receive condign and effectual punishment; therefore

Resolved, That the votes of the Electors cast show clearly the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, and William A. Wheeler as President and Vice President of the United States, and we insist that they shall be peacefully inaugurated by the further authorities of the Government, and any attempt to inflame the public mind or to resist such peaceful inauguration by force or any unlawful means, should be earnestly opposed in all proper ways by all good people and the authorities of the Government.

The Legislature will meet at noon to-morrow. Six members of the House who have been claimed as Democrats have announced themselves as Independents, and will vote as such in the Senatorial contest. The Democrats are enraged at the secession, and some of them declare they will vote for Logan rather than for an Independent, in case they cannot get a straight Democrat. There are now twelve Independents who hold the balance of power. Logan's chances are decidedly the best now, and it looks as if he may be re-elected, but it is not at all certain.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

AN ARTIFICIAL INDIGNATION BREWING—BUT OF SUCH MINUTE PROPORTIONS THAT EVEN THE TILDENITES ARE DISHEARTENED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—As the 8th of January approaches the indications multiply that the Democratic indignation which is to be emitted on that day will be of an artificial character entirely. Information from different parts of the State as to the local meetings to chose delegates to the State Indignation Convention shows that they have generally been exceedingly tame and meagerly attended, the masses of the Democracy, and especially the better classes of them, not aspiring to office, having apparently lost interest in Mr. Tilden. There has been, and will be, some loud and bitter talk by disappointed expectants, but if Ohio Democrats have any serious intentions of violent resistance to Gov. Hayes' inauguration, they have not yet manifested it.

WADE HAMPTON'S MESSAGE.

JUDGE MACKAY'S RECENT VISIT TO GOV. HAYES—HE BELIEVES THAT PEACE AND PROSPERITY WILL RESULT TO THE SOUTH UNDER PRESIDENT HAYES' ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Judge Mackay, of South Carolina, whose mission in the North has given rise to so many speculations and comments, started for his home to-night. In conversation to-day with the editor of a leading Republican paper here, he stated that his object now is to see the color-line of the South broken; to have the two sections of the Union firmly united, upon a basis of the Constitution as it stands, and to put out of sight and hearing the effects and memories of the war. He does not hesitate to say that this can best be done under the Administration of Gov. Hayes. Under Tilden's administration, which he would have, he does not believe that it could be accomplished. His visit to Gov. Hayes was made in the interest of peace and harmony. He sought no promises, and made none beyond what was contained in Wade Hampton's letter, which he bore. The visit of Judge Mackay, and the opinions which he has freely expressed, has given rise to some anxiety on the part of the *Enquirer*, and other Democratic journals in this vicinity.

THE SHAM GOVERNOR TRYING TO "RAISE THE WIND"—A DEMAND FOR 10 PER CENT. OF LAST YEAR'S TAXES MADE ON HIS SUPPORTERS.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 2.—The following address has been issued by Wade Hampton:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 1, 1877.

In accordance with, and under the authority given by the annexed resolutions of the House of Representatives, I hereby call upon the faithful, law-abiding, and loyal citizens of South Carolina who desire to maintain the Government of their choice to come forward promptly and pay 10 per cent. of the amount of the tax paid by them last year. Due notice will be given to the citizens of each county of the appointment of some proper agent for the collection of the contribution here called for. The resolution of the House of Representatives authorized a call for 25 per cent. of last year's taxes, but all the moderate wants of the legitimate Government of the State can be supplied if the people will respond generally to the call here made for 10 per cent. The inmates of the charitable and penal institutions of the State are now suffering for want of proper supplies, and it is to meet their needs, which appeal to us so strongly, that funds are now required. It is for the people of South Carolina now to determine whether they will support the Government they have installed, or the attempted usurpation, which is only upheld by the bayonets of the Federal troops. I am not the representative of the people of the State, and to their decision I shall bow with profound respect. As long as they choose to support me as their duly elected Governor I shall maintain that position, and, if supported by them, I feel safe in assuring them that their right will soon be firmly established and fully recognized. Our cause is just, and we have left it to the highest legal tribunal in the State and of the United States. I adjure our people, therefore, to be steadfast, law-abiding, and peaceful, and I pray that the new year will bring to them the blessings of peace and of prosperity.

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor of South Carolina.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—BOTH HOUSES FULLY ORGANIZED WITH REPUBLICAN OFFICERS—THE OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY—GOV. HAYES' ANNUAL MESSAGE — OTHER LEGISLATURES IN SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at 12 o'clock to-day, that being the time fixed by law for the beginning of the session. The Senate was organized by the election of Hon. J. C. Newmeyer, of Allegheny, as President *pro tem.*, and Thomas B. Cochran, of Lancaster, as Chief Clerk. Senator Newmeyer encountered but little opposition. The contest in the Senate centered on the Chief Clerkship, Mr. Cochran's opponent up to a few days ago being ex-Senator E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia. When the latter gentleman discovered his chances were slim he withdrew, leaving his opponent a clear field. The contest for the Speakership of the House was sharp and bitter to the end. There were a number of candidates for this position. Philadelphia, of course, presented her candidate in the person of Mr. Harry Hubb, whose strongest opponent was Mr. E. R. Myer, of Bradford. Until quite recently Mr. Hubb's chances of election were excellent; but the press of Philadelphia, led by the Mayor and Councils of that city, sprung the question of the removal of the Capitol to Memorial Hall. This movement, which was both premature and ill-advised, proved the destruction of Mr. Hubb. Although that gentleman is on record as an opponent of the removal project, he was unable to withstand the storm of opposition the agitation of the question brought upon him, and he fell a victim to the folly of his friends. Mr. Myer was chosen Speaker of the House, while in the distribution of the subordinate offices Philadelphia received nothing in either house higher than a transcribing clerkship, and she was glad to get that. It has been the habit of her delegation to secure the lion's share of the spoils, but they sit in sackcloth and ashes to-day. Philadelphia has probably been too severely punished, but the capital removal project has received its quietus for this session at least. The Governor's Message will not be presented to the Legislature until to-morrow. It is expected the present session will be a brief one. With a majority of 12 in the Senate and 30 in the House, the Republicans are in a position to fulfil the letter and an infant are known to be lost, but a boat-load of passengers is missing. The Captain's boat and one other has arrived here. Steamers have gone out in search of the missing passengers. The mails were lost.

MARBLEHEAD, Jan. 2.—The schooner May Queen, of Gloucester, went ashore on Coney Ledge this morning, and will be a total loss. The schooner Caress, ashore at First Cove, was floated off to-day.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—1 A. M.—*For the South Atlantic and Middle States, rising barometer, lower temperature than on Tuesday, and clear weather will prevail, with north-westerly winds in the former, and backing to westerly or south-westerly in the latter.*

For New-England, rising barometer, diminishing north west and westerly winds, colder, and generally clear weather.

A CITIZEN OF LOWELL MISSING.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of Monday, 1st inst., says: "There seems to be but very little doubt that Mr. Jonathan Rice, of this City, was on the ill-fated train that broke through the bridge at Ashtabula. Mr. Rice left this City on Thursday afternoon by the Lowell and Framingham Road, and took the train for Chicago at South Framingham at 6 o'clock. He intended to visit Mr. Alfred Scott at Mendota, Ill., and expected to arrive there Saturday night. A telegram was sent to Mr. Scott, and he replied yesterday he had not arrived. Mr. Edward Hosmer, a partner of Mr. Rice, and Mr. George Cheney left Boston on the 5 o'clock train last evening for Ashtabula to learn the fate of Mr. Rice if possible. Mr. Rice was born in Sudbury, and was 58 years of age. He came to Lowell in 1839, and has been in the provision business ever since. For 29 years he has been in company with his brother, Mr. Henry M. Rice. He has a wife and two daughters, who are in great distress over his supposed fate. There is a possibility, however, that he may have been on another train, though failure to hear from him leads his friends to fear the worst."

THE WRECKED SHIP CIROASSIAN.

The bodies of the fourteen drowned men of the wrecked ship Circassian, found ashore near Montauk, opposite Ditch Plain, four miles east of Montauk Light, were taken in charge by the Coroner on Monday, and an inquest was held by Esquire Tuthill, of East Hampton. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The men identified were Capt. Lewis, of the Coast Wrecking Company; Capt. Richard Williams, of the Circassian; Euan Johnston, third mate, and two of the apprentice boys of the Circassian. Among the other bodies not yet identified are five of the Shinnecock Indians. It was considered probable that two others were Luke Stillman and Philip Kearns. C. W. Nichols, of the Coast Wrecking Company, will go to Montauk to-day to identify the men of the Coast Wrecking Company and bring them to this City, where the company will see that all are accorded a proper burial.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Jan. 2.—Republican caucuses to-night nominated W. P. Hanscom for Clerk of the House. After waiting until midnight for the arrival of members on snow-bound trains, the other nominations were postponed until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Democrats have nominated C. B. Bewers, of New-Haven, for President pro tem. of the Senate, and John Fenhsm, of Litchfield, for Clerk; also, H. B. Graves, of Litchfield, for Speaker of the House, and E. H. Barbour, of Norwalk, and J. D. Plunkett, of New-Haven, for Clerks.

TRAVEL BLOCKADED IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 2.—The drifting snow has seriously interrupted railroad travel. The New-York mail due here at 4 P. M. had not arrived at midnight. Four trains are blocked on the Stonington Railroad. The morning train from Hartford arrived here about 11 o'clock to-night. The Boston and Worcester roads are clear.

TERRIFIC GALE ON THE FRENCH COAST.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—A tremendous gale has been raging on the Atlantic coast of France. Two villages were threatened with destruction by high water. Several lives have been lost. One of the telegraph cables between France and England has parted.

STUBTEVANT HOUSE—1877—PRICES.—Room with board, $3 and $3 50 per day; rooms only $1 per day upward; permanent board with room, $17 50 per week and upward. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.
—*Advertisement.*

IF TROUBLED with bronchitis or throat-all, try DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old family medicine for colds and lung affections.—*Advertisement.*

A COUGH NEGLECTED may lead to serious results. POSTER'S BALSAM will give relief at once.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

FULL DETAILS OF THE ASHTABULA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
THE LATEST POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE INVESTIGATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.
LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER; WHERE AND HOW TO INVEST $700; WINTER FARMING; FARM ACCOUNTS; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKET.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Graduated Chest and Lung Protectors are the best undergarments for securing sound lungs, health and comfort. Sold everywhere. Mailed, $2. ISAAC A. SINGER, manufacturer, No. 704 Broadway.

Happy New-Year, 1877.—Ladies, we wish you all a happy New-Year, and hope to merit a continuance of your patronage. With respect,
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Families Unprovided with Milk
Of Magnesia lack a prompt and agreeable household remedy for dyspeptic complaints.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use.
Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 B'way.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE FOURTH SITTING—AN ADJOURNMENT TILL THURSDAY.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pera states that Monday's sitting of the conference was very brief. The Turkish delegates declared they had no authority to discuss the questions of an International Commission and a gendarmerie. The conference adjourned until Thursday next. The Turkish Cabinet Council will meantime deliberate upon the Porte's definite answer to the propositions of the powers.

A dispatch from Constantinople dated Monday evening, says the fourth sitting of the plenary conference was held to-day. The Marquis of Salisbury expressed the views of the Plenipotentiaries upon the Turkish counter proposals. During the discussion the Turkish delegates enumerated the points upon which they did not consider they could negotiate. These were chiefly the organization of a local gendarmerie with foreign participation, the question of an international commission, and an extension of Servian territory. The Plenipotentiaries asked if this declaration was tantamount to absolute refusal. The Turkish delegates replied that they must refer to the Porte. The next sitting of the conference is fixed for Thursday, when the Porte will give a definitive reply. The Marquis of Salisbury visited Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, after the conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.—The Turkish delegates to the conference have not only declared that they cannot discuss certain points of the proposals made by the powers, but their counter-proposals differ completely from the scheme agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries. It is stated that Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary, has declared that he cannot discuss the Turkish proposals, and in this is supported by the other Plenipotentiaries. Thursday's sitting will probably be decisive.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY—A CRISIS IMPENDING.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Constantinople, received to-night, says at Monday's sitting of the conference the Turks, in addition to the points already mentioned, refused to accept the proposal that the official language of each district should be that of the majority of the inhabitants thereof. The Marquis of Salisbury addressed the conference with warmth, condemning the obstinacy of the Porte. Although another sitting is appointed for Thursday but little hope of an understanding is entertained. The Plenipotentiaries have intimated their intention if the Porte persists in resisting the proposals of the powers, to quit Constantinople. Gen. Ignatieff has asked Safvet Pasha for authorization for a Russian man-of-war to enter the Bosphorus to convey him home. Safvet has granted the authorization, and if the efforts to effect an understanding fail Ignatieff will depart on Saturday.

Another dispatch dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, states that at the interview between Lord Salisbury and Midhat Pasha after the sitting of the conference yesterday the conversation became very animated. In consequence of Salisbury's reproaches the Grand Vizier declared he was ready to resign, as he could not agree to conditions incompatible with the independence and integrity of Turkey. Lord Salisbury urged that it was to the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals of the powers. Midhat replied that the Porte might make concessions upon some points, but would reject all which were contrary to the dignity of the Empire. After this interview a Cabinet Council was held and Midhat Pasha visited all the Plenipotentiaries. Count Chaudordy was to have an audience with the Sultan to-day. A council of Turkish Ministers will be held to-morrow to decide upon the resolutions to be communicated to the conference on Thursday.

The reports are confirmed that Gen. Ignatieff and Lord Salisbury will quit Constantinople immediately if the Porte refuses the proposals of the powers. Military preparations are proceeding with activity. The Greek inhabitants of Philippopolis have commissioned their delegates in Constantinople to formally protest before the Plenipotentiaries against assimilation of the Greek population of Philippopolis with the Bulgarians.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade reports that Gen. Nikitine on Monday dismissed the Russian and foreign officers whom he had engaged, and with Dandeville, the Czar's Adjutant, will soon return to Russia. The Russian soldiers who remain in Servia will be incorporated in the Servian Army. The Skuptschina will assemble immediately to vote the Budget of 1877. The question of concluding peace with Turkey will probably be raised at the same time.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says it is reported from St. Petersburg that Gen. Ignatieff has already re-embarked the archives of the Embassy.

The *Daily News'* special from Constantinople says somebody is encouraging the Turks to resist. Some believe Austria is doing so secretly. A Vienna dispatch to the *News* states that Gen. Ignatieff voted for the prolongation of the armistice on the understanding that it should apply only to Servia and Montenegro, and that no hostilities carried on elsewhere, should be considered in violation of the engagement. A telegram from Pesth to the same journal reports that Gen. Nikitine has been recalled by order of the Czar, and that all the Russian volunteers must leave Servia before Jan. 15.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera gives additional details of what passed at the interview between Midhat Pasha and Lord Salisbury, showing that the language used was very emphatic. Midhat declared the Sultan would uphold his rights and put his trust in God.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris, discussing the various rumors concerning the condition of the Russian Army, says the truth is, the Army continues to be organized with great rapidity. The men are neither so unhealthy nor so discouraged as they have been represented to be, and will be perfectly ready to take the field in two months, provided a capable General is placed at their head. The real complaint of the Grand Duke Nicholas is inefficiency. The moderation of Russia is not caused by military weakness, but by her desire to throw the blame of provoking war on Turkey.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The following are the official figures of stocks at Liverpool Dec. 31, 1876: Wheat, 311,933 quarters; barley, 22,846 quarters; oats, 17,773 quarters; beans, 30,744 quarters; peas, 16,488 quarters; corn, 139,723 quarters; flour, 71,243 sacks and 38,467 barrels; beef, 6,694 tierces; pork, 6,377 barrels; bacon, 31,991 boxes; hams, 7,589 boxes; shoulders, 1,061 boxes; cheese, 102,625 boxes; butter, 31,727 packages; lard, 1,712 tons.

Silver is quoted to-day at 57d. per ounce.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says the German Government has ordered the Imperial Bank of Germany to resume the sale of silver for the account of the German Treasury.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Russian bark Astrea, Capt. Nikola, from Lisbon, Nov. 26, for Pensacola, has been lost. The crew were saved. The German bark Jupiter, Capt. Leitke, from Elsinore for the United States, has returned to the former place, having been damaged. The Spanish bark Felix, Capt. Urrutia, from Galveston, Nov. 30, for Liverpool, has been wrecked at Bear Haven. The crew were saved.

PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—The British schooner Village Belle, bound from St. John for Boston, lumber laden, went ashore in the storm of Friday night near the mouth of the Penobscot River. The revenue-cutter Dallas pulled her off, and she was given in charge of a Rockland tug.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 2.—The schooner Walter Irving, from Baltimore for Thomaston, with a cargo of corn, is ashore near High Head; also the schooner Massachusetts, with corn, from Baltimore for Belfast, is ashore near the same place. Both vessels are total wrecks. The crews were saved with the exception of George A. Harvey, colored, cook of the Massachusetts, who was lost. The schooner W. F. Green, of Taunton, is ashore on Wood End. The crew were saved. The schooner Charles Gibson, of Boston, ran into the schooner Macomber, of Franklin, Me., sinking her in a few minutes. The crew were saved.

KEY WEST, Jan. 2.—The steam-ship Emilie sank last night in six fathoms of water. Only one man

Barnhisel's Blood Purifying Pills
Are the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Costiveness, Piles, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Canker, Mercurial Disease, Female Complaints, Impure Blood, Broken Down Constitutions, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Blood or Nervous System. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address BARNHISEL & CO., Chemists, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Tobias's Venetian Horse Liniment
Cures Colic, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Cramps, Pains in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sore Feet, Lameness, Stiffness, Contracted Cords, Galls, Scratches, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, Inflammation, Weakness, Soreness, Stings of Insects, Bites of Animals, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Fever, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Headache, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, Nausea, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Worms, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Sterility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impure Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Canker, Mercurial Disease, Broken Down Constitutions, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Blood or Nervous System. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address BARNHISEL & CO., Chemists, Baltimore, Md.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. C. C. Muller, pianist and composer, will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Friday evening next. He is to have the co-operation of Mr Thomas

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	1	Miss. bales.	14
Beeswax, pkg.	5	Oil, bbls.	96
Beans, bbls.	540	Spts. Turp. bbls.	212
Cotton, bales	19,079	Resin, bbls.	2,513
Copper, bbls.	14	Pig-iron, pks.	2,163
Dried Fruit, pks.	33	Pork, bbls.	3,657
Eggs, bbls.	993	Beef, pks.	153
Flour, bbls.	13,742	Cut-meats, pkg.	6,930
Wheat, bushels	46,177	Grease, pks.	77
Corn, bushels	7,000	Lard, pkg.	7,266
Oats, bushels	25,435	Lard, kegs	150
Rye, bushels	1,372	Stearine, pks.	61
Malt, bushels	17,300	Butter, pks.	2,713
Barley, bushels	5,000	Cheese, pks.	2,264
Peas, bushels	4,775	Tallow, pks.	297
Grass-seed, bags	1,424	Dressed Hogs, No.	558
Flax-seed, bags	400	Pea-nuts, bags	69
Corn-meal, bbls.	564	Peanuts, pks.	664
Corn-meal, bags	708	Rice, pks.	600
B'kwt Flour, pks.	377	Sugar, (N.O., hhds.	438
Hops, bales	334	Steam, bgs.	460
Hides, No.	1,126	Skins, bales	23
Hides, bales	1,311	Tobacco, hhds.	347
Leather, sides	6,557	Tobacco, bxs. & bs.	477
Lead, pigs	650	Whisky, bbls.	665
Molasses (N.O.) bbls.	3,866	Wool, bales	101

ASHES—Continue very quiet, with Pots quoted at $4 75 and Pearls at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse, 900 bbls., of which 780 bbls. Pots and 110 bbls. Pearls. Total receipts last year, 5,147 bbls., preceding year, 7,689 bbls.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been lightly dealt in, yet quoted steady at from 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@16c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A limited demand prevails for most kinds, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $13@$17; Liverpool Common Cannel, $10@$13; Newcastle, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5@$5 25; and Anthracite, $3@$4, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio in demand and quoted higher; sales 4,500 bags, per Madcap, at Baltimore, (a resale,) at 20¼c., gold; invoices quoted at 18c.@21¼c., gold; other kinds wanted at very full quotations.....Week's receipts of Rio here, 20,188 bags; sales, 21,607; last week's stock here this morning ——— bags, and at the outports, 17,527 bags; afloat and loading for the United States, to Nov. 27, 190,699 bags; purchased for the United States, to Nov. 28, 105,828 bags; afloat from Rio and Santos at all the ports of the United States in December, 1876, 188,823 bags; sales, 200,142 bags.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, and quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb., favored in part by the more encouraging advices from Liverpool.....Ordinary quoted at 10¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Middling, 12⅝c@12 13-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery, of 1,439 bales, (of which 580 bales were on Friday evening,) including 220 bales to shippers, 450 bales to spinners, and 769 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, a fair business was done, active at advanced prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 30,700 bales, of which 3,400 bales were on Friday evening, and 27,300 bales to-day, with 4,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12 31-32c.@13c.; February, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April 13 13-16c.; May, 14c.; June, 14⅜c.@14 5-32c.; July, 14⅝c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 5-16c. @13-32c. ₱ lb., closing strong.....The receipts at this port to-day were 10,079 bales, and at the shipping ports, 15,937 bales, against 22,016 bales same day 1876, and thus far this week, 75,585 bales, against 95,956 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,531,228 bales, against 2,438,527 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 31,104 bales; to the Continent, 14,904 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 224,477 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 972,707 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	———	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Strict Ordinary	———	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	———	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Ord.	———	11⅞	11⅞	11 15-16	11 15-16
Low Middling	———	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Low Mid.	———	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Middling	———	12⅝	12⅝	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	———	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Strict Good Mid.	———	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	———	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Fair	———	14¼	14¾	14¾	14¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¾	Low Middling	11¾
Strict Good Ord.	11⅛	Middling	12

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light request on the basis of $1 90@$2 ₱ box.

FISH—There has not been much movement in this line since our last. Values, however, have been without important changes..... We quote: Dry Cod, $5 25@$6 ₱ qtl.; Pickled Cod, $5 25@$6; Mackerel quoted at $17@$21 for No. 1; $9@$12 for No. 2, and $6 50@$10 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$6 25; Smoked Herring at 15c.@17c. for Scaled, and 6½c.@8c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 07½@$1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually light Breadstuff movement was reported to-day. Operators were not much disturbed, particularly in buying, confining their lines involving prompt deliveries, which, in view of the condition of the streets, were very difficult to make, even through the principal thoroughfares of the City.....Very firm, and in buyers' favor, and prices were claimed for supplies of State and Western Flour, holders insisting on extreme rates for stock in store. The demand, however, was comparatively limited, as a rule, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking figures, even for desirable grades, and purchases were mostly in job lots to meet urgent requirements.....Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., of which 2,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, old crop, fair ordinary to choice, within the range of 60c.@63c.; prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 3,000 bushels, at 64c.; damaged to fair do., afloat and in store, at 57c.@60c.; choice Yellow State, (old crop,) 65c.; New-York No. 1 at 62c., delivered; New-York steamer Mixed at 58¾c.@59c., nearly all at 59c. for new, (13,000 bushels,) and 59½c. for old; New-York No grade, new crop, at 57c.@58c., closing at 57¾c.@58c., (of which 29,000 bushels were placed at 57¾c.@58c.;) new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 57c.@60c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 60c.; Western Yellow at 60c.@62c.; Southern do. at 62c., afloat, and southern Rye at 90c.@92c.....Rye dull, but firms not unchanged; a few car-loads Western reported sold at 53c.@54c., from track.....Barley inactive, but steady; sales, 4,000 bushels six-rowed State reported sold at 76c.@80c.....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat held at former quotations, but dull.....Oats very quiet, but quoted steady, on limited offerings of desirable lots.....Sales reported of only 11,000 bushels, in car lots, including White Western at 40c.@42c., as to quality; White State, ordinary to choice, at 42c.@51c.; Mixed Western, 38c.@43c., chiefly at 38c.@42c., in car lots; New-York No. 1 White quoted at 50c.; New-York No. 2 White at 43c.; New-York No. 3 do. at 41c.; New-York No. 3 at 40c.; New-York rejected at 38c.; new Mixed State at 43c.@49c. for poor to choice.....Business in Feed has been on a limited scale to-day, with 40-lb. quoted at $12@$20, mostly at $20; 50-lb. at $20@$21; 60-lb. went at $21@$22; 100-lb. at $22@$24; Sharps quoted at $22@$26; Hay and Straw about as last quoted.....Of Seed, seed sales were reported of 50 bags prime Western, at 15¾c.; 115 bags fair do., at 15¾c. ₱ lb.; market firm, but inactive.....Other Seeds dull, but quoted as before.....The stock of Grain in store at this agency to-day embraces 3,737,771 bushels Wheat, 3,224,568 bushels Corn, 339,677 bushels Rye, 919,161 bushels Barley, 429,193 bushels Malt, 1,124,967 bushels Oats, and 11,632 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 9,837,316 bushels as against 9,748,956 bushels last Monday, and 8,613,383 bushels Jan. 3, 1876, and 6,311,673 bushels Jan. 4, 1875.....Stock of Grain, in store and afloat, here, reported as 12,110,364 bushels (of which nominal, 4,191,341 bushels Wheat, 3,629,958 bushels Corn, 390,881 bushels Rye, 1,858,627 bushels Barley, 655,083 bushels Malt, 13,519 bushels Peas, and 1,369,149 bushels Oats,) against 9,353,797 bushels same time in 1876.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in very light request, with Domestic Bagging quoted at 11c.@11½c.....Native Bagging nominal at about 9c.@9¼c. for Standards; Jobbing lots, 9½c.@10c.

HEMP—Has been in generally slack demand at drooping rates.....Manilla Hemp quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Sisal at 8¼c., gold, ₱ lb.; clean Russian at 8½c.@8⅝c., gold, ₱ ton; Strand at American, Italian, and undressed do., 4½c., currency; Italian, $97 50@$230, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 5½c.@6¼c., currency; Jute Butts, 2¼c.@2 5-16c.; Western Flax, 9c.@11c., currency; Tow to prime North River Flax, 14c.@17c.; Tow to prime Southern do., 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. Stock here to-day, 36,968 bales; Manila Hemp, 3,300 bales; Jute Butts, 3,800 bales; Jute rejections, 450 bales; Jute rejections, And at Boston, 700 bales Jute and 700 bales Jute Butts.

HIDES—New-Orleans has been very quiet at 8½c. @9c. for good to prime Sassy, chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. Market otherwise dull and at last quoted.....Stock of Molasses in first hands here this morning, 803 hhds. foreign, against 2,924 hhds. foreign Jan. 1, 1876.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet but steady; offerings moderate.....We quote at $2 5c@$2 55 for Strained, $2 60 good Strained, $2 65@$2 80 for No. 2, $2 87½@$2 4 for No. 1, $3 75@$3 50 for Pale to extra Pale, and Wood Rosins at $1 90@$2 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been moderately inquired for within the range of from $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl.....City Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 47½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 80 bbls.

OILS—Holders of the principal kinds have shown firmness, on quite moderate offerings of stock, but the demand has been generally light, within our range, as to values.....We quote: Crude Whale, 63c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72½c.; Bleached do., 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 40; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65; Bleached Sperm, $1 70; Jan.-cil within the range of 92½c.@97½c. for prime. 70c.@60c. for No. 1, and 60c.@67½c. for No. 2; Red-oil, 52c.@55c.; Saponified do., 52c.@55c.; Linseed-oil, 64c.@66c., in cks. and bbls.; Clift-oil, $1 22½@$1 30, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 43c.@45c.; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 40c.@42½c.; Refined Yellow do. 48c.@52c., as to quality and color; White do., 53c.@57½c.; Paraffine, 11c.@12c.; Crude Petroleum, 7¾c.@8c.; Refined do., 12c.@13c.; Tallow-oil, 70c.@80c.; Cod, 55c.@56c.; Mustard-seed Oil, 75c.@80c.; Rape-seed Oil, $1@$1 10; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@12½c.; Tanner's-oil, 44c.@46c.; Lubricating oil, 90c.@$3c.

PETROLEUM—Has been a dull market seated to-day. Crude inactive; quoted at 10c. in bulk and 18c. in shipping order.....Refined quiet; quoted by refiners at 27c. for early delivery.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c.@33c.; Naphtha dull, quoted at 15c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 27c.....At Baltimore, quoted for early delivery at 27c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more sought after for early delivery, at advanced prices.....Sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of 250 bbls. new Mess, inspected, at $17 75, now held at $18, and 100 bbls. old do. at $17 12½.....Other kinds quiet; Extra Prime quoted at $14; Prime Mess nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess in good demand; quoted for January at the close nominal; February, $13 10@$13 30; March, $13 40.....Sales reported of 750 bbls. February at $13 10, and 500 bbls. March at $13 35@$13 40.....The stock of Pork in the packing yards to-day was 12,689 bbls. (3,212 bbls. old,) against 14,559 bbls. Dec. 1, 1876, and 22,843 bbls. Jan. 1, 1876.....The receipts of Pork in December were 24,695 bbls.....Dressed Hogs in comparatively light supply and good demand, which City quoted up to 8½c.@8¾c.; Western at 7¾c.@7½c.....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at irregular prices.....Sales include 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lb., at 9c.@9¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range.....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¼c.; Pickled Hams at 10¼c.@10⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7c.; Smoked Hams at 11¼c.@12¾c.; Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, 20 to 16 lb., at 10¾c.@10¾c.....Western Lard has been in good demand, but offered sparingly at higher prices, checking business; Long Clear here quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; Short Clear, February delivery, quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c. Sales reported of 75 tcs. City Long Clear at 9c.; Short Clear held at 9¼c.....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at 9c. asked; Short Rib at 9¼c.....Western Steam Lard has been quoted decidedly higher for early delivery, influenced by the very favorable Western advices, with a moderately active demand noted.....Of Western steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 435 tcs. Prime, chiefly at $11 35@$11 42½; quoted at the close at $11 40@$11 42½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam also active, and higher, though variable.....Western Steam, for January, quoted at the close $11 42½; February, $11 57½@$11 62½; March at $11 75 asked.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs., January, at $11 40; 8,000 tcs., February, at $11 52½@$11 62½; and 4,500 tcs., March, at $11 75 @$11 87½.....City Steam and Kettle Lard in good request, and quoted at the close very firm at $11 25; sales 160 tcs.....And No. 1 quoted at $10 50; sales 75 tcs. at $9 25@$9 50; common to fair at $8@$8 75; Refined Lard in more request; quoted for the Continent at 11½c.@11¾c.; early delivery, and for the West Indies at $10 25@$10 50; sales, 300 tcs. for the West Indies at $10 25.....Beef has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way at previous figures.....Sales reported of 200 bbls. Beef at $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess, at $10 50@$11 50 for plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ₱ bbl.....Tierce Beef more sought after and quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $20@$22; India Mess, new, $22@$24; City Extra India Mess, $25; sales, 500 tcs. Philadelphia Extra Mess on private terms.....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 8,115 tcs. and bbls. (of which 857 tcs. and bbls. old,) against 7,764 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1876, and 4,053 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1875.....The receipts of Beef in December were 1,922 pks.....Beef Hams have been more active, with choice Western quoted firm at $20 ₱ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY. LATHAM A. FISH.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on the second Tuesday (9th) in January next, January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been duly called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper to reduce the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote its interests; and to that end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the articles of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the board of Directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said Association, from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will in their judgment best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or reductions.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31.	282.	350.	530.	603.	1,158.	1,191.
1,223.	1,431.	1,471.	1,482.	1,495.	1,573.	1,744.
1,774.	1,813.	2,051.	2,105.	2,121.	2,195.	2,205.
2,305.	2,415.	2,536.	2,639.	2,678.	2,729.	2,765.
2,803.	2,812.	2,865.	2,910.	2,925.	3,006.	3,124.
3,245.	3,309.	3,315.	3,432.	3,508.	3,559.	4,073.
4,172.	4,309.	4,538.	4,630.	5,256.	5,284.	5,293.
5,326.	5,462.	5,473.	5,617.			

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

BROOKLYN CITY 7s.

KINGS COUNTY 7s.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s.

NEWARK CITY 7s.

JERSEY CITY 7s.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s.

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 48 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 16 YEARS.

LAKE SUPERIOR, SILVER ISLET, AND OTHER MINERAL LANDS CONSOLIDATION.—The Trustees hereby notify all concerned that the time within which parties entitled may unite in the plan of consolidation has been extended and absolutely limited to the 1st day of February next. Formal assessment, accompanied with the requisite cash payments, and the certificates of the assessment of Silver Islet Mining Company, of Silver Islet shares, with transfer duly signed, must be made to the undersigned—for the Trustees—on or before that day, to secure participation in the benefits of the plan. By order of the Trustees.

B. E STRONG, Secretary.

No. 52 Broadway, Dec. 18, 1876.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Holders of the bonds of the State of North Carolina are requested to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at the Assembly-room of the New-York Clearing-house, (up stairs in the old Commonwealth Bank Building, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., entrance No. 14 Pine st.), for the purpose of consulting together as to the best means of securing some equitable reorganization of the debt of the State. Bondholders who cannot attend are requested to communicate with Fred. Butterfield & Co., upon application, will furnish any information desired.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
FRED. BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
W. H. HAYS.

TO INVESTORS, BANKS, and INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONG BROOKLYN 7s.
MORRISANIA 7s.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, TOWN, 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s.
For sale at low prices by

R. G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1876.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund, its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars (or any less amount), and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

H. G. HICKS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from twenty thousand to fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the stockholders are requested to return their certificates and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January, prox.

The transfer-books will be closed from 30th inst. to Jan. 10, prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1877.

By order WILLIAM A. HAGH, Cashier.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. —Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages, specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC M. SINGER, late of the town of Yonkers, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 26, on or before the 27th day of January, A. D. 1877.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1876.

DAVID HAWLEY, Executor.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 78 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE PL., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, MADE JAN. 1, 1877, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage.
Morris and Essex, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad Company.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
North-western Telegraph Company.
St. Louis National Stock Yards.
Holliday Coal Company.
Elgin Watch Company.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Registered Bonds 1900.
Rochester Water Loan.
Town of Leroy.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Eden.
Town of Warsaw.
Town of Gainsville.
Town of Chatham.
Town of German Flats.
City of Syracuse.
Erie and Pittsburg.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5.

T. T. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company.

I. REMSON LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1877, ON THE bonds known as the Pacific Railroad Company's (of Missouri) second mortgage, will on paid at the office of this company.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE AND LAND GRANT BONDS.—The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 Nassau st.

LAND DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will also be paid in gold on and after the 2d January, 1877, at the office of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 Nassau st., and the fifty bonds, of $1,000 each, of the above issue drawn at the annual drawing in October, numbered as follows, viz.: 27, 41, 42, 48, 50, 56, 68, 85, 91, 122, 132, 133, 135, 136, 138, 189, 193, 198, 203, 220, 221, 269, 270, 273, 275, 281, 285, 286, 283, 295, 296, 297, 303, 310, 323, 340, 352, 357, 358, 372, 391, 418, 420, 456, 461, 465, 472, 475, 488, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the same place.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and one & quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next.

S. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE CO.

NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAIL ROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) per cent., payable to the Stock-holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of January, 1877. Transfer books will close on the afternoon of the 9th, and be reopened on the morning of the 16th January, 1877.

W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 23, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 2.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 2d to 10th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS from Gold and Currency Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1877 (with the exception of the Pension Bonds), will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after the 2d of January next.

E. S. FERRIS, Cashier.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 29th December, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on and after 2d January next.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay TWENTY DOLLARS in gold upon the coupons of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, maturing Jan. 1, 1877, cut from bonds which have been stamped as subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876.

EDWARD KING, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, 21st December, 1876.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of all taxes, payable 2d January, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, 23d inst., till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1877, at our office as above. The Transfer Books will be closed Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

43D DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE National Park Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1877.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1877. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after 2d day of January next.

J. A. BRADBURST, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1876.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, at the New-York office of this company, No. 120 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1876.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 120 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN B. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAW MILLS, MICH., Dec. 23, 1876.

NOTICE.—COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1877, FROM the Holly, Wayne, and Monroe bonds, guaranteed by the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company of Michigan, and also coupons due Jan. 1, 1877, from the second series seven per cent. land grant bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., New-York.

E. G. POTTER, Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, NO. 341 AND 343 BOWERY, CORNER 23D ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1877.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America, have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1877.

WM. L. JENKINS, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS DEclared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January.

JAMES YMEANCE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on the 2d day of January next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1877, of the Canton Company, of Baltimore, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF THE STATE of New-York, and of an act of the people of the said State entitled, "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and of the acts amending the same, I, the subscriber, CHARLES P. WORRISHOFFER, of the City of New-York, do by this certificate duly signed and acknowledged by me, declare that the copartnership heretofore existing between WORRISHOFFER & CO., in the City and State of New-York, have transacted business therein for a period of five years and upward, and have had business relations with foreign countries; that the business conducted by the said copartnership will be continued in the City and State of New-York by the subscriber under the same firm name of WORRISHOFFER & CO., and I hereby certify and declare that I am the person dealing under such name or firm.

And that my place of residence is No. 20 West 39th st., in the City, County, and State of New-York, dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1876.

C. P. WORRISHOFFER.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 30th day of December, 1876, before me personally came CHARLES P. WORRISHOFFER, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same. S. RITTERBAND,

Notary Public, New-York County.

THE FIRM OF EDWARD BILL & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. BILL retiring from business. EDWARD BILL,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877. A. H. BOWMAN.

Referring to the above, I would respectfully announce that the business of EDWARD BILL & CO. will be continued by me in my own name.

A. H. BOWMAN, No. 129 Broad st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, and known as the firm of M. F. KOCH & CO., Nos. 24 and 26 White st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

M. F. KOCH,
JOS. S. LEVY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of GEISLER & KINSLEY for the transaction of a general brokerage business in gold, stocks, &c.

WILLIAM GEISLER,
J. D. KINSLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

MR. COURTLANDT D. MOSS BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.

WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO.

OFFICE OF A. W. HODGOOK & CO., No. 30 BROAD ST., JAN. 1, 1877.

MR. HENRY BOWERS IS THIS DAY AD-mitted a partner in our firm.

A. W. HODGOOK & CO.

MR. PHILIP S. TAGGART RETIRES from our firm and from business, and MR. GEORGE L. PUTNAM is admitted a partner from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877. J. M. WENTZ & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

No. 78 John st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.

L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—DR. VAN Dyke has treated Skin Diseases for years; has cured 20,000 cases. No matter what the case is, Dr. Van Dyke can cure you. Office, No. 8 West 14th st.

WANTED—A BOREAL REBO DERING MAchine; must be second-hand; cheap for cash; good condition. E. R. DUNCE, No. 277 State st., Chicago, Ill.

A PARTY GOING OUT OF BUSINESS, WILL SELL at a sacrifice the balance of a fine stock of imported and New York Havana Segars. Address, No. 44, Herald office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, 1 AND 3 THIRD AVENUE, cor. Cooper Institute. CHARTERED 1850.

47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum out of the earnings of the past six months be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 16, 1877.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of the month.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1ST, 1877.

ASSETS.	Value.
U. S. 6-20 5's, c. gold bond..$1,600,000	$1,845,875 00
U. S. 5 p. c. gold bonds..... 50,000	55,320 00
New-York City and Co. 6s.... 40,000	41,912 00
New-York City and Co. 7s.... 1,037,500	1,125,338 75
City of Brooklyn bonds, 7s.. 100,000	116,000 00
City of Yonkers bonds, 7s.... 50,000	54,500 00
Town of Shawangunk, N. Y., 7s. 5,000	5,700 00
Bonds and mortgages, 6 per cent....	2,397,567 00
Deming Island on United States Government lease and New-York City bonds.....	100,800 00
Real estate, banking-house.....	243,864 71
Other real estate.....	80,414 89
Cash on hand and deposited in bank...	414,707 33
Accrued interest.....	47,973 15
	$6,135,680 33

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors..... $5,684,819 06	
do. interest to date. 165,363 41—	5,850,182 47
SURPLUS.....	$285,497 86

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

A. P. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, }

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees have declared their usual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

REMOVAL.

This bank has removed from Nos. 398 and 398 Canal st. to their

NEW BANKING HOUSE

BROADWAY, 3RD ST., AND 6TH AV.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THOS. FLOYD JONES, Sec.

THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 1ST, 1877.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of over $12,000,000.....	$6,948,430 76
Bonds for sale, (United States Bonds collateral).....	15,000 00
United States Bonds, Registered.....	2,095,447 50
New-York City and County 7 per cent. bonds, registered.....	1,910,169 00
Brooklyn City 7 per cent. bonds.....	570,000 00
Jersey City 7 per cent. bonds.....	208,000 00
Rochester City 7 per cent. bonds.....	32,700 00
Real estate, at cost.....	284,990 51
Cash in banks and vault.....	1,079,046 55
Accrued interest on investments.....	129,491 48
Total.....	$11,564,956 80

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal..... $10,284,128 53	
Six months' interest to be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, New-York.	284,252 76— 10,568,381 29
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund.....	$1,136,575 51

THOMAS FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

Amount of interest credited depositors last year, $563,668 84.

Total number of accounts opened to date, 115,479.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Fifty-second Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits on the 1st day of January next, (by the rules entitled thereto), at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500,

and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Payable on and after Jan. 15.

E. J. BROWN, President.
HENRY SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1877.

Hereafter, and until further notice, the highest rate of interest allowed to depositors will be upon sums of $2,000 and under, and on those of larger amounts one per cent. per annum less.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM R. BLOOMUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1877.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $1,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums in excess of $1,000 and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 436 Grand st. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. has been this day, Jan. 1, declared on all sums from $5 to $5,000 that have been on deposit for six or more months. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 40TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this company's office, on MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1877, from open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer books of the company will close Saturday evening, Dec. 23, 1876, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, 1877.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking Rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 9 to 10 A. M.

C. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MR. HENRY MORSEHOUSE, OF ENGLAND, lately laboring with Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY in the West, will hold special religious services during this week in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., at 7:45, every evening. Singing by Thos. Perkins, Esq., and a chorus. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

SPECIAL REL

MONDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

ITS EFFECTS ON LAND AND SEA.

ONE OF THE SEVEREST AND MOST EXTENSIVE SNOW-STORMS FOR MANY YEARS—THE STREETS BLOCKADED AND CITY TRAVEL RETARDED—RAILROAD TRAINS HOURS BEHIND TIME — THE STORM IN BROOKLYN, ON LONG ISLAND AND IN NEW-JERSEY.

The storm of Monday night and yesterday morning was one of the severest and most extensive that has occurred for many years. Its effects upon travel have been felt far to the northward, eastward and westward, and to a very unusual distance south of Philadelphia, and up to a late hour last night the mails arriving at the Post Office in this City were coming in very much behind their schedule time. The snow fell till long past daybreak, but the wind continued all day long to whirl and whisk it about, so that it was carried in fleecy clouds along the streets and was swept in glistening particles over the heads of the pedestrians who floundered through the banks in the streets. In the side streets, where there was little traffic, the snow lay in clean, white sheets. Along the avenues it was soon converted by the snow-sweepers of the horse railroads and the liberal application of salt—when it could be applied without observation—into a mass of powdery brown dust or slush. Double teams were scarcely able to draw the overloaded cars, and for two or three hours there was vexatious delay, thousands of growling and grumbling passengers, profane language from drivers, and ineffectual attempts on the part of policemen to keep the obstructive cars in motion. It was difficult to learn exactly what depth of snow had fallen. In some places it was 15 inches deep, in others it was banked by the wind to the height of four or five feet. Prudent tenants who had sidewalks to clean marshaled their shoveling forces at an early hour, and found it easy to remove the fluffy snow. The sidewalks were in as bad a condition yesterday as they were on Monday for travelers afoot, the snow just hiding the treacherous hummocks of ice, and making it necessary for those unprovided with rubber shoes to exercise the utmost caution to preserve an upright position. The efforts of everybody to get rid of the snow that had fallen in their way resulted in some very funny scenes along the narrower streets, and in places where three or four railroad tracks ran side by side, the snow being thrown in the first instance from the sidewalks only to be hurled back by the snow-plow when it came along, and in the second instance it was tossed back and forth by the snow-plows from one track to another. No efforts were made by the railroad companies to cart it away, and should another storm of great severity occur soon it would, by adding to the present accumulation of snow in the streets, make them well-nigh impassible.

RAILROAD AND FERRY TRAVEL IMPEDED.

The snow caused delays to the trains on all railroads terminating in this and contiguous cities, the detentions being longest on those roads running to the North, west and South-west. The Pennsylvania Railroad was kept open all Monday night by the constant employment of engines and snow-plows, but when the snow drifted on Tuesday morning several delays occurred of from one half to three-quarters of an hour in length. Passengers over the road from the South report 15 inches of snow at Baltimore—an extraordinary fall for that neighborhood. The freight business was suspended until late yesterday, when the track was cleared, and the trains ran with their accustomed regularity, gangs of men having been at work all along the line with brooms, shovels, and picks. On the Central Railroad of New-Jersey traffic was impeded until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when some plows were put to work all the way from Communipaw to Easton, and passenger trains ran nearly on time. The Morris and Essex local trains were delayed for two or three hours until noon, when the road was clear to Easton. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road was blocked at Scranton, and the Midland Railroad trains were considerably delayed. The trains of the Erie Railroad between New-York, Paterson, and Suffern were delayed from half an hour to an hour. The Buffalo trains met with greater difficulty, and came in two hours or more late. The train leaving Buffalo at 5:15 A. M. did not reach the Eastern Division at Port Jervis until 1:50 P. M., but met with no farther detention this side of that point, arriving in Jersey City late in the evening. The most serious interruption seems to have occurred on the New-York Central Railroad, the mails from the West being delayed nine hours. The mails at the Post Office arrived with great irregularity. The mails from the South, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, due at 9:45 A. M., arrived at 3:15 P. M.; those from Philadelphia, due at 10:10 A. M., arrived at 12:50 P. M. The Western mail, due at 10:40 A. M., arrived at 7:20 P. M., and the Philadelphia mail, due at 11:50, did not get in until 6:35 P. M. The Erie Railway west mails due at 9:45 A. M. reached the Post Office at 12:45 P. M., those due at 11:07 P. M. came along at 1:50 P. M., and those usually arriving at 2:40 P. M. got in at 4:05 P. M. The Eastern mail on the New Jersey Central, due in the Post Office at 12:35, came in on time, and that due at 3:55 was an hour and 15 minutes late. No mails came over the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey, as no boats came up from Sandy Hook during the day. The New-Haven mail, due at 12:30, arrived at 1:35 P. M. On the Hudson River Railroad, the St. Louis mail, due at 10:30 A. M., arrived at the Post Office at 2:05 P. M.; that due at 11:10 came at 12:40 P. M., and that due at 3:45 P. M. did not arrive until 6:15 P. M. The Fall River mails came in at 2:40 P. M., instead of arriving early in the morning. The Eastern mail due at 6:30 A. M. arrived at 10:30 A. M., but did not bring the Shore Line mail, there being no connection. Toward night the delayed mails began arriving in masses, including the packages due early in the day, so that the Post Office authorities could scarcely tell exactly how much they had been delayed. It was thought, however, that it would take a day or two to restore the working of the department at this point to its usual order.

The first serious blockade of the East River with ice occurred yesterday morning, and served to increase the discomfort of travelers by the City cat lines in Brooklyn who were on their way to New-York. Fields of snow-covered ice, acres in extent, floated up the East River on the tide coming up in a solid mass that was avoided by the ferry-boats as too heavy and broad to be attacked. The delays occasioned by these floes varied in length from 15 minutes to half an hour. The Hunter's Point boats and the Roosevelt street boats were hemmed in until the steamer Galatea passed down through the field, crushing the barrier and making navigation comparatively easy for the ferry-boats. The turn of the tide carried the ice down stream again. For a time the scene was a very brilliant one on the East River. On the North River there was little delay on any of the ferries, but there were large cakes of floating ice that were carried by the tide in the way of the ferry-boats, driving them out of their way, and occasionally compelling them to wait until they had passed before proceeding on their way. As on the East River, the fields of ice were covered with a soft coating of snow, that glistened in the sun like a robe sprinkled with diamond dust.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN AND ON LONG ISLAND.

In Brooklyn the street railroads were badly obstructed by the drifting snow, and the sidewalks were in many places rendered impassable. The Brooklyn Police Commissioners, fearing a sudden thaw that would overflow many basements and cellars, instructed Superintendent Campbell to order the Police to have the sidewalks and three feet of the gutters kept free of snow and ice. The President of the Fire Department recommended that a force of men be employed to clear away the snow from about the hydrants, nine out of ten of them being found so completely covered that it would be difficult to make connections with them in case of fire, and his suggestion was adopted by the Board of City Works. The Board of City Works ordered that the snow be removed from the neighborhood of the City Hall and Court-house, and that the sewer basins connected therewith be opened.

The snow blockade on Long Island was the worst that has been experienced for years. The snow fell to an average depth of from 18 inches to two feet all over the island. The through trains from Patchogue, Sag Harbor, Port Jefferson, and Greenport were delayed, especially the latter three. The Port Jefferson train was forced to cut through drifts from 10 to 15 feet deep; the Sag Harbor branch was entirely closed during the early part of the day, and the Greenport train, starting about four hours behind time, encountered immense drifts at Southold, and between Mattituck and Riverhead, and did not make Hunter's Point until late last evening. The 6:30 train from Locust Valley was four hours late, as was also the Port Jefferson train due at Hunter's Point at 9 o'clock. The Greenport Mail, on the Long Island Road, was coupled with the freight-train and drawn by two engines, and two engines were used on some of the other trains. The first train on the Brooklyn Central, from Jamaica for East New-York, succeeded in getting through considerably behind time, but in the return trip was stuck fast at Woodhaven.

NOTES OF THE STORM.

The storm did very little damage to shipping, so far as can be ascertained. Most of the vessels bound for this port were kept off from land by the fierce gales that have prevailed during the past week. When the snow began to fall on Monday afternoon there were only two or three craft in sight from Sandy Hook and the Highlands. These all got safely into the harbor. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of New Year's Day the weather became so thick with the drifting snow that the lookouts at the Hook could discern nothing on the water, and a very little later could not even see the beach. Only one disaster was reported, which happened to an unknown sloop in the Lower Bay. She was discovered yesterday morning bottom upward in the south channel. It is not known at what time she was capsized, nor what became of the crew.

Throughout New-Jersey the storm was the severest known since 1859. Snow fell to the depth of a foot on a level. In many places along the Newark meadows it drifted heavily, and under the Orange Mountains, at Montrose, South Orange, Orange Valley, and Montclair, the drifts blockaded the roads to the depth of five or six feet, covering up fences and collecting in huge mounds against the sides of houses.

On Staten Island the snow fell in places nearly to the depth of two feet, drifting into banks so high that on many of the roads the mounds were six feet high, and travel was almost suspended. The trains on the Staten Island Railroad were delayed three hours. On the Shore Road the horse cars were taken off, and sleighs were substituted in their places.

A large section of the oil dock at Weehawken was carried away by floating ice yesterday morning.

The storm of Friday and the gale of Saturday morning were very severe in Jamaica Bay. A field of ice, which had covered the bay for several days, broke up and was driven with tremendous force by the wind, breaking everything with which it came in contact. The boat-houses of the Idlewild Club were set afloat and broken in pieces, the yachts washed ashore, and their rigging damaged. The club-house was almost completely wrecked, the ice piling up around it to the height of 15 feet. The keeper, his wife, and child escaped by a boat over the creek behind the boat-house, having nothing upon them but their night clothing, in which they were rowed two miles before reaching a dwelling. They were badly frost-bitten. The club-house of Col. Degraw, below Hassock Creek, was partly washed away and damaged to the extent of $2,000.

TWELVE INCHES OF SNOW IN WASHINGTON

— PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE CROWDED WITH CONVEYANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Washington has worn an unusual aspect to-day, by reason of the fall of snow yesterday and last night, which must have been near, or quite, 12 inches in depth. It is said that no such a fall of snow has taken place here since 1857.

The clearing of the sidewalks has caused the piling up of snow banks along the curb-stones from three to five feet deep. The street cars run in deep troughs that have been plowed out, and the city altogether looks as if it were in the latitude of Boston. The avenue is covered with a great variety of conveyances, called sleighs, which, in curious antiquity and oddity of form, would do credit to a Canadian village. Everything that can be dragged along is pressed into the service. Already the length of the sleighing season has been unprecedented.

SNOW-SLIDE AND LOSS OF LIFE—THE ROOF OF A LIVERY-STABLE BROKEN IN—

TRAINS ON MANY RAILROADS DELAYED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 2.—A snow-slide occurred near Alta on Dec. 28, which destroyed the Wellington Mine Boarding-house and buried the inmates. Their loss was not discovered till last evening. To-day two men were taken from the wreck in an exhausted condition. Four more persons were buried, and are supposed to have perished.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The roof of the carriage-house of A. Garcelon's livery stable, on Brimmer street, fell in to-day from the great weight of snow upon it. Twenty-five carriages and sleighs were demolished.

Total damage, $10,000; no insurance.

HARTFORD, Jan. 2.—Julius Nott, a well-known citizen of Bristol, while breaking paths this forenoon, was struck by an engine at the crossing of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, and died this afternoon. He was about 60 years of age. Snow fell here to the depth of two feet. Trains between this city and Providence were delayed nine hours, the first train from Providence arriving at 8 o'clock to-night. On the Connecticut Valley Road, the Saybrook train due at 9 o'clock A. M., arrived at 2 P. M. The trains on the Connecticut Western Road were on time all day. On the New-York and Boston line, the first train from New-York arrived here two hours late. The first express from Boston and the second, united, arrived here six hours late, and are due in New-York about 11 o'clock. Delays were caused by a blockade on the Harlem Road, and an engine was off the track on the Boston and Albany Road at Charlton.

ST. ALBANS, Jan. 2.—The snow-storm has not ceased here yet; there are signs, however, that it is approaching.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Snow fell throughout yesterday until midnight, reaching a depth of 10 inches. The trains due here last night and this morning were all delayed several hours. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The greatest snow-fall of the season occurred in this region last night, and on every road trains are delayed. On several roads no inward trains had reached here at 10 o'clock this morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 2.—Another severe snow-storm prevailed all night along the Hudson, and all trains are delayed. The storm is heaviest south of here. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Advices from the western portions of Virginia state that the snow is from 18 to 20 inches deep. Fourteen freight trains are snow-bound between Lynchburg and Bristol, Tenn., on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad. Trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are also blockaded. The storm is the heaviest known in Virginia for a number of years.

THE SLEIGHING SEASON.

The fine sleighing of the past week, which has filled St. Nicholas avenue and Harlem lane to overflowing with fast trotters and stylish equipages, was materially interfered with by the snow-storm of New Year's evening. Yesterday the "turn-out" was very slim. The fall of nearly a foot on Monday night effectually prevented any attempts at speed, and the sleighing was chiefly confined to family parties, with whom comfort was more of an object than show. At Lambert's Clubhouse, where on Saturday afternoon more than 200 sleighs were gathered at one time, hardly a single conveyance was to be seen, while the straggling cutters and sleighs plowing their way slowly along the avenue appeared indicative of anything but exhilaration on the part of their occupants. Among the few owners of fast horse-flesh who braved the discomforts of the road were the following: Mr. William H. Harbeck drove a spanking team, composed of his brown horse Windermere and his new black colt, name unknown. Mr. Jacob Reed drove a handsome Vanderbilt colt, a high bay, with stylish action and rapid pace. Mr. Sheppard F. Knapp, of Washington Heights, appeared behind a neat team of colts, a sorrel and a bay. Mr. William Johnson drove the fast bay mare Lady Bunker, which he is training for the turf next season. A few other fast teams appeared during the day, but not in sufficient numbers to elicit comment. The most experienced drivers say that it will take three or four days of constant travel to bring the sleighing back to the standard of Saturday and Sunday last. In case of a thaw to-day or to-morrow, and a subsequent "cold snap," the road will be in admirable condition.

DEATH IN A SNOW-BANK.

An officer of the Thirteenth Precinct yesterday morning found the dead body of a man almost buried beneath a bank of snow which had accumulated under a partially dismantled coupé at the corner of Corlears and Cherry streets. The coupé was labeled "No. 993," and an investigation proved that the dead man was Christopher Walker, a hackman, aged 45, who resided with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, at No. 251 First avenue. As the shaft of the coupe was not found attached to the vehicle, it is presumed that the horse disengaged it, and either ran or strayed away. Walker had been out throughout New Year's Day, driving a party of New Year's callers, and it is supposed that while returning to his home in an intoxicated condition he fell from his seat and died under the snow.

REMOVING SNOW FROM THE STREETS.

The Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday forenoon, at which, in addition to the transaction of some routine business, the question of removing snow and ice from the streets was informally discussed. "Commissioner Nichols, Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning, stated, after the adjournment of the board, that no definite measures looking to the immediate removal of the present accumulations of snow in the streets were adopted, the Commissioners deeming it prudent to postpone action until they ascertained conclusively whether the appropriation for street-cleaning purposes will be sufficient to cover the additional expense. Small gangs of men from the Street-cleaning Bureau were yesterday engaged in cleaning the cross-walks on Broadway and a few other prominent thoroughfares.

A NEW PHASE OF THE SALT NUISANCE.

The Board of Health yesterday received a communication from Mr. N. Marc, complaining of the practice of cleaning out the cars of the Third Avenue Railroad with salt, for the purpose of removing the snow which accumulates in them during the day. This practice Mr. Marc says keeps the floors of the cars in an intolerably wet and cold condition.

STABBED IN THE HEAD.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while Thomas Brown, of No. 341 West Thirty-second street, was on his way home, he was assaulted at Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street by a stranger, who knocked him down and stabbed him in the head with a pocket-knife, inflicting a very severe wound. Brown was taken home and his assailant escaped.

A. T. STEWART'S WILL.

A NEW SET OF CLAIMANTS APPEAR.

MR. STEWART'S RELATIVES IN IRELAND SUING TO HAVE THE CASE REOPENED —AFFIDAVITS BY FIRST COUSINS OF THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE—A MASS OF EVIDENCE OF AN IMPOSING CHARACTER.

Another complication has arisen regarding the will of the late A. T. Stewart, which most people supposed was settled, at least so far as any contestants were concerned. This time the papers come directly from Ireland, and the claimants set forth, in affidavits attached thereto, that they are first cousins to the late A. T. Stewart. The papers are in the hands of Mr. S. J. Kneeland, of the law firm of Kneeland & Carter, No. 320 Broadway, and have not yet been filed in court. They have no connection whatever with the claim of the Baileys, of Brooklyn, although the same branch of the Stewart family is represented. One of the affidavits in the case is as follows:

In the goods of Alexander Turney Stewart, late of New-York, in the United States of America, merchant, deceased. I, Thomas Begley, of Magheracal, near Lisburn, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, late national school teacher, make oath and say, as follows:

First—That I am aged 75 years and upward. I was acquainted with the late Alexander Turney Stewart, of New-York City, the deceased in this matter, and was intimately acquainted with him before he left this country on his youth to proceed to America. While in this country, and before settling in America, and in his youth, he resided for a considerable time with a farmer named Thomas Lamb, of Magheracal, aforesaid, several of whose relatives are still alive, and with whom the deceased frequently resided for brief intervals when on visits to this country.

Second—I say I was a first cousin of the full blood, and one of the heirs-at-law and next of kin of the said Alexander Turney Stewart, my mother, Jane Begley, being a lawful sister of Alexander Stewart, the father of the said deceased in this manner.

Third—I say that Thomas Stewart, formerly of Stoneyford, near Rock Chapel, County of Antrim, farmer, was my grandfather, and also grandfather of the said Alexander Turney Stewart, deceased. He died, leaving as his lawful children (1) John Stewart, (2) Alexander Stewart, father of the deceased in this matter, (3) Thomas Stewart, (4) William Stewart, (5) James Stewart, (6) Mary Stewart, (7) Jane Stewart, and (8) Ann Stewart.

Fourth—I say that John Stewart (No. 1 above named) married Rebecca Wilson, of Greerstown, by whom he had eight children, two at least of whom are still living, videlicet, Mary and Ann. Alexander Stewart (No. 2 above named) married Margaret Turney, of Magheracal, by whom he had an only child, videlicet, Alexander Turney Stewart, deceased, the deceased in this matter. Thomas Stewart (No. 3 above named) married a woman whose surname I do not now remember, but her Christian name was Betsy, (familiarly Betty,) by whom he had three children, all now deceased, who with their mother are interred in the burying-ground of the Society of Friends, at Hillsborough, in the County of Down. Their father is interred in the churchyard at Magheragal, William Stewart (No. 4 above named) I know little of, and William Stewart, further than that there were several children. James Stewart, (No. 5 above named,) I know had children, but cannot say what became of them. Mary Stewart, (No. 6 above named,) married James Bailey, by whom she had several children, but I only remember James and Ann. Jane Stewart, (No. 7 above named,) married William Begley, my father, by whom she had three children, videlicet, Thomas Begley, (myself,) William Begley, and Mary Begley. Ann Stewart, (No. 8 above named,) went to Scotland, and, I heard, got married there and had several children. This Ann Stewart was lame of one leg and blind of an eye, lost in small-pox.

Fifth—My mother, Jane Begley, otherwise Stewart, died during a visit of the late Alexander Turney Stewart to this country. My father, by whom she had three children, videlicet, Thomas Begley, (myself,) William Begley, and Mary Begley. Ann Stewart, (No. 8 above named,) went to Scotland, and, I heard, got married there and had several children. This Ann Stewart was lame of one leg and blind of an eye, lost in small-pox.

Sixth—I have four sons and three daughters living, videlicet, James William, George, Jacob, Benson, Mary Jane, Margaret Ann, and Georgina Rosina. My brother William is in Scotland. Robert Rosey and his children, Thomas, Alexander, William, and Mary Jane, who are still living. My sister married and went to Scotland years ago, and I know little of them.

Sworn before me at Ballycarickmaddy, in the County of Antrim, this Sixth day of July, 1876, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County, and I know the deponent. W. T. B. LYONS, J. P.

County of Antrim.

his
THOMAS x BEGLEY.
mark.

Attached to the affidavit is the certificate of James M. Dunnan, United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, certifying to the fact that Mr. W. T. B. Lyons is and was a regular Justice of the Peace of the County of Antrim, Ireland, and that the deponent is, to the best of his belief, the person whom he represents himself to be, and worthy of credit. This certificate is dated Nov. 8, 1876. There is also an accompanying affidavit made by Mary Begley, of Lisburn, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in which she swears that she is 70 years old and upward; that she knew A. T. Stewart, deceased, when he lived with Thomas Lamb, farmer, at Magheragal, before coming to this country; that she is also first cousin to said A. T. Stewart, being the lawful daughter of John Stewart, brother of Alexander Stewart, the father of the said Alexander T. Stewart. The remainder of the affidavit is similar to the preceding one, and corroborates it in every particular, even to the statement that Alexander T. Stewart, deceased, several years ago attended the funeral of his (and her) aunt Jane, in Belfast, Ireland, and paid the expenses thereof. Among the papers are several letters, written by various persons in Ireland, indorsing the relationship of James Begley to the late A. T. Stewart, and the legitimacy of his claim of heirship to his estate. One of these is dated at Lisburn, Ireland, July 14, 1876, and signed J. McCall, in which the writer says that he had, some weeks before, in course of a letter to Judge Hilton, alluded very minutely to Thomas Begley, and indorsed him as one whom he had long known, and who had taken a high place in the ranks of public teachers, and also referred to his knowledge of his direct relationship to A. T. Stewart, and his belief that he is one of the few persons there who have really any legitimate claim on A. T. Stewart or Judge Hilton. Another letter is signed by John Smyth Brown, minister of the Presbyterian church of Marygall, and is dated Brookhill, Jan. 2, 1876, in which the writer states that he has known Thomas Begley intimately during the last 40 years; that he is a member of his [Mr. Brown's] church, has always borne an excellent character, and has always been recognized by all his old neighbors as a first cousin of the late Mr. Stewart, of New-York. Another letter is signed J. R. Leebody, M. A., the honorable Irish Society's Professor of Mathematics in Magee College, Londonderry, in which the writer states that he has known Mr. Thomas Begley from his childhood, and has always had the highest opinion of his ability and moral worth. He was also at one time a pupil of Mr. Begley, and gives him a high character as a teacher, &c. Another letter is from Mr. George Begley, a son of Thomas Begley, in which he states that Mrs. McCall was well known to Mr. Stewart, and, he believed, to Judge Hilton too. He was the gentleman who, in 1865, was so prominent a member of the committee to whom Mr. Stewart consigned the cargo of the bark Mary Edson, loaded with relief for the sufferers by the famine in Ireland. There is also a letter signed A. Lamb, whom George Begley states he thinks is a cousin of the farmer Lamb with whom Mr. Stewart is said to have resided before he came to America. Mr. Lamb is a member of the Society of Friends. He states that he has already written to Judge Hilton of the different relatives of A. T. Stewart, so far as he knew them, and that in the list he had included Thomas Begley's and his brother's families.

In answer to a question as to what he intended to do in the matter, Mr. Kneeland, who has been appointed attorney for the Irish heirs included in the proceedings in question, said yesterday that the said now pending in the General Term of the Supreme Court, in which the Baileys, of Brooklyn, were the claimants, had been instituted for the benefit of all the heirs of A. T. Stewart, and that consequently he was acting with Mr. Bartlett, the attorney for the Baileys. When that case comes up for hearing, on that appeal, which was an appeal from the decision of Surrogate Calvin in refusing to open the probate of the will and hear testimony on the claim of Mr. Bailey, Mr. Kneeland said that he would take such steps as he deemed necessary to protect the rights of his clients. He said that he was not at liberty to divulge the nature of the evidence by which he expected to establish the claim of his clients to a share of the dead millionaire's property, but that the case was a much stronger one than most people had heretofore supposed. He said that the real fight was between the lawful heirs of Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton, and that there were circumstances connected with the position at present occupied by Judge Hilton, as a legatee of A. T. Stewart, which would surprise a great many people if he was even allowed to bring out the merits of the case, which he would do if ever the present suit was allowed to go to trial. So far as the heirs are concerned, however, he said that there was no disposition on the part of any one to molest her in any manner whatever.

TRIAL OF A POLICE SERGEANT.

Sergt. Augustus Miller, formerly of the Twenty-second Precinct, whose case has been so frequently mentioned in THE TIMES, appeared before the Police Commissioners yesterday for trial. He stands charged with having played cards with Roundsman Raynor and Patrolmen Leavy and Smith in the back room of a liquor store, at the corner of Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, on the evening of Feb. 3, 1875, when he should have been on patrol duty. After the accused had been sworn and admitted the service of the papers in the case, his counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the board had relinquished jurisdiction by the passage of a resolution on May 8, 1876, dismissing all charges against members of the force then pending before the board which had been preferred previous to Jan. 1, 1876, at which date the present board came into existence. The case against Sergt. Miller, the counsel contended, came under and was included in that resolution, and therefore the board had no jurisdiction. President Smith, after consulting with his colleagues, denied the motion and ordered the trial to proceed. Inspector McDermott was then sworn and testified that on the evening of Feb. 3, 1875, while on duty at the Central Office he was informed by a stranger that Sergt. Miller and several other officers were playing cards in the back room of Maher's liquor store on the southeast corner of Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue. He immediately proceeded to the place indicated and entered there at 8:30 P. M. On entering the back room he saw Sergt. Miller and three patrolmen sitting around a table, each of the latter having one of their hats and coats and were playing cards. Owing to the absence of a witness for the prosecution, the trial was adjourned until Saturday next.

THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVENT TO BE CELEBRATED TO-DAY—HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Princeton, N. J., occurs to-day, and the event will be celebrated by a sham battle at Princeton. The final preparations for the combat were made by the National Guardsmen yesterday. The Continental troops on this occasion will be represented by Col. Allen's First Regiment of Newark, and Company C, (Phil Kearney Guards,) of the Third Regiment. Gen. J. Madison Drake, of Elizabeth, will command the Patriot Army, and the British and Hessian troops will be composed of three companies of militia from Princeton, and ten companies representing the N. J. S. N. G. The engagement will be opened at 11 o'clock this morning. The contending forces will occupy the same ground south of Princeton as on the day of battle, and the contest will terminate precisely at 1 o'clock. The victors and the vanquished will subsequently be entertained by the citizens of Princeton.

After the daring achievement of Washington at Trenton on the 26th of December, 1776, Cornwallis delayed his departure for England, whither he had intended going to announce that the American rebellion had been put down, and started into New-Jersey, taking with him a large number of fresh troops to form a junction with Count Donop, who was in command of the Hessians and British in the western part of that State. Having combined the two bodies of troops, he started toward Trenton, where Washinton was stationed with about 5,000 men. At Princeton, where Donop had thrown up earthworks, Cornwallis left a force of three regiments, and then pushed on toward Trenton. This was on Jan. 2. The British were met at Maidenhead by American skirmishers, who kept up a galling fire upon their foes. During their retreat Gen. Green, with 600 men and several field pieces, checked Cornwallis, and held him for some time, about a mile from Trenton. The British, however, forced their way, and Green's command retreated in good order, and, having joined in Trenton by Washington, passed beyond the bridge over the Assanpink Creek. On the further side of the bridge the American Army was drawn up in imposing array, its flank well guarded by artillery. Cornwallis made an attempt to cross the bridge, but was repulsed. After trying to flank the Americans on their left, and having tested their mettle, he determined, against the advice of some of his officers, to rest his men, and begin the battle anew on the morning of Jan. 3. That evening Washington determined to leave Trenton secretly and overcome, if possible, the British magazines at Brunswick. Accordingly he started his Army along the south side of the Assanpink toward Princeton. He had previously learned that no British troops were in the way. The march was begun soon after midnight, and at sunrise the Americans were in the south-eastern outskirts of Princeton. There Washington's detached wing, under Major Mawhood, threw down the bridge over Stony Brook, on the main road to Trenton. When Mercer was nearing the bridge he was observed by Mawhood, who commanded one of two regiments that Cornwallis had called from Princeton on the previous night, and which were on their way to Trenton. That officer wheeled his command, and after forming a junction with another body of British, attacked the patriots. Mawhood's Artillery and the light field pieces of the Americans were first engaged, and then the patriot riflemen climbed a fence, confronted their foes, and delivered a telling volley. The British returned the fire and then charged precipitately. The riflemen fled, leaving their field-pieces and a number of their gallant officers behind. The latter cried hard to recall their men, and recklessly exposed themselves to the enemy in order to inspire the men. They failed, however, and Col. Haslit, Neal, and Fleming were killed, and Gen. Mercer was fatally wounded while fighting bravely. When the panic of the patriots was at its height Washington arrived on the ground with reinforcements. He rode within 30 yards of the British and reined up between them and his forces. Both sides fired a volley while he was there, but he was not hurt. Hitchcock's brigade and Hand's riflemen now decided the fortunes of the day by flanking the British and driving them in a panic several miles beyond Stony Brook. Washington captured several field-pieces and many of Mawhood's men. The other British regiment was thrown by New-England troops, under Stark and others, into the Princeton College buildings. They were afterward dislodged, and in consusion fled to Brunswick. The British lost in the short but vigorous battle over 500 men killed and captured, while the American loss would have been trifling if the brave officers before mentioned had been spared.

Cornwallis was astounded in the early morning of Jan. 3 to discover the departure of Washington. He was still more alarmed when he heard the sounds of conflict coming from Princeton. Fearing the loss of the magazines at Brunswick, he moved rapidly toward Princeton, with his van, under Leslie, entered as the Americans were leaving the town. Washington was forced, owing to the exhausted condition of his men, to forego his plan of marching to Brunswick. That night the patriots, though they were cold and ragged, slept contentedly on the frozen ground in the woods at Somerset Court-house. Cornwallis, had he been energetic, could have captured the entire American force; but through his laxity the achievements of Washington had its full effect, and within a month the British were worsted in a dozen encounters. The country people regained their patriotic fervor, and most of them remained at it to the end of the war.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW RESCUED.

The Anchor Line steamship Olympia, Capt. Young, arrived from the Mediterranean yesterday. She left Genoa on Nov. 18, and called at Leghorn, Naples, and Gibraltar, leaving the latter port Dec. 12. Her voyage across the Atlantic was marked by a succession of gales, which she passed through without special difficulty. On Dec. 27 the Olympia fell in with the wreck of the brig Louisa, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and took from it Mr. Sanderson, the owner of the vessel, a passenger, Capt. Bain, and the crew of eight persons. The brig sailed from Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, Dec. 22, with a load of lumber for Barbados, West Indies. On the second day out she sprung a leak, and the water gained rapidly over the efforts of the crew. While the brig was laboring, almost foundered, a strong gale struck her, and threw her over on her side. Her foremast was carried away by the sea, which broke over the disabled vessel, and her crew were unable to right her. For two days the gale continued. Once, in a lull, the long-boat of the brig was launched, and stocked with provisions and water; but while the distressed men were preparing to enter it, it was torn away from the wreck. On the fifth day out, and the third after the storm, the stern of the brig was carried away, and she was left in momentary danger of sinking. The vessel had now been driven into latitude 40° 50', longitude 59° 30', where the Olympia sighted her, and rescued the distressed seamen and passengers. They were in a pitiful state, suffering terribly from lack of water. It is believed by the officers of the Olympia that the wreck of the Louisa went to the bottom on the 28th inst., during the prevalance of a heavy storm.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

An election was held yesterday in the Seventh Congressional District, comprising the Eighth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts, for Congressman, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smith Ely, Jr. There were four candidates in the field, namely, David Dudley Field, the Tammany nominee; Christian Goetz, Republican, and Andrew Watson, and ——— Smith, who ran on an Independent ticket. The following is the result of the election:

Assembly District.	Field.	Goetz.	Smith.	Watson.
Eighth	1,733	591	....	....
Tenth	2,351	578	....	....
Fourteenth	1,500	268	64	19
Total	4,584	1 435	64	19

Field's majority over Goetz, 3,449.

GOV. ROBINSON'S FIRST PARDON.

Morris Higgins, a hack driver, who was convicted in February, 1874, before Recorder Hackett, of committing a rape on the person of a woman named Mary O'Brien, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, was yesterday pardoned out by the Governor, it having been established that he was innocent of the charge. Since his conviction, the woman, who has gone under the aliases of Mary Russell and Mary Stewart, had a Police Sergeant in Jersey City dismissed on a similar charge, and recently she preferred the same complaint against a policeman named Gleason in this City. At present she is confined in the Tombs on a charge of perjury.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

On Monday night Edward Marshall, a track-walker on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, found a basket at the Centreville station, which, on examination, was found to contain a female child. He took it home, and on removing the wrappings, a note was found pinned to the clothing, stating that the child's name was Martha Jenkins, and that the mother was unable to support it. On reading the name the Marshalls were very much excited, as about 15 years ago, when they lived in Liverpool, their only daughter eloped with a worthless fellow named Jenkins, and came to this country. They think this may be her child. The Bayonne Police are endeavoring to find some clue to the matter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

No meeting of the Emigration Commissioners took place yesterday, the regular meeting day.

The 11 P. M. boat from Peck slip for New-Haven, and 10:15 A. M. boat from New-Haven, have been withdrawn on account of the ice.

The next regular meeting of the New-York Woman Suffrage Society will be held on Thursday evening next, Jan. 4, at No. 238 West Fourteenth street.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, No. 63 William street.

Charles Berth, who is accused of shooting his wife, Catharine, at No. 221 Chrystie street, was yesterday released from custody on $3,000 bail, the condition of his wife being no longer regarded as dangerous.

The reception by the Wallack Club, No. 77 Madison avenue, announced for Thursday evening next, has been postponed until the following evening. Invitations issued for the 4th may be used for the following evening.

At 7 o'clock last evening a barrel of kerosene oil exploded in the store of Patrick Kehoe, No. 55 Oak street. Kehoe was slightly burned in the face. The windows of the building were blown out and the premises damaged to the extent of $100.

The man who was shot by James Blake, at the corner of Dominick and Varick streets, on Monday night, proves to be John McDonald, a truck driver. He is still unconscious at the Chambers Street Hospital, and is not expected to recover.

A match game of hand-ball was played at McQuade's Court yesterday, between six leading experts of the Sixth Ward, Nolan, Dougherty, and McGrown, against Ferry, Donnelly, and McCarthy. After a very exciting contest, the former won by the score of 69 to 68.

The cases at the Police Courts resulting from the too-frequent indulgence in intoxicating beverages on New Year's Day were quite numerous yesterday. At the Tombs Police Court, 73 prisoners were arraigned; at the Washington Place Court, 79; and at Essex Market Court, 76; most of whom were discharged with a warning.

The condition of Mary Kelly, the young woman who was shot by her lover, Eugene Christ, at Twentieth street and Tenth avenue, on Dec. 14, is so much improved that she is permitted to walk about the wards at Bellevue Hospital, and it is expected that she will be discharged in a few days. Christ is still locked up in the Tombs.

John Clark, alias Fitzgerald, broke open the rear door of the premises No. 253 Monroe street, on New Year's night, and, securing a quantity of cigars and other property, was about to take his departure with the "booty," when he was arrested by Officer McCarty, of the Thirteenth Precinct. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, the prisoner was committed to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

A dispatch from Bellevue Hospital to the Coroner's office yesterday morning announced that Thomas Dunn, of No. 313 East Forty-fourth street, who was shot in the right thigh by Charles Rose, of No. 416 East Forty-seventh street, on Saturday night at No. 418 East Forty-seventh street, had died at noon yesterday from exhaustion following the amputation of the wounded limb. Rose is imprisoned in the Tombs.

Joseph Dennie Meredith, of the firm of William T. Meredith & Co., bankers, No. 37 William street, died on Saturday last at St. Gabriel, Cal., a place he had visited with the hope of benefiting his health. He was a son of Philadelphia, where he was educated for the legal profession. Mr. Meredith was esteemed among his associates as a young man of much promise.

The Post Office report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, has already been sent in to the department at Washington. The stamp sales were as follows: Postage stamps, $2,023,465 86; stamped envelopes, $336,348 95; stamped wrappers, $28,192; postal cards, $168,735; newspaper stamps, $348

The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OREGON CASE.

SENATOR MORTON'S COMMITTEE—THE MAN CRONIN'S TESTIMONY—HOW HE SECURED A BRIBE OF $3,000—MOST OF THE MONEY SENT FROM THIS CITY—A CONTUMACIOUS TELEGRAPH OPERATOR—THE TESTIMONY IN FULL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The action of Senator Morton and his committee in presenting a telegraph operator to the Senate for contumacy in refusing to answer questions concerning dispatches is not taken because Senator Morton subscribes to the doctrine that telegraphic dispatches are the proper spoils of Congressional committees. The Senator, without personally desiring to press a contest with the telegraph company, thinks if the dispatches are to be called for, this is a proper occasion. The dispatches, if produced, will undoubtedly show the transfer of $8,000 to Oregon from New-York, near the day of the meeting of the Electoral College. There is testimony relating to this subject and the use of the money. The testimony of Cronin under cross-examination has pretty thoroughly disgusted those Democrats who were trying to support his fraud. It appears that of the $3,000 which he received all but about $200 was from the fund sent from New-York. The money was his bribe: for while he claims it for expenses, he will not spend much, if any, above $500 in bringing the vote here and returning, and the remainder is clear profit. He was entrapped into the confession, evidently supposing it had become known, and he wanted to put as good a face as possible on the transaction. The testimony taken altogether leaves no room for doubt that the Oregon fraud was organized and perfected by New-York money. The House will not deal with its contumacious witnesses till next Friday, and it looks as though the attempt to secure telegraph dispatches would be delayed and finally suffered to die away without action.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day continued taking testimony in relation to the Oregon case. Mr. E. A. Cronin, of Portland, Oregon, the man who received the highest number of votes on the Democratic Electoral ticket, and to whom Gov. Grover issued a certificate of election, was the first witness called, Senator Kernan conducting the direct examination. Mr. Cronin testified that he is a lawyer, and has lived in Oregon since April, 1865. After giving a brief history of the late election in Oregon, Mr Cronin stated that he attended the meeting of the Electoral College; in answer to a knock he opened the door of the room in which the Electoral College met, and he received an envelope containing the certificates of the Electors from the hands of Secretary of State Chadwick. He put the envelope in his pocket because he was of the impression that an attempt might be made to take it from him. He stated that, after leaving the table at which the Republican Electors sat, he observed their proceedings, but could not say what they actually did. He does not think they took a ballot for President and Vice President. In answer to Mr. Morton, the witness stated that Gov. Grover had not informed him that his [Cronin's] name was on the Electoral certificate, or that it was to be put on. On the morning of the day on which the Electoral College met, the witness went to the Governor's room. He saw the Governor's private Secretary, who was then engaged in making out certificates for Electors. The witness looked over the shoulder of the Secretary and saw his name on the certificate. Upon hearing a knock at the door of the room in which the College met, he surmised who and what was there, but had no previous arrangement with any person or persons whereby the certificate should be handed to him. Mr. Chadwick did not call the witnesses' name when he handed in the envelope containing the certificate. Messrs. Laswell and Klippel were in the room where the College met, but not by previous arrangement. The witness understood they would be there, but did not tell them to come; he appointed Messrs. Miller and Parker Electors; he had previous understanding with them that they should be outside, ready to answer when called; they did not come into the room until he had read the certificate to and left the Republican Electors; he showed the certificates of Electors to Messrs. Miller and Parker; but don't know whether they read them or not. Witness told the Republican Electors that he took their silence as a refusal to act with him; they made him no answer which he heard; Mr. Parker was made Secretary of the College, and a ballot was taken, witness writing the ballots. Messrs. Parker and Miller are Democrats, and cast their vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The witness never saw Mr. Miller until the day of the meeting of the Electoral College; on the evening previous to the meeting of the college Mr. Klippel informed the witness that Messrs. Miller and Parker would act with him if he needed them; the witness read the certificate through in the presence of the Republican Electors; Mr. Cartwright could have read it also, as he stood only one pace from the witness at that time; witness said he did not feel bound to put the certificates on the table when the majority of the college so ordered; the question of right did not enter into that as much as the question of expediency; he had never advised with any lawyer in relation to his right to cast an Electoral vote; he had never had any conversation with Senator Kelly in regard to the course which he [Mr. Cronin] should pursue in the Electoral College; it was generally conceded by Republicans and Democrats, on the day previous to the meeting of the Electoral College, that witness was to receive a certificate of election as an Elector; all that Gov. Grover had said was that this was an important question, and he wanted to hear all that could be said on both sides; witness was at the table with Messrs. Parker and Miller in the room where the college met between 10 and 15 minutes; upon leaving there he went to the office of the State Treasurer, then into one of the rooms of the Executive office to prepare the Electoral returns; neither Gov. Grover or Secretary of State Chadwick were present; the returns were signed and sealed between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening; witness was elected Messenger to bring the vote to Washington before he left the room in which the college met; no arrangement was made there to pay the expenses of the trip; in the evening the witness asked to be allowed to resign as Messenger, as he could not afford to make the trip; he had spent $1,500 during the campaign for election purposes; no promise has ever been made that the money thus spent shall be refunded; is not a rich man; spent the money with no idea of getting it back; he had a law practice worth from $5,000 to $6,000 a year; when witness stated that he could not afford to come to Washington there were several prominent Democrats present; they thought he ought to come and said that he would probably be subpœnaed to come; witness was asked what his expenses would be, and some of the gentlemen present expressed their willingness to help pay them; he estimates his expenses at $3,000; those present thought it too much, and he refused to come for less; he had a case to try in the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon, which interfered with his coming; he advised with his client in relation to his coming, and his client said, "You may as well go, for unless Tilden is elected the country is gone, and then the case won't amount to anything;" the matter of witness' expenses was fixed up at Portland; he was not sure of the money to pay his expenses until the day before he started for Washington; he actual expense of making the trip from Portland to Washington is about $200. Mr. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, informed witness the day before he started for Washington that he [Bellinger] had $2,800, and the additional $200 to make the $3,000 required was raised; a note signed by Bellinger and witness was deposited at the banking-house of Ladd & Tilton. Tilton is a New-Yorker, and his politics are unknown to witness; he does not know where the $2,800 came from which he received, but supposes it was raised among the Democrats of Oregon; witness knows a man named Patrick; met him in the office of Judge Strong, at Portland; Mr. Patrick lives at Omaha; Mr. Bellinger met witness on the street at Portland about 10 days previous to the meeting of the Electoral College, and informed him that a gentleman wished to see him [Cronin] at the office of Judge Strong; witness refused to go, and told Mr. Bellinger that whatever was done in this Electoral muddle must be done by others than himself; witness afterward went to Strong's office and there met Mr. Patrick, who said that he had heard that witness had said that if a certificate as Elector was issued to him he would not act; but witness informed Mr. Patrick that he had changed his mind, and Mr. Patrick said to witness, "If Tilden is President he will give you anything you want;" witness informed Mr. Patrick that if he [Patrick] was acquainted with Mr. Tilden he might tell him that he had nothing to give which he [Cronin] wanted; witness was a little angry at Mr. Patrick for talking in such a manner; Mr. Patrick informed witness that he supposed the reason he [Patrick] had been sent to Oregon was, that he was the furthest one West; witness did not know what Mr. Patrick meant by this remark; he had heard that Patrick is Superintendent of a mine in Colorado; Patrick said nothing about money in his interview with witness; witness never saw Patrick except on the one occasion above mentioned, and had no conversation with Bellinger about Patrick; witness had received no message from the East in relation to the Electoral muddle before seeing Patrick; witness knows of a man named Dimon in New-York; thinks he is a banker; after the Electoral College had met and adjourned witness saw a dispatch signed Bristow, which said, "It is important that the returns of Oregon should be properly made up and sent to their destination;" Ladd & Tilton have a banking-house at Portland; Ladd & Bush have one at Salem; A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of No. 115 Liberty street, New-York, are correspondents of the Oregon banking houses above mentioned; witness received draft for the money for his expenses between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. on the 8th of December in Ladd & Tilton's bank from the manager, Mr. Quackenbush; there were three drafts; one on New-York and two on California banks; the $2,800 was not tendered witness in cash; Dimon's name is mentioned in the draft on New-York, which is for $2,100; witness did say at first that he would not act as an Elector if a certificate was given him, but changed his mind after looking up the law, and after hearing of the actions of the South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana Returning Boards. In answer to Mr. Kernan, witness stated that he canvassed the State with Mr. Watts, and they closed the canvass together at Portland; Watts being a Postmaster, had been mentioned by both himself and witness in a jocose way at public meetings; witness knew Watts was ineligible as an Elector before the election, but said nothing about it.

William L. Turner, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office at Jacksonville, Oregon, was the next witness, and in answer to questions from Senator Morton, stated that he saw a man whom he supposed was Mr. Patrick pass through Jacksonville on the stage on the 20th of November; Mr. Klippel lives at Jacksonville, but witness did not know of Patrick and Klippel's meeting at Jacksonville.

Senator Morton then asked: Do you know of any despatches in relation to Mr. Patrick having passed over your wire? A.—I cannot divulge anything passing on the wire.

Q.—What do you know about $8,000 having been transmitted from New-York to Oregon by telegraph? A.—I know of nothing that I can divulge.

Q.—Did a dispatch in regard to Dimon pass over your wire? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did not Dimon telegraph to Ladd & Tilton, of Portland, to draw $8,000 on him between Nov. 25 and the first Wednesday in December? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—I ask if you know anything in regard to another sum of $1,700 telegraphed previously to the $8,000, and from A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of New-York, to this same firm at Portland? A.—I decline to answer.

The committee then adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

INAUGURATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR—ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 2.—The Canvassing Board this morning succeeded in the completion of their labors in a manner satisfactory to the Supreme Court, under whose direction they acted, and the necessary certificates were issued by Secretary of State McLin. The oath of office was administered to Gov. Drew and Lieut. Gov. Bull by Chief Justice Randall, at 12 M., on the eastern portico of the Capitol, in the presence of many enthusiastic Democrats and quite a number of sad-looking colored people. Both Houses of the Legislature were promptly organized, and G. M. McWhorter was elected Speaker of the Assembly by the unanimous vote of the Democrats, William H. Gleason receiving the solid Republican vote. After organizing, both Houses adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow, when it is expected the committees will be announced. Ex-Attorney Williams, Gen. Wallace, and Mr. Clancey left by the evening train for Jacksonville. Senator Conover is here studying the situation. Good order has prevailed throughout the day, and the city is quiet to-night.

Notice was served to-day on the late Canvassing Board by the Democrats pretending to be Presidential Electors that they will apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel them to recount the Electoral and Congressional votes. Application will be made on the 9th inst.

THE DEMOCRATS AND LOUISIANA.

TARDINESS IN SUBMITTING THE DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE RETURNING BOARD FOR PUBLICATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Democrats do not appear very anxious to have their side of the case, as presented before the Louisiana Returning Board, given to the public. They obtained permission when the President's Message transmitting the report of Senator Sherman and others was ordered printed by the Senate, to have a number of extra copies of the report printed with the report of the Democratic Committee and the evidence obtained or taken by them. Senator Sherman's report and evidence has been printed for some time, but the Democratic Committee have not yet furnished the copy of their evidence to the printer, and do not seem willing to do so. It is charged that they are keeping back their report purposely until the committees of the House sent South shall return and make their report.

THE "BANKERS AND MERCHANTS" AND THE BOGUS LEGISLATURE—PROGRESS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Messrs. Crapo and Rose, of the sub-committee investigating Ouachita Parish, have returned to this city. Mr. McMahon has gone to Washington.

Gov. Kellogg, Lieut. Gov. Antoine, and United States Marshal Pitkin have been summoned before Morrison's committee.

A card has been published, signed by about 400 firms and business men, reciting that the liberties and welfare of Louisiana "depend upon the establishment and maintenance of the lawfully elected Government, of which Mr. Nichols is the executive head," and promising to pay five per centum of the taxes for the ensuing year in advance to support the same, and advising citizens throughout the State to do the same. Republicans say many who signed the call had already paid their taxes.

The bogus Legislature has rented Odd-fellows' Hall to hold their sessions there.

The Senate Committee examined Robert Wilson in reference to the character of Capts. Theobald and Phillips and Walter Logan, of Ouachita, charged with numerous acts of violence in Ouachita Parish. The witness said the characters of these men were as good as any in the parish.

A Burke, a member of the Democratic Central Committee, testified at length in reference to the registration and vote of the parish; said that the registration was 627 more in 1876 than it was in 1874, and five more votes were cast than registered.

Mr. Saulsbury announced that this closed the Democratic testimony for Ouachita.

The Senate sub-committee examined 10 witnesses, principally colored, who detailed numerous cases of violence and intimidation in East Baton Rouge, most of which have already been published, showing the reign of terror among the blacks there.

Esquire Isadore Herron stated that he had been captured by a band of armed men in the road, severely whipped and told he must resign his office. After the whipping they said they had made a mistake; that he was not the man they wanted, and they advised him to say nothing about the whipping. He had been threatened and shot at afterward by white men.

Burrell Johnson, aged 13, a bright and intelligent lad, gave the particulars of his father, Paul Johnson, being taken off with a rope around his neck, his story corroborating that of his mother of yesterday.

Sheriff Foreman gave a terrible account of intimidations practiced. He said that after the fight at Mount Pleasant the colored prisoners would have been killed but for him, assisted by Capt. McGrath's Company.

At the evening session of the Senate Committee, Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court, testified that he found great alarm among the colored people in Ouachita Parish during the campaign. A Republican meeting was interrupted, and he was called "a liar" on the stand. Colored men told him they had to hide in the woods, like rabbits.

The House sub-committee from Baton Rouge having returned and made a quorum, the House committee, by a party vote, reported President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to the House as in contempt for refusing to answer the second subpœna. The House committees are examining witnesses relative to the general character of the campaign. Nothing of importance has been elicited.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

BRIEF SESSIONS OF BOTH HOUSES.

RECESS TILL TUESDAY NEXT—THE NEW SPEAKER AND THE COMMITTEES—THE INTERESTS OF LEGISLATION ALONE TO BE CONSULTED—MR. ALVORD, MR. HUSTED AND THE WAYS AND MEANS—GOV. ROBINSON DISCLAIMS TILDEN'S POLITICAL ESSAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The session of both branches of the Legislature, to-day, was short, and, beyond the introduction of a number of bills of no special importance, there was no business done which calls for extended comment. The customary adjournment for one week to allow the Speaker time to make up the committee list, was had. Various official reports were presented, including the annual pardon report of ex-Gov. Tilden; the reports of the Adjutant General, of the Auditor, of the Canal Department, of the State Controller, and of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Cowdin, in the House, offered the following resolution, which was tabled:

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities, when appointed, be requested to report, by bill or otherwise, what measures may be adopted tending to retrenchment and reform in the Government of the City of New-York.

The usual attack on the Excise laws was commenced to-day, in the introduction of a repealing bill, by Mr. Nachtmann. The gentleman may as well give up this business. It will receive in the present House even less countenance than it did in the last.

There is some gossip about the make-up of the committees, but it is of a singularly mild character. For 20 years past, and may be for more, the formation of the committees has been a subject for endless intrigue, bargaining, and speculation, and the State Capital has been kept in a condition of feverish excitement until the list was announced. Rewards were given and grudges paid off in the distribution of places. To understand something of that healthy change in State politics which Mr. Sloan's elevation to the Speakership indicates, it is only necessary to compare the quiet frame of mind in which the large majority of the members appear to be, with the almost fierce excitement which has raged in every previous year, while this important matter was undecided. The best men on Mr. Sloan's side worked for that gentleman's elevation without much, if any, hope of reward. The best men who opposed him rest quiet in the conviction of his perfect fairness, and express a calm confidence that the committees will be made up with a single eye to the good of the Legislature. A rumor was circulating, to-day, that a list of men who had promised to vote for Mr. Sloan and had voted for Mr. Husted had been furnished by some one to the former gentleman. This is probably false, but if it were true it would be of little moment. It is not easy to imagine how any one who knows Mr. Sloan could suppose that that gentleman would do anything with such a list but threw it in the fire.

The assertions made in regard to Mr. Alvord, however, seem to have some basis of truth. It is said that Mr. Alvord has demanded of Mr. Sloan the place of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in fulfillment of an alleged bargain that if he [Alvord] would carry over his own and other votes to Sloan, the place should be given to him. It is further asserted that Mr. Sloan declared he had never heard of such a bargain, and explained to Mr. Alvord that he could not possibly violate the long established precedent of appointing the unsuccessful candidate for the Speakership to that position. On this subject, which, as will be readily seen, is rather a delicate matter to interrogate the principal parties upon, it may be said that if any too enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Sloan made such a bargain with Mr. Alvord, he did it on his own authority, and when Mr. Alvord ascented it he showed that too long acquaintance with the old methods of conducting political contests had made it impossible for him to understand the better order of things. If there was one thing more than another which was settled upon in this canvass it was that Mr. Sloan would not countenance any selling of committee places whatever. He would go into the Speaker's chair absolutely untrammeled or not at all. Some rumors being circulated on Monday that places were being promised in Mr. Sloan's interest, one of his most earnest supporters went to Mr. Sloan that afternoon and asked him if there was any truth in it. Mr. Sloan answered with emphasis, "Mr. Lang, it is not so. If any one has been making bargains for votes, I will not be a party to them." This occurred only a few hours before the caucus was held.

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Husted will not be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It would be a violation of precedent, most extraordinary, if he were not. Furthermore, Mr. Sloan intimated more than a month ago that if he were elected to the Speakership he should follow the course which has been sanctioned by custom and usage in this matter. This, too, is to be said of Mr. Husted in regard to the late contest. Either the reports that he had, through business relations, a command of large means of corruption, have been grossly exaggerated, or, having these means at command, he declined to use them, notwithstanding his whole political future seemed staked on the issue of the contest. It is safe to say that Mr. Husted will have the Ways and Means Committee, which, however, is not so important as it was, since the business of auditing claims has been taken from the Legislature by the Constitutional amendment and lodged in a State Board of Audit.

Gov. Robinson's Message, it has been generally remarked, contains no allusion to the necessity for new legislation on the subject of insurance; but this matter will, nevertheless, be brought to the attention of the Legislature very speedily. Some new bills will shortly be introduced designed both to afford protection to insurance companies against a certain class of legal sharks who have long preyed upon them under certain forms of law, and also to create more stringent safeguards against the abuses of trusts by the officers of insurance companies themselves. Gov. Robinson's report as State Controller, which was presented to-day, has been anticipated in nearly all its essential points in his Message as Governor. That portion of the report dealing with the subject of State printing is new and especially worthy of note. He shows that the contract made last year for the legislative printing has worked well, saved about one-half of the usual cost of this work, and will save even more in the ensuing year. The contract was bitterly denounced at the time it was made, but the attacks came from a quarter which left no doubt about the motive which inspired them. The State Printing Ring has long been one of the scandals of the State Government. No matter which party was in power, it held its ground. The name was changed, but the thing itself remained untouched. It has now been demonstrated that the State can have all its necessary printing done for about $50,000 per year, instead of about $120,000, and whatever party should have control of the State Government in the future, they will not dare to allow a renewal of this stealing. It should not be forgotten that the same parties who have so long drained the State Treasury of over $100,000 a year for printing, are now doing the same work for less than $47,500, the contract for it having been sublet to them by the successful bidder. The profits under the old system were such as enabled the parties in interest to keep a lobby at work drumming up votes to order the printing of public documents by tens of thousands. It was natural that the cure should howl when this bone was snatched from them.

A sort of semi-official announcement is made through the columns of the local press that Gov. Robinson disclaims that portion of his Message referring to national affairs. He says it "expresses the views of Mr. Tilden."

The Senate held its first executive session to-day. It is understood that Gov. Robinson sent in the name of Capt. J. D. Wyly for Commissary General of Ordnance, vice Kilbourn Knox, whose term has expired. The nomination was referred to the Military Committee of the Senate.

THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day Commissioner Walrath moved that the Board recommend to the Legislature the toll-sheet of 1875 for the season of 1877 on the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Seneca, and Cayuga Canals. Commissioner Thayer moved as an amendment that the toll on boats be one cent instead of two cents per mile. The matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Commissioner Walrath moved that the Crooked Lake Canal and the Chemung Canal and feeder be taken from the Middle and added to the Western Division. Adopted. A resolution offered by the State Engineer that $6,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be set apart for the construction of two four-feet cast-iron pipes under the Erie canal at Utica, the work to be done under the State Engineer and Commissioner in charge, was adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED—THE ELECTION SERMON—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST—THE CANDIDATES NAMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Legislature convened to-day and promptly organized by the choice of Senator Cogswell, of the Cape district, for President of the Senate by ballot, and the unanimous re-election of Speaker Long, Clerks Gifford and Marden, and Sergeant at Arms Mitchell, the Democrats concluding to make no show of party. In the preliminary business following the organization the members, with the Governor and escort of the cadets, marched to the new Old South Church in the Back Bay and listened to the election sermon, one of the old customs held to with tenacity. The preacher of the sermon this time was Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a Methodist clergyman of a good deal of local fame. To-morrow the Governor will be inaugurated, and will deliver his annual address. It is a long document, but treats almost entirely of State topics, the Centennial Exhibition and its fruits and lessons being the only topics of a general nature alluded to. Nothing, it is understood, will be said on the Presidential question. Among the first most important acts of the new Legislature will be the election of a United States Senator, Mr. Boutwell's term expiring in March. In the campaign, when general attention was directed to the Presidential question, a good deal of quiet canvassing went on in behalf of Senator Boutwell, and now a formidable number of members come up to the State-house pledged to vote for him. He has, it is asserted, over 100 of these pledges, and it is pretty certain that at least 100 are for him in Joint Convention. One hundred and forty-five votes are necessary to elect. The Butler men in the Legislature are generally understood to be for Boutwell, and the influence of the Collector of the Port of Boston is also understood to be for him. If it should be found that he cannot be elected this influence will be thrown, it is now said, for Gov. Rice. Collector Simmons himself is said to be not averse to being considered an available compromise candidate. The most formidable candidate, at this moment, against Mr. Boutwell is Congressman George F. Hoar, and his strength is believed to be not slight. The most influential of the Republican Party papers have already come out for him, and the best men in the party are indorsing him. The other interests are bitter against him, and it has more than once been threatened of late that rather than have him this influence would be thrown for Congressman Seelye, whom the Democrats talk of nominating and supporting. Other candidates spoken of are Judge Devens, ex-Gov. Bullock, and ex-Speaker Sanford, of Taunton. These last are all referred to as compromise candidates, and the race is likely to begin between Boutwell and Hoar, and Rice as the leading compromise. The Democratic leaders proposing Seelye are those who so successfully engineered through the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Governor last September. They meet strong opposition, the old-liners believing, and expressing their belief with a good deal of vigor, in straight-out nominations. If they should succeed, either Gov. Gaston or Judge Abbott will be the candidate. The contest will be brought on very soon, and a hot canvass is expected.

One of the most notable of the local schemes to come before the Legislature is for a Metropolitan Police for all the cities controlled by Commissioners elected by the Governor. This is a pet scheme of the prohibitionists, and as they have a good deal of strength in the two houses, a strong fight will have to be made to defeat the bill.

OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE—GOV. HUBBARD'S MESSAGE—MUCH ADVERSE CRITICISM—THE FIRST TIME SUCH A DOCUMENT WAS EVER PREPARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3.—Both houses of the State Legislature organized to-day by the election of Republican officers. Hon. Lynde Harrison, of Guilford, Speaker of the House, made an eloquent introductory address. The customary election parade was dispensed with because of the change in the time of the session from May to January, and Gov. Hubbard was escorted from his residence to the State-house by the Governor's Guard only. The Message causes much adverse criticism, even among Democrats, who did not believe Mr. Hubbard was capable of showing the extreme partisanship which is displayed in the opening and closing passages, and poor taste, to say the least, is attributed to him. The Republicans are, with good reason, offended over this severely partisan utterance, as they themselves had not only believed that Mr. Hubbard was disposed to be fair, but did not think it possible for him to drop to the level of the Tilden Bureau style of campaigning. Taking this occasion, in the presence of the Republican Assembly, to make a violent stump speech makes the Governor's position still more objectionable and offensive, and it opens the way for partisan retort, which had not been anticipated. No Governor in Connecticut, of either party, has ever before made such a one-sided political argument in an inaugural address.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 3.—The Senate organized to-day by the choice of Thomas W. Hyde, of Bath, as President, and Samuel W. Lane, of Augusta, as Secretary. The House organized by the choice of Edward B. Nealy, of Bangor, as Speaker, and Orammandel Smith, of Litchfield, as Clerk. The following are the members to whom certificates of election were issued: Randolph P. Thompson, of Jay; Daniel Deasy, of Gouldsboro'; B. L. Bates, of Orland; George H. Theobold, of Richmond, and E. H. Treat, of Enfield, were unseated; and Nathan B. Phinney, of Jay; Joseph H. West, of Franklin; Lucius Perkins, of Brooksville; Ambrose P. Jewett, of Richmond, and Thomas W. Porter, of Burlington, were seated instead. The certificates of election were issued to those parties on account of clerical errors in the returns.

The Committee on the Gubernatorial Vote will report to-morrow: Connor, 75,867; Talbot, 60,423; Gage, 520; scattering, 14. The following nominations were made this evening for State officers by the Republicans: Secretary of State, S. J. Chadbourne, of Dixmont; Adjutant General, J. P. Cilley, of Rockland; Attorney General, L. A. Emery, of Ellsworth; Treasurer, E. H. Banks, of Biddeford.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 3.—The Senate met to-day, elected Mr. William R. Archer, of Pike County, temporary Chairman, and then adjourned until to-morrow. The House also organized to-day, and elected Mr. F. K. Granger, Republican, of McHenry County, temporary Speaker, over George W. Armstrong, Democrat, of Lasalle County.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The Missouri Legislature met in Jefferson City at noon to-day, and both houses, after some preliminary business, adjourned until to-morrow. In the House L. D. Walker was elected temporary Speaker, and M. V. Hobbs temporary Clerk. There will be both Senatorial and House caucuses to-night to nominate officers.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

THE BRIDGE CAREFULLY EXAMINED

THE CLOSING SCENES—REPLACING THE BROKEN BRIDGE—AN EXAMINATION OF THE RUINED STRUCTURE—HOW IT WAS CONSTRUCTED—THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S OPPOSITION TO IT—THE CORONER'S INQUEST — CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE HEARD.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 3.—The painful excitement which has reigned here since last Friday is gradually giving place to a sort of dulled, half-apathetic consciousness that nothing now can be done, that the worst will never be known, and that more or less of painful mystery will ever surround the still unrevealed incidents of that agonizing night. Relatives who have been here for days searching for their dead loved ones are turning homeward with very heavy hearts and a sorrow-stricken mien, which is almost as sad to witness as their earlier and more violent grief. Some of them bear away a watch or a trinket, or even some charred remnants of clothing, as the only reminiscences of the lost. I think that by to-morrow night all strangers will have gone except those who have injured relatives who cannot yet be moved, and then the town will be as quiet and dismal as a homestead the day after a funeral, the inquest alone remaining to give a sort of a ghastly grimness to the unaccustomed quietude. The interest now has mainly narrowed itself down to the inquest, and the replacing of the broken bridge, both of which are actively going on, there being a good prospect of having the new wooden bridge in position by Saturday night. Speaking of the bridge, I made a very careful examination of it again this afternoon, and also made some inquiries about the general characteristics of this and the company's other bridges. This bridge was built 12 years ago. It was the first of the kind the company had ever constructed, and it has never been duplicated. This does not look as though the company were overpleased with the patent of their new bridge. I have talked with some engineers about the Howe Truss Bridge. They say that it makes a first rate wooden bridge, but that they do not like it for an iron one. They say that with wood for the material contraction is impossible, but they shrug their shoulders and talk about expense, adjustment, excessive changes of temperature, &c., when iron is spoken of. With regard to this bridge, I have what I deem to be unimpeachable authority for saying that its planning created a warm discussion, amounting almost to a rupture, between Mr. Collins, the company's Chief Engineer, and Mr. Amasa Stone, Jr., the President of the company, under whose directions the plans of the bridge were drawn. Mr. Collins was very averse to planning an iron bridge then at all, and it ended by his decided refusal to have anything whatever to do with the structure. Mr. Collins, too, had always made a point of having this thoroughly understood when-ever the bridge has been the subject of discussion.

Again, an engineer who has just left here, and who is well acquainted and even associated with Mr. Collins, says that he once told Mr. Collins that he mistrusted the bridge, and that Mr. Collins replied: "If it does go down, I trust it will be with a freight and not with a passenger train." Mr. Collins tells me that he is an earnest advocate of arched stone bridges, because the sudden and excessive changes of temperature of our climate must always be enemies to iron bridges, whereas stone is unaffected. He consequently always puts in stone bridges when he can procure the company's consent to the extra expense. He says that the company have more stone bridges for their mileage than any other company in the United States. In my examination of the fallen bridge to-day, with the crowds and wreck out of the way, I had a better opportunity of judging of one or two points, and I also discovered what may turn out to be an important thing to the cause of the disaster. First, so far as I could judge, the bottom chord of the bridge is unbroken. This would lead to the theory that something was off the track which, pressing the top chord of the bridge out of line, caused the bridge to fall. Secondly, as to some inherent weakness in the bridge itself, the bridge was originally a wooden one, 300 feet long, stretching across the ravine on a series of stone piers. In order to shorten the length of the bridge, the company did some expensive filling in on both sides of the creek, and constructed a new bridge by the side of the old one, consisting of an arch and stone piers on either side of the creek, with an iron span of 152 feet between the two middle piers. The foundation of the four new piers consists only of piles, not of gravel or rock. The western arch has so settled that it is for several feet, separated from the superincumbent masonry supporting the pier by a crack of from two and a half to three inches in width. The arch, therefore, did not properly support the pier, and caused it to draw away a little from the span, thereby rendering the bridge insecure on its seat. Now, if, as many of the passengers assert, and the fallen bridge itself indicates, one or more of the sleeping cars went off the track when on the span, the bridge would have received such a severe strain on its already insecure seat as would cause it to give way. It was assuredly at the pier of this arch that the bridge first broke from its seat. The drill-holes and face of the masonry were torn and rasped all the way down, while the face of the eastern pier is uninjured. In any case, this crooked arch should be very thoroughly investigated.

The Coroner's jury sat for seven hours to-day. Mr. Knapp, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade, and Mr. Strong, the station agent—the two gentlemen between whom lies the serious responsibility of not throwing water on the fire—were the only two witnesses called. They both underwent a long examination and cross-examination at the hands of the District Attorney and the company's counsel. The most of their testimony, I think, fully corroborated the conclusion I telegraphed yesterday, viz., that Mr. Knapp, the fire engineer, very reprehensibly allowed himself to be discouraged from doing his bounden and sworn duty by an answer to an application to Mr. Strong, which, I think, under the circumstances and in such a dire crisis showed a decided error of judgment on that gentleman's part. Mr. Knapp swore that he asked Mr. Strong, "On which side of the bridge shall I throw the hose?" and that Mr. Strong replied, "We don't want any water down there, but want help." Mr. Knapp also swore that he would have thrown water on the fire, but for what he deemed to be Mr. Strong's orders. Mr. Strong swears that he did not hear Mr. Knapp say anything about hose, although he did hear him ask about throwing water, and that he replied, "I don't want it; I want help," by meaning thereby to forbid Mr. Knapp throwing water, but at the moment thinking more about help for the wounded than anything else. He also swore that when he met Knapp, water thrown on the fire would undoubtedly have prevented the bodies being burned beyond recognition, though he thought it was too late to save life.

The only body identified to-day was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Cowper, (or Kopper,) of Chippewa, Canada. Some ornament to her head adhering to the skull was the only means of her identification. William H. Kneid, of Bates, Reed & Cooley, No. 451 Broadway, New-York, has been published as one of the lost by the Ashtabula disaster. He got off the train at Erie, and is safe.

By the finding of papers and scraps of clothing among the débris to-day the following-named persons are known to have been on the train:

Misses Charlotte N. and Martha Ann Smith, of Rondout, N. Y.

J. W. Smith, of Toronto, Ontario.

The only relics found to-day besides those mentioned were some pocket-knives. It is probable that the work of clearing away the wreck and the search for the missing will be finished to-morrow.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—A special dispatch from Ashtabula, Ohio, to the *Leader* last night says the body of Boyd L. Russell, of Auburn, N. Y., a victim of the late railroad disaster at that place, has been identified.

RONDOUT, Jan. 3.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that two young ladies of this place, (sisters,) named Charlotte and Martha Smith, who left here on Thursday of last week, intending to visit their uncle at Bloomington, Ill., were among the victims of the Ashtabula railroad disaster. They have been traced to the palace car, from which but one person is known to have escaped. They were the daughters of a widow recently reduced from affluence to poverty, and the blow falls upon her wish crushing weight.

WORCESTER, Jan. 3.—It has just been ascertained that George H. Spooner, of Millbury, perished in the car "City of Buffalo," in the Ashtabula disaster. He was on his way to California.

MR. DAVID CHITTENDEN.

The Cleveland *Leader*, of Monday, says: "David Chittenden, General Passenger Agent for the road, was on board of the train. He left Cleveland Thursday morning and went to Oil City, intending to return Friday night. A few minutes before the crash he was conversing with George M. Reid, of this city, who feels confident that Mr. Chittenden went down with the smoking car, riding backward. Mr. Reid also thinks he was killed before the fire got to him. Mr. Chittenden was 54 years old and was born at Newport, Herkimer County, New-York. He had lived in Cleveland for 21 years. Prior to his connection with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern he was in the employ of the New-York Central road, for which company he did some business up to his death. He had been connected with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company for 30 years, and was a gentleman who commanded the confidence and respect of all railroad men, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances. He leaves a wife and a grown daughter, Mrs. James Higgins, of this city, to mourn his sad death. The terrible news has prostrated Mrs. Chittenden, who yesterday was suffering the greatest anxiety lest no trace of her husband's body will be found."

REV. A. H. WASHBURNE.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Monday says: "Rev. Alvan H. Washburne, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, in this city, was among the lost at Ashtabula. He left home on Friday to spend the day with his old friend, Rev. Mr. Mills, of Erie, after a week of care and anxiety growing out of the Christmas festivities, and he left Erie that night on the fated train. Dr. Washburne was one of the most eminent and influential clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Ohio, in which State he was born. He became a churchman in Massachusetts, where he was ordained by the late Bishop Eastburn, and where his name was a tower of strength. As a theologian, in matters of Ritual and Ecclesiastical learning his opinion was law. Moreover, he was a man very greatly beloved in this community and throughout the Episcopal Church. His death is universally deplored."

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

CAUCUS OF MEMBERS OF BOTH BRANCHES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE — HON. THOMAS W. FERRY UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANSING, Jan 3.—The Republican members of both branches of the Michigan Legislature met in caucus this evening and nominated, by acclamation, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, the present President *pro tem* of the United States Senate, for the six years following his present term which expires on the 4th of March next. No other name was presented or suggested. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the general tenor of many stirring speeches made was that Michigan rejoices in this opportunity of showing the nation that she has entire and perfect confidence in the ability and integrity of Senator Ferry for the performance of his part in the settlement of the Presidential Electoral question. The Senatorial election comes on the 16th inst. There are but 34 Democrats in the Legislature, and they have not decided on whom they will throw away their votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following telegraphic

THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

GEN. JAMES H. VAN ALEN'S OPINION.

THE REPUBLICAN REFORM CLUB ADDRESSED BY GEN. VAN ALEN ON THE LOUISIANA ELECTION—A NON-PARTISAN VIEW OF THE CONTEST—CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF DEMOCRATIC INTIMIDATION AND FRAUD—THE VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEES DISCUSSED AND EXPLAINED.

A meeting of the Republican Reform Club was held last night at their rooms, No. 67 Madison avenue, the object of which was to hear an address from Gen. James H. Van Alen on the impression produced on his mind by his recent visit to New Orleans. Mr. John A. Weeks presided, and in introducing the speaker, said: "Gen. Van Alen attended the canvass of the ballot of the State of Louisiana at the request of the President, and has made his report. Disconnected from partisan politics—neither a holder of nor an aspirant for office—by his social position, both at the North and South, and his eminently conservative views, he is peculiarly well qualified to give a clear and unprejudiced statement of the result of the Presidential contest in that State. I have the honor to present Gen. James H. Van Alen." Gen. Van Alen spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE REPUBLICAN REFORM CLUB:—I acknowledge with gratitude the invitation by which you have requested me to take counsel with me concerning the result of the Presidential election, and especially concerning the Electoral vote of Louisiana. If this club were liable to the suspicion of being more partisan than patriotic—if its proceedings were subject to the reproach of seeking success for the Republican party through any dubious avenues—my unfamiliarity with the practice of public speaking would afford an easy excuse for avoiding this occasion. But I esteem it a high honor for my judgment to be asked as a guide or a confirmation of the opinions of gentlemen with whom it has been a privilege to be associated in this political campaign for upright purposes through upright means. Knowing that it is our common desire to ascertain the truth and abide by it, without reference to the fortunes of candidates or parties, I beg your indulgence of the awkwardness of a person unused to other arts of speech than those of social conversation, while I tell you briefly the substance of my observations and inquiries in New-Orleans. The invitation with which the President honored me was to go to Louisiana and report to him the truth about the election there, I presume was owing wholly to personal acquaintance and confidence. He knew that I was not a politician, and he did me the credit to believe (perhaps for that very reason) that if I saw fraud or outrage on either side I would be very quick to say so. Possibly, also, my opinion, well known to him, of the inefficiency and corruption that have stained the civil service in the South, and of the urgent need of a reform there, may have influenced his choice. He may have wished to learn how the facts in Louisiana impressed men of every shade of Republicanism. Without further apology, I may say that I went to New-Orleans; that, during a stay of nearly three weeks there, I enjoyed opportunities to learn the facts necessary to pass a fair judgment upon the proceedings of the Returning Board of the State; that I improved those opportunities to the utmost of my ability, aided by an extensive previous acquaintance with residents belonging to each party, and that I do not doubt that it is right and lawful to count the Electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes and Wheeler. In my opinion the Returning Board of Louisiana could not have permitted the vote of their State to stand for the Democratic Electors, as it apparently did on the face of the returns, without violating the statute by virtue of which they held office and assuming a mass of intimidation and fraud disgraceful to republican institutions. Of the intellectual acuteness of my colleagues, whose names are attached to the report which has been presented through Senator Sherman to the President, I need not speak, for it is well known to the country; but I can testify to their fairness in my investigation. I do not believe that impartial men could come to any other conclusion upon the proofs; and I deeply regret that the delegation of gentlemen belonging to the Democratic Party, who were present by request of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, neither saw fit to join with us in a common examination of those proofs with a view to reach a common conclusion, nor to submit their testimony to the President and the country together with ours, so that the people might compare any conflicting evidence. The high character of the Democratic delegates, and the manly expressions of indignation to which some of them gave vent concerning certain instances of brutal violence which were brought to their attention, confirm me in the belief that a common conclusion would have been possible if deplorable influences had not prevailed upon them to hold themselves apart from us. Until I was compelled to believe otherwise by their own confession—and it is worthy of your attention that they long withheld their report from the public—I was not altogether without hope that even on their own partial and imperfect investigation they might determine that the way of justice is to frankly approve the adjudication of the vote of Louisiana by the Returning Board of Presidential candidates. Thus briefly stating the result to which I was compelled by my observations in Louisiana, let me review to you, with equal brevity, the processes by which I was forced to it.

THE VOTE AND ITS CANVASS.

It is needless to discuss in this connection the question of universal suffrage. Speaking for myself alone, I deplore the extension of suffrage to uneducated men, white or black, North or South. I regard it as the most fruitful source of misgovernment, both in the Northern cities and in the Southern States. I believe that one of President Grant's best claims to honor consists in his persistent recommendations to limit it by educational qualifications. But it exists in Louisiana, and exists lawfully. The law of Louisiana gives suffrage to men of all classes, all colors, and all degrees of intelligence. The questions we had to consider did not relate to the policy of this law, but solely to the obstruction of the right of one class and color threw in the way of the free exercise of suffrage by men of another class and color. The registration lists of the State show that the voting population two years ago was divided between the whites and the blacks in the proportion of 76,623 to 90,731, and in the year 1876 of 92,096 to 15,310. The footings of the returns of the November election the Democratic Electoral ticket appeared to have received 82,326 votes, and the Republican Electoral ticket only 77,023 votes. In view of the notorious fact that heretofore, in Louisiana, whenever and wherever there has been a fair opportunity for a free expression of their choice the blacks always have voted the Republican national ticket with substantial unanimity, these returns were suspicious on their face. Portentous for justice they were not final. Previous experience had provided a safeguard. They were made to a board which was created by a statute in 1870 with extraordinary powers that were increased by another statute two years later. I assume that these statutes confer upon this board supreme authority to canvass the votes cast throughout the entire State, and not only authorize, but direct it, if convinced that riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences have prevented voters from registering, or have materially interfered with the purity or freedom of election at any poll or voting-place, or have materially changed the result of the election, to exclude the votes cast at such polls or voting-places from the final count. As the Constitution of the United States prescribes that the Presidential Electors shall be appointed in each State "in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct," and as the Legislature of Louisiana has seen fit in its discretion to subject the popular vote to such a revision in order to cleanse it from the effects of violence and fraud, no other State nor any person has a right to complain of the Louisiana Board as an illegal tribunal, or object to its proceedings as unauthorized, provided they are in conformity with the statutes of Louisiana. To their conclusive character as judicial proceedings, in which the honest discretion of the members of the board is not subject to supervision or reversal, the Supreme Court of the State has borne witness as follows:

"No statute confers upon the courts the power to try any cases of contested elections or the title to office authorizes them to revise the action of the Returning Board. If we are to assume that prerogative, we should have to sit in the place of the returning officer, of the Supervisors of Elections, examine the right of voters to vote, and, in short, the court would become in regard to such cases mere offices for counting, counting, and recounting election returns. The Legislature has seen proper to lodge the power to decide who has or who has not been elected in the Returning Board. It might have conferred that power on the courts, but it did not. Whether the law be good or bad, it is our duty to obey its provisions and not to legislate."

I do not propose to argue the statutory question which was raised for the first time by the Democratic Committee, in their report, whether the canvassing of the votes for Presidential Electors is not excepted from the jurisdiction of the Returning Board. I am not a lawyer, and am content to rest my opinion of this question on the fact that the board did, in fact, canvass the Presidential vote in 1872 without any such objection, and on the assurance of my colleagues, including lawyers and statesmen, trained in the schools and the practice of jurisprudence, are more competent to deal with that aspect of the question than a layman has myself. Assuming the complete jurisdiction of the board, I propose to discuss so far as my testimony is of such which it became my duty to investigate, in order to determine whether, for the sake of truth and justice, the board is right in excluding a portion of the returns as tainted, and thereby adjudging in the final count that a majority of the honest votes was cast for the Republican Electoral candidates. A careful examination of the testimony before the board, the record of which is so immense that it comprises more than 2,000 large manuscript pages, satisfies me beyond the shadow of a doubt that this was the sad condition of the facts.

INTIMIDATION OF NEGRO VOTERS.

The negroes are a timid race, easily liable to terror, and quick to obey the impulses of fear. Besides their native facility to yield to intimidation, a hundred years of servitude have accustomed them to submit to the exercise of force by white men. It was this amiable and weak quality of their character of which the Democrats availed themselves to reverse by violence the Republican majority in the State. Some 17 parishes were selected for their field of operations, but especially five, in which the blacks so largely outnumbered the whites that if they could be dragooned into voting the Democratic ticket, or restrained from voting at all, the Democratic gain in them alone would secure the State to Tilden on the face of the returns. I refer to the Parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Morehouse, Ouachita and East Baton Rouge. The registered black voters in these five number 12,904, and the white voters only 5,704, and party lines and color lines are almost synonymous in these. There are few of the blacks who are not Republicans, and few of the whites who are not Democrats. The white Republican population was too feeble and too scattered to resist the policy which was pursued. Every one of these parishes was patrolled at night by bands of armed Democrats, and violent means were taken to impress the negroes with fear of danger to property, limb, and even life, if they should visit the polls without voting the Democratic ticket. Some of them were killed. Many of them were beaten and maimed. The policy was so successful that whereas these parishes in 1874 gave a Republican majority of 3,979, in 1876 they returned a Democratic majority of 4,413. This Democratic gain of 8,391, in these five parishes alone, is larger than the majority returned from the whole State for the Tilden ticket. In East Feliciana, where in 1874 there was a Republican vote of 1,688, only one solitary Republican, white or black, dared to present himself at the polls in November, 1876, although the registration gave 2,127 black voters in the parish. Such was the terrible extent to which I found the same condition of force and fraud, with similar results, in the parishes of Claiborne, Richland, Grant, Union, and several more. There was small cause to complain of the proceedings on election day, except in isolated localities. The work of terror was done beforehand, and it was done effectually. The quiet of the election was the quiet of fear, and not of freedom. The blacks were kept at home or were intimidated into polling a ticket which was not their free choice. On the face of the returns these facts could not appear. They were fair enough on their face, and showed only an amazing reversal of previous political opinion in certain parishes, without showing its cause. But a comparison of the returns of these parishes with these from the rest proved that the change was not a general one throughout the State. This of course was suspicious, and naturally would induce a fair man to search behind the returns; and, upon so searching, the testimony was overwhelming, and to me unconvincing, that it occurred to any considerable degree only in the parishes, and especially in the five I have named, where fear and fraud had controlled the black population. I appeal to you as fair citizens, whether any judicial tribunal, having power over such returns, could suffer results to stand which were obtained by such means. I ask Gov. Tilden and his fair supporters, whether they could enjoy with a clear conscience the fruits of such a harvest. If the Returning Board had not exercised its lawful authority to exclude the returns of these abused parishes, they would have committed a grievous offense against the liberties of the whole people of the United States. It matters not what are the antecedents of the members of the board. They are its members—the lawful depositaries of its power. The question is whether in the present instance they have exercised it legally, wisely, justly, righteously, and that is the only question. If they have previously erred, consciously or unconsciously, that goes only to the degree of inspection which the people should exercise into the facts upon which they have founded their present decision, and surely no one can complain that they are not in the focus of the full blaze of public scrutiny.

GOV. HAYES' VIEWS ON OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN THE SOUTH.

Nor am I able to agree with the Democratic Committee in their assertion that the evils with which the Republican Administration of Louisiana has afflicted the State induced any great number of black voters to support Gov. Tilden for President in preference to Gov. Hayes. I do not palliate or excuse that Administration in the slightest degree. I know that it has been corrupt, unscrupulous, and wasteful. It has paralyzed the industry and commerce of the City of New-Orleans. It has rendered almost all property unproductive, has averted immigration, and has prevented the recovery of the Mississippi Valley from the disastrous effects of the civil war. I do not deny that there is a great and growing sensitiveness of intelligent men, white and black, to those evils, and I am glad of it. But I do deny that there is evidence to justify a belief that any great number of men, heretofore Republicans in Louisiana, freely voted for Gov. Tilden rather than for Gov. Hayes in the hope of a remedy. The wise and prudent, and patriotic words of our Presidential candidate were familiar throughout Louisiana, and no other, more prudent and more patriotic word have been spoken or written about the Southern troubles, which have resulted from the mistakes of reconstruction and from the control of Federal appointments by ambitious and unscrupulous Republican leaders to whom President Grant unfortunately surrendered the dictation of them. Let me repeat those encouraging and inspiring words. We cannot repeat them too frequently:

"The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and faithful administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in their official and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no lasting peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of this country, depends upon the attractions it can afford to labor and immigration and to capital. But laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and national prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of all the rights of all, by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of General Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local Government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to favor the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and colored people both, and equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country. With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs; and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of the whole country, I confidently reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness."

Those Southern Republicans who are dissatisfied with what is called "carpet-bag" government had neither the need nor the disposition to look elsewhere than to the writer of those words for a remedy. In his election to the Presidency they had a firm assurance of it. They foresaw under his Administration a reformed Republican Party, reinforced in every Southern State by white men of property, intelligence, and character, and comprising the best part of the remains of the old Whig Party that linger there. They perceived the approach of a day in the near future when the President would retake into his own hands the control of the Federal offices in the South, and exclude from his councils the men who have abused them. It was precisely this which impelled the rash and cruel acts of violence that were committed in the Democratic interest in the intimidated Louisiana parishes. It was because the most rash and unscrupulous Democrats knew that the Republican vote of Louisiana would not lessen itself by the voluntary defection of members of the Republican Party, that they determined to lessen it by violence, and carried out their lawless determination. The very same spirit of intense partisanship which has led some Democrats on the Pacific coast to commit a fraud upon the Electoral vote of Oregon, induced others in the Gulf States to resort to force to repress and defeat a free expression of the popular will. Their motive was political ambition, not political reform. They were unwilling to accept reform from the hands of the Republicans. They were determined that it should come only through Democratic channels, and in order to open those channels they used intimidation.

THE EVIDENCE OF DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS CONCLUSIVE.

I do not believe that the Democratic Party will justify the deeds of its lawless and violent members in Louisiana, when the evidence of them is spread before the country. I see signs of the growth of sobriety among its leaders. It is noticeable in the very report of the Democratic committee who were present with us in New-Orleans, which does not attack the decision of the Returning Board upon the evidence, but upon legal technicalities, impeachment of motives, and assaults against character. It is noticeable in the upright and honorable course of the great majority of the Democratic Senators, under the lead of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware—whom I desire to mention with high respect—in regard to the abrogation of the twenty-second joint rule of Congress. It is manifest in a belief last spreading among Democrats everywhere, and especially among the cooler Democratic leaders of the South, that Gov. Hayes, righteously elected and inaugurated President of the United States, will have the disposition and the power to remove all causes of dissatisfaction with the Federal Administration in the Southern States, and will steadily pursue a policy which will promote the rapid return of prosperity to that section and to the whole country. What is now a doubt on the part of many of Mr. Tilden's recent supporters, whether as President he possibly could suppress that element in the party which committed these acts of violence in Louisiana and of deceit in Oregon, will ripen into conviction before the 4th of March, and reconcile them to their political defeat as a public blessing. Still quicker, perhaps, might be the reconciliation if the whole Louisiana case could meanwhile be submitted by Congress to the revision of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose fairness and impartial judgment I feel a perfect confidence, would confirm in the most solemn manner and to the fullest extent the award by which fraud and force have been rebuked. I deeply regret the defeat of the proposition of Senator Edmunds for such a tribunal, and I hope that the intervention of that court in some form, as an arbiter whose decision will command the confidence of all men, will result from the conferences of the Committees of Congress which now are considering plans for counting the Electoral votes. The Republican cause in Louisiana needs, on the facts, no technicalities, no apology, no concealment, nothing but a full and fair examination, for complete and universal acquiescence in its results. In conclusion, I invite your patriotic efforts to combine the honest men of both parties in a common endeavor to reach a peaceful and harmonious settlement of the Presidential controversy by such a full and fair examination of the facts. Let us discourage a spirit of blind partisanship. Let us welcome association with our political opponents in every fair investigation. Let us appeal to their love of country and their sense of justice not to uphold the wrongs which the black race suffers, but to frown upon the contempt of law searching the terrible record of the testimony which proves that the returns, so fair upon their face, were tainted with fraud and violence, and were a false expression of the popular will. President Grant struck the keynote of patriotism when he declared that "either party can afford to be disappointed in the result, but the country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns."

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

DISCUSSION BEFORE THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY—DEFECTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDINGS—RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

At the meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society, last night, the sanitary condition of the public schools was discussed by a number of professional gentlemen who gave their views on hygiene and other important questions. The meeting was held at the Academy of Medicine, No. 19 West Thirty-first street. The Chairman, Prof. Hamilton, stated that their investigations into the condition of schools in this City was in the main satisactory; but defects were discovered in the masonry and in the want of cohesion in the iron which the architect and engineer failed to see. Under the present law, rendering attendance at school obligatory, the crowd and strain upon 10 of the public schools were excessive, and either the pressure must be relieved, or the structures must give way. Hon. George H. Yeaman, Chairman of the Committee on School Hygiene, next presented a report containing the following recommendations, which were adopted:

1. That the minimum age of admission to the public schools be made six years instead of four.

2. That the maximum attendance at school, for children under eight years of age, be made three hours per day, with suitable intermissions.

3. That provision be made by law for medical inspection and supervision to secure the adoption and enforcement of sanitary rules and the laws of health.

4. That larger play-grounds should as far as possible be furnished for children; and in improving present school-houses and uniformity in building new ones, they should be surrounded on all sides with an adequate open space, the better to secure light, ventilation, and play-grounds.

Dr. Agnew stated that he found an alarming number of children suffering from weak eyes, but whether this was to be attributed to the peculiar construction of the schools or the nature of their studies he would not undertake to say. He thought that a change in the style of school architecture, particularly in the primary departments, would be beneficial. Dr. Gerrish, Judge Fithian, Mr. Morgan, Dr. Sullivan, and Mr. Morris also spoke on the sanitary condition of the public schools, after which the meeting adjourned.

STRIKE OF ICE HARVESTERS.

HUDSON, Jan. 3.—The strike among the ice harvesters at Catskill this morning assumed large proportions, and violence was feared. Upon assembling, the movement embraced about 100 men, with a large number of silent sympathizers. They formed in line, with banners and music, and proceeded to the Knickerbocker Ice Company's houses, at the "Hop o' Nose," where they unharnessed the horses used in scraping ice. They then marched to the houses at the Point, where they repeated their acts, overcoming all opposition. Warrants for the arrest of the leaders were issued, but at last accounts no arrests had been made. Mr. E. E. Conklin, of the Knickerbocker Company, is at the scene of the trouble, and is determined that those who desire to work shall have protection. Sheriff Hand, of this city, was to-day called upon for officers to keep the peace at Rogar's Island ice-house, a short distance above Catskill, in this county. A dispatch to the *Register* from Catskill, at 5 o'clock this evening, says the excitement is intense. The strikers are parading the streets, with music and banners, and that 20 special policemen have been sworn in by the village authorities. Serious trouble is anticipated. The leading ice companies hold a meeting in New-York to-night, and it is probable that no ice will be taken from the river for men employed in storing ice shall be $1 25 and $1 50 per day, according to the character of the work, and that under no circumstances will the scale of wages be advanced.

LETTER FROM MR. SHERMAN.

The Mansfield (Ohio) *Shield and Banner*, a Democratic paper, prints the following letter from Senator Sherman:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1876.

DEAR SIR: My eye just fell upon a paragraph in your paper of the 23d, taken from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, to the effect that my expenses and those of the gentlemen with me, in New-Orleans, were paid by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is false, absurdly so. Each of us paid our own expenses, without hope of repayment. That criminal folly in a party paper to invent such lies. I know you did not do it, and I think the *Enquirer* copied it. And let me say that there are not 50 Democrats in Richland County, if they had read, as I have, the testimony taken before the Returning Board, who would scorn to secure Electoral votes for Tilden by the crimes committed for that purpose in Louisiana. Please publish this.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

JOHN Y. GLESSNER, Esq.

WHY MR. HENDRICKS IS DISPIRITED.

The Muncie (Ind.) *Times* tells why the friends of Gov. Hendricks lost a member of the Legislature at the special election. It says: "On Saturday before the election they held mass-meetings in each of the counties, widely advertised, for the purpose of perfecting their nefarious plot to capture the Government. Hon. John E. Neff, the silver trumpeter of the war hosts, held forth at the Opera-house, and the organization was completed to defeat Major Doxey. Runners were dispatched in every direction to warn the faithful out, and now Tuesday has come and gone, and their candidate, the most popular and respectable man of the party in the two counties, is defeated, the vote showing a loss to the Democratic vote over the State election of 100 in Delaware and 950 in Madison. Call another 'war meeting,' and you won't have a Democratic Party left in Madison County." No wonder that Gov. Hendricks is said to be terribly dispirited at the result.

PHILADELPHIA LONGEVITY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 2d inst. says: "The total number of the deaths of octogenarians announced in the *Ledger* during 1876 was 699, there being 266 men and 433 women, the latter being more than three-fifths of the whole number. The total for 1876 is 24 greater than for 1875, and all the statistics show that the women living over 80 years not only outnumbered the men, but they also were the longest lived, there being many more women than men who lived beyond 90. Of the men who died at or beyond the age of 90, the following are those reached the various ages designated: 90 years, eleven; 91, two; 92, three; 93, five; 94, two; 95, two; 96, four; 97, one; 98, one; 99, one; 100, one; 104, one; 107, one; 110, one. Of the women who died at or beyond the age of 90, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 90 years, twenty-four; 91, thirteen; 92, six; 93, five; 94, ten; 95, six; 96, six; 97, seven; 98, four; 99, two; 100, five."

THE PUZZLE OF IT.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* thus puts it: "A man named Hendricks, who lives at or near Indiana, was the other day reading a great many Democratic journals, and ascertained that the feeling was unanimous that the election should, by some, any, or all means be thrown into Congress, that the election of Mr. Tilden by the House might be easily and surely effected. Whereupon the man sat down and sent a telegram to another man named Hewitt, in New-York, and asked him if this was the plan of it. And the man telegraphed back that it was. And when the man in Indiana got the dispatch he 'steamed' it open and read it, and he wrote another one to send back, and he wrote in it. 'What can I see in this for Hendricks?' and sent it back. And then the man showed it to a man named Sam, and they laughed, and told something or took something, it doesn't exactly appear which."

A CRAZY ENGINEER.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of the 1st inst. says: "On Monday morning last, as the engine for the mail train had been fired up in the engine-house at Johnson preparatory to going on the road, an insane man by the name of Magoon, from Hardwick, jumped upon it and pulled the throttle. The watchman was near the turn-table, but succeeded in getting into the cab, and after the engine had got about on it, and after a severe struggle, in which the tools in the cab were freely used, overpowered Magoon and stopped the engine, getting it back so that the train left on time."

THE STATE FINANCES.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER LAST—EXPENDITURES IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—PRINCIPAL OBJECTS TO WHICH THE GENERAL FUND REVENUES HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED—ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The annual report of the Controller of the State for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, prepared by Hon. Lucius Robinson, late Controller, was transmitted to the Legislature on the 3d inst. by Hon. F. P. Olcott, his successor in office. Following is a summary of the report: The Controller begins by saying that the accounts of the State, are kept with so many different funds, persons who are unacquainted with them are apt to become confused and find it difficult to understand the mass of figures, he has drawn together the results of all the accounts, and presents them in one brief and simple statement, as it would appear if all the funds of the State were consolidated into one. The statement is as follows:

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Aggregate balance in the Treasury of all the funds, Oct. 1, 1875	$3,126,778 96	
Aggregate receipts during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876	18,823,886 29	
	$26,750,765 27	
Deduct payments during the year	17,877,711 49	
Balance in the treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$8,928,053 78	

The following statements exhibit in a condensed form the receipts and payments during the fiscal year, and the balance in the Treasury at the beginning and close of the year.

CANAL FUNDS.

Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1875	*$3,834,107 03	
Receipts	2,842,771 16	
Total	$6,676,878 19	
Payments	2,896,584 06	
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	†$3,780,294 13	

*Unavailable, $233,242 66.
†Unavailable, $243,503 03.

FREE SCHOOL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$6,873 76
Receipts	2,943,280 66
Total	$2,955,154 42
Payments	2,877,405 92
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$77,748 50

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Received and paid $3,500 on account of revenue. No balance.

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$3,029,605 70
Receipts	87,621 27
Total	$3,117,226 97
Payments	206,697 61
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$2,910,529 36

BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND.

Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$444,762 95
Receipts	5,365,920 11
Total	$5,810,683 06
Payments	5,224,919 75
Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1876	$585,763 31

GENERAL FUND REVENUE.

Receipts		$11,646,517 63
Deficiency Oct. 1, 1875	$733,868 77	
Payments	10,911,119 21	11,644,982 98
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1876		$1,534 65

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$7,389 82
Receipts	64,217 43
Total	$71,607 25
Payments	75,488 51
Deficiency Sept. 30, 1876	$3,881 26

COMMON-SCHOOL FUND.

	Capital.	Revenue.
Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$1,861,706 96	$3,952 98
Receipts	41,071 05	342,857 30
Total	$1,422,778 01	$346,840 31
Payments	750 00	341,744 77
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$1,422,028 01	$4,895 54

LITERATURE FUND.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$302 82	$10,811 59
Receipts	.....	45,824 92
Total	$302 82	$56,636 82
Payments	.....	42,439 70
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$302 82	$14,754 12

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

	Capital.	Revenue.
Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$19,873 34	$60,718 83
Receipts	14,596 66	251,614 76
Total	$27,470 03	$312,333 59
Payments	2,770 00	241,408 32
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$24,700 03	$70,924 27

COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$45,602 87	*$15,022 76
Receipts	.....	31,012 48
Total	$45,602 87	$15,989 72
Payments	29,000 00	31,332 50
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$16,602 87	*$15,342 78

*Deficiency.

CORNELL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$29,096 61	$8,429 33
Receipts	.....	7,675 01
Total	$29,096 61	$16,104 94
Payments	.....	12,000 00
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$29,096 61	$4,104 94

MILITARY RECORD FUND.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1875	$121 40	*$190 96
Receipts	.....	2,730 00
Total	$121 40	$2,539 04
Payments	.....	2,661 78
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1876	$121 40	*$142 74

*Deficiency.

In the foregoing, the account of the General Fund revenue, the apparent surplus of $1,534 65 does not represent the true state of the fund at the date indicated. This is owing to balances due from County Treasurers at the close of the year, and payments on account of the appropriations of 1876, included in the tax payable in 1877. The actual surplus Sept. 30, 1876, is $763,697 16. The State debt, on Sept. 30, 1875, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds, amounted to $14,747,-304 26; on Sept. 30, 1876, to $9,127,870 34, showing net contributions to the sinking funds during the year of $5,619,433 92. The actual reduction of the debt during the same period by cancellation being $5,012,787 82. The General Fund debt was reduced during the year by the sum of $27,287 82, and now amounts to $3,092,238 58.

The aggregate Canal debt on Sept. 30 was $10,081,-660, with an aggregate of sinking funds of $2,121,-050 24, leaving a balance unprovided for of $7,960,-609 76.

The tolls collected for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, were $1,902,990 64, and for the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, $1,477,331 55, showing a falling off of $425,659 09. The receipts from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, were $1,925,995 63, and the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, $1,487,332 89, showing a falling off of $438,662 74. The expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, were $1,467,315 95 and for the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, $1,149,194 61, showing a falling off of $318,121 34. The net revenues for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, were $458,-679 68; and for the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, $338,-138 28, showing a falling off of $120,541 40.

Following is a comparative statement of the expenditures in certain departments for the years 1875 and 1876:

	1875.	1876.
Clerks in public offices	$76,072 99	$77,766 27
Expenses of public offices	15,833 78	13,671 03
Legislature, pay of members and officers	332,474 10	325,158 91
Legislature, contingent expenses	103,641 16	133,919 46
Printing for the State	156,945 75	157,079 17
Hall of the State Cabinet of Natural History	20,877 98	19,498 08
Militia and National Guard	247,882 72	300,997 24
Governor, incidental expenses of Government	3,950 79	4,061 68
Promotion of agriculture	18,201 88	18,623 06
Rivers, roads and bridges	28,018 93	31,027 75
State Prisons, including transportation of convicts	914,528 18	988,374 43
New-York Institution for Deaf and Dumb	121,818 97	96,714 15
New-York Institution for Blind, New-York	43,899 32	45,181 05
Orphan Asylums, &c	32,219 14	7,554 74
Quarantine	22,452 13	25,913 15
Insurance Department	74,310 35	67,782 59

The expenditures from the public Treasury during the last fiscal year for educational purposes were $3,434,599 85, of which $2,959,725 13 were the proceeds of a direct tax of one and a quarter mills for common schools. The expenditures for the same period by the State for the support of asylums and hospitals for the deaf, blind, insane, and idiotic, were $415,089 05. The amount expended under appropriations by the Legislature for asylums for the insane receiving State aid, either for the erection of buildings or for maintenance, during the year, was $547,993 89. The following were the number of patients in the several asylums at the close of the fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1874, 1875, and 1876:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Utica	566	603	561
Binghamton	572	664	1,175
Poughkeepsie	212	200	191
Middletown	36	30	33
Total	1,386	1,497	1,960

The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the State Prisons for the year:

	Advances from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Expenditures.
Auburn	$267,996	$73,776	$139,719
Clinton	215,825	64,035	261,290
Sing Sing	281,227	91,182	290,045
Miscellaneous expenditures	.....	.....	33,935
Total	$904,448	$233,993	$704,379

The number of convicts in each of the prisons Sept. 30, 1874, 1875, and 1876, was as follows:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Auburn	1,302	1,212	1,291
Clinton	552	553	623
Sing Sing	1,306	1,616	1,605
Total	3,060	3,481	3,509

The amount paid during the year for the State Reformatory at Elmira was $196,693 06. There was paid, for the construction of the new Capitol, during the year, $205,457 92. The total amount paid from the State Treasury, up to date of report, Dec. 20, 1876, including purchase of land, was $7,598,395 16.

The following statement gives the principal objects to which the general fund revenues were appropriated for the past fiscal year, the sources from whence they were derived, and the amounts received and disbursed:

RECEIPTS.

Auction duty	$75,788 00
Salt duty	57,792 40
Interest on deposits	71,783 00
State Prisons	233,994 58
Fees of public offices	7,916 75
State tax	10,970,736 46
Non-resident taxes	92,085 21
Banking Department	19,518 25
Railroad companies	12,447 80
Gas-light companies	2,720 00
Insurance Department	79,291 98
Sale of lands	926 22
Peddlers' licenses	1,120 00
Expenses of public lands	50 00
Public Administrators	4,855 61
Conscience money	643 20
Fees of Notaries	708 00
Fees of Court of Arbitration	214 85
Asylum for insane convicts, paid by counties	12,669 72
Miscellaneous	719 89
Total	$11,645,711 85

PAYMENTS.

Executive department	$38,956 77
Judiciary	343,994 33
Public offices, salaries, clerk hire, and expenses	293,239 59
Capitol	24,973 94
New Capitol	203,457 92
State Hall	10,041 14
Hall for the Cabinet of Natural History	13,496 91
Natural History of New-York	5,563 57
Legislature	459,078 37
Fuel for the Capitol, State Hall, and State Library	8,015 51
Printing for the State	157,079 17
State tax for canal purposes	712,819 96
State military expenditures	337,238 72
Quelling and preventing	72,731 00
State prisons and asylum for insane convicts	970,744 95
Penitentiaries for support of convicts	10,149 69
Agricultural societies, &c	18,623 06
Transportation of journals, documents, and packages for the Legislature and public offices	2,281 25
Quarantine	26,913 15

reasonant witness, he having refused to produce before the House Investigating Committee certain telegraphic dispatches passing through that office.

A letter having been read from Messrs. Lowery and Ashton, counsel, asking a postponement of the hearing till Friday next, a resolution to that effect was offered by Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, and it was adopted. Mr. Burgus was thereupon remitted to the charge of the Sergeant at Arms.

FEES OF CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS AND MARSHALS.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill fixing the fees of Clerks of United States District and Circuit Courts. Passed. Also a bill fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and Deputies. It provides that the compensation of Marshals shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, and that of Deputies shall not exceed $5 per day when actually employed, or $1,200 per annum.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, offered an amendment striking out the limitation of $1,200 as the compensation of deputies.

No quorum appearing on the vote for the amendment, the bill went over without action.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. McDILL, of Iowa, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on the rights, duties and privileges of the House in counting the Electoral vote, in place of Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, excused.

The House then, at 1:35 o'clock, adjourned.

THE STATE OF COLORADO.

REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE ON THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING MR. BELFORD TO A SEAT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Representatives KNOTT-Lord, Caulfield, McCrary, Lawrence, Frye, and Hoar are the majority of the House Judiciary Committee who to-day made a report on the credentials of James B. Belford, claiming to be entitled to a seat in the House from Colorado. The distinctive point made against the recognition of Colorado as a State in the Union, was that Congress alone could admit a new State, having the sole power to judge whether its Constitution is Republican in form; but this prerequisite was not complied with. Colorado having been declared by the President to be a State in the Union with a Republican form of government. The majority of the committee, after discussing the provisions of the law under which the people of Colorado were authorized to form a Constitution and State Government preliminary to its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, conclude their report as follows: "The provision authorizing the President to declare the State admitted into the Union upon certain things having been made known to him is in no sense a delegation to him of the will of Congress that Colorado should be admitted into the Union upon the happening of a certain series of events. That will Congress expressed for itself in the act. Nor is it a delegation of any authority to him to judge of the expediency or inexpediency of the act taking effect upon the performance of certain conditions. That judgment Congress formed and expressed for itself when it presented the conditions. It simply empowered him to declare the legal result of a complete performance of all the conditions presented in the act on the part of the people of Colorado—namely, the completion of the compact between the United States and the people of Colorado—that the latter should constitute a State in the Union. Assuming that the people of Colorado had in point of fact performed in good faith every condition presented in the act in strict conformity with its provisions, the present Congress would be bound in good morals to recognize them as a State and admit them to representation in the Senate and the House, even if the President had wilfully refused to issue the proclamation provided for, and that the only possible pretext for a failure on the part of Congress to discharge its solemn obligation in that regard would be found in the quibble that the people of Colorado had agreed that their admission should depend finally upon the issual of a proclamation willfully withheld without any fault on their part, and after they had religiously observed and performed every obligation resting on them. Believing they have discharged those obligations, and that every condition upon which Colorado was to be admitted into the Union had been complied with, the committees recommend the adoption of a resolution that Colorado is a State in the Union, and that James B. Belford, Representative-elect from said State, be sworn and admitted to his seat as such."

Representatives HURD, Hunton, Ashe, and Lynde, of the minority of the committee, take issue with the majority, and submit their dissenting views, concluding as follows: "Whatever be the consequence of a refusal to recognize Colorado as a State, no one will here maintain that the main fact that the people have organized a State Government entitles Colorado to a place in the Union. To maintain such a proposition would be to hold that a Territory can admit itself into the Union. But the consequences from a refusal to recognize Colorado will by no means be so serious as urged by the majority. Whether the Government is called a territorial one, the fact remains that there is a Government, and a Government de facto affords the same protection to persons and property, and the same opportunities for the obtaining of justice as a Government de jure." The minority, believing that Colorado has not yet been admitted a State into the Union, and desiring to expedite the people of that Territory in their efforts to obtain such admission, would recommend the adoption of an act as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That the Constitution and Government that the people of Colorado have lodged for themselves be and the same is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said State of Colorado shall be and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

THE WORK OF 1876—WHERE THE NEW BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN PUT UP.

The operations of the Department of Buildings show that less activity prevailed during 1876 than in 1875 among the large class of workmen whose services are required in the erection of buildings. In 1875 plans for new buildings to the number of 1,393 were filed, while in 1876 there were filed only 1,336. The estimated cost of erecting those for which plans were filed in 1875 was $18,065,770, while in 1876 the cost estimated on the plans filed was $15,446,908. New buildings begun in 1875, 1,062; in 1876, 1,196, many of the number begun last year having been filed in the latter part of 1875. The number of new buildings completed in 1875 was 1,127, as compared with 1,250 completed in 1876. Plans for alterations were filed in 1876 to the number of 1,158, the estimated cost of which was $3,919,220; in 1875, 1,191 plans were filed, to cost $3,130,788. Alterations were begun in 1876 on 1,088 buildings, as compared with 923 undertakings of the same sort in 1875, and while the number of alterations completed in 1876 was 1,098, in 1876 the number finished was 1,059. The work of building was more active in the Nineteenth Ward than in any other in the City, about 20 per cent. of all buildings erected having been erected in that ward. In the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards were erected about 56 per cent. of all buildings completed during the year. The following table shows the number of buildings completed in the different wards during the first nine months of 1876:

Wards.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Total for nine months.
First	2	1	..	3
Second	2	11	..	13
Third	2	1	1	4
Fourth	..	1	2	3
Fifth	..	4	2	6
Sixth	..	6	5	10
Seventh	9	7	4	20
Eighth	..	5	3	8
Ninth	3	1	5	9
Tenth	1	6	8	15
Eleventh	2	12	4	18
Twelfth	3	73	27	103
Thirteenth	..	6	3	9
Fourteenth	6	2	7	15
Fifteenth	3	1	4	7
Sixteenth	9	10	11	30
Seventeenth	2	10	15	27
Eighteenth	4	5	4	13
Nineteenth	91	66	51	208
Twentieth	15	8	8	31
Twenty-first	3	8	11	22
Twenty-second	62	35	40	137
Twenty-third	8	36	11	55
Twenty-fourth	4	11	5	20
Total	245	321	230	796

DISAPPEARANCE OF SEIZED CIGARS.

On Saturday last Custom-house Officers Judd, McCort, and Narramore, attached to Supervisor Sharpe's department, seized on board the steam-ship City of Havana, lying at Pier No. 3 North River, 2,500 bundles of cigars and 1,800 packages of cigarettes, which some persons intended to land without sending them through the Custom-house. When the articles were taken from the vessel it was too late to send them to the Seizure Room of the Custom-house, and they were, therefore, stowed in a closet of an office on the pier, and two special watchmen were detailed to guard them at night. One watchman went on duty at sundown on Saturday; the other relieved him at midnight. On Sunday the officers who seized the property found it all right; but on Monday morning they discovered that it had been taken from the closet, the door of which gives early evidence of having been forced open. Officer Judd said yesterday that when he learned of the disappearance of the cigars and cigarettes, he asked the watchman on duty what had become of them. The latter answered that when he had relieved the previous watchman at midnight, he noticed that the closet in the cabin had been broken open and robbed, and immediately went to the Barge Office, where he informed the Lieutenant in charge of the occurrence. Further than this, he said, he knew nothing. An investigation will be made by Supervisor Sharpe, and, from present appearances, at least one of the watchmen will be dismissed.

LAW REPORTS.

THE OLD GARDINER SUIT.

THE CLAIM OF GARDINER AGAINST THE MAYOR—THOMAS C. FIELDS' STORY OF THE MATTER.

Judge VAN BRUNT, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of John C. Gardiner against the Mayor, &c. It will be remembered that the plaintiff is a brother of George A. Gardiner, who committed suicide in 1854, after obtaining a large amount of money on a bogus mining claim. The Government compromised its suit by taking the principal and giving the interest, amounting to $37,000, to Thomas C. Fields, then Public Administrator, for the benefit of the estate; $20,000 were given to the next of kin of the deceased, and the remainder was retained by Fields for himself and the counsel. The Surrogate signed the decree making such awards. Fields' testimony was taken in Montreal, Canada. He testified that the settlement was with the knowledge and assent of all the heirs; that all above $20,000 should go to discharge the expenses prior to and in accomplishing the settlement or compromise. To his best recollection he expended $17,912 04 in paying expenses and counsel fees and in effecting the compromise. Fields' replies to the first cross-interrogatory were: "I arrived in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1841; I studied law with Hon. Robert H. Morris; was admitted, and practiced law in said City up to 1873; left the City of New-York the 5th day of October, 1873; have resided in Europe and Canada since; have been engaged in no permanent business; I am at present domiciled in Canada; I am in doubt as to making it my permanent residence; my present intention is to leave for Europe in a short time; am not engaged in any business." Fields produced receipts for $5,000 paid to Gardiner's counsel, $6,700 to Gen. Sickles, and about $1,000 to other persons, adding: "In addition to these sums I expended other large sums of money, including an additional sum to Mr. Sickles of about $3,000, and large sums to other parties, vouchers for which I have not, and, in my opinion, never took any. I cannot state what compissions were allowed me." The reading of Fields' deposition elicited much latter, especially where it particularized the amount of his expenditure, even to the item of four cents, while his enumeration of items was very vague. His statements that he came to this City on the 1st of April and was in doubt as to making Canada his permanent residence also provoked merriment. Judge VAN BRUNT dismissed the complaint in the suit, because the decree of the Surrogate is conclusive upon all parties who were before the Surrogate.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Emanuel vs. Stern; Ring vs. Sturges; Matter of Van Anken; Taylor vs. Dake; Rose vs. Nolen; Matter of Colden; The New-York Insurance and Trust Company vs. Kearney; The Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Perrine; Condit vs. Kitchen; Bannan vs. Heines; Haller vs. McGuinness et al.; Weeks vs. Dietsch; Earl vs. Burke et al.; Ten Eyck vs. Clauss; Norwood vs. Duryea; Underhill vs. Williams; Newman vs. Jane; De Forest vs. Vail; Downs vs. Brown; Swift vs. Hirsch; Childs vs. Everett; Alexander vs. Morgan; Hall vs. Mackay; Schuster vs. Rias; Briggs vs. Bean; Blake vs. Foley; Rose vs. Nolen; Kingsland vs. Kerwin; Gilfillan vs. Mittnacht; Earle vs. Rose; Lo Zoy vs. Pepper, Nos. 1 and 2; The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Smith; The Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Vilmar; The Berkshire Woolen Company vs. Juilliard; Gridley vs. The Mayor, &c.; Ganung vs. The Mayor, &c.; Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.; McPartland vs. The Mayor, &c.; Goddard vs. Hampton; Mapes vs. Mahon; The Nassau Bank vs. Hall; De Vrieze vs. O'Keefe; Williams vs. Graham; Platt vs. Mead; Matter of Wilkes; The Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hayes; and The Harlem Bank vs. Hall.

Denied.—Hazard vs. Conklin and Childs vs. Everett.

Matter of Roche.—I wish to see counsel.

Morello vs. Sweeper.—Judgment granted.

Heimhole vs. Hanna.—Papers not complete.

Swift vs. Hirsch.—Cannot read counsel's name.

Whitehead vs. Whitehead.—I want to see counsel.

Rooney vs. Lazara.—I wish to see counsel.

Sturgis vs. Irvin.—See memorandum.

Motions Granted.—Schumacher vs. De Alive, and Archer vs. Heanright.

Motions Denied.—Hart vs. Chase; Recknagel vs. Dow, and Astor vs. Wing;

Orders Granted.—Caldwell vs. Gray; Underhill vs. Williams; Brady vs. Ready; Raymond vs. Mulder, and Bird vs. Kimlake.

Taylor vs. Selner.—Motion granted; motion for an allowance denied.

Dall vs. Moore.—Motion denied; plaintiff to put case on calendar, and try when reached.

Burtis vs. Babcon, &c.—Motion will be granted on payment of costs, &c.

Nelson vs. The Seaman's Bank for Savings et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Brady.

Order Granted.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Decker vs. Decker; Wehle vs. Great Southern Railway Company, and Sloat vs. McKeon.

By Judge Davis.

Thayer vs. Marsh.—See memorandum.

Drisler, Jr., vs. Arons.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

The Peoria Starch Company vs. Fox.—There seems to be little doubt that the defendant received the money in a fiduciary capacity, and converted the same to his use. This motion for discharge is denied, but as the papers show that $30 trial fee was improperly taxed against him, the denial is without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Wilson vs. Williams.—Findings signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Sistare vs. Crossman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Spitz vs. McNamara.—Receiver should take proceedings to compel a conveyance to him of the judgment debtor's real estate.

Spring vs. Ireland.—Motion granted unless plaintiff within five days enter up judgment and issue execution, and charge defendant in execution against the person 60 days after issuing execution against property.

Lackaye vs. Schneider.—Order appointing Receiver modified by striking out provisions authorizing him to collect rents. Receiver may bring his action to set aside the conveyance to Daniel Schneider, Sr., if so advised.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Lynch vs. McNally.—Case settled.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

James vs. Burchell.—See memorandum.

Stuhr vs. Stuhr.—Judgment declaring nullity of marriage on the ground of fraud.

By Judge Robinson.

In the Matter of Bunak.—Exceptions allowed to the extent of $476, without cost. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Lunkay et al vs. Stevens, &c.—Injunction made permanent.

Tuthey, Jr., vs. Barlow, &c.—Remittitur filed; judgment affirmed.

Orders Granted.—Deutsch vs. Sanger; Lewis vs. Van Tassel et al.; Tuttle vs. Gray.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Gardner vs. Parks.—Order settled.

By Judge Friedman.

Claflin et al. vs. Moore et al.—Motions granted on defendant's stipulating not to sue.

Schmidt vs. Gessner.—Motion granted; order to be settled on notice. Opinion.

Newcombe et al. vs. Earle.—Motion for a reference granted, with $10 cost to abide the event, order to be settled on notice. Opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Meadam.

Brown vs. Godfrey.—Opinion filed.

Hale vs. Roha.—Memoranda for Attorneys.

Motions Granted.—Kamena vs. Wogram; Gorth vs. Rossel; Keyser vs. Bloomingdale; Carlisle vs. Steinhard.

Somerich vs. Stone.—Attachment vacated.

Dubois vs. Lytdy.—Referred to J. P. O'Neill.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Holland vs. Cohen; Withers vs. Decker; In re Steutenbourg defaults; Cowen vs. Byrnes.

Motion Denied.—Witte vs. the Ellenville Glass Co.

Rabenowitz vs. Cahn.—Defendant discharged under 14 day act.

Brust vs. Dezal.—Motions granted.

Speiss vs. Hirsch.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted. Silberberg vs. Buchardt, Sommerich vs. Stone, Kamena vs. Wogram, Meyer vs. Schaefer, Davis vs. White, Ver Planck vs. Nicholson, Nickerson vs. Streeter, Reid vs. Stone, McLoughlin vs. Ennis, Morey vs. Consumers' Ice Company.

Rich vs. Schelbie.—Attachment ordered.

GUARDIAN SEEKING A CHILD'S CUSTODY.

John D. Welch, Jr., of this City, died on April 21, 1874. His wife, Kate Welch, survived him, as did his infant son, George M. Welch. John D. Welch left a will, in which he appointed Edwin Welch, Albert Welch, and Sarah Welch guardians of the person and property of his child. Mrs. Welch, the widow of the testator, had left her husband about 14 months prior to his death, and had gone to live with her maternal uncle, one Edward Burbank, who is a policeman, and lives in Forsyth street. She took her child with her, and her husband considering the tender age of his son, was loth to take proceedings to regain the latter's custody. In his will, however, he left the property and custody of the child to the guardians before mentioned. The latter instituted somewhat before speaking to deprive the mother of her child's custody, and while they were successful Mrs. Welch died, leaving the child to the custody of Mr. Burbank. The guardians applied to Judge DONOHUE, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus, whereby to gain possession of the child. The petitioners stated in their application that Burbank resides on the third floor of a tenement house, and that the premises are not favorable to the healthy nurture of the child. Burbank, also, they claim is unable, by reason of the peculiar nature of his vocation, to look after the child properly. Judge DONOHUE granted the writ sought.

COURT NOTES.

John Gress, of Harrisburg, Penn., alias William White, alias Capt. Robert Fleming, was sentenced yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100, for obtaining money by trick and device from hotel-keepers.

James Cummings, said to be a member of the "Osceola Club," known to the Police as "the Forty Thieves," was charged in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, with breaking into the liquor saloon of John Kelly, and stealing therefrom liquors and cigars valued at $25. The jury found Cummings guilty, and Judge GILDERSLEEVE sentenced him to four years in the State Prison.

Before Judge BARRET, and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, was begun the fourth trial of the suit of John Steward against the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company. The action is on a $2,000 policy, the property insured being a mill at Mackford, Wis. The defendants set up in answer that in the survey of the premises which was made a portion of the policy the plaintiff made certain misrepresentations. The case is still on.

Thomas Coleman, a bricklayer, snatched a pocket-book containing $22 from Harriet Cunningham, while that lady was walking on Third avenue, on Dec. 15. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny, in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary. The offense being larceny from the person, Assistant District Attorney LYON had Coleman brought back, and the prisoner pleaded guilty to that offense. Judge GILDERSLEEVE sentenced him to two years in the State Prison.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney LYON called the case of Charles Benkert, alias Pratt, alias Hen, charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses. The paper showed that on Nov. 20 the prisoner engaged board with Mrs. Maria Anderson, and represented that he was a member of the firm of Morrow & Co. He disappeared after a day's sojourn, and was next heard of at the boarding-house of Mrs. Margaret Barton, where he procured a good room and board by representing himself as a Mr. Hep, a tobacco dealer. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said that he was a salesman, from Philadelphia. Judge GILDERSLEEVE said that if the prisoner ever came before him again, he should punish him as severely as the law allowed. For the present offense, he would inflict the mitigated penalty of one month in the Penitentiary.

A JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT FOR TILDEN.

The suit of Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and others, was called before Judge SPEIR, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant to dismiss the complaint. The action was brought to recover $22,000, and interest, alleged to have been overdrawn by Tilden in a "pool" gotten up to obtain a controlling interest in the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company, and to consolidate that corporation with the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company. Tilden's great defense to the action was contained in an elaborate plea of the Statute of Limitations, he alleging that the matters referred to had happened more than ten years prior to the beginning of the action. When the case was called yesterday, no one appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Judge SPEIR granted judgment in Mr. Tilden's favor, with costs, and also awarded $1,500 extra allowance to the defendant's lawyers, probably for their skill in obtaining extensions of time for Mr. Tilden to answer. Extensions were obtained for days in all. On inquiry yesterday at the office of HAWKINS & CATHRON, the plaintiff's attorneys, a TIMES reporter was informed by Mr. CATHRON that Mr. HAWKINS had charge of the case, but had been detained in Brooklyn. They did not believe that Tilden's attorneys would take a "snap judgment" of this kind. Mr. CATHRON said they would move to open the default.

THE SUITS AGAINST TWEED'S BONDSMAN.

The case of The People, &c., against Charles Devlin was called in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, but was adjourned until to-day in consequence of the absence of District Attorney PHELPS, the counsel for the people. Devlin was Tweed's bondsman in five criminal indictments, and his recognizances were forfeited in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tweed's escape. At the same time a certiorari was granted to carry the case for review before the Supreme Court, General Term This operated as a stay of proceedings, but in spite of this, some one in the County Clerk's office, finding the orders for estreat among the records, entered judgments on them without authority. The judgments form a lien on the property of Devlin, and the latter is unable to dispose of any of it. He seeks to have the judgments exounged. The application was made first in the Supreme Court, Chambers, but Judge BRADY there decided that the Common Pleas was the proper place at which to make the application. District Attorney PHELPS appears for the people, and Field & Deyo for the defendant.

AN ANSWER IN A NOTE SUIT.

Judge FRIEDMAN, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision on a motion for a reference in the case of Isaac B. Newcombe and Joseph Packard against Eugene M. Earle. The suit is brought to recover $30,000 on six notes given by the defendant. The latter in answer to the claim sets up that the plaintiffs, in 1875, were engaged in the business of buying and selling stocks on commission, and made a contract with him whereby they agreed to buy for him certain stocks, among others, Panama Railroad stock. He alleges that they were at the time agents of persons engaged in carrying on and manipulating Panama stock. The defendant claims that the plaintiffs really made fictitious purchases of their own stock for him, and also rendered to him false accounts, containing sales of stock unauthorized by him. He also alleges that they threatened to expose his pecuniary circumstances, and in this way compelled him to give him six notes, from time to time renewed. These renewed notes are the ones sued on. The plaintiffs made the motion for a reference on the ground that many accounts would have to be examined in trying the case. The defendant in opposition insisted that the plaintiffs sought a reference merely to avoid the publicity of a trial in court. Judge FRIEDMAN ordered a reference.

A POLICY IN THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

The case of Merrell against the Continental Life Insurance Company was brought up before Judge GILBERT in the Supreme Court of Kings County yesterday. The plaintiff is a widow, residing in California, and previous to its failure, the Company had sent her, in payment of her policy upon her husband's life, a draft for $7,600 on the United States Trust Company, where they had on deposit more than that amount of money Before the mail could carry the draft to her for indorsement, and return it to this City for presentation, the Company had passed into the hands of the Receiver, and the latter took possession of all the funds so that this draft was not paid. The case came up on a motion to compel the Receiver to pay the amount of the draft on the ground that it operated as a special assignment in favor of the widow of so much of the funds then in the hands of the Trust Company as Trustee for the widow's benefit. After full consideration the court granted an order for its payment to the plaintiff. Elliott F. Shepard appeared for the motion, and Sewell and Pierce in opposition.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
27—Sibley, &c., vs. Selser.
37—The Childrens' Aid Society vs. Noyes.
39—Brown vs. Goodwin.
50—Seaman's Bank for Savings vs. Woodworth.
53—Bradley vs. McDonald.
54—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Bean.
68—Brennan vs. Fitzgerald.
85—Matter, &c., of 8th av.
87—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.
90—Van Dusen vs. Board of Police.
91—Hunter vs. Anderson.
92—Webb vs. Holladay.
96—Bamburger vs. Evans.
116—The Victory W. Printing, &c., Co. vs. Boecher.
126—Ritter vs. Thorp.
127—Same vs. Goodwin.

The assessment calendar will also be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1—Graham vs. Meyer.
8—Jones vs. Crennan.
23—Patterson vs. McCump &c., et al.
163—Gunn, &c., vs. McCann, &c., et al.
279—Luddington vs. Slauson et al.
26—Bank vs. The U. S. Life Ins. Co.
28—Green vs. Milbank et al.
30—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
31—Frost et al. vs. Fox et al.
33—Kitching vs. Tarmat et al.
35—The Elastic Truss Co. vs. Pomeroy et al.
36—Dudfield vs. Hill et al.
37—Stevens et al. vs. The Atlantic Nat. Bk.
38—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
39—Maddicus vs. Israel et al.
40—Mason vs. Russell.
41—Harrison et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
42—Edelstein vs. Shandley et al.
43—The Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.
46—Ford vs. Ulmer, &c.
47—Selby vs. Dillon et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J. and Daniels, J.

Nos.
53—Gossendorf vs. Bittenbrand.
56—People, &c., Freligh vs. Bd of Police Comrs.
57—People, &c., McKane vs. Green.
58—Bucking vs. Hassell, &c.
90—People ex rel. Doubleday vs. Kelly, &c.
98—vs. ——
114—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
115—Vogel vs. The Mayor, &c.
122—Sommerville versus Cook et al.
123—People, &c., Murray vs. Gardner, &c.
125—Cooke vs. Chadeayne.
126—Tradesman's Nat. Bk vs. McNally et al.
130—Same vs. Same.
131—Miller vs. Senior.
132—McAvoy vs. The Mayor.
136—Matter of Van Brunt.
138—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
675½—Wallace et al. vs. The American Linen Thread Co.
699—Finn vs. The Mayor, &c.
4291—McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
2547—Fullerton vs. Fisk, &c.
2549—Kelley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2561—Mentel vs. Malley et al.
2563—Wiggins, &c., vs. Tweed, Jr.
2565—Schmitt vs. Dannenfelser.
2567—Roberts vs. Draper et al.
2569—Mclean et al. vs. House.
2571—Bok vs. Hamilton.
2573—Jessen vs. Conner, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1472—Lederer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1474—Davidson vs. Gill.
1476—Adams vs. Gill et al.
1478—Skidmore vs. Fuller.
1480—Down et al vs. The Traders' Ins. Co. of Chicago, Ill.
1482—Platt, &c. vs. Conant et al.
1484—Way vs. Crofert et al.
1486—Levy et al. vs. Jacobs et al.
1488½—Welsh vs. The Plushing & N. S. R. R. Co.
1490—Halsted vs. Seaman.
1492—Graff vs. Field et al.
1494—Crow vs. Knapp.
1496—Rogers, &c. vs. Schmerzahl.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
5491—The American Medicine Co. vs. Zorga.
6221—Averill vs. De Motte.
2725—Barrow vs. Durfee, &c. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.
15—Dickerson vs. Wason et al.
2720—Hook et al., &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
638—Fellows, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2311—Ammidown vs. Dalton.
3163—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
427—Bradford vs. Tilton.
2559—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart et al.
3023—Mack vs. The Dry Dock & East Broadway R. R. Co.
2139—Abraham vs. Hyman.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Freedman and Sanford, JJ.

Nos.
17—Mason vs. Decker.
23—Harris et al. vs. Burdette.
25—Keller vs. Dusenbury.
26—Maddero versus Sperrard, Jr.
27—Richards vs. Leavitt.
28—Griffith vs. Mangam.
29—Gross vs. Knapp.
30—— vs. ——

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No.
15—Hartman vs. Koster.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick J.

Nos.
446—Reyd vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford.
451—Becker vs. Boehm et al.
456—Gilman vs. Stevens.
248—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
102—Prouty vs. Payne.
400½—Schuster vs. McKillop & Sprague Co.
238—Whitehust vs. Johnson et al.
458—Moore vs. Robroeder.
410—McMahon vs. Walsh.
426—Hornig, &c., vs. Second av. R. R. Co.
482—Agate vs. Gildersleeve.
485—Marks vs. Brewers' & Maltsters' Ins. Co.
450—Earle vs. Fink et al.
1052—Commercial Bank vs. Keeles.
405—Kneeland vs. Spitzna

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Jan. 15, 1877.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Larremore and Robinson, JJ.

Nos.
19—Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.
27—Wright vs. Wright.
48—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.
50—Dale vs. Brinkerhoff.
53—Levy vs. Gallinger.
67—Stahl vs. Hawkins.
68—Foley vs. Staten Island Railway Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No.
30—Solomon vs. Mosal.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
722—Stevenson vs. Hopkins.
942—Hewison vs. Samuels
883—Allen vs. Rein.
1073—Clayton vs. Eller.
384—White vs. Hoyt et al.
392—Ketchum vs. Stevens
510—Corcoran vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
856—Davis, &c., vs. Yinkham.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
6174—Chase et al. vs. Copp.
6097—Benhard vs. Wroukow et al.
3418—Kieler et al. vs. Dusmore.
5437—Skinner vs. Halloran.
6222—Defiganiere vs. Lichtenstein.
5400—Werder vs. Duncan.
4659—Posner vs. Lasky.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
7501—Schuruman versus Hughes.
7606—Tracey et al. vs. Costello.
5454—Conner vs. National Fire Ins. Co.
7170—Amoelia Brass and Copper Co. vs. Conner.
7209—Mahyon vs. Jamison et al.
7428—Wightman vs. Dunham et al.
5596—Lord et al vs. Russell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM, PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
7572—Kirtland vs. Solomon.
7493—Anderson et al. vs. Washburne et al.
7557—Gomes et al. vs. Chalotin.
7491—Gotthelf vs. McAuliffe.
7651—Furcht vs. Fink et al.
7536—Poole et al. vs. Goodwin.
5968—Evans et al. vs. Canfield et al.
7593—Hale et al. vs. Rohe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

David Starling and Michael Donnelly, robbery.
John O'Keefe, burglary.
John O'Shaughnessy, grand larceny.
Reggae Rogers, grand larceny.
Gabe Castell, extortion.
George Shaffer, Louis Stoh, and Jacob Officer, misdemeanor.
Sebastian Heil, Charles Backman, and John Richman, misdemeanor.
Frederick Brane, Louis Koster, and John H. Wavelman, misdemeanor.
James Allen, Frank Sharpe, and John Block, misdemeanor.
Augustus Freeman, Reddish Lankaman, and Paul Castello, misdemeanor.
August Shute, Henry Buchwinkel, and Elizabeth Geib, misdemeanor.
John Mulligan, Daniel Schrumpf, and Bendest Hohman, misdemeanor.
John Donohue, Frederick Keis r, Williamsan Ruger, misdemeanor.
John Koster, Phillip Bauman, and Anton Cenci, misdemeanor.
Henry Lankaman and Henry Glass, misdemeanor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. W. C. G. G.	93¾	200 N. Y. C. & H.	101¾
25,000 R. G. W. 1st '88	71¾	10 do.	101¾
5,000 T. & W. 2d	71¾	200 do.	101
25,000 do.	71¾	200 do.	101
5,000 St. P. C. & P.	80½	50 do.	101¾
100 Marlboro	5½	100 Wab. & Ravenna.	7
100 West. Union	71¾	100 Wab. & Ravenna.	7
200 do.	71¾	100 do.	7
100 do.	71¾	100 Mich. Cen.	46¾
100 do.	71¾	500 do.	46¾
100 do.	71¾	500 do.	46¾
100 St. Paul	21	100 do.	46¾
100 do.	20¾	100 do.	46¾
200 St. Paul Pf.	53½	500 do.	46¾
100 do.	53¾	500 do.	46¾
600 do.	53¾	500 do.	47
100 Cen. of N. J.	87½	200 do.	47½
100 do.	87¾	200 do.	47½
100 do.	87¾	700 do.	47¾
800 Un. Pacific	30	600 do.	47¾
800 Lake Shore	56¾	100 do.	47½
200 do.	56¾	100 do.	47½
300 do.	56¾	300 do.	47½
100 C. & N. W. Pf.	67½	3300 do.	76
100 do.	67½	2000 do.	76
100 do.	67¾	600 do.	76¼
100 do.	67¾	900 do.	76½
1200 Chi. & R. I.	101	500 do.	76¾
100 do.	100¾	100 do.	76¾
100 do.	94.100¾	100 do.	77
300 do.	100¾	600 do.	76
300 do.	100¾	300 do.	76
300 do.	100¾	300 do.	76
100 C. & N. W. Pf.	67½	3300 do.	76
100 do.	67½	2000 do.	76¼
100 do.	67¾	600 do.	76¾
100 do.	67¾	900 do.	76½
1200 Chi. & R. I.	101	500 do.	76¾
100 do.	100¾	100 do.	77
100 do.	94.100¾	600 do.	76
300 do.	100¾	300 do.	76
300 do.	100¾	300 do.	76
100 C. & N. W. Pf.	67½	3300 do.	76
100 do.	67½	2000 do.	76¼
100 do.	67¾	600 do.	76¾
100 do.	67¾	900 do.	76½
1200 Chi. & R. I.	101	500 do.	76¾
100 do.	100¾	100 do.	77
100 do.	94.100¾	600 do.	76
300 do.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Dan't. Druge—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The American—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Multon—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Santa Claus, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin—Mr. Edwin Booth.

PARK THEATRE.—Little Nell and the Marchioness—Miss Lotta.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Azurene—Kiraly Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rose.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—Symphony Concert, (Rehearsal.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

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NOTICE.

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Mr. E. A. Cronin, of Oregon, is a very remarkable person. His faculty of intuitive perception comes out quite as strongly as his strawberry nose. Gov. Grover had not told him that his name was on the Electoral certificate, or that it was to be put on, but Cronin expected a call to serve his country, and having, quite accidentally, happened to be in a position where he could peer over the shoulder of the Governor's Private Secretary, he saw his name on the certificate. This discovery induced him to attend in the room where the meeting of the Electoral College was held, and, while there another happy accident befell him. In answer to a knock whose purpose he divined, he opened the door and took a package which his instincts told him contained the Electoral certificates, and which he immediately put in his pocket, as he had a further intuition that somebody might take it from him. Cronin did not wait to hear the refusal of the duly-chosen Electors to act with him; he conjectured, in defiance of all analogy, that their silence meant refusal. Money came to Cronin as mysteriously as intuitions. He made the very liberal estimate of $3,000 for the expenses of his trip to Washington and back, and though the actual expense is about $500, his demand was promptly acceded to. It probably did not surprise Cronin any more than it will the general public to learn that an order signed by the Chairman of the Oregon Democratic Committee was duly honored by a banking-house in Liberty street, New-York, and that Mr. Cronin carried his characteristic nose, his wonderfully acute perceptions, and his bogus vote to Washington by the aid of the same corruption fund which brought the quack-medicine candidate within sight of the Presidency.

Mr. Tilden has apparently imposed on the Democratic Governors the duty of showing their hands. Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, showed his on Tuesday in an awkward and rather blundering fashion. Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, showed his yesterday when he was inaugurated, and everybody was struck with the similarity between his style and that of Mr. Tilden himself. Mr. Hubbard's speech consisted largely of a labored partisan attack on the General Government, in which he can see no good. He painted the usual picture of Federal "battalions" surrounding the polls and taking "midnight possession" of legislative halls, and doing other things which make the Governor think that we are on the straight road to imperialism and a military despotism. Of course, he sees nothing requiring interference or even criticism in the shotgun policy of the Democrats in South Carolina, or the systematic "bull-dozing" by the same party in Louisiana. He only recognizes the whites as the people of the South, and sticks to the good old Democratic doctrine that black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect. Mr. Hubbard, however, is not so bold but he may live to learn that neither the country, nor the Constitution, nor the Administration is the same as in James Buchanan's day, and that the American people are not afraid of armed tyranny resulting from a firm and moderate determination by the General Government to maintain, as far as its power goes, the equal rights of all.

The address of Gen. Van Alen before the Republican Reform Club, last night, is a valuable contribution toward a full understanding of the dispute concerning the vote of Louisiana. Its merits are not so much those of a presentation of new facts as of the clear statement of facts and principles already ascertained, by a man whose position and character lend them new weight and added significance. Of all the members of the Louisiana Committee, selected by the President, no one was less of a partisan than Gen. Van Alen, and certainly none could regard the matter more evidently from the point of view of an independent and patriotic citizen, who, "if he saw fraud or outrage on either side, would be very quick to say so." It is his opinion that "the Returning Board of Louisiana could not have permitted the vote of their State to stand for the Democratic Electors, as it apparently did on the face of the returns, without violating the statute by virtue of which they held office, and sanctioning a mass of intimidation and fraud, disgraceful to republican institutions," and he appeals to "Gov. Tilden and his fair supporters, whether they could enjoy with a clear conscience the fruits of such a harvest." As Gov. Tilden is simply the centre and directing spirit of a knot of unscrupulous political gamblers, people have never stopped to consider what might be the result of conscientious scruples which in his case are non-existent.

The club, which includes in its membership several of our wealthiest and most eminent citizens, passed some brief resolutions at the close of Gen. Van Alen's address, which point out the only method of settling the Presidential question. In one they declare "that the sure and patriotic way to the reform of our Government, the restoration of public confidence, and the revival of business interests, is a universal and cheerful acquiescence in the official declaration of the election of the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States which has been determined by the votes of the Electoral Colleges." And in the other they state, with equal justice, "that the attempt of partisans to obstruct the declaration of that vote is the efficient cause of the stagnation of trade and the suspension of industry." This is better than vague talk about "unselfish patriotism," and so forth, because it touches the root of the matter from which the Democrats are very industriously trying to divert public attention.

In the matter of the returning of the so-called Japanese indemnity fund there is some difference between the action proposed by the House and that proposed by the Senate. The amount originally paid by Japan was less than $750,000, gold. It reached that sum when the value of exchange was added. The Senate has passed a bill to refund $750,000. The House proposes to add the accrued interest, which would make the sum total about $1,250,000. Lest some frugal person should be startled by a proposition to pay to a friendly power so much money as reparation, after twelve years, for an unjustly exacted indemnity, it should be said that the money has never been included in the assets of the United States Government. Mr. Seward, who was Secretary of State when the money was received, invested it in United States bonds, and the bonds have been in the custody of the State Department from that day to this. The Treasury has had the use of the money, just as it has had the use of that of its other creditors. The bonds in the hands of the Secretary of State, with accrued interest, are now worth $500,000 more than Japan originally paid us. If the Japanese Government receives half a million more than was paid twelve years ago, it will be because Mr. Seward, who favored a return of the indemnity, made a shrewd investment.

FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

The course of events in Florida suggests a moral that will not detract from the strength of the Republican Party in the estimation of intelligent men. The State has been cheated out of its right to elect its own rulers. Its Electoral vote remains in the Republican column simply because the majority of its Returning Board could neither be bribed nor bullied into a violation of their duty. The law had given them power to count the vote, and on an honest count they found that the State had declared for Hayes and Wheeler. The same inflexible principle, guided by the same discriminating use of facts, led them to conclude that the Republican State ticket had also been elected. The intervention of a State court, at the instance of partisans, brought about a reopening of the count so far as the local ticket was concerned. The board was denied a right to judge between lawful and fraudulent votes. It was ordered to accept false returns as though they were genuine, and to abstain from purging other returns of the frauds that tainted them.

It is known that the facts already acquired reveal but a fraction of the frauds and violence that were employed by the Democratic Party in the State. Enough, however, has been ascertained to establish the moral worthlessness of the Democratic title to the Governorship or any other of the local advantages resulting from the unjust interference of the court. A system of intimidation prevailed which alone should vitiate the vote in certain districts. The proscription waged against Northern citizens who have settled in the State, and devoted their capital and energies to the development of its resources, might seem incredible, considering the assiduity with which Northern people are invited to make Florida their home. But it is too well authenticated to be denied. At Jacksonville, and wherever Northern men and money have substituted life and prosperity for the desolation that previously reigned, the most shameless methods were resorted to to insult and injure them. They were denounced, derided, menaced, and in many cases cruelly wronged. The more flagrant crimes, intended to keep away colored voters, were supplemented with others to which the Democrats are addicted outside of Florida. Republican voters were arrested on frivolous and trumped-up charges, in order that they might be detained until the polls closed. Repeating and ballot-box stuffing were brought into requisition. Records were falsified or destroyed. All the tricks and frauds with which the Democracy have familiarized us in New-York were reproduced in Florida, and outrages were added which Tammany in its hey-day would not have dared to attempt. All these facts the court ignored.

The Republicans have submitted. Of the Presidential vote they could not be robbed. The Governorship and the Legislature have been wrested from them by the agencies we have described. The formalities of law have been the instruments for working a scandalous injustice. The Republicans accept the situation, not because they have any misgiving as to their own moral right to all the fruits of victory, or because they concede the construction put upon the law by the judicial tools of the Democratic Party. They submit on the ground that for legal wrongs there are legal remedies, and that no perversion of power by individual Judges can justify violent revolutionary measures.

Contrast this conduct with that of the Democrats in Louisiana, and the distinguishing characteristics of the two parties become apparent. In Louisiana the Democrats have no solid ground to stand upon. They may assail the law providing for the organization of the Returning Board and vesting in it the powers it exercised, but the authority of the board itself they have not seriously questioned. Its right to exercise judicial functions, so far as that right can be conferred by legislation, is, on nearly all sides, admitted. From its verdict there is no appeal, except to the nation's sense of justice. How that will decide when the shocking condition of things, which has been partially reported, shall be fully exposed, with the sanction of a committee whose inquiries have been conducted with rare impartiality and moderation, we cannot doubt. On this point the testimony of a man like Gen. Van Alen, no less distinguished for independence than for purity of character, ought to be final. In his address, published in our columns to-day, he places on record his deliberate judgment, arrived at after a full and searching examination of the facts, that "the Republican case in Louisiana needs on the facts no technicality, no apology, no concealment, nothing but a full and fair examination, for complete and universal acquiescence in its results." The Louisiana Democrats, however, constitute themselves judges in their own behalf, and deliberately apply themselves to the task of resisting law, with incipient anarchy as the immediate result. They proposed to take a lesson from Wade Hampton's book, and to sway the organization of the Legislature by the pressure of a mob. Foiled in this by the precautionary action of Gov. Kellogg, they retire and elsewhere go through the farce of converting a minority of the two chambers into an opposition Legislature. The only recognizable returns of the election show that on the State as well as the national ticket they are a minority. The fact is not allowed to hinder their obstructive policy. They accept the fraudulent estimates of the Democratic committee, with the attesting signature of a person who has no official existence; and on this flimsy basis they proceed to announce the election as Governor of a candidate who was defeated by 3,500 votes, and in other respects to repeat the manœuvres which attended the bogus election of McEnery.

It is not easy to write gravely of incidents in themselves ridiculous. Judged by any common-sense standard, the Louisiana Democratic managers would seem to be a group of idiots. There is no coherence in their plan, and no possibility of its accomplishing anything for either Tilden or Nicholls. But folly often leads to mischief. And, however it may end, the line of conduct they have marked out for themselves tends to prolong the unhappy strife with which the State is afflicted, and to furnish pretexts for the agitation on which Northern Democrats rely as a means of influencing the policy of their friends in Congress. The latter consideration is probably that which determines the decision of the managers in Louisiana; and their readiness to help the scheme is but another sign of the desperation to which the party has been reduced by Mr. Tilden's craving for a distinction to which he has no proper title.

THE LAST DEVICE OF THE SILVER RING.

A letter which we published from our Washington correspondent last week throws a good deal of light on the plot for carrying the Silver bill through the Senate. We call it a plot advisedly, for there is no question that the measure is pushed with great energy by a set of men who expect to make money, and that largely, by its success. The soundness or unsoundness of the legislation they seek is of no consequence to them; neither is the effect which their measure may have on the credit of the country or on the prosperity of the people generally, or on any particular class of the people except themselves. What they wish is to make silver the coin of the country, to force a market for several hundred millions of the product of the Nevada mines, and to commit the Government to a policy which will compel a steadily increasing demand for silver. These objects would all be accomplished by the Bland bill as it passed the House, since that bill was intended to authorize, and probably would require, the substitution of silver payments for gold payments in respect of nearly if not quite all Government bonds, interest and principal, and would require as well the redemption in silver of the legal-tender notes. It would also authorize the payment of Customs dues in silver instead of gold, unless interpreted judicially differently from what now seems possible. Such a measure, with such wide-reaching objects, pursued deliberately and with recourse to all manner of means, legitimate and otherwise, answers to the name of "plot," and as such it should be regarded and met.

We confess to a feeling of astonishment and chagrin that it should be thought possible that this bill is to receive, at the outset, a half-way favorable reception from the Senate Committee on Finance. It is reported, we trust erroneously, that Senator Sherman is prepared to present the bill to the Senate with an amendment, leaving the power of coinage unlimited, but limiting the legal-tender quality of silver to some sum variously stated at from $20 to $50. We can only say that such a "compromise" would be no compromise at all. It would be substantially a surrender; and that it could be even attributed to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, shows how demoralizing the whole silver business has been. The concession which Mr. Sherman is said to be ready to make is, of course, only one step further than that which the Secretary of the Treasury made so gratuitously in his last report. There is really no more reason for $50,000,000 of silver legal tender with a limit of $10, than there is for an indefinite issue with a limit of $50. The only motive for either, so far as we can perceive, is that the silver miners demand something. But that is precisely the reason why they should get nothing. If they are given an inch in the way of a limited legal tender, they will soon take an ell in the way of unlimited legal tender.

Anything, however slight apparently, which serves to give the impression that the United States is tending to a revival of the silver legal tender at this time would be an incalculable misfortune, an almost irreparable injury to the country, and a concession such as Mr. Sherman is said to contemplate would have precisely that effect. It would, in the first place, be a definite victory for the Silver Ring. It would be an acceptance to that extent of their fallacious and pernicious theory of legal tender. It would be a recognition by the Government of the fitness of silver to serve as a legal tender for other than subsidiary or token coinage. It would be a concession of the idea that, for certain important functions, for the discharge of debts under the limit named, the Government could fix an arbitrary relation between gold and silver, and make sixteen ounces of the latter actually worth one ounce of the former. This might easily satisfy the Ring for the present, for it would be the entrance of the edge of the wedge far enough and firmly enough to enable them to drive it home in good time. And, moreover, a limited legal tender, beyond the bounds of token coinage, would be a gross outrage on the wages-earning class, and one which they would have great difficulty in repelling or redressing. If silver were a universal legal-tender in the United States, the commercial classes would in a rough way protect themselves against its fluctuations. But the class which work for wages could do this only very imperfectly; in fact, they could hardly do it at all. Like other demagogic schemes for tinkering the currency, which have a professed purpose of serving the laboring classes, the Silver bill, is a most unjustifiable attempt to rob and persecute them. It should be met with determined, vigilant, and uncompromising opposition at every step.

SPRINGER ON "PRESIDENTIAL COUNTS."

The House half of the Joint Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote, or rather the Democratic fraction of that half, of which Springer and Hewitt constitute a large majority, have published, through the Appletons, of this City, their preliminary report. The Springer sub-committee report, made, not to Congress, but to a New-York publishing firm, is divided into two parts—an incoherent stump speech in favor of counting in Tilden, facetiously termed an "Analytical Introduction," and choice extracts from that popular work, the *Congressional Globe*. The whole document makes a little 8vo. pamphlet of only 724 pages. Unbound Congressional Reports it has heretofore been impossible to give away, unless something very valuable, like a Patent Office Report, was attached to the proffered gift. But the unsuspecting public, it is expected, can be seduced by superior binding to pay the trifling sum of three dollars and fifty cents for a report from two such extraordinary men as the explosive Springer and the exploded Hewitt.

The first thing to be said of this Democratic report in book form is that it is sloppy. There are three blunders on the first page, and at least one on every succeeding page that we have examined. "There have been twenty-one Presidential elections under our Federal Constitution," begins this authentic document—when all the elementary text-books inform us there have been twenty-two. "There are 184 uncontested votes on one side, 165 on the other side and twenty in dispute." The Democratic House Committee sent to South Carolina declares this statement to be false. On the same first page, in attempting to give the counting clause of the Constitution, this book-report says, not the votes, but the certificates "shall then be counted." On the next page but one, Springer says the first counting of the Electoral vote was done "before the Senate had elected its President *pro tem.*," when in point of fact John Langdon was elected President *pro tempore*, for the express purpose of doing the counting and remained such until John Adams took his chair.

According to their own showing, and the open confession of these Congressional attorneys, the first precedent, made by the framers of the Constitution, is "dead" against them. The first Senate elected a President *pro tempore* for the sole purpose of counting the Electoral vote. He did count said vote, and declared the result in the Senate Chamber, the House assenting to all this, and agreeing that the notifications to the persons elected be made in such manner as the Senate should be pleased to direct. But the author of the book of *Counts*, resolving, like *Rip Van Winkle*, not to count this, throws himself in a helpless manner on and around the second count. What was this "regular procedure which has been substantially followed ever since"? The Senate informed the House that a President of the Senate was "elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and *counting the votes* of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States," and subsequent to this the House tellers delivered to the House a list of the votes of the Electors "as the same were declared by the *President of the Senate.*" Here we have an incontestable solution of the meaning of the important phrase used in twenty joint rules, defining the duties of tellers "to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared." It matters not what joint committees were appointed to do; the material fact is what was done. The President of the Senate announced the state of the vote and the persons elected, which was deemed the official declaration of the result.

At the third counting, on Feb. 8, 1797, the House informed the Senate that they were ready to meet the Senate, "*to attend* the opening and examining the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, *as the Constitution provides.*" John Adams, although then Vice President and successful candidate for President, officially certifies over his own name that he did "open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and a Vice President," &c. And "in obedience to the Constitution and the law of the United States," and as if that were not enough to warrant him in announcing himself elected President, he adds that he has the authority of Congress to make so seemingly immodest a proclamation. The record says: "The Vice President then delivered the votes of the Electors to the Secretary of the Senate," which would have been quite an impossible thing to do if, according to the Democratic theory of having parted with these votes when he opened them, he had nothing to deliver. In conclusion, here is a precedent of sufficient weight to occupy the reflections of Jeffersonian Democrats until we return to this subject again:

Be it known, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened at the City of Washington on the second Wednesday of February, A. D. 1801, the underwritten Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, *open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for President*; whereupon it appeared that Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, and Aaron Burr, of New-York, had a majority of the votes of the Electors, and an equal number of votes; in consequence of which the House of Representatives proceeded to a choice of a President, and have this day notified to the Senate that Thomas Jefferson has by them been duly chosen President; by all of which it appears that Aaron Burr, Esq., of New-York, is duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, Vice President of the United States of America.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of February, 1801.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

SIGNS OF WAR.

No reader who has paid the slightest attention to affairs in Eastern Europe can have failed to note that there has been a steady drifting toward war. On the part of Russia it is apparent that negotiations have been conducted with a twofold purpose; first, to gain time for preparation, and, second, to throw upon Turkey the responsibility for provoking hostilities. Turkey, while willing to prolong the armistice and delay the final conflict, has fought at every stage of the diplomatic battle with characteristic Oriental obstructiveness. In this particular, the attitude of the Sublime Porte has been singularly like that of China when the Allies, in 1859, were put off with shuffling evasions until war could no longer be delayed. In all of the seeming concessions of Turkey there has been an aspect of reserve which has not betokened that abasement which some of the more ardent crusaders of modern times have anticipated. It has seemed probable that, when all was said and done, Turkey would be found in its last retreat, ready to fight for its existence in Europe. The Turks, indeed, have already declared that they came into Europe few in numbers, and that the few who will remain when all is ever will be buried by their enemies. Of course, in all these interminable negotiations there have been declarations of the most peaceful intentions on both sides. There has been no sharp crisis which has not been immediately succeeded by the most reassuring indications. Nevertheless, the ultimate tendency has been toward war. The fine phrases and diplomatic redundancies, once stripped off, reveal nothing but a warlike and aggressive purpose on the one side, and an equally warlike and defiant determination on the other.

To appreciate what seems the madness of the Turk, we must consider his pride of race, his natural tenacity of purpose, and the magnificent military traditions of his race. For more than three centuries, the descendants of Othman have reigned in Constantinople. During this long period, the glories of the reigns of Amurath, Bajazet, Selim, and Solyman have been the glories of the haughty Turk. In the nature of things, it was not possible that he should comprehend the decline of the power of the Ottoman Empire which the rest of the civilized world has seen. And now, after years of delay, after months of parleying, the representative of Othman is confronted with proposals which are absolutely degrading to him and his people. It is not necessary that we should refer to the justice of these propositions, nor to the events which have precipitated this crisis upon Turkey. The fact remains that the ultimatum offered to the Government of the Sublime Porte is in its essence and particulars revolting to every son of Islam.

In brief, Turkey is asked to surrender its sovereignty in its Christian provinces. The final proposals of the great powers have no other practical meaning. It is demanded that Bulgaria shall be divided into two provinces; that Governors shall be appointed by consent only of the allied powers; that guarantees of certain popular reforms for the Christian subjects of Turkey shall be given; and that to secure the execution of these reforms still further, a military police force of foreign recruits shall be introduced by the allies and maintained and paid by Turkey. We may concede to the Turk all the barbaric tyranny and bigotry which have been claimed for him, but he is not yet sunk so low that he can view this naked proposal of abdication without indignation. Midhat Pasha has very spiritedly declared that the Turks will not listen to a proposition to cut their own throats. If that operation is to be performed at all, their challengers must come and do it themselves. Pressed to the wall, the Sultan declares that he will uphold his rights and trust in God. This is the language of a lineal successor in a long and gorgeous line of Caliphs, as well as of one who adheres to the fatalistic traditions of his race.

On the other hand, we may concede that there is nothing unreasonable in the long-cherished wish of Russia to secure an outlet into the Mediterranean for its Black Sea commerce. The rest of Europe has so long been taught to consider this desire one of extraordinary wickedness, that John Bright's late defense of its justice came upon the English public with the freshness of a new revelation. Then, again, the atrocities which have inflamed the Slavic peoples whose territory borders that of Turkey, have scandalized the world long enough. The Bulgarian massacres which Disraeli attempted to pooh-pooh were real. Nothing more forcibly illustrates the change of opinion which the civilized world has gradually undergone than the sudden change which has come over the English people in this regard. It is scarcely two months since Disraeli publicly challenged Russia to interfere in the affairs of Turkey at her peril. To-day the English Ambassador waits to see what answer Turkey gives to the Russian proposals, indorsed and enforced by England, before he abandons the Sultan to his fate. It does not matter what shape the Russian policy takes in this controversy. The sentimental and humanitarian considerations are uppermost. The treatment of the Bulgarians furnishes the occasion. The passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is the ultimate end in view.

The Turks will fight to the last for their Empire. They will not readily be conquered. And, whatever may immediately come of to-day's conference at Constantinople, war seems inevitable sooner or later. War has been in incessant preparation ever since the first outbreak in Herzegovina. Russia is a vast camp, and her columns are at this moment pressing to the Vistula and the Pruth. Nor has Turkey been idle through all these years. The iron-clad fleet of the hapless Abdul-Aziz was something more than a plaything. It is one of the finest in the world. That monarch, too, accumulated military stores with an industry which was almost a passion. Russian credit is not good in the markets of Europe, and Russian funds are low. Turkey is bankrupt; and what is worse for her, she is at last alone. If any ally is yet to come to her relief, no sign of his coming is now to be seen. We cannot tell how soon the cannon's opening roar shall be heard. It will be the signal for the downfall of the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SO-CALLED SALT NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the horse railroad companies would quickly sweep the snow and ice melted by the use of salt not only from the curves, switches, and crossings, where they are allowed by law to use it, down into the nearest sewer culverts, but also from the tracks, where they so often surreptitiously put it, there would be no just cause of complaint. Salt is not so injurious to horses' feet as is generally supposed, or the horse railroad companies would be the last to use it, as their horses are more exposed than any others. The injury to the public health, except from wet shoes, is absolutely chimerical, and the supposition that it causes widely-spread diptheria, or any other malignant disease, is altogether gratuitous, if not absurd.

If, when hard snow and ice accumulates on the sidewalks, our citizens were obliged by law to sprinkle salt upon it, in place of ashes or sawdust, and then promptly sweep the melted product into the gutters, the latter would be kept more open, and the sewers would be partly disinfected; also the foul water in our filthy docks would be slightly improved. If the omnibus routes and railroad tracks were promptly salted, after each fall of snow, and the melted mass as quickly swept into the nearest culverts, the benefits to rapid and cleanly travel, and to the public health would be great indeed. The use of salt without prompt after-sweeping is disgusting, and somewhat injurious to those persons, and those only, who often get their feet wet on the dirty compound of street filth, melted snow, and salt. It is to be hoped that this matter will be brought up before the Public Health Association, or the Medical Society of the County of New-York, which was once the sole and efficient guardian of the public health of this City, or before the New-York Academy of Medicine, which has done so much for medical science. We are confident that the great majority of the most eminent physicians would approve of the above plan, while we are equally sure that it would disapprove of the lavish use of salt, without the equally free use of the shovel, broom, and sweeper to remove the resultant slush.

Incidental allusion has been made to flushing and disinfecting our filthy sewers. Would it not be possible to turn the water of the North and East rivers, at the ebb-tide, into the sewers at the upper parts of the City, and thus allow a large body of clean water to force its way through all the sewers from or above the Central Park to the Battery? In Hamburg the down flow of the river Elbe is periodically turned into the sewers, which are thus frequently flushed and cleansed.

A Member of the Public Health Association.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN ALABAMA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of the 65 counties in this State, there are now only six in which the county officers are Republicans. The general law for the selection of grand and petit jurors in the State courts imposes the duty of selection upon the Judge of Probate, the Sheriff, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for each county. In the 59 counties which have Democratic county officials, not a single colored man has ever been selected as a juror. This, notwithstanding the fact that of our 1,000,000 population the whites do not outnumber the colored by more than 20,000, and in many counties the colored population are much more than one-half of the whole. But our present Democratic Legislature, whose members hold their seats by virtue of the most infamous and glaring frauds at the ballot-box, could not be satisfied until they had deprived the colored men in these six counties of the right to sit upon juries. This they did by an act approved Dec. 19, 1876, which takes the power of selecting jurors from the county officers of Montgomery, Lowndes, Autauga, Dallas, Perry, and Bullock Counties, and gives it to five Commissioners in each county, to be appointed by the Governor. It is needless to state that these Commissioners are all Democrats, and that they will follow the example of their brethren in the other 59 counties and exclude the colored people from the juries. C.

Montgomery, Ala., Friday, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BLISS FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Moody suggests that a penny collection be taken up in the Sunday Schools, on 14th January, for the benefit of the children of Mr. Bliss, and for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss. Such a course would be very appropriate and kind, but, I think, $10,000 has been collected in Chicago for these children, and they must have friends. I would suggest that a two-penny collection be taken up upon a stated Sunday throughout the East, the proceeds for the benefit of the Home Missionaries in the extreme West, and upon the frontiers, who are greatly in need of warm under and over clothing and boots. Besides this collection, perhaps, donations can be made of warm clothing; though worn, it would have warmth, it is needed for the missionaries and for their wives and children. There are hundreds of cases of suffering in the extreme West that call for worn clothing that can to some extent be furnished from every family. C. A. M.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As some of the newspapers have stated that the meeting of the North Carolina bondholders, called for Thursday morning, is in the interest of the holders of special tax bonds, we desire to contradict the statement. The meeting is not called in the interest of the holders of any class of the bonds of the State, but in the interest of all the holders of North Carolina bonds, and the object of the meeting is to appoint a disinterested committee to represent all the bondholders, and through such committee to secure, if possible, an equitable adjustment of the whole debt of the State of North Carolina.

FREDERICK BUTTERFIELD & Co.,
THOMAS DENNY & Co.,
W. H. HAYS,
AUGUST BELMONT & Co.

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1877.

ABOLISH THE RAILROAD CAR STOVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the case of the recent railroad disaster at Ashtabula Creek, as well as in others, it is noteworthy that more lives are lost by the burning of the cars than by the fall or collision itself. Is it not, therefore, time that legislation should forbid the heating of cars by the dangerous means in use? There are other methods that could be employed with safety.

Let some member of our Legislature, about to convene, do the public and humanity a service by introducing a bill that shall meet the case.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 1, 1877. D. P. B.

OPENING OF THE ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—This afternoon Hon. Donald A. Macdonald, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, opened the second session of the third Parliament of Ontario with a speech in which the most significant announcement was that measures giving votes to sons of farmers, in certain cases, and for extending the Voters' Lists act, with necessary modifications, to municipal elections, would be presented.

WASHINGTON.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE WORK OF THE HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE—CONTROL OF THE MATTER ASSUMED BY AN ILLINOIS CONGRESSMAN—LONG SPEECHES INSTEAD OF PRECEDENTS—HOW THE COST OF THE WORK IS INCREASED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The House Committee on the Electoral Vote recently appointed to act with a committee of the Senate have held but one meeting, as yet, and have done nothing. They met for a short time to-day, but there being but four members present, no business was transacted. The work of its sub-committee in compiling precedents was not even examined. When it is, it seems doubtful whether it will have the approval of the country, even if the full committee should be willing to father it. When this committee was appointed authority was given it from the House to compile all the precedents bearing upon the subject of the counting of the Electoral vote, and have them printed as an extra document. The duty of making this compilation was confided to Mr. Springer, of Illinois, Democrat, and Mr. Willard, of Michigan, Republican. Mr. Springer, however, took control of the matter, and instead of confining the work to precedents, he took column after column of debates from the *Globe*, which were easy of access, and had them reprinted in his volume of precedents. Not an opinion, precedent or expression that could be found bearing upon the subject has been omitted by Mr. Springer, and many times after he has declared his work finished and ordered it to press has he recalled the forms and inserted new matter, thus necessitating a new make-up, and greatly increasing the cost. These insertions of new matter have been long and numerous, costing several hundred dollars in correction, and now, when he has again announced his work complete, a large volume of nearly 800 pages of printed matter, nearly all which could easily be found elsewhere among the records of the House, is all that the country is to get for several thousands of dollars expended to gratify Mr. Springer's ambition as a compiler. It is stated that the work will be given to the public next week, unless Mr. Springer should make another addition that would necessitate doing the work over again.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC'S CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—A CASE OF SHARP PRACTICE—A RELIEF BILL INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Senate to-day had before it a bill to save the Government from the results of one of the old Railroad bills passed about the same time as the Union Pacific. It is the Central Branch, and runs through a part of Kansas, and has lands which it claims, but which the Judiciary Committee does not think it entitled to, which are valued at $6,000,000. The attempt of the road to hold the lands is generally regarded as a pretty bad case of sharp practice. But Senator Ingalls seems not to so regard it, for he championed the road and caused the reading of the printed report, occupying two hours, in order to secure delay. If the bill is not passed this session the Government will lose lands of very great extent and value. Senator Ingalls claims that the rights involved should be settled in the courts, but in the meantime the land would continue to be sold.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

THE FULL AMOUNT TO BE RETURNED TO JAPAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of considering its report on the Japanese Indemnity Fund, and it is certain that a unanimous report will be made in favor of returning the full amount to Japan, including all the accrued interest. The Senate disposed of this matter some time back by agreeing to return the excess claimed by Japan—some $750,000—but the House committee takes the view, and will report, that not only the amount claimed should be returned but that all the accrued interest of the last 12 years should be paid Japan. If this view should prevail the sum returned to Japan will be about $1,250,000 instead of $750,000, as provided by the Senate bill.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Congressman Willis will, to-morrow, present to the House of Representatives the original memorial bearing the autograph signatures of bankers and merchants of New-York, praying for a peaceful settlement of electoral questions, &c. He has received a letter, written by E. S. Jeffray, the custodian of the memorial, stating that "the meeting which originated it has unanimously selected Senator Conkling and Mr. Willis as the most suitable representatives of the State and City of New-York to present the same to Congress."

The House Committee on Appropriations this afternoon completed the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and will report it to-morrow. Its total is reduced about $25,000 below the amount appropriated for the academy at the last session, the reduction being effected by cutting off the usual provision for Professors' "longevity allowances," (thus restricting them to the pay of their assimilated rank,) and by providing that the band shall hereafter consist of 28 musicians, exclusive of the leader, this being its number as originally constituted.

The Senate, in its executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: James M. Currie, to be Collector of Customs at St. Marks, Fla.; James Ashworth, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania. Postmasters—George H. Anderson, at Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Electa J. Eyland, at Rochester, Ind.; H. K. Winslow, at Kokomo, Ind.; John D. Hunter, Webster City, Iowa, and E. A. Bartlett, at Cuba N. Y.

There are no indications at the War Department of any disposition to send additional troops anywhere South. The view taken is that the public peace can be preserved in all sections where there has been reason to believe that tumults or disorder might arise.

The sub-committee appointed by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, to report on the so-called compromise bill in aid of the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, met to-day, and after a general discussion adjourned without action, until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they will hold another meeting in advance of the assembling of the full committee.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles G. Fisher, recently convicted of abstracting court papers from the office of the Clerk of the court, was to-day sentenced to 11 months imprisonment at hard labor in the common jail.

E. A. Burbank was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Second District of Kentucky. H. A. Badham, A. T. Smith, and Thomas D. Finnin were each appointed Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of North Carolina, and Robert A. Happy, Edgar D. Hackett, and T. Kinsley for the Second District of Kentucky, and James W. Clark for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

Speaker Randall recently appointed Representative McDill to fill the vacancy in the Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in connection with Counting the Electoral Vote for President and Vice President, caused by the resignation of Representative Monroe. On this some adverse criticisms have been made, as though the Speaker made his appointments regardless of proper legal representation on the committee. It may be stated that Mr. McDill, after studying law in his native State, (Ohio,) emigrated to Iowa, in which State he respectively filled the offices of County, District, and Circuit Judge. The last-named position he filled when he was elected to Congress. He comes from one of the largest Republican States in the Union.

A STREET ENCOUNTER.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT ATTACKED HE IS SET UPON BY FREDERICK MAY AND COWHIDED IN FRONT OF THE UNION CLUB HOUSE—THE STORIES OF EYE-WITNESSES TO THE AFFRAY—ALLEGED CAUSES OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The tide of pleasant gossip which has been on its way through fashionable circles in this City for some time past in regard to the nuptials of James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *Herald*, and Miss Edith May, was rudely broken into yesterday by the report of an angry encounter or fracas between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Frederick May, a brother of Miss Edith May. It is well known that Mr. Bennett has been paying attentions to Miss May for more than a year past, and their speedy marriage has been regarded as a certainty for some time. They appeared frequently together in society, and Mr. Bennett was regarded by many as being very devoted to the lady. The preparations for the marriage were discussed in various social circles from time to time by friends ever since the trip to Canada by Mr. Bennett and Miss May last Winter, when Lord Dufferin gave a grand ball at Toronto. Rumors came at times about certain wild escapades on the part of Mr. Bennett, and following on their heels were various statements to the effect that the engagement had been broken off. There was sufficient uncertainty for awhile to set fashionable circles in a ferment, but the rumors and discussions were apparently stilled last week by the arrival in this City, from Paris, of Miss May's bridal trousseau. The first intimation the outside world received since, that pleasant relations had not been restored between the two was afforded in the report of the encounter between Mr. May and Mr. Bennett, which took place in front of the Union Club, at Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue, yesterday. Concerning the occurrence the stories told by different persons vary somewhat in details, but the main features are the same in all. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. May provided himself with a cowhide and lay in wait for Mr. Bennett in front of the club-house. On the latter's appearance he was assaulted, beaten, and thrown down. The accounts are somewhat conflicting on the point as to whether Mr. Bennett offered resistance or not. The fracas itself was witnessed by a number of persons, including several members of the Union Club and other gentlemen who were in the neighborhood, and were attracted by the occurrence to the scene of action. The tidings of the affair spread rapidly, and before evening formed a prominent and almost the sole topic of conversation at many clubs and at the hotels.

HOW THE AFFRAY OCCURRED.

A gentleman who witnessed the affray thus described it to a TIMES reporter:

Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. May was walking up Fifth avenue and saw Mr. Bennett pass down in the direction of the Union Club. He followed him down the avenue and saw him enter the club-house. Not being a member of the club, Mr. May remained outside on the street, expecting that Mr. Bennett would come out immediately, which the latter, however, did not do. Mr. May waited for about an hour on the street, until he saw Mr. Bennett passing out from the club, accompanied by some friends. Just as he stepped upon the sidewalk, Mr. May came up to him, and, without saying a word, took a light cowhide from under his overcoat and struck him on the head with it three or four times. Mr. May had no stick or weapon of any kind in his hands, except the light whip which he had brought with him for the purpose of giving the proprietor of the *Herald* a public flogging. The moment Mr. May struck Mr. Bennett the latter, without making the slightest attempt to ward off the blows, threw open both his coats, as Mr. May supposed, to draw a weapon from his pocket. Seeing this movement on the part of Mr. Bennett, Mr. May struck at him with his clenched fists and knocked him down on the sidewalk, and then deliberately sat down on him for a moment, but did not strike him while he was down. Mr. Bennett got up and faced his antagonist, and again Mr. May knocked him down. Mr. May would not have struck Mr. Bennett in the first instance with his fists, were it not that he believed the latter was armed and was going to draw a revolver on him. When Mr. Bennett had been cowhided and knocked down twice, a gentleman named Mr. Hoeksher stepped in and said "That is sufficient." He then separated the combatants. Mr. May buttoned up his coat and walked down the avenue, while Mr. Bennett was taken away from the scene of the encounter by his friends.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman well-known in literary and club circles in this City, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Bennett, gave a TIMES reporter last evening the following explanation of the affair: He said that there was not, and never had been, any doubt whatever in regard to the fact that there was an engagement of marriage between Mr. Bennett and Miss May, the former having wooed the lady and won her affections about a year ago. The day for the marriage, however, had never been fixed, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It had been rumored that they were to be married in June last, and Mr. Bennett's friends believed there had been some such intention, but the actual day was not named. It was finally, by mutual consent of the parties, postponed until the Fall or Winter. Mr. Bennett fully intended to marry the lady, because he was fully fond of her, and she fully reciprocated the sentiment. But it had been fully agreed between them that the wedding was to be a strictly private one, and that the only guests should be Mr. Bennett's sister, the members of Miss May's family, and a very few of the most intimate personal friends of the parties. The week before last, Mr. Bennett went off on one of his "periodical sprees," which fact, in due course of time, got to the ears of Miss May's father, whereupon, on Friday of last week, that gentleman wrote Mr. Bennett, withdrawing his consent to the union. Mr. Bennett was considerably surprised at this, and at first hardly knew what to do. His first impulse was to elope with the girl and marry her despite the want of consent of her father, but he afterward considered that determination and concluded to wait until the affair had blown over, being, however, still determined to marry her. In order to prove that amicable relations had existed between the family of Miss May and the family of Mr. Bennett, the reporter's informant stated that Mr. Bennett's sister was at Miss May's house on Tuesday, and that she was also there yesterday, at the very time when the assault was committed by young Mr. May upon Mr. Bennett. The latter had no idea whatever that any trouble was brewing. He was out riding yesterday in his sleigh, and paid a visit to the Union Club. After remaining there a short time, he called for his sleigh preparatory to leave. As he came out of the club-house he noticed Mr. May walking on the sidewalk. That gentleman approached Mr. Bennett, and, without saying a word, struck him across the temple with the butt end of a heavy rawhide, knocking him down. He struck him again after he was down, hitting him this time across the nose. There was then a short and sharp scuffle, and then friends stepped in and separated them. After this Mr. Bennett was driven home. The marks left by the encounter are a slight abrasion of the temple, and a slight scratch on the nose. "That," said the informant, "is just about all there is of it." When asked what the result would be, the gentleman said that at present he was not able to state. He was sure the intention of both parties was to be married, but that, of course, the present state of the case put an entirely new phase on the matter. When asked what he thought about the rumor in club circles last night to the effect that there was likely to be a hostile meeting of the contestants, growing out of the assault, the gentleman replied, emphatically, that he did not believe a word of it. He said that if such a thing had been in contemplation, he was quite sure he should know something about it, and he thought, therefore, that such a rumor was wholly untrue and unauthorized. He said, moreover, that he did not think the lady had anything to do with the affair, but he did not know whether the father had anything to do with it or not.

MR. BENNETT'S MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENT.

Another gentleman, also a warm personal friend of Mr. Bennett, was questioned last night by a TIMES reporter in reference to the engagement of Mr. Bennett and Miss May. He stated that there was no mistake whatever about the truth of the rumor, and that the engagement was entered into about one year ago. He said however, that he did not believe that any particular day had ever been set for the marriage, and, from his personal knowledge of the affair, and his close personal relations with Mr. Bennett, he did not think it possible a day could have been fixed upon for the wedding without his knowledge. It had been rumored, he said, that they were to have been married in April, and again in September, and again in October and November, but he thought that was not so. They had been engaged just about a year, however, and he supposed the time for the marriage was drawing nigh. The gentleman stated further that he knew the engagement was finally broken off on Saturday last, but he did not know what caused that action, or who had caused it, or anything about it. As to the reported difficulty between Mr. Bennett and the brother of Miss May, the gentleman said the only explanation he could give was that if it had happened, it was probable that the cause was the anger of Miss May's brother at the sudden termination of the engagement.

THE AFFAIR FULLY DESCRIBED.

An intimate friend of one of the principals to the transaction said: "This unfortunate affair was not at all precipitated; it has been brewing for more than a week past. Mr. Bennett was to have been married on the 26th of December, not on the 3d of January as some state, but his conduct during the past month was such that the young lady's friends could under no consideration allow the marriage to take place. The marriage was accordingly broken off. The May family became greatly incensed toward Mr. Bennett, being convinced that his extraordinary irregularities were perpetrated for the purpose of preventing the marriage. The meeting with Frederick May was not unexpected by Mr. Bennett, as the latter saw Mr. May walking up and down Fifth avenue, evidently waiting for him. Mr. Bennett thereupon lit a cigar, and emerged from the entrance of the Union Club just as Mr. May reached the corner of Twenty-first street. The two gentlemen walked toward each other, and met midway between the corner of Fifth avenue and the club entrance. Without uttering a syllable, Mr. May raised a large rawhide, which he had kept concealed on his person, and struck Mr. Bennett full in the face, blood following the stroke. A second and third blow followed, and before Mr. Bennett had time to recover his surprise at the suddenness of the attack, he had received two severe cuts on the face—one on the nose, and one over the left eye. On regaining his self-possession Mr. Bennett struck at Mr. May, and the two men clinched and fell. In the struggle which followed, Mr. May, who is a powerful man, being six feet one inch in height, and some 40 pounds heavier than Mr. Bennett, had the advantage, and threw the latter heavily, rolling in the snow together. By this time the fracas had been observed by some of the members of the club, who rushed out, and the combatants were separated by Mr. John G. Heckscher, Mr. William H. Marston, and other gentlemen. Mr. Bennett was taken into the club, where his injuries were attended to by a physician. Mr. May walked leisurely down Fifth avenue to the residence of his father, at 5 o'clock Mr. Bennett, having recovered from the effects of the beating, sent for his sleigh and was driven home. On reaching his residence he sent for Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, and Mr. Duncan, and a few other intimate friends, and a consultation was held as to what should be done under the circumstances. Mr. Bennett, who, of course, feels humiliated at his castigation, insists, it is understood, on challenging Mr. May to mortal combat. Those of his advisers, however, who are thoroughly conversant with the "code of honor," say that this is impossible, as the person challenged cannot in honor, according to the code, fight a duel with an adversary who has been disgraced by the cowhide. The situation is looked upon by Mr. Bennett's most intimate friends as exceedingly embarrassing, but they hope that with sober reflection they may be able to find some way out of the difficulty which shall be consistent with the honor and outraged feelings of the unhappy young gentleman.

WHAT LED TO THE ASSAULT.

The direct cause of the assault on Mr. Bennett is a matter as to which none of the parties to the affair, nor their friends, were willing to give any positive information. The principals, indeed, refused to say anything about it. There is no doubt, however, but that the affray grew out of the engagement of Mr. Bennett to Miss May, and it is possible that the statements above given are in some measure true. While the friends of Mr. Bennett claim that the engagement was broken off some days ago and that no day had ever been set for the marriage, those who are intimately associated with the May family assert quite the contrary. They say Mr. Bennett and Miss May were to have been married yesterday morning at an early hour, and were to have gone to Europe on the Russia, which sailed shortly before noon, Not appearing at Miss May's residence and not sending any word of apology or excuse, Mr. Frederick May determined the outrage should not pass unnoticed and straightway proceeded to chastise Mr. Bennett with the result as above told.

SKETCH OF THE ASSAILANT.

Mr. Frederick May is a native of Washington, D. C., and the son of Dr. Frederick May, the well-known physician of that city. His grandfather was also a physician, pursuing his profession in Washington for many years, and occupying a prominent position in society. Col. Charles May, of the United States Dragoons, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war by his gallant and meritorious services in the field, was his uncle. Another of his uncles, Julian May, was also well known in Washington society. He was principal in a fatal duel which took place near Washington in 1843 or 1844. It arose out of a quarrel with a gentleman by the name of Cochran. Both were young and hot-headed, and although their friends made every effort to bring about a reconciliation, they insisted upon fighting. They met near the Chain Bridge, about five miles from Washington, and fought with rifles at long range. Cochran fell at the first fire, shot through the head. He was taken home, and died within a week. Mr. Bennett's assailant is a strong man of about 24 years of age, but very tall and of powerful frame. He has always borne a good reputation, and his friends say he would not have committed the assault except under the impulse of feeling arising from some grievous wrong.

ENTERPRISE APPRECIATED.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTISM AND ACCURACY OF THE TIMES—RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION
SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
TURNER HALL, No. 341 WEST 47TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

At a regular meeting of the association, on the above date, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An able newspaper, which is at all times reliable, outspoken, and patriotic, ought to be appreciated by citizens, without regard to party, who love the truth; and

Whereas, Events have proved the truthfulness of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in its able editorials and its presentation of the facts and election returns during the last campaign; it is

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District Association of New-York believe that the enterprise shown by the editor of THE TIMES stands unequaled in this or any other country; therefore we extend to him our cordial thanks for effective work performed, which was not only well done, but which merited the respect and esteem of its opponents.

Resolved, That THE NEW-YORK TIMES being the leading newspaper of our party, and having accomplished more real reform than has been brought about through any other channel, we earnestly recommend it to our friends throughout the union.

JOEL W. MASON, President of the Ass'n.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The public rehearsal preliminary to Mr. Thomas' third symphony concert, which takes place on Saturday evening, may be attended at Steinway Hall, this afternoon. The programme is, as usual, one of great interest.

THE BALTIMORE CORN EXCHANGE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors of the Corn and Flour Exchange to-day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. B. McAtee; Vice Presidents, J. L. Middleton and James Knox; Treasurer, R. M. Wylie; Secretary, William F. Wheatley; Executive Committee, James Lake, William D. Fullerton, and R. W. Grosthmey.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—A special to the *Gazette*, says Henry Creighton, a resident of Bloom Township, Fairfield County, was murdered by his crazy wife yesterday afternoon. She shot him twice and then cut his head off with an axe. The parties had been married four years.

ALUMNI OF AMHERST.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Alumni of Amherst College in the West for 1876 was held in Chicago on Friday evening last, about 30 graduates being present. Among the more prominent were Rufus Kellogg, of Green Bay, President of the Association for 1876; W. G. Hammond, of Iowa City; George Howland, Principal of the Chicago High School; Judge Henry Hudson, George Gage, Henry Mathews, John Thompson, Daniel T. Nelson, F. W. Packard, John W. Marsh, C. E. Dickinson, George C. Clarke, and others. The guests gathered gradually, and by 8 o'clock a very pleasant levee was in progress in one of the parlors adjoining the supper-room. Here they met Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst, who went on for the purpose of taking part in the dinner. A pleasant hour was spent in conversation, and at its conclusion President Kellogg called the association to order, and the election of officers for the ensuing year was gone into, with the following result: President—John M. Thompson, of Iowa City; Vice-President—W. G. Hammond; Secretary and Treasurer—F. W. Packard; Executive Committee—The Vice-President, the Secretary, and Henry L. Boltwood and John W. Marsh. After dinner the time was given up to speech-making, introduced by the retiring President, Mr. Kellogg, and added to and abetted by Prof. Hitchcock and a considerable proportion of those present. Letters were also read, and loudly received, from Prof. Tyler, of Amherst, Prof. Seelye, Mr. Jennison, of St. Louis, and Mr. Spear, of Cincinnati—breathing friendship and good wishes.

CAPTURE OF MAIL ROBBERS

WHERE AND HOW CAUGHT.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES OF MAIL WAGONS—SEVERAL OF THE THIEVES ARRESTED—LETTER POUCHES AND THEIR CONTENTS RIFLED—CHECKS AMOUNTING TO OVER $30,000 FOUND IN THE DEN OF THE ROBBERS.

For over a month past there have been heavy and mysterious losses of mails between Philadelphia and Boston. A great deal of uneasiness has been felt among the business men of Philadelphia, as heavy pecuniary losses have been occasioned. Of late these losses have increased to such an extent that the Post Office Department at Washington detailed a force of special agents to look after the matter at Philadelphia, and along the routes leading eastward from that place. The impression gained was that robberies were committed at Philadelphia, and there the investigations were principally made. During this time many checks lost in these mails were presented at different banks in Philadelphia with skillfully-forged indorsements, and paid on demand, amounting to upward of $5,000. Previous to these losses of mail matter, and as early as Oct. 23, 1876, losses of valuable baggage were reported while in the care of Dodd's Express Company, and these finally became so frequent that Pinkerton's Detective Agency was called upon to "work up" the case. The first loss was of a sample trunk of cutlery, exhibited at the Centennial Exposition and valued at $1,000, and shortly afterward two other trunks, seemingly containing samples, but really containing wardrobe, were stolen. At the time of the first loss, one John Kelly, once an employe of the express company, was seen in close proximity to the baggage-wagons, and, as he had recently completed a term of imprisonment for stealing baggage, the finger of suspicion naturally pointed toward him. A fourth piece of valuable baggage, delivered at the Hudson River Railroad depot, was claimed by persons on a forged check, but the real owner, conclusively proving that the property belonged to him, the thieves were foiled. The employes of the railroad company were able to describe the fraudulent claimants, and from this the detectives were able to verify their first suspicions that Kelly and his associates were again engaged in their business of baggage stealing. From this time these men were "shadowed" at all times, and were frequently followed to the recognized resorts of thieves. These developments connected the losses of mail matter with those of baggage from the wagons of the same company. Two of the suspected men were, on last Thursday, followed to the office of the American Express Company, at Fourth street and Broadway. Each carried a large parcel, which they had been seen to take from a house on Prince street, where Kelly and others of the gang were in the habit of meeting. The detectives entered the express office soon after the men left, and requested the agent to hold the packages, as they were supposed have been stolen. This was done, and a superficial examination of one revealed a United States mail bag, and on the 29th inst. Mr. Bangs, General Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, apprised Mr. Sharrett, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, of the fact. Mr. Mann, an expert of the Post-office in this City, was sent there, and the package was opened, disclosing a mail pouch, dispatched from York, Penn., for New-York City. A number of mutilated letters, probably 100 in number, were found inside, having the post-mark of the 15th and 16th of December, and from York and adjacent villages. The pouch-age left at the same time was examined by the officers, and was found to contain a sachel belonging to a route agent named Stephenson, which was stolen from a mail wagon while on the way from the Post Office in this City to the Jersey City ferry-boat. This contained the agent's registering book, stamps, and all the paraphernalia for rating and stamping letters. The two packages were carefully wrapped up in heavy brown paper, the mail being addressed to George Gumbleton, Oswego, N. Y., and the sachel to William Thurma, Oswego, N. Y., both being fictitious names, it being an evident attempt to get rid of undesirable property. These disclosures gave a clue to the whole mystery, and though apparently vague and uncertain, have been the means, probably, of effectually stopping a systematic scheme of robbery. The first arrest was made on Tuesday afternoon of one James Cranford, by detectives of Pinkerton's Agency, assisted by Officer Blackwood, who is detailed on Post Office duty. Cranford, who was formerly employed by Dodd's Express Company, was taken to Special Agent Sharrett's office, but at the time declined to acknowledge his participation in the robberies. The officers afterward arrested John Kelly, Mary Collins, and Clinton Eddy. The latter is a son of the late Edward Eddy, and is not supposed to be connected with the robberies, but was found in company with those suspected. Kelly and one John Quinn, a minstrel, were found near Clinton place and Broadway, and Kelly, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, made quite a fight before submitting to an arrest, and in the meantime Quinn escaped. Eddy states that he was about starting out with a traveling theatrical company, and that Kelly was to furnish him with funds, which accounted for his being in the company of the thieves. After these arrests had been made, a search warrant was obtained from Justice Duffy, and Superintendent Pinkerton, Officer Blackwood, and Antony Fountain, Superintendent of the Post Office, searched the premises of Miss Collins, in Prince street. A trunk was found containing a large number of letters which had been mailed at Philadelphia on the 28th of December, and containing checks amounting in the aggregate to about $30,000. Among other letters were a number indicating that checks had been inclosed and afterward abstracted. One of these was a letter referring to a check for $2,000, mailed at Philadelphia on Dec. 28, about 7 P. M., the check drawn by Nelson Brothers & Co., and payable to A. J. Tillson, of Boston. This check was presented at the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia on Dec. 30, and paid on a forged indorsement. The person presenting it seemingly did not apprehend any trouble, and coolly demanded that the amount be paid in bills of $50 and $100 denomination.

The persons arrested denied all knowledge regarding these letters, but through the untiring efforts of D. B. Parker, Chief Special Agent of the Post Office Department, Special Agent Sharrett, Mr. Pinkerton, and Postmaster James, revelations were made which threw light on the transaction, and fully disclosed the manner in which the mails were robbed. It seems that the robbers operated in connection with a driver of Dodds' Express Company named John De Friest, who was met by Kelly and Crawford while coming from the Jersey City Ferry to the New-York Post Office. They would take from his wagon, through his connivance, such mail-pouches as he designated. On three different occasions they took ten through pouches from Philadelphia to Boston, and again one from York, Penn., to New-York, the one found at the express office. The other bags have not been found, but are known to have been sent to fictitious addresses in Quebec and Toronto. De Friest was arrested yesterday as he drove to the Post Office for his usual mail dispatch. He has been in the employ of the Express company for upward of 10 years, and was always considered the most reliable. The story of these robberies is not yet half told, and it is confidently expected that further developments will follow, which will show the robberies to have been most systematically planned and in the hands of experts. The persons arrested were taked before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and remanded for examination.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, continued cold and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, followed in the western portion of the former by falling barometer and winds shifting to slightly warmer southerly.*

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARD SHARPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the Northwestern and South-western Billiard Congress to-day it was resolved that W. Burleigh and L. Shaw be expelled from the congress, and be ever debarred from playing for the championship, for the reason that Burleigh agreed at the last championship contest in this city, to throw the game for a momentary consideration in Shaw's favor, the latter knowingly participating in the transaction.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN DENMARK.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A special despatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Copenhagen, says, the first railway accident in Denmark involving loss of life, has occurred between Horsens and Aarhuus. A train conveying 100 laborers to clear a snow blockade ran off the track. Nine persons were killed and 30 severely hurt. The injured suffered greatly from cold and the difficulty of sending assistance to them.

THE COLLIERY FIRE.

LYKENS Jan. 3.—The fire in the mines is still unabated, and the only plan to stop the fire now is to flood the mines. The Bear Creek has been turned and is flowing into the slope. A party of miners went down through the old level this morning from Big Lick Colliery, a distance of three miles, and at the inside stables they found the mules there alive, though they were unable to reach the outside stables. About 900 men have been thrown out of employment by the fire, and the damage done cannot be repaired in less time than a year. The amount of loss cannot be estimated at present.

OBITUARY.

"EPH" HORN.

Evan Evans Horn, better known as "Eph" Horn, one of the oldest and most celebrated negro minstrel performers in the country, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Tony Pastor, in this City, after a brief illness. It appears that in returning to this City from Trenton, N. J., on Christmas night, he caught cold, which on Friday last developed into pneumonia, with the sad result above stated. "Eph" Horn was born in the southern portion of the City of Philadelphia in the year 1818. At a very early age he developed remarkable talent in the art of minstrelsy, and in 1845 first appeared on the stage in a concert-hall in Spring Garden street in his native city. He at once became very popular, and traveled for a number of years through the Southern and Eastern States as the leading man in a number of minstrel troupes, and earning for himself a well-deserved reputation. One of his best "bits" during this period was made in the delivery of a burlesque speech on "Woman's Rights," said to have been first delivered by W. W. Newcomb, but afterward improved upon by "Uncle Eph," as he was familiarly called. In 1851 he decided upon coming to New-York, and his first appearance in this City was made in Pierce's Minstrels, then performing at Burton's old Theatre. He immediately became a favorite with New-York audiences and remained so until his death. His next appearance was made in Fellows' Minstrels at No. 444 Broadway, and later he appeared at the City Assembly Rooms where for a long time he drew large houses. He played in nearly every city in the United States and was always to use a theatrical phrase, "a drawing card." He went twice to California, earning, on each occasion, fresh laurels. Mr. Horn was a remarkably witty man, and as asserted above, he said more really funny things on the stage than any other man in the profession. He was a good comedian, and as "Bones" was second to none. He was the first man who ever made a feature of a negro clown, which he did on a tour through the country with Slote & Shephard's circus. Subsequent to this time, he, in company with Hornwell and Briggs, organized a band of minstrels, which will be well-remembered by old play-goers throughout the Union. He was afterward in partnership with W. H. Newcombe, above mentioned; later with the well-known Henry Bloodgood, and in 1855 he was associated in this City with "Charley" White. When the company was broken up Mr. Horn traveled over the country on a starring tour, during which he was eminently successful. In 1866, when the late "Dan" Bryant went to England, he took "Eph" Horn with him, the two being very much attached to each other. During the trip Mr. Horn only played one night, but in 1871 he accepted an engagement with Moore & Burgess' Minstrels, and played to large audiences in St. James' Hall, London. He afterward went through England on a starring tour, his principal engagement being at St. James' Hall in Liverpool. Upon his return, although quite an old man, he continued playing in this country, and his last regular engagement was concluded at "Tony" Pastor's Opera-House on Broadway on Dec. 23, last. His last appearance on any stage was in Trenton, on Christmas day. "Eph" Horn, except when traveling, has always resided in Philadelphia, where at the time of his death, he had a wife and two daughters living. He also leaves a son, who is at present playing in Washington, under the name of "Eph" Horn, Jr.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Judge McCully, of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, died Tuesday night, aged 68. Previous to his appointment to the Judgeship he had been a prominent polititian for 25 years.

Mr. William A. Campbell, of the Denver *Democrat*, died recently in that city. Mr. Campbell was formerly connected with the Chicago press, serving for many years on the leading newspapers in that city. He was a young man who was respected and esteemed for his abilities and many good qualities. The immediate cause of his death was consumption.

Mr. Joseph Ripley, a brother-in-law of the late Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, and a member of one of the oldest families in New-England died at his residence in this City on Monday last in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Ripley was one of the oldest wool brokers in the City, having been engaged in that business for over 40 years. The funeral services will take place this morning at Rev. Dr. Taylor's church, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE.

THE STRIKE ENDED—TROUBLESOME ENGINEERS RE-ENGAGED—TRAINS NOW RUNNING AS USUAL—THE DELAYED MAILS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—The strike of the engineers on the Grand Trunk Railroad ended this morning, the line receiving back the striking drivers, and the men abating also, it is understood, something of their demands. All trains at this end of the road have started and run to-day on regular time, and with the usual engineers. Yesterday the outlook was rather serious here, it being found necessary that armed policemen should accompany, beyond the junctions outside of this city, the one or two trains which did run between Detroit and Port Huron, while at the latter place the Mayor called out a local Militia company to preserve the peace at the depot, and prevent riotous demonstrations by a large body of strikers gathered there. To-day, however, everything is quiet and orderly at all points in this vicinity. The strike has been attended with much public discomfort, especially in a suspension of the mail service between this city and Port Huron. This became so serious to business men in the villages affected that they finally made special arrangement whereby a locomotive was sent into this city, and carried out the accumulated mail.

A CONJUGAL CONTRACT.

HOW A MASSACHUSETTS COUPLE MARRIED THEMSELVES.

From the Boston Herald, Dec. 31.

Those who know Moses Hull, and they are not few, knew that he is an avowed believer in what is termed free love, or mating without the ceremony of marriage as performed by preachers and Justices of the Peace, and that he practices what he preaches. He has, in many written articles and in speeches from numerous rostrums, demanded, and continues to demand, that all marriage laws shall be repealed, and that parties may be allowed to marry and divorce themselves under a general law of contracts. The law-makers have not yet seen fit to comply with the demands made by Moses, but, notwithstanding this fact, his teachings and practices have been followed by his daughter, Mary Florence Hull, a plump brunette, who has entered into a conjugal partnership with a good-looking and apparently vigorous young man, and the firm name is Hull & Johnson. Tuesday evening last, while a party of friends were gathered at the residence of Moses, to wish him a pleasant trip to Vineland, N. J., and a safe deliverance from the court there which summoned him to trial for practicing what he preached, his daughter, Mary Florence, and Horace Alvin Johnson, a clerk in a leather store on High street, walked into the room and requested Moses to read the following:

BUSINESS AND CONJUGAL CONTRACT BETWEEN MARY FLORENCE HULL AND HORACE ALVIN JOHNSON.

We, whose names are hereunto fixed, do, on this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six of the Christian era, enter into a business and conjugal contract; the firm to be known as Hull and Johnson.

We regard ourselves as, in every sense of the word, equal partners, promising to strive to treat each other, under all circumstances, as becomes such. We promise that we will not try in any other way than by advice or persuasion to control the actions of each other.

Believing that neither Church nor State have any business with our affairs, we propose to live our own lives without reference to either, further than, if necessary, to give security to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that our children, should we be blessed with offspring, shall be, at least, as well cared for as are a majority of those born in legal wedlock.

We further contract that when mutual love shall no longer justify our conjugal union, we shall part, giving the State as little trouble in our parting as we have in coming together.

After the contract was read the parties called for criticism. If their union was not right, or the document was not right, they wanted to know it. Brief remarks embodying approval and good wishes were made by friends, after which Florence and Horace stepped forward and signed the copartnership document.

A reporter called at the house of Florence and Horace, No. 30 Hudson street, at 9:30 o'clock Saturday evening, and the newspaper Paul Pry was very politely informed by the masculine member of the firm, that they were very happy and contented.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—A train on the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad ran into a gang of laborers who were removing snow, killing Joseph Dampiere and slightly wounding another man.

A CONTEST IN ORATORY.

COLLEGE BOYS ON THE STAGE.

TEN COLLEGES REPRESENTED—THE FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO HAMILTON, AND THE SECOND TO WILLIAMS COLLEGE—CORNELL CARRIES OFF FIVE PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

The third annual oratorical contest of the Inter-collegiate Literary Association was held last night in the Academy of Music. The body of the house was well filled and many of the boxes were occupied.

The colleges represented by orators competing for the prize of the association were the University of the City of New-York, Hamilton College, St. John's, Fordham, the North-western University of Illinois, Cornell University, Rutgers' College, the College of the City of New-York, Williams College, Princeton, and Lafayette.

The stage was occupied by prominent members of the Literary Association and a number of invited persons. The judges of oratory, Mr. Bavard Taylor, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, and Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, occupied seats in the parquet. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, President McCosh, of the College of New-Jersey, Prof. Goertner and Prof. Frink, of Hamilton College; President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia; President D. H. Coolman, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Richard Grant White, Elihu Root, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Prof. Martin, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Prof. Darling, Prof. Johnson, Prof. Coakley, Prof. Baird, and Prof. Bull.

The exercises began at 8 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Mython Maury, after which Rev. S. I. Prime made a few congratulatory remarks.

The first orator was Mr. Frank H. Scott, of the North Western University, who spoke on "Time the Judge." The second orator was Mr. G. W. Terbush, of Layfayette College, who was warmly applauded at the close of his oration on "The Hidden Sequel." Mr. Wilson Mann Dunn, the representative of the University of the City of New-York, was greeted with cordial applause by the audience when he came upon the stage, and his oration on "Revolutions" awoke the audience to a cordial recognition of his impassioned eloquence. Mr. George W. Colligan, the representative of St. John's College, Fordham, chose for his subject, "The Intellectual Culture of the Age." William E. Sleeper, of Princeton, created a very favorable impression by his oration on the "Growth of Opinion." The oration on "John Milton," by Samuel Douglass Dodge, of Williams College, was repeatedly interrupted with warm applause. Frank Foster Laird, of Hamilton College, stirred the audience to the first enthusiastic applause of the occasion in his eloquent and just tribute to the patriotism, constancy, and courage of "The Negro in American History." Mr. Z. B. Vredenburgh, of Rutgers, delivered an oration on "The Growth of Toleration." The last oration was that on "The Pilgrims," by Mr. D. M. Hunter, of the College of the City of New-York.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Chairman of the Judges of Essays, reported that the judges had considered nine closely-written manuscripts, and thought that the average execution of the work was equal to the essays of previous years. They had decided that the first prize, for the essay on "The Position of Hawthorne in American Literature," should be awarded to Mr. F. M. Taylor, of the North-western University of Illinois, and that the committee might have gone further and found much more. Honorable mention was made of Mr. Spencer H. Cone, of Rutgers, and Mr. W. A. Randolph, of Cornell University. For the essay on "The Federal Party in the United States," the first prize was awarded to Mr. Charles T. Brewer, of Cornell University, and honorable mention was made of the name of Lewis Claude Whilon, of the University of the City of New-York.

Mr. Charlton T. Lewis read the report of the judges of Greek, who unanimously awarded the first prize to Mr. Eugene Frayer, of Cornell University, while they honorably mentioned Richard Martin, of the University of the City of New-York. Prof. J. H. Morse, of the examiners in Latin, reported that the first prize was due to Mr. Emile Schwertfegger, of Cornell University, and that the second should be given to Mr. Henry Blakely, of Rutgers C. llege. Major J. M. Bigelot, of Hamilton, who read the first prize in oratory in the last contest, read the report of the the examiners in mathematics, who decided that the merit of two of the competitors was so nearly equal that the prize should be divided between Mr. C. A. Van Velzer, of Cornell University, and Mr. George C. Hollereth, of the College of New-York. He also read the report of the examiners in mental science, who awarded the first prize to Mr. Thomas Davies Jones, of Princeton College, and the second to Mr. F. M. Taylor, of the North-western University of Illinois.

When Mr. Bavard Taylor, Gen. Hawley, and Rev. Dr. Chapin came on the stage to render judgment upon the orations, they were received with much applause, followed by a profound stillness, which was maintained until the name of the first victor was spoken. Mr. Taylor said that before announcing the award it was well to state that the judges had been governed, in reaching their decision, by the principles established by their predecessors in these contests. Accepting all that the term oratory includes, the questions of intellectual treatment, style, diction, elocution, and manner—each one of which considerations was as important and as indispensable as high color, and shade in painting—the judges had found the responsibility of decision very much increased. They had listened with as broad and conscientious a spirit as was possible to the orations, and it had given them pleasure to observe the honest endeavor that each of the contestants had made to gain the prize. When the judges had compared their notes, made separate ely and without previous consultation, they had unanimously decided that the first prize should be awarded to Mr. Frank Foster Laird, of Hamilton College, and the second to Mr. Samuel Douglass Dodge, of Williams College.

The announcement was received with screams of applause from the Hamilton boys in the audience. Outside the Academy of Music the students gathered in crowds and rent the air with the peculiar cheers of Cornell, Columbia, and Yale, creating great excitement, which lasted for nearly an hour after the close of the exercises.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Tiffany block in Collinsville, Conn, was damaged by fire to the amount of $10,000, yesterday. It is fully insured. The post-office was in the building, but all the effects therein were saved.

The Congregational church at Windsor Locks, Conn., was burned yesterday morning; loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000; $7,000 in the Hartford and $5,000 in the Ætna.

The premises occupied by Stuart & MacPherson, wholesale grocers, Hamilton, Ontario, were partially destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is $40,000.

A fire yesterday morning at Watertown, N. Y., destroyed the tannery of George Parker & Son. The loss on the building and stock is about $7,000; insurance, $1,000.

A fire at South Toledo, Ohio., yesterday destroyed a large portion of Merrill & Wilder's plow foundry. The loss is $9,000; insurance, $4,900.

The residence of P. B. Dunn, at Winslow, Me., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $2,500; not insured.

THE LOSS OF THE RJUKAN.

Capt. Merryman, in charge of the New-York Division of the Life-saving Service, who has been investigating charges made against the crew of Life-saving Station No. 7 by order of the Department at Washington, has returned from Ocean Grove, N. J., where the examination was made. He states that the charge that the crew in question were tardy in rendering assistance to the Norwegian bark Rjukan, which went ashore at that point two weeks ago, were entirely refuted, Capt. Hanser, of the bark, joining in the testimony to the credit of the life-saving crew. A large number of affidavits were taken, including those of many residents in the neighborhood of the spot where the wreck occurred, which show that the crew ac

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	5	Spts. Turp. bbls	336
Beeswax, pkls	1	Tar, bbls	231
Broom-corn, bales	36	Resin, bbls	2,597
Beans, bbls	39	Oil-cake, pks	1,739
Cotton, bales	5,283	Pork, pks	602
Copper, bbls	46	Beef, pks	43
Dried Fruit, pkls	99	Cut-meats, pks	3,625
Eggs, bbls	84	Grease, pks	130
Flour, bbls	11,435	Lard, pks	1,683
Wheat, bushels	10,400	Lard, kegs	200
Corn, bushels	50,300	Seeds, pks	70
Oats, bushels	12,750	Butter, pks	2,171
Rye, bushels	1,640	Cheese, pks	236
Leather, bundles	1,500	Tallow, pks	39
Peas, bushels	700	Lard oil, bbls	55
Grass-seed, bags	2,054	Dressed Hogs, No	792
Flax, bales	16	Sesama, pkls	6
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Rice, pks	89
Hay, tons	23	Stee-chaff, bags	78
Hemp, bales	32	Smse, (N.O.) hhds	50
Hops, bales	199	Spelter, pcs	4,820
Hides, bales	854	Staren, pks	1,702
Leather, sides	13,805	Tea, chests	3,202
Lead, pigs	2,699	Tobacco, hhds	63
Molasses (N.O.) bbls	40	Tobacco, hrs. & cs	80
Moss, bales	6	Whisky, bbls	453
Oil, bbls	50	Wool, bales	3

COCOA—Dull and nominal; Guayaquil last sold at 8c. gold.....stock of Cocoa here only 819 bags.

COFFEE—Rio firmly held and scarce, but quiet to-day; invoices quoted at 18c.@21¼c. gold; other kinds have been in good request at very full prices. The following movements have been summed up thus: 18,000 mats Java, ex sundry vessels, mostly sold before arrival on private terms, 849 bags Maracaibo, 499 bags Laguayra, 1,726 bags Rio, 647 bags Jamaica, 268 bags Santos, 482 bags Savanilla, and 182 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range.....Java, invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18¾c.@20c.; Savanilla, 17¾c.@20c.; Mexican, 18¾c.@20c.; Jamaica, 17¾c.@19c.; and San Domingo, 16¾c.@17c. sold at ₱ lb.....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 2,517 sags and 24,572 mats.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A firm, though not active market has been reported since our last, for the leading kinds.....Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$160; Pipe do., $100@$230; Barrel do., $50@$120; Sugar-hhd. do., $40@$80; Wine-hhd. do., $60@$150; Shooks, Hogshead, $1 80@$2 50; Pipe do., $2 50@$3; Box shooks, 70c.@75c.; Country Hogsheads, $2 00; Heops, $27@$36.

CORDAGE—Trade has been in generally limited request, at essentially unaltered rates.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, at essentially unaltered prices.....The actual count of stock of Cotton in New-York on the 30th December was 213,065 bales as follows: In Brooklyn, 70,314 bales; Staten Island, 45,322 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 7,106 bales; on wharves, 8,934 bales; in Warehouses, 81,389 bales.....Ordinary quoted today at 10¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Middling, 12¾c.@12 13-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 626 bales, (of which 366 bales were on last evening,) including 200 bales to shippers, 426 bales to spinners, and 200 bales to speculators.....And for future delivery, business has been quite brisk, but at easier prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 35,500 bales, of which 6,900 bales were on last evening, and 28,600 bales to-day with 2,600 bales in the c.s, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12 27-32c.@12⁷⁄₈c.; February 13 3-16c.; March, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; April, 13 13-32c.; May, 13⁷⁄₈c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; July, 14 5-32c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14¼c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., closing weak.....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,222 bales, and at the shipping ports, 15,195 bales, against 13,283 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 88,780 bales, against 114,239 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,046,423 bales, against 2,440,040 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 33,685 bales; to the Continent, 16,554 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 223,644 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 967,894 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York ₱ lb.

	New Cotton. Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Strict Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Ord	11⅞	11⅞	11 15-16	11 15-16
Low Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Low Mid	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Middling	12¾	12¾	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Strict Good Mid	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13¾
Fair	14¼	14⅜	14¾	14¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¼	Low Middling	11¾
Strict Good Ordinary	11	Middling	12

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A limited amount has been reported since our last, at about former quotations in most instances.....Stock, 1,600 tons Lima Wood, 1,000 tons Logwood, 438 tons Fustic, 167 tons Barwood, and 108 tons Camwood.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted nominally steady, but without activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A much readier sale has been reported to-day for most kinds of State and Western Flour at very strong, and, in instances, somewhat higher prices. Demand mostly from home-trade sources, though fair also for shipment.....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,950 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $4 25@$6; Sour Flour at $4 25@$6; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5, mostly at $4 50@$5; poor to very choice Superfine Western, $5 10@$5 85, mostly at $5 40@$5 75; poor to very good State, $5 80@$6; good to choice do. at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $5 80@$6 35, mainly at $6 55 @$6 85 for the West Indies, and quoted $5 80 @$6 90 for lots suitable for the English trade; interior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 75@ $6; very g od to choice do., $6@$6 25; round-nood Ohio shipping at $5 80@$6 25; fancy do., 100 lb., at $6 50, the latter for choice; and other grades at proportionate rates.....Included in the sales have been 5,000 bbls. shipping Extras, or which 2,850 bbls. City Mills, 3,400 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 625 bbls. de Pesenelle, 800 bbls. Western Texas Extra, (for shipment, these mostly at $6 25@$7,) 1,100 bbls. Superfine, and 975 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates. Of the sales of straight Minnesota were about 1,000 bbls. very good at $6 75@ $7 35; choice to strictly fancy at $7 50@ $7 90. A sale of 750 bbls. very choice City Mill patent, was reported at $9 50.....Southern firm and more active.....Sales of 1,000 bags, Superfine, within the range of $7@$7 75.....Of Rye Flour, 375 bbls. sold in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to about choice Superfine state, and up to $5 10@$5 15 for choice to fancy do.; $5 25@$5 50 for Pennsylvania; market steady.....Of Corn-meal, 1,300 bbls. sold in lots, including Yellow Western, at $2 90@$3; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 60, and 1,300 bbls. City at $2 80@$3 for common to fancy Western; country Corn-meal, in bags, in very moderate request, at $1@$1 45, as extremes, ₱ 100 lb.....Of the sales were 1,150 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10 for City Mills, $1 for Baltimore, and $1 05 for Western.....Buckwheat flour in fair demand, and quoted at from $3 75@ $4 12½ for fair to fancy State and Pennsylvania, chiefly at $4@$4 10, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—A fair inquiry has been noted for Wheat, chiefly for spring grades, for shipment and milling, at firmer, though, as a rule, not decidedly higher rates; offerings of desirable lots on a reduced scale, and the principal holders seemingly quite confident in their views.....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,375,000 bushels, of which 6,900 bushels were on last evening, and 28,500 bushels to-day with 2,600 bushels in the c.s, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12 27-32c.@12⁷⁄₈c.; February 13 3-16c.; March, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; April, 13 13-32c.; May, 13⁷⁄₈c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; July, 14 5-32c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14¼c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., closing weak.....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,222 bales, and at the shipping ports, 15,195 bales, against 13,283 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 88,780 bales, against 114,239 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,046,423 bales, against 2,440,040 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 33,685 bales; to the Continent, 16,554 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 223,644 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 967,894 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York ₱

	New Cotton. Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Strict Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Ord	11⅞	11⅞	11 15-16	11 15-16
Low Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Low Mid	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Middling	12¾	12¾	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Strict Good Mid	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13¾
Fair	14¼	14⅜	14¾	14¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¼	Low Middling	11¾
Strict Good Ordinary	11	Middling	12

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A limited amount has been reported since our last, at about former quotations in most instances.....Stock, 1,600 tons Lima Wood, 1,000 tons Logwood, 438 tons Fustic, 167 tons Barwood, and 108 tons Camwood.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted nominally steady, but without activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A much readier sale has been reported to-day for most kinds of State and Western Flour at very strong, and, in instances, somewhat higher prices. Demand mostly from home-trade sources, though fair also for shipment.....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,950 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $4 25@$6; Sour Flour at $4 25@$6; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5, mostly at $4 50@$5; poor to very choice Superfine Western, $5 10@$5 85, mostly at $5 40@$5 75; poor to very good State, $5 80@$6; good to choice do. at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $5 80@$6 35, mainly at $6 55 @$6 85 for the West Indies, and quoted $5 80 @$6 90 for lots suitable for the English trade; interior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 75@ $6; very g od to choice do., $6@$6 25; round-nood Ohio shipping at $5 80@$6 25; fancy do., 100 lb., at $6 50, the latter for choice; and other grades at proportionate rates.....Included in the sales have been 5,000 bbls. shipping Extras, or which 2,850 bbls. City Mills, 3,400 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 625 bbls. de Pesenelle, 800 bbls. Western Texas Extra, (for shipment, these mostly at $6 25@$7,) 1,100 bbls. Superfine, and 975 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates. Of the sales of straight Minnesota were about 1,000 bbls. very good at $6 75@ $7 35; choice to strictly fancy at $7 50@ $7 90. A sale of 750 bbls. very choice City Mill patent, was reported at $9 50.....Southern firm and more active.....Sales of 1,000 bags, Superfine, within the range of $7@$7 75.....Of Rye Flour, 375 bbls. sold in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to about choice Superfine state, and up to $5 10@$5 15 for choice to fancy do.; $5 25@$5 50 for Pennsylvania; market steady.....Of Corn-meal, 1,300 bbls. sold in lots, including Yellow Western, at $2 90@$3; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 60, and 1,300 bbls. City at $2 80@$3 for common to fancy Western; country Corn-meal, in bags, in very moderate request, at $1@$1 45, as extremes, ₱ 100 lb.....Of the sales were 1,150 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10 for City Mills, $1 for Baltimore, and $1 00

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Route, commencing the last week in March, leaving novelty at the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
ORLTI.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

The steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. MOORE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 35 at 41 latitude, or nothing to the north of 41.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 42 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 10 | BATAVIA.....WED., Jan. 24
CHINA.....WED. Jan. 17 | ABYSSINIA, WED., Jan. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED).
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 9, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class sailing-vessels will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

First cabin, $80, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates, apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 6
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Richmond bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASSE, General Agent
for Southern Freight and Passenger Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Calling arrangements with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzyn.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Gauthier.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE INCLUDING WINE: Illuminating cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation: Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $60. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $25 with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24th st., Hoboken.

ODER.....sails Jan. 6 | NEKAR.....Sat. Jan. 20
GERMANIA.....Sat. Jan. 13 | AMERICA.....Sat. Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....90 gold
Steerage.....$30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.
FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England.....Jan. 10, at 8 A. M. | The Queen.....Jan. 20, 9 A. M.
Italy.....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Spain.....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.

Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from $1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Alsatia.....Jan. 6, 11 A. M. | Victoria.....Jan. 20, 10 A.M.
Anchoria.....Jan. 13, 5 P. M. | Ethelia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Elysia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Piers Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, saturday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24 Currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Jan. 4, Pier 36 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 32 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. RICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 308 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 308 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. The rush rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point, and Metamora also, with the steamer C. H. MYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

H. M. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R.
No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 308 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, CAPE COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River

for KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Jan. 10

for HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

Superior first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, Jan. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage, apply to W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 4 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana. Connecting with Texas and Pacific Railway.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6

Steam-ships will leave New-Orleans Jan. 12 and Feb. 2, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
FALKENBURG & SOMA, Nos. 31 and 33 Broad way.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Jan. 4 | WESTPHALIA.....Jan. 25
LESSING.....Jan. 18 | HERMAN.....Feb. 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Central Europe: First cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30 currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in larger or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

PROPOSALS

FOR

$2,800,000 7 3/10 p. c. Bonds

OF THE

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENTS FOR THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAME UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1877,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,800,000, MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act relating to cities of the first class having a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants," passed May 4, 1869, and "an act supplementary thereto," passed Feb. 24, 1876, a vote of the people of the CITY OF CINCINNATI, and a resolution of the City Council as prescribed by the said act.

SAID BONDS WILL BEAR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, AND THE PRINCIPAL WILL BECOME DUE IN 1906, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BEING PAYABLE AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK IN NEW-YORK.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed:

"PROPOSALS FOR 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI," AND INCLOSED IN A SECOND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are the last of the issues authorised for the completion of the Southern Railroad, owned by the MUNICIPALITY OF CINCINNATI.

The right is reserved on the part of the undersigned to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE ON JAN. 11.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1877.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the said Bank, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been duly called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper to reduce the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote its interests; and to that end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the article of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the board of directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said Association from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will in their judgment best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or reductions.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7 AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS,
WALTER WATSON, } Agents
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

County and City Bonds.

BEARING 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

These securities are safe and reliable, especially desirable for investments. Send for price list.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Holders of the bonds of the State of North Carolina are requested to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at the Assembly-room of the New-York Clearing-House, (up stairs) in the old Commonwealth Bank building, corner Pine and Nassau sts., entrance No. 14 Pine st., for the purpose of conferring together as to the best means of effecting some equitable reorganization of the debt of the State. Bondholders who cannot attend are requested to communicate with Fred. Butterfield & Co., who, upon application, will furnish any information desired.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
FRED. BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
W. H. HAYS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. R. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from twenty hundred to one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the stockholders are requested to return their certificates and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 10, incl.

E. W. FORD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 12 o'clock M., January 8, for the sale to this company of $40,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds dated Aug. 1, 1875, for the sinking fund.

F. D. TOWS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE PL.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1877, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage.
Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad Company.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
North-western Telegraph Company.
St. Louis National Stock Yard.
Holliday Coal Company.
Rochester City.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Registered Bonds 1900.
Rochester Water Loan.
Town of Leroy.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Eden.
Town of Wyoming.
Town of Gainesville.
Town of Chatham.
Town of German Flats.
City of Syracuse.
Erie and Pittsburg.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company.

L. REMSON LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 2 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1877, ON THE bonds known as the Pacific Railroad Company's (of Missouri) second mortgage, will be paid at the office of this company.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE AND LAND GRANT BONDS. The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TEASE & STONE, No. 7 New st.

LAND DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will also be paid on and after the 2d January, 1877, at the office of TEASE & STONE, No. 7 New st., and the fifty bonds, of $1,000 each, of the above issue, drawn at the annual drawing in October, numbered, viz., 18, 27, 31, 42, 45, 50, 55, 63, 91, 122, 134, 138, 165, 166, 186, 189, 195, 198, 203, 220, 221, 269, 270, 273, 275, 281, 285, 286, 288, 295, 296, 297, 305, 310, 328, 340, 352, 357, 359, 372, 391, 415, 420, 456, 461, 465, 472, 475, 488, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the same place.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

Wm. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings of the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 16 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 2d to 10th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. (10.) payable on and after Jan. 1, 1877.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 178 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. was declared, free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. BULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877. P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 270 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 29th December, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on and after 2d January next.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay TWENTY DOLLARS in gold upon the coupons of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, maturing Jan. 1, 1877, cut from bonds which have been stamped as subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876.

EDWARD KING, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, 1st December, 1876.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of all taxes, payable 2d January, 1877. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 23d inst., till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

43D DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company held this day, a semi-annual dividend of six per Cent. was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE National Park bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1877.

K. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cents., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

BARTHOLOMEW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January.

JAMES KERRIGAN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 19, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable to the stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN B. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 AND 343 BOWERY, CORNER 23D ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1877.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. free of taxes, payable on the 2d day of January next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 AND 3 THIRD AVENUE, opp. Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852.
47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum out of the earnings of the past six months be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1ST, 1877.

ASSETS.	Value.
U. S. 5-20 6's, c. gold bond...$1,630,000	$1,845,975 00
U. S. 5 p. c. gold bonds..... 50,000	55,499 00
New-York City and Co. Sts.... 40,500	41,912 00
New-York City and Co. 7's..... 1,087,000	1,123,336 25
City of Brooklyn bonds, 7's..... 100,000	116,000 00
City of Yonkers bonds, 7's..... 50,000	54,000 00
Tp. of Hempstead, N. Y., 7's..... 5,000	5,700 00
Bonds and mortgage, 7 per cent.....	2,297,567 00
Demand loans on United States Government and New-York City bonds.....	109,300 00
Real estate, banking-house.....	243,364 71
Other real estate.....	86,414 69
Cash on hand and deposited in bank...	418,707 33
Accrued interest.....	47,973 45
	$6,445,680 93

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors.....$5,884,819 06	
" for interest to date. 165,363 41	6,050,182 47
SURPLUS.....	$395,497 86

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees have declared their usual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

REMOVAL.

This bank has removed from Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. to their

NEW BANKING HOUSE
BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND 6TH AV.
Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THOS. FLOYD JONES, Sec.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the quarter ending the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1877.

Deposits made until further notice, the highest rate of interest allowed to depositors will be upon sums of $2,000 and under, and on those of larger amounts one per cent. per annum less.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. SLOOUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1877.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. E. VER ILYE, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

J. HARSEN ROOADES, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8TH AV. AND 14TH ST.—64TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months as to warrant the Board of Trustees to declare the USUAL 6 PER CENT. interest on all sums from $5 to $5,000, according to the regulations of the bank.

Interest commencing from the 1st of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $3,610,967 91. SURPLUS, $481,647 50.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. R. H. BOLL, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open da

THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

ITS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A MIMIC BATTLE IN COMMEMORATION OF WASHINGTON'S VICTORY OVER THE BRITISH — SIX HUNDRED TROOPS ENGAGED—EVERY DETAIL OF THE FIGHT RE-ENACTED.

From a Special Correspondent.

PRINCETON, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1877.

The one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Princeton was celebrated here to-day with a degree of enthusiasm and éclat to which this staid little university town has long been a stranger. Six hundred rank and file, composed in equal numbers of New Jersey State Militia and volunteer organizations, marched and countermarched, fired upon each other and retreated, in as strict imitation of the encounter between Washington and Mahwood's troops as the topography of the town and its altered condition would admit. Making due allowance for the inferior numbers engaged, the fight was decidedly superior to the one at Trenton ten days ago, both in the discipline of the combatants and their superiority of equipment and the heartiness and vigor with which the counterfeit war was waged. The grand final onslaught on the British forces under the walls of the University was a piece of military acting of which trained regulars need not have been ashamed, while the running fight along Nassau street was equally well conducted. Those having the affair in charge had evidently mastered not only the history of the original engagement, but the military knowledge necessary to its correct reproduction.

The majority of the visiting military arrived yesterday, the Philadelphia company reaching Princeton Junction on the 9 P. M. train from the West. They were met at the station by the Continentals under Capt. A. L. Green, and escorted to their head-quarters on Nassau street. As the First is the "crack" regiment of Philadelphia, the men sent here to represent it were among the best of the entire command, and in both discipline and military bearing reflected deserved credit upon their parent corps. The Phil Kearney Guards (Company C, Third Regiment, New-Jersey National Guard,) under Capt. William H. De Hart, arrived from Elizabeth at 10:30 this morning. Two companies from Trenton debarked from the cars at Princeton Station at about the same time, and after waiting an hour and a half for the diminutive train on the branch railroad to this place, consoled to march the distance, three and one-half miles, through the snow. After making two-thirds of the distance they overhauled the cars, and finally arrived just in time to take up their position in the English line. The commencement of the engagement had been fixed for 11 o'clock, but owing to the delay in the movements of the troops it was nearly 12:30 o'clock before the first shot was fired. The Continental Army, who were drawn up across the Mercer street road, a mile and a half to the west of the college, consisted of the following troops: The Phil Kearney Guards, (Company C, Third New-Jersey National Guard,) Capt. William H. De Hart. Company B, First Pennsylvania National Guard, Capt. T. J. Dunn; Company A, Princeton Continentals, (citizens,) Capt. A. L. Green; Company B, same organization, Capt. J. H. Margeram; Company C, Capt. James Leggett. The Continentals numbered 300 men altogether, and were commanded by Gen. J. Madison Drake, of Elizabeth, who personated Gen. Washington. John F. Hegeman, Jr., acted as Adjutant to the Commander in Chief, and Major Aaron Allen officiated as Major and Chief of Ordnance. The British forces which equaled the Continentals in numbers, occupied a position on the same road a few hundred feet near the town, and comprised four companies of the First Regiment, New-Jersey National Guard—Company D, Capt. Alfred Williams; Company E, Capt. Samuel Klotz; Company G, Capt. W. W. Hulfish; Company H, Capt. Thomas Fairservice. Two companies of the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment were also engaged on the British side—Company G, Capt. Peter Wilkes, and Company B, Capt. Samuel M. Yeomans. Col. Allen, of Newark, acted as Col. Mawhood, the British commander, and the four companies of the New-Jersey National Guard were known for the time being as "His Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot."

At 12:30 o'clock the battle commenced by the Continentals under Capt. Ulogarum attacking the British troops posted at the Old Barracks, on Edge-hill. In the first encounter the Americans proved successful, and after a smart raking fire, dislodged their opponents and drove them down hill into a ravine. Here the British rallied, and after a single volley charged back up hill, driving the patriots in turn. On reaching the middle of the ascent they paused, and a few minutes later the main body of Washington's troops appeared on the ridge and crowded down upon the flanks of the English. The latter retreated, and after vainly attempting to make a stand on the site of "the old store" of Revolutionary times, were pursued up Nassau street, the victorious Continentals firing volley upon volley after the retiring "red-coats." Meanwhile counter flank movements had been made on either side, the Americans sending off Capt. Dunn's company by way of Railroad avenue, and the British detailing a portion of their force to hold the college grounds against the enemy. Meantime the fighting between the main bodies on Nassau street continued briskly, the British retreating in the direction of the University, and the Americans following on their flanks. A few minutes after 1 o'clock Capt. Dunn and his men emerged from behind the old college building, (known as Nassau Hall in Washington's day,) and opened a rolling fire on the British right flank. The manœuvre was well executed, and called forth applause from the crowds of spectators on Nassau street. The final struggle which ensued on the historic "campus" was the finest and most spirited part of the engagement. The Continentals under Washington were drawn up in a line opposite the British, who formed immediately in front of Library Hall. Both forces looked their best. The uniforms of the English contrasted finely with the bright snow and the blue and buff garb in which the Washington Light Infantry were clad. Both sides carried ensigns of their own, the Americans possessing two fine regimental standards besides the old battle-flag of Phil Kearny's command, while from the English ranks floated the emplazoned eross of St. George with its blood-red field. On both sides of the Campus, at right angles to the troops, were ranged crowds of spectators, while directly back of the English and in front of the Library doors were congregated a dense throng of students. For several minutes a rolling fusillade was kept up by both parties The rapidity and precision with which the men handled their weapons and the steadiness of the fire on both sides was really excellent and was loudly applauded. As the Americans closed up on the English, a laughable incident occurred in the summary capture of several ovilians who had unwittingly wandered between the lines. Penned in on both sides, the English were finally forced to surrender, Col. Allen, the representative of Mahwood, handing his sword gracefully to Washington's Chief of Staff, Col. Hegeman. This portion of the play, by the way, was an improvement on the original, in which no surrender took place, only a few of the English being taken prisoners. The two commands then formed in line, the American on the right, and marched to the University House, where dinner was served at 2 o'clock. Every detail of the original battle was carried out as far as practicable, even to the mortal wounding of Gen. Mercer in front of the college. The original programme had included an oration and poem at the Presbyterian Church; but this feature of the day was dispensed with. The military from abroad left for their homes by the afternoon trains, well pleased with their visit. Col. Drake, of Elizabeth, who filled the rôle of Washington, minus the Continental uniform, is a veteran of the Army of the Potomac, having served with distinction in no less than three Army corps, and received a Brevet Brigadier Generalship at the close of the war. He is also one of the few recipients of the famous bronze medals awarded by Congress to certain officers and men who had served with distinguished gallantry. The Committee of Arrangements having the affair in charge, consisted of the following 13 citizens of Princeton: Hon. George Vanderbilt, ex-Speaker of the New-Jersey Assembly; Thomas N. Segar, R. H. Green, J. F. Dodsle, W. Vanderveer, A. L. Green, Joseph Schenck, J. J. Stryker, Valentine Arnheiter, J. F. Hegeman, Jr., W. G. McCloskey, J. L. Bryner, and Josiah Wright. Messrs. Rose, Vandewater, and Green have been the leading spirits in the work, and the entire expense, including the cost of some 5,000 rounds of ammunition, has been raised by the citizens of Princeton themselves, without aid from the authorities either State or local.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET HOMICIDE.

A mass of contradictory testimony was taken yesterday at the inquest held by Coroner Croker in the case of Hugh McCabe, of No. 193 Franklin street, who died on Thursday last of injuries received during a melée in West Washington Market on October 16 last. Owen McCabe, a brother of the deceased, testified that the affray grew out of a fight between himself and Frank McCarren, a produce dealer, who threatened to drive McCabe from the market because he [McCabe] sold some potatoes to one of McCarren's customers. The jury decided that the deceased died from the injury on the head inflicted by James Rice, but expressed the belief that Rice had no intention of taking McCabe's life. Coroner Croker held Rice in $5,000 bail, which was furnished by Henry Fink, No. 102 Second avenue.

A THREAT OF ASSASSINATION.

EX-ATTORNEY GEN. BARLOW SENDS A CHALLENGE TO MR. ELIHU ROOT—HE SUBSEQUENTLY TREATS THE MATTER AS A JOKE.

A sensational story was in circulation among the lawyers of New-York yesterday relative to a challenge to mortal combat, said to have been sent by ex-Attorney Gen. Francis C. Barlow, of the law firm of Barlow & Olney, No. 206 Broadway, to Elihu Root, of the law firm of Compton, Root, & Bartlett, No. 43 Pine street. The story was that a dispute having arisen between the two gentlemen in the matter of a certain brief, Mr. Root had sent a very impudent note to Mr. Barlow, in response to which the latter wrote demanding an apology or the satisfaction which one gentleman should, under the circumstances, give to another. Rumor went even further and said that a duel would certainly take place in one of the provinces of Canada, while in contradiction of this rumor there was another that Mr. Root had caused Gen. Barlow to be arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

The facts are as follows: On the 27th of December last Gen. Barlow sent a challenge, which also contained a threat of assassination, to Mr. Root, which the latter believed to be genuine and took measures to protect himself accordingly. Gen. Barlow now publicly declares that his challenge or threat of assassination was only a "bit of fun," but many believe that Mr. Barlow meant more than "fun" when he sent his rude challenge to Mr. Root. It is believed that he had no intention to fight, but in a spirit of bravado to hurt the feelings of Mr. Root, and now that he finds the matter assuming a serious aspect he endeavors to shield himself under the plea that his challenge was sent in "fun." Mr. Root acknowledges that he was misguided by the judgment of his friends, and now believes that there was no occasion whatever for him to be frightened.

Mr. Barlow was the Attorney General of this State in 1872 and 1873. While holding this office he began the suit of the People against the Bank of North America. After his term of office had expired he was employed to continue the suit before the Referee, Mr. William Stanley, No. 16 Wall street. Mr. Root was the counsel on the other side. Last October, the suit still being undecided, the Referee requested the counsel to conclude the case by the presentation of written briefs. A short time before Christmas the counsel exchanged briefs, preliminary to submitting them to the Referee. Gen. Barlow, having perused Mr. Root's brief, and perhaps taken a copy of it, returned it with the request that his own brief be returned to him. Mr. Root was very much surprised at this request. His experience had taught him that lawyers always exchanged briefs, with the understanding that each should keep that which belonged to the other. Acting upon this experience he had, immediately upon receiving Gen. Barlow's brief, appropriated it to himself, making extensive marginal notes upon it. Should he return it he would disclose to the opposing counsel his line of defense. This much he stated in a note to Gen. Barlow. Gen. Barlow was not satisfied with this—he reiterated his demand for his brief in a note, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, No. 206 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have heretofore requested the return of my written argument in the case of the People vs. The Bank of North America.

I make now a further and formal request, for the purpose of basing upon it, if still uncomplied with, an action of replevin, or if the argument has been destroyed, an action of trover, coupled with the arrest of the guilty parties. Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

ELIHU ROOT, Esq.

In reply to the above Mr. Root sent the following:

DEC. 27, 1876.

Francis C. Barlow, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Don't be a damned fool.

Yours, &c., ELIHU ROOT.

Mr. Barlow diu not like to be called a fool, so he set about to make a fool of himself by sending the following challenge to Mr. Root:

NEW-YORK, No. 206 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1876.

Elihu Root, Esq.

SIR: I have received your letter of this date containing an offensive epithet. I regret that the legal controversy between us, (I allude now to the conversion of my written argument,) should have become embarrassed by the personalities which you have chosen to bring into the controversy. I should have preferred to leave the matters of difference between us to the courts, but I must accept the personal issue which you have interjected into the affair

At the outset I am embarrassed by an indistinctness in the writing of your last note. I am not certain whether the offensive word used by you, (or whether one of them, to speak with entire accuracy,) is "damned" or "darned." Some of my friends whom I have consulted think that the latter is the expression, which may possibly be less offensive in its implication than the former. I should be glad if that point could be settled at the outset; but without dwelling longer on this point, I make the following requests of you, in order to lay a basis for future action:

First—That you will define your exact meaning, or rather that you will state whether the adjective of your letter of to-day was "damned" or "darned."

Secondly—That you withdraw unequivocally the entire expression of your note of to-day. It will be enough that you say simply, "I withdraw the offensive expressions (using the plural to cover the whole expression) of my note of Dec. 27."

Should you decline both the above propositions, I must declare my future course—not by way of threat, for I consider that unbecoming—but simply that you may realize exactly the situation. I request that you will inform me on or before 12 M. of Saturday next whether you will meet me at a point to be designated by yourself in Canada during the coming week, that we may settle this matter of difference in a dignified way. If you answer in the affirmative, I will request a friend to wait upon you whom you can refer to some gentleman who will act for you.

Should you decline to give me this satisfaction, I can only ask you to be prepared to defend yourself, (of course I mean by the use of fire-arms,) whenever and wherever I may meet you, always excepting, of course, the courts as a place of encounter. Upon recognition I shall feel at liberty to fire upon you as the only method of adjustment left me or this difficulty. Of course the appeal to the courts which I intend in the matter of the argument will go on exclusive of this method of settling the personal difficulty arising from the offensive remarks. Should you decline the retractions and explanations, and the other methods of settlement which I propose, and I should not happen to meet you before Jan. 6, I would suggest that you notify Mr. Stanley of our intentions, that he may absent himself from the room until the result of our meeting is determined.

Possibly I shall be compelled to give Mr. Kernan a similar notice as to our meeting, (my meeting with him.) I have written him to inquire whether he is in any way responsible for the offensive note, (yours of Dec. 27,) as it looks to me as if it were a concerted action between you. You would relieve the case from some complications by avowing yourself alone responsible for the note of this date. An early answer will oblige me. Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Mr. Root, on receiving the above offensive communication, sent the following reply to Mr. Barlow:

NO. 43 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

Francis C. Barlow, Esq.:

SIR: Your second letter of the 27th inst. was received to-day:

If contains a threat of assassination unless I comply with your dictation.

That alone is sufficient to preclude me from considering anything further in your communication,

ELIHU ROOT.

Mr. Root felt alarmed. Of course he would not think of going to Canada to fight a duel with Gen. Barlow; his fears were that he should be shot down while walking up and down Broadway in pursuit of his business or in his journeyings to and from his home. He decided that something should be done to protect his life, and at once consulted his friends, among whom were ex-Judge Fullerton and his law partners, Messrs. Knox and Crosby. These gentlemen read the challenge, and agreed with Mr. Root that Gen. Barlow meant just what he said. They advised Mr. Root to appeal to District Attorney Phelps for protection. Accordingly the entire correspondence was handed over to Mr. Phelps, and he was requested to act. He was told that Gen. Barlow was a very excitable man, and that he would just as soon kill Mr. Root as eat his dinner. Reading the challenge, Mr. Phelps pronounced it a joke. Nevertheless, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Root's friends, he promised to act, and forthwith called upon Judge Noah Davis. Judge Davis was very much amused at the affair. He said that he would call upon Gen. Barlow and talk the matter over with him. He did call upon Gen. Barlow, and, it is said, greatly astonished him by mentioning the object of his visit. Gen. Barlow assured the Judge that he had forgotten all about the letter, that it was a mere joke, and it was stated yesterday that Gen. Barlow had written a letter to Mr. Root's friends, in which he repeated this statement. Neither Gen. Barlow nor Mr. Root would say anything about the affair yesterday, and both seemed very anxious that the newspapers should say nothing about it.

RESULTS OF THE STORM.

TRAVEL SERIOUSLY IMPEDED.

THE NORTH AND EAST RIVERS FULL OF ICE —FERRY-BOATS DELAYED FROM TWO TO FOUR HOURS—DETENTION OF INCOMING MAILS — CLEARING THE STREETS OF SNOW.

The effects of the recent storm, and the continued cold weather, promise to try the patience of travelers and the strength of horses, ferry-boats, and locomotives until a thaw and a warm rain shall have melted and carried away some of the superabundant snow and ice. The North and East Rivers are both full of floating ice, which yesterday rather increased in quantity than diminished; the streets are covered with dirty snow to the depth of a foot. The street railroad companies yesterday morning employed great numbers of men and carts to remove the snow from the most crowded thoroughfares. The Third avenue line carried away hundreds of cart-loads from Park row, and the Broadway and other west side roads had men and carts busy all day removing the mounds that flanked their tracks in Barclay, Church, and Greene streets. The Belt Railroad Company also kept a large force employed in this work. Along West and South streets there was scarcely a moment in the day that long lines of trucks were not delayed by cars or by other trucks. On Broadway the Street Cleaning Bureau had carts and men at work removing the heaviest mounds of snow, though no attempt was made to clean the street thoroughly.

To add to the discomfort which business men from Brooklyn have felt in reaching the ferry-houses on either side of the river, they were yesterday morning tried still more sorely by an ice blockade, which delayed several thousand persons for from two to four hours in the most valuable part of the day. At about 7:30 o'clock a large and very solid field of ice came up through the Buttermilk Channel, on the flood tide, and, slowly but surely wedging itself into the piers and slips, formed a barrier across the river. The South and Hamilton Ferries first felt the effects of this obstruction, and many of those who came to the docks on either side of the river turned away to take the Wall street boats. Having reached Wall street, the tide was found to have got ahead of them, the boats having been laid up. They did not make any trips until nearly noon. As a last resort, the disappointed people who had been driven from the lower ferries resorted to Fulton street. Here they joined a throng of people just as anxious as themselves to be ferried across the river. The Farragut was overflowed with passengers, who packed the cabins full and then took possession of the upper decks. At 6:30 o'clock there seemed no prospect of relief. At this time the Fulton, which had been caught in the ice in an effort to get to the Brooklyn side, was carried by the tide and ice right across the entrance to the slip, where she spent half an hour backing and running ahead in vain efforts to break a way through the ice-field. The Farragut made a dash when the opportunity offered, and buried her bow in the mass of floating ice by which she was carried up the river in the direction of the Navy-yard. The pilot of the Fulton having contrived to get her into the slip, she was taken by storm, the waiting crowd swarming upon her by hundreds. Waiting only for an opening in the ice, the pilot of the Fulton again put out, and succeeded in getting his boat into much the same situation as the Farragut had found. These two boats were not alone in their imprisonment. Near by for company they had the America and the Columbia. Higher up the stream were the Alaska, Superior, and Montana, of the Williamsburg Ferry, and the Republic of the Catharine Ferry, all surrounded by the floating ice, and so locked up that they were able to do nothing toward reaching their respective slips. Not far off were the Southampton, of the Long Island Railroad Ferry and the Shady Side of the Harlem Line. In midstream, opposite the dry docks, two puffing little tugs butted ineffectually against the ice with an unwieldy oil barge in tow, and were obliged to wait with their larger companions in difficulty, the turning of the tide. The Shady Side was at last compelled to turn about and land her passengers at Grand street. A number of tug-boats endeavored to dislodge the ice in the path of the ferry-boats, and perhaps hastened the moment of their relief. But the turn of the tide was the means of releasing all the imprisoned boats. The Montana reached the Roosevelt street slip a little before 10 o'clock, having been about two hours and a half in making the trip from Williamsburg. The Fulton and Catharine ferry-boats soon after reached their slips, and the body of ice having been broken by the tide, the delays after that time were brief. Long Island Sound was also badly choked up by ice, and no sailing vessels passed Hell Gate yesterday. During the afternoon the Garden City, of the James Slip Ferry, was disabled and taken to Pier No. 35, and at 6 o'clock all trips on that ferry were suspended for the night.

The North Shore Staten Island ferry-boats were not seriously interfered with. Their trips were made with short delays, but a great deal of very heavy ice was encountered. A notice was posted at the ferry-house announcing that in consequence of the ice the night trips would be uncertain. It was explained that this meant that the trips of the line would probably be discontinued if the obstructions should be serious. The Providence Line steamer Thetis was delayed several hours on her trip from Providence to this City. She started behind time on Tuesday night, in consequence of the delay of trains connecting with her, and then met with large quantities of heavy ice all the way from the Stepping Stones to New-York. The failure of the Fall River boat to reach this City yesterday with the mails was said by the agents of the company not to be attributed to the presence of ice, but to an accident to the machinery of the Old Colony. The ferry-boats on the North River were only slightly delayed by the floating ice. The steamer Jesse Hoyt, of the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey, which left this City at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, was unable to reach this City before 8 o'clock last night, bringing a mail of two bags only, and that consisting only of locked matter from Philadelphia. None of the local mail had been received, and it was supposed that it had been detained and forwarded by other routes. The boat did not sail yesterday, the Captain deciding that it would not be advisable to encounter the dangerous fields of broken ice floating in the lower bay.

The snow has not ceased to obstruct the railroads, and yesterday morning there was more or less detention of passengers from local points. The Morris and Essex trains were hindered by drifting snow. The express train from Easton, due in New York at 11 o'clock, arriving an hour behind time. The mails were quite as badly interrupted in their arrival as they were on Tuesday. The Eastern mail due at 6:30 A. M. did not reach the Post Office until 9:45 A. M., and then came without the Shore Line connection. The Washington express, due at 6:30, bringing letters from Washington and points this side of that city, arrived at 9:20. The Richmond express mail, due here at 10:15 in the morning, came along seven hours late, at 5:25 in the evening. The mail due at 9 o'clock was delayed half an hour. The mails by the New-York Central Railroad due here at 11:15 o'clock in the morning came in at 12:40, and comprised the first and second Atlantic express mails and the San Francisco, West, and North-west matter. The Harlem Railroad mail, due at 8 o'clock, came in five hours behind time, being received at the Post Office at 12 o'clock. Another mail due at 11:35 A. M. was not received until 3 P. M. The Pennsylvania Central mail, due at 7, reached its destination at 10. The Erie Railroad mails were also detained, that due at 7:45 not arriving until 12:30.

The snow blockade continues on Long Island, causing much delay to travel. On the Long Island Railroad the freight trains have been abandoned on the sidings, and are completely snowed in. The snow-plows have been running over the road and its branches since Tuesday, but have made little progress, the snow blowing into the cuts as fast as cleared out. On Tuesday morning the Port Jefferson branch was cleared out, and at 4:30 P. M., the Port Jefferson express train left Hunter's Point. Between Hicksville and Syosset, deep banks were again encountered, and the train did not reach Port Jefferson until 5 o'clock on Wednesday. No trains have been run over the Sag Harbor branch since the storm. On this branch the sand blows with the snow, and packs firmly. The Greenport express train, which left Tuesday morning, had not arrived at Hunter's Point at a late hour last night. Trains on the Southern and North Shore roads are now running nearly on time.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES AGAIN BLOCKADED LAST NIGHT.

The scenes on the North and East Rivers yesterday morning were repeated last evening at the second flow of the tide. The flow commenced soon after 8 o'clock, and half an hour later the rivers were both filled with floating ice. In the North River, although the boats did not make regular time, they were able to accommodate most of the traffic. In the East River the delay was far greater. The boats of the Hamilton and South Ferry lines were the first to be reached by the ice floe, and from 8.30 until 12 o'clock they lost from 15 to 20 minutes on every trip. The Wall street boats were withdrawn at 12 o'clock, about three hours earlier than usual, but the most serious interruption was caused at the Fulton Ferry. At 9:30 o'clock, as the Fulton was entering her slip on the Brooklyn side and the Farragut was moving out on the same side, both boats were caught by a floe, and were carried side by side up the river as far as Williamsburg. At an early hour this morning the boats had worked down as far as the Navy-yard Bay, where they seemed likely to remain until the ebb tide set in. One boat was kept running at the Catharine Ferry, and was very successful. At every opportunity she would dart through the thinner portions of the ice, and nearly all of the people who had been detained during the delay of the morning ultimately conveyed to Brooklyn by this route. The Roosevelt Street Ferry ran one boat at irregular intervals.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A COLORED MAN BEATS, SCALDS, AND ROASTS HIS MISTRESS IN JERSEY CITY.

A tragedy occurred yesterday in Jersey City which for fiendish cruelty is worse than any that has ever occurred in New-Jersey. The perpetrator, Oscar Hudson, is a young colored man, who has lived with a colored woman named Martha Shuttle for several years, on Harrison avenue, Jersey City Heights. The woman was considered attractive by the colored men living in the neighborhood. Her quiet manners won her many friends among the neighbors, and the attentions she received from her male acquaintances aroused Hudson's jealousy so that he beat her frequently. The neighbors often heard cries for help coming from Hudson's apartments, and only as late as Christmas a number of them called in to save the woman from being murdered. Yesterday Hudson returned home about noon, and finding a neighbor and her infant in the room immediately began a quarrel. This woman implored him to desist, and he snatched her infant from her arms and threw it against the wall, threatening at the time to kill its mother if she dared take an outcry. Then he seized his mistress by the throat, and throwing her across the stove picked up a kettle of boiling water and poured it over her body. Afterward he kicked her from the stove to the floor, and after kicking her almost dead began to search for a razor. Failing to find one he returned to the woman's prostrate body, and after giving her another beating replaced her again across the stove. After threatening the other terrified occupant of the room to return and kill her if she called the neighbors, he left the house. The woman, after finding he had gone, removed Martha Shuttle from the stove to the floor, and then notified the neighbors. When they entered the room the sight that met their gaze was sickening. Martha Shuttle's body lay on the floor, the flesh parboiled and peeling from her limbs and face, while a smell of burning flesh pervaded the room. Dr. Young, who was hastily summoned, on examining the woman, pronounced her injuries fatal.

Hudson was found shortly after in a billiard saloon, where he is employed, on Monticello avenue, and was taken by the Police to the South Precinct Station. He is an ugly, vicious-looking negro. To all who visited him he refused to make any statement.

SEQUEL TO A CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Mr. H. W. Vandervoort, young in years and romantic in disposition, was formerly an assistant teacher in the public school at Hewlett's, on the Rockaway branch of the Southern Railroad of Long Island, and while thus engaged, made the acquaintance of Miss Addie Johnsen, the daughter of Mr. Abram Johnsen of Woodsburg. The acquaintance ripened into intimacy and love. Recently young Vandervoort has been engaged in pursuit of his profession in Connecticut, but a few days ago he took occasion to visit Hewlett's, and he and Miss Addie, without previous consultation with the latter's parents, paid a clandestine visit to Rev. J. H. Painter, Pastor of the First Methodist Church of Woodsburg, by whom they were married. The ceremonies, it appears, concluded to put a bold face upon the matter, and going to the house of Miss Addie's parents, exhibited the marriage certificate to her mother. She at once, it is reported, became enraged, and in her wrath proceeded to administer to her daughter a severe castigation. The father came in, and learning the condition of affairs, he too, became enraged, and proceeded to kick the young man in a vigorous manner. Vandervoort ran toward the highway, followed by the irate parent. Arrived at the yard fence, he could not open the gate, but was helped out of the difficulty by the old gentleman, who, with one hand grasping his coat-collar and the other the seat of his pantaloons, lifted the youngster over and deposited him on the sidewalk. The father then returned to the house, after forbidding the young man's entrance, and the latter was forced to go to a hotel for a night's lodging, while his bride remained at home. The next day the "old folks" talked the matter over, and, after some degree, perhaps, by the fear of possible legal proceedings, finally relented, and the young couple are now living together, it is to be presumed, happily.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Aldermen will meet as a Board of County Canvassers next Tuesday, to canvass the votes cast on Tuesday last for member of Congress in the Seventh District.

Controller Kelly also appointed Alfred Vredenburgh to the position of Deputy Receiver of Taxes—a position which has been vacant for a long time. Mr. Vredenburgh has been a clerk in the Tax office for over 21 years.

Col. Gilon, the new Collector of Assessments, took the oath of office yesterday before Mayor Ely, and filed bonds in $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. His sureties are Sheriff Bernard Reilly and Mr. H. K. Thurber.

Mr. Hubert O. Thompson has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Works by Commissioner Campbell. The office was held until recently by Mr. H. A. Gumbleton, who was elected County Clerk. Mr. Thompson is well acquainted with the duties of the position, having filled it with satisfaction since his predecessor left the department. He is a courteous and experienced official.

Another member of the Tammany Hall General Committee was provided for yesterday by Controller Kelly, who appointed Edward T. Fitzpatrick to the office of Collector of City Revenue, in place of Dr. K. F. Stevens. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who represents the Fourth Assembly District in the Tammany General Committee, formerly held the position of General Inspector in the Department of Buildings.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Solomon Cohn assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Elias Goodman yesterday.

James W. Wiseman, crockery, of No. 85 Warren street, made an assignment to George W. Pratt, Sr.

Richard F. Purdy and William H. Avery, composing the firm of R. F. Purdy & Co., clothing, of No. 142 Bowery, assigned their property to Edward G. Moran.

Edwin Wickstead and Theodore Wickstead, composing the firm of E. Wickstead & Co., stationers, of No. 31 Malden lane, made an assignment to James D. Van Voorhees.

The New-York creditors of Emanuel Schwerfin, the Philadelphia clothier who failed with liabilities of $375,000, have resolved to accept a settlement at 60 cents on time.

The liabilities of Freeman, Barents & Co., clothing, at No. 106 Duane street, are reported at over $25,000. The place is in possession of the Sheriff by virtue of an attachment obtained by Goddard & Brother.

Vose, Dinsmore & Co., railroad supplies, of No. 13 Barclay street, whose assignment was announced yesterday, have liabilities amounting to over $100,000. A statement of the indebtedness and assets is being prepared, and will be completed in a week.

A RECEIVER POSSIBLY FOR A RECEIVER.

When Mayor Wickham was appointed Receiver of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, there were some odd statements regarding his own financial standing which were not all complimentary to him. It is stated that Mr. Wickham, who is quite a *bon vivant*, has been living fully up to his income, and it is known that only a few months ago a claim of a little more than $1,000 was not paid by him, and judgment was obtained by the creditor. Still more recently judgment was recovered against Mr. Wickham for $7,000 and it was gravely suggested yesterday that a Receiver should be appointed to take charge of whatever property he has. It is among the possibilities of the near future that some such action will be taken. Some of the policy-holders in the Security Company do not like the state of affairs and are beginning to make public their complaints. They urge that a person in Mr. Wickhem's financial circumstances is unfitted for the position of Receiver. No imputations however, are made regarding Mr. Wickham's probity, but the fact of his finances for the reasons above given is strongly commented on, and the discussions may lead to an effort looking to his removal.

THE EMMA MINE LITIGATION.

The January term of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Wallace presiding, was opened yesterday, and with it the continuation of the trial of the suit of the Emma Silver Mining Company, (limited) of London, against Tremor W. Park, Gen. Baxter, and William M. Stewart. Argument was heard from William A. Beach, for the defense, upon the objections raised to the admission of certain evidence offered on the part of the plaintiff. This included the prospectus of the company and the statutory declaration of Mr. Park. Judge Wallace, at the conclusion of the argument, decided that these papers were admissible, and an exception was entered by Mr. Beach. The reading of evidence on the part of the plaintiff will be continued this morning.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

Thomas Driscoll, a laborer, residing at No. 40 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, while at work with a gang of men on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in Jersey City yesterday, in his haste to get out of the way of an approaching train, slipped and fell beneath the wheels of drill engine No. 716. The wheels passed over the unfortunate man's throat, completely severing the head from the body. Coroner Gannon was notified, and took charge of the remains. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Victoria C. Woodhull will deliver her new lecture on the "Social Problem," at the Park Theatre, on Sunday evening next.

Amateur performances of "Cinderella" and "Scrap of Paper" will be given this evening in Masonic Hall, for the benefit of the poor of St. Ann's Church.

Thomas M. Mahon, aged 37, of Little Neck, Long Island, was found prostrated by sickness in one of the streets of the Twenty-first Precinct last evening, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Manhonides Library Association will be celebrated this evening at the Tontonia Assembly Rooms. The exercises will consist of a concert, supper, and ball.

Robert Lusk, a bricklayer, whose skull was fractured with a bottle during a fracas in Joseph Arthur's liquor store, No. 309 Eleventh avenue, on Thanksgiving Day, died of his injuries at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Yorkville held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, in their rooms, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street. Reports were rendered by the Chairmen of the several committees of the work done and the good accomplished during 1876. A new Executive Committee was chosen.

Mr. B. L. Hursen acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in aid of the Shinnecock Indians, who were made sufferers by the shipwreck of the Circassian: Theodore Roosevelt, $25; *Evening Post*, $5; E. B., $10; W. A. C. Stamford, $1; A. C. Brooks, $10; S. A. Roosevelt, $25; Mrs. L. A. Blackwell, $25; B. L. Hursen, $25. Total $126.

Capt. Allaire arrested a suspicious-looking man who was about leaving a cigar store at No. 118 Bowery, with a large valise. On the way to the Station-house the man dropped the bag on the side-walk in Broome street, and escaped. The valise was found to contain about $2,000 worth of "Imperial diamond-drilled-eyed buttons," manufactured by John English & Co., of England.

BROOKLYN.

During the month of December, according to Fire Marshal Keady's report, there were 40 fires in the city, involving a loss of $177,670, with an insurance of $151,476.

Mrs. Johanna Donnelly, while under the influence of liquor, jumped out of the third-story window of her residence, corner of Myrtle avenue and Walworth street, yesterday. She was seriously, but not fatally, injured.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and organized for 1877, by electing John L. Ryder, of Flatlands, Chairman pro tem. E. B. Cadley was re-elected Clerk of the Board. No other business of importance was transacted.

Mr. William H. Muldoon, Police Property Clerk, reports that during the month of December the Police recovered property valued at $2,297 99. Several articles of jewelry, recovered from the ruins of the Brooklyn Theatre, still remain unidentified.

Application was made to Surrogate Livingston yesterday for the guardianship of William J. Ward, a child whose parents were burned in the Brooklyn Theatre fire. The father of the child had an interest in some real estate which brought him in $600 a year. The grandfather and young Ward's mother's brother both seek the guardianship. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday presented the Hoboken Ferry turnstiles as a nuisance.

A course of lectures will be given by the Young Men's Guild of Trinity Parish, Bergen Point, this Winter.

Benjamin Miller, a lad residing in Newark, died on Tuesday night from the effects of injuries received while coasting a week ago.

Cornelius Post dropped dead while entering the door of the Rogers' Locomotive Works, in Paterson, yesterday. He had been employed in the shops for 35 years, and was well and favorably known.

John W. Warren was found dead on Eagle Rock avenue, Roseland, yesterday morning. It is supposed that while walking from East Orange, where he was visiting, he dropped in the snow and died before assistance could reach him.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to rob the West Hoboken Baptist Church on Tuesday night. Mr. Winfield Simons, a citizen, in passing, discovered one of the windows of the church open, and, on entering, found the carpets and altar ornaments piled in a heap on the floor ready for removal.

Thomas Titus, a Paterson rough, was locked up in that city on Tuesday for an assault on Constable Garrabrant. Yesterday, when the doorman went to take Titus from his cell, he discovered that the prisoner had effected his escape by kicking enough bricks from the rear wall of his cell to enable him to crawl out. He is still at large.

At the annual meeting of the Triton Boat Club, of Newark, the following officers were elected: Louis E. Saunier, President; Wallace Van Ness, Vice President; George H. F. Gray, Secretary; A. W. Conckliu, Treasurer; George D. Small, Captain; William Brintzinghoffer, Jr., Lieutenant; James McClose, Log-keeper. The log-keeper reported the number of miles rowed last year to be 6,435½.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

The Bar Association held another meeting last evening relative to revision of the statutes, Mr. Edward S. Van Winkle in the chair. Section 43 of the new revision gives a convict the right to testify in court. It was objected that this provision was too sweeping, and that if it became a law it should be the subject of a special statute, and not a part of a code referring mainly to remedial practice. A motion to amend the section was lost. A recommendation was adopted that, instead of permitting a Commissioner, arbitrator, or other court officer, to issue a subpœna for the arrest and punishment of a recusant witness, the sole power to do this shall reside in the Judge. Section 48 of the new revision gives the power to a court to compel a corporation to produce a book or paper simply on service of a subpœna *duces tecum* on the proper officer. Mr. Charles Tracy objected strongly to this. Mr. A. J. Parsons moved that the corporations should be obliged to furnish evidence under the same conditions imposed on individuals, and it was decided not to propose any amendment to the section. It was decided to favor a provision that testimony can be taken wholly or in part by commission, either orally or on written interrogatories.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon two men were detected in the act of forcing an entrance into the establishment of Mr. James Griffin, shoe-dealer, on the second floor of No. 52 Warren street. Mr. John P. Benjamin, an occupant of the same building, discovered the burglars, and attacked them. One of the men turned on Mr. Benjamin and endeavored to strike him with a jimmy, but the merchant warded off the blow and knocked the burglar down. Mr. J. H. Steenberg, who does business on the top floor of the building, went to the assistance of Mr. Benjamin, and attacked the other burglar. The fellow fought desperately. Roundsman McArthur and Patrolman Garland

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7898. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

MR. WRIGHT'S BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A COURT TO DECIDE CONTESTS DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE—SPEECH OF SENATOR WRIGHT—MR. KERNAN'S REPLY—HIS ARGUMENT THAT BOTH HOUSES SHOULD CONCUR IN THE COUNTING OF ANY VOTE—THE VOICE OF TILDEN IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the Senate this morning, Senator Wright called up his bill, presented some weeks ago, and which looks to the settlement of the Presidental question by the establishment of a court to decide all such contests as that now pending. The bill provides in substance that "the court shall consist of the Chief Justice and six Judges of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, to be selected by the said Chief Justice from those of different political parties, and who shall not be interested in the particular contest, nor in any manner related thereto. The court shall meet in Washington and the Chief Justice shall preside. Before acting the judges shall take a special oath for the occasion. The court shall have power to make and enforce all regulations not contrary to law. The court shall have power to allow amendments to pleadings, but there shall be no unnecessary delay in the hearings. Each of the Judges shall have power to administer oaths, and the court shall have power to send for persons or papers and enforce attendance. A majority shall be competent to decide all questions and shall keep a record."

In explaining the provisions of his bill and advocating its passage, Senator Wright made a long and able speech, in which he denounced the action of Grover and Cronin, of Oregon, as infamous and outrageous. During the delivery of these remarks, Gov. Grover was seated in the Senate Chamber, and was evidently uncomfortable and ill at ease. At the conclusion of Senator Wright's speech, Mr. Kernan rose to reply, and as he is generally regarded as being not only the warm advocate, but, to a certain extent, the mouthpiece of Ex-Gov. Tilden, his address was listened to with marked attention. He made a long and evidently a carefully prepared speech of the reform, agricultural society order, for which he is noted in Central New-York. The present question, he said, should not be regarded as one of party. It rose above all party, and it should be decided, not according to partisan feeling, but upon principle, and with an eye single to right and justice. The proposition to allow the President of the Senate to count the vote he denounced as revolutionary, and in direct opposition to both the letter and spirit of American institutions. As Mr. Kernan was about to conclude his address—indeed, he had just commenced his well-known Agricultural Society flourish about honor in politics, Senator Sherman quietly said: "Will the gentleman allow me to ask a question?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Kernan. "Well then, Sir," continued Mr. Sherman, "I would like to know whether in your opinion, both houses of Congress must concur in the counting of the vote of a State before it shall be declared a legal vote?" To this Mr. Kernan for a moment failed to reply, and then he said distinctly that in his opinion such concurrence was necessary, or in other words, that either house could throw out the vote of a State, and this was all his high flown speech amounted to. He opposed and denounced the counting of the votes by the President of the Senate, calling such action unjust and revolutionary; but he favored and supported the infamous theory that the Democratic House could go behind the certificates of a Governor of a State, duly issued, and throw out the vote of that State.

The Senate and House Committees on Counting the Electoral Vote both met to-day, but separately, and each discussed the subject and reached no conclusion. The Senate committee, it may be said on excellent authority, has done nothing whatever except to talk and discuss, and the declarations of members in the committee have not been sufficiently definite to warrant any formation of an opinion as to what proposition may be favorably acted upon. There has been to this time no result whatever, and that is all that can be said about it.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR INELIGIBLE

—A PREVAILING DESIRE FOR PEACE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Prominent Republicans here have information to the effect that John H. Moore, a Democratic Elector from the Seventh District of Tennessee, is disqualified because of the fact that he was a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and subsequently performed service in the Confederate Army; and that said disabilities have not been removed by Congress.

Several letters have been received in this city from various portions of the country, giving full expression of the opinions and sentiments that prevail in the respective localities from which they are dated, upon the topic of the peaceful solution of the pending political difficulties. The general tone of all serious correspondence directed to prominent gentlemen of both political parties is to the effect that there is a vigorous increase of the feeling that nothing will occur that will be productive of a violation of the country's peace in the settlement of the great questions now at issue. "The talk is all for peace," is part of the language of a letter received by a very prominent Republican, and the same gentleman states that, in addition to a great number received by himself of this character, he is personally cognizant of similar expressions to other gentlemen of his party, while the same sentiment solidly prevails in opposing political quarters.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE.

A UNANIMOUS REPORT TO BE MADE THAT HAYES CARRIED THE STATE—THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS DISGUSTED WITH THEIR BRETHREN OF THE PALMETTO STATE—A DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The House Committee which went to South Carolina to investigate the recent election in that State, returned last night, and most of the members were in their seats in the House to-day. None of them hesitate to speak of their visit and to comment upon the result, therefore it can be stated authoritatively that the Committee will make a unanimous report that upon the face of the returns the Hayes and Wheeler Electors are chosen. The report will not touch upon the result of the election as to State officers, as the committee was not authorized to investigate as to them by the resolution under which they acted. The testimony taken by the committee will make about 600 printed pages, and cannot be written out for the printer for 10 days yet, and the committee is not expected to meet for consultation for a week at least. Mr. Cowler, Chairman of the committee, says that the investigation has been conducted with a view of ascertaining the exact facts in relation to the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and that there is no difference of opinion among the members of the committee as to the main points to be reported upon; that all agree that Hayes has carried the State, as well as that there has been a good deal of unfairness in the conduct of the election on both sides. He says things are in a deplorable condition in the State. While he does not say directly that he deprecates the action of his party associates in the State, he gives expression to enough of disgust for the condition of things to show very clearly that he has not gained an abiding faith in the South Carolina Democracy by the short stay he has made among them. Several of the other Democratic members of the committee also speak freely of their disappointment at the attitude of the Democracy in South Carolina, and not one member of the committee can be found who does not tell a pitiful story of the condition of affairs. What recommendations will be made by the committee are matters for future consideration, but there is no doubt that in addition to a unanimous report in favor of Hayes, there will also be a statement of facts not very creditable to either party there that will have approval of the full committee.

WADE HAMPTON AND HIS TOOLS.

MACKEY'S MISSION TO PRESIDENT-ELECT HAYES — INDICATIONS OF HAMPTON THROWING OUT AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD—DISGUST OF THE DEMOCRATS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1877.

Judge Mackey's performances in Columbus, Ohio, have amused the Republicans here and enraged the Democrats. Hampton seems to have fallen an easy prey to the erratic Mackey, who is one of the very worst of the genus scallawag, and has been a veritable "Old Man of the Sea" to all the Republican Governors, Scott, Moses, and Chamberlain—fastening himself on them in succession, and betraying each in his turn. His claim to be a Hayes man and a reformer is preposterous. Mackey was made Judge in 1872 by the Moses Legislature, and was admitted to the Bar only four days before being commissioned. He was the chief engineer of the conspiracy by which Moses and Whipper were elected Judges last Winter, thus securing his own re-election. In the late campaign he commenced as an earnest champion of Chamberlain, but yielded to the bull-dozers before long, and became a strong advocate of Hampton. He really did talk about Hayes and Hampton for a few days, but before the close of the campaign he spoke at a Tilden meeting in New-York, and returned home to advocate and vote for him.

The Democrats are deeply chagrined that Hampton should have used him as an envoy to Hayes. At home they do not mind tolerating any tool, but to send him abroad disgusts the high-toned ones. Hampton is obliged to deny that he told Mackey that he believed Hayes to be elected fairly, or that he authorized Mackey to speak for him or the party here. Nevertheless, Mackey was intrusted with a letter from Hampton to Hayes, and it is evident that Hampton has been trying to put out an anchor to windward.

The Supreme Court met to-day, but immediately adjourned until Thursday. The Democratic counsel insist upon judgment in the case of the quo warranto against the Republican Electors. As the counsel for the Republican Electors withdrew from the court denying its jurisdiction, the Democrats demand a judgment in their favor by default. Chief Justice Moses continues too feeble to appear in court, and it is thought by many that he never will sit again. Should he die, there is no means of filling the vacancy until the meeting of the Legislature.

The hearing of the habeas corpus case, before Hon. R. B. Carpenter, Circuit Judge, which tries the validity of a pardon by Chamberlain, was concluded on Saturday. The rulings of the court in the course of the case indicate an intention of deciding only upon the question of who is de facto Governor. This is a great disappointment to the Democrats, who anticipated a great eagerness on the part of Judge Carpenter to strike Chamberlain a deadly blow, if possible, on account of the very bitter personal enmity known to exist between them. There is no doubt among Republicans that the decision will be favorable to Chamberlain as de facto Governor, if not de jure.

Hampton issued a New Year's address, calling upon his supporters to pay over to his agents 10 per cent. of the amount paid by each as taxes last year. There is an implied threat in the address that unless he is thus sustained he will have to abandon the field.

The Senate Committee has been engaged for several days in hearing Democratic witnesses as to the conduct of the election. These are all summoned from lists furnished by Gen. M. C. Butler, and they are all examined by him before going to the committee. Yesterday, among them was found a man for whom a United States warrant had long been out. After he had testified it was served, and a great hubbub ensued. The man had been a prominent actor in the Hamburg massacre, and afterward in the Ellenton raids. He is a relative of A. P. Butler, of Aiken. The Democratic organs denounce his arrest as a great outrage.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

BUNGLING, OR WORSE, OF THE DEMOCRATS ABOUT THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE RETURNING BOARD—A USELESS DUPLICATION INEVITABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Democratic testimony obtained by Senator Bogy and his companions in Louisiana has just been handed to the Secretary of the Senate to send to the printing office. The Republican report and testimony make a not very bulky volume, and the controversy about printing the Democratic testimony was ended by an order to print extra copies of both and have them stitched together. The delay of the Democrats in furnishing their testimony has prevented the printing of extra copies of the Republican testimony, and now Bogy has produced a small trunkful of manuscript, which will make two or three large volumes, and will require several weeks for printing. The bulk of the matter, when printed, will prevent the stitching of all the evidence into one volume as was ordered. While this matter is printing, the committee will return from New-Orleans and their testimony will be sent to the printers, so that practically, all the expense of printing the testimony presented at the opening of Congress will have been useless.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The bill has passed the Senate and goes to the Governor appropriating $200,000 for Militia purposes. The following bills were also passed: Authorising the prosecuting officers of the State to challenge jurors in certain cases; forbidding the organization of military companies other than Militia. A resolution was introduced declaring that the seats of all the members declared legally elected which shall be vacant on Jan. 6, without formal leave of absence from the House, shall be declared permanently vacant, and that new writs of election be issued as prescribed by law.

The bogus Legislature is in receipt of communications from Thomas A. Adams, President of the Citizens' Committee, notifying the presiding officers of the House and Senate that their orders on William C. Black, Treasurer, for any amount of money they may require to the extent of his receipts, will be promptly paid.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Chief Justice Ludeling, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, testified before the Senate Committee this morning as to the general intimidation of colored Republicans in Ouachita by means of armed bodies of Democrats, and said his nephew, Dr. Dinkgrave, Tax Collector, was killed, he believed, by members of the Democratic Party for organising a Republican club. Dinkgrave had told him that he had been warned by a friend, who was a member of a rifle club, that he would be killed if he attempted to organize a Republican club at Logtown. Judge Ludeling submitted his statement in writing. He contradicted several statements of Samuel McEnery, that Judge Ray and other prominent Republicans had said they believed Wimberly killed Dinkgrave. Witness also believed that Judge Crawford and District Attorney Harris were assassinated on account of their politics. Mr. Saulsbury asked if he was not the Ludeling referred to in Wallace's reports, Supreme Court, in the case of Jackson vs. Ludeling. Witness replied in the affirmative and made a statement exonerating himself from the strictures contained therein.

James Tray, tax-collector, denied that he had told Samuel McEnery that he believed Dinkgrave was killed by Wimberly.

Capt. Hale, Sixteenth Infantry, recalled. He stated he heard Richmore Dunn, colored, state as a reason for not voting the Republican ticket that he could not do so and live.

Mr. J. Grady, Supervisor of Registration, identified the affidavit or protest accompanying his consolidated returns of Ouachita Parish made to the Returning Board, which charges general intimidation, and specific cases of interference with the officers of election at polls Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10 and 11, and said the constables to hold the election were selected from lists furnished by the Democrats and Republicans; thinks there were 600 Republicans who did not vote, but he could not name any of them. On cross-examination witness said the protest and accompanying affidavits were prepared by Commissioner Woolley's clerk in New-Orleans, as he was summoned here before he had time to prepare them; that Judge Hugh Campbell had told him it was his duty to make them.

Samuel McEnery stated in explanation that Judge Ray, Robert Ray, and others named had left the impression on his mind by their remarks that they thought Wimberly or Adams had killed Dinkgrave.

Joseph Dunigneud, attorney, of New-Orleans, testified that he visited Ouachita as a speaker for the Republicans during the canvass, and such terror existed among the colored Republicans that a meeting at Grady's school-house was abandoned; several negroes told him they had been warned the night before not to come.

The Senate sub-committee to-day heard further evidence relative to East Baton Rouge. Lieut. Roe, Third Infantry, stationed at Baton Rouge, knew of no intimidation; had heard numerous complaints, which he found on investigation to be without foundation; saw one negro shot in the leg who said he had been shot by a white man.

Henry C. Young testified there was no intimidation; said he belonged to the Port Hudson conclave of the Two Ninety-eight Society, which had 30 members; on being interrogated, said no Republicans were members, and that it was more of a social than political order; could not explain the oath or the meaning of "Two Ninety-eight," as they were secrets; he had got through with it now as there was not much need of sociability since the election; witness stated that the society had nothing to do with the Mount Pleasant fight, and that the regulators in his neighborhood numbered more blacks than whites.

John N. Conrad stated that he visited the parish during the election, and was present at the meeting where the Texas circular was read. He saw or heard of no intimidation.

Before the House Committee to-day Judge Dibble, a member of the Republican State Committee, denied the statement made that he had instructed the Republicans to delay the voting of Democrats, and said he advised colored men to vote at the polls back of the city where they lived, in order to avoid collision; also denied that he had told them to vote double tickets; had good reason for counseling absolute fairness, because he believed the Republicans would carry the State; was a candidate for Congress; because of the disorders in the Felicianas, Baton Rouge, Ouachita, and Morehouse abandoned all hope of securing the vote of Republicans in those parishes; believed the terrorism there had the effect of giving an unnatural colored vote to the Democrats; gave a history of the famous sewing machine circulars which were intended to purge the registration of 1874 of fraud, and they had that effect.

Col. Lewis, (colored,) a prominent Republican, testified that in a fair election the Republicans would carry the State by a large majority.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S REPRESENTATIVES AND THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Barnes, the Manager of the New-Orleans Western Union Telegraph office, will be arraigned at the Bar of the House to-morrow for alleged contempt of its authority in declining to appear before the Morrison Committee and producing certain telegrams. He will be accompanied by G. P. Lowrey as counsel.

Mr. Turner, the telegraph operator at Jacksonville, Oregon, who declined to answer certain questions before Senator Morton's Committee, says he cannot answer them, because in doing so he would violate the laws of Oregon (which makes the disclosure of private telegrams a felony) and the rules of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and therefore he would prefer any punishment the Senate might inflict rather than violate his obligations.

THE MAINE SENATORSHIP.

NOMINATION OF MR. BLAINE FOR THE SHORT AND FULL TERMS BY ACCLAMATION IN THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—Hon. James G. Blaine was nominated in the Republican Legislative caucus this evening, for the short term in the United States Senate, and also for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1877. Both nominations were made by acclamation amid a great display of enthusiasm, every one of the 140 members present rising when the question was submitted. This is the first time that a candidate for United States Senatorship in Maine was ever nominated by acclamation at his first election; and this exceptional method was selected as a special and emphatic compliment to Mr. Blaine. His name was presented to the caucus by Gen. Hyde, President of the Senate, seconded by Mr. Neally, Speaker of the House, and several eulogistic speeches were made, in addition, by leading members of both branches of the Legislature.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The House to-day passed a bill allowing pensions to the survivors of the Black Hawk, Seminole, and Mexican wars, at the rate of $8 per month. The last section of the bill provides that this pension shall not extend to those upon whom political disabilities have been imposed in consequence of participation in the rebellion. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, moved to strike out this section. Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin, opposed the motion to strike out and during his remarks asked Mr. Reagan if he was in favor of extending the benefit of the bill to Jefferson Davis, who was in the United States Army during the Mexican war. Mr. Regan made an affirmative reply, and pronounced a brief eulogium on Mr. Davis. The motion to strike out was lost.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The amendment offered by Mr. Holman in the House to-day to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill provides that on and after June 30, 1877, Embassadors, Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident shall be entitled to the following annual salaries: Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, $15,000 each; to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China, $10,000 each. Minister Resident to Belgium, the Netherlands, Swedes and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, Hawaiian Islands, and the Argentine Republic, $6,000 each; so the Central American States to reside in such place in such of such States as the President may direct, $8,000; Ministers Resident and the Consuls General to Hayti and Liberia, $4,000 each.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC COMPROMISE.

THE TWO LOBBIES UNITED IN FAVOR OF THE COMPROMISE BILL—CONFIDENCE THAT THE MEASURE WILL PASS—EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSE TO BE URGED TO SUPPORT IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Texas Pacific railroad scheme will be presently brought before the House and pushed with renewed energy. This time the two powerful lobbies, which have been for a long time arrayed against each other, will unite for the compromise bill, as the difficulties which separated them have been composed by C. P. Huntington and Tom Scott. Huntington and his company are to build the Pacific end of the line under the name of the Southern Pacific, and Scott will build the Texas Pacific line westward. Huntington will thus continue to hold the lines of communication with California by controling the Pacific end of them all. The guarantee of bonds and the extent to which the credit of the Government will be involved have been frequently explained in THE TIMES. The hope of the managers now is to take advantage of the lull in political discussion to push the bill quickly through the House. There are the following encouraging conditions for their attempt: A good many members end their career in Congress and politics with this Congress. They are supposed to be, and experience shows that this class generally are, less careful of their reputations than other members. Then there are those elected for two years longer, and they may be persuaded to trust to time to cover up their votes in this session. Besides the political excitement is such that it is supposed a lobby can work with less than the usual prospects of observation. Some of the same people who were here when the last great effort was made to pass the bill are already on hand, and in a day or two every member of the House will be taken in hand by some personal friend and enthusiastic advocate of the Railroad bill. The belief is general that the bill will not pass the House, but the railroad people may have assurances that others know nothing of. The bill will now find no parliamentary obstacle to getting before the House, and can be passed by a bare majority. It will not be treated at all on either side as a party measure, but will, nevertheless, receive its principal support from the Democrats.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The House Sub-Committee, in charge of the various bills concerning the Texas Pacific Railroad, held meetings last night and this morning. They expect to submit their report to the full committee to-morrow, until which time the committee adjourned, after discussing, without action, the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is generally believed that the sub-committee will so arrange the details of the proposed compromise in the Texas Pacific bill as to make it satisfactory to San Diego interests, and all others that have heretofore supported either the Scott or Huntington propositions, but no more positive statement can yet be made upon authority.

THE ASTORIA ROBBERY.

TWO OF THE THIEVES ARRESTED IN THIS CITY—A PORTION OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND IN THEIR POSSESSION.

On Saturday night, Dec. 23, 1876, there were a number of burglaries committed at Astoria, which for boldness and daring compared with the exploits of Dick Turpin and other heroes of the highway. The occurrence is of such recent date, and the story was so fully told at the time, that it will be unnecessary to give more than a brief outline. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night mentioned, a boat containing five men approached the Astoria shore, and two hours later four masked men entered the residence of Mr. William H. Green, and by threatening to take his life they managed to steal everything of pecuniary value on the premises. The residence of Mrs M. L. Miller, on Vernen avenue, was entered on the same night by the same party, and also despoiled of its chief valuables, amounting to about $2,000. The exploits of this band of ruffians included highway robbery as well, and meeting William Woods, a butler in the employ of Edward Woolsey, they robbed him of his pocket-book and his outer clothing.

On New Year's Day Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, obtained a clue, which, though slight, led to the apprehension of the robbers. A gold pencil, which was identified by Mrs. Green as her property, was found in the possession of a man whose name is withheld for the present, and was traced to James, alias "Fatty," Farrel, a notorious river thief. Capt. Murray and Detective Carr went to Brooklyn on Wednesday and obtained the co-operation of Chief of Police Campbell, who detailed two detectives from the Brooklyn Central Office to aid Capt. Murray. A warrant to search the house of "Jack," Roberts, the proprietor of a notorious thieves' den at No. 99 James street, at whose residence "Fatty" Farrel was known to be stopping, was obtained from Judge Walsh, of Brooklyn, and on Wednesday night the officers surrounded the house, which is near Green-Wood Cemetery. After a thorough search they failed to find anything which would implicate Roberts or Farrel in the robbery. Four detectives were detailed to guard the house and to allow none of the inmates to communicate with any one outside. The Captain and Detective Carr immediately returned to this City, and arrested Jack Roberts at his place in James street. The officers next went to a liquor saloon kept by a man named McGuire, and there found Jeremiah McCarty and James Reilly, alias "Juggy." The Captain attempted to arrest McCarty, but he escaped through a window, and fled through Water into Roosevelt street. He was pursued by the Captain, who finally arrested him in the rear yard of a house in Roosevelt street. When Detective Carr attempted to arrest Reilly he showed fight, but was reduced to terms by the detective. On searching the two men in the station-house two pocket-knives which were subsequently identified by Mr. Hiller as part of the property stolen from his house, were found on Reilly's person. A meerschaum cigar-holder, which was also identified by Mr. Hiller, as the property of one of his sons, was found in one of McCarty's pockets. Capt Murray again went out, and together with the detective, watched Roberts' place in James street, which has entrances communicating with both James and Roosevelt streets. Their vigilance was soon rewarded by seeing "Fatty" Farrel come along Roosevelt street and enter Roberts' den. No sooner had he entered than the barkeeper whispered to him, and he immediately walked rapidly out of the James street entrance, when he was arrested by Officer Meakam, of the Fourth Precinct. Farrel made a desperate effort to escape, and drawing a large navy revolver placed it against the officer's breast, at the same time saying, "If you don't let me go, I'll shoot you." Capt. Murray and Detective Carr came to the officer's aid and soon subdued Farrel.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—The Montreal express train on the Grand Trunk Railway, due here at noon, was thrown from the track near Gilead, 90 miles from here, by the engine striking a heavy snow bank. The entire train, consisting of an engine, baggage, express, smoking car, and one passenger car, went over an embankment 15 feet high. N. B. Mitchell, the fireman, is believed to be fatally injured. James Doyle, the engineer, Frank Roes baggage master, R. E. Larrabee, brakeman, and Mr. Small, agent of the Canadian Express Company, are all more or less hurt. The passengers were terribly shaken up, but none are reported as injured. Assistance was telegraphed for, and trains have gone thither, so that the passengers and the wounded will probably reach here to-night.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE ENDED.

THE RENOWNED COMMODORE DIES AFTER EIGHT MONTHS' ILLNESS—HIS REMARKABLE CAREER AS A MAN OF THE WORLD—HIS WEALTH ESTIMATED AT $100,000,000—PARTICULARS OF HIS ILLNESS AND DEATH.

Commodore Vanderbilt died at his residence, No. 10 Washington place, yesterday morning, after having been confined to his rooms for about eight months. The immediate cause of his death was exhaustion, brought on by long suffering from a complication of chronic disorders. He was surrounded by his family and friends and his attendant physicians, and received religious consolation until the last moment from his friend and Pastor, Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers. Although the family had been convinced for months that the Commodore could not long withstand the attacks of the maladies with which he was afflicted, his death yesterday took them by surprise. Only the evening before he had been moved from his bed-chamber to his sitting-room, and there reclining in his large wheeled chair, he had passed the time until 10 o'clock in chatting pleasantly with his family and one or two intimate friends. His son, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, who spent part of the evening with him, apprehended no immediate danger, and returned to his home shortly before his father's bed-time. Even his physicians had no apprehensions of any sudden change, although they had noted that their patient had been rapidly growing weaker during the past few days. About 2 o'clock A. M. a change for the worse took place, and at 4 o'clock he was decidedly weaker and failing rapidly. Shortly after daylight his family were summoned to his bedside to bid him farewell. He was too weak to say much, but expressed much gratification at having them around him, and after they had been with him a short time requested them to join in singing his favorite hymns. Prayer was then offered, in which he tried to join, and shortly afterward, gradually becoming weaker and weaker, he quietly passed away without a struggle. His death, which had been long expected in financial circles, had little or no effect on the stock market, although the announcement of it created a decided impression throughout the City. It is estimated that Commodore Vanderbilt left property to the amount of $100,000,000, principally in shares of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road and other railway corporations; but, although it is known that he left a will, it is not known how he has disposed of his wealth. The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Strangers on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and the remains will then be carried to Staten Island and deposited in the family vault in the Moravian churchyard, near New-Dorp.

THE SCENE IN THE SICK ROOM.

THE COMMODORE DIES SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS—HE RECEIVES RELIGIOUS CONSOLATION FROM HIS PASTOR—HIS LAST WORDS, "THAT WAS A GOOD PRAYER."

On Wednesday afternoon Commodore Vanderbilt seemed to be rather better than usual, and in the evening was placed in his rolling chair and taken to his sitting-room. There he conversed pleasantly with his family and his friend Mr. William Turnbull, and also with his son, William H. Vanderbilt, who called later in the evening. At 10 o'clock he retired for the night, but at 2 A. M. he became suddenly worse, and died of exhaustion at a few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A gentleman who was present when he died, and who has spent much time with him during his illness, gave a TIMES reporter the following account of the Commodore's last hours. He said that on Thursday last it seemed to him that he was entering upon death as he had never done before. He had been in a constant state of weakness for the last month, with one or two periods of rallying. On Wednesday evening he saw one or two of his friends, with whom he talked cheerfully until nearly 10 o'clock, and it was thought by those who were with him that he was brighter than he was in the morning. After the company went away he conversed with Mrs. Vanderbilt upon religious subjects very earnestly. His faith seemed very great, and he expressed himself deliberately and decidedly. Among other things he said: "No, I shall never cease to trust Jesus. How could I ever let that go?" He spoke also of his consciousness of his ignorance in regard to spiritual things—for instance, the existence and operations of the Holy Ghost: but he said that his ignorance did not stand in the way of his faith. He said he read the Bible, and tried to understand it as well as he could, and whatever it said he firmly believed. About 9 A. M. a change came again and at 4 he had grown much weaker. Later in the morning his children and Pastor were sent for. Dr. Deems arrived about 9 o'clock and his family arrived a little after. Among those who came, and who were all in the room when the final scene occurred, were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt and their son W. K. Vanderbilt; Mrs. D. B. Allen, Mrs. George A. Osgood, Mrs. N. B. Laban, daughters of the Commodore; Mr. and Mrs. Cross, and Mr. and Mrs. Parrance, sons-in-law and daughters; Mr. Elliot F. Shepherd, son-in-law of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt; Mr. C. V. Deforest; Mr. Samuel Barton, nephews, and Mr. E. D. Worcester, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crawford were also present. The Commodore found great difficulty in speaking, and could make but few utterances during the last hours of his life. He took interest in passages of Scripture repeated from time to time, and upon one of the ladies making a suggestion in regard to singing, he misunderstood her, and made no sign of assent. A little later he turned to his wife and said: "I thought you would sing." A few of his favorite hymns were then sung, with pauses between. The first hymn sung was "Show pity Lord, oh Lord forgive;" and the next "Nearer, my God, to Thee." He showed great interest in the singing, and even attempted, with his hoarse voice, to join in a hymn which always interested him. It was the one beginning with the words "Come ye sinners, poor and needy." Before he was so low, whenever that hymn was sung he invariably tried to join in it, generally adding at the close: "I am poor, I am needy, weak and wounded, sick and sore." Dr. Deems proposed prayer, to which he seemed gladly to accede. At that time it looked as though his strength was failing so rapidly that very soon he would not be able to expectorate, so that the friends about him anticipated a struggle at the last. Among other things the Pastor prayed that God would be pleased in His mercy to vouchsafe unto the sufferer an easy departure, out of his great pain, into everlasting life. The Commodore evidently followed the whole prayer, and when it was closed with the benediction, he repeated with the minister the words: "The blessing of God Almighty—the Father—Son, and the Holy Ghost," and his voice then failed him. He afterward attempted to speak several times, but could not articulate with sufficient clearness to make himself understood. After the lapse of some time, he turned to his wife, who was sitting beside him, and his mind seemed to recur to the prayer that had been offered, and he said: "That was a good prayer." These were the last words he uttered. Mrs. Vanderbilt replied: "Yes, because it expressed just your sentiments now." He could not speak, but nodded assent. Then the obstruction in his throat apparently ceased to be so painful, and he closed his mouth for a few minutes, as he had been seen to do by his friends when thinking closely. His eyes brightened, and then his mouth opened, after which, closing his eyes, he breathed quickly a few times and expired at 10:51 A. M.

When it was known that he had ceased to exist deep sobs were heard throughout the room. Mrs. Vanderbilt was very deeply affected, as were many of those around here. The grief of the family and friends was shared by the two faithful female nurses who had been in attendance on the Commodore for many days and nights during his illness, and the two old servants of the family were also much affected. Miss Phebe Vanderbilt, the Commodore's sister, and Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, of Staten Island, were not in the house when he died. They were detained on Staten Island by the illness of Mrs. Egbert, a widowed sister of the Commodore, 84 years of age, and now lying at the point of death.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S LIFE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was born on the 27th day of May, in the year 1794, on a farm on Staten Island. His father was a well-to-do agriculturist, not possessed of any considerable fortune, indeed, but owing no debts and owning his land. The produce of the farm was sent to the New-York markets in a periagua daily, and the young Cornelius took especial delight in navigating this craft, which has now disappeared from our waters. He very much preferred sailing the periagua to going to school, and it cannot be doubted that among the Knickerbockers of those days this was a subject of commendation rather than of disparaise. He worked also on the farm, and studied in the Winter days, but never showed much love of literature, nor did he gain more knowledge than is furnished by the three Rs of the New-York Alderman. He was a faithful worker on the farm, however, and could plow and plant corn with the best. But his delight was on the sea, and while he was a mere boy he was acknowledged to be the most fearless sailor and the steadiest helmsman on the bay. All his thoughts and instincts were bent in that direction, and that he was a good farm hand was due not to any liking for the work, but to his love for his mother and his obedience as a son. His one dream was of having a periagua of his own, and sailing it as a ferry-boat between Staten Island and New-York. In those times there was no up-town region, for the business part of the City was in Hanover square and Pearl street; the Battery was a delightful park, and the strand was just being turned into State street, then the most fashionable locality of the City. When Cornelius Vanderbilt became sixteen years of age he bargained with his mother that he would plow eight acres of the farm and plant it with corn if she would give him $100 for the purchase of a boat. It is unnecessary to say that only a mother would have given such a sum for the work, but perhaps her object in the arrangement was to teach him not to neglect the occupation of husbandry, which in those days afforded a sure reward of rude comfort and domestic plenty. But from the time that he owned this periagua it may be doubted if he ever again took hold of the plow. His hand had closed firmly upon the tiller which for the next half century was to be to him a veritable sceptre.

From the 27th of May, 1810, it may be considered that Cornelius Vanderbilt put away childish things and became a man, earning his own livelihood and able to take his own part in the affairs of the world. He was but sixteen, but he had no difficulty in obtaining passengers for his ferry-boat, especially, it may be presumed, among the fairer portion of the Staten Islanders. For the young man was tall, vigorous, broad of shoulder, bright of eye, possessed of a complexion that any belle might envy, and having a very sweet and engaging smile, which all the cares of a very extraordinary and busy life never effaced from his countenance. There was plenty of occupation for him, for the times favored his business. Staten Island was divided into large estates, farmed by aristocratic families, whose scions repaired to the Battery just as naturally as the denizens of the avenues crowd to Central Park now, or the drivers of fast horses haunt the boulevards and St. Nicholas avenue. There were also continual interchangings of courtesies and visitings between the high-toned inhabitants of State street and of Broadway, which, as a street, hardly reached then to Trinity Church, although there were magnificent villas along its line up to the creek that ran through Madison square. The life and soul of the place was the Battery, and those who were not afraid of angry skies and swelling waves among the islanders used invariably to take the periagua of young Vanderbilt for their daily trip to New-York, for he was known far and near as the bravest and boldest pilot that ever handled a boat. And besides the genteel business, he had other sources of revenue, for England, plunged in the Napoleonic war, was furious with the services which America, as a neutral State, was able to perform for the French Emperor, and it was obvious that a war must sooner or later settle the power of a neutral flag to protect a cargo. The Government of the United States was in the hands of resolute men, who were resolved to maintain so important a commercial principle, nor were they terrified by the vauntings of the conquerors of Trafalgar, though it was evident that the war would be entirely a naval affair. Forts were being built on different parts of the bay and on Staten Island, and in the transportation of material Cornelius Vanderbilt was so fair and moderate in his prestensions as to obtain the greater share of the business. Not only did his periagua find constant occupation, but he purchased interests in other boats, and chartered more, so that when the war broke out, in 1812, he was quite a thriving man, and even then a personage in his own peculiar line. Young Cornele, as everybody called him, was the first person thought of when anything very dangerous or very disagreeable had to be done. When the winds were high, and the sight was blinded with driving sleet and snow, and the waves raged like angry wolves, it an important message had to be sent from the forts to the head-quarters in the City, young Cornele was sent for. When the British fleet tried to force their way past Sandy Hook to lay New-York in ashes, as the Admiral kindly promised, the forts on Sandy Hook beat them off. A fearful storm was raging, but it was absolutely necessary to notify the commanding officer in the City of the attempt and its repulse, and to obtain reinforcements and fresh supplies in case of a renewal. A messenger was sent for the only man who could take a boat through the raging waters to the Battery slip. When Cornele Vanderbilt made his appearance the staff officer asked anxiously if a boat could live in such a sea. "Yes," said Cornelius, laconically, but firmly, "if properly handled." "Will you take us to the Battery?" was the next question. "I will," replied the young man, "but you will be under water half the time." He landed them in safety at the stairs, but they were like drowned rats, and such had been the fury of the winds and waters and the incessant movements of the boat, that one of them declared he had not had time to draw one full breath.

In his carrying business he was so successful and made so much money that he thought of starting a home for himself. Regularly from the hour he commenced ferrying with his periagua-boat, he handed over his earnings to his mother, whose love for him and pride in him he repaid with the most perfect devotion. He married, in December, 1813, Miss Sophia Johnson, of Fort Richmond, Staten Island, being then nineteen years and six months old, and expanded his transactions, as if the consciousness that he had given hostages to fortune in the shape of a young, beloved wife had spurred him to increased boldness. He obtained from the Government, in the Spring of 1814, a contract for the transportation of provisions to all the forts in the bay for three months, and this entailed upon him the most extraordinary labors. For he was determined not to give up his ferriage, which was exceedingly profitable, so he carried the provisions in the night time. There were six forts, each of which received its provisions once a week, so that during these three months his only night of unbroken rest was on Sunday. But the profits of these nights were large and enabled him to build a beautiful little schooner for the coasting trade, which he called the Dorad, because he saw in it the El Dorado of future fortune. He was, however, not given to long-tailed words, so he shortened it down to Dorad. Out of this he coined money, and in the following year, in 1815, he built a very large schooner, called the Charlotte, which plied between New-York and the Carolinas, under the command of himself or his wife's sister's husband, a Mr. De Forrest.

the walk, and transferred his boats to the Sound. But when, as the time went by, the traffic increased, Drew united Vanderbilt with himself in the Sound traffic, which then began to assume very great proportions. Without acknowledged rivals, and with warm support from capitalists engaged in developing inland steam navigation, Vanderbilt built so many magnificent steamers that the public christened him by acclamation the Commodore, just as the soldiers of the First Napoleon had nicknamed him the Little Corporal. His boats were faster and better, they were more comfortable for passengers, and more commodious for freight than any which had hitherto been seen. Moreover he ran them at the lowest paying rates, being satisfied that by so doing he invited travel, while an opposite course would repel it. These things will seem trifles to the present generation, who, accustomed to see steam-boats built upon the Vanderbilt model and run in accordance with his idea, have no conception of the state of things which existed before his time. To understand how potent was the impulse which he gave, it is necessary to travel in other lands, on Rhine steamers and English river boats, where the influence of Commodore Vanderbilt was never felt, and which have never left the grooves of ordinary constructors. Here, where the influence was early given, it still survives, and the men who build in accordance with his principles obtain credit for enterprise and sound sense which by right should be shared with him. His one foible of opposition was an immense boon to the public, for wherever his keen eyes detected a monopoly he pounced down upon the offenders and literally drove them from the rivers. Nor did he, when he had vanquished them, establish a monopoly of his own. His principle of low rates, founded upon acute reasoning, was never violated, so that in every way the public were the gainers. And he was now confessedly a power in the carrying business, and men quoted the opinion of the Commodore as something that stilled argument and carried conviction.

It was impossible that such a man should remain inactive during the California gold fever, which gave such a stimulus to every form of industry. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company began to run its steamers in 1848, and in the following year the Panama Railroad was surveyed and commenced. Commodore Vanderbilt, having reasoned out the matter in that quiet way which says less than it knows, convinced himself that the Nicaraguan Isthmus was the true route to California. He the same year obtained a charter from the Nicaraguan Government for a ship-canal and transit company. The former grant fell into abeyance, but the latter was immediately utilized. He built a fine steamer, the Prometheus, and sailed down to Nicaragua, exploring the channel of the San Juan del Norte, and the lake beyond, and finally fixing upon San Juan del Sur as the port on the Pacific side. Part of the route was by staging, and in fact the arrangement which he established was curiously similar to the old Gibbons route between New-York and Philadelphia. In July, 1851, the new line was formally opened, and such were its intrinsic advantages and so great the reputation of the Commodore, that it at once leaped into public favor and became a formidable rival of the Panama route. It was, indeed, the shortest, the cheapest, and by far the healthiest way to the golden lands; nor can it be doubted that in the future it will be the route as soon as a man of enterprise comes to the front, or opportunities of enterprise return to the country. But during the time that Commodore Vanderbilt was connected with it it was exceedingly successful, and he reaped from it very great profits. He was now, however, so very wealthy that he determined to take a long rest. So he sold to the Nicaragua Transit Company, which he had formed, all his vessels and interest in the route, and building himself a palatial yacht of 2,000 tons, called the North Star, he started on a long cruise in the European seas with all his family.

This consisted at that time, May, 1853, of fourteen persons—himself, his wife, and twelve children. The eldest was a girl, Phœbe Jane, now Mrs. Cross, whose husband was a Captain on one of the Commodore's Pacific steamers; the second was another girl, Ethelinda, now Mrs. D. B. Allen, whose husband is a very wealthy retired merchant; the third was William H. Vanderbilt, to whom his father had given a superb education at an agricultural college, and had settled on a large farm on Staten Island; the fourth was also a girl, Emily, the wife of Mr. W. K. Thorne, a gentleman of great wealth; the fifth was another daughter, Eliza, wife of Mr. Osgood, the broker; the sixth was still another daughter, Sophia, wife of Daniel Torrance, a wealthy merchant of a leading Montreal family; the seventh was another daughter, Maria Louisa, who married Horace G. Clark; the eighth was a son, Francis, who died at the age of forty; the ninth was another son, Cornelius, still living, and who has not imitated the civic virtues of his father or his brother; the tenth was a daughter, Maria Electa, who married Nicholas La Bau; the eleventh was another daughter, who married Capt. Barker, became a widow, and in second espousals married M. Lafitte, of Paris; and the twelfth was George, who graduated with distinction at West Point, and served most creditably in the Army of the Union during the slaveholders' rebellion, where he contracted the seeds of disease of the lungs, of which he died at Nice.

The magnificent steam-ship which he modestly called his yacht excited admiration at every port where he touched, but the man himself excited more. The discovery of gold in America had turned the attention of the world more strongly toward that peculiar land in the West where a republican form of government had succeeded in maintaining itself in spite of the predictions of political prophets and the reasoning of philosophers. Here was a specimen of American production in the steamer North Star, and in its Captain, planner, builder, and owner was a still more interesting specimen of what republican institutions could develop. The English people who met him were delighted with him, and showered attentions upon him and his family. He was banqueted and complimented in every place that he visited, and as John Bull and the Russian bear were eyeing each other in a most menacing way prior to the declaration of hostilities in 1854, it is almost unnecessary to say that every attention which had been shown him in England was doubled and trebled in the Russian ports. There was a difference, however, and an extreme one. In England it was the people alone that honored the great American in every way that suggested itself to their ardent admiration. But in Russia it was the people and the Government. The Grand Duke Constantine, second son of the Emperor Nicholas, accompanied by the Admiral in Chief of the Russian Navy, visited the North Star repeatedly, and the latter obtained drawings of the walking-beam engine, which very much surprised him. In Constantinople the Pashas of Sultan Abdul Medjid were still more profuse in their expressions of esteem and regard, for they were well aware that the Russians were going to attack them, and they looked upon this country as a neutral land that might be exceedingly useful in case of prolonged naval hostilities. But what surprised all the people of Europe was that this man represented nothing in the way of official dignities. He was simply a great ship-owner sailing in his yacht for his own pleasure, accompanied by his family. It was difficult to make this believed anywhere, but utterly impossible in the Italian ports of Austria. They could not believe it. They took the vessel to be the forerunner of some dreadful attack in the name of liberty. When the Vanderbilts took their walks abroad in Leghorn, they had the honor of being escorted by a military officer, for fear of accidents, and a crowd of ununiformed *sbirri* hovered about them. It was a wonder that they were not arrested, but the fear of American indignation was greater then than now, and no such incident took place. The North Star was, however, placed under the most rigorous surveillance, and armed launches with loaded howitzers, patroled ceaselessly around her. This rather detracted from their enjoyment of sunny Italy, which was then, however, under a black cloud, and they were delighted to exchange the Austrian ports for the English ones of Malta and Gibraltar, where they were most flatteringly received. In fact, the English people were delighted to see a man like Vanderbilt, possessed of an ample fortune, taking his pleasure on the high seas and steering his great ship into port just as an English gentleman would do his yachting schooner.

When the Commodore returned he was met with the intelligence that the British Government had withdrawn the Cunard steamers from the Anglo-American mail service. There were in those days four steamers only per month, which sailed every Saturday. Two of these were English, belonging to the Cunard line, and two were American, belonging to the Collins line. The English paid their steamers $16,000 for carrying the mail each voyage, and Congress paid the Collins Company $33,000 for the same service. The Cunard steamers were withdrawn by England to be used as transports for troops, that country having resolved on the invasion of the Crimea. Commodore Vanderbilt immediately made an offer to Congress to fill up the vacancy left by the retirement of the Cunarders, and carry the mail for the same sum which the British Government had given. The Collins Line and its backers rose up in arms. It was not denied that one steamer per fortnight was entirely insufficient, but the proposal to save the Government so much money naturally roused the ire of those who were receiving so much more for the same service. Collins sailed upon the Commodore, and offered to back his proposal with all his Congressional influence if he would ask for the same remuneration from the Postmaster General that he himself was receiving. "For," said Collins, "you cannot possibly do it for less. Why, I'm not making any money by my steamers, as all the world knows." "No," said Vanderbilt. "I'm patriotic in the matter. If an Englishman can do it for $16,000 I'm sure I can, and I won't admit that a Britisher can beat us in anything." "That is not business, Vanderbilt," remonstrated the subsidy man. "I can't make it pay as it is." "Then," retorted Vanderbilt coldly, "you've got into a business that you don't understand. Let me have the opportunity, and I'll make it pay." The interview was at an end, and the subsidy party resolved to show the Commodore that if they were not a match for him in conducting a steamer line, they were in Congressional tactics. The session of 1854 dragged out, and nothing was accomplished. At the commencement of the next session the Commodore laid another proposal before Congress, which was to establish a line of steamers between New-York and Havre, to carry the mails for $19,750 the round trip, and to beat the Collins boats twenty-four hours every trip or forfeit payment. He could not secure the contracts, however, in spite of this offer, but by his letters on subsidies he convinced Gen. Pierce, then President, that they were wrong in theory and rotten in practice, whereupon the President vetoed the Collins subsidy. Then arose a cry to heaven, and many papers gravely asserted that the arrogant Vanderbilt had bribed the President with a sum of $50,000 to do this thing. The Commodore wrote in answer an open letter to the President, which was published in pamphlet form and distributed by myriads, in which he conclusively disposed of the lie, and added a few more hard hits at the subsidy system.

Occupation always comes to a man that loves it, and while his contract was hanging fire in the Congressional committee rooms he found himself engaged in trouble with the Nicaragua Transit Company. The gentlemen who had the controlling interest having, like Jeshurun, waxed fat, like that nation also began to kick and refused to fulfill their engagements. The Commodore wrote them a note of tremendous brevity, which ran: "Gentlemen, you have undertaken to cheat me. I won't sue you, for law is too slow. I'll ruin you. Yours truly, Cornelius Vanderbilt." In a few months he had organized another fleet and commenced an opposition line on the same road, and was fast redeeming his word when Walker burst upon the place, and, having established himself as ruler, annulled all contracts and stopped all traffic. This he did to be avenged on Vanderbilt, who had very curtly refused to help his enterprise in any way, or to allow any of his men or stores to be conveyed on his steamers. When the gray-eyed man of Destiny had been removed from the scene by shooting, and the agents of Vanderbilt resumed operations, it was found that the harbor on the Pacific side, San Juan del Sur, had become choked either by intention or accident, and the route was now impracticable, and was therefore transferred to Chagres. But the original transit line was irretrievably bankrupted and annihilated. In the California shipping business the Commodore remained for nine years more, making plenty of money, but not satisfied. He used to say that things were all right on the Atlantic side, but very unsatisfactory on the California half. "For," said he, "the swindling in the business of supplying steamers is outrageous. If my Captain is a smart man he cheats me, and if he is a dull man the dealers cheat him, so that in any event there is a swindling drawback." But in spite of this he continued in the traffic until 1864.

Long before that time, however, he had turned his attention to the subject of Atlantic steamers. The Government did not give him the mails, but he avenged himself by creating a New-York and Havre Line, which was fitted with the fastest steamers that had ever been seen. In this line were the Ariel, the Harvest Queen, and the never-to-be-forgotten Vanderbilt. This last was built in 1860 at a cost of $900,000 in gold, and it had a tonnage of 5,000 register. It was the pride of his heart, the idolized result of his matured knowledge of ship-building, and it answered all the expectations that he had formed of it. For there was intense emulation excited among the rival lines, the Cunard and the Collins, but the Vanderbilt beat them all, and made incredibly short passages. The war of the slaveholders' rebellion broke out shortly afterward, and instead of ruining everybody, as was supposed, it gave an intensely febrile activity to every form of production and every effort of enterprise. But the unerring brain of the Commodore saw that it would end in taking from the reluctant hand of Columbia the sceptre of the ocean, and would give to Great Britain the carrying trade of the world. Yet the decline of American shipping was invisible to all but him, for just as the setting sun is larger in appearance and more splendid in color than the same orb at its meridian height, so did our carrying business seem more prosperous and destined to greater triumphs for the last few years before it disappeared. And his tireless brain was now taxed to consider these things, and to discover what form of enterprise was the most capable of development. But while he slowly matured his views for leaving the shipping business and accepting new tolls and new responsibilities, the exigencies of war sought him out and brought him as a chosen counselor to the President of the nation. The Merrimac iron ram of the Confederates, coming out of its shelter at Richmond, had sunk the Cumberland and wrought such havoc with the Union fleet as filled loyal men's hearts with gloom. The triumphant career of the ram had been stayed by the Monitor, but naval men were of opinion that this had been a lucky hit and might not occur a second time. The President had consulted with Secretary Stanton, and they both had talked with naval men. The latter were unanimous upon the point that if the ram could be fought and smashed there was but one man that could do it, and his name was Cornelius Vanderbilt.

To this man came a telegram asking for his presence in Washington. He came to the house of the Secretary of War, and was greeted with enthusiasm. "Will you," said Stanton, "see the President?" "Certainly," was the reply, and to the President's presence the pair went. "Now," said Mr. Lincoln, "can you stop that rebel ram, and for how much money will you do it?" He answered, "I think I can, Mr. President, but I won't do it for money. I do not want the people of this country to look upon me as one who would trade upon her necessities and make blood-money out of her wounds." Mr. Lincoln shook his head, and evidently thought that the Commodore was a Confederate sympathiser, for he said: "What's the use of further talking! You won't do anything for us, I see." Vanderbilt said: "I don't know about that, Mr. President. I place myself and all my resources at your disposition without pay, and I believe I can protect the fleet and prevent the Merrimac from passing Old Point Comfort. I have a ship which I give to you for this purpose. You will place a crew on it, and fit it up for sailing as your expense, and I will take charge of it. Only let me be free from the control of your Navy Department, and I'll answer for it that the Merrimac won't pass Old Point Comfort." Joyfully the patriotic proposal was accepted, and in thirty-six hours the Vanderbilt, with the Commodore in command was at its station in Hampton Roads. The officer in charge of the fleet sent a boat asking to see the veteran, who was at that time more than sixty-eight years of age, and Commodore Vanderbilt went on board the flag-ship. His reputation as a skillful pilot was known to every one, and when he said that he would run down the Merrimac as a hound runs down a wolf, and, striking her amidships, would send her to the bottom, they all believed that he would do it, and looked admiringly at his huge steamer, the shadow of whose black hull loomed upon the water like the reflection of a great cloud. "How can we help you?" said the chief officer. "Only by keeping severely out of my way when I am hunting the critter," was the amusing response, at which every one laughed. But the coursing match never came off, for the spies who swarmed about the Federal council carried the story to Richmond, and when the Merrimac had repaired damages from her brush with the Monitor, her Captain, who had been in Vanderbilt's employ, and knew his antagonist, declined to come out from his hiding-place. Nor did the Confederates ever dare again to send her up the Roads. But the idea of the Commodore bore fruit, and when the gallant Farragut stormed the forts and rebel fleet at Mobile the frigates put the ram Tennessee *hors du combat* in the manner that he had proposed. Everybody knows the story, and how the wooden frigates battled against the mail-clad ram so fiercely that the seamen could not keep their feet and had to surrender, being knocked senseless by the incessant concussions.

Although the brave old gentleman could not remain long at the station, he left behind him a Captain possessed with his ideas and trained in his school. When the pirate Alabama commenced her ravages the Vanderbilt steamer was dispatched in quest of her, and hunted her for more than a twelvemonth. Then the magnificent engines and boilers, by such a strain, were rendered momentarily unserviceable, and they were taken out and the vessel sold to a firm in the grain business, who called it the Three Brothers. (It is in active use to the present hour.) The reward of the Commodore for his patriotism was the Congressional vote of a large gold medal and a series of complimentary resolutions. This was well enough for what he had personally done—for the services he had rendered and the counsel he had given. But it must strike the impartial mind that it was rather an inadequate return for his magnificent steamer, which had only been given for a purpose, and when that purpose had been accomplished ought certainly to have been returned to him. When the medal was voted, which was in January, 1864, some months before the destruction of the pirate by the Kearsarge, the value of the Vanderbilt must have been more than one million and a half in currency. Mr. Vanderbilt had his medal, and could say when he looked upon it, "This is all I received in exchange for the finest steamer that was ever launched."

This transaction certainly did not place any restraint upon his previously-arranged determination to withdraw from the steamer business altogether. He arranged with Messrs. Allen, C. K. Garrison, and Wheeler, that they should buy his steamers for three millions, one million down, the remainder in amounts as the ships earned them. In eighteen months they had wiped out the indebtedness, the Commodore had his three millions and the firm the steamers. While this business was being carried to a successful close the Commodore took a little turn in Wall street. It was his seventieth year, and his long, useful, and patriotic life had been passed among ships and steamers, but the reasoning of his brain had shown him that the day was done for the carrying trade and that the night was at hand. He began to acquire stock in Harlem, and quietly bought up all the shorts which the bears, Drew and others, were selling freely. The shares were ranging from eight to sixteen at that time, and as the amount of the total stock was not large, the great operators sold very much more than existed. When settling day came there was a dreadful yell from the gentlemen who wanted to cover their shorts, for all the stock in the market was in the hands of the old Commodore, to whom they had sold it. Drew was squeezed to the amount of a round million, and the rest in proportion. The Wall street men said, "Another king has come to reign over us," but the overwise ones shook their heads. They muttered about his being loaded up with unprofitable stock, and said he could never get rid of it. But he did not want to get rid of it. He had bought the stock to keep. Assuming the management he dismissed incapable and dishonest officers, introduced reforms, checked expenditures, and in an incredibly short time made the road a paying institution, a sound investment security. Then he went in for Hudson River, which was going for about 25. It had never paid, and was a foot-ball for the street. Everybody sneered at it, and John Tobin, a heavy dealer, sold him an enormous amount of the stock in one transaction. There was no secrecy about his dealings in Hudson River shares. He bought everything in the open market, and acquired a majority of the shares without the least concealment. Nobody understood the man. He was seventy-one years of age, but hale and hearty as a youngster of twenty. The world accepted him as the greatest steam-boat man that ever lived, but they did not comprehend that he was great at everything. And yet no one can reproach their blindness, for it was according to the dictates of common sense to believe that a man who was so superlatively superior in one line would not be able, when past the ordinary extent of life, to acquire all the details of a totally different calling. But the man was an extraordinary man, not to be judged by ordinary rules or average mental measuring rods, and those who applied them were woefully mistaken in their reckoning.

When he had Hudson River within his grasp he applied the same remedies to it as to Harlem, and very quickly the road was all right, and earning a dividend. It would have earned more, but the New-York Central, running from Albany to Buffalo, fought against it, and threw all its weight in favor of the Albany boats, owned by Daniel Drew. The fact is, that though Henry Keep, of New-York, was the President, the line was in the hands of an Albany clique, of whom Dean Richmond was the chief. Commodore Vanderbilt wanted to know whether there was to be peace or war between the two roads. Mr. Keep said peace, and there was peace during the Winter time, when the boats could not run; but as soon as the river was open Dean Richmond said war, and the freight of the New-York Central went to the boats as usual. Once only this trick was played, for the next Winter the stern mandate went from the lips of the Commodore, "Take no freight from the New-York Central." He was inexorable as fate itself, and as immovable as he had been when, at the helm of the Vanderbilt, he had vainly waited for the appearance of the Merrimac at Point Comfort. The stock of New-York Central went down at a blow fifteen per cent, and the American public at last realized that this was a man of the real heroic grain, to whose leadership all could trust implicitly. Hudson stock kept rising, and the holders of Central murmured loudly. Finally Mr. Keep resigned, Mr. Baxter taking his place until the election, which was not until the 12th of November, in the year of grace 1867, and upon that morning Mr. Vanderbilt received the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1867.

C. Vanderbilt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company are satisfied that a change in the administration of the company and a thorough reformation in the management of its affairs, would result in larger dividends to the stockholders, and greatly promote the interests of the public. They therefore request that you will receive their proxies for the coming election, and select such a Board of Directors as shall seem to you to be entitled to their confidence.

They hope that such an organization will be effected as shall secure to the company the aid of your great and acknowledged abilities. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD CUNARD,
JOHN J. ASTOR, Jr.
BERNARD V. HUTTON,
JOHN STEWARD,

and others representing over thirteen millions of the stock.

The election was held in due course, but there was no opposition to the Vanderbilt tickets, which represented moreover six millions of his own besides the above.

And now began a series of improvements in the railroad system of the City of New-York which fairly transformed it. Commencing with the consolidation of the Hudson River and Central, and the leasing of the long line of the Harlem, (extending to Chatham Four Corners,) Mr. Vanderbilt next projected the building of the Forty-second Street Depot, and in due order followed the introduction of steel rails, the laying of a quadruple track from one end of the line to the other, and the wonderful engineering feat of sinking the City part of the track and arching it over for the prevention of accidents, and the improvement of that fine district along Fourth avenue. The speed of the trains was so greatly increased that to go from New-York to Albany in four hours became a common occurrence, yet the distance is fully 150 miles. The price paid, too, was and is smaller than on any other line in the country, for all the year round fares are two cents per mile, which is the average rate of the cheap Summer excursions on other lines. The system of the four tracks, two exclusively for passenger traffic and two for freight, is so superior as to have given indefinitely expansive powers to the carrying of western productions. By this plan the freight trains can be run continuously like an endless chain, and can carry grain enough to load 200 vessels per day. By it also the safety of passenger travel has been brought to a maximum, and whenever an accident has taken place it has been by a combination of unforeseen circumstances impossible to foresee or to prevent. The depot at Forty-second street was in a great measure constructed according to the Commodore's own ideas, and the observant traveler will notice with surprise that the immense roof is supported upon trussed arches of iron, the one pregnant fact in the development of the use of iron in buildings. It is hard to realise that a man who had already lived far beyond the time allotted to mortals should still preserve such activity of brain as to be constantly accessible to new ideas. Here was a man who had made a life-long study of ship-building and the management of ships. At seventy years of age he saw clearly that America has lost the carrying trade of the world. He looked around him for something that may be improved and developed. He took the railroad system of his native State, put together the isolated pieces, rescued them from poverty and debt, and then created a scheme of improvements which places those railroads at the head of locomotive traffic in the universe. And these things he evolved out of a brain covered with the white hairs of more than eighty years. Nor was he in his eighty-third year less active. Little by little, and everything in its turn, the great plans of improvements were carried out, until the people who have been for a few years out of town can hardly recognise the old familiar things. Commodore Vanderbilt never stopped improving, but went on developing, maturing, and ripening his system, until death called him away from the scene where he had so long reigned without an equal.

In his private life the Commodore was always distinguished by three things—overwhelming affection for his family and his friends, hatred of ostentation, and love of solid comfort. He had lived for many years past in a great double brick house on Washington place, handsomely furnished, but without the least pretension. There are more gold and silver models of famous steam-boats in it than famous pictures, and indeed the fine arts are represented only by portraits. In the place of honor is a likeness of his mother, whom he cherished all his life with the fondest love. Opposite is a very fine portrait of his second wife, a very handsome and accomplished Southern lady, from Mobile, Ala., formerly a Miss Crawford. His first wife died in the early part of 1868, which left the Commodore alone in his big house, for all his children were married, and some of them had grandchildren even. So in the Fall of 1869 the house in Washington place received a new mistress, who has done its honors with much sweetness and grace. The master of the house was all his life surrounded by friends who repaid his affection by a love "this side idolatry," as Ben Jonson said of Shakespeare. Every day they called upon him, or drove with him along Eighth avenue and across Macomb's Dam to Sibbera's Clubhouse, on Jerome avenue. For Mr. Vanderbilt was a great admirer of trotting-horses, and his team, Plow Boy and Post Boy, have been considered the fastest in the country. Iron in opposition, he was in private life entirely governed by his affections, nor did age take from him the sweet-smiling look of his boyhood. Before his second marriage he used to play whist and Boston every night at the Manhattan Club, but latterly his friends have dropped in of evenings and played with him.

The eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, will perhaps take his father's place as a railroad man, though to compare him with his father would be idle. But had his father never been known the son would certainly have been among the foremost men, for if he has not a creative and original genius, he has an immense power of absorbing details. He is as much master of the facts of every department as the chief of it, and he is a model of hard-working industry. No man possesses the technique of railroad management in as full a measure as he, and he is training up his sons in the same path. The elder son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is Treasurer of the Harlem Road, and the second, William K. Vanderbilt, assists his father in his office. So the Vanderbilt lines will probably be managed by Vanderbilt actions for generations to come, to the great content of all interested. It is a fair prophecy that the line will not lose one cent by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, for the system which he created, and which his son William is now carrying out so thoroughly, will live long after him. And herein was displayed another proof of the transcendent powers of his genius, since he so vitalized the Vanderbilt lines and infused such energy into them that they will retain the effects for fifty years to come. That he did this in steam-boats is notorious, for though he left the business long ago, the impetus of his energy survives, and the stamp of his building genius is on every boat that leaves the slips.

THE MAN AS HIS PASTOR KNEW HIM

GRIEF OF REV. DR. DEEMS AT THE DEATH OF HIS OLD FRIEND—HE HAD NEVER KNOWN A GRANDER MAN.

Rev. Dr. Deems, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, was called upon by a TIMES reporter at his residence in Twenty-second street last evening. He was evidently deeply grieved at the death of his old friend. He said that after all, notwithstanding the long illness of the Commodore, his death had seemed to come upon him like a surprise. He had looked for it so often, and it had so often been postponed, that he could hardly realise that his dear old friend had gone. He had seen him every day, but eight, since April 26, and had seen more to admire in him in his sickness than he had ever seen when he was well. "He must have been a great man," said Dr. Deems, "for like all things that are truly great, he grew and grew upon your regard." He had never known a grander man, he said; he could take in so much so quickly. He had such immense daring, and yet he had the best kind of womanly tenderness, and in matters of faith he had the simplicity of a little child. He had never been able to find that he had complained once during all his sickness. In the beginning he was nervous, irritable—sometimes as he would say—ugly. He had gone into his room just after a paroxysm of pain, and he had taken his hand and burst into tears, saying: "Doctor, will God forgive me? I have been so bad and ugly toward these people who have nursed me so faithfully." But that passed away, and even then he never prayed that the pain might be taken away, but would often say, "Dear God, don't take it away if it be necessary for me." He had never met Dr. Deems said, even in the ranks of the clergy, a man who had more thorough belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible than Mr. Vanderbilt. The public, of course, knew of the gift of the Church of the Strangers made to him by the Commodore, and would not believe that he was ungrateful, but they never could know of the personal affection he had for the man, founded on his knowledge of his character. It was his desire that he should be buried from the Church of the Strangers.

THE NEWS ON THE STREET.

The news of the Commodore's death had been so long expected that it made but little stir on Wall street. It had been anticipated that the intelligence of his death would produce at least a slight fall in what are known as the Vanderbilt stocks, and accordingly large quantities of these securities, as well as of other stocks, had been sold short, in expectation of such a movement. It is said that the amount sold in this manner aggregates 100,000 shares of Western Union, 100,000 shares of Lake Shore, besides large blocks of other stocks. Jay Gould is said to be short 73,000 shares of Western Union, and "the Twenty-third street clique" are said to be "short" 27,000 shares of Michigan Central. During the day the office of Davis & Freeman, Mr. Vanderbilt's brokers, was crowded with inquirers concerning Mr. Vanderbilt's death, and for a time it was supposed by many that the report was one of the manufactured ones to which the public has of late been so frequently treated. Later in the day the details of the event became generally known in the street, and formed a frequent topic of conversation. Personal anecdotes, reminiscenses, &c., of the deceased were freely exchanged, and the various episodes in the Commodore's long and eventful career were canvassed with more than ordinary interest. To the younger generation he was little known except by reputation; but few were to be found even in the theatre of his most famous exploits who were personally intimate with him. The disposition of his immense railway property was a topic of frequent discussion. It is rumored that the interest of his second wife, née Miss Crawford, in the estate, will be confined to a certain annuity, stipulated in her marriage bond, and that the greater part of the $70,000,000 invested in railway shares has been willed to the eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt.

THE COMMODORE'S SICKNESS.

AN ILLNESS LASTING NEARLY EIGHT MONTHS—HIS PERSISTENT STRUGGLE AGAINST DEATH—HIS DENUNCIATION OF WALL STREET SPECULATORS WHO SOUGHT TO MAKE MONEY BY SPREADING FALSE RUMORS.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, May 10, of last year, a rumor was spread in Wall street that Commodore Vanderbilt was so sick that his death might occur at any moment. The reporters, of course, went immediately to the residence of the Commodore to learn the truth. One of them, while conversing with Mrs. Vanderbilt, who told him that her husband was by no means dangerously sick, was startled by the vigorous voice of the Commodore, rolling from up-stairs, and conveying the injunction: "Tell the gentleman that even my slight local disorder is now almost entirely removed; that my doctor says I shall be rid of it in a very few days; that even if I were dying I could knock all the truth that there is in the wretches who start these reports out of them; and that, vigorous as I am at present, I would, were they within easy reach, knock all the lies forever hereafter out of them, thereby causing the biggest job for the undertakers that both Wall and Broad streets have afforded for a very great number of years." Yet the Commodore, though he was so fierce and vigorous in mood, was sicker than he knew. "The slight local disorder," of which he spoke to the reporter, did not disappear as he thought it would. It lingered with him, and from day to day sapped his strength. It rendered movement painful to him, and, about the 13th of May, compelled him to remain in his bed altogether. He was not seriously ill, the doctors said, and he was expected to be rid of his troublesome complaint within a few days. The most startling rumors as to the aged financier's bodily condition were daily circulated on Wall street. There it was thought that the demise of the Commodore would affect Central and Hudson River, and also Lake Shore stock. So, to produce temporarily the anticipated excitement in the market, reports of the Commodore's death were spread daily. Yet none of these canards produced the desired result. It soon became known that Mr. Vanderbilt had so placed his affairs that his death would have no appreciable effect upon the securities of the great railway enterprises with which he was connected. Then the press undertook to stop the cry of "wolf" in the money markets by publishing bulletins of the Commodore's condition, and, when the cry had ceased, continued to print them. This practice was begun on May 18. His condition was not materially changed until about noon on Thursday, Aug. 3, when he experienced a relapse, which was so severe that his physicians, Drs. Linsley and Elliot, feared that he could not recover. Their fears were at once communicated to his family and friends, and his son, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who was on his way to Saratoga, was telegraphed for. During the day and evening his condition gradually became worse, until at midnight his recovery was despaired of. About 3 o'clock the next morning a slight improvement took place, and he continued to rally slowly, and on Saturday he was much easier and was able to converse with his friends. The illness with which Commodore Vanderbilt was afflicted was not of an acute character by any means, but was the culmination of a complication of disorders, from which he had been suffering for many years. During his long life he took excellent care of himself and lived abstemiously, always taking an abundance of exercise in the open air and invariably keeping regular hours. Gifted with an iron constitution and a strong and robust frame, with an admirable muscular development, it is not surprising that he should have been able to withstand the inroads of disease as well as he did. The attack which resulted in his death came on about the middle of April last. When first taken ill he called his family physician, Dr. Jared Linsley, to his assistance, but this gentleman was thrown from his carriage on the next day, and injured so severely that he was compelled to keep his room for four weeks. During that time Dr. William Bodenhamer took charge of the case. As soon as Dr. Linsley was able to attend to the duties of his profession, the Commodore sent for him again, saying that as he had been with him for 19 days and nights on one occasion in New-Jersey, and had saved his life, he wanted him to be with him during his present trouble. At first it was supposed that the attack, like many others that he had experienced, would readily yield to treatment, and that the old gentleman would be about again in a few weeks. Unfavorable symptoms continued to make their appearance, however, and notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Linsley, assisted by the counsels of a number of eminent physicians of this City and other places, who were called in consultation, the desired improvement did not take place. Among the medical gentlemen who were invited to take part in these consultations were Dr. William H. Van Buren, Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and Dr. Ellsworth Elliot, of this City, and Dr. Geschidt, of Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The attack was peculiar in its character, and was marked by many abrupt changes, the patient sinking rapidly at times, and rallying with almost the same quickness. During the whole time, except when unconscious from the effects of the severe chills, or rigors, which made their appearance from time to time, Mr. Vanderbilt not only retained his mental powers, but was able to give his attention to business matters, and to engage in long and pleasant conversations with his family and friends. At one time he seemed to take special pleasure in recalling incidents of his early life, and many times surprised those around him by the accuracy with which he recounted scenes witnessed by him many years before. From the time the Commodore was first taken ill, down to the day of his death, Mrs. Vanderbilt was most devoted in her attentions to her husband, and seldom or never left his room, except to take the repose absolutely necessary for the preservation of her health. His son, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, was also very constant in his attendance at his father's bedside, always visiting him once, and often twice, every day, notwithstanding the multitudinous engagements forced upon him by his position as Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the entire management of which was in his hands. Messrs. C. V. De Forest and J. P. Barton, nephews of the Commodore, were with him almost constantly during his illness, one or the other of them sitting up with him every night. His sister, Miss Phœbe Vanderbilt, visited him almost daily, often remaining with him for hours. His brother, Mr. Jacob Vanderbilt, of Staten Island, was also a constant visitor. Among the gentlemen who frequently called on him were his old friend, Mr Minthern Tompkins, son of Gov. Tompkins, Hon. Thurlow Weed, Mr. Edwin D. Worcester, Secretary of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Capt. Albert Dagnett, and Mr. John Nowell, of Chicago. He also occasionally received others of his friends who called to inquire after his health.

Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, his friend and Pastor, was always a welcome visitor. This gentleman spent hours at his bedside, and on occasions when aggravated symptoms made their appearance, frequently spent the night in the house. The Bible had long been the Commodore's favorite book, and during his last attack the religious side of his character was more fully displayed than ever before. About August last he manifested a desire to have hymns sung at his bedside, and frequently called his family around him, requesting them to join in singing religious songs. His life, during the last eight months immediately preceding his death, was exceedingly quiet and peaceful. All his vast interests in the several railroads, in the affairs of which he had been the ruling spirit for so many years, were disposed of to his satisfaction, and as he repeatedly said that he was prepared to die, there were no disturbing influences surrounding him. He knew that the reporters of the morning papers were in the habit of calling at his house in the late hours of the night to inquire about his condition, and he often sent kindly messages to them, telling them how he felt, and asking that they would, in their turn, tell him what was going on in the City. After the severe attack of Aug. 3, the Commodore rallied considerably, and throughout the months of August, September, and October, although confined to his rooms, was comparatively free from pain. There was no marked change in November, but since the 1st of December he grew weaker every day.

THE COMMODORE'S EVERYDAY LIFE.

HOW HE EMPLOYED HIS TIME—HIS ADVICE TO A JOURNALIST.

Of late years Commodore Vanderbilt gave himself up almost exclusively to home life, and did not take an active part in the management of the great business which he controlled. His son William H. was well acquainted with his father's wishes, and under his direction the vast business was carried on. Occasionally great questions arose, and they were submitted to Mr. Vanderbilt. He decided them quickly, and, once decided, he dismissed them from his mind. He lived in the large, comfortable mansion on Washington place, his wife and his wife's mother being his only constant companions. Mr. Vanderbilt generally rose at about 8 o'clock, and after a leisurely toilet breakfasted with his wife. His breakfast was very light—it hardly deserved the name of breakfast. He prolonged the stay at the table that he might glance over the morning papers. From breakfast he proceeded to his private office on Fourth street, where he got the important contents of the morning's mail, and received his friends and business acquaintances. His office was always thronged. The hour of 11 o'clock coming round, the Commodore would leave his office and pay a visit of inspection to his horses in the adjacent stable. He was very fond of his horses, and nothing but an extraordinary press of business would persuade him to give up his morning visit. It was the greatest courtesy he could extend to a friend to invite him to join him in the inspection of the stable. After having visited the stable, the Commodore returned to the house to dress for dinner and to chat with his wife and his grand-children, or perhaps to receive such persons as arrived too late for the office hours. Dinner was served at 1 o'clock, and it was generally a good dinner. The Commodore ate sparingly, and rarely took wine, but insisted that the little he did eat should be good and well prepared. After dinner, driving was in order. Mr. Vanderbilt was a fine driver, and drove none but fine horses. His turn-out was one of the most striking on the road. It was worth an afternoon just to catch sight of the stalwart old man, in the height of his pride and dignity, guiding his spirited horses along the Boulevard. Supper was served at about 6 o'clock, and it was a rare thing for Mr. Vanderbilt to leave the house in the evening. He seldom visited the theatres or other places of amusement. He retired early, scarcely ever remaining up later than 10 o'clock. Always when at home Mr. Vanderbilt was besieged by visitors. He used to say that he was never alone except in his afternoon drive. Hundreds of people called upon him every day, on every conceivable business. He was sometimes inwardly impatient at this unceasing train of callers, but he never refused to see anybody who might call. Persons calling on business were counseled, however, to speak quickly and be off. The Commodore never allowed himself to be talked to after he had heard enough. A lady who knew him intimately tells the following story of him. It was at the beginning of the panic of 1873 that a reporter of a City journal waited upon the Commodore to get his views of the situation. The inexperienced journalist plunged *in medias res* as soon as he was shown into the Commodore's presence.

"Good morning, Commodore," said he, "What do you think of the panic?"

"I don't think about it at all."

"What do you intend to do about it, then?"

"I don't intend to do anything."

"Well, haven't you got anything to say about it?"

"No, Sir, not a word."

The poor reporter was on his beam-ends. He was just leaving the room in despair when the Commodore turned full upon him and said: "Look-a-here, sonny, let me give you a little advice. Pay ready money for everything you buy, and never sell anything which you do not own. Good morning, sonny."

Mr. Vanderbilt was eminently a jolly man when surrounded by his friends. He was a young man to the last. He was fond of stories, and caught a good point with marvelous quickness and zest. He was a good-story teller himself, but he told stories like a business man. His stories were noted for their sharp, pithy sentences, and they were as pointed as needles. He was given to the inculcating of sound business principles in all persons whom he cared for. He used frequently to say, "Never take more than eight per cent. interest for your money. You have a right to eight per cent., but if you take more you are a robber." His interest in the welfare of the passengers of his railroads and his steam-boats was always cropping out

of the firm, said yesterday that Mr. Vanderbilt's estate, as held by him previous to his making conveyances to his son William H., amounted to about $100,000,000, consisting mostly of stocks, comprising mainly those of New-York Central and Hudson River, Harlem, Lake Shore, Canada Southern, New-York and New-Haven, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. Some years ago he conveyed all his real estate on Staten Island to his son William H., for the nominal sum of $1. The question of whether he had entailed property in his securities for two lives could only be definitely ascertained from the provisions of his will. The exact amount of each kind of the principal securities held by Mr. Vanderbilt or conveyed by him was not definitely known except by very few persons, but it was sufficient to give him control of the leading lines in which he was interested.

HIS PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF THE VANDERBILT FAMILY—VARIOUS TRACTS OF LAND.

Commodore Vanderbilt's property on Staten Island, the place of his nativity—he having been born at Port Richmond, May 27, 1794—and the early scenes of many of his business triumphs, is in no way proportionate with the colossal fortune he accumulated in this City. At the time of his death he owned in fee the old homestead residence, a small frame house and garden at Union place and Bay street, originally the property of his mother, which is of but small intrinsic value, but which the Commodore would not sell for any price. The cottage is of primitive appearance, and bears no signs of having been an object of solicitude to its owner, as certain needed repairs, apparent to the passer-by, seem to be neglected or overlooked. Commodore Vanderbilt was also the owner of eight lots on Union place and Bay street, and a square of eight more lots fronting the cottage, which he originally bought from the estate owned by his mother for $13,000. The property at the present time is worth $25,000. Besides the property above mentioned he held other valuable tracts of land, which he deeded to his eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, five years ago, such as fourteen acres of land, called "The Lawn," on Vanderbilt avenue, between Bay and Cross streets, valued at $100,000; also 100 acres of farm land in New-Dorp, the estimated value of which is $50,000; and a tract of ground on the Richmond road known as Mount Hope, comprising about fifty acres, worth $18,000; also the Simonson estate, between Townsend and Simonson avennes, which he inherited from his first wife, a small farm, worth at least $25,000, together with twenty lots on Amos street, valued at $10,000. Commodore Vanderbilt also gave in charity fifty acres of land on the Richmond road to the Moravian Church of Staten Island, for a cemetery, and at his own expense built a stone wall inclosing the cemetery, all of which could not be purchased for $20,000. This is the family burying-place, and in the cemetery is erected a handsome shaft pointing out the family vault. His brother, Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, has been until recently the President of the Staten Island Railroad Company at a large salary, and owns the controlling shares of the company. It is a noticeable fact that the property owned by the Commodore, and now held by his son, has never been leased or sublet, nor any sort of improvements made, or buildings erected thereon. It remains a barren and unprofitable waste, without bringing recompense or emolument to its owner.

THE FAMILY VAULT.

On the outskirts of the village of New-Dorp, Staten Island, in a north-easterly direction, is an old Moravian Church and cemetery. The figures on some of the moss-covered and crumbling tombstones would indicate that the grave-yard has been used as such for at least a century and a half, the oldest legible date being 1740. Near the middle of this burying-ground, and on a knoll overlooking the Lower Bay, is the family vault of the dead millionaire. It occupies a rectangular plot forty-two feet long by thirty-six wide, and is inclosed by a plain iron railing painted black. Fronting the middle of the eastern side of the lot is a granite monument, which was erected about twenty years ago. It was designed by Mr. C. F. Anderson, and was built by Messrs. Beals & Jaynes. The monument is constructed of granite, and is almost perfectly plain. The base is twelve feet square and fourteen feet high, and is surmounted by a column of the same material twenty feet in height, making a total from the ground of about thirty-five feet. Over the centre of the pediment is a life-sized marble statue of a female, heavily draped. About midway up the column, on its four sides, are wreaths carved from the granite. The only inscription on the structure is the simple name, "Vanderbilt," which is made of raised letters, on a triangular piece of polished granite, near the top of the eastern side of the pediment. A door, also on this side of the pediment, leads down to the vault, which is lined with brick, and is so ventilated that there is no collection of foul air. The vault has a capacity for about one hundred coffins, and already contains the remains of the Commodore's father, his first wife, who died in 1868, his son George, and several other relatives.

THE VANDERBILT MANSION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMODORE'S LATE RESIDENCE AT WASHINGTON PLACE.

The house in which Commodore Vanderbilt resided during the last twenty years of his life, No. 10 Washington place, was built by himself, and under his own direction. It was commenced in May, 1845, and finished in November, 1846, Benjamin F. Camp being the mason employed. It is a large double house, with a frontage of 40 feet on Washington place, and a depth of 65 feet. The stables are built in the rear, with an entrance on Fourth street, the lot occupied by the buildings extending through the block from one street to the other. Between the house and the stable is a small paved court-yard. The house proper is built of red brick, with brown-stone trimmings. It is four stories high, with a basement. The edifice cost about fifty-five thousand dollars when completed, and the ground on which it stands cost $9,500. It is reckoned to be one of the strongest and best constructed buildings in the City. During the time in which it was being built the Commodore resided on Staten Island, and moved into his new house some time in December, 1846. The parlors, which are very large and commodious, are on the first floor. They are two in number, situated on the right of the entrance, opening into each other and connecting with a small extension in the rear, from which a door leads into the dining-room. On the left of the main entrance to the house is a small reception-room, the door of which is at the foot of the staircase in the main hall. The dining-room is in the rear of the reception-room and staircase, and extends across the building as far as the back parlor. The parlors are elegantly furnished, but contain very few works of art. The most valuable of these is a bust of the Commodore, in white marble, by Powers. In a niche in the lower great hall is a statuette in Parian marble, a copy of the statue, in heroic size, cast in bronze, by Capt. Albert De Groot, for the Vanderbilt memorial in front of St. John's Park Depot. In the dining-room is a picture of the Commodore in a road wagon, wearing a white hat and driving a favorite span of horses. Immediately upon reaching the landing of the upper hall the right-hand door leads into the library, a room about twenty feet square, frescoed, and surrounded by bookcases five and a half feet high. These contain rather a miscellaneous collection. The Commodore never collected a library, but his favorite books were historical and devotional. The book he valued next to the Bible is Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a work he frequently carried with him on his travels. The library opens into a large sitting-room, twenty by twenty-five feet. These two rooms face on Washington place. The sitting-room is plainly, but elegantly furnished with an obvious air of domestic comfort. This was the Commodore's favorite place, and here he mainly received his friends. The walls are ornamented with three oil portraits, one of himself and two of his present wife. There are also two magnificent photographs, one of the former Mrs. Vanderbilt, and one of himself taken in the costume he wore when he visited Russia. There is also a medallion portrait of his friend and Pastor, Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems. But the picture he most valued is one of his mother in oil colors, hanging over the mantelpiece. Out of the sitting-room, in the rear, is a dressing-room which lets into Mrs. Vanderbilt's boudoir, which is on the south side of the building. The suite with the boudoir is a larger room, which was the Commodore's own chamber. Connecting with this is a room which he always used as his house office. In this room he probably elaborated the great schemes which he accomplished during the last quarter of a century. The third floor is divided into four large bed-chambers, used by the family. On the fourth floor are the rooms for the domestics. In the basement there used to be a billiard-room, but the table was taken down some years ago, and in this portion of the house are now the kitchen, laundry, servants' sitting-room, &c.

THE COMMODORE'S HORSES.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT UPON THEM—NAMES OF THOSE NOW IN THE STABLES.

Commodore Vanderbilt was always celebrated for his love of fine trotting horses, and never spared expense in procuring the very best in the country. His favorite mode of driving was in a road-wagon with a team. He was a bold and skillful driver, always kept his horses under perfect control, and never lost his presence of mind under any circumstances. There is hardly a citizen of New-York who does not remember seeing him either driving through the streets or Central Park and the roads beyond. Even those who did not know him were attracted by the erect figure and handsome clear-cut face of the old gentleman, and seldom failed to ask who he was. His favorite horse, and the one which he esteemed, perhaps, more highly than any other he ever owned, was one he called Mountain Boy, a bay Hambletonian, fifteen hands high, that could make a half mile in 1:06. During the epizootic which prevailed a few years ago this horse died. He was then in his prime, being only eleven years old. The Commodore felt this loss severely, and was never able to replace the horse with one which he considered his equal. In fact, fine horses were the objects on which the Commodore was always willing to spend any amount of money, provided they came up to his standard of excellence. The horses now in his stable, the entrance to which is on Fourth street, immediately in the rear of his dwelling, are as follows: Mountain Maid and Arthur Boy, a bright bay Hambletonian team, the first twelve years old, and the second ten. They stand fifteen hands high, and can make their mile together in 2:24 to a road wagon. Small Hopes, another Hambletonian, is a brown gelding, fifteen hands and one inch high, eight years old, who can trot a mile in 2:19 in harness. This horse was raised in Kalamazoo, Mich. Mrs. Vanderbilt's coach horses, a handsome brown team, seventeen hands high, Hambletonians, can make their mile together in three minutes. Commodore Vanderbilt had at one time another fine team in his stable, Prince and Rob Roy, bay Hambletonians, a little over fifteen hands, who could cover a mile in 2:26. These he gave as a present to his brother, Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, of Staten Island, in the early part of last year. The last time the Commodore drove out was on the Saturday preceding the day on which he was taken ill. He held the reins himself in a road wagon, with Small Hopes between the shafts. Competent judges estimate the value of the horses now in the stable at about one hundred thousand dollars, and the team he gave his brother is considered to be worth $20,000. The stable is large and well ventilated, and in a large open space in the centre, under the same roof, there is an oval dirt track on which the horses may be exercised when the weather is too inclement for them to be taken out. In the way of equipages there are three family coaches, six road wagons, and two sleighs in the coach-house attached to the stable.

VANDERBILT'S STOCK OPERATIONS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMMODORE'S SPECULATION IN RAILROAD SECURITIES — ORIGIN OF THE CELEBRATED HARLEM POOL.

Mr. Vanderbilt's gigantic operations in Wall street began with the famous "Harlem Pool" of 1864. Previous to that he had been a large dealer in Erie, Harlem, and New-York and New-Haven stocks, but the "Harlem Pool" was the first affair of the kind in which his name was brought prominently before the public as a speculator in stocks. In the Winter of 1863-4 Vanderbilt and a few friends quietly bought Harlem with a view to realise from the rise in its price, which it was anticipated would be brought about by the passage by the Legislature of a bill allowing them to run a street railroad through Broadway to the lower part of the City. The stock was purchased at prices ranging from 75 to 150, the stock rising rapidly with the prospect of the bill's success. Certain members of the Legislature, however, banded together to kill the bill, and sold large quantities of the stock "short" with the object of realising largely from the fall which would take place on its defeat. The measure was effectually killed in the Legislature, and Harlem fell from 150 to 100, inflicting more or less loss on Vanderbilt and his party. The great "Harlem Pool" was then formed by the latter, its chief member being Vanderbilt himself, the late Oliver Charlick, and John Tobin, a Wall-street speculator, who from the position of a gate-keeper on Vanderbilt's Staten Island Ferry, had risen through lucky speculations on the street to be the possessor of a fortune of $3,000,000. Shortly after the fall in Harlem, Vanderbilt, who was smarting under his losses, present and prospective, from the defeat of the bill, sent for Tobin, and asked him if he too had not been badly hurt by the fall in the stock. Tobin replied that he had not lost much, and that all the stock he had bought had been paid for and was locked up in his safe, and that a temporary fall in it would not damage him to any great extent. Then the Commodore asked him whether he did not think "those fellows," i. e., the members of the Legislature in question, ought to get a dressing out for the way they had "gone back on them." Tobin answered in the affirmative, and the two set to work to arrange the preliminaries of the campaign. Tobin agreed to put in $1,000,000. Vanderbilt wanted him to give more, but the former said that it was all he cared to put up, and the Commodore told him that he would send him word in half an hour when to commence work. This conversation took place at Vanderbilt's office, No. 5 Bowling Green. Half an hour later Tobin received orders to buy, and the work of pushing Harlem upward commenced. The object of the pool was twofold; first to realize a splendid profit for themselves, and second, to punish the perfidious legislators, who in the Commodore's vigorous vernacular, "had gone back on them," in such a manner that future law-makers would be careful how they trifle with them. In both aims they were successful beyond their expectations. Tobin bought immense "blocks" of Harlem at constantly increasing prices, and before the outside world knew the nature of the plot Harlem was once more above 150 and rising rapidly. Still the pool kept on buying until they had contracted in the aggregate for more than one and a half times the entire capital stock of the road, (110,000 shares at a par value of $50 a share,) and carried up the stock to the extraordinary price of 285. Vast profits were reaped by Vanderbilt, Charlick, and Tobin, while the prudent legislators who had gone "short" of the stock in the expectation of its further fall, were left in a most deplorable condition. In the language of one of the successful operators: "We broke the entire Legislature, and scores of them were forced to go home leaving unpaid board bills behind them." In the sudden flurry of April, 1864, otherwise known as the Chase panic, in which Rock Island fell from 149 to 100 in two hours, and Fort Wayne tumbled from 150 to 75 in the same time, Mr. Vanderbilt became quite anxious for the safety of his Harlem pool venture. He called a meeting of the principal members, and told them that he was afraid they could not pull through in safety. Tobin, however, thought that by standing firm they could come out all right, and the end justified his prediction, Harlem standing firm at 160, while other stocks were sinking on all sides. Among the operators who were fighting the Harlem pool at that time, to their loss, was the venerable Daniel Drew, who in the end "laid down," as the phrase goes; in other words, refused to meet his contracts, and finally compromised at sixty cents on the dollar. A "Uncle Dan'l's" losses in this affair amounted to $138,000, of which his creditors ultimately got $75,000.

The Commodore's first venture in Hudson River was brought about through the agency of Tobin, who was then a Director on that road. Vanderbilt had already got deep in Harlem, and appeared to have found it a profitable investment, but he shrank at first from investing in Hudson River, on the ground that it was too expensive a stock and was selling above its real value. His aides was then (1864) in the neighborhood at 120, and Tobin assured him that even at this figure it was the cheapest and most valuable stock in the market. Vanderbilt could not be brought to believe it, however, until Tobin had purchased 35,000 shares on his own account, and the stock had gone up to 150. Then the Commodore, convinced that "there was money in it," went in too, but timidly at the start, his first purchase being only 2,500 shares. He then got Tobin to put five of the Harlem Directors into the Hudson River Board, and at the ensuing election, Tobin having control of the majority of the stock, was elected President of the Company. This was in June 1864. After the election some of the old Hudson River directors, dissatisfied at the growing influence of the Harlem clique and the Hudson River Board, resigned their positions, which were filled with Vanderbilt men, thus giving the Commodore the ascendency over Tobin. Vanderbilt himself was chosen a director, to fill one of the vacancies. Things ran along smoothly until the year following when Tobin resigned and Vanderbilt succeeded him in the Presidency. The Commodore now had two of the most valuable and profitable roads in the country under his control, but he still longed for further conquests. His eyes were then turned to the New-York Central as the richest and most important thoroughfare between the East and the West, and which under proper management might be made a mine of wealth to its possessor. The Central was then controlled by Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger, the remnants of the old Albany Regency, who were disposed to hang on to their property, but who were hardly able to cope with the all-conquering Commodore. Vanderbilt, however, began his purchases of stock, and in a short time succeeded in getting four of his Harlem Directors into the Central board, and was in a fair way, if let alone, to acquire possession of the road, when the controlling interest in it was purchased by Henry Keep, Legrand Lockwood, and others, who were bent on keeping it out of his hands. This last change occurred in December, 1866, and great was the Commodore's wrath when he discovered that the Keep-Lockwood "crowd," as he called them, had got the start of him. At the annual election in December, 1866, Keep was elected President, and then the war between Vanderbilt and the new owners was begun in earnest. The Winter of 1866-67 was filled with quarrels and bickerings between Vanderbilt and the Keep management, the former using the Hudson River and the Harlem Roads to cripple the Central in every way possible. The Hudson River and Harlem would not take the Central's freight and passengers, and the Central retaliated by threatening to shut out the Hudson River freight from passage over their road. At one time the Commodore went so far as to land his passengers at East Albany, and refused to send his freight over the bridge to Albany unless the managers of the Central would agree to his terms. Finally, after several conferences between the two Presidents, the matter was temporarily settled by Keep agreeing to give Vanderbilt the same amount of south-bound freight as the latter furnished west-bound freight, and for a time there was peace between the two roads. In the end, however, Keep was forced to resign, and during the panic which followed in the Fall of 1867, Vanderbilt and his friends purchased the controlling interest in Hudson River. At the election in December following, the Keep party were voted out and Vanderbilt installed as President.

The great rival of the Central at this time was the Erie, then controlled by Fisk, Gould, and Drew, and the Commodore soon found that fighting that wily trio was likely to prove a harassing as well as an expensive occupation. So he determined to "absorb" Erie after the fashion in which he had "absorbed" Hudson River and New-York Central, thus giving himself complete control of the two great northern outlets from the Metropolis to the Great West. The scheme would have been feasible enough had he been dealing with ordinary men, but in this instance it came to naught, in a manner totally unexpected by the attacking party. Work was commenced in the usual manner, the Vanderbilt brokers buying in large amounts of Erie stock, and sending the price gradually upward in the neighborhood of 80, and even higher. When the stock reached 84 the Vanderbilt clique had nearly two hundred thousand shares in their possession, and the stock was virtually "cornered." The danger to Fisk and Gould was imminent, but they had a resource in store which was destined to surprise and confound their adversary at the moment of his seeming triumph. When the decisive moment came, three large books of certificates of stock, signed in blank, were taken from the Erie office by Fisk, who conveyed them in a carriage to an office in Broad street, where they were filled out and sold broadcast for cash. This was the famous "share mill" which became so noted in future railroad wars. Its effect on the Erie Central war was immediate, the price of Erie dropping to 70 within an hour, and Vanderbilt and his friends gave up all hope of gaining control of the road. Fourteen millions worth of the "manufactured" stock was thrown on the market, and many of the purchasers were ruined. Tobin, the ex-President of the Central, lost $2,500,000. Vanderbilt's own losses were over $3,000,000, but he succeeded in instituting negotiations with Fisk & Co., whereby his purchased stock was taken off his hands at the original figures, so that he lost nothing in the end. Augustus Schell, Richard Schell, Frank Work, and others, who had also purchased largely of the products of the share mill, succeeded in effecting compromises by which they recovered the greater portion of their losses.

By an act of the Legislature passed in 1869, Vanderbilt effected a consolidation of the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads, and then proceeded to water their stock by enormous dividends of new shares. Eighty per cent. was added in one lump to the value of Hudson River, and 107 to the value of New-York Central. Altogether the capital stock of the two roads was increased from $32,000,000, their original capital, to $86,000,000, thus putting enormous profits in the pockets of the Commodore and his friends. Among the latter were currently reported to be a considerable portion of the State Legislature, who had amounts of stock "carried" for them in such a way that they realized the amounts at the several dividends in full.

Mr. Vanderbilt's connection with the capture of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern was not so direct as his share in the absorption of the Hudson River and Central, being principally carried on through the agency of his son-in-law, Horace F. Clark, together with Augustus Schell and others. About 1868 Clark, Schell, and others purchased largely of Michigan Southern, and succeeded in getting into a collision with Legrand Lockwood, then the Treasurer of the Lake Shore Road. Lockwood was a friend of Keep, and Vanderbilt made war on him in the old-fashioned style, bringing everything to bear to harass Keep as much as possible, and make his position an uncomfortable one. In the Black Friday panic of 1869 Lockwood & Co., to save themselves, used the securities of the Lake Shore Road, but even with this assistance they failed, and had to give way to Vanderbilt, who placed his son-in-law, Clark, in control of the road. In August, 1873, Clark died, and the Commodore was chosen in his place.

INCIDENTS IN HIS CAREER.

HIS CLOSENESS AND OTHER PECULIARITIES—CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES.

Like Astor, Stewart, and other great money-getters of his day, Vanderbilt was what was termed a "close" man at a bargain. He looked after the cents as well as the dollars, and believed thoroughly that "a penny saved was a penny earned." Many anecdotes are told illustrating this feature of his character. In making out certificates of stock he would always lump as many shares together as possible in order to save the twenty-five cents tax on each certificate. Whatever came in his way in the shape of profit he was always on the alert to grasp, and small amounts as well as large were accumulated whenever the opportunity presented itself. Much of this apparent "closeness" was, doubtless, attributable to the comparatively straitened circumstances of his youth, and the economy he was obliged to practice in the early years of his career. He was solicitous, too, about the way in which his money was spent, and never allowed other men to subscribe or pay out money for him, although he was not unwilling to transact that office for others, even without their knowledge or consent. Once when an application was made to him for a contribution for political expenses on the part of some politician who was running for the Assembly in one of the river counties, he gave $100 for himself and another $100 for a wealthy friend who was then connected with him in the management of New-York Central. A few days later the Commodore met the friend in question and told him that he (the friend) owed him $100, which the latter duly paid. Shortly afterward the friend had a similar call made on him, and remembering Vanderbilt's action in the former case and that the Commodore was equally interested in the second contribution, subscribed $100 for himself and another $100 for Vanderbilt—an obligation which the latter refused to honor on the ground that "when he gave anything, he gave it himself." As a speculator he was in his early operations cautious to a fault, and often betrayed great anxiety as to the results of a venture. In the "Chase panic" of 1864, when he thought his Harlem pool endangered, he would rise at 5 A. M. and come down to business with an anxious face and troubled in spirit. On such occasions he was usually gross, and the man who disturbed him was very apt to get a rough reception. He was not over particular about the class of men from whom he reaped profits in his financial operations. Friends or foes were pretty much on the same level in his estimation, and if a friend undertook to get in his way, he was obliged to look out for himself. Among the men whom he found around him in his later years was one who had once been very wealthy, and who had been the means of putting him in the way of very profitable operations. In a generous moment, he told the friend that he would carry 1,000 shares of Central stock for him, and give him the profit on it whenever he wished to "realize." The friend agreed, and the stock, after rising to 115 dropped again to 109, with the prospect, however, of rising to a much higher rate within a few months. The friend had no wish to sell, but Vanderbilt told him one day that he had better let him have that stock now; there wasn't much prospect of its rising, and as he [Vanderbilt] happened to have an order for 1,000 shares, it would save the expense of brokerage to sell it to him. The friend was somewhat taken aback at this, and consented only with reluctance. Shortly afterward an eighty per cent. dividend was declared on the stock, and he found himself minus the $80,000 which would have fallen to him had he kept it.

In his career as a railroad and steam-boat proprietor, Mr. Vanderbilt discovered at an early day that the most effectual way to succeed was to crush out opposition. This policy, which he pursued throughout with all his native shrewdness and industry, was not always successful. In one instance at least, he found that even the weaker opponent was sometimes more than a match for the stronger. In the early part of his career as a steam-boat owner and manager, there was a little town on the Hudson River whose entire trade with the Metropolis was carried on by one man—an honest, kind-hearted, and hard-working river Captain, whose sole property consisted of two small sloops which plied between New-York and the town in question. He was an enterprising man, and when he found that the people wanted more rapid transit, he sold his sloops and put every dollar he was worth into a smart little river steamer. Vanderbilt, seeing that the place was a growing one, and likely to develop a good trade, determined to crush his weak opponent by having one of his large steamers call at the town and take passengers and freight at rates which would infallibly ruin his poorer rival. He did so; but to his astonishment, found that he could get no traffic, while the native owner's boat got even more than her full share. The secret was soon discovered. The inhabitants were a kind-hearted and sympathetic people, and they did not propose to let their enterprising fellow-townsman, who had gone to such an expense to benefit them, be "killed off" by a rich stranger, and so the Vanderbilt boats were obliged to give up their trips and leave the field clear for the poorer competitor.

HOW THE COMMODORE WHIPPED "YANKEE" SULLIVAN.

Among the stories told about Commodore Vanderbilt is the following, related by an old and well known resident of Staten Island.

"During the warm and closely contested Presidential campaign of 1844, when James K. Polk and Henry Clay were running as the respective candidates of the Democratic and Whig Parties, there was great enthusiasm and intense excitement on Staten Island relative to the issue. Commodore Vanderbilt, who was then in his prime, took a great interest in the fight, and was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay, for whose success he exerted himself with all the vigor for which he was so well noted. He was among the foremost in getting up meetings and processions, and organized and commanded a magnificent troop of horsemen composed of about 500 of the finest men in the Whig Party on the Island. When the grand Clay and Frelinghuysen procession took place in New-York Commodore Vanderbilt and his troop of horsemen occupied a very conspicuous position in it, drew encomiums from all who saw them, and were greatly cheered. The Commodore, especially, presented an imposing appearance on account of his magnificent physique. At that time the notorious prize-fighter, "Yankee" Sullivan, who was a "Tammany worker," and frequently boasted that he could "whip any Yankee Whig on sight," kept a notorious bar-room in Chatham street, just opposite City Hall Park. He was in his bar-room with a gang of roughs as Commodore Vanderbilt's troop passed by, and hearing the applause and noting the fine appearance of the Commodore, he thought it a fine opportunity of exhibiting to his friends how he could "take the Commodore down," and rushing out he seized the reins of his horse and tried to compel him to alight. The horse reared, the Commodore cut "Yankee" Sullivan across the back with his whip, and then, leaping to the ground, so badly beat him that his friends took him away in a nearly senseless condition. Commodore Vanderbilt remounted and proceeded, and was not molested again that day. As every one knows, Clay was defeated. The result was, so far as Commodore Vanderbilt was concerned, that he went out of politics, and kept entirely clear of party strife ever since.

THE VANDERBILT FAMILY.

THE COMMODORE'S SIXTY-THREE CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

The family of Commodore Vanderbilt is a very numerous one, and, including his own children, together with his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, number sixty-three persons. The children of the Commodore are ten in number, and are all by his first wife. They are as follows, given in the order of their birth: Mrs. James M. Cross, Mrs. D. B. Allen, Mrs. George A. Osgood, William H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William K. Thorne, Mrs. Daniel Torrance, Mrs. Horace F. Clark, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Mrs. N. B. La Bau, and Mrs. Lafitte. All the children are married and all have families, with the exception of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, who is a widower, and Mrs. George A. Osgood. The families are as follows:

Mrs. James M. Cross has two sons and two daughters, as follows: C. Vanderbilt Cross, Norman H. Cross, Sophia Vanderbilt Cross, and Ethlinda Cross.

Mrs. D. B. Allen's family consists of William, Franklin, Harry, Vanderbilt, Dexter, and Annie. They are all married excepting Dexter.

The family of William H. Vanderbilt consists of four sons and four daughters, who are all married save the first and third son. They are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Shepherd, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sloane, Florence Vanderbilt, Frederick William Vanderbilt, Lila Vanderbilt, and George W. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Thorne has one son, William K., and two daughters, Emma (now Mrs. King) and Helena.

Mrs. Torrance also has one son, Alfred, and two daughters, Marie and Adelaide, now Mrs. Howland.

Mrs. Clark has one daughter, Maria Louisa, whose married name is Mrs. Collins.

Mrs. N. B. LaBau has one son and two daughters. The son's name is Walter, and that of one of her daughters is Edith, of the other Lilian.

Mrs. Lafitte has a family of four, two sons and two daughters, Oakley Barker, Clarence, Adele, and Virginia.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

MOURNING AT VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.—On the news of the Commodore's death the Chancellor of Vanderbilt University sent information to all the the Professors, who were at the time in the midst of their lectures. The classes were immediately dismissed and the bell tolled as the students slowly defiled from the building. The Faculty were called together and resolutions were passed in honor of the founder's memory. The University exercises are suspended for the remainder of the week. The chapel is draped with mourning. Bishop McTyeire has been requested to deliver the funeral discourse in the University next Sunday, and suitable arrangements are being made for the impressive service.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT THE CLUBS.

The death of Commodore Vanderbilt excited but little comment in the various clubs of the City last night. For several years the Commodore had known but little of club life. When he married for the second time, several years ago, he resigned from the Manhattan and Union Clubs, and ever afterward found all his enjoyments in the home circle. Some time ago, however, the Commodore resumed membership in the Union Club, but he rarely visited the club-house. When he did go there he stayed but a very short time. He was a regular habitué of the Manhattan Club-house for years, and there spent many hours with congenial companions previous to his second marriage. The flags of the Union and Manhattan Clubs were at half-mast yesterday. It is not thought that any other special marks of respect for the deceased Commodore will be evinced by the clubs, but as to this no decision has yet been reached.

THE FUNERAL.

THE SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED IN THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—THE COMMODORE'S WISH THAT THERE SHALL BE NO POMP TO BE OBSERVED.

All the preparations for the funeral have not been made, but it will certainly take place from the house, whence the body will be carried to the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street, near Waverly place. Some time before his death the Commodore requested Dr. Deems to avoid all pomp and abstain from all eulogy at his funeral. Many years ago he also named a number of gentlemen whom he wished to act as his pall-bearers, but so many of them have since died that it has been determined by the family to have none. The immediate family only will meet at the house on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and will accompany the body, which will be carried to the church on a bier, on foot. In order to avoid all inconvenience from snow, a force of laborers will be at once set to work to clean the streets between the house and the church. Besides the family, only their personal friends and the employes of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad will be admitted to the church edifice. It is said that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has desired that the railroad officials and employes will refrain from sending flowers to the house or church, as his father had always been of the opinion that such contributions on the part of the rich made the poor feel poorer. Next Sunday will be the anniversary of the Church of the Strangers, and it has been usual to celebrate the anniversary and administer the Holy Communion on this day. These ceremonies will be postponed, however, and the entire morning will be devoted to the funeral services. After the performance of the last rites in the church, the remains will be placed in a hearse and taken to the Staten Island Ferry, where boats will be in waiting to carry the hearse and carriages to Staten Island. Upon arriving at Staten Island the procession will be formed and proceed to the Moravian Cemetery, near Newdorf, where the body will be placed in the family vault and the last rites of the church performed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

ADVICES FROM THE FLAG-SHIP RICHMOND AT MONTEVIDEO—THE SHOOTING OF MICHAEL JOYCE AT THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A communication has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Caldwell, on board the United States flag-ship Richmond, at Montevideo, Uruguay. The Richmond left Montevideo on Nov. 1 for Buenos Ayres, and remained there one week, during which all of the prominent officials of that city were at Tacuman celebrating the completion of a railway between that city and Buenos Ayres, a distance of nearly 800 miles. Commodore Caldwell thinks that the day cannot be far distant when travelers can cross the Continent by rail instead of passing through the Straits of Magellan. Upon his return to Montivedeo, Commodore Caldwell called upon the Provisional Governor, who accepted an invitation to visit the ship. Instead of sailing from Montivedeo to St. Catharines, as was intended, it was decided to leave for Rio de Janeiro, making all the official calls, and leave within 10 days before any cases of yellow fever should occur. From Rio de Janeiro he intended to sail for St. Catharines.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commodore J. B. Creighton, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, giving a report of the shooting of Michael Joyce. It appears that about 7 o'clock on Monday evening the ship-keeper and watchman of the Canandaigua discovered a boat alongside of the ship in which there were two men, and that something was being passed into the boat through the air-ports. The boat was hailed, and ordered to remain alongside, and at the same time the watch on the wharf was called. The people in the boat, however, shoved off from the ship's side when they were fired at, but apparently with no effect. While they were in the act of firing, a man rushed by from the fore-hatch with the evident intention of getting into the boat when he was seized. He proved to be Michael Joyce, an employe in the construction department and formerly one of the ship keepers. He was found to have been wounded in the left shoulder and the Surgeon of the Worcester was sent for who rendered all the aid in his power.

A ST. LOUIS POLICEMAN MURDERED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Charles Bielefeld, a member of the Mounted Police, was found dead at about daylight this morning on the track of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, near the crossing of the Manchester turnpike, four miles from the centre of the city. The body was cut and mangled beyond recognition, and was only identified by the clothing and the policeman's star which he wore. Another policeman named Purcell was very badly beaten, having several ribs broken and being otherwise seriously injured. The death of Bielefeld is shrouded in mystery, and the Police authorities are very reticent regarding the matter. The theory is that he was murdered and his body placed on the track to conceal the deed. Numerous highway robberies have been committed during the past two or three weeks in the western and north-western suburbs, and Bielefeld and Purcell, disguised as farmers, had been endeavoring to ferret out the robbers. It is expected that the facts in the case will be brought out at the Coroner's inquest.

A COLLEGE SOCIETY AT DINNER.

The thirty-third annual dinner of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity took place last evening at Delmonico's, the following college chapters participating: College of the City of New-York, Columbia, Bowdoin, Cornell, Rutgers, Yale, Amherst, Lafayette, University of Virginia, Hamilton, Troy, Harvard, Williams, Wesleyan, Chicago, and Rochester, being 16 of the 30 chapters composing the fraternity. The following gentlemen acted as officers of the dinner: President, Hon. Dexter A. Hawkins, of Bowdoin; Vice Presidents, A. M. Bigelow, of Amherst; V. Dabney, of the University of Virginia; Royal S. Crane, of Dartmouth, and Secretary, Charles Hallock, of Amherst. The following toasts were responded to after the removal of the cloth: "Our Fraternity," Charles Hallock, Amherst; "Our Absent Brothers," Henry S. Carr, College City of New-York; "Our Departed Brothers," in silence; "Our Brothers at the Bar," A. M. Bigelow, Amherst; "Our Brothers in the Medical Profession," Dr. W. Y. Laird, Hamilton.

BIRDS IN THE PRIZE-RING.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of Wednesday says: "For some days past a lady in the upper portion of the city has been feeding the English sparrows, those canny little feathered fellows who swarm the streets in the vicinity of the Capitol yard, and are the only birds who stay with us all Winter. By some mysterious manner (bird-talk, probably) the fact that a free lunch house was open was communicated to a great number of sparrows, and yesterday morning at the hour of feeding there were gathered in the yard almost 500 to partake of their daily food. But it was remarked that they were shy of a large piece of bread in the yard, and that none of them would eat while it lay there. The sparrows had divided into two bodies, who stationed themselves on either side of the yard and eyed the bread, but did not commence on it. Suddenly, as if by agreement, a champion from each body advanced to the middle of the yard and simultaneously began an attack upon each other, both endeavoring to possess themselves of the food. When one champion was exhausted another stood ready to take his place, and so the thing went on until four or five battles had been fought, when the defeated side flew away, leaving the victors in quiet enjoyment of the swills."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW. January, February, &c. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

There seems to be just now a more than usually good opening for a review like the *International*. The English reviews are hardly of a kind that could become popular in the United States, while America affords only one serious competitor in the *North American Review*. It must, then, be the fault of the editors, if they do not succeed in establishing a successful periodical. The *Penn Monthly* is a modest publication in Philadelphia, which has always sought to occupy the position of a review like the *International*, and has done well in its humble way, without apparent outlay for its articles. If a magazine on a non-paying basis can do so creditably, there is no excuse for failure in a review that pays for its contributions, and has Europe as well as America to aid it with famous names and able essays. In view of these facts, and considering the ambitious title, the present number, which covers the two months of January and February, is a little disappointing. The lightest essay is that by M. Charles Giudrez on the "Paris Salon of 1876," and it is not too much to say that it is the ablest. Not only is the art criticism of a very high order, but its literary merits are conspicuous. Mr. Bryant has a sonnet that will bear reproducing. It is called "The Dangers of Manhood."

"Youth! whose ingenious spirit, just and kind,
Looks from that gentle eye, that open brow,
Wilt thou be ever thus in heart and mind,
As rureless and as merciful as now?
Behold this streamlet, whose sweet waters wind
Among green knolls unbroken by the plow,
Where wild flowers woo the bee, and wild birds find
Safe nests and secret in the cedar bough.
This stream must reach the sea, and then no more
Its purity and peaceful mood will keep,
But change to bitter brine and madly roar
Among the breakers there and toss and leap,
And sash the hopless bark against the shore,
And whelm the drowning seamen in the deep."

A very welcome essay comes from Japan. It is by Prof. J. Warren Clark, of the Imperial University, Tokio, and gives light on a subject which has been somewhat obscured by kindly illusions. The extraordinary changes from the feudality of recent Japan to the democracy of to-day's Japan are stated at their worth, and the old adage that nature never makes a leap is once more attested. In spite of Japanese embassies, treaties, free press, and modern machinery, we learn that the Western reforms are only superficial, and that Japan is no more Western at heart than it was two centuries ago. The article is dispassionate, and gives the Japanese ample credit for those virtues which have always distinguished them.

Mr. David Dudley Field discourses on a home subject about which he certainly ought to understand himself. "Political Corruption —The Root of the Evil" is the title of his essay. The root that he offers can hardly be said to have been discovered by him, since it is that old grievance, the indifference of the voter; but then, that is a truth that cannot be too often repeated. Asking himself what is the cause of the corruption just stated, Mr. Field answers:

"Men are intent on making money; that is,

The New York Times

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Dan't. Druce—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The American—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Multon—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Santa Claus. (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Brutus; or, The Fall of Tarquin—Mr. Edwin Booth.

PARK THEATRE.—Little Nell and the Marchioness—Miss Lotta.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Azurene—Kiraly Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STEINWAY HALL.—Instrumental Concert—Mr. C. C. Muller, Mr. Henry Schmitz, Mme. S. Maretzek.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2:30 P. M.—Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The three richest men in the United States—Astor, Stewart, and Vanderbilt—have died within fifteen months. The first inherited great wealth, and the possibility of making vast additions to it without very much effort of his own; the other two were the architects of their own vast fortunes. The combined wealth of the three would probably aggregate $250,000,000, or four times the amount of the public debt of the United States before the war. There is no evidence that any one them has left a blank in the field of effort which he occupied so successfully which cannot be filled. The Astor property, the Stewart dry-goods business, and the Vanderbilt roads are managed with the same comprehensive grasp of principles and the same keen attention to details as when the eye and brain of those with whom they were so long identified were undimmed. There is no reason to believe that all three are not as capable of indefinite expansion as they would have been under the men who made them what they are. Fortunately for the world, there are but two or three men in a century whose greatness is so unique that their places cannot be supplied.

Will some Democratic authority tell us why Gov. Grover, of Oregon, is to be specially honored at the national capital? He is a Governor, to be sure, but many a Democratic Governor has gone to Washington, and has come away again, without so much as a horn being blown in his honor. But Grover, a man of no reputation, a small politician, and the Governor of a distant and comparatively unimportant State, is to have a serenade, a speech, and the usual refreshments. If he is to be serenaded because he gave Cronin his certificate, he only, according to Democratic doctrine, did his whole duty. Is this such a rare performance on the part of Democratic Governors that this model Governor should have music, fire-works, and champagne? On the other hand, if Grover's action was merely a sharp trick, the less said about it the better.

The fact that Mr. C. P. Huntington and his Central Pacific lobby have struck hands with Tom Scott and his Texas Pacific lobby to push through a compromise bill for the purpose of pledging the credit of the Government for the construction of a new road connecting the two oceans, shows the necessity of increased vigilance to resist a dangerous and costly piece of jobbery. The further fact that a considerable proportion of the present House of Representatives retires with the close of this session, and are, therefore, less careful about smirching their reputations than they might otherwise be, affords a further reason for watchful criticism of a scheme which public opinion in the North has emphatically condemned. The vast majority of the people of this Union are united in condemning a policy of further subsidies to railroads, whether under the form of guarantees of bonds or of extravagant land grants. The combination between the Texas and Southern Pacific Railroad jobbers represents a very formidable "strike" on the Public Treasury, and the almost solid Southern vote which may be expected for the bill will more than ever tend to disarm any slight hostility which it has been likely to receive from the Democratic Party.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says that the developments concerning the mail robberies of which Tom Thums has published full particulars, have caused much perturbation in that city. The method pursued by the thieves, when they procured the money for stolen checks, is thought to be ingenious. Where the ingenuity comes in, however, is not so clear. It appears that the Philadelphia banks have been in the practice of paying checks to persons unknown to the officers of the concerns. If the simple and almost universal precaution of requiring identification of the presenter of a check is neglected, all the rest of the business is plain sailing for the forger of the indorsements. In the meantime it may be worth while for New-York officials to inquire what system of checks is employed by Dodd's Express Company, carriers of the mail-bags. It seems to have been possible for bags to be stolen from the wagons without immediate detection. The mails should be transported through the City with more care than this would indicate is exercised.

We fear that we have done ex-Mayor Wickham unintentional injustice by some allusions to his business affairs in a local paragraph of yesterday. The basis of truth in the paragraph certainly does not justify the inferences which our usually accurate law reporter incautiously drew from facts which were brought to his notice. That two judgments, at somewhat distant dates, were obtained against Mr. Wickham may be explained without any imputation on his solvency, or any reflection on his fitness to act as Receiver for the Security Life Insurance Company. Any talk about appointing a Receiver to take care of Mr. Wickham's own affairs must have been prompted by personal malice, to whose utterances we are very sorry to have given either countenance or currency.

The kind of progress toward local "reform" which was secured by the Tammany triumph in November is becoming daily more apparent. For Chief Clerk Mayor Ely has selected ex-Alderman John Hardy, somewhat notorious as Clerk of the Common Council under the Coman *régime* in 1870 and 1871. County Clerk Gumbleton appears to have reappointed "Capt." Isaiah Rynders, of Empire Club fame, as Clerk in Chancery, whatever that may mean. It will be observed that the leading officers of Tammany Hall are being well provided for by Controller Kelly, and altogether our City Government is becoming quite a happy Democratic family, into whose little schemes no jarring public criticism will be allowed to intrude.

INTIMIDATION AS A POLITICAL WEAPON.

It is a little curious that the Democratic and "independent" critics of the Election laws of Louisiana are keenly alive to the wrongs for which these laws give opportunity, but are wholly blind to the wrongs they are intended to correct. It is argued that because you cannot tell exactly how much a voter needs to be frightened to keep him away from the polls, nor how many voters in any given district were so frightened, therefore it is useless to try to correct any attempt at intimidation. Some of the "independents" go further than this, and reason that because a Returning Board may, in its discretion, declare that an amount of intimidation exists which, in fact, does not exist, therefore it is wrong to give such discretion.

These arguments are, practically, based on the assumption that a wrong which cannot be computed exactly in figures ought not to be remedied, and an act of justice which cannot be brought about without reposing discretion in those who are required to carry it out ought not to be undertaken. But it is only needed that such a view should be clearly stated to show its absurdity. No one will deny that the blacks, as they are now related to the whites in the South, may be intimidated to an extent that would completely change the result of an election. Such an event, any one can see, is quite possible. If it occurred, it would certainly be a great wrong. The question is, not are the remedies for that wrong imperfect, or may they do harm, but are they reasonably efficient, and do they do more good than they do harm?

It is a perfectly well-established principle in law, that where damage has been done, and it cannot be exactly stated, it shall be calculated by the best data that can be had, and then adjusted. This is simple common sense, and it applies directly to the condition of affairs in the South. Take Louisiana, for instance. The possibility of intimidation is well known. The law requires that it shall be the duty of certain officers, when intimidation occurs, to certify to the fact, and that then it shall be the duty of the Returning Board to investigate the matter in each district, and if they discover that there has been intimidation enough to change the result, they are to throw out the vote of such district. This is a rude remedy, no doubt, and one to which we at the North are not accustomed. But how much better would it be to have no remedy at all? It is by no means certain that the law-makers of Louisiana have not opened the door for serious injustice in their attempt to protect the State against the use of violence in elections; but the injustice is mostly toward the very class which it was intended to protect. Thus, in the last election, the Democrats unquestionably planned to gain advantage from the action of the Returning Board. They chose five parishes with heavy negro and Republican majorities, and they deliberately set to work to carry out intimidation in those parishes to an extent which would compel the board to throw out the the entire vote. They expected that, this being done, they would have a majority on the remainder of the vote. In that they were mistaken; but had their schemes worked as well as it was believed that they would, the very law they are now denouncing from one end of the land to the other, would have given them the Electoral vote of Louisiana and the Presidency of the United States.

Again, as to the abuse of the discretionary power given to the Returning Board. Of course, there is a chance for its abuse, and it is unfortunate that it is so. But we have the testimony of a number of very acute, honorable, and well-informed observers that as a matter of fact, there was no abuse in the late proceedings in Louisiana, and that is the point in which the country is mainly interested. That the Returning Board should be made up of impartial and highly-respected men, with ability enough to perform their duties well, and integrity enough to withstand all corrupting and misleading influences, are conclusions which no one will dispute. We fear, however, that it will be a good while before Louisiana will be sure of such a board from either party, and judging from what the Democrats did in 1872, we see no reason to suppose that they would improve on the present tribunal. Meanwhile, it is for the country to make up its mind how far the board, as it is, did justice in its findings, and on that question there is no longer any room for doubt. As Gen. Van Alen, in his admirable speech Wednesday evening, pointed out, even the Democratic visitors at New-Orleans do not attempt seriously to impeach the evidence on which the board acted, but only deny its technical regularity. But the country cares nothing for technicalities, and is concerned greatly in what the evidence shows. There is no doubt that the evidence shows intimidation far more than enough to change the result, and to justify the board in throwing out the districts in which it took place. Against this fact it is quite useless to bring the flimsy arguments to which we have referred. It is of no consequence whether the exact number of voters who were wronged can or cannot be ascertained. It is sufficient that the perpetration of the wrong has been proved, and that its extent has been so clearly established as to guide the action of the board with perfect safety, and to enable them to provide a substantial remedy.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

When men review the career of a prominent citizen like Cornelius Vanderbilt, their most natural inclination is to look therein for some special lesson. Vanderbilt's life was one of material success. To young men who are entering the field of activities in which he wrought so long, what he did, and how he did it, may be safely commended as an incentive if not as an example. If they need anything to add fever to their thirst for great riches, they may find it in the contemplation of the doings of one who amassed in his lifetime a fortune more enormous than is usually accumulated by a single individual. In the domain of commerce he secured a vast power; he grasped it early, and he held it firmly during a long life. His methods, or at least their general characteristics, were known to all; wherever there are ambitious young spirits about to attempt similar achievements, the details of his career may be studied with profit. Beyond this the world need not concern itself with the life and character of the man who has just given up his part and lot in its struggles. Like others, he had his friendships; those who were his friends will revere him, now that his personal belongings have been refined by the mysterious alchemy of death, as one of the great men of the age. Those who admire the heaping up of great riches will consider that a man who made so much money is worthy to be ranked very high in the roll of genius. For a time, the disposition and management of all this wealth, and the prosperity of these vast schemes of business, will engage the curious attention of the public. It will be presently seen that the single will which gave vitality to his enterprises is no longer behind them; their informing purpose is changed; the bold originality which constantly renewed, supplemented, and adapted new combinations and inventions to meet new exigencies, sleeps at last. But the complicated machinery which this man set in motion will continue to run with the momentum which he gave to it. So, gradually and without any great shock, the influence of Vanderbilt's personality will fade. In many hearts he will be sincerely mourned as a good parent and a genial companion. The world will look on and wonder why so much riches were given to one man. The next generation will recall his memory as a dim tradition of untold wealth.

Vanderbilt, as a young man, started out in life with the determination to make money. He made it. Given a robust physique to wait upon his indomitable spirit, he extended his operations over a period nearly equal to two lifetimes. It is like a chapter out of ancient history to read of his sailing a ferry-boat between Staten Island and the Battery during our last war with Great Britain. The man who, in 1810, had earned his first one hundred dollars by planting corn for his mother, died yesterday with his grasp on a railroad property whose revenues could generously support a State. Vanderbilt's beginnings, however, were not in penury; there was nothing sordid in the education of the youth, who enjoyed the adventure of his calling on the water, while his heart rejoiced over his growing riches. And it should be said to his credit that in the origination and conduct of enterprises of pith and moment he found a satisfaction which the mere scraping together of profits could never bestow. His was not that fierce joy which the gambler feels when he sees his gains increase by dazzling chance. He availed himself of the machinery of the Stock Exchange just so far as was necessary to enable him to control legitimate business schemes and operations. Some men seek this power of control for the purpose of securing better facilities for gambling. Vanderbilt's financial plans always moved on a solid basis. What he bought he bought to keep, to build up, and to make more productive. In this view of his career, he was of great use in the material development of the country. Moreover, it was something to be identified, as he was, with the era of the world's progress in which steam was chained to the car and harnessed to the flying wheel of commerce. Without having linked his name to any great invention to utilize the tremendous power of steam, he combined material and economic forces in such a masterly manner that it may be fairly claimed for him that he left the impression of his genius on the present system of steam transportation in this Republic. His management of affairs was necessarily autocratic; the interests which he wielded were, in the nature of things, a monopoly. In the wide empire of his activities rivalry could not be tolerated, and concessions would have been fatal weakness. But, on the whole, he used his power without oppression.

It required skill, patience, and that mental quality which we call forethought, to conduct successfully such vast concerns as those which employed Vanderbilt's energies. He gave his undivided attention to one branch of business until he saw it was time to leave it. When other men would have followed a line until it began to droop, he resolutely left his in its apparent vigor and seized upon another. In this way the sail-boat was replaced by the steamer, the steamer by a marvel of mechanical skill; the stage-coach gave way to the railway train, and the thin, poorly-equipped railroad line was in turn transformed into the most complete iron highway on the continent. Whatever he did was done well. On all his methods might have been written "Thorough." This was more conspicuous because his achievements were public rather than personal. He was not a shop-keeper, buying cheap and selling dear; his successes were not in the narrow routine of the counting-house. Every movement of his will was perceptible in the fleets which covered the waters, or in the network of rails which enmeshed the land. By him, therefore, the movements of population, the currents of trade and travel, and the requirements of commerce, must have been clearly seen and understood. It was his business, in a large way, to anticipate and meet all these requirements and changes. He did this so well that he is now set down as a highly successful man. Besides this, he was a man of detail—careful in little things. Not a profuse giver; when he did give he gave magnificently. He could endow a college, present a costly steamer to his country, or build a church, without ostentation or self-gratulation. His life was well ordered, temperate, and serene, though active. His lease of time was extended far beyond the limit usually allowed to man. His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated until, in the midst of his plans, his light flickered and went out. Though there is nothing in his career to arouse a noble enthusiasm, there is much to challenge the respect and admiration of mankind.

PACIFIC RAILROADS IN CONGRESS.

In one form or another, the various Pacific railroads are now before Congress, and though the questions to be settled in regard to them differ essentially, the desirableness of applying to them the same general principles of equity ought not to be overlooked.

The measure under discussion in the Senate, declaring the true intent and meaning of the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866, with special reference to a claim set up by the Union Pacific on account of its Central Branch, involves considerations which should be postponed until the larger question of the indebtedness of the company to the Government has been settled. There is something like impudence in the proposition championed by Mr. Ingalls, for enabling the company to obtain judicial action upon a claim over which Congress appears to have absolute jurisdiction, at a time when the company, in common with the Central Pacific, is resisting the just demands of the Government whose further favor it seeks. Whether the Union Pacific shall or shall not be declared entitled to an additional subsidy, however small, is an inquiry that may well remain unanswered so long as the obligation of the company to provide for its debts remains undetermined. It should not be allowed to plead for a generous construction of its rights until it has evinced an honest desire to deal with expenditures made in its behalf.

The contest waged last session between the Union and Central Companies, on one hand, and the advocates of legislation intended to protect public interests, on the other, remains unfinished. It was ended in the House in a manner which, though not perfect, substantially satisfies the equities of the case. The bill which passed that body in July authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment of any money due to the companies by the United States to the extent of payments due to the United States from the companies. It requires the companies, and others to which bonds have been issued, to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the bonds and the repayment of disbursements by the Government for interest on the bonds; the several contributions to the fund to be over and above the five per cent. of net earnings and the one-half of sums earned by service to the Government called for by the law as it stands. The House bill also makes the Secretary of the Treasury the custodian and manager of the contributions for the purpose of the sinking fund; and it forbids the payment of dividends on the stock of the companies as long as they remain in default under the plan to be enforced. All these are on their face just provisions. They exact nothing which the companies should not willingly concede. That the construction of the Union and Central Pacific has in many ways been advantageous to the country, no one denies. When, however, they press this consideration as an argument for additional benefits, they presume a little too much upon popular forgetfulness of the magnificent favors that have been heaped upon them. Not content with being subsidized with lands and bonds on a scale which, with prudent management, would have gone far toward defraying the whole cost of construction, they have allowed the Government to go on, half year after half year, paying interest upon so much of the bonded indebtedness of the companies. In their early stage they were no doubt unable to increase by direct contribution the slow accretion of moneys derived from the reserve on account of transportation. But this stage has long been passed. Neither the Union nor the Central managers, in their intercourse with stockholders, would be willing to admit that theirs is other than a prosperous and wealthy corporation. Both pay dividends. That fact seems to determine the essential point in dispute. A company which can, out of its surplus earnings, pay dividends to its shareholders cannot justify the non-payment of its debts. And if the law be so lax that a technical pretext may be found for withholding what is due to the National Treasury, then Congress is bound to avail itself of its reserved power to "at any time alter, amend, or repeal" the act whose loose phraseology is used in support of bad faith.

But the bill we have epitomized was not disposed of by the Senate. A foundation for Senatorial action was laid by Mr. Thurman's report from the Judiciary Committee, whose conclusions are positive as to the power of Congress to pass the bill. The report argues that the reservation of right to alter or amend the existing acts was necessary to secure to the Government the benefits which the subsidies were designed to promote, and that in the public interest the right should be liberally construed. Decisions of the Supreme Court are cited in the report to show that the requirement of a sinking fund is not in excess of the power which Congress may properly exercise. The recommendation of the committee as to the annual payment to the sinking fund differs from the provision of the House bill only in reference to the amount. This is a matter of detail. The material point is that the Senate Judiciary Committee sustains the only principle involved in the measure adopted by the House. The remainder of the work required should be easy. It will be resisted at every step. The companies will once more insist that their dishonesty has the approval of the Supreme Court; and having thus suggested that they may run in debt with impunity, they will make a virtue of submitting propositions so absurdly inadequate that they cannot be for a moment entertained. For these tricks and hindrances the Senate should be prepared. And we hope that the session, brief as it must be, will furnish opportunities for finally settling a dispute involving an enormous amount of the public money and the application of just principles to the doctrine of corporate responsibility.

It is amazing that with the experience which the Treasury has had with the subsidized roads already in operation, and with the all but unanimous hostility of the country to the use of public money or land for the creation of grasping and arrogant monopolies, any encouragement should be given to the promoters of the Texas Pacific scheme. At the time it was rendered, the aid given to the Union and Central Companies admitted of defense. But the public policy which sanctioned the aid is no longer in force. There is no more reason for granting bonds or credit to the Texas Pacific than to the Northern Pacific. One has accomplished quite as much as the other, and has as valid a title to national succor. No man, however, now pretends that the Northern Pacific should be finished at the public cost. The most its managers ask is that the time covered by the charter shall be extended. Even to this extent the House committee apparently demurs. How, then, shall we interpret the confident activity of Messrs. Scott and Huntington, and the legion of lobbyists they have retained in behalf of the Texas Pacific—the most audacious scheme of plunder that has been heard of at Washington in many a year? On its merits the scheme could not obtain a hearing. If it have any chance of acceptance in the House, the explanation must be sought in the potency of corrupt influences, and to these, let us trust, the Senate will prove an insuperable barrier.

THE SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

An effort is making to remove the cloud of bad credit from the defaulted bonds of the Southern States. How far it will be successful remains to be seen. The first meeting was held yesterday at the Clearing-house, and the bonds considered were those of the State of North Carolina. A large number of well-known bankers and capitalists were present, as will be seen from our report in another column. Two or three points in regard to the plans proposed are worthy of special attention. The Chairman, Mr. Taylor, of the firm of F. Butterfield & Co., stated one of these points very clearly. He said that the object in view was to make an impartial and equitable adjustment of the debt of the State, taking into account the amount of the obligations and the ability and resources of the people, with such other circumstances as fairly demand consideration. With a view to accomplish what was designed, it was necessary, he said, to appoint a Board of Arbitrators who should be able to command the respect of the State authorities, on one side, and of their creditors, on the other. No class of men offered such qualifications as were desired so conspicuously as the Presidents of our City banks. These gentlemen were not personally interested in the ownership of the defaulted bonds. They were accustomed to trusts and financial negotiations, and they were respected and esteemed by a large circle of financial and mercantile firms who were in daily contact with them in business. From the circle of bank Presidents, therefore, it had been resolved to select the Board of Arbitrators in the present case. The board of five comprised three members from New-York—Mr. George S. Coe, Mr. B. B. Sherman, and Mr. J. D. Vermilye with Mr. B. B. Comegys, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore.

A second point of interest in this movement is that it originated in the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Coe, in the able and eloquent address in which he accepted from the meeting yesterday the trust confided to himself and his colleagues, gave a brief history of the initiation of the project. Two or three weeks ago, he said, a gentleman who had been prominent in the arrangements of the Centennial Exposition, called upon some of the bank officers in this city, and suggested that a meeting should be summoned to confer upon the general subject of the Southern State debts, and that the Centennial year could not be better closed than by an attempt to restore to the Southern States that financial and commercial credit which they ought to enjoy. It was to this gentleman that the suggestion was due of a Board of Arbitration, consisting of five bank presidents of known experience and high character, who would be accepted as a competent, impartial tribunal both by the defaulting States and by their creditors at home and abroad. When a sufficient number of bank Presidents had consented to serve, on condition that the plan would be adopted by a sufficient number of creditors of the defaulted States, and would be concurred in by the authorities of the States themselves, another step in the preliminary negotiations was the preparing of a written request from some of the largest holders of North Carolina bonds, that the board would at once accept the trust which was offered them. The third step was a request to the gentlemen who originated the scheme to visit the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee, and confer with the executive authorities of those States and ascertain whether the proposed plan of adjustment would meet their approval, and whether they were disposed to recommend it to their respective Legislatures. He was also instructed to ask for some authoritative expression of the concurrence of the State authorities in the general effort which was being made. That gentlemen has not yet returned from his important mission, but the work he may have accomplished will be reported in a few days. Meanwhile, the expectation is evidently very strong that the mission will be productive of good; and that if it does not accomplish the whole of the benefit intended, it will commence a movement which before long will, of necessity, comprehend the defaulted bonds of most, if not all, of the Southern States.

There are many reasons why this enterprise should be successful. In all the financial centres of Europe the defaulted bonds of our discredited States have been a source of trouble and mischief to our commerce and trade. During the last few months the success of the Centennial Exposition, and a number of other circumstances, have greatly tended to increase the prestige of the United States in foreign countries. If to these salutary movements favorable to our credit abroad we can add the advantage aimed at in the meeting at the Clearing-house yesterday, we shall materially aid in the revival both of our credit and of our commerce in foreign countries. Our defaulted State bonds have been long enough a reproach to the country among other nations. Few things can so powerfully tend to restore the financial position, the reputation, and the prosperity of the defaulted States as the adjustment of their public debts. For, as one of the speakers at the meeting observed, "such an adjustment will serve more than all political, or even religious and moral, movements, to re-establish the whole country in the eyes of the world, to rehabilitate our public credit, and to give a new impulse to the recuperation of commercial confidence and to the revival of trade."

A RECENT PAINFUL INCIDENT.

There is no doubt that when an event of public interest occurs from which an important lesson may be drawn, it is the duty of the press to comment upon the incident and draw the appropriate lesson. While this is true, as a general rule, there are cases in which the rule seems to require modification. It is the opinion of most intelligent foreigners that "personalities" are a very bad thing, and that the American press is shamefully addicted to "personalities." So far as the meaning of this word has been ascertained, it is equivalent to saying something to which somebody can object. Now, an incident may happen which cannot be commented upon without saying something objectionable to the person affected thereby. In such circumstances, the press must either pass the incident by in silence or run the risk of being guilty of "personalities." The mental struggle which such a state of things induces is one of the reasons why the conscientious journalist frequently wishes that either he or some one else were dead.

If there is one subject which is more unpleasant to write about than another it is the personal woes of an editor. If an editor—let us say a young and enthusiastic editor—were to charter a special train and travel four hundred miles to attend a Governor General's ball, only to be refused admission on the trivial plea that he had not been invited, what newspaper with a heart in its fourth page could coldly mention the affair? Of course, it would not be possible to deny the fact—if fact it were—but it would be the duty of a well-conducted newspaper not to mention it to any greater extent than the occasion would justify. It will be remembered that, in point of fact, very little was said about it at the time, and it is generally thought that forbearance called for more gratitude than was displayed by— But this is a delicate topic.

As to a more recent event which was not wholly unconnected with an instrument primarily designed for accelerating the speed of horses, it is excessively difficult to comment upon it without incurring the reproach of using "personalities." The whole affair is greatly to be regretted, and there is no doubt that some one was more or less deserving of censure; that is, up to a certain point. The spectacle of a young and vigorous man undergoing what may be cautiously described as something which the law would probably decide to be at least constructive assault and battery, is one from which humanity turns with a shudder. No fearless and independent journal can fail to take the ground that for one man to introduce a rawhide into a private argument with another man is to take a liberty. And that there are circumstances in which such a liberty would be unjustifiable must be conceded. Of course, it would be premature to decide that the late tragedy was or was not characterized by circumstances of the nature just hinted at. Still, at first glance, it does seem as if it must have been the conviction of one of the parties that the other was taking a liberty with him which was not altogether justifiable. A man may be young and healthy, possessed of a giant intellect as far as polo is concerned, and the undoubted chief of a staff two-thirds European; but he may still be unwilling to be made passably acquainted with the properties and uses of a common riding-whip. This, however, is a branch of the subject of which delicacy forbids the further discussion.

To what extent the sad event illustrates the influence of the principle of heredity is an interesting question. A man may undoubtedly inherit qualities and things from his ancestors. If his ancestors were addicted to consumption, he might inherit the disease. If they were in the habit of being smashed in railway accidents, or of coming hastily in contact with other people's canes, he might feel an unconquerable tendency to become addicted to the same habits. Viewed in the light of this principle, the recent lamentable affair takes on a new aspect. The question of moral accountability is at once raised. Can a man be blamed for indulging a —, that is to say for being —, in short for having a liberty taken with him, if he inherits a tendency in that direction? Similarly, can the assailant who is concerned in the affair be held to a strict moral accountability if he is merely the blind instrument of the workings of the powerful principle of heredity? Were it proper to speak plainly of the facts in the painful affair to which allusion is here delicately made, the discussion of its relations to the doctrine of heredity would be full of interest. But, of course, plain speaking on such a matter is impracticable, since it would necessitate the use of "personalities." The interests of science and humanity are undoubtedly important, but they must, in this instance, be subordinated to the holiest instincts of the human heart.

The race is not always to the swiftest pedestrian, nor the battle to the best polo-player. Of this melancholy truth, the recent semi-private calamity, to which none but the most distant and guarded allusion is permissible, affords a striking illustration. When a powerful athlete is approached by a man with a whip in his hand and an evident intention to use it gleaming from his eye, the athlete ought to take the latter under his arm to some vacant lot and there throw him away. To most men it would appear a violation of good taste for the athlete to be quietly made acquainted with the nature of the whip, and to be subsequently stood on his head in a snow-bank; but human judgment is often at fault. In the present instance, the athlete unquestionably failed to meet public expectation, and it is said by those who witnessed the harrassing spectacle that the unhappy victim—but this is touching upon delicate ground.

Without mentioning in an indelicate and personal way what actually did occur, let us earnestly hope that it will never occur again. This sort of thing interferes with an editor's usefulness and strikes a blow at his dignity. The opinion of the Alumni of Trinity College, Dublin, is clear on this point. It is the feeling in that large and influential body that "begorra, it's got to be shtopped," and leading articles to that effect will doubtless soon be published in the —, that is to say, where they will do the most good. Let the victor be content with his laurels, such as they are, and let the vanquished—whoever he may be—have our sympathies. Above all, let the ribald and licentious press abstain from indelicate allusions to the matter, and treat it with the reserve and delicacy which it deserves.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE REASONS WHICH OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE GIVE FOR NOT ACCEPTING THE CHALLENGES OF CORNELL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to state to the public through your columns that the Cornell Navy has just received formal refusals in answer to the challenges sent to the University Boat Clubs of Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford's reason for declining is: "It would be impossible to get a really representative crew together during our long vacation." Cambridge gives several reasons, the first of which is the same as that stated by Oxford; secondly, "By accepting yours we lay ourselves open to innumerable challenges, which we should be quite unable to meet;" thirdly, "It has hitherto been our invariable practice to row against no other university than Oxford." The letter closes as follows: "If it should not be inconvenient to you to enter for the Annual Henley Regatta, we can insure for you there not only competition with the best English eights, fours, and pairs, but a hearty welcome." Inasmuch as Oxford and Cambridge enter crews in this regatta, there is still an opportunity for Cornell to row the English Universities. Such an undertaking, however, is out of the question, inasmuch as the Henley Regatta takes place in June, about Commencement week. For this reason the crew could not expect to arrive in England more than a day or two before the race, and under such conditions defeat would be inevitable.

It seems highly probable from this that no American University will ever succeed in making a race with Oxford or Cambridge without sending a graduate crew to the Henley Regatta. In this way the oarsmen could go over early enough to secure the practice which would be absolutely necessary in order to make the chances of success equal.

J. N. OSTROM.

Ithaca, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1877.

WARMING STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the Presidents of the city railroad companies are considering the question, they can without any expense to their corporations, do something toward keeping the traveling public who patronize them, from freezing.

There are on each side of every car seven ventilators, and one in front, back of the driver. They were designed to let out hot air and introduce cool air in Summer. But some of the conductors, either because they are not reasoning animals or because they are indifferent to meteorological influences, persist in keeping them open in the coldest weather, pouring down draughts of air at times of a temperature approaching zero, on the heads of the passengers, among whom there are usually a considerable number of ladies. Thus the street-cars produce more cases of bronchitis, diphtheria, and pneumonia than all other causes combined. On the coldest day of last Winter, when the conductor of a Fourth Avenue car was compelled to take refuge inside of his vehicle, he had two ventilators open, one on each side, producing a current of air which made everyone shiver. When I requested him to close them he replied: "We must have a little fresh air." This man was obviously incapable of distinguishing between January and June. Last Saturday (the worst day of this Winter) I went up town in a Sixth Avenue car which had the ventilator in front open, producing a draft of cold, damp air from one end to the other. Unless the Superintendents of the street railroads will take some means to abate the nuisance, they may rest assured that they will drive their passengers into the omnibuses. If they would nail up these ventilators from November till April, it would be the most effectual remedy; and with a door at both ends of the car there would be no want of ventilation. Let them try the experiment, and the public may perhaps be satisfied with this very obvious and economical method of warming without clamoring for artificial heat.

D.

STILL HANKERING AFTER THE POLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of the 29th inst. on the Polar question, you unintentionally do injustice to the large number of competent and trustworthy men who, since the publication of my letter of suggestions in your issue of the 27th, have proffered their services to aid in carrying out the suggested scheme of temporary colonization. Those men are not only willing but anxious to go, and if they were permitted to go, could be relied upon to stick and to give an honest, truthful report of their operations. Some of those who have tendered their services already have had the experience of years of Arctic life, and therefore know the probable risks to which they would be exposed. Others are less well informed practically, but equally inspired with a generous spirit of adventure, and a desire that the American flag should be the first one unfurled at the Pole. With such material as this to work with, an enterprise would start out with reasonable assurance of success.

H. W. HOWGATE.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL FUND LITIGATION.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—In the litigation instituted by the Centennial Board of Finance to obtain judicial decree of the manner in which the fund remaining in their hands shall be distributed, Mr. Eyster, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia, to-day filed, through District Attorney Valentine, his answer claiming for the Government payment in full of the sum of $1,500,000 before any disposition is made to the stockholders. Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, and Circuit Judge McKennan are expected to sit in this city on Saturday next to hear arguments.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN TROUBLES.

APPREHENSIONS OF A RUPTURE DIMINISHING—PROTEST OF ROUMANIA AGAINST THE PORTE'S CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, dated Wednesday evening, says: "Apprehensions of a rupture continue to diminish. It seems probable, from the more conciliatory feeling now prevalent, that the Porte will not reject the proposals of the powers. The plenipotentiaries also seem disposed to make further slight concessions. If these anticipations are realized, negotiations will be resumed to-morrow. It is believed a pacific solution of the Eastern question may yet be looked for."

A dispatch from Bucharest says that in the Chamber of Deputies last night the Foreign Minister in reply to an interpellation said he had asked for explanations from the Porte respecting its interpretation of articles 1, 7, and 8 of the new Turkish Constitution. The Porte replied that the first two referred to Roumania and all other tributary States. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a motion approving the conduct of the Cabinet, and demanding that the Government energetically protest against the Porte's construction. The President of the Council assured the Chamber that the Government would not rest until the Porte declared, in as formal a manner as the new Constitution was proclaimed, that Roumania does not form a part of Turkey. The Chamber resolved not to adjourn for the customary New Year's recess. Article 1 of the new Turkish Constitution declares that the Ottoman Empire, including its privileged provinces, forms an indivisible unity from which no portion can ever, on any ground, be detached. Article 7 relates to the Sultan's sovereign rights, including the right of investiture of rulers of the privileged provinces.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is positively stated that Austria's representatives at the conference are instructed to leave Constantinople if the Porte does not accept the proposals of the powers.

A Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople reports that at to-day's sitting of the conference Savfet Pasha read a statement of motives in support of the Turkish counter-proposals, and explaining in detail the grounds for opposing certain portions of the proposals of the powers. The European Plenipotentiaries, nevertheless, endeavored to induce the Turks to agree to debate upon the points which have been rejected by the Porte. The European Plenipotentiaries themselves opened discussion upon some of these points. When the conference adjourned, it was to meet again next Monday. In the meanwhile the Plenipotentiaries will continue to use their influence to make the Porte understand that a modification of the proposals can only be brought about by further discussion.

A special dispatch to the Vienna *Political Correspondence*, dated Constantinople, Jan. 3, says it is alleged that the Porte intends to address a manifesto to Europe. One report says the paper will take the form of a protest. The Plenipotentiaries, however, are endeavoring to dissuade the Porte from giving it that shape.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A Reuter telegram, dated Constantinople, Thursday noon, and dispatched before the meeting of the conference, says: "The Porte at to-day's sitting will base its reasons for the rejection of the proposals of the powers upon the integrity and independence of the Empire. Among the proposals objected to as a violation of these principles is the nomination of Governors of Provinces by the foreign Ambassadors. If the Plenipotentiaries present an ultimatum, the Porte intends to summon a meeting of the Grand Council, and lay before it a statement of the position of affairs. The Porte categorically refuses to cede territory to Montenegro or Servia."

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch reports that 900 Russian volunteers are about to return to Russia, unwilling any longer to fight under the Servian banner. Prince Nikotine has just received orders from St. Petersburg to remain in Belgrade to advise the Servian Government in military affairs. Prince Milan wishes to withdraw from Russian influences, but cannot.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna states that the military authorities of Galicia and Transylvania have received orders to bring their armaments and accoutrements up to the full complement as soon as possible.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russian Government has ordered the preparation of 150 railway carriages for the transportation of sick and wounded.

The *Times'* special from Vienna says that on Tuesday the European Plenipotentiaries held a confidential meeting, when modifications in their demands were adopted, with the hope that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries would accept the amended proposals as a basis for discussion. The propositions for an international and foreign gendarmerie were somewhat modified; those for fixing the boundaries of two separate governorships in Bulgaria, and allowing the Turks only to occupy certain garrisons, were dropped. The question of surrendering Little Zwornick to Servia is to be referred to arbitration. Other minor alterations were agreed to. It seems that these modifications are the result of the interview between Lord Salisbury and Midhat Pasha.

A Pera dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says, that at the conference to-day the Turks explained that they could not discuss the proposals for a gendarmerie, and international commission, because they believed that such organizations would impair the independence of the Empire. The European Plenipotentiaries agued that Turkey had already, when she accepted Count Andrassy's note acknowledged the principle which was now embodied in the suggestions for a commission. The Turks rejoined that the Andrassy note had no reference to Bulgaria. The discussion throughout the sitting was almost like an amicable conversation.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Berlin says that for two days the entire diplomatic corps in Constantinople have been preparing to leave the city.

The Vienna correspondent of the *News* reports that according to diplomatic advices received in Vienna, the European plenipotentiaries have agreed, if the Porte continues obstinate, to sign a protocol throwing all the consequences upon Turkey. It is stated that Salisbury and Ignatieff have been trying to induce the Sultan to dismiss Midhat Pasha as the chief cause of the Porte's resistance, but the Sultan refuses to do so.

The severity of the financial crisis in Russia is shown by the fact that the municipality of Odessa, one of the richest in Russia, is unable to pay the salaries of officials.

A dispatch to the *Times*, telegraphed from Vienna before the meeting of the conference on Thursday, says that everything seems to indicate that the Turks have taken a desperate resolution. The only chance now lies in a change of Cabinet above all, in the resignation of Midhat Pasha. In the event of the failure of the conference—the European powers seem as yet only agreed to recall their representatives. It is doubtful whether they would break off all intercourse with the Porte, although Russia would certainly do so.

A Pera dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that Admiral Hobart Pasha and Col. Valentine Baker have started to inspect the Gulf of Boorghas, which would form a second line of defense should the Russians force the Balkans. The Turkish official journals are very warlike.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

NEW ISSUE OF TURKISH PAPER—THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SILVER—NAVIGATION OF THE BALTIC.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company announces that a decree has been published designating the purposes to which the new issue of paper to the amount of 7,000,000 Turkish pounds is to be applied. The principal of these are the urgent expenditures of the Government and the liquidation of a portion of the floating debt.

On the Stock Exchange to-day international stocks have been steady throughout. Russian and Turkish have just advanced to their best point of the day, indicating the receipt of favorable private advices from Constantinople. Turkish were quoted at 4 P. M. to-day at last Saturday's closing prices.

The Russian Imperial yacht has arrived at Constantinople.

Silver is quoted to-day at 57¼d. per ounce.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The ports of St. Petersburg and Leban are free from ice, and navigation to and from Baltic ports is nowise impeded, except in Reval Roads, which are full of drift ice."

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Reuter's Madrid telegram states that the Spanish Congress has passed the bill re-establishing the constitutional guarantees.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas has completely recovered from his illness.

EXTRADITION WITH SPAIN.

A COMPREHENSIVE TREATY CONCLUDED BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Madrid announces that an extradition treaty between Spain and the United States has been concluded, and will be signed to-morrow. The treaty specifies 26 offenses for which persons accused may be surrendered, and is the most comprehensive which has yet been entered into by the United States.

SPAIN AND CHINA.

OFFICIAL RELATIONS BROKEN OFF—THE CAUSE OF THE RUPTURE IN DOUBT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Reuter's Bombay dispatch contains the following: "The Shanghai *Courier* states that the Spanish Minister has broken off relations with the Chinese Government, and a Spanish fleet has been ordered to China. The cause of the rupture is not positively known. Some say the difficulty has grown out of unsettled claims, and others that it is connected with the Cuban Coolie question."

THE MAIL ROBBERIES.

MODE OF OPERATIONS PURSUED BY THE CHECK THIEVES IN PHILADELPHIA—INGENIOUS COUNTERFEITING OF SIGNATURES AND INDORSEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The revelations made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning concerning the systematic robbery of the mails from this city had a demoralizing effect on our business men and the banks to-day, and those doing business with Boston houses immediately began to overhaul accounts to ascertain who were the victims. It will require several days to ascertain correctly the amount lost. The money obtained here from the banks on checks, will foot up, it is supposed, about $30,000. The institutions victimized were the Commercial National, the First National, Girard, Union Manufacturers, Corn Exchange, Southwark, and Farmers' and Mechanics' banks. The checks were usually presented for payment on Saturday, two days after they had been stolen, and the method pursued was like this: The officers would take a check sent by a firm in this city to the order of a firm in New-York or Boston. It was payable at one of the Philadelphia banks. The indorsement of the Eastern firm was forged upon the back of the check, and beneath, the signature of the Philadelphia firm was counterfeited most admirably, to give the bank evidence that the drawers of the check indorsed the indorsement of the drawee. Thus fortified, one of the gang presented the check in this city at the proper bank, and received the cash. The officers are now endeavoring to ascertain who the person was who presented these checks, and the skillful forger who indorsed the names of the Philadelphia firms, as a check which would be presented and refused payment, because the Philadelphia firm's signature was not appended would be taken away by the presenter, and he would return soon after with an indorsement the exact fac-simile of the signature at the bottom of the check. These checks made their appearance about two weeks ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL MENTION.

Miss Thursby gives a concert at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening next.

Mr. Burbank, the well-known elocutionist, read at Steinway Hall, last evening.

The second rehearsal previous to the third concert of the Philharmonic Society may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

The public rehearsal prior to Mr. Thomas' third symphony concert, which occurs to-morrow evening, took place yesterday afternoon. Steinway Hall was crowded in every part.

Mr. C. C. Miller will give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening, with the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and that of Mme. Bertucca Maretzek. The programme is to consist wholly of compositions by Mr. Müller.

A promenade concert of uncommon promise is to occur at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to-morrow evening. Gilmore's Band, the combined choirs of Trinity Parish, Mme. Pappenheim, and Mr. Arbuckle will interpret the programme, and the proceeds of the affair will accrue to the fund of the St. Ignatius' Guild.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The revival of "Robert le Diable," at the Paris Opera-house, has attracted much attention.

Herr Paul Hiller, a son of Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, has made his début as a baritone vocalist at the Schwerin Court Theatre.

Mr. H. J. Byron's new comic drama, called "Old Chums," is coldly referred to by the critic of the London *Telegraph*. "Old Chums" was brought out at the Opera Comique.

Mme. Judith, ex-associate of the Théâtre-Français, has been engaged at the Porte-Saint-Martin to play the part of *Catherine de Médicis* in "La Reine Margot," by Auguste Maquet and Alexandre Dumas.

At the eighth Leipzig Gewandhaus Concert, a new symphony in D minor, No. 3, by Jadassohn, performed under the composer's direction, was well received, especially as to the first movement. Mme. Schumann was the pianist.

At the Paris Odéon, "Hetman," a five-act drama in verse by M. Paul Deroulède, is in rehearsal. The action of the piece lies in the Ukraine, among the Cossacks, in 1646, and deals with the revolt of the latter against the Poles, their oppressors, under Vladislas IV. The respective conditions of the two nationalities at the epoch named are of a nature wholly to upset received traditions.

At the Paris Théâtre Lyrique, "Giralda," with Mlle. Marimon in the principal part, had been given for the last time. In awaiting the representation of the "Timbre d' Argent," for which a tenor named Eyraud, from Rouen, has been engaged, and who is favorably spoken of, M. Visentini produced the "Barbier de Séville" and the "Troqueurs."

RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVEL STOPPED.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 4.—The Old Colony Railroad on the island of Rhode Island is completely blockaded by drifting snow. No train has reached Newport from Boston to-day. Two trains are snowed up near the coal mines at Portsmouth. The steamer, Newport, has not arrived, and no steamer for New-York leaves Newport to-night.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 4.—The Fall River steamer Newport, Capt. Simmons, one of the largest steamers plying on the sound, still lies in this harbor stuck fast on the beach, about 25 passengers remaining on board. This afternoon the steamer Traveler, of the New-Haven line, went down to her and began to take off freight. She is still at this work and it is hoped that by the removal of freight the Newport will be sufficiently lightened to float at high water at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. If unable to get off in the morning more freight will be removed and the aid of steamers called for to pull her off. She lies easy and is not known to have been damaged. The Newport went aground owing to a pilot mistaking a buoy from which one ice had rubbed off the paint.

WORCESTER, Jan. 4.—Trains on all railroads are being delayed by snow, which blows in as fast as it can be removed. On the Boston and Albany Railroad this afternoon an engine and snow-plow ran into a freight train at East Brookfield. The snow-plow was completely wrecked and one locomotive badly damaged. The lookout on the plow saved himself by jumping. A train arrived on the Boston, Barre and Gardner road to-night, having occupied 24 hours in running eight miles. Another train on the same road is delayed at Princeton, after having run 20 miles in 16 hours.

THE LAKE SHORE WRECK.

INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES.

A FEW MORE ARTICLES RECOVERED—A RIGOROUS INQUIRY REGARDING THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER BEING MADE—INEFFICIENCY OF THE ASHTABULA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—The workers at the wreck to-day were rewarded by the discovery of four watches. Three of these are very badly burned, and there is probably nothing left by which they can be identified. The fourth is somewhat discolored by the fire, but the name "Willie H. Bradley" can be plainly read. There was no person bearing this name upon the train, and the watch is supposed to have been carried by Mrs. Bradley, of California, and will be forwarded to her. A few bones and pieces of charred flesh, together with a seven-chambered revolver of the United States Arms manufacture, No. 30, in good preservation, are all the remaining articles that rewarded the diligent search. State Engineer Williams was to-day on the ground, examining every clue that might lead to the discovery of the cause of the disaster. It is intended, both by the State and railway officials to probe the matter to the bottom, and, both in the interest of the public and of science, to ascertain whether iron bridges can be trusted in the future. The Village Council, at their regular meeting last evening passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire and Water be, and are hereby, instructed to investigate the reason why the Lake Erie Fire Engine was not drawn out and put to work; and why the Protection Engine and Steamer did not throw water on the burning cars on last Friday night.

From this it will be seen that the feeling in the village is running high against the inefficient Chief Engineer and his men. The better class of citizens feel much chagrined that their town has had so inefficient a Fire Department, and desire, for the safety of their own property, that a thorough investigation be made, so that the blame may rest where it belongs. The work at the scene of the wreck is being pushed as fast as could be expected. The scaffolding is rising toward the top of the gloomy abutments, and the railroad company promises that a new bridge will be in place within a few days.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—TESTIMONY OF ASHTABULA FIREMAN—WHY WATER WAS NOT THROWN ON THE BURNING CARS.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—An Ashtabula special to the *Leader* gives the following account of the inquest: The Coroner's jury reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. E. W. Lockwood was the first witness, and testified that he was at the pumping-house, near the depot, just before the accident; James Manning, engineer at the pumping-house, had just been telling him what a good engine he had; they had facilities for attaching hose in four or five places; did not say anything about attaching the village fire-hose at the pump-house; left the pump-house at 6:30 o'clock to go home; on his way met Train No. 5, which seemed to be all right; did not hear the crash as the bridge went down, the night being very stormy, but saw the light of the burning wreck immediately; did not go back till the next morning, when he examined the track and ties, but saw no indications of a train having jumped the track. There was no snow on the bridge when he passed over it.

The next witness was George Brake, who resides in Ashtabula. He heard the alarm of fire on the night of the accident, and being foreman of the Protection Company, hastened to the engine-house. Witness said: The team usually employed could not be obtained, and, as some delay was experienced in starting, it was probably three-quarters of an hour before we arrived at the railroad crossing. I asked why the engine already there was not at work, and was told by Mr. Strong that there was no use, as water could do no good. I still made endeavors to get the engine into operation, and asked Mr. Culver if I should take the engine down upon the ice. He answered that he had no authority in the matter. I examined and found no drag ropes or anything else to get the steamer down with, and I finally abandoned the idea. Neither the orders of Mr. Strong, nor those of any one else had any influence upon my action. I think then as now, that the fire could have been checked better by engines than by the use of buckets; I received an order from the Chief Engineer not to set the engine; some 20 or 30 buckets were being used in throwing water; Mayor Hepburn gave me no orders.

E. A. Hitchcock testified that he is foreman of the steamer Neptune; has been connected with the Fire Department nine years; met Mr. Strong before reaching the scene of the accident; asked him if the Fire Department was needed; Mr. Strong replied: "I don't think we want any water;" I then told the driver he had better not try to take the engine down, as the snow was very heavy; went immediately to the wreck; wondered that they did not want water on the fire; had not seen Chief Knapp or Fireman Brake up to that time; met Mr. Strong, and said, "Is there any need of water being thrown?" Mr. Strong replied that he thought water was of no use; this was his reason for not putting on water; his opinion is that by using water as soon as it might have been used more lives would have been saved; the steamer was ready for use soon after it was on the ground, and if it had then been used thinks the fire could believed been extinguished and more bodies might have been identified. He would have proceeded to throw water on the fire if not for the order of Mr. Strong.

THE FUNERAL OF P. P. BLISS.

ELMIRA, Jan. 4.—The funeral services over the remains of the late P. P. Bliss, one of the victims of the Ashtabula disaster, are to be held at Rome, Bradford County, Penn., about 25 miles south of this city, on Sunday next. He was born and reared in that vicinity. Rev. Drs. Goodwin and D. W. Whittle, of Chicago, are to conduct the exercises.

MORE VICTIMS FROM ROCHESTER.

The Rochester *Union* of Wednesday evening says: "More victims have been added to the list of those from our own city who perished in the direful calamity at Ashtabula. One was the wife of Mr. G. E. Palmer, who resided at No. 48 Caledonia avenue. Some months ago her husband went to Milwaukee to establish himself in business. Having succeeded in perfecting his arrangements, his wife made preparations to join him there. In the interim she had passed a good portion of the time in Binghamton, from which place she originally came. She returned to Rochester recently, had all their household goods packed up and shipped to their new home, and then started on the train leaving here on that unlucky Friday morning. Mr. Palmer, on learning of the disaster, repaired immediately to Ashtabula, and after waiting until Sunday identified the remains of his wife among the dismembered and blackened corpses, recognizing them by the jewelry which she wore. Mrs. Palmer was the daughter of Hon. James Van Valkenberg, of Binghamton, and was brought up under the most cultivated and refined influences. She was an unusually intelligent, well-educated, and bright woman. She was a member of the Congregational Church and an earnest Christian. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had been married eight years. The bereaved husband left Cleveland yesterday with the remains of his late wife for Binghamton, where the funeral will take place. The other victim from this city just discovered is Miss Martha Volk, whose parents reside on Hollister street. She was a young lady of 16 years, and much respected among those who knew her. She left on the fatal train in charge of Mr. Charles Vogel, of Albany, who was also killed. Her father went to Ashtabula Monday, and through him her remains were identified. The body of Mr. Vogel was also recognized by articles of clothing."

AN OSWEGO LADY PROBABLY LOST.

The Oswego *Times* of Wednesday evening says: "It is feared that Mrs. Thomas T. Reed, of this city, was among the victims of the terrible calamity at Ashtabula last Friday. She was visiting relatives in Syracuse last week, and on Thursday started for Cleveland, Ohio, to visit a sister and brother-in-law. Her husband, knowing of her intention to visit Cleveland, immediately on hearing of the accident, telegraphed and wrote to Syracuse to find out whether she was on the ill-fated train. It was not until yesterday that he became certain that she was upon the train. He then telegraphed to Cleveland, and to-day received a reply from Thomas Hitch, his wife's brother-in-law, that his wife had not arrived in Cleveland; and had not been heard from. Mr. Reed is a mate of terrible anxiety, left for the West on the 1:10 P. M. train to make further inquiry. It seems but too probable that his wife was among those who perished at Ashtabula."

THE MAY-BENNETT AFFAIR.

THE RUMORED PROSPECT OF A DUEL—STATEMENT OF A FRIEND OF MR. BENNETT—BOTH GENTLEMEN IN THE CITY LAST NIGHT.

The reports in circulation about town yesterday afternoon to the effect that Mr. Bennett and Mr. May had left the City for the purpose of fighting a duel are entirely without foundation. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary on the part of Mr. Bennett's friends, it may be stated on most excellent authority that that gentleman was in town last evening, while Mr. May was seen on the street as late as 9 o'clock. It cannot be affirmed with any degree of certainty, however, that a hostile meeting between the two gentlemen will not take place. On the contrary, such an unfortunate result is more than likely to occur. A personal friend of Mr. Bennett stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, that he had argued long and earnestly with Mr. Bennett to dissuade him from allowing himself to be drawn into any hostile act against Mr. May. He had tried to impress upon him the absurdity of such a course, and that he had assured him the whole affair would soon be forgotten. "In short," said he, "I tried my best to prevent Mr. Bennett from sending Mr. May a challenge, but after all it may be that he has." Other of Mr. Bennett's friends have also been putting forth their utmost endeavors in a similar direction, but it is feared they have met with but indifferent success at best. Should Mr. Bennett challenge Mr. May, there are strong grounds for saying that the gauntlet thus thrown down will be promptly taken up.

Those most intimately associated with Mr. Bennett stated yesterday that that gentleman had gone, or was going, to Washington, and the fact, as received by telegraph last evening, that a dispatch was awaiting the gentleman at the Arlington House, gives color to the assertion. There are several historic dueling grounds in the immediate vicinity of the national Capitol, such for instance as Bladensburg and the Chain Bridge, and it cannot be stated positively that the principals in this unfortunate affair will not exchange shots upon one of these. The May family are natives of Washington, and are widely known throughout that section of country, where they have a host of warm friends. For this reason, if for no other, Mr. May, who would have the choice of ground as well as weapons, would naturally seek that locality for the transaction of any unpleasant business of the nature evidently contemplated. At all events the next 24 hours will doubtless throw a deal of light upon the affair.

ALLEGED PREPARATIONS FOR A DUEL.

It was rumored late last night that preparations had been made for a hostile meeting in Canada, between James Gordon Bennett and Frederick May, his assailant of Wednesday afternoon. The report is that the arrangements for the meeting were completed on Wednesday night, and that John G. Heckseher and another gentleman immediately departed for the North. It is asserted they are to act as seconds to Mr. Bennett. Furthermore, it is reported that when Mr. Bennett went to his home after the rencontre on Wednesday afternoon he sent for his counsel, Mr. John Townshend, and upon that gentleman's appearance dictated to him the terms of his will. Thus, if a duel takes place, and Mr. Bennett is mortally hurt, the disposition of his property appears to be provided for.

SKETCH OF JOHN G. HECKSHER.

Mr. John G. Heckseher, the gentleman who, it is said, will act as Mr. Bennett's second in the proposed duel, is well known in this City. He is well qualified to act in such an affair. Several years ago he had some experience at dueling in Canada, his adversary then being Mr. Winnie Gray. Neither of the participants in that affair was hurt, but, from what can be learned, the cause of the meeting between them was of such a scandalous nature that their breach is not yet healed. Mr. Gray was, previous to his duel with Heckseher, a very wealthy man. He has since become reduced in circumstances, and is now in the employ of Mr. James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Heckseher was in his youth an officer, with the rank of Captain, on the Staff of Gen. Philip Sheridan, and as such served during the war.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT SAID TO HAVE GONE TO BOSTON.

HARTFORD, Jan. 4.—James Gordon Bennett and a friend passed through here on the express this noon, closely closeted in a drawing-room car. They had tickets for Boston.

SLEIGHING IN WASHINGTON.

A THRONG OF GAY TURN-OUTS ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The intense cold, which commenced here some days ago, still continues. The snow is fully 15 inches deep, and to-day all the gay world of Washington appeared on Pennsylvania avenue in sleighs of every conceivable form and fashion. Many of the attachés of the foreign legations and others drove really magnificent turn-outs, but the majority of people were in old-fashioned cutters that had done service in the days of Jackson—light wagons and other vehicles, and even old packing-boxes set on runners. At 4 o'clock there were several thousand people on the avenue to witness the unusual display. One sleigh, which attracted a great deal of attention and excited much amusement, was drawn by four mules and contained eight or 10 persons disguised as plantation negroes. A number of the other sleighs were occupied by persons masked and in fancy costumes. Among the pleasure-seekers were a number of Congressmen and two or three well-known Senators.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—1 A. M.—*In the Middle States, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.*

In New-England rising barometer, stationary or slowly rising temperature, westerly winds, and generally clear weather, probably succeeded in the western portions by falling barometer and winds shifting to southerly.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PRISONERS POISONED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 4.—Over 100 prisoners at the Penitentiary are ill with symptoms indicative of poison. An investigation of the subject has developed nothing except a surmise that the sickness was caused by eating bread compounded of a certain kind of baking-powder which had been on hand for some time. None of the cases are considered serious.

A FALL THROUGH SIX STORIES.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—John Stout, an employe in the Revere Sugar Refinery at Cambridge, fell through the elevator opening, from the sixth to the first floor, and was instantly killed.

PARDONED BY GOV. HARTRANFT.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 4.—Ephraim Phillips, who was convicted last Summer of issuing false tax receipts in Newcastle Township, Schuylkill County, Penn., was pardoned to-day by Gov. Hartranft.

ARMY MATTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—It is understood that the military authorities have orders to transfer 3,000,000 pounds of ordnance and ordnance stores from Baton Rouge to New-York, including 400 barrels of powder, guns, shot, shells, &c.

THE LYKENS VALLEY MINE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Advices from Lykens up to 10:30 P. M., state that the fire in the Lykens Valley Mine is still raging.

A PASTOR INSTALLED.

Rev. Alexander McFarlane was last evening installed as Pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The installation sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Philadelphia, "the welcome to Brooklyn" by Rev. Dr. J. W. Searles, the "charge to the Pastor" by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, of New-York, and the "charge to the church" by Dr. J. B. Thomas. The newly-installed Pastor delivered the benediction. The church was crowded.

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED.

A VALUABLE PAPER BY MR. C. L. BRACE ON THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT—AN IMPORTANT REPORT ON THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER OF WAGES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

A regular meeting of the New-York Municipal Society was held last evening in the rooms of the society on Madison avenue, the President, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, in the chair. It was announced that no change had taken place in the financial condition of the society except that a prominent corporation, which objected to the publication of its name, had contributed $2,000 to its treasury. Mr. Woodbury Langdon, Mr. W. L. Strong, Mr. E. Van Valkenburgh, Mr. E. H. Perkins, Jr., Mr. Theodore Mead, Prof. Henry Draper, Mr. Henry E. Pellew, Mr. Jonathan Edwards, Mr. Charles Lanier, Mr. George H. Yeaman, and Mr. James H. Dunham were elected members. Ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, Herman H. Camman, Mr. Levern D. Moulton, George Nash, and Morris K. Jesup were proposed for election. Mr. C. L. Brace read a paper on the school amendment, which was substantially as follows:

After alluding to the fact that in the English cities the attempts of the school boards to sweep away industrial schools and merge them in board schools had proved unsuccessful, he said that the industrial day and night schools of the Children's Aid Society now number 21 day and 14 night schools, and contain an aggregate number of children reaching 10,345, with a daily average attendance of 3,629, of whom 2,293 are the children of drunken parents, and 1,254 have been little beggars. They are exceedingly poor, many half-clad and barefooted, some ragged and verminous and unclean, others nearly starved or weak from the want of proper food, all ignorant, uncared for, and inclined to vagrancy. They need peculiar treatment and management; much patience must be shown them, and great efforts be made to improve their moral ideas and habits, and irregularity of attendance must be permitted. They must be cleaned, and means of bathing and washing be provided. They require, besides common school teaching, some industrial instruction. As they are improved by these industrial schools, they are forwarded to the public schools or to places of work, or they find situations themselves. Without the help they receive in food and clothing, their poor parents could not afford to send them to school. As it is, they are allowed each day to be absent a portion of the time for newspaper selling, or whatever is their ontside occupation—a thing not possible in a well-regulated public school. Nor could any public school authorities be safely intrusted with such eleemosynary duties as are thrown on these schools.

Were it attempted to force these street children into the ward schools, the effect would often be that the children of the decent mechanics and respectable poor would leave the school. Nor would such children long remain themselves in our public schools, if they were arrested for truancy, the courts would have an army of poor children on their hands who were partly supporting their families, and who would be imprisoned for trying to keep themselves above pauperism. The courts would inevitably, after a time, turn them loose again upon the streets. What is needed for them is schools adapted to their habits and their wants. To the 10,000 children in the industrial schools, through the year, of the Children's Aid Society, must be added some 5,000 more in similar schools of the "Home of the Friendless." These, and a few other schools of the private charities, are supported partly by private charity and partly by the tax known as the State "School Fund." This is a tax laid upon this City in proportion to its property and its number of children of school age; the proceeds are then distributed, a certain sum being allotted to the average attendance at the schools each village, town, or city. Owing to the great concentration of property in New-York City, and the large number of children of school age, more money is raised by this tax than is allotted to the City. We thus send away every year several hundred thousand dollars of the school moneys from our schools to the country schools. By an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1862, the schools of the Children's Aid Society are permitted to share in the school fund precisely as the public schools. They are also under the rules and regulations of the Board of Education; they are examined by the Assistant Superintendents of the board; their teachers are mainly licensed by the same authority; all sectarian or religious instruction is strictly forbidden, and the sessions are opened by the Lord's Prayer and a reading of the Bible without note or comment, precisely as in the ward schools. The average expense per pupil in the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society in 1876 for teachers' salaries, rents, books, food, and clothing, with the daily average attendance of 3,629, was $75.194, or less than $20 for each child per annum; of this sum, $36.995 came from the school fund tax. We learn from the report of the Board of Education for 1875 that the whole number of children in attendance in the City schools that year, including those in the corporate schools, was 228,697, the average daily attendance being 168,543. The total expense for the year, including the corporate schools, was $3,375,104, making the average yearly expense for each child a little over $31, this expense not including interest on capital, or any outlay for food or clothing.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

During the last session of the Legislature, a form for the "School Amendment" was presented, drawn up by the President of your society, so long known for his public efforts, and approved by most of those interested in reform. This amendment was only excluded rightly from a share in the public moneys all church schools, on all schools where sectarian instruction was given, and required any that received these moneys to be under "the rules and regulations of the authorities of education." This amendment passed the Senate, and secured satisfaction in the House, but in the very last form it changed, excluding all schools from a share in the public moneys which were not "wholly under the control and supervision, and in charge of the public school authorities." Thus amended, in the hurry of the close of the session, it was accepted by the Senate and finally passed. The present form is not more effectual than the other in excluding church or sectarian schools; indeed it does not apparently exclude private schools at all. It is feared, moreover, that this form of the amendment would shut off the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society from a share in the school moneys and thus compel them to be closed, leaving a great body of very destitute and exposed children on the streets, and this at a time when the ward schools have not nearly enough room for the children of the self-supporting and decent poor, and when the compulsory law, if it be executed, should force in the street children to the industrial school. There would, too, in this amendment, be no gain to the burdened tax-payers of this City, for the moneys from the school tax would go to the country schools, instead of to ours in schools for the poor. The amendment in the form drawn up by your honored President would exclude all church and sectarian and private schools from any share in the school moneys, and thus secure our public school system from being invaded by sectarian bodies. All schools enjoying the benefits of public moneys would then be placed under the rules and regulations of our State and county authorities of education, which all forbid any sectarian instruction. But such unsectarian schools would be left to enjoy a portion of public support, on the ground that they were doing a needful work of charity and reform, whose cessation would be an injury to the public interests; the State wisely concluding that it is for its advantage to encourage private aid in the great charities to the needy and ignorant classes. Your committee, then, would urge that the form of school amendment passed last year by the Senate be the one which shall be recommended to the Legislature this year, as preventing abuse of public moneys, and yet preserving important interests.

Mr. Eaton expressed his appreciation of the importance of the subject treated by Mr. Brace, and said that he did not know precisely what the promoters of the amendment meant. But he supposed it meant that none of the public money should go to any school not in a building owned by the school authorities. To seat semi-barbarous children with the children of decent people would be to empty the schools. That alternative is not possible, and if the amendment proposed is adopted, the only other that remains would be to deprive the poor children of any education or improving influence whatever. And if we sit here, said Mr. Eaton, and see those men at Albany, who know little about the facts at issue, pass the amendment as it now stands, without saying something at this time, we are unworthy of the name of a municipal society.

The paper of Mr. Brace was adopted, and on motion of Mr. A. L. Whitney, it was resolved that the society recommend the passage by the Legislature of the constitutional amendment as offered by Mr. Brace.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

Mr. Rush C. Hawkins read the following report:

The committee appointed, under a resolution of Nov. 16, 1876, to report upon certain matters connected with labor and other services performed for the City Government, and to ascertain, what, if any, political assessments are collected from the employes of the City, submit the following report:

First—Inquiries have been made in the several departments having charge of constructions, viz.: Departments of Public Works, Parks, and Docks, and it has been ascertained that two of these departments are now paying $1 60 per day of eight hours, or 20 cents an hour for unskilled labor, and that the Park Commissioners are paying two dollars for the same number of hours. It is a notorious fact that for a long time past, and at present, the supply of labor has been much greater than the demand. Private contractors for more than a year past have paid from 90 cents to $1 25 to a common laborer for a day's work of ten hours, to men capable of using the spade, shovel, pick, and wheelbarrow; and for labor a grade higher, to men who are capable of mixing all kinds of mortar, carrying the hod, building scaffolds and laying foundations, from $1 25 to $1 50 for the same number of hours. It is believed that 20,000 laboring men could be procured within 48 hours for from 90 cents to $1 per day, and that a large number could have been procured for that pay at any time within the last two years. Mechanics are also being employed from 20 to 45 per cent. They are getting from $3 to $4 50 for eight hours from the City, while private contractors are paying from $2 to $2 50 for 10 hours. A copy of a letter concerning the pay of certain kinds of labor, signed by several gentlemen of great experience in matters connected with contracting, is submitted as a part of this report.

Second—The rates of wages paid for all kinds of service by nearly every department of the City Government, are largely in excess of those paid by private parties. Take as an example the courts, which have upon the City pay-rolls 309 employes, many of them court attendants, who stand at the doors of the court-rooms, and occasionally perform some other insignificant duties. For these services they receive $1,200 a year; for this particular kind of service $600 would be ample, and it is believed that any number of capable men could be procured for that sum. Others of these employes receive from $1,200 to $5,000 per year. A plan for the reduction of numbers of employes and their salaries, and the salaries of the Judges, is herewith submitted, which, if adopted, would bring the total expenses of our local judiciary down to about $473,600, thereby saving to the City $741,995 40 per annum. The rates of pay denoted by this plan average about 25 per cent. above those paid in any other State.

Third—The fact seems to be self evident that the clerical forces are paid about 35 per cent. more than is paid by merchants and others for like services, and in those payments there seems to be a great lack of ordinary business discretion. So-called clerks, who occupy positions of no responsibility, are, in many instances, drawing nearly as much pay as those who perform a large amount of labor and occupy positions of the greatest responsibility. Many of these clerks, who are receiving from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, could have their places filled by others equally capable for about $1,000 for the same term.

Fourth—The clerical labor performed for the City ought to be done for about 60 per cent. of the present cost; there should be a great reduction in the number of clerks employed; some of the commissions ought to be reduced in numbers and others discontinued; incapables, inefficients, and political sinecures should be expelled from all the departments and none but competent men employed, and they should be paid what their services are reasonably worth. The extravagant pay of policemen and firemen is beyond all precedent. The former should receive $800 the first year, $900 a year for the next five years, and afterward $1 000. The firemen $800 the first year, and afterward $900. In these two departments a saving of $1,200,000 could easily be made without impairing the efficiency of either service. Drafts of bills for re

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BEVERIDGE—REVIEW OF STATE AFFAIRS—THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Message of Gov. John L. Beveridge to the Illinois Legislature will probably be delivered to that body to-morrow. In substance it is as follows: The Governor announces the finances of the State to be in a gratifying condition. The interest-bearing debt is $1,458,464; the bonded debt, $1,480,600. It is thought the Illinois Central Railroad fund will, in a few years, discharge the public debt—principal and interest. The Governor does not recommend taxation for the payment of bonds on the first Monday of the present month in New-York City. The amount to be raised by taxation for general purposes for the years 1877 and 1878 need not exceed $1,500,000. The Governor calls attention to the fact that the contingent appropriations of the last Assembly were not sufficient to meet the expenses of the State Government. No provision was made for defraying the incidental expenses of this General Assembly, nor for paying $285,000 of the State debt, which is payable in the City of New-York. The 12 public institutions receiving State aid have lived within their income. At the close of the fiscal year each had a surplus on hand—a condition of our public institutions unprecedented in the history of the State. The Asylum for feeble-minded children will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of July. The receipts for school purposes in 1875 and 1876 were $19,554,393 64; expenditures, $16,335,499 55. The Governor recommends the annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for the school system. The canal tolls in 1876 were reduced 33⅓ per cent., and the receipts were larger than in 1875. The net revenues of the canals and locks, he recommends, be set apart for the improvement of the State rivers. The policy of State inspection of grain, under the warehouse system, is touched upon at length, the Governor, expressing his belief in the relative rights of corporations and people, and the necessity of amicably adjusting the same. The Assembly is congratulated upon the new State-house, the amount expended on the same being $3,500,000, and an additional appropriation is recommended for its completion. The State Penitentiary at Joliet is self-sustaining, and its morale much improved. In 1875 and 1876 there were 1,560 convicts received and 1,305 discharged. There are 1,600 in the institution. The enlargement of the penitentiary is recommended, and that another be built in the southern part of the State. The Governor recommends that assistance be given the Executive in the discharge of the responsible duties of pardoning criminals. Legislation is recommended fixing the responsibility of bank stockholders, and protecting depositors. The Militia law also needs revision. The unserviceable arms in the arsenal should be sold, and the arsenal buildings and grounds repaired. On the subject of taxation the Governor dwells at length on the imperfection of the present revenue law, and calls for some remedy in the matter of over valuation and collection of assessments. To prevent non-payment he suggests a penalty by adding a certain per centum, monthly, for failure to pay after a certain time. A reorganization of the courts is recommended, so that the increasing legal business may be attended to.

In conclusion the Governor says: "At the close of my Administration, and in view of the fact that the nation has lately passed through the excitement of a popular election, and the public mind is more or less agitated by the results of the election, it may not be improper in me to express my confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the American people, peaceably to adjust all difficulties. I advise moderation, invoke wise counsels, and supplicate peace. We want no more war. The blood of the late fratricidal strife still reddens the earth; the graves of fallen are yet fresh and visible; their widows and orphans are still living among us; the griefs and sorrow of the heart are yet unassuaged, keeping in grateful remembrance the heroic sacrifice for our country. Let us lay hands of animosity and bitterness, heal the broken hearts, build up the waste places, and bind all sections of our beloved country forever together by the bands of love and prosperity. No matter how the Presidential question may be eventually decided by the proper authorities, for one I shall willingly submit to the decision and join all persons of every party for the maintenance of law, the preservation of public order, and the protection of all citizens of every race, color, and condition, in the full and peaceable enjoyment and exercise of all their rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and laws.

MICHIGAN.

GOV. BAGLEY'S MESSAGE—CONDITION OF THE CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL, AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE—THE LIQUOR-TAX LAW COMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—The State Legislature held its first regular business session to-day and listened to Gov. Bagley's retiring Message, which was read to the Joint Convention in Representatives' Hall by Major George H. Hopkins, his Private Secretary. Gov. Bagley was absent by reason of the death of his brother on Monday last in New-York. The Message was a long one and filled with important statistics and recommendations. The following is a condensed abstract of the document: The charitable, educational, and penal institutions of the State are valued at $3,910,500; there are 105 chartered banks in the State with a capital of $165,733,000, and individual deposits of $18,357,875. The salt product for the past two years has been 2,544,594 barrels; the iron product for 1876 was 967,000 tons, and of ingot copper 18,000 tons. The bonded debt of the State has been reduced $851,142 within the past four years, and to-day, less the funds on hand for its payment, is but slightly in excess of $650,000. The school census shows 457,782 children of school age, of whom 342,947 are enrolled in the schools. There are 5,917 school-houses, with 419,662 seats. The value of the buildings and grounds is $9,382,270; indebtedness of the districts, $1,674,175; number of teachers, 12,900; total annual expenditure for educational purposes in the State, $5,000,000. The institutions of the State are all reported as in a thriving condition. The new State House of Correction at Ionia will be ready for occupancy next May, and the new Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac is under good headway, and will be finished next year. The new Capitol will be completed by the time of the next legislative session, and will cost, with furniture, about $1,400,000. It costs the State $572,000 a year to support its poor; $722,000 is invested in county poor-houses, which cost $207,000 a year to maintain. The annual value of the pauper labor is estimated only at $8,000. The suggestion is made that the counties be authorized to unite in establishing district poor-houses, by which the expense of maintenance may be reduced. Michigan now has 35 railroad companies, operating 5,311 miles of road, 3,346 of which are in the State. The cost of the roads has been $154,532,665, representing $30,945 of debt and $27,046 of stock per mile. The charters of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads become amendable by a two-third vote of the Legislature, and Gov. Bagley recommends that their rate of taxation be equalized with that paid by other property, and that suit be commenced against the Lake Shore Company to compel the payment of about $300,000 of back taxes which he regards as equitably due to the State from that corporation. He also recommends that the State take effective measures to protect all holders of policies in life insurance companies organized in other States, and advises that the Legislature require all policies to be non-forfeiting, as is the case in Massachusetts, and that the State designate a form of policy as simple as a promissory note, and of verbiage of which no technical advantage can be taken. The Governor calls attention to the dangerous laxity of the State's banking laws, and recommends a surveillance similar to that imposed by the National Banking act. The gross taxation of the State is about $15,000,000, of which only one-thirteenth is State tax. The Governor commends to the cities and villages the example of the State in economical government and light taxation. He also suggests the collection of taxes semi-annually instead of annually. The Governor warmly commends the operation of the liquor tax law, which has been on trial for two years in this State, and recommends the heal ing of some minor defects in the statute. He fortifies his recommendations with some important figures. In 1875 the number of liquor-dealers assessed was 4,974, of whom 4,515 paid their tax. The remainder probably retired from business. In 1876 4,553 were assessed and 3,385 have paid. The Governor believes that the law has lessened the number of saloons in the State 2,000 below the total of 1874, and that now there are about 4,000 only. The amount of the tax collected has been over $800,000, and reports from four of the principal cities show a decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness under the law of from 3,974 in 1874, to 2,228 in 1876. The Message was listened to with general interest. Gov. Crosswell will deliver his inaugural address to-morrow.

VARIOUS OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. RICE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Gov. Rice was inaugurated at 12:30 o'clock, and delivered his Message. It shows that the net reduction of debt during the year has been $336,000. Last year the net increase of debt was $4,421,360. The decrease this year is mainly to be credited to the payment of the Union Fund Loan of $1,431,000, which was provided for by the sinking fund. The increase of the debt has been $1,100,000, as follows: Worcester Hospital, $350,000; Danvers Hospital, $450,000, and harbor improvements, $350,000. The exhibit shows that there has been no increase of railroad loans, a decrease of war loans, and an increase of ordinary loans from $3,393,280 to $4,713,980, which gives a net reduction as above stated. Unless increased by special Legislative grants, a State tax of from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000 will be ample to meet all the expenses. This will be the smallest State tax raised since 1861. The Governor shows that the decrease of valuation of real and personal property is so great that extraordinary expenses may not be delayed till a more favorable time, and is of opinion that the minimum of depreciation has been reached, and that we are already on the ascending plane of resumption and increase. The four prominent suggestions of the Message may be briefly stated: First—The appointment of a special commission to collect and revise all existing statutes in regard to pauperism, crime, and insanity, whose duty it shall also be to suggest more efficient management of public institutions, with a view to their greater efficiency at less cost. Second—To make the educational advantages better adapted to the great middle class of the population, that new industries may be introduced, and that the schools may impart practical knowledge which will be useful to the people. Third—That the Legislature shall devise as speedily as possible some plan for the active management of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel; and, fourth, a revision of the law relating to Coroners, their number and appointment. The Governor makes no direct allusion to national politics.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CONNOR, OF MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—Gov. Connor was inaugurated at the joint convention of both branches of the Legislature this forenoon and read his annual Message. The Message states that the debt of the State, after deducting the amount of the sinking fund, $791,293 81, amounts to $5,192,107. He estimates that a tax of three and one-fourth mills on the dollar will meet the financial requirements of the ensuing year. He remarks that the substitution of imprisonment for life for the death penalty has not been followed by an increase of crime. No new savings banks have been organized during the past year. The amount of deposits in the 60 banks was on Nov. 6, last, $27,818,764 70, or an average of $306 for each depositor. Since 1875 four savings banks have become insolvent, and three others have suspended payment. The Governor suggests an amendment to the Constitution, requiring the Governor to issue a certificate of election to every person who has been declared elected a Representative in Congress, and that the authority conferred upon the Governor and Council to count and declare for any person all votes intentionally cast for such person for any office to be extended to include all officers whose election is declared by them; and further, that when a return is fatally defective it may be made lawful to substitute a duly attested copy of the record therefor. He concludes the Message as follows: "A heated Presidential contest has not been followed, as is customary, by the unacknowledged election of the candidate of one party, and the ready submission of the defeated party to the result; but there is no present reason for foreboding. Partisan clamor will be hushed in the majestic presence of the law of the land when the time comes for it to manifest and assert itself. We cannot doubt that the tribunal upon which devolves the settlement of the vexed question, composed of men chosen of the nation for wisdom and patriotism, will establish the right by clear proof of law and ancient custom, and that the general voice of a law-abiding people will accept their decision."

In joint convention, this afternoon, J. C. Chadbourne was elected Secretary of State; L. A. Emery, Attorney General; J. E. Cilley, Adjutant General; and E. H. Banks, Treasurer.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—At 10 o'clock this morning the State Senate organized by the election of T. B. Buchanan, Independent, as Principal Secretary; R. D. Slater, Democrat, as Assistant Secretary; and Richard Huchings, Democrat, as Doorkeeper, Senator Major, Independent, voting with the Democrats, and giving them 26 votes to 24 Republican votes. The House elected John Overmeyer, of Jennings County, Speaker; Cyrus T. Nixon, of Marion County, Clerk; James Cole, of Tippecanoe County, Assistant Clerk, and D. S. Baldwin, of Grant County, Door-keeper, (all Republicans,) by a vote of 54 to 44. After the organization both Houses adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. The Governor's Message will not be delivered until to-morrow, and the inauguration of the Governor will take place on Monday next.

MESSAGE OF GOV. PILLSBURY, OF MINNESOTA—SENATOR WINDOM RENOMINATED.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—The Message of Gov. Pillsbury was delivered before the Legislature in joint session to-day. It is of considerable length, and treats of State matters exclusively. In Republican legislative caucus to-night, Hon. William Windom was unanimously renominated for United States Senator.

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Both houses of the Legislature organized to-day; the Senate by selecting J. J. O. Morrisen, President *pro tem.*, and Daniel Able, Secretary; and the House by the election of J. Williams, Speaker, and George W. Frame, Chief Clerk. Governor Hardin's Message will not be delivered before Friday, and Gov. Phelps' inauguration will probably take place Monday next.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1877.

There are in the national cemeteries, and in the soldiers' lots at Camp Chase, Rock Island, and Elmira, nearly 17,000 graves of citizens and Confederate soldiers, prisoners of war, whose names are known—about 6,500 of the former, and 10,500 of the latter. Of the $1,000,000 heretofore appropriated for head-stones at all the cemeteries, there will remain about $200,000 after the completion of the work now under contract. The Secretary of War asks that $60,000 of the above-mentioned sum be appropriated for grave-stones in the cemeteries at Camp Chase and Elmira.

Judging from the exceeding reticence of Treasury detectives and the principal officials of the Department, the mystery attending the recent robbery of money sent from the cash-room increases. Private detectives are at work, in addition to the force of secret agents belonging to the Department. The lips of all are sealed as to what course is being pursued, or what parties are particularly suspected.

Lieut. Commander A. H. McCormick is ordered to examination for promotion; Lieut. Edward H. Green is detached from the Constitution and ordered to the Alliance; Pay Director Joseph G. Eldridge is detached from duty as Inspector of the Navy-yard at New-York, and ordered to settle his accounts; Paymaster Edwin Stewart is detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Navy-yard, at New-York, as Inspector, &c.

The question of the appointment of a Commissioner of Patents in the place of Judge Duell still remains unsettled. The Secretary of the Interior declines to say to whom the position has been offered. As it will probably last only for two months, some difficulty seems to be experienced in obtaining a person whose abilities are regarded by the Department as of a character to thoroughly fill the position.

Quite a sensation was created in this city tonight by the knowledge of the fact that the President to-day, through the Attorney General, addressed a letter to the Board of Police Commissioners requesting the immediate resignation of its members. No reasons were assigned for the demand. Recently very serious charges were printed in this city asserting collusion on the part of the Police authorities with the gambling fraternity by which the latter have been enabled to pursue their avocations without molestation, and the result has been an investigation of the subject by the Board of Commissioners which, though not yet concluded, has been, it is intimated, sufficient to impress the President and the Attorney General with the belief that a reorganization of the board is necessary. The board as at present composed consists of Messrs. William G. Murtagh, President; C. H. Nichols, Vice President; H. M. Sweeney, Treasurer; James G. Barrett and William H. Smith, declared

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

A VICAR'S DEFIANCE OF THE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

THE ST. JAMES CHURCH, HATCHAM—THE CRUSH AT THE HIGH CELEBRATION—THE CEREMONIES PERFORMED—THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN'S ALLUSIONS TO THE "CRISIS"—SEVERAL POLICEMEN PRESENT.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner and Times* of Dec. 18 writes: "A crisis has at length been reached in the history of the so-called Ritualistic school within the Church of England, for although the sentence of inhibition pronounced by Lord Penzance against Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St. James', Hatcham, was formally served on Saturday, and was duly affixed to the church door, yet yesterday not only was the document torn down from the outside of the building, but it was absolutely and entirely set at defiance within. In taking this course, Mr. Tooth has departed from the precedent of St. Alban's, Holborn, and St. Vedast's, Foster lane, for in those cases Mr. Mackonochie and Mr. Dale yielded at once, and absented themselves from their churches after their inhibition, whereas the Vicar of Hatcham has, it is no secret, determined to test in his own person the powers of the Judge and of the much-abused Public Worship Regulation act.

The church yesterday morning was crowded to its utmost capacity, for not only had the regular congregation assembled in full force, but a contingent had been contributed by several of the leading Ritualistic churches of the metropolis, and notably by St. Peter's, London Docks, and St. Alban's, Holborn. Among the clergy the Vicars of these churches, 'Father' Lowder and 'Father' Mackonochie, were present to testify their sympathy with Mr. Tooth, and some of the leading laymen of their congregations were also in the church. It was, in fact, anticipated by many of the people that the Bishop of Rochester, following the example of the Bishop of London in the St. Vedast case, would have come down to conduct the service, in which case a 'scene' would inevitably have ensued; and at some stalwart representatives of the Church of England Working Men's Society had arrived, resolved to defend 'the faith,' as they subsequently affirmed, it is perhaps as well for the credit of the Church of England that the Bishop did not put in an appearance. Practically, however, Dr. Claughton is no longer Bishop of Rochester, and he will probably leave it to his successor or to the Archbishop of Canterbury to deal with the case. Be this as it may, no interference was attempted yesterday, and Mr. Tooth was left to follow his own devices, his protest against the authority of Lord Penzance appearing on the doors in the place where his Lordship's inhibition of the contumacious ecclesiastic ought to have been.

'Missa' ever, 'the high celebration' commenced, and despite the gloom of the semi-penitential season of Advent, to which the Vicar alluded in his sermon, the sacrarium presented a sufficiently ornate appearance. On one of the ledges above the 'altar,' which was vested in appropriate colors, were the six candles, only lighted, the two 'altar lights' not being lit. On a ledge apparently forming part of the reredos, stood out the images of five angels, with blue bodies and golden wings, and in front of the central figure was a large cross. The walls of the sacrarium were effectively draped; and when an apparent stranger to the building and its services came up and asked the writer of this notice whether it was really an English Church, the question was by no means unnatural, the adjuncts of the Latin ritual being so fully supplied. Mr. Tooth 'celebrated' without the aid of his brother clergy, although several were present in the chancel, perhaps owing to a desire not to involve them in any responsibility for his acts. He read the Epistle standing with his back to the people, and read the Gospel turned slightly toward them; and it may be noted as a 'use' adopted in but few churches that the people remained kneeling during the reading of the Epistle. The 'celebrant' wore a violet vestment, on which, at the intersection of the arms of the cross on the back, there appeared to be a gold plate or embroidered design of considerable size. During the collection of the offertory a hymn was sung, and then while the incense was prepared and the celebrant proceeded to cense the altar and the sacred vessels, his vestment being held up by an attendant. The celebrant was next censed by the thurifer, a boy vested in scarlet cassock and alb, with scarlet girdle and skullcap; and after this censing of persons and things had been accomplished, the direct intervention of the law, the process of filling the chancel with the fumes was carried forward, the thurifer standing on the south side of the altar and swinging the incense to and fro until a fog seemed to envelop celebrant and his assistants.

The Gospel was then proceeded, and Mr. Tooth in pronouncing the absolution deliberately made the sign of the cross in the air toward the people. While he was saying the 'comfortable words' two of the boys, presumably acolytes, vested in crimson cassocks, albs, and girdles, came before him and bowed, and left the chancel, returning shortly after with two lighted candles as tall as themselves, which they held as they stood by him. When the 'Sanctus' was commenced they raised the candles above their heads, and at the 'Ter Sanctus' the boys stood still elevating the candles while the bell of the church was rung. This ceremony was repeated with slight variations at the consecration prayer. At this, the most solemn moment of the service, the celebrant's vestment was raised at the back, the candles were lifted high above the boys' heads, the church bell was rung, and the incense was freely used, until, when the priest consecrated the wine, he elevated the cup as high as his arms would reach above his head, and thus the act both of ritual and of delusion was complete. During the singing of the 'Agnus Dei' Mr. Tooth made a variety of genuflexions, and the scene was one which proved conclusively how completely it has been possible, little by little, to change the aspect of an English church until one is hardly able to distinguish it from a sanctuary of the Church of Rome.

Any attempt to comply with the rubrics, which requires that 'there shall be no celebration of the Lord's Supper, except there be a convenient number to communicate with the priest according to his discretion,' was obviously foreign to the intention of the celebrant. When he had received the sacrament himself he turned partly round and paused, perhaps for an instant; but although a lady immediately moved from her seat at the west end, and nearly reached the top of the nave, intending to go up to the altar, he did not wait for her, but proceeded immediately with the Lord's Prayer. Thus not only was there no communicant since services ceased in February, but a threatening communicant was deliberately prevented from approaching the altar, a proceeding probably seldom witnessed in the National Church. The service was then brought to a close, and so quickly was it conducted that, including the sermon, it only occupied about an hour and a quarter.

In his sermon, Mr. Tooth made several allusions to 'the crisis,' and glorified St. John the Baptist as the representative of the virtue of suffering, which the preacher was careful to show must not be confounded with penitence for sin, or as a mere remedy for sin, but must be regarded as a separate and distinct power in the economy of the incarnation. The Catholic Church of the present day was, the preacher argued, called, like St. John the Baptist, to the exercise of suffering, and he expressed his conviction that she would have strength to fight in the conflict which so evidently awaits her, a conflict not only with Protestantism but with infidelity. Mr. Tooth asked his people not to exhibit contempt toward those who differed from them; and, for himself, he argued that he was not guilty of any defiance of authority, but simply was doing his duty. 'When an unholy influence, an unhallowed thing, is brought to bear upon a priest for doing that which he has done for years, would you,' said Mr. Tooth, 'call it defiance if he resists? I call it doing his duty;' and with these words he abruptly closed his discourse.

The service over, a psalm was chanted, followed by the 'O Sacrum Convivium,' the celebrant meanwhile standing before the altar, with the thurifer and candle-bearers behind him, forming a not ineffective tableaux. When they turned to leave the chancel the organist commenced a voluntary; but the congregation were not disposed to depart, nor to be disappointed of an opportunity of giving vent to their feelings, and in lusty fashion they commenced singing, or rather shouting, 'Faith of our fathers.' With this the proceedings closed; but even then the people seemed loth to leave the church, and they congregated outside until Mr. Tooth and his friends passed through the garden to the vicarage. There were several policemen on the spot in anticipation of a disturbance, but the crowd passed away quietly, some working men asking 'where old Rochester was?' and bestowing somewhat uncomplimentary epithets upon his Lordship for what they regard as his share in, or assenting to the original prosecution. An impression seemed to prevail among the better-informed members of the congregation that as Dr. Claughton is to be translated to the see of St. Alban's the probability is that Archbishop Tait will interfere before another Sunday comes round. At present the public legally know of no incumbent, as Mr. Tooth is inhibited and no one has been nominated to take his place."

THE TEXT OF THE INHIBITION.

From the London Times.

The following is the text of the inhibition as served upon the Vicar: "James Plaisted, Baron Penzance, Judge of the Provincial Court of Canterbury, to all and singular literate persons in and throughout the said Province greeting: Whereas, in the matter of a representation made in pursuance of a Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, in which Rev. Arthur Tooth, Clerk, Vicar of St. James' Hatcham, in the diocese of Rochester, the person complained of, a monition was issued by us, and duly served on the said Arthur Tooth, commanding him to abstain from certain practices, and to remove the second altar; and, whereas, it has been made to appear before us that the said Arthur Tooth hath failed to pay due obedience to the said monition, we do therefore hereby order that for such his disobedience, he, the said Arthur Tooth, be inhibited for the term of three months from the time of the publication of this inhibition, and thereafter until the same shall have duly relaxed, from performing any service of the Church, or ecclesiastic exercising the cure of souls within the said diocese, and we hereby do command that you, or some of you, do, on Sunday next, or on the Sunday next after the receipt by you of these presents, previous to the commencement of divine service in the Parish Church of St. James', Hatcham, aforesaid, by affixing these presents on the said church, and leaving thereon affixed, a true copy hereof, notify to him, and to all others whom it may concern, that he the said Arthur Tooth, is inhibited, suspended, and prevented from the performance of the Church or otherwise executing the cure of souls within the said diocese, and herein fail not."

ICE-BOATS.

HOW PHILADELPHIA EMPLOYS THREE OF THEM.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 4.

Whenever a severe Winter fills the Delaware River with ice the public have their attention drawn to the ice-boats and their performance of duty in keeping the navigation of the river open. The city has three powerful ice-boats, which have been in almost continuous service since the present severe season began. We are informed by men who know the river that this has been the severest season for ice known since 1856, and that no Winter for twenty years has produced such formidable obstructions to navigation. While in ordinary seasons these three ice-boats would be able to satisfactorily meet all the demands upon them, it would take a much larger fleet in a season like this to look after every navigation interest along the city front, and in a river 105 miles long to the sea. The primary duty of the ice-boats, as we consider, is to keep the navigation of the river open; that is, they are to keep open a channel between the city and the sea, so that vessels may pass up and down during severe Winters the same as at other seasons. Subject to this, it is also their duty to assist vessels that get jammed or blockaded by the ice—a duty the performance of which every one will commend. It is also a natural deduction from their keeping the navigation open, that they shall assist vessels to pass through the channel thus opened; otherwise it might be an absurdity to open the channel at all.

The ice-boats are maintained by the city exclusively, and the Trustees who have them in charge are men who have a complete knowledge of the navigation interests of the port. The principal trouble with the Delaware River during the ice time arises from the "Horseshoe," and it is absolutely necessary to keep the channel there open. Hence the Trustees keep two of the three ice-boats employed there practically all the time, while the third one is generally employed in towing, so as to assist vessels up and down the river. The system of working at the Horseshoe is to cut the ice out upon the ebb tide, working from below, so that it may run down with the tide, the belief being that, as the tide runs down the river seven hours out of twelve, the floating ice can in this way be carried gradually down stream. The boats are not employed thus absolutely all the time, for they go to the assistance of vessels whenever necessary, but this is the general system of operations.

The actual towage of the ice-boats is proportionately but a small part of their service. In mild seasons they can do more towage than in severe ones. Their towage receipts all go into the City Treasury, and average from $10,000 to $12,000 in ordinary Winters. This season, however, they are doing so much less towage than usual, that the Trustees say their receipts will not exceed $5,000. There are very few tugs on the river that can get through the masses of floating ice at this time without the assistance of the ice-boats, and hence, if towing is to be done at all, the ice-boats have to do a large proportion of it.

There has been much difficulty at times in crossing the Camden ferries, owing to the masses of floating ice. If the river was blockaded so that the ice did not move at all, the ice-boats would have an easier task. They could keep open their own paths, and not have the moving masses to contend with. But it is impossible to keep the river open for navigation up and down without having the ice broken up and floating. An open ferry passage and an open channel thus seem to be, as it were, conflicting, and the ferry-boats consequently have greater obstacles to contend with than if the river were frozen solidly across.

A PHYSICIAN MURDERED.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of Sunday, Dec. 31, says: "From Conductor M. A. Wolcott, of the C. D. & M., we learn the particulars of a double homicide, which took place at La Crosse yesterday morning. About 10 o'clock, as Dr. Chamberlain, a well-known and much respected physician of that city, was driving down Main street in his cutter, a man named Oscar Weninger stepped from a store with a double-barreled shot-gun in his hand, and stopped him. After a moment's conversation he presented the gun at him and discharged one of the barrels loaded with buckshot. The Doctor sprang from his cutter and started toward the store, but when he reached the sidewalk fell, exclaiming, 'I am shot!' He was carried into the store, where he expired in about 10 minutes. When his murderer saw him fall he placed a revolver against his own forehead, pulled the trigger, and sent a leaden message of death through his own brain. He fell, and was carried into the store where his expiring victim lay. At 12 o'clock, when the train left, he was not yet dead, but his death was expected at any moment. The murdered man was a physician of fine standing, who had acquired a competence by his professional skill and had endeared himself to the poor of the city, whose friend he always was in sickness and distress. He was 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and one or two children. His murderer is about 45 years of age, and also a man of family, having a wife and four or five children. In addition to the double-barreled shot-gun he was armed with two revolvers. Six months ago, it is stated, he said that he would kill the Doctor before the end of the year, and he kept his word too well. Mr. Wolcott failed to learn the cause of the terrible deed."

HOW IT AFFECTED HIM.

The other day, the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* says, some of the boys induced a young man from Flint Creek to take hold of the handles of a galvanic battery. As it puckered him up he roared, "Jiminy Criminy, let up! Who ever heard of a thing that could make you taste green persimmons with your hands, before?"

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auctions noticed for yesterday, (Thursday,) Jan. 4, were adjourned as follows: Sale by Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins of a house, with lot, on Amity st., west of Macdougal st., to Jan. 11, and sale by H. W. Coates of one lot on Broadway, south of 133d st., to Feb. 1.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale the three-story building, with lot, No. 222 Wooster st., lot 20 by 70, for $8,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure, C. F. Wells, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 98.9, on East 33d st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 102.2, on East 31st st., south side, 200 feet west of 4th av.

By J. J. Bleecker & Son., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size, 51 by 100, on 9th av., east side, 51.2 feet south of 63d st. Also one lot 36 by 54.6, on West 53d st., south side, 44.8 feet east of 9th av.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 150th st., south side, 575 feet east of 10th av.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Braun, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 182d st., north-west corner of 11th av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Jeroloman, Esq., Referee, of a gore lot, 105.9 by 49 by 100, on 3d and Washington avs., Morrisania, 23d Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Attorney st., s. w. corner West Broadway, 51.3 x53; John Purcell and wife to James Kearney.....$55,000

Broome st., No. 599, 22x93; same to same..... 12,000

Same property; James Kearney and wife to Mary Purcell..... 12,000

Attorney st., s. corner West Broadway, 51.3 x55; same to same..... 55,000

120th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x 100.11; Eleanor Regua to Mary A. Breslin..... 13,500

Lewis st., e. s., 58.9 ft. n. of Grand st., 40.1x 20.4; Edward K. Raubitschek and wife to Catherine Goerck..... 11,000

Goerck st., Nos. 103, 105, and 107, 75x100; Lena Seiling to Rinaldo Pettit, as.—The said parties assenting to the original prosecution. An impression seemed to prevail among the better-informed members of the congregation that as Dr. Claughton is to be translated to the see of St. Alban's the probability is that Archbishop Tait will interfere before another Sunday comes round. At present the public legally know of no incumbent, as Mr. Tooth is inhibited and no one has been nominated to take his place."..... 2,800

Lewis st., e. s., 58.9 ft. n. of Grand st., 40.1x 20.4; Samuel Zeirner and wife to Edward K. Raubitschek..... 18,000

19th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st av., 80x92; Edward D. Kendall and wife to C. V. Wemple..... 11,000

Avenue B, w. s., 91.9 ft. s. of 14th st., 21x95; Lewis S. Goebel, Executor, to John Mc Tystel..... 56,000

25th st., n. s., lot No. 87, 25x98.9; Andrew Horn and wife to Anna Horn..... 9,150

111th st., n. s., 207.2 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.11 x100.11; John H. Bloodgood and wife to Patrick H. Lalor..... 18,000

1st av., s. w. corner of 63d st., 25.5x80; Patrick Breslin and wife to Eleanor Regua..... 7,000

86th st., n. s., between 3d and 4th ave., lot No. 164; Freling H. Smith, Referee, to Landon Gray..... 24,500

75th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Charles Q. Osborne to Susan Kuhn..... 11,500

3d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Garden st., 20x100, 23d Ward; Richard H. Teller and wife to John L. Siemes..... 15,000

Pearl st., n. s., 59.3 ft. w. of Centre st., 18.11x 81.11; Robert Porter and others to John V. Haik..... 4,000

38th st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x84; Christian Gerhard to Mary Gerhard..... 8,000

Rivington st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Mangin st., 22x 75; Gertie Reilly to Gerlie Micks..... nom.

Avenue A, w. s., 26.8 ft. s. of 74th st., 25.6x 100; Timothy C. Cronin, Referee, to Edward K. Raubitschek..... nom.

10th st., No. 326, 22x94; Franklin A. Paddock, Referee, to Charles P. Strauss..... 2,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Front st., No. 117, 5 years; Matthiessen & Wiechers Sugar Refining Co., to Booth & Lusby..... 7,000

3d av., corner 82d st., 5 years; William Linnman to Louis A. Bates..... $2,750

1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, A CORNER OF 8TH av., near 40th st., with side entrance, for sale, with possession in the spring; 20.8x75 feet; lot 100; built by John P. Conover, in the best and most substantial manner; price, including stock of fixtures, $70,000. E. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND FARMERS who look after bonds, desiring safety and a good reliable income, can purchase a very desirable store property well located, rented to first-class tenants at a good per centage on the price asked, which is based on present value. Address OWNER, Box No. 90 Post Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house on the top of Murray Hill; in fine order; 22x55, with superb ins and ventilation; only $40,000; easy terms; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine or No. 33 East 17th st.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.—TEN LOTS, 112TH st., near 7th Avenue Boulevard, 400 feet from Central Park entrance, cost $55,000, will now be sold, lowest at only $30,000; terms easy at 6 per cent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ONE APARTMENT—TENTERDEN, NO. 268 West 25th st.; seven compact, elegant rooms for small families of refinement; all improvements; hall neated; new brown-stone; janitor.

HOUSES REGISTERED AND PRINTED lists free. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., (No. 4 Pine st., or Union square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ENTIRE MARBLE front building, No. 341 Broadway; size about 38x 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st.; steam elevator and heating apparatus; possession can be had Feb. 1. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS NEW STORES NOS. 718 and 720 Broadway, together or separately, with basement and sub-cellar, at reduced rent; also third and fourth lofts, about 50x100 feet; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR

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DEALING WITH CRIME.

REPORT OF THE ACTION OF THE COURTS OF POLICE AND SPECIAL SESSIONS—NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN 1876 AS COMPARED WITH 1875—THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN POLICE JUSTICES AND CORONERS—VALUE OF THE STATE EXCISE LAWS.

The following is a summary of the Board of Police Justices' report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1876: Number of arrests disposed of, 87,307; of these 63,789 were males and 23,518 females, of whom 39,180 males and 17,904 females were held. These figures include 258 male and 93 female witnesses who were either bailed or committed to appear in cases. There were discharged 24,587 males and 5,612 females, and 22 cases of males and two of females are pending. There was an increase in the number of arrests over 1875 of 2,908, but deducting the excess of excise cases over 1875, the increase would be reduced to 435. The increase in the number held was composed of 2,339 males and 90 females, and is mainly accounted for by the increase in the number of excise cases. It is suggested that a revision of the laws relating to gambling and lottery cases is desirable, so that distinctions now made should no longer exist, making offenses which seem to call for equal punishment in one case a felony, and in another a misdemeanor. There were arraigned for felonies 3,947 males and 511 females; for misdemeanors, 13,745 males and 1,732 females; for gambling, 228 males and 1 female; for violation of lottery laws, 324 males and 7 females; as suspicious persons, 1,045 males and 29 females, and in summary proceedings 44,238 males and 21,143 females. The offenses charged as felonies include nearly 40 classes of cases; of those arraigned 2,656 males and 306 females were held for trial, making a total of 2,962 against 3,126 in 1875. On the charge of burglary and attempts at burglary, 754 males and 9 females were arraigned, of whom 595 males and 5 females were held for trial, making a total of 600 against 598 in 1875. On the charge of carrying concealed weapons, 27 males and 1 female were arraigned, of whom 19 males were held for trial, making 19 as against 26 in 1875. On the charge of embezzlement, 143 males and 1 female were arraigned, and 86 males held, making 86 as against 107 in 1875. On the charge of false pretenses, 197 males and 13 females were arraigned, of whom 112 males and 3 females were held, making a total of 115 against 103 in 1875. On the charge of felonious assault and felonious assault and battery, 468 males and 29 females were arraigned, of whom 333 males and 19 females were held, making a total of 352 against 356 in 1875. It is believed that the increased facility for a speedy trial of those charged with this grade of offense will tend to lessen its commission. On the charge of grand larceny, 1,077 males and 265 females were arraigned, and 691 males and 156 females held, making a total of 847 against 981 in 1875. On the charge of robbery, 213 males and 7 females were arraigned, of whom 158 males and 6 females were held, making a total of 164 against 142 in 1875. On the charge of larceny from the person, 564 males and 151 females were arrested, as against 565 males and 163 females in 1875. On the charge of homicide, 7 persons, all males, were arraigned, of whom 4 were held. In 1875 there were 10 cases of homicide. There have been occasional conflicts of jurisdiction between the Coroners and Police Justices. The Police are required to take immediately all persons arrested for any offense before the nearest sitting magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. The special and distinctive duties of Police Justices are to examine all persons charged before them with offenses against the criminal code of every name and grade, including all cases of homicide, from the lowest degree of manslaughter to, and including, murder. They cannot, if they would, escape this responsible duty in any case. But from long-time usage in this City some of the Coroners (perhaps sustained by public impressions,) seem to be of opinion that all cases of homicide come especially under their jurisdiction, even to the extent of interfering with, obstructing, and in some instances reversing the action of Police Magistrates having the cases in charge. Coroners are not sworn to inquire into the guilt or innocence of any person suspected of manslaughter or murder. The jurisdiction of the Coroner is simply to hold an inquest to ascertain the cause of death, and to issue process, if the result of that inquest shall show that anybody not already in custody is charged with crime. In cases when there is danger to apprehend the escape of the person chargeable with the offense, he may issue a warrant in advance of the inquest. His jurisdiction, however, cannot supersede nor interfere with the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate to issue warrant upon complaint made for all felonies. A judicial interpretation of the questions at issue between the Police Justices and the Coroners, by a competent tribunal, would definitely settle all controversy. Such a determination appears desirable, and, even necessary, in view of the importance of the subject, and of the possible serious consequences which may attend improper or mistaken official action.

Misdemeanors comprise all classes of offenses, except felonies and those triable summarily by a mag strate. Misdemeanors are tried at Special Sessions, unless trial by jury is demanded, except in Excise cases, which, by statute, are sent to General Sessions. There are 45 distinct classes of misdemeanors. During the year, 13,745 males and 1,732 females were thus charged, of whom 8,962 males and 956 females were held, making a total of 9,918, of which 3,264 were Excise cases, against a total of 8,653 held in 1875. On charges of assault or assault and battery, 4,736 males and 641 females were arraigned, of whom 2,254 males and 274 females were held, making a total of 2,528, against 3,044 in 1875. On the charge of assault with intent to steal, 96 males and 6 females were arrested, making a total of 94, against 105 in 1875. Those charged with this offense were mainly boys. On the charge of cruelty to animals, 397 (all males) were arraigned and 325 held, against 227 in 1875. On the charge of keeping disorderly houses, 95 males and 137 females were arraigned, of whom 78 males and 103 females were held. There appears to be an erroneous impression that general bad character is sufficient to secure a conviction in this class of cases, and it is not unusual that discharges are granted for want of sufficient evidence. On the charge of violating the Excise laws 3,602 males and 62 females were arrested, of whom 3,177 were held, as against 990 in 1875, the excess being due to a more vigilant action of the Police authorities. On the charge of having in possession or dealing in improper literature 34 males and 1 female were arrested, of whom 32 males and 1 female were held. On the charge of petit larceny 3,874 males and 927 females were arraigned, making a total of 2,995, against 2,296 in 1875. The cases summarily disposed of consist mainly of intoxication, intoxication and disorderly conduct, and disorderly conduct alone, there being 25,296 of the first, 4,962 of the second, and 25,720 of the third class, making a total of 55,978. The remainder consist of vagrancy cases, 1,999; violation of corporation ordinances, 2,698; juvenile delinquency, 1,186; insanity, 744; abandonment, 401; disorderly persons, 149; bastardy, 101; habitual truancy, 95—to which are added 30 cases including minor offenses of various kinds, not classified, making a grand total of 65,381 summary proceedings' cases. Of those charged with intoxication, 17,888 were males, and 7,408 females, of whom 11,668 males and 5,679 females were held. Of those charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct, 3,352 were males, and 1,610 females, of whom 2,561 males and 1,339 females were held. On the charge of disorderly conduct, 16,094 males and 9,626 females were arraigned, of whom 8,989 males and 7,322 females were held. It is supposed that the State Excise laws are framed and executed for the direct and only purpose of regulating the use of intoxicating liquor in such a way as to prevent intemperance. If their efficiency in this regard is to be a test of their wisdom, they must be regarded as founded upon mistaken principles of public policy, or as imperfect in their prescribed method of execution.

In reference to cases of vagrancy, some measure should be adopted to prevent vagrants from other localities from seeking this City as the sphere of action for their peculiar mode of life. On the charge of vagrancy 2,996 males and 1,793 females were arraigned, of whom 1,960 males and 1,660 females were held, making a total of 3,620 against 3,151 in 1875. Of the total number of persons held for trial and convicted, amounting to 56,733, the several nativities are classified as follows: Ireland, 23,325; United States, 22,924; Germany, 5,929; England, 1,983; Scotland, 613; France, 527; Italy, 441; other countries, 801; not given, 191. In 1875 the total number held and convicted was 54,653. Following are the nativities of those arraigned for the special offenses named: Intoxication and disorderly conduct—Ireland, 17,636; United States, 13,531; Germany, 2,754; England, 1,281; Scotland, 456; France, 294; Italy, 124; other countries, 452; not given, 133. Felonies—United States, 1,866; Ireland, 522; Germany, 335; England, 102, Scotland, 35; France, 27; Italy, 28; other countries, 73; not given, 9. Misdemeanors—United States, 3,906; Ireland, 3,221; Germany, 2,050; England, 224; Italy, 127; France, 99; Scotland, 55; other countries, 157; not given, 67. Vagrancy—United States, 1,799; Ireland, 1,215; Germany, 276; England, 133; Scotland, 53; France, 35; Italy, 4; other countries, 45; not given, 17. The ages of persons held for trial and convicted are as follows: Under 14, males, 2,076; females, 565; total, 2,641; between 14 and 20, males, 5,069; females, 1,525; total, 6,594; between 20 and 30, males, 14,280; females, 6,946; total, 21,226; between 30 and 40, males, 10,396; females, 5,151; total, 15,547; over 40, males 6,545; females 3,576; total, 10,115; age not given, males 814; females 147; total, 961. The color of those held and convicted was white, 55,548; black, 1,536. The fines collected in the Police Courts amounted to $48,833 50, and in the Court of Special Sessions, $12,341 30. The Controller reports the amount received by him from the Warden for fines imposed in the Police Courts, and paid after full commitment, as $8,511, making a total of $69,185 80. The total fines collected in 1875 amounted to $72,495 05, and in 1874 to $71,287 25, making a total amount collected since the organization of the present Board of Police Justices, Nov. 11, 1873, of $212,971.

The Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions reports that during the past year there were received at that Court 5,604 cases, being 4,904 of males and 700 of females; that the number disposed of was 5,492, and that 112 cases were pending at the end of October. The number tried was 4,614, of which 4,020 were males and 594 females; 3,933 males and 435 females were convicted, 787 males and 159 females acquitted, and 758 cases were dismissed on account of the failure of complainants to appear, most of these being assault and battery cases, in which the parties had become reconciled or satisfaction had been made. In 1875, the number of cases received was 5,476, being 4,796 males and 680 females, and there were convicted 3,026 males and 413 females, a total of 3,439. The cases dismissed on account of failure to prosecute amounted to 835. The population and number of arrests in the several Police Districts for the past year were as follows: First District, population 102,630, arrests 15,774; Second District, population 269,391, arrests 14,932; Third District, population 286,374, arrests 10,179; Fourth District, population 270,558, arrests 6,777; Fifth District, population 75,393, arrests 1,799; Sixth District, population 36,206, arrests 327. The number of persons arrested who gave their residences as being out of the City was 4,687. A report of arrests by precincts shows that the greatest number, (7,125) was made in the Fourth, which, as to population, ranks as the Twentieth. In this precinct, which has a population of 21,621, there was a proportion of one arrest to every three inhabitants, but frequently the same person was arrested several times during the same year. This precinct is bounded by Broadway, Fulton, South, Catharine, and Chatham streets. The First Precinct, with a population of 4,000, shows 2,314 arrests; but in this, as well as in some other precincts, a large part of the arrests there made are for offenses committed by persons who live in other parts of the City. This precinct is bounded by Broadway, Battery, South and Fulton streets, and Battery place. In the Nineteenth Precinct only 3,394 arrests were made in a population of 105,887, or 1 to every 30 of the population. This precinct is bounded by Sixth avenue, the East River, Forty-second and Seventy-ninth streets. In the Thirty-third Precinct, (comprising part of the annexed district,) the population is 24,331, and the number of arrests 588, or 1 to about every 40 of the population. The precincts contrasted present extreme cases, and are sufficient for the purposes of illustration. Two statutes enacted by the Legislature have had a very salutary effect. One of these provides for the taking of bail pending examination for a person charged with a bailable offense, and the other provides that whenever a fine shall be imposed for a misdemeanor the court may limit the term of imprisonment, in default of payment, to a term not exceeding one day for each dollar of the fine imposed.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL COINAGE—A PROPOSED ADDRESS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION VOTED DOWN.

The Special Committee on International Coinage reported through its Chairman, Samuel B. Ruggles, the report taking the form of a communication to the Director of the United States Mint, in which the committee urged upon him the necessity of an international commission on the subject, as the preliminary step to international coinage. Upon motion of Mr. F. A. Conklin, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the chamber hereby respectfully renews its recommendation and request made in May last, that the Government and Congress, in their discretion, institute the necessary measures for convening an International Conference to fix the relative values of gold and silver coins.

A communication was read from the Cheap Transportation Association requesting the co-operation of the chamber and other organizations in the City in an effort to secure an improvement in the terminal facilities of New-York. It was voted that the President of the chamber appoint a committee of five gentlemen to confer with the committee of the association. Upon motion of Mr. Lane, it was voted that the subject of freight discriminations against the City be referred to the Committee on Trade and Internal Improvements.

Mr. Isaac Phillips introduced a resolution providing that the chamber should signify its concurrence in the recent address of William E. Dodge and others to the President of the United States and Congress in reference to the Presidential election.

Mr. Eliot C. Cowdin said that without doubt any broker or merchant had a right to sign any document he pleased. He would not question the motives of the gentleman in whose address the chamber was asked to concur. Neither would he discuss the wisdom of the address. But as an officer of the Chamber of Commerce he would say that he thought the chamber had nothing to do with the matter. The vexed question would, he said, be settled in a legal manner, and addresses of the sort proposed were not, he thought, advisable. He moved to lay the whole subject upon the table. Mr. Phillips thought an opportunity should be allowed for discussion, but the chamber thought differently, Mr. Cowdin's motion prevailing almost unanimously.

Mr. Bacon stated that he had information that Mayor Ely and Controller Kelly would like to confer with the chamber on matters of Municipal policy, and moved that they be invited to attend the next monthly meeting. The resolution failed to pass, the chamber voting to refer the subject to the Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A PETITION FROM PROMINENT CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF RAPID TRANSIT — THE SCARCITY OF CROTON WATER.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, received a petition from a number of prominent and wealthy citizens, requesting them to take such action as may be deemed necessary to facilitate rapid transit. The petitioners state that the necessity of rapid transit has been recognized by the Legislature in passing an act providing for it, and also by the City authorities; that, after much effort and many disappointments, the Rapid Transit act was finally passed in 1875, and that at the beginning of the work, the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, which undertook to, at least partially, satisfy this necessity, was stayed by legal proceedings at the instance of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. The petitioners then declare that the claim advanced by the latter company that its rights are secured by the Constitution of the United States against all the powers of the people of this State, is offensive and oppressive in the highest degree. If such a claim was well founded, they say, it would be in the power of a horse railroad company to prevent any competitor from carrying passengers faster than they are carried now. The petitioners further state that the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company derive their rights from this City, which can, accordingly to their contract, compel them to give the road up to the City and abandon it on payment of the cost of construction by the City, and an advance of 10 per cent. over the outlay.

The petition, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, when appointed, is signed by H. B. Claflin & Co., Brown Brothers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., William Turnbull & Co., Wetmore, Cryder & Co., Henry S. Oakley, Isaac P. Martin, William A. Wheelock, Shepherd F. Knapp, Dr. J. C. Forrester, and others.

Alderman Pinckney offered a resolution directing the Clerk to have the complimentary resolutions tendered to Mr. S. A. Lewis, the Chairman of the late board, suitably engrossed at a cost not exceeding $50—the amount to be charged to the City contingencies. As this resolution requires an expenditure of money, it was laid over under the rule.

Alderman Cornell moved that a portrait of ex-Mayor Wickham be procured for the Governor's Room, at an expense not exceeding $1,000. This motion was also laid over.

Alderman Tuomey presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the necessity of securing an adequate supply of water for this City. The resolution was adopted, and the committee will be appointed at the next meeting of the board.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a meeting at No. 23 Park row yesterday afternoon, Major Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. The Prize Committee was directed to have an additional number of gold badges made for life members of the association. The Range Committee reported that a shelter had been fitted up at the rear of the 1,000 yards firing point at Creedmoor for the convenience of long-range marksmen during the Winter. A resolution was adopted granting the free use of the range at Creedmoor to the American team of 1876 during the coming season of 1877.

A meeting of the American team for 1876 was held immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Directors, at which it was resolved that the next competition for the "Centennial" trophy should take place at Creedmoor in September next. This action was taken in compliance with the conditions adopted last year for governing the competition for the trophy, but if any of the foreign teams express the opinion that once a year is too frequent for holding the competitions, the American team will take other action.

THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day the following standing committees for 1877 were announced: Canal Administration, Bigelow, Fairchild, and Olcott; Construction, Van Buren, Rose, and Walrath; Commerce, Doxsee, Thayer, and Cadle.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 4.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the petition of bankers and merchants of New-York in reference to the Presidential election was presented by Mr. Conkling and referred to the special committee on the subject. The bill of Mr. Wright, proposing a court to try contests for the offices of President and Vice President, was called up, and Mr. Wright spoke at length in support of the bill and in explanation of its purpose. Mr. Kernan spoke in reply to Mr. Wright and the bill went over.

In the House the Military Academy Appropriations bill was reported and made the special order for Monday next. It appropriates $265,161. The bill fixing the compensation of Marshals and deputies was taken up. An amendment striking out the clause limiting the compensation of deputies to $1,200 was rejected and the bill passed. A bill providing for salaries for United States Attorneys, instead of fees, was reported. The highest salary (that of the New-York Attorney) is fixed at $10,000. The bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and Black Hawk wars or their widows was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations bill was considered in Committee of the Whole without action. Leave was asked to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the present strength, occupation and location of the Army, why troops were ordered to Washington, the motive of the orders, to whom made, &c., with leave to send for persons and papers, but objection was made.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to the Senate resolution of yesterday, transmitting the annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California for the year ending June 30, 1876. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said: I have been requested to present a petition, weighty by reason of the subject to which it relates, and by reason also of the number and character of those who sign it. The petitioners are citizens of New-York, distinguished not only for their prominence as members of society, but for the large and varied interests they represent. They are men prominent in each of the great political parties of the country. I observe among the signatures names which at the recent Presidential election were found on opposing Electoral tickets. I observe the names of eminent bankers, merchants, manufacturers, ship-owners, scholars, professional men, and other names, long and honorably associated with leading enterprises and industries. It would be difficult to select in any State of the Union 150 individuals and firms who represent a greater amount of property, intelligence, and character, or who, as petitioners, deserve more consideration. The petition is brief, and I will read it.

He then read the petition of New-York merchants, bankers, and others, expressive of their pleasure at the appointment of a special committee by each House to devise means for the amicable count of the Electoral vote, and expressing the hope that all party considerations would be thrown aside, and pure, unselfish patriotism control the action of Congress.

Resuming his remarks, Mr. CONKLING said: In laying this petition before the Senate it may not be amiss to add an avowal of my sympathy with the appeal for orderly, lawful, and patriotic action. In executing the Constitution in any instance, and especially in an instance so grave as the one referred to, partisan feeling as a guide and rule of action can rightfully have no place. Obedience to law, observance of the Constitution, maintenance of truth, is not a party question or proceeding; it is beyond party and above party. Parties may contend, and I believe it wholesome in a free government that parties should contend over measures and candidates, but when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box—the final arbitrament of popular contests known in our system—the only duty, the only lawful proceeding connected with it which remains is to find the honest and true result to declare it, bow to it, and stand by it. That is the duty of the hour. It rests on Congress. It rests on the Senate. It rests on the nation. It rests on every citizen of the Republic. That it will be done, and done peacefully, decently, and in order, these petitioners do not, I think, disbelieve. They, in common with all men, may derive confidence from the fact that interest and expediency, not less than patriotism and honesty, point in this direction, as the one lesson. Whoever stands on right and truth will not fall. Whoever attempts to stand on wrong and falsehood will be overthrown. I move reference of the petition to the select committee, to which it properly belongs.

It was so ordered.

THE PROPOSED COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF PRESIDENTIAL CONTESTS.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the bill recently introduced by him to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the office of President and Vice President of the United States. He said: I concurred in the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for a different method of counting the Electoral vote, and gave it my support in the Senate. This I was induced to do, both because it seemed to be fairly just and equitable, and, if not positively so, was no better than the present. I yet thought it more likely to reach results which would command the approval and support of the people. I favored it also because I was ready to do anything legitimately within my power which might tend to allay the popular excitement, in so far as it obtains and solves in a manner as nearly satisfactory to all as possible, questions confronting the Senate and the people of the nation. In a like spirit I brought forward the bill to which I now invite the attention of the Senate. In so doing I shall aim to avoid for the most part any reference to what are known as disputed returns from certain States—questions which have already not a little engaged the attention of the two houses and the country. He then reviewed the provisions of the bill introduced by him (heretofore published) and resuming his argument said: It may be asked why not make the Judges of the Supreme Court this tribunal. I answer, because I deemed it best to steer clear of the point made by some that this court as one of original jurisdiction should not be called upon to decide, if it can be avoided, political questions; that whatever result was arrived at by them, their motives would be impugned, and the influence of this great and high tribunal impaired; and for the further reason, too, that however great my confidence that these Judges would decide the case according to very law and facts, uninfluenced by any possible political bias, I did not know but that there might be those who would feel otherwise. I am also anxious to have a tribunal, which shall be as nearly acceptable to all as practicable; one, if possible, against which no possible charge of political bias shall obtain. This may not be attainable, absolutely, but I would have it approximated if it is in the power of legislation to do so. I have selected a tribunal with judicial powers, and given the right to a final hearing before the highest court in the land; and this because I believe the people of this country have a more profound respect for this great co-ordinate department of the Government than any other. If they and we cannot feel assured that in these tribunals we may find integrity, and honesty, and purity—that in the courts the citizen can find protection in his rights and against his wrongs, then we had as well abandon the idea of self-government and become revolutionists and disorganizers. The man who is unwilling to have any great question affecting his rights, or the rights of the many, to these tribunals, admits either a want of confidence in their integrity, or that he seeks some unfair and unconscionable advantage. I have believed, and do believe, that to none other than a judicial tribunal could we so safely intrust such an inquiry; that in none other would the people have such confidence, and that from no other would we be so likely to obtain a decision which would be accepted with such unquestioning and general acquiescence. If in this I am mistaken then I confess I greatly misjudge the temper of the public mind. Believing that I am not, however, I have proposed this Board of Contest with the powers indicated. I believe this bill to be right in principle, whatever might be our surroundings. I believe the present condition of things renders it peculiarly appropriate, if not a possible necessity; but however this may be, I repeat that I believe it is right in principle, and that it is as perfect in all its details by any means as it should and may be made, nor that its proposed machinery is necessarily the best. I am not wedded to its methods; I care much more for the principle involved than for any details, for I believe it to be consistent with our popular form of government; in harmony with the hereditary love of our people for peaceful, legal methods, consistent with the rights of those seeking the Presidential or other office in this nation, abundantly supported by the legislation of every State in the Union; and not in conflict either with the letter or spirit of the Constitution. There are questions, for the most opinionless of which no better than the present,

that the conveyance was not a deed, but merely a mortgage. In the present action it is treated as a mortgage, and the suit is to foreclose it and to recover from the defendants any deficiency arising from the sale of the mortgaged premises. Dimon, in his answer, asserts that he acted in the transaction merely as the agent for the plaintiffs. The alleged paper declaring the conveyance a mortgage, he says, was obtained by his father-in-law, Bentley, by means of deceit. The case is still on.

THE INDICTED MILK DEALERS.

Twenty-nine cases of milk dealers indicted on the complaint of the Board of Health for selling adulterated milk were on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. When the first case was called Mr. William P. Prentice, counsel for the Board of Health, said that it was one of the cases which it had been agreed upon by counsel for the defense should be governed by the result arrived at in the trial of Daniel Schrumpf, convicted last week. Mr. Frank Lawrence, counsel for the Milk Dealers' Association, who represented 25 of the defendants, said that they were perfectly willing to abide by the result of the Schrumpf case. But that case was not finished yet. True, a verdict had been rendered against him, and he had been sentenced, but through the supplementary proceedings instituted he was now out on bail, pending the decision of the Supreme Court in his case, which would be given as speedily as possible. Under these circumstances, he thought it would be unjust to drive all the other defendants to trial until after the higher court had rendered its decision in the case of Schrumpf. Mr. Prentice opposed any further delay, but in view of the fact that the previous case had been tried by Judge Smith Sutherland, who was entirely familiar with the subject, Judge Gildersleeve sent the matter before his colleague, who will hear it on Monday next. The following milk dealers, who are not members of the Milk Dealers' Association, were then arraigned, and on the advice of their counsel pleaded guilty: Franz Pfleger, fined $50; James A. Miller, fined $50; George Schafer, fined $50; Elizabeth Geib, fined $5.

A GAMBLER SENTENCED.

On Dec. 30 William D. Horsley, an Englishman stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, fell into the hands of a gambling-house "steerer" named Gregan, by whom he was induced to enter the gambling den kept by Joseph Harris, at No. 1 College place. Here the Englishman was initiated into the beauties of the game of "banco," and $242 of his money was speedily in the hands of Harris. He thereupon complained to the Police, and Harris was arrested and indicted for keeping a gambling-house. When the case was called by District Attorney Phelps in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Harris pleaded guilty and threw himself upon the mercy of the court, stating that he had abandoned the gambling business, and would henceforward endeavor to support his large family honestly. Under these circumstances Judge Gildersleeve inflicted on him the lowest penalty in his power to impose—ten days' confinement in the Penitentiary and a fine of $10.

EIGHTH AVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

The matter of the regulating, grading, paving, &c., of Eighth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, came up before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an application by counsel, representing the owners of thirty-seven lots on the avenue, for a certiorari by which to review the proceedings of the Boards of Assessment and of the Revision and Correction of Assessment. The assessments on the lots amount to $12,000, and the property-owners make complaint that their lots are not improved, but injured, by the grading, that some of the lots are now 18 feet lower than before, and that it will cost about $500 per lot to raise them on a level with the street. On the other hand it was claimed that this was an attempt to set aside the assessments by certiorari and that the Commissioners of Assessment were the sole judges in the matter. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE McCUNN ESTATE LITIGATION.

The two suits in regard to the estate of the late ex-Judge McCunn were brought up for trial before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. Both suits were adjourned until to-day in consequence of the absence of some of the counsel. In the suit of Gano against McCunn it was claimed by the plaintiff that the Receiver of the estate should continue in possession until both actions are settled. The suit of Patterson against McCunn, which is brought to set aside the trusts under the testator's will, also provoked some discussion. The action is in the nature of an ejectment suit, because it is to try the title to property, and the defendants claim they have a constitutional right to have the issues tried by a jury. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision on these points until to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Stanton vs. Prankard; The L. & R. Powden Company vs. Piggott; Wenman vs. Benedict; The North River Insurance Company vs. Fitzgerald; Maker of Stuyvesan; Duffy vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank; Matter of Bixby; Morgan vs. Bernbaum, and Byrne vs. Burchell.

Denied.—Patterson vs. McCunn; Benschoten vs. Wight et al., and Dalley vs. Mills.

Tyng vs. Baird.—Motion granted.

Settled.—Ball vs. Belcher, and Sloan vs. Gould.

Graf vs. Rosenberge.—$185 allowance to the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Cohen vs. The Mayor, &c., and the Methodist Episcopal Church vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Stewart vs. Fields.—Motion denied; no costs.

Schuchman vs. Sturtzkoher.—Findings settled.

Huebner vs. Roosevelt.—Motion papers have not been submitted.

Landsbach vs. Taberle.—Application denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Scott vs. Cassin.—Motion referred to Judge Van Brunt. See memorandum.

O'Gorman vs. Kamak.—Motion denied. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Fleischel vs. Seiler.—Findings proposed by the plaintiff allowed and settled. The amendments to plaintiff's findings disallowed, and defendant's proposed findings disallowed.

Powers vs. Curry.—Order restoring cause to calendar for Jan. 10.

By Judge Sanford.

Wing vs. Goodridge.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Oakley vs. Trimble.—Opinion.

Steers vs. Murphy.—Defendant ordered to satisfy claim.

Solomon vs. Schweitzer.—Motion denied.

Osterhoudt vs. Bailey.—Motion granted.

Legalis Noted.—Reichers vs. Morgan; Bowne vs. Henry; Goldsmith vs. Lockwood; Columbia Grain Company vs. McDermott; Wafer vs. O'Connor.

Knipp vs. Hecht.—Proceedings dismissed.

Chamberlain vs. Wilcox.—Costs not rejected.

Green vs. Rose.—Complaint dismissed.

Foote vs. Koehler.—Attachment ordered.

Hall vs. Templeton.—Default opened.

Orders Granted.—Meeks vs. Lawrence; Hale vs. Rohe; Lazear vs. Bosse; Mayo vs. Peatsell; The Chatham National Bank vs. Wilson; White vs. Schaefferman & Dopold vs. Goll; Gilman vs. Schweizer; Van Eyck vs. Balcazs; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bressler; Ahern vs. Smith; Green vs. Barnes.

Black vs. Bastino.—Bond approved.

Orders Granted.—Marcella vs. Polloné; Keep vs. Lupton; McFadden vs. Pinckney; Gaulicel vs. Brown; Hogan vs. Osborn; Gouge vs. Korker; Krumsell vs. Schneider.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Tuck vs. Lump.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kinghorn vs. Khan.—Order signed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 11—Hinrichs vs. Wolf. 15—Ubsicge vs. Haughan. 91—Hoier vs. Anderson. 93—Webb vs. Holladay. 94—Heatherton vs. Cheatherton. 105—Matter of Whittlesey 114—Matter of Knapp. 116—Mynders vs. Daniels. 118—Victory Webb Printing Co. vs. Beecher 126—Ritter vs. Thorp. 154—Sperber vs. Sperber. 166—Remington vs. Westerman.

Nos. 174—Taylor vs. Thomas. 176—Stevens vs. Walsh. 177—De Riverera vs. De Leon. 194—Butler vs. Sexten. 210—Archer vs. McDonald. 213—Matter of Holt. 216—Archer vs. McDonald. 221—Smal vs. Tartlen. 222—Bieler vs. The Mayor &c. 223—Mitchel vs. Crofutt. 224—Falchee vs. Hammund. 227—Rouse vs. Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos. 61—Kaufman et al. vs. The People, &c. 15—Drake vs. Smith et al. 51—Graham vs. Smith, &c. 61—Matter, &c., of Buckelew, &c. 63—Matter of the Jerome Branch R.R. Co. 73—The sat. F'way Bank vs. Miller. 93—The Leather Mf'rs vs. Hagley et al. 98—The People, &c., ex rel. Freligh vs. The Bd of Police. 5—Matter of Cram, &c. 54—Matter of Cram, &c. 19—Prouty vs. Swift et al. 25—Burke vs. Ashley. 17—Flanders vs. Fargo.

Nos. 30—Sutphen vs. Lash. 31—Same vs. Same. 37—Matter of Barnett, &c. 47—Eliot, &c., vs. King, &c. 50—Brown, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c. 52—Dorsett et al. versus Caldwell. 54—The National S.S. Co. vs. Sheehan. 55—Foley vs. Rathbone. 56—Same vs. Same. 94—Matter of Foster, &c. 133—McAvoy vs. The Mayor, &c. 137—The People ex rel. Hassen vs. Asten et al., &c. 186—Schuyler versus The Mayor, &c. 139—The N. Y. Dispensary vs. The Mayor, &c. 140—The People ex rel. St. John College vs. The Tax Comm'rs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 8—Jones vs. Crennan. 23—Patterson vs. McCunn et al., &c. 185—Gano, &c., vs. McCunn, &c., et al. 279—Luddington vs. Slauson, &c., et al.

Nos. 55—The Christopher and 10th St. R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c. 56—Brown vs. Fuller. 57—Waterbury vs. Fenton et al. 58—Muller vs. Grant et al. 59—Chetwood, &c., vs. Barnett et al. 60—De Castro et al. vs. Brett et al. 61—Lambert vs. The Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. 62—Brumsehedt et al. vs. Bissinger et al. 63—Sandford vs. The Un. Dime Sav'gs Inst'n. 64—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt 65—The Female Guardian Society versus The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 3853—The Pacific Bank vs. Peters et al. 3970—Johnson et al. vs. Phyfe. 3907—Mot abe vs. The Mayor, &c. 3765—Focke vs. Goddefroy et al. 3589—The People, &c., ex rel. Peard, R. Undersw't, vs. Gross et al.

Nos. 3658—Clark vs. Levinger et al. 4271—Clarke et al. versus Doying. 4265—Israel, &c. vs. White. 4047—Bunvell vs. Delaney, &c. 3981—Waterbury vs. Mundy. 4227—Campbell vs. Cooley, &c., et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1758—Adgar vs. Bancroft. 1770—Clark vs. Bradstreet 3980—Day vs. Bunting et al. 1190—The Union Trust Co. of New-Haven, Conn. vs. Phipps. 4212—Stevens vs. Brennan. 859—Fowler vs. Cenner. 909—McAuley vs. Thompson. 974—Powers vs. Connors. 722—Stevenson vs. Hopkins. 384—White vs. Hoytet al. 937—Kuppenheim vs. Pforzheimer.

Nos. 3974—Lieber et al. vs. Church et al. 4040—Phillips vs. Burke. 3793—Davisin vs. Foote et al. 1963—Fullerton vs. Flak. 4190—Barsten et al. vs. Beat. 4268—Schumacher et al. vs. Olive. 4046—Kennedy vs. Pinner. 4086—Hart vs. Carli et al. 4273—Ring vs. Sturges. 3876—Brand vs. Bruce.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 3967—Graf et al. versus Sheehan. 3889—The National S. & L. Bank vs. Hers, &c. 3890—Lyddy vs. Burten. 1571—Dickinson vs. Edwards. 2855—The Cam. Val. Nat. Bank vs. Matthews.

Nos. 3487—Ryerson vs. Post. 3105—McCann vs. McDermott. 4021—Gottsberger vs. Farrell. 2703—West vs. Nickerson et al. 4293—Garbutt et al. vs. Angell. 4215—Brivgs vs. Bean et al. 3881—Hulett et al. vs. Frecking.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Freedman and Sanford, JJ.

Nos. 11—Lally vs. Colgate. 15—Ibotson vs. King. 16—Abeile vs. Fabin. 17—Mason vs. Decker. 21—Phyfe vs. Cary.

Nos. 23—Harris et al. vs. Burdett. 25—Kilkey vs. Dusenbury. 26—Madern versus Sherrard, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No. Demurrers. 3—Robertson vs. Bennett. 4—Wallace vs. Bennett.

No. Issue of Fact. 74—Payken et al. vs. Goetsal et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 359—Borchardt, vs. U. S. Fire Ins. Co. 205—Van Dorn vs. Central Pac. N. & E. R. R. Co. 362—Dutch vs. Dorsey. 361—Wireman vs. Remington S. M. Co. 451—Becker vs. Bochus et al. 410—McMahon vs. Walsh. 1052—Commercial Bank vs. Eccles. 460—Ruh vs. Sea. 418—Wray vs. Vedderke. 437—Kennedy vs. Bodine. 480½—Simmons et al. vs. Webb. 481—Burns vs. Cen. Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.

Nos. 447—Slade et al. vs. Digeles et al. 401—Ludlow et al. vs. Spofford. 444—Wright vs. Fay. 415—Squires vs. Strew. 411—Payne vs. The H. & M'r. Navigat'n Co. 453—Hallahan vs. Byrne. 435—Hall vs. Barrett, &c. 500½—Fluch vs. Gresham 343—Arosemana versus Hinckley. 269—Abecasis vs. Grey. 652—Knapp vs. Roche. 425—Ruthon vs. Hunster. 436—Knath vs. Bonehen. 501—Hinderkoper versus Lang et al. 502—Same vs. Same. 503—Same vs. Same. 504—Wells vs. Lang et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Jan. 15, 1877.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Larremore and Robinson, JJ.

Nos. 28—Bonecgamen et al. vs. Com. Ins. Co. 49—Ferling vs. Foster et al. 52—McGinnis et al. vs. Shea. 69—Lynch vs. Sevine. 70—Cashman vs. Reynolds. 71—Gregory vs. Keegan. 78—Po.ant vs. Fleig. 75—Pendergast et al. vs. Sturgis.

Nos. 76—Pennington vs. Sam. 77—Tracy et al. vs. Durkin 78—Clark vs. Paxon et al. 81—Phippany vs. Christie. 82—Cappardachi vs. Stocke. 84—Haviland vs. Johnson et al. 85—Connolly vs. Schmals.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No Day Calender.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1014—Hall vs. Carrigan. 766—Duke vs. Ridder. 1018—Lawrence vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis. 412—Stevens vs. Brennan. 859—Fowler vs. Cenner. 909—McAuley vs. Thompson. 974—Powers vs. Connors. 722—Stevenson vs. Hopkins. 384—White vs. Hoytet al. 937—Kuppenheim versus Pforzheimer.

Nos. 493—Brower vs. Dayton. 370—Reynolds vs. Erie Railway Co. 144—Weld vs. Kane. 724—Swan vs. stiger. 930—Barness vs. Burgess. 145—Hunt vs. Roberts. 909—Phillips vs. Hamilton. 470—Blasi vs. Fleisch. 795—Guidet vs. Mayor. 877—Wilson vs. Same. 88—Powers vs. Samed. 1004—Lamberti vs. Mentegazza.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. 6787—Byrnes vs. Board of Education. 7238—Waters vs. Hughes. 6832—Price vs. Maidhoff. 7250—Rosen vs. Blum. 7064—Gotthardt vs. Guezin. 7704—Emerson vs. Bode. 6856—McIntire vs. Blum. 7696—Starr et al. vs. Burcnison. 7698—Stafford vs. Mc-Crealy. 6843—Tragcser vs. Wangler et al. 7039—Harman vs. Simon. 7081—Zeuner vs. Polita. 7689—Morrow et al. vs. Oppenheim. 7029—Keteltas vs. Seebacher. 8710—Rogers vs. Reeve et al.

Nos. 7378—Stearns vs. N. Y. & Del. R. Slate Co. 4340—Cohn vs. Simon. 7259—Flock vs. Darrow et al. 6639—Menken vs. Cohn et al. 7712—Reynolds vs. Erhardt 7022—Leggett et al. vs. Cox. 7023—Batterfield et al. vs. Stevens.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 7672—Whitney vs. Kavanagh. 7695—Whitney vs. Cassidy 7665—North River Bank vs. Mills et al. 7011—Ludke vs. Connor. 7686—Gibbs vs. Stillwell. 7693—Crary vs. Butler. 7663—Castle vs. Moies. 7658—Hobart vs. Banks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve. J.

David Starling and Michael Donnelly, robbery. Antonio Marino, felonious assault and battery. Francesco Rajone, felonious assault and battery.

Martha White, felonious assault and battery. John O'Keefe, burglary. Eugene Rogers, grand larceny. Gabe Costale, extortion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SYRACUSE DISTRICT.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 4.—General Term, Syracuse, Jan. 4, 1877. Calendar for Jan. 5, 1877—Nos. 75, 101, 422½, 43, 103, 120, 122, 122½, 132, 138, 142, 147.

A QUICK PASSAGE.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Dec. 27 says the City of Peking's fast time—15 days, 12 hours—was eclipsed by the Oceanic, which arrived yesterday morning in the unprecedented passage of 14 days, 15 hours 20 minutes from Yokohama. Distance run, 4,633.4.5.

	D.	H.	M.
Hong Kong to Yokohama	5	13	0
Detention in Yokohama	2	1	0
Mean time from Yokohama to San Francisco	14	15	20
Total mean time from Hong Kong	22	5	20

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 1,728 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,616 bales; coastwise, 1,421 bales; sales, 950 bales; stock, 72,777 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Cotton firm; tending up; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 3,243 bales; gross, 4,177 bales; exports, coastwise, 388 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 321,633 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.@12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.@11¾c.; net receipts, 910 bales; exports to the Continent, 862 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 86,674 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,984 bales; exports, coastwise, 930 bales; sales, 3,191 bales; stock, 129,325 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 644 bales; exports coastwise, 1,589 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 74,091 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 U. P. S. F. b.c. 94¼
7,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93⅝
100 Mariposa.....s3. 7¾
100 do.....b60. 7¾
100 do.....s3. 7¾
100 Pac. Mail.....b30. 23½
200 do.....s60. 23⅝
100 do.....s3. 23⅝
15 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 56½
5 Adams Ex.....b30. 105½
100 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 100⅜
300 do.....100⅝
200 do.....s3. 100⅝
100 do.....s60. 100⅝
100 do.....s3. 100⅝
100 North-west....b3. 38½
200 Cen. of N. J.....s3. 100
1300 West. Union.....72⅝
400 do.....s3. 72½
100 do.....72¾
200 do.....72½
200 do.....72⅝
200 Wab. R. Receipts. 7¼
300 St. Paul Pf.....20
100 St. Paul Pf.....63⅛
100 do.....s3. 63
100 do.....63¼
400 Mich. Cen.....s3. 47½
100 do.....b3. 47⅝
100 do.....47⅝
100 do.....s3. 47½
100 do.....47⅜
100 do.....47⅞
200 do.....47⅝
100 do.....47⅞
200 do.....47⅝
100 do.....47⅝
100 do.....47⅝
100

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Least Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
GEORGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100; gold: return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $25.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, steering to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 10 BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24
CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO.....Jan. 9, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

First cabin, $60, $85, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $35; return tickets, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO 39 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 6
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:
AMERIQUE, Pouzon.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IS GOLD, including wine; first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26 with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Jan. 6 | NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20
HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 13 | AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England....Jan. 10, 1 P. M. | The Queen..Jan. 20, 9 A. M.
Italy....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.

Steerage passage, $20, currency. Drafts issued from $1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Alsatia....Jan. 6, 11 A. M. | California..Jan. 20, 10 A.M.
anchoria....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia..Jan. 27, 2, P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Stopia....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Circassia..Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. R. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
From Pier 45 North River, foot of Canal st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts at low rates. Tickets can be had on board.
Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms midships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamships, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Jan. 10
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

Superior first-class passage accommodations. For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., &c.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 52 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCHLEY, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 4 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6
FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Sisal, Frontera, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6

Steam-ships will leave New-Orleans Jan. 19 and Feb. 6 for Vera Cruz and will touch at intermediate ports.
For freight or passage apply to
KALLENBERG & BOE, No. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company. Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HAMMONIA.....Saturday, Jan. 6
WESTPHALIA.....Jan. 13
WIELAND.....Jan. 20 | FRISIA.....Feb. 3

Rates of passage by Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Managers. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on the second Tuesday (9th January) of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been duly called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper to reduce the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote its interests; and to that end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the article of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the Board of Directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said Association, from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will in their judgment best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or reductions.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.
BROOKLYN CITY 7s
KINGS COUNTY 7s.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s.
NEWARK CITY 7s.
JERSEY CITY 7s.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s.
For sale by
VERMILYE & CO.
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

Choice and Safe Investments.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

STOCKS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT.
For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE CO.
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY } OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund, its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from twenty thousand to fifteen thousand, shares of one hundred dollars each, its stockholders are requested to return their certificates and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of January, prox.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 10, prox.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 12 o'clock M., January 8, for the sale to this company of $40,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds dated June 1, 1875, for the sinking fund.
F. P. TOWS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 42D ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1877. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer books of the company will close Saturday evening, Dec. 23, 1876, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, 1877.
O. S. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, New-York, Dec. 12, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
S. BUCK, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on the 16th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
H. H. HASKO, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1877, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Railroad Company First Mortgage.
Cumberland, Maunsfield, and Newark Railroad Company.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
North-western Telegraph Company.
St. Louis Iron and Steel Work.
Hamilton Coal Company.
Rochester City.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Registered Bonds 1890.
Rochester Water Loan.
Town of Leroy.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Westchester.
Town of Rodes.
Town of Warsaw.
Town of Gainsville.
Town of Gresham.
Town of Groham Flats.
City of Syracuse.
Erie and Pittsburgh.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company.
J. REMSON LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1877, ON THE Bonds from and the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) second mortgages, will be paid at the office of this company.
C. K. GARRISON, President.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 Newst.

LAND DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will also be paid on and after the 2d January, 1877, at the office of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st., and the fifty bonds, of $1,000 each, of the above issue, drawn at the annual drawing in October, numbered, viz., 18, 27, 31, 42, 46, 50, 55, 63, 65, 91, 122, 132, 138, 165, 166, 186, 189, 194, 198, 203, 220, 221, 268, 270, 273, 275, 281, 284, 286, 288, 295, 298, 297, 305, 310, 328, 340, 352, 357, 358, 372, 391, 418, 420, 456, 461, 465, 472, 475, 488, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the same place.
WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1½ per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of TUESDAY the 23d day of February next.
C. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 2d to 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUS-tees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 13th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE** Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on and after this 2d day of January next. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT., both payable on demand.
JAMES E. WILSON, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 29th December, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on and after 2d January next.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay TWENTY DOLLARS in gold upon the coupons of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, maturing Jan. 1, 1877, cut from bonds which have been stamped as subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876.
EDWARD KING, President.

43D DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS from Gold and Currency Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1877, (with the exception of the Pension Bonds) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after the 2d of January next.
R. S. FERRIS, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUS-tees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVI-dend of Four per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1877, at our office as above. The Transfer Books will be closed Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NA-tional Park Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1877.
E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. RODGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. in this day declared, payable on and after 2d January.
JAMES KEENER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE BRIDGEWATER INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. H. WORTH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8, 1877.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on the 2d day of January next.
JOHN PARERE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.
JOHN B. MACINTIRE, Secretary.

Fiftieth Dividend.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1877.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees have declared their usual dividend at the rate of six Per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

REMOVAL.

This bank has removed from Nos. 398 and 398 Canal st. to their
NEW BANKING HOUSE
BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND 6TH AV.
Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.
NAPOLEON B. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THOS. FLOYD JONES, Sec.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Fifty-second Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits on the 1st day of January next, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $2000;
and Five per cent per annum on larger sums.
Payable on and after Jan. 15.
R. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared out of the profits of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1877.

Hereafter, and until further notice, the highest rate of interest allowed to depositors will be upon sums of $2,000 and under, and on those of larger amounts one per cent. per annum less.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 and 3 3d av., opp. Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852.
47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of the month.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1877.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 and 76 Wall st.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per ann

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COLLEGE LITERARY COMPETITION.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION—A PROPOSITION TO FORM A MORE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The annual convention of the Intercollegiate Literary Association met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was called to order by Mr. E. H. Crosby, of the University of New-York, the President of the Association. When the roll was called eleven colleges were found to be represented by 33 delegates. The Secretary, Mr. J. H. Hemline, read the minutes of the last meeting, and the Treasurer, Mr. H. McMasters, of Hamilton College, reported $2,081 83 on hand, out of which are to be paid the expenses attending the exhibition in the Academy of Music on Wednesday night, and the prizes to be awarded to the successful orators and essayists. The report of the Executive Committee was read by Mr. J. M. Elliott, of Hamilton College. The Presidents of several of the colleges having met in an adjoining room, a committee was appointed to invite them and such of the Advisory Committee as might be with them, into the convention. The committee performed their duty and returned with President McCosh, of Princeton; President Webb, of the College of the City of New-York; President Cattell, of Lafayette; Chancellor Crosby, of the University of New York; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Charlton T. Lewis. At the invitation of Mr. Crosby, Dr. McCosh addressed the association. He said that he did not propose to give any advice. They had a common interest, and needed conference. There was no desire to leave the impression that the Presidents and judges possessed superior wisdom. The Intercollegiate Association had begun in the proper way—among its students—which was a much better way than it would have been to go to the faculties, who would probably have met them with objections without doing much to help them. If he had any suggestions to make it was not to find fault. The public contests had called forth considerable interest, stimulated speaking, and very severe study, and now it should be put on a permanent basis, in order that, when application should be made for pecuniary assistance, the merchants and others to whom application was to be made might be assured that the association was a permanent one. His experience had been that with such guarantees there was no difficulty in getting plenty of money. He would also suggest that the association extend its usefulness and hold examinations in the higher departments of natural history, philology, and mental science. Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson then offered for the consideration of the convention the following resolutions, prepared, by invitation of the standing committee, by the Committee of Presidents and Judges:

Resolved, That in our opinion the career of the Intercollegiate Literary Association has been in many respects successful as in the interest taken by the several colleges represented, the generosity of donors, the high character of the exercises, and the creditable results of the examinations.

Resolved, That the great need of the organization is of a more permanent element in its government, so that there shall be a representation in its management of the undergraduates of each college, of the faculties of each college, and of a body composing those who have acted as judges or have been prize men of the association.

Resolved, That if the association should concur in these opinions it is invited to appoint a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed by this meeting, with a view to reporting to an adjourned meeting of the association a plan of action.

Resolved, That in the opinion of those present it is advisable that the Faculties of the colleges represented at the intercollegiate contests, should take sufficient interest in the representation of the students to secure a careful selection, and also a selection some way under the guidance of the Faculties.

A recess was taken from 12 o'clock to 1, when the Committee on Nominations appointed at the morning session reported the names Mr. Eugene Frayer, of Cornell, for President; Mr. Harry Veghte, of Rutgers, for Vice President; Mr. John Krantz, Northwestern College, of Illinois, Secretary; and George W. Colligan, of St. John's, Fordham, for Treasurer. Also the names of Mr. H. B. McCauley, New-York University; J. S. Sherman, Hamilton; J. A. Hendrick, St. John's; John Krantz, North-western; J. S. Lehmaier, Cornell; E. M. Culver, Rutgers; R. H. McCutcheon, College of New-York; J. E. Aurlance, Williams; H. M. McDonald, Princeton; J. C. McKenzie, Lafayette; and E. L. Harris, of Syracuse, for members of the Standing Committee. The committee also presented the names of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, J. W. Reid, Charlton T. Lewis, Mr. Hyndman, B. H. Smith, M. Elliot, L. Kargé, and J. C. Tomlinson, as an Advisory Committee, and recommended that the Trustees of last year be continued in office. The report of the Nominating Committee, together with the resolution offered by the Presidents and judges, was unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to report on the question of action to be considered at the meeting of the convention to be held Feb. 1.

Mr. Frayer having taken the chair a long debate ensued on a motion to amend the constitution so that a two-thirds vote of the members of the association shall be required to admit a college to membership. A resolution that candidates for admission shall be undergraduate members of not more than one year's standing in one of the regular college courses excited prolonged discussion. After a vain effort on the part of the conservative members to secure the passage of the resolution, which was framed for the purpose of excluding smaller or irregular colleges, consideration of it was postponed until the meeting on Feb. 1. The time for the payment of the annual association dues was fixed for Nov. 1. A motion to admit Madison University to membership was lost, but was afterward reconsidered and fully debated, when it was decided by the necessary two-thirds vote to admit the university. Wesleyan University was also admitted. The thanks of the association were extended to Mrs. Astor and others for pecuniary assistance, and to Messrs. Darling & Griswold, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the gratuitous use of the room in which the convention met.

CAPTURE OF A BELGIAN FORGER.

About a year ago, Henry Yserbyt, a man largely engaged in cattle dealing and farming in the town of Coyghen, Belgium, fled to this country to escape punishment for a series of forgeries in which he had been detected. Among his victims was the Bank of Courtrai, which had discounted paper forged by him to the amount of 116,000 francs. But this bank's loss was only about one-half of the aggregate amount obtained in forged paper by Yserbyt. On his flight being discovered, the Belgian Minister to the United States placed the matter of the reclamation of Yserbyt in the hands of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, lawyers in Pine street, who employed a special agent to discover the fugitive's whereabouts. He was traced from New-York to Chicago and St. Louis, and finally was heard of in New-Orleans. In the meantime he had engaged in cattle dealing and farming in the West. The State department issued a warrant for his arrest, and on the 22d of December he was taken into custody, and he arrived in this City yesterday. He confessed his guilt, said that he had lost all the money that he brought from Belgium, and was both willing and anxious to be sent back. He was taken to Ludlow Street Jail, and is to have an examination on Saturday before Commissioner White.

A STEAM-SHIP ASHORE IN THE LOWER BAY

The steam-ship Greece, of the National line, Capt. Andrews, which sailed from this port for Liverpool yesterday morning, went ashore on the west bank, at 11:45 A. M., in the Swash Channel. A fresh north-west wind was blowing at the time, and the channel was full of floating ice. Mr. McKenzie, the agent in this City, sent a tug to her assistance, and said he had been informed that the Greece would float off easily at high tide, which would occur at 12:30 this morning, and that it would not be necessary to disturb the cargo. The tug Cyclops, belonging to the Coast Wrecking Company, went out to the Greece yesterday afternoon, but returned to her other immediately afterward, having found that her assistance was not required.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

John Friedrick assigned his property to Herman Obelfelder yesterday.

Theodore F. Allen and Josephine Allen, composing the firm of Allen & Co., have assigned their property to Richard Esterbrook.

The liabilities of Kingsbury, Abbott & Hulett, straw hat jobbers at Nos. 554 Broadway and 92 Crosby street, amount to $107,000; the assets are not known.

A PILOT SUSPENDED.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners yesterday acquired into the charges made by the Captain of the British steam-ship Quangtse against Pilot Isaac Saynor, who was in charge of that vessel when she ran ashore on Oyster Island, near Bedloe's, on Dec. 18. The testimony showed that the pilot, being informed that the compasses of the Quangtse, which is an iron vessel, deviated, left her guidance to a tug-boat, and paid but little heed to her himself. The Commissioners decided to suspend Saynor from the performance of the duties of a pilot. The Quangtse at the time of running ashore had just arrived from China, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of tea valued at $1,500,000.

THE STREET-CLEANING FUND.

Police Commissioner Nichols, Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee, has made application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the transfer of $60,000 from the unexpended balance of the Street-cleaning Fund of 1875 to the appropriation for 1877, for the purpose of removing the snow and ice which at present render the streets almost impassable. Mr. Nichols says that if this request is granted and the money placed to the credit of the Police Department he will at once proceed to clear Broadway and the principal thoroughfares, all the preparations for that purpose having been made by Capt. Gunner, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, in anticipation of the appropriation.

A SERIOUS BAR-ROOM QUARREL.

AN EXPRESSMAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED—AN AFFRAY OF WHICH THE POLICE SEEM TO BE IGNORANT—NO ARRESTS MADE.

Herbert H. Muxlow, an expressman, who keeps a feed store at No. 1,296 Third avenue, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence, No. 167 East Seventy-seventh street, from erysipelas, the result of injuries received during a fracas on Tuesday evening last. The affray occurred in the liquor store of Edward Handley, No. 1,304 Third avenue, and from the statement made by the injured man it appears that on the evening in question, as he was passing Handley's liquor store, he was hailed by Thomas Connolly, who called him into the place. When he entered he found there Handley, the proprietor, James McKnight, Patrick Farrell, and another man whose name he did not know. He was asked to treat for the new year, and refused. Some one proposed to throw dice for the drinks. He threw dice and lost, and thereupon treated all in the place. McKnight then came up to him and without any provocation struck him in the face, knocked him down, and then jumped upon him. The bartender ejected them, and Muxlow went off in the direction of his store. When he arrived there he was accosted by Farrell, McKnight, and the stranger. Farrell came up to him and pretended to brush some snow off his coat, and the three men then made a combined and sudden attack upon him, knocked him down, and beat and kicked him in a most brutal manner. Farrell, he alleges, also drew a knife and cut him across the face, wounding him severely. At this juncture Michael Rolahan, one of Muxlow's employes, appeared on the scene, and the assailants fled and made their escape. The wounded man was taken into his apartments, and Dr. Gregory was called to attend him. He is badly cut about the face and head, and has received internal injuries.

Connolly, the bar-tender in Handley's liquor store, says that Muxlow came into the place of his own volition. He quarrelled with McKnight, and both having been ejected, the quarrel was renewed outside, and Muxlow received the injuries from which he is now suffering. During the fracas McKnight was badly cut across the face and head by Muxlow, and has since that time been confined to his apartments at No. 206 East Seventy-fifth street. Farrell is an engineer, and lives in Seventy-fifth street, near First avenue. The Police have made no arrests, and it is apparent that they know nothing about the affair. Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt called at the residence of Muxlow yesterday, but did not deem it necessary to take his ante-mortem deposition, as he is not supposed to be in immediate danger.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A SLEIGHING PARTY—CARELESSNESS OF A FERRY-MASTER ENDANGERS THE LIVES OF SIX PERSONS.

A party of six persons drove out to Astoria from New-York, Wednesday evening, by the Ninety-second Street Ferry, for the purpose of having a sleigh-ride and of visiting some friends. The party consisted of the owner of the sleigh, Mr. John Blokman, No. 431 East Eighteenth street, and his son; Mr. May, a coach-maker, who resides at No. 414 Second avenue, his wife, and two daughters, and a gentleman who is a friend of the family. On their return home they took the Ravens wood road, as they had been informed that the boats ran irregularly and that the ships were blocked with ice at the Ninety-second Street Ferry. When they reached the ferry at Thirty-fourth street, at 10 P. M., the gates were closed, though the boat was in the slip. Mr. May dismounted from the sleigh, paid the fare, and after a few minutes delay the policeman who was stationed at the gate suddenly threw it open and told the driver to "drive ahead." Mr. Bickman obeyed the order, and was not aware of danger until the horses stumbled at the edge of the slip, where he thought the ferry-boat was fastened. He strove to rein up the horses, but they fell headlong into the water, between the receding boat and the slip. Fortunately the sleigh did not follow; as while the horses were struggling between the boat and the slip, Mr. Bickman and Mr. May instantly jumped off, stooped the sleigh, and helped the terrified occupants out. The horses were drowned, but the passengers were saved. Mr. Bickman says positively that the guards or chains were down, and that for some unaccountable reason he was detained about five minutes outside the gate while the boat was in the slip, and that the officer told him to drive on, and that he, Mr. Bickman, did so, not suspecting that the boat was already leaving the slip. He further adds that but for the swinging pole attached to the sleigh, which bent downward as the horses fell into the water, the whole party would have been drowned.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF THE STATE—A COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED TO ADJUST MATTERS.

A meeting of North Carolina bondholders was held yesterday morning at the Clearing-house Mr. Frederick Taylor, of the firm of Frederick Butterfield & Co., was called to the chair. Mr. Taylor stated the object of the meeting. It was not a meeting of any particular class of North Carolina bondholders, but was meant to include every creditor of the State who might be present. The purpose of the meeting was to appoint gentlemen of high reputation, disinterested persons, who should form a board of arbitration between the creditors of North Carolina and the State herself. The State could certainly afford to pay something, and ought to pay something. The creditors on the other hand ought, perhaps, to consent to some compromise. This suggestion had been laid before several parties having the largest interests and had met their approval. It was proposed that the bondholders should intrust certain gentlemen with the arrangement and settlement of their claims. The gentlemen whose names had been entertained by the prime movers in the matter were not bondholders, and had no interest directly or indirectly in any claims upon the State. They could approach the authorities of the State impartially, and could obtain a complete schedule of the State's assets and liabilities and its present and future ability to pay. Then, with full knowledge of the whole matter, considering less what was due to the bondholders than what the State was able to pay, they could propose a plan for the readjustment of the debt upon a basis fair and just to both creditor and debtor. The State would recognize a generous disposition on the part of the bondholders, and the authorities would be put upon their honor and compelled to meet the advance of the creditors with an earnest effort at settlement.

After some discussion the following resolution, offered by Mr. John G. Denny, was adopted:

Resolved, That George S. Coe, B. B. Sherman, J. D. Vermilye, S. Thorneyer, and Enoch Pratt be appointed a committee of arbitrators between the State of North Carolina and the holders of its bonds, and that they be authorized, for and on behalf of the bondholders, to take such action as they deem wise to secure, if possible, a settlement of the debt of the State of North Carolina upon a basis that shall be equally considerate of and just to the State and the bondholders.

The gentlemen named in the resolution were sent for by a special committee, and, coming into the meeting, signified their acceptance of the trust tendered them.

A NEW-JERSEY OFFICIAL INDICTED.

James M. Brann, Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., was arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, to plead to two indictments for libel found against him by the present Grand Jury. The first indictment charges him with having, on Oct. 20, 1875, caused to be published and distributed a circular containing malignant attacks upon the character of M. Mullone, editor and proprietor of the Jersey City *Argus*. The circular is said to have been of a most scurrilous character, and was distributed at a Democratic mass-meeting at the Catholic Institute, of which the County Clerk was one of the officers. Public opinion at the time pointed to Brann as the author, but it was only recently that Mullone was enabled to secure the necessary proof of the fact. The other indictment charges him with having caused to be published in the local paper a series of gross libels upon Mullone's character. The publication of these libels commenced last March, and continued up to about two months ago. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and gave bail for his appearance to answer.

A SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.

On Christmas Day Miss Louisa Marcellus, aged 30, of New street, New-Brunswick, while eating some canned peaches, swallowed a pit. It lodged in the throat, and Dr. Williamson being summoned, an effort was made to extract it. Finding it was impossible, he forced the pit down into the stomach. Medicines were prescribed, but on Friday last Miss Marcellus grew worse, and died suddenly. A post-mortem was held, which resulted in finding the pit in the intestines, which were ruptured.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.

No further arrests were made yesterday in connection with the mail depredations reported in yesterday's TIMES. Officers are closely following suspected persons, and further arrests may be expected, and among those who have really been the leading spirits in these robberies, John Kelley, Mary Jane Collins, Clinton Eddy, James Crawford, and John De Trieck, the parties already arrested, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and committed in default of $5,000 bail for examination to-day.

THE ICE-FLOE IN THE RIVERS.

DIFFICULTY EXPERIENCED BY THE FERRY-BOATS IN MAKING THEIR TRIPS—AN ACCIDENT TO A FULTON FERRY BOAT.

The residents of Brooklyn and New-York doing business in this City were subjected to nearly as much inconvenience from the irregular trips of the ferry-boats yesterday as on the previous day. The Brooklyn portion of the business population has fared much worse during the existence of the present ice-floe than those of Jersey City. This is due chiefly to the fact that the East River is much narrower than the North River and the tide is much stronger; hence the East River becomes blocked with ice more easily than the North River, and it is much more difficult for the boats to navigate the stream, even when it is free from ice. Besides this, there is quite a sharp bend in the East River in the neighborhood of the Wall Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries, and consequently whenever a large floe of ice comes floating up the river, from half a mile to a mile long, and reaching, as it frequently does, nearly across the river, it lodges in front of Fulton or Catharine Ferry, and remains there until the tide turns ebb and carries it out again. Another reason why the East River has been blocked more than the North River in the present instance is that a strong north-west wind has prevailed, and the ice has been blown over to the East River side of the City in such a way as to be caught by the flood tide and carried up the river. All day yesterday the North River, at the Jersey City side, was comparatively free from ice, while the slips on the New-York side were all choked up. Most of the ice which is at present floating up and down the rivers forms on the Jersey flats, and in the Kills, and is broken up and dislodged at every rise of the tide.

At the Pavonia Ferry, at 2 o'clock, the tide was running strong ebb, and there was plenty of ice, but it was pretty well broken up, and the trips of the boats averaged from 30 to 40 minutes. They managed to make their trips, however, without delaying any of the outgoing trains. At the Hoboken Ferry the greatest delays were experienced on the North River. During the middle of the day the boats were delayed about an hour. Between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. one of the boats got fast in the ice, and the Romley went to her assistance, and shared the same fate. Both boats were finally towed in. All the boats of the Hoboken Ferry have been provided with signal flags, which their pilots are instructed to hoist whenever they meet with any accident. In such a case the other boats of the company are compelled to go immediately to their assistance. At the Cortlandt Street and Liberty Street Ferries the officers reported that the boats had made regular trips during the day, and the same report was made by those in charge of the Staten Island Ferries. At Hamilton and South Ferries the boats experienced some difficulty in navigating the river during the day, but not as much so as the day previous. The boats on the Wall Street Ferry made regular trips yesterday morning until 9 o'clock, when the incoming ice began to impede their progress. For the next hour there was considerable trouble. Both boats left the New-York slips with small loads of passengers, but were unable to get any further than the end of the pier on the Brooklyn side. They came back to the New-York side and made a fresh start, but with no better success, and they were compelled to come back again. The next attempt to reach the slip, however, was successful, and the boats were both made fast to the bridge on the Brooklyn side at 9:50 o'clock, amid the cheers of the passengers, who had been on the river nearly an hour. During the remainder of the day no trouble was experienced, and the boats made regular trips until the tide turned again, at 9 o'clock, when they were withdrawn for the night.

The boats on the Fulton Ferry have experienced the longest and most vexatious delays of those of any ferry on the East River. The delay to the boats on Wednesday night was not occasioned so much by the ice, as by the accident which happened to one of the boats. The Farragut left the Brooklyn slip at 9 o'clock in the evening, and got caught, a short way from shore, in a floe of ice. It was a long time before she got extricated, and when she did her machinery would not work. Upon investigation it was found that a log, about 10 feet long and 12 or 14 inches square, had become firmly wedged between the hull and wheel of the boat. The tide was strong flood, and the disabled ferry-boat was rapidly drifting up the river. She whistled for assistance, and the Fulton went to her relief, and finally succeeded, after hours of hard and patient labor in turning her into the Bridge Street Ferry slip on the Brooklyn side. Her passengers were subsequently transferred to the Fulton and landed at their destination. From 10 P. M. until 10 A. M. yesterday the boats ran quite regularly. From 10 A. M. until 2 P. M., during the time the tide was running flood, there was considerable delay, and a portion of the time the boats which left Fulton Ferry on the Brooklyn side were compelled to land at Catharine street. At 1 o'clock, just about the time the tide "set" in the contrary direction, a field of ice, at least 1,500 feet long, two feet thick, and as smooth as glass, lodged in front of the Brooklyn slip at Fulton Ferry, entirely obstructing navigation. The Idaho and Nevada, of the Williamsburg Ferry Company, came down at 2:30 o'clock and broke a passage through the floe, and from that time there was no trouble until after the tide turned at night. At the Catharine Ferry, the boats made regular trips all day, with the exception of 40 minutes, between 12 and 1 o'clock, when the slip was blockaded by a huge field of solid ice. The Grand Street, Houston Street, Tenth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries experienced no difficulty, and their boats made regular trips with little delay.

The canal-boat Marcella, owned by Capt. Michael Graham, and laden with coal, which was moored at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, had her stern stove in by a cake of ice yesterday, and sank soon afterward, causing a loss of $1,000.

The dirt-scow, belonging to the Police Department, which was lying at the upper end of Blackwell's Island, was carried away yesterday from its moorings by a large floe of ice and dashed on the Flood Rock reef, where it now lies.

THE ICE CROP ON THE HUDSON.

STRIKE OF THE ICE MEN AT CATSKILL AND OTHER LOCALITIES—ARREST OF FOUR OF THE RINGLEADERS.

A strike has taken place among the men employed in cutting ice on the Hudson at Catskill. On Tuesday last those engaged by Mr. Van Steenbergh struck for $2 per day, and they were followed by the men of the Knickerbocker Company. Mr. Van Steenbergh was paying at the rate of $1 50 per day, while the Knickerbocker Company paid only $1 25. The men and boys, numbering about 250, held meetings, and resolved not to work for less than $2 a day. They paraded the streets with martial music, and carried banners. On one of the banners was inscribed, "Two dollars a day, or the ice is ours." They also threatened that if their demands were not complied with they would saturate the ice with kerosene. They marched to the river and drove men from their work, who seemed to be glad of the interruption. While at Mr. Van Steenbergh's house, they surrounded that gentleman, and, though he resisted, they threw him down and rolled him in the snow, but did not seriously injure him. Mr. Van Steenbergh and others appeared before Justice Edgar Russell yesterday morning, and swore out warrants against several of the ringleaders of the strikers. The court-room was crowded, and during the proceedings a procession of strikers marched by, preceded by martial music. Twenty extra Constables having been sworn in, they mingled with the procession and ordered the strikers to dismiss, which they did, but afterward massed again at the dock, and the officers arrested J. B. Waite, William J. Shufeldt, Nicholas Mundane, Peter J. Lake. Warrants are out for a dozen more, who will no doubt be arrested.

At all of the houses along the river south of Catskill, men, boys, and horses are at work clearing the ice of snows previous to cutting it. By the last of this week 6,000 men will be at work, cutting at wages ranging from $1 to $1 50 per day. A party of over 100 men, armed with clubs, proceeded from Catskill to Athens yesterday, and compelled the men working for the Knickerbocker Company to stop work. The ice-men at Coxsackie, Stuyvesant, Bearn Island, Schodack, and Smith's Dock have joined the strikers. Work is completely suspended all along the line. Public feeling is against the strikes, as there are hundreds upon hundreds of men along the river out of employment, who would be glad to get $1 25 per day.

Owners of ice-houses in the neighborhood of Rondout began cutting and storing ice yesterday. Most of the ice is of fine quality and about one foot thick, although on the river where the water is brackish and the ice thickly covered with snow, it does not, in some places, exceed six or eight inches in thickness. Several hundred men are now at work, and seem to be satisfied with $1 25 and $1 50 per day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield, of West Point, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Prof. John F. Weir, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Union Square Hotel.

Congressman Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Profs. E. Loomis and George J. Brush, of Yale College, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge James B. McKean, of Salt Lake City, and Dr. E. W. Saterlee, United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Dr. Anatole De Gaine and Dr. W. A. Koukol, Yassopolsky, of Russia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

John Crampton, General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway of Canada, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. J. M. Pierce, of Harvard College, and Frederick Broughton, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; ex-Congressman L. Cass Carpenter, of South Carolina, and Col. William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A CHILD KILLED AND THREE OTHER PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED—CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS OF A QUARRYMAN.

A terrible explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in the frame dwelling of John Kailor, at the corner of Mott avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, resulting in the instant death of a child, the serious injury of three other persons, and the partial demolition of the building. The accident was caused through the carelessness of Michael Mulroy, a quarryman in the employ of Patrick Lawlor, a contractor. Mr. Lawlor it appears, has a contract for blasting a huge ledge of rock on the site of a new street, for the purpose of building a sewer at the junction of Mott avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth street. In his blasting operations he has been using cartridges containing giant powder. Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was found that the cartridges which were necessary to prepare a blast were so much affected by the extreme cold to which they had been exposed as to be comparatively useless. Mulroy took six of these cartridges, containing two pounds of giant powder each, and carried them into the kitchen of the residence of Mr. Kailor. The inmates were Mrs. Lena Kailor and her two children—George, aged 4 years, and a female infant a few months old. Mulroy asked permission to warm himself and to thaw out the cartridges. Mrs. Kailor, being ignorant of the danger, readily accorded the desired permission. Mulroy took the cartridges to the stove and stood there with the dangerous explosive material in his hands. Suddenly a terrific explosion occurred, and the entire rear portion of the house was demolished and blown into the lot. George Kailor, the child who was standing near the stove at the time, was instantly killed. Mrs. Kailor, who was sitting on a chair at the other end of the room with her infant in her arms, was thrown to the floor, and both the mother and child were seriously injured. Mulroy was blown by the force of the explosion into the lot in the rear of the house, and was terribly bruised about the face and body. The noise of the explosion attracted the attention of Mulroy's fellow-workmen and the residents in the neighborhood, and they were soon engaged in rescuing the unfortunate victims of the accident. A force of Police was also sent to the spot. Mrs. Kailor and her infant were attended by the Police Surgeon of the district, who found their injuries to be of a serious nature. Mulroy, after having his wounds dressed, was taken to his home, at One Hundred and Forty-first street and Brook avenue. He was held to consider himself under arrest, to await the action of the Coroner, and a policeman was placed on guard at his bedside. Coroner Ellinger has been notified, and will assume charge of the case to-day. Mulroy cannot account for the occurrence, and Mrs. Kailor was not in a condition last night to make any statement.

PROTECTING THE CHILDREN.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN—ADDRESSES BY DR. CROSBY, DR. BELLOWS, MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, AND OTHERS.

The second anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was observed last night with public exercises in Chickering Hall. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Among those occupying seats upon the platform were Rev. Drs. H. W. Bellows, Howard Crosby, and S. H. Tyng, Jr.; August Belmont, Thomas C. Acton, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Bergh, and Andrew H. Green. In addition to these gentlemen there were six little boys occupying small arm-chairs upon the left of the stage—beneficiaries of the society.

Mr. John D. Wright, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and delivered a brief introductory address, reviewing the work of the society during the year. The membership of the society had increased until it now numbered about 600, and was rapidly attaining a position of self-maintenance. During the past year between 200 and 300 children had been rescued from cruel treatment, and a number of branch societies had been established in various cities of the Union. A general interest had been aroused in the cause all over the country. Mr. Aaron M. Powell read the annual report of the Secretary of the Society, Mr. E. F. Jenkins. The report stated that during the year, 197 cases had been prosecuted and 223 children had been rescued. The practice of hiring out young children as gymnasts, acrobats, circus riders, &c., had been entirely suppressed in New-York City, and had received a check throughout the country. Mr. Powell also read extracts from the report of the Board of Managers, detailing various instances of cruelties which children had suffered before their rescue by the officers of the society. Mr. Powell introduced to the audience several of the rescued children, giving particulars of the cruelties practiced upon each child prior to rescue. Among those presented were Prince Leo, the young acrobat, whose case was extensively reported in THE TIMES about a year ago; Little Romeo, the Leon children, gymnasts, rescued while performing in Mosier's circus; and Little Harry, who was rescued from Sebastian Quaglieni, an attaché of Montgomery's Queen Circus, while performing in California last April. Mr. Powell reported that the children were all in good hands, and certainly their cleanly and cheerful appearance fully attested this fact. Dr. Howard Crosby was next introduced. He said that when he first heard of the formation of the society, he thought it a burlesque upon that excellent institution founded by Mr. Henry Bergh, but reflection had convinced him that there was really room for the society, and he at once made it a fervent "God speed." That reflection convinced him that he had been to blame himself for some of the cruelties practiced on the children. He had frequently been to see the performance of that Japanese "All Right," and had enjoyed it immensely. But he would never do so again, for the Children's Society had taught him a lesson. He had not dreamed of the cruelties which must have been practised upon the little fellow to insure his perfection as an athlete. Dr. Crosby further suggested that it was the duty of every good citizen to aid the society with private efforts. It was every man's duty to use whatever potency he might have, "whether of mouth or muscle," to protect little children from abuse.

Dr. Bellows followed in a brief address. The only difficulty, he said, in attempting to speak in behalf of the Children's Society was that there was no difference of opinion as to the principles of it. There was but one mind. It was a matter to be wondered at that any one in a woman could be so malignantly cruel as to even think of abusing a little child. It was a wonder that there was any need for such a society. But experience had shown the depths of cruelty and oppression to which men and women could descend. It was then a matter of thankfulness to God that there was enough of manliness and virtue and human sympathy in the world to form a league to rebuke this cruelty. As for the spirit that prompted men and women to delight in witnessing the performance of little acrobats, Dr. Bellows said that he would willingly attribute it, as Dr. Crosby had attributed it, to "ignorance and carelessness" which made them fail to appreciate the terrible danger to which the little fellows were exposed, as well as an ignorance of the means by which their acrobatic skill had been produced." Nevertheless he characterized the taste for acrobatic performances as vulgar, as a vicious taste which should be discouraged. Addresses were also made by Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Dr. Tyng. The exercises closed with an air from Mozart, with variations, performed upon the organ, by Mr. Frederick Fielding. The Union Glee Club rendered appropriate music between the addresses.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The election of officers of the Union League Club for the current year will take place on Thursday, the 11th inst. The following ticket has been nominated:

For President—John Jay.

For Vice Presidents—William Cullen Bryant, William E. Dodge, Noah Davis, James Emott, William Orton, Cornelius K. Garner, Peter Cooper, Luther R. Marsh, Jackson S. Schultz, David Dows, Joseph Seligman, Theodore Roosevelt.

For Secretary—Louis C. Lewis.

For Treasurer—George Calvert Ward.

For Executive Committee—Josiah M. Fiske, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Frederick H. Man, S. Franklin Stanton.

For Committee on Admissions—Albon P. Man, Edward M. Townsend, Charles F. Hardy, Frederick D. Tappen, Charles W. Griswold, Alfred E. Whitney, William A. Paton.

For Committee on Library and Publications—T. M. Cheesman, Vincenzo Botta, J. Blair Scribner, George Jones, Isaac F. Wood, Joseph R. Gay, John M. Gulteau.

For Committee on Art—Richard Butler, Eastman Johnson, George C. Magoun, John G. A. Ward, Thomas Hicks, George A. Baker, Frank Waller.

For Committee on Political Reform—Dorman B. Eaton, Isaac Sherman, Charles E. Whitehead, Henry J. Scudder, Jonas M. Mundy, Thomas L. Thorpell, Samuel B. H. Vance, Benjamin R. Phelps, Charles A. Peabody, Oliver P. C. Billings, Charles C. Beaman, Jr., Julian T. Davies, Henry R. Beyland.

For Assistant—Joseph S. Lowray, William H. Lee, Charles E. Beebe.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Lloyd, a Welshman, died yesterday at the Ward's Island Hospital, of lock-jaw, produced by a slight laceration of one of his feet by a wood splinter a month ago.

Michael McCough, while intoxicated yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 518 East Fourteenth street, fell down a flight of stairs, and received injuries from which he died 20 minutes later.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered to-morrow evening, in the Great Hall, by Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., on "Evolution," being the first of a series of four lectures on this subject.

William Stokeley, aged 69, a clerk in the law-office of William J. Gibson, No. 55 Liberty street, died suddenly in front of No. 39 Park row yesterday, of heart disease. The body was taken to his residence, No. 250 President street, Brooklyn.

Major Gen. Shaler and the members of his staff called upon Mayor Ely yesterday. It is understood that they are opposed to the Aldermanic resolution assigning the separate troop of cavalry to the building at the corner of Hall place and Seventh street, and they wish to have it vetoed by the Mayor.

James Wilson, alias "Pretty Jim," and William Dale, two professional pickpockets, were arrested last evening by Central Office detectives, while plying their vocation on the Fourth avenue cars. In their possession were found two gold watches, which are believed to have been stolen. The watches were held at the Police Head-quarters.

A reception was given to Chief Justice Waite, at the residence of Hon. William M. Evarts, last evening, by the members of the legal profession. Among the prominent members of the Bar present, were the following gentlemen: Andrew H. Green, Judge Howland, ex-Mayor W. H. Wickham, Judge Porter, District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps, Dorman B. Eaton, Wheeler H. Peckham, Allan Campbell, and William E. Dodge.

The Milk Dealers' Association met, last evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to contest the recent decision of the Court of General Sessions with reference to adulterated milk. Mr. Henry Schaefer reported that sufficient money had been subscribed to carry the case to the Supreme Court, and that a pledge had been received from the Board of Health that action would be suspended against other milk dealers until the matter was finally settled.

At a meeting of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., on Wednesday last, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: William Neely, M.; Irving Williams, S. W.; C. C. Roumage, Jr., J. W.; William G. Grant, Jr., Treasurer; William E. Crofts, Secretary; A. A. Valentine, Charles F. Emerson, John C. C. Tallman, Trustees; C. A. Harned, S. D.; Joel Parker, J. D.; M. C. Adams, Chaplain; James E. Scott, S. M. of Cs.; William L. Lyon, J. M. of Cs.; Frank C. Fox, W. L. Conkling, Jr., Stewards; George McNeil, Marshal; Fred G. Niebuhr, Organist; C. Torrey, Tiler; W. H. Small, Assistant.

At a meeting of the Board of Relief of St. John's Guild last evening, Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of the Guild, stated that 4,567 families were regularly supplied with food, &c., and 363 new applications for relief were made yesterday. Of 170 families visited in one ward, 142 were without fire, two-thirds were without food of any kind, and all were more or less destitute of clothes and bedding. A subscription of one hundred was appointed, consisting of Col. F. A. Conkling, S. L. M. Barlow, Charles O'Conor, H. K. Thurber, and B. P. Baker, who will make a special effort to obtain supplies in this season of emergency.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $2,963,613 84.

During the past year the Register of Arrears of Taxes collected $1,977,330 85.

All the courts in this city have unusually large calendars during the present term.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Post Office shows that the receipts last year were $219,467 71. These figures indicate an increase in the profits made by the office over 1875 of $43,503 69.

Sneak thieves recently entered the residences of Gen. James B. Craig, at No. 7 Montague Terrace, and of Gen. Woodward, at No. 259 Henry street, stealing from the former three coats, and from the latter $50 worth of clothing.

Aconcert is to be given at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Brooklyn Theatre fire. The Handel and Haydn Society will give Beethoven's oratorio, "Engiade; or, David in the Wilderness."

The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen have given the caucus nomination for President to Alderman Black. The Democrats claim a majority of one in the board, but it is a question whether Alderman Shannon, the Independent Democrat, will vote with the regulars.

Application was made yesterday, in the Supreme Court, for a construction of the will of Robert Adair, who left property in real estate worth, at the time of his death, $200,000. The property has since depreciated, and the legatees desire that it be sold. Judge Gilbert reserved his decision.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Held, the Paterson weaver who stabbed his wife seven times, three weeks ago, has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Mrs. Held is improving.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders yesterday appointed Dr. Charles Mallilieu Resident Physician at Snake Hill, and Henry Fuick Jailor at the County Jail.

Miss Minnie Lonsdale, the actress of Ward's Opera-house, Newark, who was burned on the stage Wednesday night, has been pronounced out of danger by

The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. BEN HILL ON THE PRESIDENCY.

THE STURDY GEORGIAN CAUSES RENEWED ANNOYANCE TO THE SCHEMING NORTHERN DEMOCRATS—OUTSPOKEN VIEWS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS—IF HAYES IS SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED, HE SHOULD BE INAUGURATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Ben. Hill is again becoming troublesome to the Northern Democracy, who are clamoring for the inauguration of Mr. Tilden as President, whether he be declared elected or not. He is just now talking very forcibly to them and of them and their utterances yesterday and to-day. He has been especially strong in his expressions of dissent from the position taken by a majority of his party upon the Presidential question. He has talked freely of the attitude of the Southern people in the crisis, and says that while they believe Tilden has been elected, yet they will review calmly the testimony taken by the Congressional committees now in the South, and if Hayes shall be shown to have even a technical right to the Presidency, they will give his Administration a hearty support. He said he believed that the reports of these committees which were investigating the recent elections in the South would force Congress to adopt some easy and peaceable means for a full and just settlement of the pending questions. The difficulty was, he continued, that on the floor of the House, as well as among the rank and file of both parties, there was too much blind partisanship. This he sincerely deprecated. He also deprecated the stirring up of party prejudices, and therefore thought the meetings called for the 8th of January, by the Democracy, were likely to do harm. He said every man should forget party, and temper his actions and utterances solely in the direction of a careful, just, and peaceful settlement of pending difficulties. "I am" said he, "absolutely dead to party, and shall act and speak as my best judgment shall dictate for the peace and prosperity of the country. While my judgment is that Tilden is elected, yet, if the testimony now being taken in the disputed States in regard to the late election should show that that is not the case, I would consider myself false to my oath and recreant to my duty if I did not so temper my action as to assist in a peaceful and legal solution of the Presidential question, by the inauguration of Gov. Hayes." When asked what he thought about the proposition for a new election, he said it was all premature and ought not to be agitated now. "There has been one election," said he, "and we have a Constitution and laws which ought to make a fair settlement of the present difficulties possible. We can do nothing, however," he added, "until we get the evidence in regard to the three disputed States. Then there is but one course to pursue, and that is to take such action as the law and the facts shall show to be right, let it hurt or help whichever of the parties it may." He believed the people were anxious for a speedy settlement of these questions, and that they would be satisfied with any solution of them that Congress might make.

In regard to the reports that his utterances upon this question were not well received in Georgia, and were likely to defeat his aspirations for the Senatorship, Mr. Hill said that his advices were that his views were heartily commended by his people, and that he was never stronger with them than now. He thinks his chances for the Senate have been improved by the war that was made upon him on account of his views upon the Presidential question. He has, he says, no fear of trouble. The people of the whole country, and especially of the South, cared more for their material prosperity than for the Presidency. Mr. Hill's friends claim that his election to the Senatorship, to succeed Senator Norwood, is almost certain. The election will take place on the 23d of the present month.

PRIVACY OF THE TELEGRAPH.

THE QUESTION UNDER DEBATE IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE REFUSAL OF OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY TO PRODUCE MESSAGES AND THEIR REASONS—NATURE OF STATE LAWS MAKING DIVULGING MESSAGES AN OFFENSE—MR. BARNES BEFORE THE BAR OF THE HOUSE—THE PAPERS SENT TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Morton's action in calling up his resolution relative to William M. Turner, the telegraph operator at Jacksonville, Oregon, who refused to testify before the Committee on Privileges and Elections as to the nature of certain messages which had passed through his hands, gave rise to debate which brought out several points of public interest. After a rambling and incoherent address on the part of Mr. Kelly Mr. Sherman called the attention of the Senate to the question pending as to how far the Senate ought to go and how far it had power to go in the matter under debate. He, for one, was not prepared to say that it would be well for the body named to break down the barriers which up to this time had protected the communications sent by telegraph. If the Senate had power to break down these barriers he hoped it would be exercised with discretion, and the operation of the resolution be confined to official acts. During the debate that followed, between Messrs. Maxey, Morton, Conkling, and others, it was shown that in several States there exist laws which make it a penal offense for an operator or other telegraph employe to disclose the contents of messages which are committed to them for transmission or delivery. Commenting upon these laws, Senator Conkling held that if any such statute existed in the State of Oregon, the recusant witness might shield himself behind it; for that reason he desired to know what the Oregon law upon the subject was. Subsequently it was discovered that the statute in question provided punishment only for those operators or others who should willfully disclose the contents of the messages committed to their care, and that it afforded no protection to the witness referred to in the resolution. The exact wording of the vital portion of the statute is as follows:

"If any officer, agent, operator, clerk, or employe of any telegraph company, or any other person, shall willfully divulge to any other person than the party from whom the same was received, or to whom the same is addressed, or his agent or attorney, any message received, or sent, or intended to be sent, over any telegraph line, the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such message, or any part thereof, the person so offending shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both."

The debate on the resolution was continued until late in the afternoon, and then, for want of a quorum, the Senate adjourned until Monday, without taking action on the matter.

E. W. Barnes, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New-Orleans, was brought to the Bar of the House to-day to answer for contempt of its authority in refusing to produce certain telegrams before the Louisiana Investigating Committee at New-Orleans. Mr. Barnes was attended by counsel, and his answer was read by the Clerk of the House. It is a very long and able paper, in which all the facts in connection with his refusal to produce the dispatches called for are stated, and authorities cited to show that the House has no legal right to command the witness to perform an act which would make him responsible to the parties whose confidence would be violated, and amenable to the laws of Louisiana, which make the production and revelation of such dispatches a criminal offense. He argued that the subpœna commanding him to produce the dispatches was not a legal subpœna, because it was in such general terms as made a compliance with it impossible. It extended over a period of four months' time, failed to specify with distinctness the particular dispatches desired, and commanded him to produce papers which were not within his keeping and control. The telegraph operator gains no control of a message intrusted to him by one party for conveyance to another. He is the mere agent for the mechanical transmission of the intelligence thus intrusted to him, and has no right to reveal the promiscuous information which comes into his possession. The rules of the company forbidding its agents to furnish information of messages filed for transmission were quoted, and the action of the company with reference to this particular case was also recited to show that the witness had no power to produce the dispatches demanded by the committee. In conclusion, the witness denied that, in refusing to produce the dispatches, he intended any disrespect to the House, and prayed to be discharged from custody and permitted to return to his home. When the reading of Mr. Barnes' answer was concluded, a resolution was adopted referring the entire matter to the Committee on the Judiciary, to determine what action, in their judgment, should be taken thereon. In the meantime Mr. Barnes remains in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

THE OREGON CASE.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE BELIEVED TO BE ON THE RIGHT TRACK—HOW A NEW-YORK WITNESS WAS ADVISED BY JEFF DAVIS' PRIVATE SECRETARY — THE SEARCH AFTER CORRUPT DEALINGS—UNEASINESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Oregon investigation to-day did not place upon the record any testimony of direct importance, but it elicited some information that may lead to important disclosures. The suggestiveness of the information is certainly unusual. The witness Martin, of the brokers' firm of Martin & Runyon, of Wall street, testified that their checkbook showed a check drawn on the 6th of December last, in favor of Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon, for $3,000. The check was not used, but Martin was informed it had been returned to the house the same day. He knew nothing of the transaction himself, having been absent at the time. Senator Kernan then objected to Martin giving any further testimony about the check, and Runyon, of the book-keeper have been summoned. The questions of Senator Mitchell brought out the fact that Burton C. Harrison, who is said to have been private secretary to Jeff Davis, and also to ex-Mayor Wickham, of New-York, accompanied Martin to Washington. Martin was introduced to Harrison yesterday afternoon, and the latter came on to give advice. "What advice did he give?" asked Mr. Mitchell. The answer was, "He advised me not to tell anything except what I knew of my own knowledge." Harrison had been on the floor of the Senate Chamber with Martin, and had, in a patronizing way, appeared as a kind of master and director. He remarked, "Martin is not acquainted with Washington and its ways, and I came down to show him around, and tell him what to do." Harrison was in consultation with Democratic Senators, and very likely gave Mr. Kernan a hint to object to any hearsay testimony. This man, who came without doubt to see that Martin did not tell more than was necessary, has been subpœnaed, and will be on the stand to-morrow morning. There is now no question that the disclosure of the whole truth about the Oregon affair will uncover a mass of corrupt dealing. Senator Kelly appears extremly nervous, and watches every motion of the witnesses closely. The committee evidently have information which will enable them to draw out the knowledge of Runyon when he arrives. It is apparent that there has been such talk in New-York as would, if repeated merely at second hand, lead to the sources of full information, and this is the reason why Martin, who is a Republican, was watched to prevent him from telling too much.

GOV. GROVER'S TESTIMONY—HOW HE WAS ADVISED BY MR. HEWITT AND OTHERS—THE STORY TOLD BY A NEW-YORK GENTLEMAN WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED TO THE CAPITAL BY THE EX-MAYOR'S CLERK.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Gov. Grover, of Oregon, was examined before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, in relation to the recent Electoral troubles in that State. In reply to Senator Kernan, he testified that he has been the Governor of Oregon since 1870, and has been a resident of that State for 25 years. He was born in Maine, but resided in Pennsylvania for some years previous to going to Oregon. His attention was first called to the Watts case a few days before the counting of the Electoral vote by the filing of a protest signed by a large number of citizens against his [Grover's] issuing the certificate of election to Watts, on the ground that Watts was a Postmaster on the day of the election, and was therefore ineligible to the office of Presidential Elector. Several affidavits, made by residents of the county in which Watts was a Postmaster, accompanied the protest, and in them it was set forth that Watts was a Postmaster on the day of election, and had been for three years previous to that time. When the vote of the State was canvassed by the Secretary of State, witness was present and gave notice that a protest had been filed against the issuing of a certificate of election to Watts, and, as it was not then time to issue certificates, he would appoint 10 o'clock of next day as the time when he would hear arguments from both sides. All the Republican Electors were present when witness made the announcement. At the hearing next day the Republican Electors filed a counter protest to that filed against the issuing of a certificate to Watts. The protest filed by the Republican Electors demanded that certificates be issued according to the vote as declared by the Secretary of State, but it did not deny that Watts was a Postmaster. All who desired were heard in relation to this subject, and the discussion, which commenced in the morning, was kept up through the day and evening. The next morning certificates were issued by witness to the three persons who had received the highest number of votes, and who were eligible under the Constitution. In answer to Senator Morton, Gov. Grover testified that the opinion which he [Grover] has published, giving the grounds for his action in issuing the Electoral certificates as he did, was prepared before his decision in relation to the issuing of certificates was announced; it was not printed until after the decision was announced; witness stated that he received a letter from Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, embracing several authorities in relation to this Electoral matter. It was an ordinary three-page letter. Judge Hoadley never sent to the witness a copy of the brief which he [Hoadley] has since published in relation to the eligibility of Electors; the witness received Judge Hoadley's letter about a week before he made his decision in the Watts case; he knows Judge Hoadley by reputation only; did not know his politics; Judge Hoadley did not say in his letter that he was told to write to the witness; the witness' authority for his action in issuing the certificates was not the statute law of Oregon; he regarded that, when constitutional objection was made, as in the case of Watts, it was his duty to hear and determine. It is a rule of the Oregon Supreme Court that, in case of a constitutional question being raised as regards the eligibility of those elected to office, the Governor shall hear and determine; that he has that right as the conservator of the Constitution; there is a section in the Oregon statutes which requires the Governor to certify to the election of the person having the highest number of votes; but the witness' idea of that section of the statutes is that it refers to the person having the highest number of legal votes; the section referred to requires the Governor not only to certify to, but to declare elected the person having the highest number of votes; but he did not consider that the statutes required him to declare a wrong, as he would have to do in case the person who received the highest number of votes was ineligible; Witness stated in relation to the issuing of certificates to the Electors, that the Constitution and a law of Congress conflict with the statute of Oregon. While the former makes it the duty of the Governor of the State to issue certificates to Electors, the latter says the Secretary of State shall issue the certificates. Witness stated that where the laws of the United States and of Oregon conflicted, he considered it his duty to be guided by the former. The witness, to illustrate what he considered to be his duty, said had Williams, the member of Congress elect from Oregon, been proved to be ineligible, he [witness] would have deemed it his duty to withhold a certificate of election from him: he would not formally proclaim any man elected to an office whom he believed to be ineligible; he had no correspondence with prominent gentlemen in New-York, but received a telegram from ex-Senator Gwin in which he stated that eminent legal gentlemen of New-York were of the opinion that Postmaster Watts was ineligible; the witness also received a telegram from Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in which he cited several legal decisions bearing on the case of Watts; he also received a telegram from Manton Marble calling his attention to the case of Watts; the witness answered Mr. Marble that the case was under careful consideration; he met a gentleman named Patrick a few days befpre the certificates were issued; saw him at his [witness'] office; Mr. Patrick did not say he was sent to Oregon to represent either Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hewitt; Mr. Patrick mentioned the case of Watts in a general way, but the witness had no private conversation with him, as a number of other persons were present; he regarded Mr. Patrick's visit simply as a call of courtesy on the Governor of the State; the witness thought Senator Kelly came in with Mr. Patrick and introduced him.

The committee held a special session at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to examine Augustus F. R. Martin, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, stock brokers, at No. 41 Wall street, New-York. In response to questions by Senator Mitchell he testified that it appears from a stub in the firm's checkbook that a check was drawn by them on the Bank of North America Dec. 6, 1876, for $8,000, payable to Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon; the stub was in the handwriting of G. H. Hughes, their book-keeper; witness knew nothing about the check except from his partner and the book-keeper; the latter had told him that the check was returned the same day, unused.

Senator Kernan objected to any further questions being put to witness regarding the check, as he had testified he had no personal knowledge concerning it, and as the other persons named could be summoned to appear.

Senator Mitchell then elicited from the witness that he was accompanied to Washington by Burton Harrison, of New-York, to whom he was introduced yesterday by his partner, Mr. Runyon, who told him Harrison was going to Washington, and would "give him advice and help him along with his business;" they came over on the train together; the only advice given him by Harrison was to testify to nothing more than he knew, or, in other words, to give no hearsay testimony; he did not think he needed such advice; [laughter;] he had no previous acquaintance with Harrison, and could not say what is Harrison's business occupation; was introduced to him in his (Harrison's) office in Pine street; witness is a Republican, and his partner, Runyon, is a Democrat.

ANOTHER WITNESS EXPECTED FROM OREGON—A POSTMASTER SUBPOENAED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—George E. Cole, Postmaster in this City, has just been subpœnaed to go to Washington, to give testimony before the Congressional Committee on the Watts-Cronin affair. He is supposed to know something important concerning the case. Mr. Cole will leave by steamer to-morrow morning. An indignant Democracy will hold a mass-meeting in this city next Monday evening. The announced object of the meeting is to consider questions presented by the revolutionary attempt now being made to substitute the choice of Returning Boards in Louisiana and Florida for the choice of the people. Prominent speakers from different parts of the State will be present and address the meeting.

GOV. TILDEN'S DISBURSING AGENT SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says that Mr. Bush, of the banking firm of Cadd & Bush, has been summoned to Washington. Mr. Bush was at the State-house about noon on the day of the counting of the Electoral vote, and the Republicans say that the Democrats were awaiting his arrival there with great anxiety, and asserted at the time that he was Gov. Tilden's disbursing agent, and that the programme carried out then was not assured till his arrival at the State-house.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

THE PRESIDENT VISITED BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—GOV. CHAMBERLAIN DECLARED TO BE FAIRLY ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Republican members of the House Committee on the South Carolina election case called on the President to-day. During a prolonged consultation which followed, Mr. Lawrence said that the State had not only gone for Hayes and Wheeler, but that Gov. Chamberlain had been fairly and honestly elected in spite of all the intimidation and fraud practiced by the Democrats. This fact, he believed, could and would be proved to the satisfaction of fair-minded and impartial men of all parties.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE DUAL GOVERNMENT LIKELY SOON TO BE IN COLLISION — THE PRETENDER NICHOLLS ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN—A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT OR MILITARY RULE THEIR MOTTO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—It is evident now that the dual Government cannot much longer exist in this State without a collision of the opposing forces. That this week has passed so quietly is due to the fact that Mr. McEnery has no friends and no respectable following of men who think of him as a Governor. The Democrats elected to the Legislature, with a few men from the lobby, have gone through the forms of convening a General Assembly, but the body has had no head, no Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The scenes will be changed on Monday next, after the inauguration of Nicholls and Wiltz. It is understood that Mr. Nichols is to act by the advice of the Democratic Congressmen here, and will force the issue, being determined to be all or nothing. All the Democratic officers claiming to have been elected will act with him. A "barrel of money" has been supplied, and Mr. Nicholls has resolved to appoint all the officers he can appoint throughout the State, even to Judges of a Supreme Court, and to organize and put in motion a complete Democratic State Government and to fight for its maintenance until the forces of the United States are met. This is serious, but it must come. The Democrats are now organizing a complete metropolitan Police force, to be officered and utilized by Mr. Nicholls. Mr. Packard will be inaugurated and will do his duty, but it can readily be seen that with two sets of men, striving for the same positions, from Governor and Judges of the Supreme Bench down to Police Judges and policemen on their beats, there can be no peace. The Republicans can protect the State-house, but who will protect the State and those in the country parishes who have dared to vote the Republican ticket, and to testify of intimidations before the Investigating Committees? While Republicans have all of the law on their side, Democrats have the guns, and the hot-headed say a "Democratic State Government or military rule."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—GOV. PACKARD TO BE INAUGUREATED ON MONDAY—PROGRESS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The Legislature passed a bill repealing the law limiting the supply of stationery for each member to $3 worth for the session. It also passed a bill supplying each member with a copy of the Revised Statutes, and a protest against closing the Bayou Lafourche.

Gov. Kellogg has nominated Alfred Shaw for Judge of the new Superior Civil Court. Gov. Packard will be inaugurated on Monday.

The bogus body adopted an address to the people of Louisiana reviewing the recent canvass and election, the action of the Returning Board, the events of Jan. 1, the barricade of the State-house, &c.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Senate Committee this morning examined three colored men in regard to the election in Morehouse Parish, all of whom testified that a large number of colored men voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, and there was no intimidation. Two more witnesses testified to a fair and peaceable election in that parish, and that a number of negroes voluntarily voted the Democratic ticket. Senator Saulsbury read affidavits of Capt. Theobald and James G. Logan, denying Eliza Pinkston's and Cora Williams' charges that they took part in the murder of Pinkston and Williams, and that both could prove an *alibi*; also that they declined to obey summonses to testify unless it was guaranteed that they would not be arrested, as was done in the case of Lyons and Phillips when here to testify before the Returning Board.

The committee declined to order their depositions taken as asked for by Mr. Saulsbury.

The Senate sub-committee heard the testimony of Lieut. George Ach, Third Infantry, in relation to the election in East Baton Rouge, whose general testimony was to the effect that it was fair and peaceable. He saw no disturbances on the day of election. On that day Deputy United States Marshal McAlpine complained that he had been excluded from the polls by the Baton Rouge Police. On investigation it was found that McAlpine had not informed them of his official position until after he had been excluded.

Before the Senate sub-committee to-day Mayor James Browaki, of Baton Rouge, substantiated the testimony of Dr. Dupre. He said he was a member of the "Two-Ninety-Eight," but had never met with it since the election; thought he could get permission to tell about it.

Major Bascom, Thirteenth Infantry, testified as to the constitution of the Union Rights Club; said the oath bound the members to secrecy and to obey orders; the resolution in regard to killing after a third invitation to join was on a separate piece of paper and without date; had turned it over to the civil authorities.

Armadee Delambre testified in broken English to the organization of bull-dozers, or regulators, in East Feliciana for the purpose of preventing stealing; he and others had subscribed to arm those unable to arm themselves; Col. Frank Powers was chief commander.

During the cross-examination witness became very much excited and spoke of "your gang stealing the votes," and "your scallawags," but immediately apologized to the committee. At the demand of the Chairman for a peremptory answer to a question, witness jumped up and asked the Chairman if he wanted to fight.

Before the House Committee to-day, J. B. Harris, of Point Coupee Parish, who is a Liberal Republican, testified he had accompanied Packard into East Baton Rouge and East and West Feliciana, and found the colored Republicans felt they could not vote their ticket with safety in the country, and that Republican speakers there were jeered at and insulted, but were well treated in Richland Parish.

In the course of a long cross-examination he said he had superintended the preparation of affidavits in the Custom-house at the instance of Packard, and had a two-fold purpose in preparing them—viz., for the use of the Returning Board and to assist United States Supervisor Wolfley in making his reports, and that the latter had furnished the copies incorporated in Sherman's report. The witness thought the natural Republican majority in the State is 10,000 and that no considerable number of colored men voted the Democratic ticket of their own choice.

The House sub-committee heard several witnesses in reference to Livingston Parish.

E. B. Lockport, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, stated that he was fairly defeated, and that the election was fair and peaceable.

George White, colored, said his house was burned because his sons were accused of stealing hogs; that he never said it was burned because he was a Republican; and if affidavits to that effect were before the Returning Board, they were false.

Israel Rogers, colored, testified that colored men were intimidated by the Democrats; that colored men were whipped in nearly every ward in the parish, and that the colored church was fired into eight or nine times while service was going on.

G. R. Gorham, a resident of Natchitoches, and District Attorney there, testified that during the campaign he visited Ouachita and found a reign of terror there; he found colored people afraid to attend Republican meetings and joining Democratic clubs for safety.

At the evening session of the Senate committee Daniel Breard denied the statement of Lem. Jackson that he had discharged him for voting the Republican ticket, as he never knew he had voted it until he saw his testimony published; Jackson, he said, bore a bad character, and his contract had expired.

Tony Clark, colored, testified that he was Recorder of Mortgages for East Feliciana, and that, in 1875, he was waited upon by a committee headed by Dr. Saunders, and told that he could not live there. He left and came here. He had been charge with being concerned with John Gair in inciting negroes to arm, but the real cause was his being a Republican. The witness introduced a letter from Col. Hardee, of Clinton, in reply to a question whether he could come back, telling him "the white people will hate you as long as you hold office. You know Grant's bayonets alone keep Kellog and his crowd in the State."

James Degroy, colored, said he had held several offices, and had been forced to resign; the last office he held was that of tax collector; numerous outrages had been perpetrated on the blacks in East Feliciana; he did not vote the Republican ticket; he was afraid to do so.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—DEMOCRATS NEGOTIATING WITH THE INDEPENDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5.—The Republican caucus was held this evening. Gen. Logan was nominated for Senator by acclamation. Four Republicans refused to go into the caucus, which reduces Logan's strength, and is supposed to be the beginning of a Washburne movement, which is not likely to last. Gen. Logan said that if the Republicans stood by him he would win, but intimated that if necessary, to save the vote in the Senate, he would withdraw in favor of some one else. The Democrats are negotiating with the Indepedents, who hold the balance of power, and they may vote for the nominee of the Independents. Their caucuses will be held next week.

COX'S INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA—HOW THE CHAIRMAN DESERTED THE COMMITTEE—WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The members of the Congressional committee to investigate the Presidential and Congressional election held here in November last arrived here to-night, to find that "Sunset" Cox, the Chairman, had left for Washington to make a speech in Congress. He had promised to meet the committee at noon on Thursday, and afterwards said that he would not come to Philadelphia, so he was not expected. Instead of that he came here, and has been making a great noise about the other members, and at last wound up by telling Mr. Rice, of Ohio, to take charge of the committee, informing him that he would instruct him by telegraph from Washington. The sessions will commence to-morrow morning, and the Democracy is busy to-night endeavoring to find something on which to trump up charges of fraud. Mr. Cox has distinguished himself by his braggadocio in the Continental Hotel corridors, where he told a gentleman that he came here to see if the Republicans had violated the law and the Constitution of the State. On being interrogated as to whether he was acquainted with the Constitution of this State, he replied that he had been here five hours, and understood the subject perfectly well. "Then," replied the gentleman, "you know more than the lawyers of Pennsylvania do." The committee organized to-night with Mr. Rice as Chairman, and agreed upon a plan of investigation. The first thing which should come under their notice is the district represented by Speaker Randall, comprising the worst section of the city, and is well-known as a hot-bed of fraud and vice. Then there is the waitewash by the Court of the bogus tax blank business, and several little matters which might cause Mr. Randall to quake. The Democratic members of the Committee are disgusted with Mr. Cox's actions, regarding them as boyish in the extreme, and say they don't care what turns up, as it cannot hurt them. The investigations here do not promise much, but may lead to a better system of registration than we now have.

MISSOURI.

GOV. HARDIN CLOSES HIS CAREER BY MALIGNING THE REPUBLICANS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The Message of Gov. Hardin, the retiring Governor of this State, was sent to the Legislature to-day. It is almost wholly devoted to State affairs, the exception being the following upon National affairs:

"It is, perhaps, fortunate that the Legislative power of the State is now in session to assist the will of the people in the possible trouble growing out of the Presidential election. Your presence will relieve the Executive from any special review of the subject, as your expression, whatever it may be, will more authoritatively embody this will. Owing to a corrupt civil service that would destroy the efforts of the people to purify and invigorate it, to the assumptions of power not authorized by the Constitution and laws by officers whose duty it is to guard and protect the rights of the people and of the State, and to the illegal and reckless employment of the military in interfering with the elections and the results thereof, and in organizing legislatures and judging of the qualifications of membership therein, the wiser and more conservative element of the people has lost confidence in the administration of our federal affairs, and have serious apprehensions that ambitious and unscrupulous partisanship, more for the sake of further continuance in power, will override the change of administration which they believe to have been ordered. The State relies, as I conceive, upon the laws of the country, as being as heretofore amply sufficient to enable honest and patriotic officers, without difficulty, to ascertain the choice of the people for President and Vice President. They demand of those in power that they shall be faithfully, honestly, and peacefully executed according to the right. They are corrupt and false to their high trusts and the honor of this great country who would do otherwise. But that a choice of these officers was had there can be no doubt, and the people of this State will cheerfully command and support the inauguration of the persons ascertained by constitutional forms to have been elected; but they will not, and ought not to tolerate one installed in power by fraud or force, or in violation of the usages and practices which have been observed throughout our national history. I commend to your better judgment the consideration of these grave questions, and trust that whatever declarations you may make will be in denunciation of fraud and usurpation, and be characterized by wisdom, patriotism, and an energetic support of the right and of the institutions of the country."

THE MAINE DEMOCRATS AND TILDEN.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—The Democratic Committee to-day passed resolutions declaring that Tilden is elected President, and that all attempts to defeat him, by counting in a minority candidate, be opposed by every legal and constitutional remedy.

THE VERMONT DEMOCRATS AND THE 8TH INST.

MONTPELIER, Jan. 5.—The Democratic State Committee has issued invitations to all the leading Democrats of the State, to meet in convention, Jan. 8, at Washington.

A TRACK WALKER KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5.—Frank Bennett, a Boston and Albany Railroad hand, aged 26 years, was run over and killed while walking on the track this afternoon.

THE COAL MINING REGION.

MAUCH CHUNK, Jan. 5.—About 20 of the leading operators, representing the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming regions, met here to day. The question of a reduction of wages was postponed and it was informally agreed that work would be resumed on next Monday at the old wages. A committee was appointed to inquire into the matter of restricting tonnage after conference with the large companies, consisting of G. B. Lindermany, on the part of the shippers of the Lackawana and Northern Railroad, Charles Parrish on the part of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and John Leisearing on the part of the shippers of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. This committee has full power to curtail or suspend shipments, and the meeting agreed to sustain any action they might take after an agreement with the large companies was reached.

THE SURPLUS CENTENNIAL FUND.

THE SUIT BROUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT TO SECURE A RETURN OF MONEY LOANED—NEW-JERSEY'S INTEREST IN THE DECISION—THE ANSWER OF THE ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—One of the most important suits which has come before any tribunal in this country for some time, will come up for argument here to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court. Judges McKennan and Strong, it is expected, will sit to hear the argument. This is the suit by the Government to secure a repayment of the $1,500,000 which Congress appropriated to aid the Centennial. The complainants in the case are the members of the Centennial Board of Finance. The answer of the United States in the inter-pleader suit has been filed by Assistant United States Treasurer George Eyster, and the record is now complete. This afternoon a petition was received from the Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, asking that his State be included in the suit as one of the defendants. The petition sets forth that the State held 10,000 shares of stock in the Centennial International Exposition, and the rights of the State will be affected by any decree which may be made in the case. United States District Attorney Valentine has filed answer to this petition. Upon the decision of the court rests the fact whether the stockholders will receive a good dividend, or have to be satisfied with a small return for the amount of money invested. The answer of Assistant Treasurer Eyster is as follows:

Between the Centennial Board of Finance, complainant, and George Eyster, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, and others, respondents.—The answer of George Eyster, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, &c.—The defendant, George Eyster, reserving to himself all right of exception to the said bill of complaint, for answer thereto says: First—He admits the averments in first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs of complainants' bill, and believes that the various acts of Congress therein referred to are correctly set forth. Second—He is advised and believes that under the true construction of the act of Feb. 16, 1876, the funds in the hands of the complainants for distribution should be first applied in payment in full into the Treasury of the United States of the sum of $1,500,000 before any distribution whatever is made among the stockholders, and that after the payment of the said sum of $1,500,000 to the United States any assets remaining should be divided pro rata among the said stockholders; that after paying all debts and liabilities of said corporation the surplus remaining in the hands of the said Centennial Board of Finance, and referred to in the seventh paragraph of the said complainants' bill, is profits according to the true intent and meaning of the several acts of Congress referred to in said bill, and he avers that the said stockholders are not entitled to participate at all in the distribution of the said fund until the said sum of $1,500,000 shall first have been paid in full into the Treasury of the United States, and he has demanded on behalf of the said United States, and does demand, that the complainants should so pay the said sum of $1,500,000 to the said United States, and he prays that the court will so order and decree, &c.

GEORGE EYSTER.
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—It is learned here to-night that the position of Commissioner of Patents has been tendered to Hon. Clinton MacDougal, of Auburn, N. Y. Whether he will accept is a question which has not been decided, but will remain an open one until his return to Washington.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire last evening considerably damaged a building on Elm street, New-Haven, owned by E. H. Dickerman and D. R. Benham and wife. Dickinson & Co., junk dealers, had a large stock of rags in the building, and are the heaviest losers. Total loss $10,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

A fire occurred in the residence of Mr. Moses Mayserner, of Bedford avenue and Clymer street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, which occasioned a loss of $5,000, principally on furniture. Both furniture and building were fully insured.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Antwerp, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have originated near the furnace, and was discovered about 3 o'clock. The loss is $20,000; insurance $16,000.

The steam saw-mill and box factory of Messrs. Brown & Coleman at Newton Junction, N. H., were entirely destroyed by fire Thursday night, with all the machinery. The loss is $10,000, partly covered by insurance.

The building occupied by P. L. Kennedy, saloon keeper, at Franklin Falls, N. H., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $4,500; insurance $3,000.

The saw and shingle mill owned by Andrew J. Wills, at South Turnbridge, Vt., was burned yesteday. Loss $2,000; insurance $800.

SILVER COIN AS A LEGAL TENDER.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted a report taking strong ground against the adoption of a silver basis, and petitioning Congress to appoint Government Commissioners to meet European Commissioners to consider the question of remonetizing silver as a fixed relation of value to gold coin, and asking the President to invite the European Governments to participate in such consideration. The report embodies a petition that silver coin shall not be made a legal tender for any sum larger than $10. It was further resolved that Congress be urged to extend the time in the charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A STEAMER FAST ON THE BEACH.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 5.—The steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, lies to-night fast on the beach in the harbor, where she grounded on Tuesday. Nearly all her freight has been taken off, but all attempts to float her at high tide have been unavailing. It is not likely that she will change her position before the next perigee tide. She lies easy, and is grounded from stem to stern.

INSECT PESTS IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association to-day, a resolution was passed requesting the Government to have the grain and seeds collected at the Centennial thoroughly examined before distribution for sowing, in order to avoid the introduction of any insect pests.

MASSACHUSETTS SUNDAY LAWS.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained the lower court in its decision that Israelites must be held amenable to the laws of this State regulating the observance of the Sabbath. The case grew out of an attempt to keep a store open on that day.

TRANSFER OF SOLDIERS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Lieut. Dyer passed through this city yesterday with 30 men from Fort Leavenworth en route to Hot Springs, Ark. It is not known for what purpose these soldiers are sent to Hot Springs, but it is supposed the movement has some connection with Government property at that point.

A DESPERATE CANADIAN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—This evening Louis Guinette met Frank Guay, an acquaintance, in the street, and discharged two shots from a revolver at him, inflicting a severe wound. Guinette then committed suicide by taking oxalic acid. It is supposed that jealousy was the cause.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The Toledo express on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad ran off the track near Hamilton, Ohio, this morn. The train was badly wrecked, but no one was seriously injured.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR

WHO SHALL DECLARE THE RESULT OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE?

A CLEAR EXPOSITION BY MR. E. W. STOUGHTON OF CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES AND PRECEDENTS — DEMOCRATIC ABSURDITIES EXAMINED AND EXPOSED—A QUESTION WHICH CAN BE SETTLED NEITHER BY BARGAIN NOR COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The people of the several States have, in pursuance of the Constitution, cast their votes for Electors, who have discharged their duty by casting and certifying their votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Those two great officers are now actually elected. To ascertain who they are, the Electoral votes of the several States must be counted and the result declared; and for the first time in our history the nation is agitated by the inquiry—upon whom does this duty devolve?

Is it to be performed by the President of the Senate, or by such persons or officials as that body and the House of Representatives shall agree upon; and if they cannot agree, are the votes to be counted at all, and if yea, by whom; and if not counted because of a failure to agree, is the House to elect the President, or is a new election to be ordered—to be attended, perhaps, by the same result; and if the two houses do agree upon a mode of counting, may either at pleasure constitutionally object to counting the Electoral votes of a State, and thus exclude them; for if this may be lawfully done, an election of President and Vice President can always be prevented, and the election of President be finally usurped by the House, or a new election made necess

cause, arbitrarily object to counting the vote of any particular State, in which event it is to be rejected. If that be so, either body can, at will, defeat an election by the people. So too, it is insisted that should the President of the Senate proceed to count the Electoral vote, he can do so only in presence of both houses, and that, should the House of Representatives retire—as has been threatened—the count cannot proceed, and thus the will of the people may be frustrated.

These are some of the revolutionary proceedings which have been suggested by Democratic leaders to defeat the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President. They are hardly worthy of statesmen, and, if attempted, are not likely to prove successful.

This theory may be summed up as follows: If the two houses cannot agree upon a mode of counting the Electoral vote, it cannot be counted. If a mode is agreed upon, and the count proceeds, it is in the power of the House of Representatives, or of the Senate, by objecting to the vote of any State, to cause its rejection; and if, in the absence of such agreement, the President of the Senate attempts to count the vote, the objection suggested may not only be interposed, but the House of Representatives may, by retiring, defeat the count altogether.

THE ABSURDITY OF IT.

Now, if these measures may be lawfully resorted to, it is because they are authorized by the Constitution, for, as there is no legislation on the subject, we must resort to that instrument to learn what may be legally done. Let us, as a test, incorporate into it the construction contended for, and thus learn whether its framers probably contemplated one so utterly impracticable. It is but fair to do this, for whatever language is necessarily employed to interpret an instrument becomes a part of it.

The Constitution thus interpreted would therefore read: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted—if the two houses can agree upon a mode of counting the same, but not otherwise; provided, however, that if either house shall object to counting the Electoral vote of any State it shall not be counted; and provided, also, that if the President of the Senate shall, after opening the packages containing said votes, proceed to count the same, the House of Representatives may retire, and thus prevent him from so doing."

If I have in this paraphrase of the Constitution misrepresented the theory when reduced to practice of those who deny the right of the President of the Senate, in the absence of legislation, to count the Electoral vote, they can easily correct me—as, perhaps, they may feel disposed to do, when they perceive to what consequences their doctrine inevitably leads. If they shall decline to accept as their own, the construction I have stated, they should frankly and publicly avow what their doctrine actually is, that the people of the United States may know whether those who insist that Mr. Tilden is elected do or do not claim that the House of Representatives may at will, in one of the modes suggested, arbitrarily prevent the counting of the Electoral vote.

THE TRUE INTENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

It has been for generations wisely and justly settled that when the meaning of words employed in any written constitution, law, or instrument is doubtful, the constructions put upon the words by those whose duty it is and has been to interpret and act under the instrument, is entitled to great weight, and is frequently decisive, and especially is this so where a contrary interpretation would operate unjustly or cause great public or private inconvenience or injury. I have mentioned the national evils which might at the pleasure of either the Senate or House of Representatives ensue from construing the Constitution as suggested, and before proceeding to invoke the construction practically put upon it by its framers, and as I understand it for a long time by both houses, not inconsistent with the opinion of Chancellor Kent, I will present a few observations to test its soundness.

It is well for this purpose to state the estimate undoubtedly formed by those who framed the Constitution, of the character, wisdom, and attainments of the person who would probably thereafter be selected to fill the great office of Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. It was by them regarded as an office of much dignity and honor—the incumbent of which might, and several times did, become President of the United States. Our fathers could not have supposed he would lack the integrity, capacity, and learning necessary for the faithful discharge of the responsible duties which might devolve upon him, and they certainly could not have regarded that of opening and counting Electoral votes, in the presence and subject to the inspection of the Representatives of the nation, as of greater difficulty and importance than those which he might be called upon to perform as President of the Senate, and especially as the possible President of the United States.

He was to be in their esteem a great and highly honored magistrate, beyond suspicion of unfairness, whose every official act was to be performed in the presence of a free, intelligent, and independent people, upon whose judgment his fame would forever rest.

Consider now the nature of the duty involved in receiving, opening, and counting Electoral votes; and whether the framers of the Constitution could have considered it one demanding capacity, integrity, or learning, beyond that which they might fairly assume would be possessed by the second magistrate of the nation.

To him was confided the duty of receiving and safely keeping the Electoral votes in their sealed packages until they were to be opened in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives and counted. It was eminently fitting that this solemn ceremony should be so performed that the whole nation might by its representatives be, in the language of Chancellor Kent, "spectators to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction."

STATE ACTION CONCLUSIVE.

It should be borne in mind that each State was by the Constitution to appoint Electors in such manner as the Legislature thereof might direct, and hence the only duty which could devolve upon the Vice President would be that of determining—not whether a State was in such relation to the Union as to entitle it to participate in the election of President and Vice President—for that was and is a political question to be determined by Congress or the Executive, but whether the certificates to be opened contained Electoral votes which should be counted. With the justice or propriety of the laws of the several States prescribing or regulating the mode of appointing Electors, neither the Vice President nor Congress could interfere, for this was a subject over which each State had supreme and exclusive jurisdiction. Thus if the State of New-York or Louisiana should provide that Electors should be appointed by the Sheriff of any particular county or parish instead of by the votes of the people, Electors so appointed would be entitled to cast their votes for President or Vice President; and should the statute of New-York authorize them to be elected by the people, and create a Returning Board authorized in its discretion, and without appeal, to reject the votes of any ward, township, or county where fraud or violence by the successful party had prevented a fair election—the decision of such board upon the question would be conclusive; and its determination as to the number of votes lawfully cast and the persons appointed Electors, final. And should a committee of Congress be appointed in such case to inquire as to the alleged fraud or violence, or as to the proof upon which the Board acted, a sensible and law-abiding citizen would naturally inquire of the committee the purpose to be accomplished by its investigations—and of the House—what action it intended to take when its committee should report. And if some one or more of its number should suggest that it was thought the Committee might learn that the weight of testimony before the board was against its conclusion, he would, if so ignorant as to suppose this to be a cause for disturbing its decision be told—should he chance to encounter a person of some intelligence—that courts of justice and jurors frequently decide against the preponderance of proof, but that their judgments and verdicts must stand until set aside by competent tribunals; and the zealous member would doubtless be also told that Congress has no jurisdiction to set aside the decision of a State Returning Board because it might have obtained further proof, or because the evidence before it would have justified a different conclusion. Those who are familiar with the proof which was before the Returning Board of Louisiana, and those acquainted with that already taken there by the Committees of the Senate and House, are aware that the evidence before the board warranted its conclusion, and that the testimony since taken tends only to confirm its accuracy, and justice. But if this were otherwise, as the board heard competent testimony on both sides, its decision within its jurisdiction must stand, although the House or its committee might think the weight of proof against it. I allude to the absolute power of the several States to appoint Electors in any mode they see fit to adopt, and to the incapacity of Congress to meddle with the subject, only to show that the duty of the President of the Senate to open the certificates, ascertain their validity, and the votes to be counted is mainly ministerial, and involves no serious judical inquiry. It was not, it is fairly to be presumed, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that certificates or votes would be forged, or that the ascertainment of those to be counted would be difficult. It was, of course, known that the Vice President would belong to one of the political parties, but it was not supposed this would disqualify him to act fairly and as should become his high and responsible position. If it be said that the present emergency was not anticipated by those who framed and adopted the Constitution, I answer, that while the duty which might devolve upon the President of the Senate, of deciding between the honest vote of Oregon, and the disgraceful and fraudulent vote manufactured by Cronin and Gov. Grover—between the vote of Louisiana as finally determined by the Returning Board, and that manufactured and forwarded to Washington by persons having no color of authority, and between the two sets of certificates which may perhaps be sent to him from Florida—is by no means difficult, and involves but little investigation. It is not the difficulty of the duty to be performed in an unforeseen emergency which will authorize a departure from, or violation of, a Constitutional provision.

AMPLE POWERS EXISTING.

If the emergency was not anticipated by its authors—if they supposed the duty of counting the Electoral votes would be substantially ministerial, involving little or no inquiry as to the validity and identity of certificates to be opened and votes to be counted—and if, under this impression, they nevertheless devolved that in question upon the President of the Senate, he is thereafter bound to perform it, no matter how difficult and responsible unforeseen circumstances may render it; and when these arise, all citizens are bound to submit to the exercise of his constitutional authority, and to accept as valid and binding the conclusion he may reach as to which are the true Electoral votes of the States from whence the certificates are forwarded.

The Constitution declares he shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. What certificate is he to open? and what votes are to be counted? Clearly those, and only those, transmitted by Electors lawfully appointed. Who is to determine this? The President of the Senate can, if bound to perform this duty, receive proof on the subject, if necessary to determine which certificate is genuine, and is quite competent to consider and pass upon the question, and, in the absence of legislation, seems to be the only officer or tribunal capable of so doing.

The two houses are to be present, but they do not act jointly. They must act, if at all, separately. Which of these two bodies if they differ, is to determine the genuineness of the certificates and of the votes. If the President of the Senate cannot constitutionally do so? Neither is the superior of the other, nor can either assume the power as against the other of counting the votes. Each, upon the theory of Mr. Tilden's followers, claims the right, not to count the votes, but practically to prevent their being counted. Either house may, it is urged, decline to agree upon a mode of counting them, and under any and all circumstances, each, it is said, has the right to insist upon the rejection of the vote of any State at will. The dog in the manger occupied precisely this position, with some little advantage of argument in favor of the dog.

Fairly stated, the conclusion to be derived from this reasoning is that upon no officer or tribunal is constitutionally devolved the power or duty to count the Electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States. The President of the Senate cannot do it; the Senate cannot do it; the House cannot. Who can? The followers of Tilden answer, we will consent to a scheme for so doing, but only upon condition that we may at pleasure count him in or so confuse and confound the Electoral vote as to enable the House of Representatives to elect him.

LET US HAVE NO BARGAINS.

In the name of the authors of the Constitution, whose intelligence is thus questioned and insulted—in the interest of justice and of common sense, and of all good citizens, I denounce this doctrine as mischievous, unconstitutional, and revolutionary. Bargains based upon such pretensions, to accomplish such a purpose, statesmen, Senators, Representatives, will, I trust, decline to make. Already the Constitution has been, as I believe, disregarded, and great national interests imperilled, by the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule—a mischievous precedent established in 1865—not merely to secure a count of the Electoral votes by the action of the two houses, or by the several action of either, but to enable either house to insist upon the rejection of the vote of certain rebellious States, upon the ground that they had not resumed such relations in the Union as entitled them to cast Electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. This was not legislation, and was a rule unwisely adopted. Let those who insist that no constitutional mode has been provided by which to count the votes of States confessedly within the Union, and that none will be agreed to except upon condition of consenting to a plan for the election of Mr. Tilden, be told that the grave reproach suggested does not rest upon the Constitution or its authors, and that treasonable bargains cannot be forced by threats, or achieved by unlawful contrivances, but that in the absence of legislation on the subject, or of any fair arrangement which does not give the election of President to the House, "the President of the Senate (in the language of Chancellor Kent before cited,) counts the votes and determines the result, and that the two houses are present only as spectators to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction."

THE PRECEDENTS.

Let us now briefly inquire upon what precedents that illustrious Judge based his conclusion—independent of the construction which may be fairly given to the Constitution itself.

When that instrument was submitted to the States for adoption by the convention which framed it, one of the resolutions adopted by that convention, and which accompanied the Constitution as proposed, was that as soon as the conventions of nine States should have ratified the Constitution, Congress should fix a day for the appointment of Electors, and a day on which they should assemble to vote for President; and that upon so voting, they should transmit their votes, sealed, &c., to the Secretary of the United States, (there being then no President of the Senate,) and that the Senate and House of Representatives should convene, and that "the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the vote for President."

On the 6th of April, 1789, "the Senate proceeded to ballot for the choice of a President for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States," and John Langdon was elected.

Now this was the work of the authors of the Constitution. The convention which framed it recommended that a President of the Senate should be appointed "for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the Electoral votes," and he was so chosen. That was to be, and was, his only function. Now, if it it had been intended by the framers of that enactment that the President of the Senate was not to count the votes, but that such duty was to devolve upon the Senate and House if they could agree—and upon no mortal or tribunal if they could not—doubtless the idle ceremony of appointing a President of the Senate solely for such a purpose would have been dispensed with. Probably one would not have been appointed merely to break the seals of the certificates, as that could as well have been done by a clerk or porter.

Mr. Langdon, after the two houses met, declared that "he in their presence had opened and counted the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States," and that George Washington was unanimously elected President, and that John Adams was duly elected Vice President. Thereupon a committee of four was appointed to prepare a certificate of the election to be signed by Mr. Langdon, and that framed and by him signed stated that he "did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors," &c.

Such was the practical construction put by the framers of the Constitution upon the clause under consideration, and it would seem to be decisive as to its true meaning.

In substantial harmony with this practical construction the votes continued thereafter were counted upon many occasions, the particulars of which it is hardly necessary to state. The Senate and House were in the habit of appointing tellers "to make lists of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States as they shall be declared." Such was the form adopted in the appointment of these persons up to and in 1829, in 1833, in 1841, in 1849, and in 1853. Their duty was to make these lists substantially in aid of the President of the Senate; for it was never, down to the period last named, supposed or pretended that they had any power whatever to count the votes. They were by the terms of their appointment to make a list of the votes "as they shall be declared," and they were to be declared—not by the tellers, but by the President of the Senate.

It was, of course, desirable that each house should preserve among its archives, one of these lists, as a record of what it had witnessed. From time to time, objections to the counting of the Electoral votes were made by members of the Senate or House of Representatives, but in three of the most notable instances the objections were to counting votes of States upon the ground that they had not been admitted to the Union at the time their Electoral vote was cast. In no instance, it is believed, was the general right of the President of the Senate to count the Electoral vote actually questioned in practice, although in several instances the question was raised whether some particular vote should or should not be counted, and in debate, both Senators and Representatives have, at late years, asserted the right of the two houses to count. Whether this is to overthrow the authority of the early practice to which I have referred should be carefully considered, as well as the peril and inconvenience of of the absence of any lawful means of counting the Electoral vote.

When objections have been made by members of either house to counting any particular vote, they have never conferred together or listened to debate upon the subject; and upon no occasion, that I am aware of, was it insisted or suggested that the two houses could act jointly in convention for the purpose of counting the votes, or considering any question which might arise.

In 1857, when Mr. Buchanan was elected, tellers were appointed as before, "to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared," and for the first time in our history, they reported "that they have counted the votes of all the States east for President and Vice President," &c., and Mr. Buchanan was declared elected.

It was an ill omen that for the first time in the history of the Government these tellers should have reported that they had counted the Electoral votes.

During the term of the President thus counted in, the rebellion was by him and his party nourished until it finally ripened and culminated. Upon the counting of the votes in 1861, the President of the Senate declared Mr. Lincoln elected President—tellers having been as usual appointed by the two houses "to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared," and they were declared, as before stated, by the President of the Senate.

The twenty-second joint rule of the two houses, already mentioned, was made in February, 1865, by which they agreed that no Electoral vote objected to by either should be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two. The real purpose of the rule was as I have before stated, to prevent States whose relations with the Union were not constitutionally established from voting for President and Vice President. It was made when both houses were in pursuit of the same object; and, although the same end might doubtless have been obtained by other means, the rule was agreed to evidently without much consideration, and very clearly not in harmony with the Constitution or with antecedent practice under it.

CONCLUSIONS.

If the committees now appointed for conference should agree, that unless a majority of both houses concur in rejecting an Electoral vote, it must be counted, a conclusion as it seems to me much more just would be reached than that which the rule established, and I may, I think, add, that such a mode of settling the difficulty would be satisfactory to the country, although others may be equally so.

I cannot doubt, however, that wise legislation on this subject is indispensably necessary to settle a question on which such a difference of opinion exists. It is probably too late now to frame and adopt it with a view to the count of the vote in February. In the absence of such legislation, it seems to me the early practice adopted by the framers of the Constitution and stated by Chancellor Kent as the true one, should now be repeated. Any compromise which seeks a solution of the difficulty outside of and independent of the provisions of the Constitution, is quite likely to prove in the end a curse instead of a blessing; and none is very likely to be agreed upon so well calculated to compose the minds as that adopted by our Revolutionary fathers. If men should be so mad or foolish as to resist by violence the inauguration or rule of an honest, able, and patriotic man because the votes which elected him were counted in the same manner as were those which elected George Washington and many succeeding Presidents, let the consequences be upon their heads. A corporal's guard will not be found willing to engage in an enterprise so wicked after the 4th of March next.

I had written thus far before reading a pamphlet entitled "The Electoral Votes of 1876," in which Mr. David Dudley Field attempts to state who should count the votes, what should be counted, and the remedy for a wrong count. Upon reading the pamphlet, I find he might consistently with any practical purpose have entirely omitted to consider the last two questions, for he assumes the two houses alone have power to count the Electoral votes, and states: "The result must be that what the two houses do not agree to count cannot be counted." This conclusion appears from the tone of his pamphlet to be quite satisfactory to him. To me it is otherwise, for it is discouraging to learn that after the people have, through their Electors, cast their votes for President and Vice President, there should be found no tribunal having the power, and whose duty it is, to determine the facts necessary to decide which is especially so, when I reflect that at the close of another election, should one be held, Mr. Field may again declare, "The result must be that what the two houses do not agree to count cannot be counted."

THE PRECEDENTS.

Possibly he might weary of this repetition; perhaps a change of circumstances might lead him to reconsider, and even change, his conclusion; but supposing him to stand firm, there would be no mode of relief unless a majority of the people or the President of the Senate should differ with him. He goes on a brief mission to Congress, where, as his pamphlet indicates, he will be enrolled among the followers of Mr. Tilden. If he should assist in defeating the will of the people as already expressed, and in compelling a resort to another election, a national misfortune, to which the *World* refers with apparent favor, the injury, nay, destruction, which such success will entail upon the business and social interests of the country, may lead Mr. Field and those with whom he acts to the conclusion that such a mode of counting the Electoral vote as was recommended and adopted by the framers of our Constitution is not to be more trust, and better calculated to insure the happiness and prosperity of our people than a method founded upon the proposition that "the result must be that what the two houses do not agree to count cannot be counted."

E. W. STOUGHTON.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* prints a special telegram from Bloomington, Ill., dated 2d inst., which says: "To-day your correspondent was informed by M. H. Jameson, a prominent and reliable gentleman of this city, that while traveling over the Lake Shore road in Ohio 20 days ago, he was told, while in conversation with a gentleman resiging at the first station west of Ashtabula, that the iron bridge on the above road at Ashtabula was considered in a very unsafe condition, and the people residing in the immediate neighborhood had for some time predicted that some terrible calamity would result from the insecurity of the bridge unless the necessary repairs were made."

A HUSBAND'S COMPROMISE.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* relates the following: "Samuel Batchelder, of East Northwood, who lost his wife one night last Fall, found her last week in Haverhill, Mass., with a man named Frederick Davis, also an emigrant from Northwood. The unpleasantness which this would have caused among quick-tempered people, and all disputes as to the ownership of the woman were avoided by a sort of Missouri compromise, under the terms of which Davis is to keep out of the town of Northwood and Nottingham for two years, and Batchelder is to have the woman as long as he keeps her within the limits of those towns."

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE MAIL ROBBERIES.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONERS—LIST OF THE CHECKS, DRAFTS, AND NOTES ALREADY RECOVERED.

There were no further developments yesterday with regard to the mail robberies which have been successfully perpetrated from time to time during the past month on the mail routes between this City, Philadelphia, and Boston. Government officers, as well as members of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, are making every effort to detect all of the suspected parties, and with expectations of success. It is conceded that the leaders of the gang are still at large, for it is known that other and more skillful criminals than those already arrested have been connected with these robberies. The persons arrested on Tuesday last, John Kelly, James Crawford, John De Friest, Clinton Eddy, and Mary J. Collins, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, Crawford and De Friest waived examination, and were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Kelly and Mary Collins demanded an examination, and this was set for Wednesday next at 3 P. M. In the case of Eddy, Assistant United States Attorney Foster said he did not think the Government had been able to obtain sufficient evidence to convict, and his discharge was ordered. It is considered that he was not connected with the thieves, but was unfortunate in being found in their company when arrested.

The following is a list of the checks, notes, and drafts found in the trunk of Mary J. Collins, in Prince street. They are in number, and were probably to be used through forged indorsements, as opportunity would permit. Some of these will be retained as evidence in the trial of the case, but the others will be returned to the lawful owners after the examination is closed before the United States Commissioner:

Draft dated Dec. 21, drawn by Charles S. Foule, in favor of the Parlor Bedstead Company, for $41 09.

Draft dated Dec. 22, drawn by I. L. Brown, in favor of Robinson, Brother & Gifford, for $152.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by George Wood & Co., in favor of R. Carter, for $240.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by E. G. Chase & Co., in favor of J. L. Small, for $18 90.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Ladue Bros., in favor of Asabel Wheeler, for $23 43.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Edward Kellogg, Agent, in favor of Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $3,111 85.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Mather & Co., in favor of Alliance Insurance Company, for $1,411 03.

Draft dated Dec. 9, drawn by Amos Hillborn & Co., in favor of Wemyss Bros., for $125 11.

Draft dated Dec. 23, drawn by John Edwards, in favor of Langdon & Ward, for $33 10.

Draft dated Dec. 6, drawn by John W. Klein, in favor of E. F. Harry, for $68.

Draft dated Oct. 7, drawn by J. Latham & Co., in favor of Joseph Hoover, for $312 30.

Money order on Boston, dated Dec. 28, for $5.

Money order on Boston, dated Dec. 28, for $7 55.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Tracey & Co., in favor of E. S. Dugdale, for $75.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Young, Smith, Field & Co., in favor of Marr Brothers & Hale, for $15 01.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Hastings & Gerson, in favor of Dewan, Williams & Co., for $9 54.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Ferring, Langley & Co., in favor of C. E. Morrison, for $34 50.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Coe, Wetherell & Co., in favor of Boston *Journal*, for $30 38.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by L. and J. Somert in favor of C. F. Hovey & Co., for $89 77.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by M. Mealy & Co., in favor of B. and L. Toley, for $2,071 71.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by R. H. Mahoney, in favor of John and James Dobson, for $167 43.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Philip Isaac & Co., in favor of P. Blankenburg & Co., for $50 62.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by George A. Blott, in favor of I. Blankenburg & Co., for $126 68.

Draft dated Dec. 13, drawn by C. A. Chapman, in favor of John Griswold, for $20 17.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by Hogeour, Clapp & Wilkins, in favor of S. G. Boughton, for $85.

Draft dated Dec. 22, drawn by John S. Pray, Son & Co., in favor of W. Juage & Bros., for $137 18.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by Chipman, Sons & Co., in favor of S. & J. S. Bunting, for $444 17.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by J. E. Thayer & Bros., in favor of Eben F. Barker, for $511.

Coupons due Jan 1, 1877, for Boston City Currency Loans, addressed Philadelphia Trust Insurance Company, $300.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by James McAndrews in favor of Rounson & Wordsworth, for $650.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by R. W. Ayer & Son, in favor of Boston *Journal*, for $46 15.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by J. A. Hayes & Co., in favor of James Tucker & Co., for $2,000 55.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by E. G. Chase & Co., in favor of C. G. Chase & Co., for $43 19.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by A. Willis, in favor of McKay S. M. Coumsay, for $63 39.

Draft dated Dec. 22, drawn by S. M. Pettingill & Co., in favor of Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, for $87 50.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by S. Blackinton & Son, in favor of George Campbell, for $1,178 10.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Nicholas, Dufree & Co., in favor of Butterick & Butler, for $741 84.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by Stephen D. Andrews, in favor of W. P. Clyde, for $3,000.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by B. R. Wild, in favor of W. J. S. Ingraham, for $1 40.

Draft, dated Dec. 26, drawn by W. T. Root, in favor of Leeden, Shaw & Stewart, for $102 84.

Draft, dated Dec. 26, drawn by Bray & Hayes, in favor of Ullman & Reisner, for $112.

Draft, dated Dec. 26, drawn by C. J. Goodwin, in favor of Fame Fire Insurance Company, for $7 75.

Draft, dated Dec. 26, drawn by W. L. Richardson, in favor of Hamilton Odgen, for $7 50.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Burns, Fitzgerald & Co., for $33 75.

Draft dated Dec. 20, drawn by S. H. Goodwin, in favor of Buena Goodwin, for $10 04.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by J. H. Fletcher, in favor of W. S. Kimball, for $106 66.

Draft dated Dec. 21, drawn by H. & D. W. Watrous, in favor of Jacob Smith, for $300.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Loomis & Curtis, in favor of Howlett, Onderdonk & Co., for $17 93.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Weeks & Potter, in favor of Patent Metal Company, for $78.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by J. Harrington & Co., in favor of Herman Heller, for $9.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by R. H. Stearns & Co., in favor of Herman Heller, for $25.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by W. S. Butler & Co., in favor of Herman Heller, for $91 20.

Draft dated Dec. 22, drawn by E. C. Beecher, in favor of Anna M. Miller, for $80.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by Bradley Barlow, in favor of W. L. Wyton, for $47 53.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by J. Wolf, in favor of L. Bamberger & Co., for $145 50.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by M. W. Pierce & Co., in favor of Hirsh & Brother, for $31 75.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Smith, Stevenson & Co., in favor of Hirsh & Bro. for $39 34.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by N. P. Elliott, in favor of Hirsh & Bro. for $87 75.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by G. B. Chandler, in favor of Mayfield & Sons. for $51 04.

Draft drawn Dec. 23, drawn by F. L. Ames, in favor of Knickerbocker Insurance Company, for $50 56.

Draft dated Dec. 30, drawn by A. B. Atkins, in favor of North-eastern Fire Insurance Company, for $98 65.

Draft dated Nov. 20, drawn by J. S. Moore, in favor of North-western Life Insurance Company, for $2,551 68.

Draft datec Dec. 27, drawn by Peking & Job, in favor of Westmoreland Coal Company, for $2,373 30.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by F. L. Meleier & Co., in favor of Charles L. Thayer, for $15.

Draft dated Dec. 1, drawn by J. H. Palmer & Co., in favor of themselves, for $50.

Draft dated Dec. 23, drawn by J. N. Shriver & Co., in favor of S. W. Griffin, for $45 60.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by F. T. Sawyer, in favor of C. J. Petersen, for $7 60.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by G. Leslie, in favor of C. J. Petersen, for $7 60.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Whitcher & Elliot, in favor of C. J. Petersen, for $8.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Popular Periodical Agency, in favor of C. J. Petersen, for $1 40.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by (illegible,) in favor of S. T. Woodward, for $8.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by A. H. Roffe & Co., in favor of J. McPotter, for $14.

Draft dated Dec. 9, drawn by J. A. Palmer & Co., in favor of themselves, for $150 25.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Janentsky & Co., in favor of L. Prang & Co., for $75 20.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Henry C. Rand & Co., in favor of Keen & Morgan, for $45 15.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Bradley & Hubbard, in favor of Gilender & Sons. for $115 50.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Nicholson, Flint & Co., in favor of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., for $329 82.

Draft dated Dec. 22, drawn by American Spade and Roller Company, in favor of Boericke & Tafel, for $18.

Draft dated Dec. 21, drawn by G. S. Hopkins, in favor of L. B. Drake, for $82.

Draft dated Nov. 30, drawn by E. S. Cendell, in favor of Trade Insurance Company, for $250 27.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by William R. Warner & Co., to their order, for $55 53.

Draft dated Dec. 24, drawn by Drexel & Co. in, favor of E. R. Frohock, for $32.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by McNeeley & Co., in favor of Winslow & Brothers, for $3,343 53.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Coons & Ruoff, in favor of Skilton, Foote & Co., for $28 33.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Charles W. Kenwood & Co., in favor of Pierce, Kirsch & Co., for $250 96.

Draft dated Dec. 23, drawn by First National Bank, Baltimore, in favor of J. W. D. Taylor, for $97.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Judson, Rice & Vinson, in favor of Wright Brothers & Company, for $87 41.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by William M. Halsted & Company, in favor of S. Weeks & Son, for $12 36.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by L. A. Godey, in favor of Paur Paper Company, for $32 40.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Drexel & Co., in favor of James W. Jones, for $240 56.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by H. P. Schetley, in favor of Consul G. Goss, for $165.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by James Spear & Co., in favor of Long & Seaman, for $20.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by S. Esterbrook & Co., in favor of Gompert Brothers, for $140.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by John W. Bonner, in favor of Bay State Stapender Company, for $32 84.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Francis W. Kennedy, in favor of Mrs. C. C. Ramsdell, for $25.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by Porter & Coates, in favor of Perry Mason & Co., for $125.

Draft dated Nov. 14, drawn by W. B. Banker & Co., in favor of themselves, for $519.

Draft dated Dec. 28, drawn by J. N. Shriver & Co., in favor of H. Mayo & Co., for $95.

Draft dated Dec. 20, drawn by Gamias & Co., in favor of Whitehall & Bates, for $6,617 33.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Enterprise Manufacturing Company, in favor of J. C. Russell, for $49 92.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Enterprise Manufacturing Company, in favor of E. H. Fogg, for $17 28.

Draft dated Sept. 5, drawn by Kimball, Barnes & Co., in favor of A. W. Tuttle, for $7 50.

Draft dated Dec. 30, drawn by N. E. Mutual Life Insurance Company, in favor of Mrs. Sue H. Glover, for $1,132 34.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by George S. Blott, in favor of Midnight Yarn Company, for $131 98.

Draft dated Dec. 27, drawn by William H. Stearns & Co., in favor of Midnight Yarn Company, for $78 90.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by Isaac R. Allen & Co., in favor of Midnight Yarn Company, for $39 69.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by George T. Adams, in favor of J. C. Austin, for $42 50.

Draft dated Dec. 26, drawn by George Close, in favor of Croft, Williams & Co., for $100 50.

A PICKPOCKET'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Sophia Lyons, wife of "Ned" Lyons, a wealthy residence of Montreal, and one of the most clever criminals in America, who was arrested at the Suffolk County Fair by Detectives Folk and Corwin, on Oct. 3, 1876, for pocket picking, has been released from prison by Judge Dyckman on the ground that there was no proof that she was the person who escaped from Sing Sing some years ago. When Mrs. Lyons was arrested she was sent back to fulfil an unexpired term in Sing Sing. Both she and her husband escaped from Sing Sing before they had served terms for which they had been sentenced for former crimes.

A MOCK AUCTION SALE.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A HITHERTO REPUTABLE FIRM—THE FACTS TO BE LAID BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Messrs. H. B. Herts & Sons, auctioneers, of No. 17 Park place, recently advertised that an auction of furs, robes, &c., would take place yesterday morning at No. 17 Park place, by order of William C. Conner, Sheriff, and William Henry, Deputy Sheriff. A notice was appended to the advertisement as follows:

"We beg to call the particular attention of our friends and patrons to the above sale, it being the continuation of the same goods sold last week, and comprising the finest stock of furs ever offered at auction in this City. All goods are manufactured in a first-class manner for the retail trade, and are worthy the attention of those in want of fine furs. The goods can be seen early on the morning of the sale at our sales-room, No. 17 Park place."

Capt. Walsh, of the Ordinance Police, who had so vigorously followed up mock-auction sales in the past, came to the conclusion yesterday morning that all was not right, and that some of the parties who were interested in the mock-auction horse and furniture sales were also interested in this one. The Captain at once went to the office of Sheriff Conner, No. 27 Beekman street, and stated the case to Mr. Conner, asking if it was all right? Mr. Conner said that he had no papers or execution in the case, and knew nothing about the matter whatever. He also stated that Mr. Herts had last week sold under an execution, to obtain a judgment of $14,000, a line of furs and robes, and that the sale at that time was correct, and according to the auction laws. He subsequently stated to a TIMES reporter that he had not the slightest intimation that a sale was to take place yesterday, and that he had not seen the advertisement. Capt. Walsh, said he was convinced that a sham sale was to take place, and after leaving Sheriff Conner's office, he proceeded to the sales-room where the goods were being sold. He found Mr. Herts, and asked him if the auction was a legal Sheriff's sale. Mr. Herts replied that it was. Capt. Walsh then asked for the papers in the case, when Mr. Herts said, he had none. Capt. Walsh had them in his possession. In a few moments Henry came in, and Capt. Walsh asked him if he had the papers or the execution in his possession. Henry, turning pale, replied that he had not. Capt. Walsh then asked him if he was not aware that he was compelled him to produce the papers and execution at the sale. Henry, apparently very much frightened, said that he did, but that nevertheless he could not produce them.

Mr. Herts then interfered, and asked who Capt. Walsh was and by what authority he interrupted the sale. W. W. Schenck, of No. 118 Liberty street, and other gentlemen, stepped forward and identified Capt. Walsh. Mr. Herts and his sons then went into the rear office in a state of excitement, after which Capt. Walsh addressed those present, saying the sale was not by order of the Sheriff, and warned the people against being swindled. There were about 300 persons present, and a large crowd had collected in the street. Mr. Herts became out of his office in the midst of the uproar and denounced Capt. Walsh as a "liar," and said that he would have him "broke" in 24 hours or forfeit $10,000. He then tore down the notice of the Sheriff's sale on the door, and declared that the auction should go on as a regular auction sale, and also threatened Herts unless Capt. Walsh "cleared out" immediately he would "throw him out on his head." The threat was not put into execution, however, and Capt. Walsh, or some of his officers, remained throughout the sale. During the excitement Deputy Sheriff Henry stepped out and observed, and did not thereafter be found at his office. Capt. Walsh stated that a conscicuous among the persons in the sales-room, were a large number of pickpockets and thieves, acting as "cappers" to the sale. The sale was a complete failure, as the people acted on the advice of Capt. Walsh, and left the place without making many purchases. It is believed that Mr. Herts noted was in collusion with H. B. Herts & Sons, and that he was to receive a percentage on the sales. A report of the case is to be made to Mayor Ely by Capt. Walsh.

A DISHONEST CLERK ARRESTED.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE PALETTE CLUB CHARGED WITH FORGERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT—HE CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

One of the evil results of fast life in this City was exemplified yesterday, in the arrest of Thomas Spencer, the clerk of the Palette Club, on a charge of embezzlement. Fortunately for the club, however, the theft was discovered before the amount had attained serious proportions. During the latter part of December, Mr. J. Seaver Page was admitted to membership in the club, and shortly afterward sent his check for $50 to Mr. Robert Dunlap, the Treasurer, to cover his initiation fee and dues. The latter failed to receive it, and after making inquiries of the clerk, who denied any knowledge of the matter, Mr. Dunlap desired Mr. Page to obtain for him the receipt and the check from the bank upon which it was drawn. Mr. Page did so, and Mr. Dunlap discovered that the indorsement of the check

parties themselves. If a law should be passed requiring telegraph companies to destroy all messages there would be no further difficulty about these drag-net investigations, and when courts of justice or committees of Congress desired telegrams they would be commelled to apply to the sender or receiver, and not to the custodian of the messages.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, argued that it was the duty of the Senate to compel these telegra phic communications to be brought to light when they affected the administration of justice.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, said there had been no legislation making communications by telegraph confidential, and he could not see why a party having possession of information which was sent over a telegraph office should not be made to disclose that information. If any statute of a State proposed to punish a witness for disclosing such information he was fully protected by the act of 1863. The laws of Oregon had no application whatever to this case. Whenever it was made to appear that the inquiry was a pertinent one a telegraph operator had no privilege upon which he could refuse to divulge the information required. He asked where the difference existed between a telegraph operator and an expressman; and if anybody denied that the Senate had the right to send to an express office and compel the production of books and receipts, as it did during the late Belknap impeachment trial? Express and telegraph companies, he said, were private corporations, and the agent of any corporation could not shield himself from answering an inquiry by either house of Congress on account of the rules of such corporation. In the absence of law creating a bulwark around a telegraph operator he had no privilege. He favored the passage of the resolution.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, also favored the passage of the resolution, and said he would give telegraph companies all rights guaranteed them by charters, so far as he could do so by the passage of the resolution and everything else which would show that there had been wrong-doing in the election of a President of the United States.

Mr. COCKRILL, of Missouri, said no Senator had been late to answer to the call in proceedings for this case had ever been before the Senate. He had, upon examination, found that during the impeachment of Andrew Johnson the Senate of the United States, with the Chief Justice presiding, had summoned Charles A. Tinker and compelled him to produce certain telegrams which passed between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Semmes, of Alabama. He (Mr. Cockrell) was decidedly in favor of letting the people know what the two political parties which pretended to act for the people had been doing, and would therefore vote for the resolution.

The question being on the passage of the resolution, resulted, yeas, 33; nays 3, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Booth, Bontwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Clayton, Cockrell, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Gordon, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Patterson, Price, Randolph, Saulsbury, Sherman, Spencer, Wallace, Whyte, Withers, Wright—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnum, Burnside, Eaton—3.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PENSION BILL.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, the Senate amendments to the bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions were concurred in.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hooker, of Massachusetts, in the Chair) on the private calendar.

Five Pension bills only were passed, all the other bills which were reached on the calendar having been objected to.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH QUESTION.

The committee rose at 2 o'clock, and the House thereupon proceeded to the question of the recusant witness, Mr. E. W. Barnes, the New-Orleans Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Sergeant at Arms presenting him before the bar of the House.

The SPEAKER, addressing Mr. Barnes, said that it was his [the Speaker's] duty to ask him what excuse he had to offer for the failure to produce before the House Committee sitting at New-Orleans telegrams called for in the subpœna served on him.

Mr. Barnes replied that his answer had been prepared in writing by his counsel, Messrs. Lowrey & Ashton, and he asked that it be read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER suggested that the answer should be under oath, and Mr. Barnes replied that it was under oath.

Messrs. CONGER, of Michigan, and KASSON, of Iowa, objected to a precedent being set for requiring the answer of a witness charged with contempt to be made under oath.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, agreed with the Speaker that the facts contained in the answer should be made under oath, but he thought it would be rather hard to require a man to swear to the argument of his counsel.

The SPEAKER said he sympathized with Mr. Garfield in that sentiment. [Laughter.]

The Clerk then proceeded to read the answer, which is a voluminous paper, quoting all the proceedings thus far in the matter. The witness protests that the paper designated as a subpœna was not in form and substance a subpœna to him, or to any one else, except to John G. Thompson, the Sergeant at Arms, named therein; that it was in no sense an order of the House which could be a subject of obedience or disobedience in him, and that such paper could not be rightfully made the ground of inflicting a penalty on him. The answer proceeds to argue the inviolability of telegraphic dispatches, citing in support of it Cooley's Constitutional Limitations. It then recites the rules of the company forbidding the communication of dispatches when applied for, unless by permission of the executive officer or by the order of a court. The witness then says that as soon as he received the paper served upon him he apprised his Superintendent of the fact, and asked for instructions. Another reason for his doing so was that some time previously he had received instructions from the Superintendent at Mobile to send to him all the business that had passed through the New-Orleans office from the 1st of November to the 6th of December, and he had done so before he had been served with the paper of the committee. The instructions received from his Superintendent were to decline furnishing the dispatches called for, and that he would be relieved of all responsibility in the matter; he declares that the transmission of the papers to Mobile he has had no control over them, nor has he any knowledge whatever that such messages as were called for in the paper ever passed through the New-Orleans office. He does not believe that if any of them remained in the office their illegal possession was in him as a subordinate employe, and he expresses the belief that if he had undertaken to rummage the office for them and carry them away he would have been committing an actual trespass. He also pleads, he says, that the paper served upon him is couched in such sweeping terms as to be a general warrant to search, in violation of the prohibition of the Constitution, and at variance with the great principles of personal liberty and right established for all freemen of the Angio-Saxon race. Also that the Legislature of Louisiana makes the disclosure of telegraphic dispatches a misdemeanor. He declares that he did not contemplate any contempt of the authority or privileges of the House, and had only sought to do his duty as he had understood it; the messages of the office were in possession of the company, and not of himself or his clerk; and he therefore, asks to be discharged from custody and permitted to return to his home.

The reading of the paper being concluded, Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the report of the committee, the answer just read, and all other papers relating to the alleged contempt be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report as early as practicable what action should be taken in relation thereto. The resolution was adopted, and the Sergeant at Arms was directed to retain Mr. Barnes in custody.

THE DEFICIENCY IN THE CONTINGENT FUND.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Contingency Deficiency bill, Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair.

An amendment offered by Mr. WOOD, of New-York, to pay $600 for temporary clerk hire for the Committee of Ways and Means was made the text for a good deal of raillery and satire on the Democratic Party as the party of economy and reform, but Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, came to the rescue, and explained that the extra clerk hire was owing to the illness of the regular clerk. The amendment was agreed to.

After about two hours spent over the Deficiency bill the committee rose, and the bill was passed, and the House adjourned till to-morrow, a motion by Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, to adjourn over till Monday having only been lost by the absence of a quorum voting.

A SENATOR'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Boston *Post* divulges the following: "A slight mistake was made by a prominent member of the upper branch of the State house yesterday. The mantle of the agricultural doctor didn't fall exactly where many of the wise ones thought it would, and where the aforesaid member had prepared to receive it, the consequence being a sudden burying sensation in the region of the member, with full faith in caucus promises and the surface drift of the waves political, had even gone so far as to prepare a speech, thanking his fellow-members for the honor, &c. There is nothing remarkable in this, however, for most legislators know something of the trouble of uttering an impromptu address to suit an occasion for which it was not originally intended; but in the fulness of his heart the confident Senator actually yielded his manuscript to an insinuating reporter, and while the balloting was in progress on the hill the typesetters were busy in a trio of newspaper offices. When the result was finally reached, there was a tumult among the legislative scribes, and it was only by the most frantic efforts that the grateful thanks of the wrong man were not given to the world."

THE BORDER LINE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Dec. 29 says:

"Mrs. Antonio Verduzo, a Mexican lady of prepossessing appearance, 33 years of age, and worth $300,000 in her own right, has been the subject of an investigation by the Commissioners at Lasuen the past two days. She left her husband in Mexico about 18 months ago and came to this city, where she has on several occasions invoked the aid of the Police to protect her from imaginary enemies. Yesterday she consented, after repeated refusals, to return home with her husband, and she was discharged from custody. The Commissioners, coming to the following conclusion: 'We think, after a patient investigation of this case, that her mind is in that condition that may be regarded as the border line between eccentricity and insanity, but we do not find sufficient evidence of insanity to justify us in the opinion that she should be deprived of her freedom.'"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

John McGloyne was held yesterday, by United States Commissioner Shields, in $500 bail, on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty-cent stamps.

N. B. Sadler was substituted yesterday in the place of George L. Trask, deceased, as the assignee of Henry T. Heimbold in the suit against the latter brought by Richard S. Sniffen, in the Supreme Court.

William Hayes, who stabbed James Kirby at a notorious den in the Bowery on Tuesday night, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and was held by Justice Wandell in $2,000 bail to answer.

Louis Stroh, of No. 244 Avenue A, one of the milk dealers indicted on complaint of the Board of Health for selling watered milk, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the delinquent to pay a fine of $25.

The trial of the suits against the McCunn estate was resumed before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The deficits and certain in the case of the Victory Webb Printing Company against Henry Ward Beecher, and others. The action is to recover about $30,000, and the value of a press ordered but not taken for the *Christian Union*.

The testimony of John Henry Puleston, George Cox Bompas, Thomas William Bischoff, and Charles Fitch Kemp, taken by commission in London, was read yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of the Emma Silver Mining Company against Trenor W. Park and others. The testimony did not vary materially from that previously read in court.

The trial of Gabe Costali, a Frenchman, charged with attempting to black-mail the proprietress of a Greene street den, which was begun before Judge Gildersleeve on Thursday, was yesterday discontinued, owing to the indisposition of Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who had charge of the case. Costali will be placed on trial again as soon as Mr. Russell resumes his duties.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied a motion made, by the defendant, to open the default obtained in the suit of William A. Butler, as Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank against John Sexton. The action was on notes given for stock. The defendans claimed that he was sick at the time the default was taken and could not ascertain his legal rights.

On the 23d December, William C. Shannon, a sneak thief, residing at No. 308 West Sixteenth street, entered the premises of Thomas J. Hall, No. 313 West Thirty-third street, and was about to help himself to the silverware in the basement when he was detected. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Shannon pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years in State Prison.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order for the publication of the summons and complaint in the suit of George Brown and Charles A. Wright against the Townsend Savings Bank of New-Haven. The plaintiffs in the action are the administrators of Edward S. Wright, deceased, and sue to recover $40,564 55 on policies of insurance deposited in the bank by the deceased in his lifetime as collateral.

On the 31st of July last, George H. Booth, of No. 114 East Eighty-seventh street, while in company with a coach-driver named William Clark Turner, living at No. 540 Tenth avenue, was robbed of his gold watch, valued at $170, and a portion of his chain. The plunder was subsequently sold to Ehrlich, a jeweler, and traced to the possession of the coach-driver. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Turner pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to four years in State Prison.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an order of reference in the case of Margaret Fitzgerald against Edward Fitzgerald. The action is brought for a decree of limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. According to the complaint, the parties were married in this City 16 years ago. The defendant, as is alleged, is a habitual drunkard, and pointed a pistol at his wife while she was with child. The plaintiff also says he beat and kicked her, and after committing other acts of cruelty, abandoned her.

BURGLARS DISPOSED OF.

The following burglars were disposed of yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Herring: John Oxford, an oysterman, of No. 17 Carmine street, who broke into the oyster scow of James W. Boyle, lying at the foot of Broome street, East River, and stole property valued at $100, was sent to State Prison for two years. Patrick Rooney, of No. 42 Rivington street, and Peter Messager, of No. 42 Henry street, who entered the cigar manufactory of Adolph Roth, at No. 9 Bowery, with intent to steal, were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Wm. Smith, of No. 164 Allen street, who broke into the lager beer saloon of Adam Schmidt, No. 230 Chrystie street, and stole therefrom $1 04, was sent to State Prison for two years. John Sands, of Tenth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, who broke into the dyeing establishment of Louis J. Gaillard, No. 413 West Twenty-seventh street, on the night of December 23, and stole a copper kettle, was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison. James Hagan, of No. 328 East Fifty-third street, who broke into the grocery store of John Graham, at No. 860 Second avenue, with intent to steal, was sentenced to three years in State Prison.

PARTNERS OPPOSED TO EACH OTHER.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved his decision on a motion to open the default in the case of Thomas B. Remington against Charles Westermann. The suit was brought to recover damages for the detention and changing of a $5,000 Tontine policy of insurance on the plaintiff's life. The plaintiff obtained judgments by default for $2,500. Some very curious statements were made in connection with the case. It appears that the parties to the action were partners in business, and, according to the plaintiff, the defendant promised to put a certain amount of money into the partnership funds, but did not do so. Remington himself gave Westermann a power of attorney and the policy in suit. Westermann, as is alleged, went on a wedding trip after this, but, before going, altered the combination in the look of the partnership safe so that Remington could not open it. When Westermann came back Remington demanded the surrender of his policy, and also verbally revoked the power of attorney. Westermann, as is stated, refused to give up the policy. The parties have instituted criminal proceedings against each other. Judge Donohue reserved his decision on the motion to open the default.

A SUIT FOR THE VALUE OF CHEESE.

The case of John H. McCabe against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. It appeared, from the facts of the case, that a man named Mignault some time since made a contract to supply 1,000 pounds of cheese to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for $70. Mignault went to McCabe to procure the cheese; the latter, however, refused to trust Mignault, but delivered the cheese to the Commissioners himself, and brought in his bill for the same to the bookkeeper of the department. The amount of the bill was not paid to McCabe, he not being the contractor. Five minutes after McCabe left the place Mignault came in, had the bill changed to his name, and was paid the amount. Mignault then went away. McCabe now sues for the amount. The defense is that the contract was with Mignault, who was paid. Judge Van Vorst reserved his decision as to the question of the City's liability.

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

The case of R. W. Van Benschoten and others against James W. White and others was brought up before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to compel the defendants to make their answer more definite and certain. Decision was reserved. It appears that the plaintiffs are the grandchildren of Richard White and the children of his daughter, Martha M. Van Benschoten. Richard White died July 10, 1876, leaving a will in which he gave his property to three of his six children, and excluding the plaintiffs either as well as the plaintiffs. The present action is, in form, a partition suit, the plaintiffs alleging that Richard White's will is invalid and void, as having been made under undue influence, while the testator was enfeebled by age and weakened in mind. The answer asserts that the will was made 12 years before the testator's death, and denies generally the allegations in the complaint.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER.

The trial of the suit of C. H. Marshall against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, to recover damages for the loss of the ship Harvest Queen, alleged to have been sunk by collision with the steam-ship Adriatic of the White Star Line, was begun yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. Mr. Stillman, of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. E. P. Wheeler, J. H. Choate, and McDaniel, Lummis & Souther for the defendants. A great mass of testimony has been taken before Commissioners in the case, and the reading of this was begun yesterday. It will probably take a week or more to conclude the reading of the sworn testimony, which contains the testimony. The substance of the evidence has been already published in THE TIMES. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

COLLECTING MONEY ON A CONTRACT.

An order of reference was made by Judge Donohue yesterday in the case of Ellen Duffy, as Administratrix of John Duffy, deceased, against the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank. In her complaint the plaintiff states that John Duffy was a contractor, and at the time of his death was engaged in the performance of several City contracts. Among these was a contract for the building of a sewer, the price of the work being $38,000. Duffy assigned the contract to the bank as collateral for advances made to him. After his death his personal representatives went on and completed the work under the contract. The bank collected from the City $25,000 on the contract. The plaintiffs allege that this was more than the amount of the advances made to Duffy, and they therefore seek an accounting.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Grenita vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order granted.

White vs. Great Southern Railway Company, &c.—I wish to see counsel.

In the Matter of Murphy.—This should go before Judge Donohue.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Orders Granted.—Carter vs. Hynes et al.; Strobel vs. Fitch et al.

Drisler vs. Arons.—Order denying motion granted.

Bitwan Oil Company vs. The Union Petroleum Company.—Order granted denying motion.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Bradley vs. McDonald; Barbey vs. Voorhis, Jr.; Matter of Mew.

Granted.—Curtis vs. Van Norman; Fowler vs. Van Norman; Hodget vs. Van Norman; Griffin vs. Heimbold; Helmbold vs. Hanna.

Receivers Appointed.—Matter of United States Railway Ticket Printing Company; Bamberger vs. Hyams.

Brown vs. Goodwin.—Allowance, $250.

Abbey vs. Sears, &c.—Denied.

Spicer vs Spicer.—Decree of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Josephthal et al. vs. Heyman et al.—Findings signed.

By Judge Larremore.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Order and findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Durand vs. Cunningham.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Postley vs. Dickel et al.; Ammerman vs. Kimbel et al.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Orders Granted.—Architectural Iron Works vs. Bond Street Savings Bank; Bache vs. Dicknow; Herman vs. Schnicodebosh.

Stevenson vs. Norris; Fagan vs. Knox.—Orders discontinuing actions granted.

Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.—Order of reference to Clifford Bartlett, Esq.

Oatal vs. Dorsey.—Order appointing Henry C. Petty to take testimony, &c.

Kelly vs. La Vergne; Wilder vs. La Vergne.—Orders restoring causes to calendar.

Durand vs. Cunningham.—Order striking out portion of answer.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Blake vs. Pattison.—Opinion filed.

Solmson vs. Freeman.—Motion denied.

Schueren vs. Phyfe.—Attachment ordered.

Defaults Noted.—Phinney vs. Read, Bassini vs. Bullin, Hanewell vs. Hillier.

Chase vs. The Union Stone Company.—Referred to A. B. Tappen, Esq.

Hall vs. Baum.—Order vacating judgment.

Witte vs. Kilnville Glass Works.—Motion granted.

McCabe vs. Smith.—Order to assess damages.

Downey vs. Morrange.—Order settled.

Drake vs. Buderusch.—See memoranda.

Orders Granted.—Rachfahl vs. Rothermell, McCormick vs. Davis, Heurich vs. Goldstein, New-Hampshire Fire Insurance Company vs. Quintard, Holland vs. Knight, Holland vs. Owens, Alexander vs. Levielon, Marx vs. Schroeder, Lippman vs. Fox.

Meyer vs. Schaefer.—Ball reduced.

By Judge Sheridan.

Emmens vs. Berenz.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

A USELESS LIE.

The Boston *Transcript* of Thursday thus describes a recent case of apparently profitless deception: "A young man, a mechanic, sought and obtained employment of a well-known manufacturing firm in this city, recently, and for a time worked with due regularity and acceptance. One morning he failed to put in an appearance, but his absence was explained in a letter received next day, which said his sister was sick with diphtheria at Milford, and not expected to recover. The day following a second letter announced her death, coupled with a request for a remittance of $25. The money was sent, with a letter of condolence in his bereavement. The young man returned to his work in a couple of days, but it was for a short time. He disappeared again. He was, however, soon heard from. This time a letter from Woonsocket, R. I., written in an elegant hand and in the choicest English, purporting to come from the man's wife, told in plaintive language of the death of her husband of diphtheria, which he had doubtless taken from his sister whom he tended in her last moments. The letter closed with a request for the amount due her departed supporter. The money was sent. And then the matter apparently rested, so far the firm was concerned, save an occasional remark as to the uncertainty of human life, or of regret at having lost so promising a workman. Not long after this, a gentleman from Worcester was in this city. While here he visited the firm before alluded to, on business, and in course of conversation said: 'Oh, by the way, Linscott's a first-rate man, and we are glad we got him.' 'Linscott!' says the Bostonian; 'what Linscott?' 'Why,' replied he of the Heart, 'the man that worked for you. He told me he had been here.' 'Why, man,' said our Boston friend, 'he's dead; died of diphtheria!' 'He may be dead,' replied the Worcester gentleman, 'but he's a pretty lively dead man, considering he's been working for us every day for a fortnight!' Now the question recurs, 'What did he do it for?' He could not have hoped to obtain money, unless—and possibly this may be the solution—he thought his owe and his wife's bereavements might cause the sympathy of his employers to take a pecuniary form. Those gentlemen, however, are not disposed to accept this explana tion, but think the young man's action proceeded from a pure love of invention and a picturesque turn of mind."

COLD WEATHER IN FLORIDA.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* of the 1st inst. says: "A few days since many were looking forward to the Christmas and New Year's holidays as a season of festivity and happiness. Bright anticipations of rides and walks, and parties and pleasures filled the hearts of the young, and thoughts of family reunions and holiday home comforts and luxuries rejoiced the old. But, alas! for the mutability of all earthly things, the several days before and after were gloomy with clouds and rain, mud and discomfort held high carnival, and happiness or pleasure was not. On Friday last the storm passed away and a violent gale ran riot and every side, filling eyes with dust, and making none quite happy. This was followed at night by intense cold, and Saturday and Sunday overcoats and shawls and other wraps were in demand. Everybody was shivering and complaining. Ice formed in many places at night, and vegetation suffered sadly. The mercury reached as low as 28°, and the wind was cold and piercing. To-day has been looked forward to in hopes that among would be made for Christmas deficiencies, and that the closing of the annual holidays would be far pleasanter than the beginning. It is not generally supposed that much injury has been done by the frost or cold beyond present discomfort and disappointment, but coming as it has, at a time when it was wanted less than any other, if such a thing is possible, we have realized its presence and disagreeable features intensely. The bright sun of this morning has a cheerful look, and seems to smile down, wishing us a happy New Year, and promising a future much brighter than the gloom and chill of the past week would lead us to expect."

GOOD, TILL CONTRADICTED.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of Thursday says the medium through which the following story was first made public: "There is great rejoicing among the friends of P. Turney, of Waterbury. They knew that he was in the United States Army, and at the time Gen. Custer was killed by the Indians he was also reported killed. His father has now received a letter from him, saying that he was with Gen. Custer when the General and nearly all his men were killed by the Indians last Summer, but he made his escape in a manner truly wonderful, according to his account of it. He feigned to be dead, and lay with the killed until most of the Indian warriors had passed him, and when he was discovered by an Indian, he says, he killed the Indian and dressed himself in the Indian's clothing, and escaped into the forest. The Indians who saw him on his way to the woods supposed he was one of their warriors on duty. When in the woods he concealed himself, and afterward made his way to his friends in safety."

DEATH OF A NOTED HORSE.

The Boston *Transcript* of the 4th inst. says: "'Star of the South,' which Rev. W. H. H. Murray, in his book, *The Perfect Horse*, so enthusiastically talks about, died at the private stable of E. B. Jenne, in this city, yesterday, of acute pneumonia, after a sickness of three days. This fine animal was the property of Mr. James C. Smith, of Richmond, Va., and has been North over three years. It was while he was on the stock farm of Mr. Murray in Connecticut that that gentleman wrote 'He is the most perfect horse we have ever seen,' and 'in every branch and line of his ancestry he is a thoroughbred.' He was a beautiful golden chestnut, marked by a white star in his forehead, and by reason of that only mark was he styled the 'Star of the South.' He stood 15¾ hands high, and was the pleasure of eyes."

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, 1900	85½	100 Han. & St. Jo.	14
5,000 do.	85¼	200 do.	15
5,000 do.	85¼	300 do.	14⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. 8s, 101	100	do.	14⅛
100 do.	101	100 do.	14⅜
100 Erie Railway	14⅝	100 do.	14⅝
900 West. Union	72⅜	200 do.	15
600 do.	72⅛	500 do.	15
1000 do.	72⅛	600 do.	15⅛
500 do.	72⅜	100 do.	15⅜
700 do.	72⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	28⅜
2800 do.	72½	200 do.	28¾
400 do.	72⅝	100 do.	29
400 do.	72⅝	100 do.	28½
200 Lake Shore	56⅛	100 do.	29
200 do.	56⅛	100 do.	28½
500 do.	56⅜	100 do.	28¾
600 do.	56¼	100 do.	28¾
100 do.	56⅜	400 do.	30
100 Un. Pacific	61	200 Del., Lack. & W.	75⅝
100 Mich. Cen.	47¼	100 do.	75½
300 do.	47⅜	500 do.	75⅝
100 Cen. of N. J.	86⅜	1700 do.	75¾
300 do.	86⅜	630 do.	75⅞
200 Ohio & Miss.	25	1000 do.	76
300 St. Paul Pf.	63⅜	100 do.	75½
100 do.	63⅝	100 do.	75¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81.	$2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40
10,000 do.	113⅞ 10,000 do.
10,000 do.	113⅞ 10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81	113⅝ 10,000 do.
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	112 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.
10,000 do.	112¼ 10,000 do.
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110¼ 20,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅛ 10,000 do.
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	112 30,000 U. S. 4½ R., '91

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, Asy. Bs	104⅜	100 Wab. Pur. Com. Receipts	7⅜
1,000 N. J. 6s, '108	13	900 L. S. & M. S.	56⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. Ln. C. Div.	101⅜	500 do.	56¼
10,000 M. & St. P. c. & I.	86⅛	300 do.	56⅜
1,000 N. W. L. Bs	100	900 do.	56⅝
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.	93⅜	700 do.	56⅝
16,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con.	85⅜	300 do.	56⅝
1,000 do.	85⅜	400 do.	56⅝
5,000 do.	85¾	200 Chi. & R. I.	100⅜
1,000 W. & St. P. 2d.	70	100 do.	100⅝
500 C. F. & M. 1st.	86	700 do.	100⅜
6,000 Mich. Sc. 2d.	107	200 do.	100⅞
2,000 do.	103½	200 do.	100⅞
1,000 do.	103¾	100 do.	101⅛
1,000 Buf. & E. new	108	100 do.	101¼
2,000 N. J. S. 1st.	24	200 do.	101⅜
9,000 Buf. & E. 1st.	96	700 do.	101⅝
10,000 Cen. Pac. gold	107	200 do.	101⅝
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, 6s	103⅞	450 do.	101¾
St. J. Br.	92½	200 do.	101¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	103⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅜
1,000 do.	104	6 do.	b. 101⅜
6,000 U. Pac. 7s, 6s	102	15 Mor. & Es.	b. 92½
16,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	84⅜	100 C. of N. J.	b. 87⅜
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st.	93⅜	300 do.	86⅝
500 P. Ft W. & C. 1st.	117½	100 do.	b. 86⅝
1,000 A. & T. H. inc.	70	600 do.	30¾
9,000 T., P. & W. 1st.	90	100 do.	36⅜
W. Div.	89	400 do.	36⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 1st.	88	100 do.	36⅝
1,000 W. Un.	102	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf.	b. 53⅝
1,000 W. Un.	102	200 do.	b. 53⅝
3,000 D. & H. R.	91	100 do.	53¾
2,000 L. & Nash. Con.	91	100 do.	53¾
30 do.	57⅛	600 do.	53⅞
300 Harlem	b. c. 136	200 C., M. & St. P.	b. c. 20⅜
100 Ill. Cen.	b. c. 84	200 D., L. & W.	b. c. 75⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b. c. 101	100 do.	75¼
100 do.	101⅜	200 do.	75⅜
100 do.	101⅝	300 do.	s3. 74⅞
130 N. Y. C. & H.	b. c. 101	100 do.	b. 74⅞
200 do.	s3. 100⅜	100 do.	75
200 do.	b3. 102	100 do.	75
100 do.	102	100 do.	75⅛
300 do.	102¼	100 do.	75⅜
300 do.	102	200 do.	b3. 75⅜
200 do.	102	200 do.	b3. 75¼
50 do.	op. 102	200 do.	75⅜
5 do.	b. 102¼	100 do.	s3. 75⅜
100 do.	102	100 do.	b60. 75¼
100 do.	102¼	400 do.	75¼
100 do.	s60. 101½	700 do.	75⅜
700 Erie Rail.	15	100 Mor. & Es.	b. c. 92
200 do.	b3. 15		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

14,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.	102¼	25 Lake Shore	57
1,000 No. Mo. 1st.	93	300 do.	56⅞
6,000 Erie 2d.	103	200 do.	56⅞
1,000 Erie 4th.	100¼	500 do.	b3. 56⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	108⅞	500 do.	s3. 56⅝
10,000 do.	108¾	1500 do.	56⅝
3,000 D. M. & T. 1st.	108½	100 do.	b3. 56⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.	s60. 101⅞	200 do.	s3. 56⅜
200 do.	102¼	2100 do.	56⅜
100 do.	102¼	300 Ohio & Miss.	25
100 Mich. Cen.	b3. 48	500 do.	7⅛
600 do.	47⅞	20 C., C. & I.	89
1200 do.	47⅞	100 Cen. of N. J.	86⅞
700 do.	47⅞	300 St. Paul Pf.	64
200 West. Un.	b3. 72⅞	200 D., L. & W.	75⅝
1300 do.	s3. 72⅞	100 do.	75⅝
300 do.	72⅜	100 do.	75⅝
900 do.	72⅜	100 do.	75⅝
200 do.	72⅜	200 do.	75⅝
200 do.	72⅜	200 do.	75⅛
200 do.	72⅝	100 do.	75⅛
500 do.	s3. 72⅝	100 do.	75⅜
300 do.	72⅝	100 Mor. & Es.	92
100 Harlem	136	100 H. & St. Jo.	15
100 Ill. Cent.	85½	100 do.	14⅜
100 do.	85½	100 do.	14
100 do.	s4. 85	400 do.	13⅜
100 North-western.	36¼	100 H. & St. J. Pf.	28⅜
100 North-w. Pf.	s3. 57⅝	400 do.	28
100 do.	57⅜	300 do.	27½
100 do.	57⅞	65 New-Jersey	137½

FRIDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was active and the market generally quite firm in tone. The feature in the dealings was the rapid advance in the Hannibal and St. Joseph shares and their equally rapid decline. The common rose to 15 and the preferred to 30, the former closing at 13⅞ and the latter at 27½. The early improvement was due to reports that the company was about to come into a large amount in land notes, and that a connection would be established with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The entire business for the day aggregated 114,600 shares, which included 29,300 Western Union, 16,200 Lake Shore, 13,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 12,800 Michigan Central, 11,200 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 7,600 St. Paul, 6,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,400 Rock Island, 3,900 New-Jersey Central, and 3,500 New-York Central. Western Union rose from 72⅛ to 73, afterward receded to 72⅛, and closed at 72⅜. Lake Shore advanced from 56⅛ to 56⅞, with closing sales at 56⅝. Michigan Central fluctuated between 47⅛ and 48, closing at 47⅞. Pacific Mail rose to 24⅜, Erie to 10, and Ohio and Mississippi to 7 3-16. The granger shares were firm and higher. The coal stocks were weak early in the day, but later recovered. Investment shares were stronger, especially for New-York Central and Rock Island, the former advancing to 102¼ and the latter to 101⅝. Express shares were firm on small transactions.

The Bank of Commerce, following the example of the Fourth National and other banks, is taking steps to reduce its capital from $10,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The money market was somewhat easier today, and most of the business was at 7 ℘ cent. currency. There were exceptional transactions at 7, gold, and 6 ℘ cent. The January disbursements are beginning to exert their influence on the market. Discounts are unchanged. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption amounted to $400,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling par to 3-16 offered; St. Louis, par; Cincinnati firmer, 50 to 100 discount; New-Orleans commercial scarce, nominally ¼ discount and par, and Chicago 50 discount.

The foreign advices were favorable, the improvement noted yesterday in the London market being well maintained. Consols opened at 94⅝ @94¾ and closed at a reaction of ⅛ ℘ cent. for money and the account. United States Bonds advanced ⅛ @¼ ℘ cent., except for new 5s, which closed at 107⅜, against 107⅛ yesterday. Old 1865s rose to 105¼ @105⅜, 1867s to 108¾, and 10-40s to 109. Er

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE AMERICAN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ida Dyas. Matinée.

PARK THEATER.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS—Miss Lotta. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime.) Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey. Matinee.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURINE, (Spectacular.)—Kiraly Brothers. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT—Mme. E. Pappenheim, Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. De Carlo, Trinity Choirs, and Gilmore's Band.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY CONCERT—Under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

On Monday Louisiana will again be brought face to face with revolution. NICHOLLS will be "inaugurated" by the Democrats as Governor and WILTZ as Lieutenant Governor, and they will evidently be prepared to go a little beyond WADE HAMPTON'S comedy of make-believe. They will gather around them an imitation of a fully-equipped State Government, and will proceed to fill judicial and executive offices throughout the entire State wherever they may choose to consider them vacant. Militia and a force of Metropolitan Police will be forthcoming at the bidding of the Democratic Administration, and failing the intervention of the United States troops, there will be civil war. NICHOLLS and his supporters are evidently acting under the advice of Northern Democrats, and are in possession of money supplied from the same source. The ultimatum seems to be a Democratic State Government or military rule, and the entire programme furnishes an excellent commentary on the professions of a desire for peace and of respect for law, about which we have heard so much of late from prominent Democrats.

Another illustration of what Democrats mean by respect for law may be found in the remarkable testimony of Gov. GROVER, of Oregon, before the Senate Committee yesterday. He admitted that there is a section of the Oregon statutes which requires the Governor to certify to the election of the person having the highest number of votes, but his idea of that section was that it referred to the person having the highest number of "legal votes." Even assuming, what is not true, that the ineligibility of WATTS rendered "illegal" the votes given for him in ignorance of his disqualification, how impudent is the Democratic approval of GROVER for doing what is called his duty, and the withholding of any word of condemnation for the Governors of Missouri, Tennessee, and New-Jersey, who, under similar circumstances, did, on the Grover theory, grossly neglect their duty. TILDEN cannot get his missing vote in Oregon by the application of a rule which would lose him three or four votes in other States.

Senator KELLY, of Oregon, thinks that the question decided by Gov. GROVER was not a judicial but a political question, and that the Governor had the right to decide it. He might have added that the Governor decided it in a way which was marked by the meanest devices of political trickery, and for reasons which were the outcome of a corrupt and shameless political intrigue. The Senate committee have got on the track of the "consideration" which seems to have swayed both GROVER and CRONIN, and of which Senator KELLY is probably not entirely ignorant. The Oregon case will shortly have too bad an odor even for the least scrupulous of Democrats to stand.

We publish to-day a very clear and thorough exposition of the only constitutional method for counting the Electoral vote, which has been sent us by Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON. We do not publish a lengthy opinion of ex-Judge CAMPBELL, of La., on the same subject, which we have received through the Associated Press. It was impossible for us to give both without excluding equally valuable and rather more interesting matter; it was impossible to do justice to either by any summary, however exhaustive. Being compelled to choose between the two, we have published Mr. STOUGHTON'S, and we do not think that our readers will find fault with the choice. We have on hand half a dozen weighty, though rather prolix, arguments by more or less eminent lawyers on the constitutional questions raised in connection with the counting of the vote. They contain material enough for a good-sized octavo volume, and they are at the disposal of any enterprising publisher. We fear that we shall be unable to find space for any of them, and we trust that gentlemen who may meditate sending us fresh disquisitions on a subject which, however seasonable, is already pretty well worn, will spare us the pain of declining their communications.

The trial of the suit in equity between the Centennial Board of Finance and the Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia, as the representative of the Government, will begin before the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia to-day. The question to be decided is simply whether the surplus of two millions of dollars remaining in the hands of the Board of Finance should be divided *pro rata* among the holders of capital stock, or whether it is only the half million remaining after the satisfaction of the claim of the Government, which should be so divided. Various sentimental reasons have been urged why the Government should waive its claim altogether, and allow the stockholders to obtain the partial repayment which a division of the two millions would secure for them. But the court must, of course, be guided by what they judge to be the true construction of the act of February, 1876, and that may probably enough be found adverse to the preferred rights of the stockholders. In such a case, the aid of Congress will undoubtedly be invoked for the purpose of giving the stockholders the benefit of the million and a half subscribed by the nation.

The almost total absence of any effort on the part of the Street-cleaning Bureau to deal with the accumulation of snow on the streets is a striking example of official imbecility. Our street-cleaning system is the most costly, and has proved itself one of the least efficient, in the country. While the Police Commissioners and the Board of Apportionment are squabbling about the transfer of a special appropriation for removing the snow, the retail trade of the City is suffering to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars a day from the disgusting condition of the streets, and the loss incident to the detention of traffic must count for many thousands more. Should a thaw come, the leading thoroughfares would be in the condition of a vast quagmire, and the side streets will have all the characteristics of a treacherous morass. As the funeral of a Police Commissioner cannot be secured with sufficient frequency to be of much public benefit, it might be well to try some legislative remedy for the incapacity of the Street-cleaning Bureau.

The changes made in the interior arrangement of New-York theatres, by order of the Department of Buildings, are by no means radical. Indeed, most people will consider the alterations ordered as being very slight. It is very likely that an expert might go through the theatres after these modifications are introduced and suggest many additional improvements. It is noticeable that the orders in every instance relate to additional facilities for egress from the buildings. Prevention of fire, or, what is more to the purpose, prevention of possible panic, is better than this. In some sense it is impossible to guard against the consequences of a panic. The precautions should be applied to the inflammable scenery, ceilings, and partitions, as well as to the great opening between the stage and the auditorium. When the theatres use non-inflammable scenery and fireproof drop-curtains, something practical will have been accomplished.

THE PLAIN WAY.

In our columns this morning, Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON discusses at length and with great clearness and force, the question of counting and declaring the Electoral votes. His letter will be found not only interesting as bearing on the law of this important question—as to which Mr. STOUGHTON is properly accepted as a high authority—but also as exposing with characteristic acumen and vigor the hopeless absurdity of the various Democratic theories. In his general conclusions, Mr. STOUGHTON agrees with the position early taken by THE TIMES that, in the absence of any specific legislation, there is ample power lodged by the Constitution in the President of the Senate to determine all the questions which have arisen regarding the Electoral votes. This is a fact which cannot be too much insisted upon. It has suited the purposes of the Democrats to conceal it, and to press upon the public mind the notion that the President of the Senate has only powers which are merely ministerial, or rather mechanical. They have persistently represented the opposite view as an invention of the day, and have affected to sneer it out of the way as not worthy of consideration.

But, so far from being a recent invention, or in any way an afterthought, the Republican doctrine is the plain teaching of the Constitution, sanctioned by the highest commentator's authority, and strengthened by many cases of early and consistent application in practice. At the time when the Constitution was yet new, when many of its framers sat in Congress, and when the public mind was keenly alive to any misinterpretation of its intention, especially in the direction of the assumption of power by single officers, it was not questioned that the counting of the Electoral vote was a duty of the President of the Senate. On the contrary, on the first occasion when that duty had to be performed, the Senate, being as yet without a President, elected one *pro tempore* for the express purpose of attending to it. And this clear and decisive instance is rendered more conclusive by the subsequent course of events, which was wholly in harmony with it.

The constitutional doctrine that the President of the Senate must, in the language of Kent, "count the votes and determine the result," involves the essential duty and power of that officer to determine which are votes, and what result they produce. This is the only interpretation of the law warranted by its language and by precedent, and, what is of controlling importance, it is the only one which will work. It is a principle as old as law itself that every legal provision must be so construed, if possible, as to make it effective. This is so clearly necessary that law would be useless without it. If courts and other bodies charged with finding the meaning of laws were turned loose to pick flaws in the statute-book, and to give heed to no law which was not absolutely incapable of dubious interpretation, we should have chaos come again. It has become a proverbial saying that no act of Parliament was ever passed, through which a coach and four could not be driven. If, then, no law were to be obeyed until captious objectors all ceased to find fault with its meaning, and all agreed upon its interpretation, the farce which Government would become might as well be at once swept off the stage.

Mr. STOUGHTON makes an extremely forcible explanation of the absolute impossibility of relying on any other interpretation of the Constitution and the laws, as they are, than that which THE TIMES has consistently advocated, namely, that the President of the Senate, guided by such information as he can command, shall decide what votes are to be counted by him; that he shall then count them, as his predecessors did in WASHINGTON'S day, and that the result arrived at shall be final. This is a method plainly derived from the Constitution, and it will work. All others rest on technical, narrow, or whimsical interpretations, and will not work. Read the Constitution as Mr. STOUGHTON presents it, with the Democratic view of the power of Congress incorporated, and see whether it can be for one moment supposed that the framers of that instrument ever intended to have such nonsense made of it.

The Constitution never divided power between the House and the Senate for the purpose of defeating the objects for which power is given. That would have been mere folly, such as Mexicans might have indulged in, caught by the sound of phrases, but such as the founders, used to thinking things out, and setting out to give themselves a practical government, never could have conceived. The Constitution requires that both houses and the President shall assent to an act of legislation before it becomes a law; but it does not declare that certain things shall be done, and then that if either house chooses, they shall not be done. But that is precisely what the Democrats wish us to believe of the Constitution. It is declared that the "votes shall be counted." The Democrats say that unless the House likes the way in which they are being counted, they shall not be counted. To suppose that the framers of the Constitution intended to run the country down any such blind alley of legal interpretation, is to suppose that they had no more sense than SPRINGER and no more patriotism than HEWITT.

Mr. STOUGHTON inclines to the opinion that Congress may, by legislation, settle the questions which are in doubt concerning the Electoral votes, though he is by no means emphatic in his statement in this direction. This view is not untenable, and has been widely accepted, both in Congress and out of it. But it has been stoutly opposed by some of the ablest and most pronounced Democratic lawyers in the Senate. In the absence of such legislation, however, the question is whether the election of President and Vice President, already made by the Electoral Colleges, shall be declared by the method provided by the Constitution and used at the foundation of the Government, or whether, to suit the ambitious purposes of Mr. TILDEN, the country shall be plunged into anarchy.

LIFE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Although Gov. ROBINSON has ignored the life insurance companies, and the demands of policy-holders and the public in regard to them, it is understood that the subject will be brought before the Legislature during the present session. The circumstance may or may not be a source of satisfaction. All depends upon the motives of those who take action in the matter, upon their knowledge and capacity, and upon the ability of the Legislature to proceed as independently of the companies as of the agencies that seek to prey upon them. The latter of these influences is more demoralizing than the other, but both are inimical to the changes which are essential to the restoration of confidence in the life insurance system.

The knaves and adventurers who gather in the lobby during a session are quick to use the advantages which the prospect of interference with the concerns of a great corporate interest affords them. They are eager to make terms with the companies. If they cannot persuade, they threaten. With the better class of companies the effort is ineffectual. They have many faults, but they give no encouragement to blackmailers. There are other companies to which even the lobbyist has free access. They desire to prevent legislation, and avail themselves of his agency. Or they desire so to shape legislation that it shall not entail upon them inconvenience, and they are willing to pay for services that help them, in whatever way, to attain this object. The potency of efforts of this character will probably be less now than at any time during the last twenty years. The elevation of Mr. SLOAN to the Speakership is a bad omen for the lobbyists, and the particular kind of service intrusted to them.

More direct and legitimate attempts of the companies to shape the cause of legislation must also be regarded with distrust. As judges in their own case they are inadmissible; as witnesses, their statements of what is required should be received with caution, because they are as unwilling to admit the existence of notorious evils as to sanction the application of adequate remedies. Being themselves responsible for much of the prevailing lack of faith in their management, they will be the last to acknowledge the reasonableness of the feeling that exists outside their own circle, or the propriety of reforms which are obviously necessary. It is unfortunate that the solvent companies, under a mistaken conception of business interest, or for reasons of a more personal and sinister nature, too often make common cause with worthless companies in opposing the radical changes which are really needed. Their right to be heard at Albany should, therefore, be subject to the understanding that neither they nor the Insurance Department can be accepted as controlling authorities in matters of controversy which involve, above all others, the interests of those to whom the funds of the companies really belong.

It is to be hoped that the Speaker, in the appointment of the Insurance Committee for the lower chamber, will keep in view the magnitude of the subject, and the exceptional importance of any measure in relation to it which may be submitted this session. If the latest report of the Insurance Department may be accepted as a criterion, the department itself realizes imperfectly the nature and extent of the evils that are to be corrected, and the want of more independent as well as more comprehensive provisions for checking the tendency to mismanagement, which is the worst feature of the case. The suggestion that the department shall have more power to prevent or regulate the process of amalgamation, by which one rotten company proposes to derive strength from another company equally rotten, and to substitute the policy-holders for a handful of stockholders as the controlling force in winding up the affairs of an insolvent company is sound enough. Any measure which aims at amending life insurance legislation and makes no provision for these points would be incomplete. But there are other points of much greater urgency, to which the Superintendent pays little or no attention.

One of these relates to the investments of companies. The Governor has referred to the rule that should govern the valuation of the securities held by savings banks. The same rule is applicable to the securities of life insurance companies. Of still greater moment is the limitation, or the more precise definition, of the securities which the companies may hold, either as investments or as the bases of loans. It is only necessary to run the eye over the published statements to discover certain signs of risks which no life insurance company should be permitted to incur. The sinking of large sums in buildings in which the business of the company is carried on is a blunder so serious that observant strangers cannot fail to notice it. There are buildings of this sort in the City which represent a large percentage of the companies' assets, and which, if placed upon the market, would neither give back their cost nor yield a moderate percentage upon it. To this unwise love of display the law should interpose some check. As to other investments, it is clear that unlimited authority ought not to be intrusted to the managers. Their duty is fiduciary, and the law may usefully prescribe some of the conditions of safety. In the first place, the loans upon real estate should not exceed a given proportion of the gross assets. In the next place, railroad, mining, and manufacturing stocks, and the stocks of trust and other companies, should be excluded from the list of available investments. No life insurance company has a moral right to jeopardize the money of its policy-holders in securities of this description, and the law should make the proceeding an offense to be accounted for by the directors and managers concerned.

Another grave defect in the law as it stands is manifest in the companies' published statements. Many of them seem to be prepared for the express purpose of hiding the information which most persons wish to acquire. How far the returns supplied by the companies are manipulated at Albany, we do not know. If they are published as they are furnished, the department should be empowered to reject them as unsatisfactory; if they are generalized within the department, it understands imperfectly the requirements of the public. An efficient law will compel the companies to set forth in detail their expenditures, distinguishing the cost of carrying on the old business from the cost of acquiring the new, together with the multitude of items by which alone an intelligent policy-holder will be able to judge of the ordinary features of management. And it will exact of the Superintendent of the department a vigilant inquiry into these features, if the "lumping" process goes too far, without waiting for the tedious formalities of complete investigation, and without pausing to consider whether the company affected is managed by friends or foes. The safest principle for the guidance of the Legislature is that which holds the Insurance Department to be constituted, not for the convenience or profit of stockholders or officials, but in the interest of the policy-holders and the public. On no other principle can the Legislature properly proceed.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Despite the apparent efforts for peace in the conference at Constantinople, both of the principal negotiators are preparing silently and speedily for war. Turkey finds herself now, in the time of danger, reaping the bitter harvest of her internal oppression and neglect of justice and reasonable administration. With a population, excluding Egypt and some outlying territories, of 19,000,000, she can only rely upon about 7,000,000 for the purposes of war. That is, one of her methods of unjust government has been to exclude the Christians from the Army or military service, so that now she cannot fall back upon these for aid. They number some 10,000,000. Then there are some 2,000,000 others—Mussulmans at Constantinople, Kurds, and the like—exempt from service, so that she must depend on, say 3,500,000 males to draw all her soldiers from. In all probability, she cannot reckon on more than 350,000 men, though the rolls embrace some 700,000. The Turkish Government has been gradually introducing improved arms—the Winchester repeating rifles, Henri Martini, Colt, and and others, from this country, as well as the Snider and the needle-gun. A large order from America is said to be ready for delivery, but there are no funds forthcoming for payment. These repeating arms are, however, scattered among the various corps in the most heterogeneous confusion, so that the mingling of ammunition will be enough to throw any ordnance department into endless perplexity. The heavy guns are equally miscellaneous, though many Krupp pieces have been introduced, and Constantinople is fortified with these cannon.

Turkey, of all countries, is the one best adapted for a first-rate breed of horses, and she always has the Arab stock to draw from and cross with. But so thorough has been the neglect of this by the authorities that they are obliged now to import stronger horses for the Army from Transylvania and neighboring countries. As to the commissariat, a Turkish army is accustomed to live a great deal on the country, and the men are very hardy and used to short rations. For money it is difficult to say what the Porte will do, but experience shows that a country can fight long after it is bankrupt. So strong is the Turkish position on the Danube, and behind that on the Balkans, that the Sultan seems to feel the other side, toward Asia, to be his weak one. A full corps is said to have been withdrawn from Servia during the armistice, and concentrated in Constantinople, as if the Government expected an attack by Armenia, a very long and difficult approach for the Russians. There is no question that an old conquering race, like the Ottoman Turks, will fight to the end before they are expelled from Europe, and will perish as becomes the descendants of OTHMAN and BAJAZET. They have, too, a difficult country on their frontier; one which their opponents have often attacked with but poor results. Much will depend on how far the Muscovites can command the Black Sea, and protect with a fleet their own flank on the march to Adrianople and Constantinople.

In Russia itself all is in preparation for a great war. Here, too, the mistakes of an arbitrary and military administration show themselves. The railroads have not been constructed to supply the needs of the population, but simply for strategical purposes, and those probably relating more to Poland and Germany than to Turkey. Being thus built, they have few towns on their route, and are not near water supplies, and often have but single tracks. It is accordingly difficult to secure sufficient water or provisions along their line, or to run many trains. The Prussian roads, whose performance in the Franco-German war has been the model for troop transportation ever since, were built solely for business, and yet are the best strategically. All business now, in Southern Russia, by railroad is suspended, and the whole energies of the country are bent to the supplying and forwarding of troops. It is believed, though Russian journals are not allowed to publish any news of the movements of troops, that some 250,000 men are already concentrated near the Pruth.

What is doing on the Asiatic side no one can say. The nation, after long suspense, is in the calm which precedes a desperate struggle, and already feels some of the burdens of war, without the elation of the struggle. The Government is girding itself for a long contest. It has already issued paper money, and gold is rising or paper falling. Following in our footsteps, it has required that all Customs duties shall be paid in gold, thus providing itself with a stock of gold for foreign purchases. This proceeding has already called out an angry remonstrance from commercial members of the German Parliament, who find their exports to Russia at once burdened with a very considerable increase of tax. The war is a popular one from one end of the Empire to the other. But all experience shows that it will be marked with incessant blunders, and that "the march to Constantinople" will be no holiday play.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

It can no longer be concealed that there is a possibility that a duel will soon be fought either on American or Canadian soil. A young man who may be vaguely and delicately mentioned as a Mr. BENNETT, is said to believe that he has been insulted by one of his former friends. Of the precise nature of the alleged insult it is unnecessary to speak, but there is no doubt that Mr. BENNETT has more or less reason to regard it as an undeniable and inexcusable insult. In these circumstances, he is understood to have placed himself in the hands of his friends, and, so far as can be learned, the decision of the question whether or not he shall challenge the insulter may be momentarily expected.

Being thus brought face to face with the awful possibility that Mr. BENNETT and another person may go to Canada and aim pistols at one another, our first duty as philanthropists is to obtain a postponement of hostilities until an international congress can meet and endeavor to avert strife by diplomacy. Of course, the present crisis will cause the Presidential struggle and the Turkish difficulty to be temporarily forgotten, and will thus give Mr. GLADSTONE an opportunity to write a new and eloquent pamphlet showing, first, that, as a general rule, somebody should always be driven out of somewhere, and, secondly, that, as a particular application of this great principle, Lord Beaconsfield should be driven out of the Ministry. While Mr. GLADSTONE is writing this pamphlet, the international congress would agree upon a series of propositions looking to the maintenance of peace. What these propositions would be we can only guess. The disarming of Mr. BENNETT and his alleged antagonist would undoubtedly be proposed, and it might be deemed advisable to require that each of them should be daily held under the cold-water faucet during half-hourly periods, in order to cool their minds and quench their blood-thirsty passions.

If this effort for the preservation of peace should fail, it would then be our duty to endeavor to induce the duelists to adopt some less dangerous and more satisfactory weapon than the pistol. There is the noble game of polo, in which a player can be more knocked about the head and more thoroughly trampled upon than he could be were he to fight a dozen duels in the ordinary way. If the aggrieved young man, who, from motives of delicacy, we still prefer to call Mr. BENNETT, would only hire Gilmore's Garden and challenge his foe to meet him there and to settle their quarrel by a game of polo, the entertainment would fill the building, and a picturesque report of it could be published in the daily papers. In reporting such an affair, the *Herald* would undoubtedly display its accustomed enterprise, and the ablest graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, would comment upon it in leading articles full of quotations from CÆSAR'S *Commentaries*, while its column of "personal intelligence" would contain irresistible jokes upon the word "polo," and its relations with the "North Pole Oh." Or, in case polo should not be held to meet all the exigencies of the case, there is the manly sport of pedestrianism. Why should not Mr. BENNETT challenge his adversary to a walking-match, the prize to be, let us say, a nice riding-whip. There is little doubt as to who would be the winner. In point of legs Mr. BENNETT is equaled by few and excelled by none, and that he would beat his enemy within the first five miles is as certain as anything well can be.

Though contests such as those just suggested would satisfy all the reasonable demands of Mr. BENNETT'S wounded honor, and would be entirely worthy of his intellectual and moral nature, it is probable that they would not meet the views of a renowned sugar-broking duelist, who is said to be his chief adviser. Let Mr. BENNETT, therefore, wisely refuse to recognize that eminent person's authority. Why should our continent be deluged with blood to the extent of one or two square feet, merely to satisfy the loss of blood which is apparently inseparable from the sugar business? Mr. BENNETT is understood to be of age, and has a right to decide upon his own line of conduct. Will he not listen to the voice of humanity and refuse to make himself the target of a pistol that, through some oversight, may possibly be loaded with ball, and hence become a source of danger either to the person who discharges it or to one of the bystanders?

Finally, if neither pistols, polo, nor pedestrianism have any present charms for Mr. BENNETT, why should he not cut the knot of his difficulties by leading an expedition to the North Pole? It is generally conceded that the North Pole yearns for Mr. BENNETT. It is perhaps a trifle cool there, but what Mr. BENNETT'S system now needs is something of a cooling nature. Were he to nobly determine to go to the North Pole, the public would hail his determination with the utmost enthusiasm, and the little difficulty which now threatens to involve him in a duel, and the civilized world in anguish and despair, would be joyfully and forever forgotten.

MICHIGAN.

GOV. CROSWELL'S INAUGURAL—A BRIEF DOCUMENT—EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—Gov. Charles M. Croswell was formally inaugurated this morning at Lansing, and read his inaugural before the Legislature in joint convention in presence of a large body of spectators. The inaugural is brief, and is devoted chiefly to recommendations and suggestions as to legislative reform, Primarily, the Governer asks for economy in the appropriations, and a postponement of all new projects that would involve any considerable outlay until the present commercial and industrial depression is past. He next reviews concisely the existing condition of our institutions, and of the administrative system of the State, and makes these specific recommendations: That a commission of three experts be authorized, who shall carefully mature and submit to the next Legislature some method for remedying the existing inequalities in the assessment of property for the purposes of taxation, and also a plan for securing increased simplicity and reliability in the execution and registration of conveyances; that efforts be constantly put forth to render the educational system of the State more and more practical in its scope, and that steps be taken to provide for an addition to some one of the State institutions of a department for practical instruction in those branches of learning connected with mechanics and arts; that the criminal law of the State be so amended as to increase the discrimination between milder and grosser forms of larcenous crimes of all kinds; that more stringent measures be taken to protect the purity of the ballot-box by providing severe penalties for bribery or intimidation of voters, by requiring that all election boards shall contain representatives of both parties, by increasing the facilities for the scrutiny of registration lists, by disqualifying candidates from acting as canvassers, by imposing large penalties on election betting, and by requiring the closing of all saloons on election day; that the Liquor Tax law shall be amended in those points in which its practical workings have proved defective, and that the experiment of dealing with the liquor traffic in this manner shall be given a fuller trial. In conclusion, Gov. Croswell urges that the legislation of the coming session shall be limited in amount and based upon a thorough preceding investigation. The Message was exceedingly well received.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Gov. Hendricks' Message to the Legislature was delivered this morning. It relates wholly to State affairs, with the exception of a reference to the presence of United States troops in South Carolina, saying: "The constitutional and independent authority of State courts and Legislatures is endangered if not now supported by a patriotic and liberty-loving sentiment so strong among the people that party and partisans dare not defy it. During the four years of my administration our State has not been wholly free from domestic troubles, and the public peace has, on more than one occasion, been threatened. Strong bodies of men, moved by some real or supposed wrong, have threatened to assert and vindicate rights wholly independent of the remedies and proceedings provided by law. In no instance has the authority and power of the United States been invoked against them, but in every instance have the people preserved the public peace, and maintained the authority of the State, and the supremacy of her laws. A people so careful of their own institutions, and so capable of preserving them and of maintaining the constitutional rights and prerogatives of their own State Government, cannot be indifferent when other States are threatened with overthrow, or the destruction of rights and privileges without which no free State can exist."

THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—For several years past the Chief of Ordnance has recommended that there be only three principal arsenals, namely: One each at Rock Island, Benicia, and on the Atlantic coast, and that some of the present arsenals be retained for storage purposes and the others sold. In pursuance of this policy removals of ordnance and ordnance stores frequently take place, the last instance being from Jefferson Barracks to the Rock Island Arsenal. In this there is nothing whatever political, as many have supposed, the removals being made merely as a matter of business. There are now from 500 to 600 barrels of gunpowder at the St. Louis magazine.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 5.—The court-martial for the trial of Col. J. J. Reynolds and Capt. Alexander Moore, both of the Third Cavalry, commences here to-morrow. The court consists of Brig. Gen. Pope, Cols. King, Gibbon, Davis, Smith, Flint, and Sykes; Lieut. Cols. Bradley, Lugenbeel, Hunton, and Beckwith. Temporary Head-quarters Department of the Platte have been established here, troops composing the late Powder River expedition being distributed from this point. The Ninth Infantry goes to Omaha, the Twenty-third to Fort Leavenworth, a battalion of the Fourth Artillery returns to the Pacific Coast, the Fourth Cavalry to Red Cloud Agency, where Col. Mackenzie will take command of department head-quarters; the Fifth will remain at Fort Russell, and the third at Fort Laramie.

NEW-YORK STATE PRISONS.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The annual report of the Inspectors of State Prisons will be presented to the Legislature next week. In speaking of the large deficiency this year, they say that nearly one-half of it was created during the first three months and before the present board obtained full control of the prisons. It was further due to the fact that the inspectors are powerless in many instances to reduce expenses by cutting down salaries, &c., they being fixed by law. The salaries for the past year amounted to $235,594 09. The hard times, they say, have filled the prisons to more than their capacity, and at the present time there are in the various prisons 3,600 prisoners and but 3,102 cells to keep them in, and these cells are but 3 feet wide and 7 feet long.

THE STATE VOTE OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—Both houses of the General Assembly met in joint convention this afternoon to witness the counting of the vote which was cast for Secretary of State at the October election. Lieut. Gov. Young, President of the Senate, opened the returns, and announced the result as follows: For Milton Barnes, 317,856; for William Bell, 311,220; for E. S. Chapman, 1,863. Mr. Barnes was declared duly elected.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT BOARD OF POLICE.

THE SUDDEN REQUEST FOR THEIR RESIGNATION MADE BY THE PRESIDENT—CONJECTURES AS TO THE CAUSE—THE STOPPING OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE RELATIONS OF THE POLICE WITH THE GAMBLERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The action of President Grant in requesting the resignation of the entire Board of Police Commissioners, is a mystery which disturbs the local atmosphere of Washington. The *Evening Star* says: "The action of the President sets everybody to conjecturing as to the cause of the step. Of course, upon this point opinions differ, but the theory most generally accepted is, that the President must have concluded if the Police force was either corrupt or inefficient, the fault could only be with the higher authorities, and that the true way to effect a reform was to begin at the root of the difficulty. Whether this is the true view or not, the character of the appointments to fill the vacancies thus created alone can conclusively demonstrate. It is well, therefore, to wait and see before jumping at conclusions." The commission has been investigating charges that the Police force are paid by the gamblers for immunity from arrest, and the investigations were suddenly stopped. The subject is likely to be taken up by a committee of the House, as the Police are partly paid by the General Government. There are threatened many startling developments, but such predictions have been many times made and have always failed. The President will by his nomination of a new board undoubtedly break the connection between the criminal classes and the District Police, if any has existed.

THE MODEL ECONOMISTS.

MR. HOLMAN'S ECONOMY APPLIED TO EVERYBODY ELSE THAN HIS OWN FRIENDS—A HUMILIATING EXHIBITION—AN ARRANGEMENT FOR SUPPLYING DEMOCRATIC PAPERS WITH CHEAP CORRESPONDENCE FROM LIBERTY STREET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House Committee on Appropriations, to-day reported a bill providing for an appropriation of $42,000 to meet the contingent expenses of the House, incurred for the most part during the last session, and which were unprovided for last year, because of the desire of Messrs. Randall and Holman to make a good showing for "retrenchment and reform" for campaign effect. One paragraph in the bill provides for an appropriation to pay the Superintendent of Folding for services during the recess, and caused a great deal of merriment at Mr. Holman's expense. The Superintendent in question is one of Mr. Holman's appointments, and it appears that he was absent in Indiana during the month for which Mr. Holman proposed to have him paid. Through Holman's peculiar economy there were folders to superintend, and those members whose friends were discharged in consequence, twitted Holman of exercising economy at the expense of officials from other States, and advocating the payment of an official from his own State and on his own nomination, for services not rendered. Holman squirmed a great deal under the witty thrusts of his assailants, and was finally forced to admit an amendment providing for the payment of some other officials who were employed by order of the House, and for whose payment no provision had been made. The bill as passed appropriates $65,000.

The latest issue of ready-made editorials from the "Liberty Street Bureau" has come to Washington, and has the following announcement:

"*To the Editor:*

The arrangements for correspondence not being yet perfected, these sheets are sent to you as heretofore."

This appears to be an apology for not beginning some arrangement for furnishing free correspondence, which has been announced in some other manner.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROADS—THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE BILL—A BILL TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report the Senate bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad eight years without amendment, except one providing that the company shall not be required to locate its route through Idaho before July 4, 1879. The sub-committee on the subject of the Texas Pacific Railroad were not ready to report to-day. They have, however, completed the proposed "Compromise bill," except as to the exact point where the Texas Pacific road and the Southern Pacific of California shall unite, and also as to the point where the road from San Diego should intersect the main line. It is settled, however, that the point of junction of the two companies will be fixed somewhere in the coal fields of New Mexico, about 100 miles west of El Paso, by the surveyed railroad route, or about 40 miles west of the Rio Grande in a direct line. The provisions of the bill in regard to the Government guarantee of interest on construction bonds are those of the Atkins bill of last session, except that no Government aid is to be granted for any part of the road already constructed, but is restricted for the Texas Pacific Company to such portions of the main line as they may build westward from Fort Worth, and for the California Company to their prospective work eastward from Fort Yuma.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning had under consideration again the bill to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pro rate with the Burlington and Quincy Railroad, but the subject went over without action.

Representative Cox's bill to regulate immigration was taken up by the House Committee on Commerce to-day, and discussed section by section. The committee postponed acting on the bill or any of its sections until next Monday, when it will come up in committee for final disposition.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: William Pound, to be United States District Attorney for Dakota; James H. Burdick, United States Marshal for Dakota; G. W. Patton, United States Marshal for West Virginia; William S. Mayfield, Collector of Customs for the District of St. Mary's, Ga.; Ferdinand Barndollar, to be Land Register at Pueblo, Col. Postmasters—Charles W. Coe, Anamosh, Iowa; W. T. Cole, Grenada, Miss.; John C. Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y. Indian Agent—Daniel Sherman for the New-York Indian Agency; H. R. Bingham, at Whetstone Agency, Neb. Military Nominations—Samuel Q. Robinson and William B. Davis to be First Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons; Second Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery; Second Lieut. George Wilsons to be First Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry; Charles B. Thompson to be Second Lieutenant.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $306,609 11, and from Customs $219,377 77.

Elias M. Norris was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the First District of Texas.

About three weeks ago the Postmaster General decided to discontinue the Post Office at Grenada, Miss., on account of the bad treatment to the Postmaster by persons in that neighborhood. The indications presented to the department show that there seems to be an organized effort of assault upon the Government officials. Since then, however, urgent appeals have been made for the mails, accompanied by declarations that the safety of the Postmaster should be secured; and under these circumstances it was to-day decided to re-establish the Post Office, which has been done.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT STILL A MYSTERY—THE CORONER'S JURY CAREFULLY AT WORK—OTHER BODIES IDENTIFIED—PERSONS WHO ARE KNOWN TO HAVE PERISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 5.—One week to-night has elapsed since the terrible accident here, and its cause, though variously accounted for in theory, is, in fact, as great a mystery as ever. The Coroner's Jury and the city authorities are proceeding slowly and carefully in their investigation of the whole affair, and are evidently determined to leave no stone unturned that will be likely to throw any light upon the subject. Mr. Paine, Superintendent of the road, says that 40 persons who were supposed to have been on the train have been found through the efforts of the railroad company in telegraphing to friends to learn if such persons were all right. A curious fact in this connection is that people, so soon as they discover that their friends are all right, forget that the officials of the company have a right to know this in order that the list of dead may be properly corrected. On the other hand, new names are constantly turning up as having belonged to persons who were lost upon the train. To-day the following persons have been proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Paine to have perished, without a vestige, so far as is known, remaining of them: Mary Austin, of Omaha; Ellen Austin, of Omaha; G. H. Spooner, of Petersham, Mass.; William Wilson, of Boston; Dr. A. W. Hopkins, of Hartford or Four Corners, Vt. There are 25 injured still here, being cared for by the railroad company, and 19 bodies still lying in the Morgue, awaiting identification. Two of these, supposed to be Mr. Hall and wife, of Chicago, will probably be identified soon, as their friends are only searching for some slight remaining evidence. Robert Steindel, of New-York, a Hebrew, was identified by his brother by papers found in his pockets. D. G. Hubbard's body was identified by his brother by means of underwear, and was sent on to his former home in Iowa City, Iowa. A gold watch belonging to George Kepler was identified by its number—46,226—which was recorded upon the books of G. W. Dickinson. The men at work at the Creek are still pursuing a careful search, and the bottom of the creek is now being raked. This work was rewarded by the discovery of a watch of American manufacture, William Ellery movement, No. 275,782. A foot belonging to a child, or small woman, was found in good preservation, as also a large Roman gold cross, with locket and diamonds attached, bearing the monogram "C. & A."

The Coroner's jury resumed the examination of witnesses at 1 P. M. to-day. J. P. Manning testified: Resides at Ashtabula; is manager of the telegraph office in the Lake Shore Railroad office there; has the means of knowing of all messages received at that depot while there; was at the depot at the time of the accident; remained at his post from that time until Sunday morning at about 3 o'clock; no record is kept in his office of dispatches which might be sent by any railroad official along the line of the road to any offices here; had knowledge of all such communications sent during that night; no message was received by an official here concerning the application of water to the fire; no messages relating to the fire were received by him; telegraphed to Mr. Cronch, Superintendent of the Erie division, that the firemen were on the ground; has no knowledge whatever of any order being received to let the wreck burn; has no knowledge of a general order, understanding, or desire existing between the officers of the corporation to let a wreck burn in case of fire where lives have been lost.

Charles L. Scoville testified: Resides in Ashtabula; is engineer of the steamer Neptune; went to the depot when the fire occurred, with the engine, which was then in a condition for use; heard some one say that water was not needed, but help; said many persons asked him why he did not throw water on the fire, and he answered that he had orders to return with his engine; said they told him that bodies were burning, and he said, "It that is the case I will set my engine;" did so and then blew the whistle for hose, but no hose came; he then went to view the wreck and in search of hose; could find no hose; looked down on the wreck and saw bodies burning and said "My God! why don't they throw water down there?" then returned to care for his engine; could have thrown water then if he had had hose; had no control over the hose.

A. W. Simons testified: Resides in Ashtabula; is night ticket agent at the Lake Shore depot; knows nothing of any order being received that night by Mr. Streng concerning throwing water on the fire; had never told any one that such order had been received.

Henry Apthorp testified—Resides in Ashtabula; is employed by the Lake Shore Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company jointly; heard the crash of the failing bridge and hastened to the wreck; climbed into a sleeping car and helped one man out who was almost unconscious; thinks that was the only passenger left in that car; went into the next car and found no one; then went in search of the day coaches, which were generally more nearly filled than the sleepers; has no knowledge of any order from any railroad officials that water was not wanted on the fire; thinks Mr. Strong did all in the power of mortal to save the wounded victims of the wreck.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Fort Wayne says Mrs. Col. Morton, of New-York, formerly Miss Bruns, of Fort Wayne, and but lately married, is supposed to be one of the Ashtabula victims. She left New-York at that time to visit relatives at Fort Wayne, and has not been heard of since.

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Thursday says: "The following description of the scene at Ashtabula, on the night of the railroad disaster, is from an eye-witness, who, at the moment of the crash, was at the railroad station, having come across the fated bridge only a short time before the interrupted passage of 'No. 5.' The wind was blowing so at the time that the noise of the crash was not heard at the station. The first alarm was some one's shouting, 'No. 5 is over the bridge!' Rushing at once to the river the narrator was present just as the wreck was beginning to burn. To borrow his own words: 'As I looked down, I could'at see more than four or five cars at first, they were so buried under each other. They had just started to burn. The Socrates had stopped about 150 feet from the edge, and as I came along the train engineer said to me: 'Great God! the train is over the bridge—all but us.' I rushed right down, and almost the first one I met was the fireman. He was walking about and seemed stunned and dazed. He said he was cold and wanted some one to take care of him. I carried him up the hill to the switch shanty, and then the cars were all in a blaze. The sky was all lighted up and the snow was just coming down from the heavens in waves. You could look right down in there and see them writhing with the horrible agony like worms, and fighting the fire, and Oh, that moaning! —I can't describe it—it was like a long Oh-o-o-o in such a fearful wail, the sound rising and falling, and every once in a while a fearful shriek and a desperate cry for help. Women were swooning, and this moaning cry kept up for—O, I can't tell how long, but it seemed a good while. It seemed to me that 50 people must have passed me up the bank, some climbing, and others being pulled or carried up. It was burning for a long time in the night, but nothing could be done. O, it was awful! and I can't remember what I did down there on the ice, or how long it lasted."

SEVERAL COAL MINES ON FIRE.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLIERIES IN GREAT DANGER—LARGE QUANTITIES OF COAL AND TIMBER CONSUMED—THE LARGEST COLLIERY IN THE WORLD THREATENED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LYKENS, Jan. 5.—The Short Mountain and Lykens Valley Mines, which produce from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of coal a year, have been on fire since Monday afternoon, and the Lykens Valley Coal Company, which operates the collieries, has already suffered a loss of several hundred thousand dollars, which promises to be largely augmented. Several men, who have been driven from the mines by the fire, are engaged day and night in efforts to stop the work of destruction, but the difficulty of reaching it has rendered their labors only partially successful. The first four days they made no impression on the fire. Appearances to-day, however, indicate that their work is having a beneficial effect; but the temporary check has not relieved the people here of the fear that all the collieries in the county may be visited by the fire. They are connected by subterranean passages, and should an unfavorable draft ensue they would all be in danger of destruction. The principal efforts of the miners are directed toward placing obstructions to the sweep of the fire eastward, where the Big Lyck and Williamston collieries are located, three and five miles above this town. About 30 miners are constantly stationed in the Lykens Valley slope to properly handle hose through which water is being conducted. The smoke is so dense in this locality that they are occasionally prostrated by its effects, and are drawn in cars to the surface to be relieved by others. The course of two small streams have been diverted from their original channels, and the water conducted into the burning mines, several lines of wooden troughs carrying it to points where it is supposed to be most needed. At the mouth of each mine is a large slope-house, into which cars loaded with coal are ordinarily hoisted. These structures have been disconnected with the slopes to save them from destruction. A similar precaution would have prevented the burning of a large engine-house and great damage to the machinery, which cost about $30,000.

Between 80 and 90 mules in the burning mines are supposed to have been suffocated, all way of egress having been cut off by the fire. That no human lives have been lost is, in a great measure, attributable to the fact that the fire occurred on a holiday, when the mines were almost entirely deserted. There is a difference of opinion as to how the fire originated. One theory is that a spark from a miner's lamp started it, while another is that the heat from one of the pumping-engines in the mine was the cause. The fire spread with remarkable rapidity, ascending to the top of the short mountain slope, nearly 500 yards from the supposed point of origin, in six or seven hours. In addition to the large quantity of coal and timber consumed much damage must necessarily have been done to the machinery in the mines, both by fire and water. Should the fire be brought under control, which is by no means certain, it would be impossible to repair the damage and resume mining operations during the Winter. About 900 men were employed in the burning mines. There are four anthracite coal mines in Dauphin County, which employ between 2,500 and 3,000 men. The Williamstown colliery, five miles above this place, is the largest in the world, and produced about 240,000 tons last year, and the year before 301,000 tons. The total shipments from the four mines last year were 390,000 tons, a decrease of 132,000 tons as compared with the previous year. When the mines were kept in steady operation, the business of the coal region amounts to from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 annually. In this town from $35,000 to $40,000 are paid to miners monthly.

THE BENNET-MAY DIFFICULTY.

STILL THE CHIEF TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN THE CITY—NOTHING OF A DEFINITE NATURE ASCERTAINED AS TO THE MAIN QUESTION.

The Bennet-May difficulty is still the chief topic of conversation in all circles, and the comments made upon it are as various as the stories of the causes of the rencontre of Wednesday afternoon. There are many persons who pretend to speak authoritatively who declare that a duel will certainly take place between Mr. Bennett and Mr. May. Still nothing, definitely pointing toward this conclusion, has been learned in addition to what was reported in THE TIMES of yesterday. It is certain, however, that Mr. Bennett has not yet formally challenged his assailant of Wednesday last, and that Mr. May is yet in this City, apparently in a pacific mood. Still, there are circumstances that faintly foreshadow a hostile meeting on foreign soil between the adversaries. The laws of this State make the sending of a challenge to fight a duel a criminal offense, but a verbal invitation from one person to another to go abroad and there risk his life in mortal combat is not provided against. Some time ago Senor de Conto, the editor of the Spanish newspaper, *El Cronista*, of this City, accepted the invitation, given verbally, of a Cuban antagonist, and followed him to Luxembourg, where the two indulged in some sword practice, without either receiving much injury. Dr. May denies that Mr. Bennett has sent a challenge to his son to engage in a duel. It is more than possible however, that a request has been made to Mr. May to go to Europe. Until late yesterday the whereabouts of Mr. Bennett could not be ascertained. Even his most intimate friends and associates declared that they did not know where he was. Some of them stated that though he was desirous to challenge Mr. May he had been overruled and had been induced to leave the City for a short time. Last night, however, it was said that he was in Boston, and this proves to other friends that he is bent upon dueling, and is going to Europe for that purpose, whither Mr. May will follow him. The reason for his going eastward, it is said, is that he believed that he could leave Boston unrecognized. Three vessels start from Boston for Europe to-day—the Olympus, the Palestine, and the Illyrian—all going to Liverpool. The Olympus is a mail steamer, and the fastest of the three. Six steam-ships also start from this port to-day for the other side of the Atlantic. Of these the Oder and Adriatic are fast mail vessels, the former running to Bremen and the latter to Liverpool. It is believed that Mr. Bennett will take passage on the Olympus, and that Mr. May will go on the Oder to Bremen. If this assumed programme is carried out, the two adversaries will be enabled to journey to a dueling place in the Luxembourg without meeting on the way.

A very absurd rumor spread through the City last night, and excited a good deal of discussion. It was to the effect that Messrs. Bennett and May had met yesterday on the field of Bladensburg, near Washington, and that the latter had been killed, and the former wounded in the head by the first shots exchanged. So much uncertainty having existed as to the whereabouts of the two gentlemen for the last two days, the rumor was credited by a large number of persons. Mr. John G. Heckshor could not be found in New-York yesterday, and this fact appears to verify the rumor given in THE TIMES of yesterday that he has left the City to arrange the preliminaries to a duel between Messrs. Bennett and May.

MR BENNETT NOT IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The most thorough search has failed to discover Mr. James Gordon Bennett in this city. Mr. Hollis Hunnewell, his most intimate friend in Boston, was seen this afternoon, and again this evening, and he stated positively that Mr. Bennett was not in town, and, furthermore, that he did not know where he was. The principal hotels of the city have also been visited, but Mr. Bennett's name does not appear on any register, and it is believed that he is not in town, though it is thought quite probable that he may have passed through the city. If he is in town, his friends must have determined to swear that he is not.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—1 A. M.—*In the Middle States falling barometer, south-east to north-east winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and along the coast rain, turning into snow in the northern portion.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1875.	1877.
3 A. M.	24°	11°	3:30 P. M.	41°	24°
6 A. M.	21°	12°	6 P. M.	39°	21°
9 A. M.	24°	15°	9 P. M.	39°	19°
12 M.	34°	19°	12 P. M.	41°	19°

Average temperature yesterday.....17½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32½°

HONORS TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—A large meeting of citizens was held to-day, Col. John C. Burch, editor of the *American*, presiding, at which resolutions of respect for the memory and regret at the death of Commodore Vanderbilt were adopted.

Gov. Porter sent a special Message to the Legislature on the same subject, and a committee of that body was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. An invitation from the Faculty of the Vanderbilt University to participate in the memorial services at that institution on Sunday next, was accepted.

SERIOUS BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The boiler of a portable saw mill owned by Nott & Co., exploded near Marietta, Ohio, to-day and severely injured four workmen, one of whom will probably die.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

THE CONFERENCE—GERMAN OFFICERS FORBIDDEN TO ENTER THE RUSSIAN SERVICE—THE AUSTRIAN SLAVS INDIGNANT OVER THE RUSSIAN SCHEMES OF SUBDIVISION AND ANNEXATION IN THE PRINCIPALITIES — ROUMANIA — THURSDAY'S SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* says it has reason to believe that the modifications of the European proposals, which a *Times'* special from Vienna this morning reports, were adopted at a confidential meeting of the European Plenipotentiaries on Tuesday last, and which were detailed in a previous dispatch to the United States, were not mentioned at the sitting of the conference yesterday. A dispatch to the same paper from Berlin says Emperor William has issued a special order forbidding German officers on the active list from entering the Russian Army.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Austrian Slavs here are becoming more and more incensed against the Russians in consequence of the project of Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary, of annexing old Servia to one of the provinces into which Bulgaria, according to Russia's proposals, is to be divided. News has been received confirmatory of the deep indignation of the Greeks at the proposals of the conference, which tend to subordinate the Greeks to the Bulgarians, and sacrifice the Turkish-Greek population to the Slavs. The hope is unanimous that Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, will be able to carry out the reforms single-handed.

A Bucharest dispatch says: "The Roumanian Senate has adopted a resolution declaring that the rights of Roumania shall remain intact, and calling upon the Government to maintain them in a manner worthy of the State."

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Standard's* special from Constantinople, after reviewing the proceedings in Thursday's sitting of the conference, expresses the opinion that the dangerous part of the crisis is over.

The Paris *Moniteur*, which is in close relation with the French Foreign Office, however, publishes the following paragraph: "We regret to state that the disposition of Turkey was not improved in Thursday's sitting, and leaves very little hope of an arrangement by diplomacy. Although the conference meets again on Monday, if the situation is not modified, it may even now be stated that the task of England is ended."

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says the Servian Government still continues to arm, and demands that the armistice be abrogated, as Servia cannot bear the prolonged uncertainty which makes it imperative to keep her people in arms.

A Bucharest dispatch says Russian officers are reconnoitering the Lower Danube to find crossing places, and ships are being contracted for to aid in the crossing.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says there have been several executions in the Russian mobilized regiments because of gross breaches of discipline and revolutionary meetings.

The *Post's* telegram from Berlin states that it is affirmed that negotiations will be carried on elsewhere, if broken off at Constantinople. No power except Russia is likely to permanently withdraw its Ambassador in the event of the failure of the conference.

The Cologne *Gazette*, the *Times'* Berlin correspondent, and others, state that the Emperor William's order against German officers entering the Russian service was issued in consequence of the Czar's offering Gen. Manteuffel command of the mobilized Army. Gen. Manteuffel, although at first disposed to accept, declined in consequence of the Emperor's prohibition. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says it is stated that Austria and Germany have commenced negotiations upon the expediency of promoting Roumania's desire to have her territory declared independent and neutral to secure its neutrality in the possibly impending conflict. Turkey seemed inclined to favor the idea.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the Plenipotentiaries remain united, and are resolved to urge on Turkey the unanimous decisions of Europe.

The *Times* prints prominently a Berlin special dispatch reiterating the statement that there will be no absolute rupture between the European powers and Turkey. If the latter does not yield, the Ambassadors will depart, leaving Chargés d'Affaires to transact the current business and continue negotiations. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* communicates further details of Thursday's sitting of the conference. He states the Plenipotentiaries submitted to the Porte a programme substituting a consular commission for the executive commission at first proposed, and a plan for a corps of Bulgarian volunteers to be incorporated in cadres, recruited in neutral territory, for what was originally the foreign occupation scheme. The delegates were greatly surprised by Safvet Pasha reading a declaration in which the Porte deemed itself obliged to reject their proposals, because they were contrary to the principles of Ottoman independence and to the new Constitution. The Europeans warned the Porte of the danger it ran in thus defying Europe, as Russia had made preparations which compelled her to go to war unless she obtained adequate satisfaction; and the powers were agreed that a peremptory refusal was the most dangerous affront the Porte could offer Europe. Safvet then said the Porte, to show its desire for an understanding, and deference toward Europe, accepted the Bulgarian volunteer project, believing it thus satisfied all legitimate and even most exaggerated susceptibilities. The conference, after this unexpected and insufficient conclusion, adjourned until Monday, in the hope, meanwhile, of effecting a compromise on other points.

It is said that Sadyk Pasha will meanwhile be appointed Turkish Foreign Minister, which would indicate a favorable change of policy.

The *Telegraph's* dispatch from Pera, dated Friday, says the Plenipotentiaries will prepare immediately their reply to the memorandum read by Safvet Pasha for presentation to the Porte on Monday. The same paper confirms the report of the acceptance by the Porte of the proposition for the formation of a mixed Militia; but says the question of the definitive constitution of the force is left for future consideration. The Porte maintains its objections to the other proposals of the powers.

The *Times'* correspondent quotes a letter written by one of the most eminent members of the conference, to show that the complete change in the attitude of the Porte, by which it now proposes terms to Europe instead of *vice versa*, is due to the fact, of which the Turks are fully aware, that the Russian mobilization has completely broken down, and that none of the other European powers are prepared to exert anything but moral pressure.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced the rate of discount for bills to 4 per cent., and for advances on securities to 5 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending last night, says: "The cotton market was very firm on Friday, and reopened after the holidays with animation. A very extensive business has been done at advanced prices. American has been in very extensive request, prices advancing one-eighth to a farthing. Business in Sea Island has been moderate, but prices are firm at the extreme rates. In futures, transactions continue large, with considerable fluctuations."

A leading grain circular says: "The grain trade, feeling the influence of the holidays, has remained quiet during the week, upon very limited transactions in wheat. The market was scantily supplied with farmers' samples, and prices are quoted as high as 1s. 2d. dearer. Foreign also occasionally improved, business, however, lacking animation, and millers buying only for the supply of immediate requirements. On the spot, and in the neighboring markets, since Tuesday, transactions in wheat and flour have been at retail, without quotable alteration. Maize has hardened. The supplies of grain are up to a moderate average for the last three days, and were nearly all of wheat. The average for the last three days was nearly all wheat, consisting of California and East India descriptions. The fresh import of ... was very small, with few buyers in attendance. Wheat rates generally dull this morning, white sorts at a reduction of 1d. @2d. per cental; common reds are also rather cheaper, but extra qualities are scarce and exceed Tuesday's rates. Flour is slow of sale, the turn being in buyers' favor. Corn moves with difficulty and is barely obtainable in the limited business doing."

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The *Official Gazette* announces that the English Minister at Teheran telegraphs that in consequence of an apprehended scarcity, exportation of grain from Bushire and the Persian Gulf is prohibited.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has decreased 10,631,000 marks during the past week.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH SPAIN.

A TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED IN MADRID.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The Extradition Treaty between Spain and the United States has been signed. It applies to all criminal offenses, except those of a political nature. Minister Cushing has for some time been engaged in its negotiation. The draft of the treaty does not differ from others of that character, all being constructed on the same general principle. While the tenth article of the Ashburton treaty with Great Britain, in 1842, provides only for the delivery of persons charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, later extradition treaties with other countries comprehend in addition to the above the following classes of offenses, namely: Rape, mutiny, burglary, embezzlement of public moneys, and embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers. The treaty with Spain is not considered to be the most comprehensive which has yet been entered into by the United States with other powers, but, to say the least, it is equally as broad as that of any one of them. The detailed classes of offenses in the treaty with Spain are not yet known in Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the Anchor Line steamer Assyria, Capt. Donaldson, from New-York, Dec. 16, which arrived at Glasgow Jan. 3, threw overboard part of her cargo on the passage.

The Federal Council of Germany has made an important constitutional concession to Alsace-Lorraine, having agreed to a proposal that measures passed by the Provincial Board of Representatives, if approved by the Federal Council, shall become law without the previous approval or cognizance of the German Parliament.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—At a Cabinet Council to-day, Minister Simon announced the dismissal or transfer of twelve Prefects.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Times'* Correspondent at Berlin reports that the chiefs of Badakshan principalities, South of Russian Khoband, have complained to the Russian authorities of Turkestan of the Afghan rule, and of the British policy which favors the annexation of Badakshan to Afghanistan.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. MULLER'S CONCERT.

A concert was given at Steinway Hall last evening by Mr. C. C. Müller, with the object of making known several of that gentleman's compositions. The programme, which consisted wholly of Mr. Müller's works, included two overtures, a symphony, a piano-fantasia, and one or two minor efforts, and was interpreted by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, under Mr. Thomas' direction, and by Master Herman Rietzel. Its execution proved that Mr. Müller has an abundance of bright and graceful ideas, and considerable skill in writing for an orchestra. His creative power, however, is scarcely equal to the requirements of a symphony, and, while the third movement of his principal achievement—a scherzo—was pretty and fanciful, the composition as a whole seemed to lack purpose and symmetry. The happiest number of the programme was unquestionably the overture bearing the inscription "To the Union." "Yankee Doodle" is cleverly suggested rather than embodied in its introductory passages; the whole work is smoothly and richly scored, and a fine setting of "The Star-spangled Banner" is appended to it, much as the "Marseillaise" in Litolff's "Robespierre" overture, and serves as an admirable peroration. The composer was called out at this stage of events last evening, and heartily applauded.

YESTERDAY'S PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The second rehearsal, preliminary to the third concert of the Philharmonic Society, took place at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon. The most important number of the programme was Goldmark's symphony, entitled "Ländliche Hochzeit." As two additional opportunities of hearing this work are to be afforded, it may be well to defer judgment upon its merits. It is not an achievement of great profundity, but its themes are quaint and tuneful, its scoring is graceful and rich almost to sensuousness, and its general impression is thoroughly pleasant. "Ländliche Hochzeit" is divided into five movements, called, respectively, "Wedding March," "Bridal Song," "Serenade," "Garden Scene" and "Dance;" the tone of the symphony partakes of Wagner's "Lohengrin" manner, and suggests, at times, Gounod's suave harmonies. Mrs. Emily Butman, who sang Berlioz's "Absence" on the occasion we refer to, failed, in a measure, to apprehend the sentiment of that poetic romance. The other pieces were a duet, the "Turkish March," from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Mozart's G minor symphony.

BRIEF MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium may be visited today as usual.

A matinée performance of "Azurine" may be witnessed at Niblo's to-day.

Mr. Heller gives his habitual Saturday matinée at his Wonder Theatre to-day.

Mr. Thomas' third symphony concert takes place at Steinway Hall this evening.

A matinée performance of the "American" occurs at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day.

"Rip Van Winkle" will be acted at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett acts in "Dan'l Druce" at Booth's Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

The usual Saturday matinée entertainment of the San Francisco Minstrels is announced for today.

The last matinée representation of "The Shaughraun" is set down for to-day at Wallack's Theatre.

The promenade concert in aid of St. Ignatius' Guild occurs at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory this evening.

The last matinée representation of "Little Nell and the Marchioness" may be witnessed at the Park Theatre to-day.

Mr. Booth appears at the Lyceum Theatre in "Much Ado About Nothing" this afternoon, and in "Brutus" this evening.

A matinée representation of "Santa Claus, or Harlequin Bob Cratchit," may be attended today at the Eagle Theatre.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—W. J. Sandford, City Clerk of Covington, Ky., was charged with forgery by Mr. Shinkle, President of the City Council, at a meeting of that body. Mr. Shinkle stated that several city orders had been raised by Sandford, and the latter's books had been made to agree with the amounts taken. A warrant was sworn out to-day by Mr. Shinkle for Sandford's arrest, but he could not be found. The amount of the forgeries is unknown. The Covington Council to-night suspended him from office.

THE LATE STRIKE ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a Grievance Committee of 10 engine-drivers of the Grand Trunk Railroad, had a long interview with Mr. Hickson, manager of the road, to-day, resulting in a permanent reconciliation between the company and the men.

PASSENGER RATES ON RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Railroad rates to the East are gradually going up to the prices which prevailed before the Erie and New-York Central war. No additional increase was made to-day on through rates, but the general passenger agents advanced the rates to intermediate points from $3 to $5. The rate to Syracuse was made $17, to Rochester $15 40, and to Buffalo $14. It is anticipated that the passenger rates to New-York will soon be advanced to $23

SNOW IN THE STREETS.

DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

SCENES ALONG BROADWAY YESTERDAY—MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN COMPLAINING OF INJURY TO THEIR BUSINESS—THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU CENSURED FOR ITS INEFFICIENCY—A PROPOSED PLAN FOR REMOVING THE SNOW FROM THE STREETS.

It may be safely said that the streets of New-York were never in a worse condition than they were yesterday. Ever since the storm of the 1st inst. Broadway and the adjacent thoroughfares have been well-nigh impassable, and the delay, confusion, and damage to business resulting therefrom have been very great. The Street-cleaning Bureau of the Police Department, with whom the duty of removing the snow rests, has so far proved inadequate to the task required of it. Whether this arises from lack of funds, as is claimed by the friends of the bureau, or from general incompetency, is still a question; but about the disgraceful condition of the streets there is, unfortunately, no room for doubt. The scene on Broadway yesterday was an extraordinary one. From Wall street to Grace Church, the entire street was a confused mass of struggling vehicles, and bewildered pedestrians laboring painfully through a long channel of mingled ice, dirt and snow. "Omnibuses," trucks, carriages, cabs, milk-carts, tradesmen's wagons, "bob-sleds," and cutters, plowed their way slowly and with difficulty through the unwieldy mass, while crowds of weary passengers waded through the moving throng. The stages had each four horses attached, and even with these they made their way at a rate much slower than usual. The draft horses had a hard time of it. Many of the drays and trucks were heavily laden. The panting horses toiled slowly through the dirt and snow. In some cases an additional horse was provided which was harnessed ahead of the other two in tandem fashion. The use of vile language among the stage and truck drivers rivaled that of the celebrated "army in Flanders," and if the legal fine had been collected for every oath the amount raised would have been sufficient to keep the streets clean for a term of years.

At a few points along the thoroughfare an effort had been made by the business men on either side to clean the cross-walks, and some of the more enterprising had fitted up their special street-sweepers with large linen coats bearing their advertisements in letters that could be read across the street. The feeling among the merchants and tradesmen against the supineness of the authorities has been steadily increasing, and yesterday broke out in vigorous denunciations. Said a Broadway merchant to a TIMES reporter, "What do we pay $30,000,000 a year to this miserable City Government for, if it can't keep the streets clear one day in the week? It is a shame and a disgrace to New-York that this state of things should be allowed to exist. The Police Commissioners say they need an additional appropriation. That is always the way with these fellows. An emergency arises and after days spent in circumlocution and red tape, they discover there is'nt money enough appropriated for the purpose in question and they must appeal to some higher authority for more. Then comes additional red tape and delay, and by the time they get the money I suppose the thaw will be upon us, and the whole town flooded." Another retail merchant on the same street said: "My trade has been injured hundreds of dollars a day by the condition of the streets. People will not come out to do shopping, visitors refuse to come into the City from the suburbs, and trade of all kinds languishes simply because the authorities lack the energy to meet the emergency promptly. There are thousands of men idle about the streets who would jump at the chance of earning $1 per day by cleaning the streets. If we had a City Government that was worth anything the bulk of this snow would have been removed within 48 hours after it fell." Among all classes of tradesmen the complaint is the same, and unless the new Municipal Administration does something, and that speedily, it will incur a load of unpopularity from which it will be difficult to recover.

In that part of Broadway between Canal street and Grace Church the snow is particularly deep, and all along the street from the Battery up, huge blocks of snow are piled on either hand awaiting the coming of the street cleaning carts. A little clearing has been done by the City in Fulton street and elsewhere, but the great mass of the snow both up town and down town is still untouched. On West Broadway the scene equals that on Broadway itself, while to the throng of carts, trucks, &c., are added scores of street-cars moving in different directions. Last evening it took the Eighth avenue cars an hour to make their way from the Astor House to Twenty-third street. In Church street, through which runs the track of the Broadway Railroad, the snow has been removed to a great extent by the company. The same has been done at intervals in the other west side streets, wherever the owners have forced the companies to do so. In Greenwich and Washington streets the snow is deep, but not so mixed with dirt. Along West street the centre of the roadway has been pretty effectually leveled by the constant traffic, but the snow remains piled up on each side in large heaps. On the east side, the Bowery is lumbered up with miniature mountains of snow and dirt, through which, crossings have been cut at intervals. At the junctions of Canal street and Grand street with the Bowery, the snow is heaped up in great huge hillocks, while a mass of mingled snow and dirt covers the streets and renders the passage of all sorts of vehicles, difficult and tedious. In Water street, the Five Points, and other low neighborhoods, the mingling of snow, dirt, ashes, and garbage presents an unsightly spectacle, and in case of a thaw will be likely to prove highly injurious to the health of the inhabitants. Higher up on the East Side of the town the railroad tracks are cleared for the cars, but the snow is piled in great quantities on either hand. Along the streets bordering on Union and Madison squares the accumulations from the roadway form breastworks on either side. East and West Twenty-third street, and in fact all the avenues occupied by cross-town routes, are in a similar state.

The excuse which the officials of the Street Cleaning Bureau give for their failure to cope with the situation, is lack of funds. The total force employed in ordinary times is only 400 men, and a proportionate number of carts; and to effectually deal with the present snow-fall, it is claimed that a much larger force is necessary. Mr. W. H. Morrell, one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, has submitted to Mayor Ely a plan for removing the snow by the co-operation of the street-car companies and the City authorities. The companies are to furnish the cars and horses and the City the men, the snow to be loaded on the cars of the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth avenues, and of parallel lines, and to be switched off on to the various cross-town lines, and dumped in the river at the foot of Canal street, Grand street, and the Battery. It is claimed that by this method the vast amount of snow now choking up the public thoroughfares can be removed within from two to three days. The work ought to be done at night time, so as to interfere with travel as little as possible. The Mayor is said to look favorably upon the plan, and there are hopes that some such arrangement will be entered into between the City and the companies. The inability of the present Street-cleaning Bureau to handle the late snow-fall has caused a comparison between its conduct and that of the same department two years ago. In 1875, thanks to the repeated criticisms of THE TIMES, the management of the bureau was all that could be desired. Heavy snow-falls were of frequent occurrence during January, February, and March, of 1875, but such was the discipline of the street-cleaning brigade that the whole of Broadway and the streets leading to the ferries were often swept clean by 12 o'clock of the night succeeding the storm. Much of the efficiency which pervaded this branch of the Police Department was the result of the executive ability and energy of Mr. Diedecker, whom the late Democratic Mayor thought fit to set aside for a Tammany politician whose merits as an organizer are of an exceedingly doubtful character.

THE SAN DIEGO RAILROAD.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 5.—A dispatch from San Diego says that the Board of Trustees met the citizens *en masse* last night to discuss railroad matters. A resolution was adopted indorsing the action of the Trustees, which was strict adherence to a "direct line of railway," with a demand that the work should begin at this end within six months, 30 miles to be completed the first year, and no bonds to be issued for any part of the road without like work at this end.

THE ICE HARVESTERS.

RONDOUT, Jan. 5.—Most of the larger ice companies have resolved to defer cutting ice here until Monday. A few men are at work, and all are peaceable. A dispatch from Catskill to the *Daily Freeman* says the strike was resumed there this morning with increased vigor. From 400 to 500 men with sticks paraded the streets, in defiance of orders from the authorities, making incendiary threats. Agents of the ice companies have called on the Sheriff for posses of 200 men to guard each of the ice houses at Catskill, Athens, and Coxsackie. If these are not provided, the State authorities will be called upon for protection. The village officials are helpless.

ICE FIVE FEET IN THICKNESS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 5.—Mr. Sewell has telegraphed from Tormentine that the Winter navigation steamer Northern Light reached Georgetown on passage, after breaking through ice five feet in thickness.

FATALLY STABBED.

ELMIRA, Jan. 5.—Seymour Harris, of Syracuse, who was stabbed by William Dickinson in a drinking saloon in this city on Christmas Day, died this morning about 4 o'clock from the effects of the wound.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 5.—An explosion occurred at Dupont's Powder mills this afternoon, which demolished one of the buildings and killed a Frenchman, who was an employe of the firm.

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN ENGINEER.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—Joseph Perault, an engineer on the Erie Railway, died this morning from the inhalation of steam at the collision at Black Rock last night.

AN ILLICIT STILL SEIZED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—An illicit still of about 50 barrels capacity was discovered by detectives to-day on Carroll street, near Wood, and its proprietors, John D. Fruse, H. N. Allen, and C. M. Jennings were committed in default of bail.

CATHOLIC SEMINARY CLOSED.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* of Thursday says: "St. Michael's Seminary, located at Glenwood, in the Twenty-third Ward, has been obliged, in consequence of financial stress, to close its doors indefinitely, and its 50 ecclesiastical alumni have been dismissed to their homes for the present. A few of them will be sent abroad to complete their studies; the majority will have to turn either to uncongenial pursuits, or await the remote opening of the Seminary halls. The perpetuation of this theological institution was one the late eminent Bishop O'Connor's most cherished projects, and its collapse, though in a measure inevitable, will be sorely felt by the Catholics of both the Pittsburg and Allegheny Dioceses. For two years past the annual collections for the sustentation fund have been largely insufficient—many say, for lack of thorough effort."

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

The Biddeford (Me.) *Journal* says: "Last week the sloop Ida May lay at Government wharf, near the mouth of the Kennebunk River, with one man on board, Freeman Gove, who was in the cabin asleep. In the night he was awakened by some one touching him, and saying, 'You will be drowned.' On opening his eyes no one was present, but he immediately turned out, went on deck, and found the side of the vessel caught under the wharf by the tide, and shortly it would have sunk, and cabin and all been under water

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 6, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follow:

Ashes, pkg.....	21	Leather, sides.....	6,470
Beeswax, pkg.....	3	Lead, pigs.....	185
Bread-corn, bales...	38	Molasses (N.O.) bbls.	45
Beans, bbls.....	83	Tar, bbls.....	16
Cotton, bales.....	5,154	Resin, bbls.....	424
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	50	Oil-cake, pkgs.....	619
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	15	Pork, pkgs.....	1,770
Hay, bales.....	99	Beef, pkgs.....	649
Flax, bales.....	3,393	Cut-meats, pkgs.....	4,864
Wheat, bushels.....	19,000	Grease, pkgs.....	189
Corn, bushels.....	22,100	Lard, pkgs.....	3,124
Oats, bushels.....	20,450	Lard, kegs.....	30
Rye, bushels.....	2,000	Stearine, pkgs.....	50
Malt, bushels.....	9,000	Tallow, pkgs.....	1,634
Barley, bushels.....	9,00	Cheese, pkgs.....	506
Grass-seed, bags....	58	Fallow, pkgs.....	346
Corn-meal, bbls.....	200	Pressed Hops, bc...	146
Rye-meal, bbls.....	61	Peanuts, bags.....	77
Oat-meal, bbls.....	100	Rice, pkgs.....	25
Hemp, sales.....	34	Sugar, (N.O.) hhds...	40
Hides, No.....	597	Tobacco, hhd. & cs.	139
Hides, bales.....	3	Whisky, bbls.....	293

ASHES—Have been selling very slowly with Pots quoted at $4 75 and Pearls at $5 50@5 75 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow continues inactive at from 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In regular trade channels actual declines in stock have been noted on a limited scale as the basis of previous quotations. Local operators have been generally quite busily employed in closing up the accounts of the old year. The Spring trade is noted for being to some extent solid, but on a rule with a fair degree of confidence. Moderate amounts of stock have been recently marketed through auction rooms as at irregular figures.

BRICKS—Movements in this line have been on a limited scale, checked, in good part, by ice and snow obstructing the transportation of stock. Values of the leading kinds have been without important alteration.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request, both Adamantine quoted at 12c.@16c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c. @28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been selling quite moderately at essentially unaltered rates....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 50; Anthracite Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5 25@$5 50; and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 50, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio was again advanced ½c. gold, ₱ lb., for 18@20c. gold, for invoices, with 5,000 bags by the Copernicus sold on private terms, leaving the close no stock in first hands. Other kinds offered sparingly, and quoted strong and buoyant, with a tariff inquiry noted.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A comparatively moderate call has been noted for supplies since our last. Prices have not varied materially....Hogshead staves quoted at $65@$165; R. O. hhds., $100@$130; Barrel, $50@$120. Sugar Shook, with heads, $1 60@$2 50; Molasses do., $1 90@$2; Box Shooks, 70c.@75c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50; Hoops, $27@$36.

COTTON—Has been in active request on the basis of former rates.

COTTON—Has been offered quite sparingly for early delivery, and quoted ¼c. ₱ lb. higher with a fair inquiry reported, partly for export....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11¾c. Low Middling, 12c. Middling, 12½c. Middling, 13c.@13 1-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,556 bales for which 700 bales were on the evening, including 522 sales to ship and trade and 34 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, business has been quite brisk at decidedly improved prices..... Sales have been reported since our last of 39,100 bales, of which 6,200 bales were on the evening, and 32,900 bales to-day, with 2,000 bales on the c. i. f. on the coasts of Mid'ing, with January options closing at 13 7-32c.@13 9-16c.; February, 13 9-32c.@13 17-32c.; March, 13 25-32c.@13 15-16c.; April, 14 7-32c.@14 9-16c.; May, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; June, 14 11-32c.@14 5-8c.; July, 14 15-32c.@14 ½c.; August, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; September, 14 ½c.@14 5-32c.; October, 13 25-32c.@13 29-32c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 5-32c.@7-32c. ₱ lb.; closing barely steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,174 bales and at the shipping ports, 12,602 bales, against 22,791 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 114,994 bales, against 101,941 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the interior towns were 31,792 bales; exports, 8,000 bales; stock, 1,278,586 bales, against 1,278,586 bales on the corresponding time in the preceding cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 47,965 bales; to the Continent, 17,946 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 230,698 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 984,154 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Strict Ordinary...	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary...	12	12	12	12
Strict Good Ord...	12¼	12¼	12 5-16	12 5-16
Low Middling....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Strict Low Mid...	12¾	12¾	13	13
Middling.....	13	13¼	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Mid...	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair.....	14	14	14	14
Fair.....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary.....	10¾	Low Middling.....	11¾
Strict Good Ord.....	11¾	Middling.....	12¾

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—The recent business in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes has been very limited with prices nominally quoted about as before.....English Chemicals have been inactive, but held with some show of confidence.....Essential Oils have been comparatively dull at former figures.....Dyewoods have been held with comparative firmness, though in view of moderate receipts some quotations for logwood quoted at $22@$25, currency; Jamaica, $20@ $21, gold; Honduras do. at $25, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@$22, gold; Jamaica do., $18, gold; Bar Wood, $20@$23, gold; Camwood, $50@$55, currency; Sanwood, $170, gold, ₱ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been lightly dealt in throughout, but have been quoted steadily.

FISH—Has been quite inactive, on the previous basis of $1 90@$2 ₱ box.

FISH—A very moderate demand has been noted for nearly all kinds, with prices, however, showing no important alteration.....We quote: Dry Cod, $5 25@$5 50, in the drums; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$6 50. Mackerel quoted at $17@$21 for No. 1; $9@$12 for No. 2, and $6 50@$10 for No. 3 ₱ bbl; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$3 25; Smoked Herring at 15c.@17c. for new, and 10c.@12c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 07½@$1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request for shipment and home use at about former rates, though, in some instances, quoted a trifle weaker. Rye Flour and Corn-meal selling lightly was reported in City Mill Extras, for the West Indian market, at very firm prices for favorite brands..... Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including Shipping Round-hoop at $4 20@$5; Sour Flour at $4 25@$6; fancy do., at $6 25@$7 50; No. 2 at $4 25@$5, mostly at $4 30@$4 80; poor to strictly choice Superfine Western, $3 25@$3 75; poor to very good State, $3 90@$5; good to choice do. at $4@$5 25; City Mills Extras, superior grades, $5 80@$7, mainly at $6 70@$7 for the West Indies. (the rest of the range for strictly choice, in new pack,) and quoted $6 10@$6 95 for brands united to the English trade; inferior to very good, shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6; very good to choice do., $6@ $6 25; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 80@$6 25; and other grades within the previous range..... Included with the sales have been 5,000 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 4,300 bbls. City Mills, 1,800 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 800 obls. Southern do., 500 bbls. Wheat Flour Extras, (for shipment, these mostly at $6 25@$7,) 400 bbls. Superfine, and 750 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates..... Southern steady, but quiet sales, 300 bbls. mainly Extras, within the range of $6 25@$8 15.....Rye Flour—120 obls. sold at full prices, chiefly at $4 75@$5 25 for fair to choice Superfine State, and up to $5 10@ $5 15 for choice to fancy do; $4 65@ $4 90 for Pennsylvania; market unchanged..... Of Corn-meal, 400 bbls. sold in lots, including Yellow Western at $2 90@$3; brandywine, in lots, at $3 80; market as last quoted.....Corn-meal in bags in request, at $1 05@$1 40, as extremes, ₱ 100 lb.....Of the sales here reported, 1,000 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10 for City Mills and $1 10 for Western..... Buckwheat Flour quiet, and quoted at from $3 75@ $4 10 for fair to choice State and Pennsylvania, chiefly at $3 90@$4 ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—Rather more demand has been reported for the leading kinds at about former figures.....Sales include 1,700 box Layer raisins at $1 75; 1,500 cks. loose Muscatel at $2 25; 500 half-bbls. Valencias, mainly at 8¾c.; 400 cans Currants at 6¾c. @7½c.; 40 cases Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@7½c. for new and 5c. for old.

GRAIN—Wheat was dull and heavy throughout, under fair more liberal offerings, and a very limited demand for shipment as well as milling purposes. The decline in spot tended to check export dealings, spring grades traded 1 cent a bushel, and closed weak..... Sale reported to-day of 100,000 bushels, including very choice No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, 8,000 bu in bulk, at $1 38 for export, an extreme rate, with strictly prime do. 2,000 quoted at $1 43 (last and 44 asked); upgraded Spring, in lots, at $1 20@$1 40, chiefly at $1 30 @$1 40, (the latter rate for 2,000 bushels about prime Minnesota, afloat, with good Milwaukee reported as No. 1 and 32,000 bushels do. at 3d. ₱ 60 lb. Also a Swedish ship, 687 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. refined petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. .....For ol.sgow, by steam, 1,500 bus. Flour, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs; 2,000 bus. Corn, 5c. per 56 lbs. Provisions, 4½c. 6d.....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 399 tons, with Naval Stores, from Charleston, at 4s. 3d. and 6s. 3d. .....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 290 tons, with Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl; a Norwegian ship, 953 tons, with about 9,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. ₱ quarter, and a German bark, 477 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, at 16-32d. ₱ lb. (with option of the Continent).....For Bremen, an American bark, 548 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with general cargo, including Provisions, at current rates.....For Hamburg, a German bark, 492 tons, hence, with general cargo at market rates.....For Copenhagen and Kongsberg, a German bark 480 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current quotations.....For Corunna, the American bark, 1,041 tons, with Kentucky tobacco, mentioned in our last, on private terms, rate 37s. 6d., with option of Alicante or Valencia, reported at 42s. 3d.....For Constantinople, a British steam-ship, 2,152 tons, gross, 1,400 tons, net, 400 horse-power, with Sons general cargo, including Arms, Ammunition, &c., and balance of cargo from New-Haven, reported on private terms.....For Singapore, a British bark, 333 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 30c. ₱ case. For the north side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, 319 tons, at $5 for sugar.....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 340 tons, hence, with Kinply Mosaheans, at 50c.....Coal trade, coastwise, moderately active; rates reported comparatively strong.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Cotton strong; some sales ¼c. over yesterday's figures; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 673 bales; gross, 6,082 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,727 bales; to France, 8,233 bales; to the Continent, 2,020 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 314,738 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,707 bales; gross, 45,019 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,529 bales; to France, 11,604 bales; to the Continent, 5,5 5 bales; coastwise, 3,517 bales; sales, 46,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,589 bales; gross, 1,686 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,010 bales; coastwise, 1,078 bales; sales, 1,926 bales; stock, 128,908 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,959 bales; gross, 10,987 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,916 bales; to France, 850 bales; coastwise, 7,985 bales; sales, 12,990 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 5.—Cotton strong; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 873 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,195 bales; coastwise, 1,464 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 72,325 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,710 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,3?2 bales; to the channel, 4,600 bales; coastwise, 3,761 bales; sales, 13,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.@11¾c.; net receipts, 779 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,970 bales; coastwise, 2,324 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 34,187 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,703 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,970 bales; coastwise, 6,235 bales; sales, 11,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,772 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,238 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 73,310 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,902 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,615 bales; to the Continent, 1,100 bales; coastwise, 5,941 bales; sales, 8,700 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 11-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, 1865s, 106¼; new 5s, 107¾. Erie Railway shares, 9¾. New-York Central, 98. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1¾ ₱ cent., which is ¾ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16 for both money and the account.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is $163,000.

5 P. M.—United States bonds, 10-40s, 109. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes at 106f. 2½c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Pork firmer; Eastern at 80s. Western at 70s. Bacon firmer; Cumberland Cut at 44s.; Short Rib at 44s. 6d.; Long Clear at 44s. 6d.; Short Clear at 46s. Beef firmer with sales of 49s. Shoulders steady at 35s. Lard firm: India mess at 80s.; Extra Mess at 107s.; Prime Mess at 79s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 53s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 42s. 9d. Turpentine, spirits dull at 34s. Resin—Common firm at 9s. 9d.; Fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American Choice dull at 63s. Lard Oil—None in the market. Flour steady; Extra State at 27s. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring at 10s. 9½d.; Spring at 10s. 9¾d. Winter Southern at 11s. 1d.; Western at 10s. 9d. Corn dull; Mixed Soft, old, at 28s. 9d.; Mixed Soft, new at 26s.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅞d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 3-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped from Norfolk, ship named, 9 31-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped from Savannah, ship named, 9 31-32d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail, 7d.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Corn, 25s. 9d.@26s. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 26s. 9d. for old. Peas, 37s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 11s. 2½d. ₱ cental for average California White; 11s. 2d. ₱ cental for Club do; 10s. 7½d. to 11s. for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Lard, 53s. ₱ cwt. for American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 11,200 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, sail, 7¼d.

5 P. M.—Trade report.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is unchanged at previous rates. Cotton—Futures firm: Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 15-16c.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 7 1-16d.; also sales of the same at 7 3-32d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firmer; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and march delivery, 7d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail, 7d.

Evening Telegram.—Petroleum, 19½d.@20d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 17¾d.@18d. ₱ gallon.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 17¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 29s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 5.—Petroleum, 4df. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Spanish Gold, 119@119½. Exchange fairly active and firm. Sugars quiet and nominal.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday) Jan. 5:

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 19 by 102.2, on East 31st st., 200 feet west of 4th av., for $14,700, to J. S. Craig, for Manhatsian Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, as ur e Supreme Court order, in foreclosure, A. P. Fitch, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story brown-stone-front stores and dwelling, with lot, 25 by 80, on 21 av., south-west corner 111th st., for $10,000, to Charles S. Loper, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm, under a similar court order, J. Jerolomon, Esq., Referee, disposed of two two-story frame houses, with lot 10.2 by 40 by 100, on 3d av., north-east corner 153d st., for $3,325, to M. Gearty.

H. W. Coates, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 153th st., south side, 573 feet east of 10th av., for $4,000, to Richard Carman, plaintiff in the legal action.

B. F. Barnhill, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. A. Braun, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 99.11 by 200, on 11th av., north-west corner 182d st., for $3,500, to Henry Shiff, plaintiff.

The following legal and loan sales were adjourned: sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of a house with lot on East 32d st., near 4th av., for Wednesday, Jan. 17; and sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of two lots on 9th av. and 83d st., and one lot on West 83d st., east of 9th av., to Jan. 19.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale the building with lot No. 137 South 5th av., for $16,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 24.8 by 100, on Thompson st., west side, 243 feet north of Prince st. Also, similar sale, by Louis Quey, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 150 by block on West 140th st., north side, extending through to 140th st., 150 feet west of 10th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. B. Hard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100, on East 46th st., north side, 80 feet west of 1st av. Also, similar sale, F. W. Low, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5 by 12.1 by 17.4 by 89.1, on East 87 st., north side, 3.5 feet west of 1st av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Pulte T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the building, furnaces, rolling mills, &c., with plot of land 150 by 175, on East 17th st., north side, extending through to East 18th st., 350 feet west of Avenue B, known as New-York City Steel Works.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 19.2 by 102.2, on East 31st st., 200 feet w. of 4th av., lot 19x102.2.....	$14,700

By Scott & Myers.

2 four-story brown-stone-front stores and dwellings, with lot, 25 by 80, s.w. corner of 111th st., lot 25x80.....	$10,000
2 two-story frame houses, with lot, 20 by 100, 3d av., n.e. corner of 153d st., plot is 5.9x49x100	3,325

By H. W. Coates.

2 lots, West 150th st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x100, norrisania.....	$4,000

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

1 plot of land, 11th av., n. w. corner of 182d st., 99.11x200.....	$3,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

Bond leading from Hunt's Point to West Farms, irregular 24th Ward; Wolff Aron and wife to Bernard Rheuser.....

1st av., s. e. corner of 26th st., 54 years; F. P. Bussell to John Lawrence.....	$16,000
Commerce st., s. s., w. of Bedford st., 21 years; B. Gomez to John McIlvain et al.....	15,000
Myrtle av., w. s., 70x100, 24th Ward; William H. Leggett to Phoebe Leggett.....	6,000
22d st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100; James C. Gibbers to Annie Forman.....	7,000
Sound st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.8x100; Sarah J. Loring and husband to George G. Van Horne.....	13,000
House 41 st., n. s., 44.9 ft. w. of Lawrence, 18.9 x98; Rachel Brooks and husband to Isaac J. Levy.....	nom.
Sullivan st., 260 ft. n. of Bleecker, 4 x100; Michel Brooks and husband to Gustav Kroch.....	nom.
Chrystie st., 100 ft. s. of Houston, 25x100; Michel Brooks and husband to Jacob L. K oke.....	nom.
2d av., s. s., 50.11 ft. e. of 11th st., 20x75; Frederick Otten to James F. Martin.....	9,363
35th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 17.10 x98.9; Albert F. Geschelet to Henry Stengel.	1,000
138th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th, 25x100, 23d Ward; John J. Thomasson, Sefatee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....	4,500
17th st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92; M. Hoffman, Referee, to Julius A. Candee.....	450
131st st., s. s., 177.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 17.6x99.11; David J. Dean, Referee, to Alla I. Shaw.....	6,500
Delancey st., No. 153, 25x75; Abel Cook, Referee, to Joseph Wang et al.....	11,000
2d av., w. s., 104.11 ft. n. of 36th st., 18.6x100.5; Edward C. Brooks and wife to Annie McDaniels.....	8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

1st av., s. e. corner of 26th st., 54 years; F. P. Bussell to John Lawrence.....	$4,500
Commerce st., s. s., w. of Bedford st., 21 years; B. Gomez to John McIlvain et al.....	192

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY Athlstone brown-stone house on the top of Murray Hill; in fine order; 22x55, with superb lot and ventilation; only $40,000; easy terms; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY house, Harlem, unincumbered, for a house between 50th and 42th sts., Lexington and 6th ave.; the difference in value, unless covered by existing mortgage, to be paid in cash by the advertiser. Address REAL ESTATE, Box 672 Post Office, New-York.

SEVERAL BROWN-STONE HOUSES ON Side of Broadway, below Park, from $12,000 to $25,000. Also, recently foreclosed. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MARBLE-FRONT building, No. 241 Broadway; size about 33x100 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st.; steam elevator and heating apparatus; possession can be had Feb. 1.
Apply to
HORACE B. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS NEW STORES 508, 510, and 512 Broadway, together or separately, with fine basement, and L extension to Leonard st.; steam elevator and heating apparatus; possession can be had Feb. 1.
Apply to
HORACE B. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT "Idlewood," at Ramsdell, L. I., 1 hour and a half by cars. Finest place on the Island; and contains 85 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and strawberry, and rows which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands one of the most extensive and beautiful views of a river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; well-known neighborhood; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers a chance for a taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $60,000, and since purchases he expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,424, New-York Post Office.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

IN THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK

From $4,000 to $6,000, thirty minutes by steam from 42d st. NO MALARIA OR FEMALES FROM HOME ENGAGED. Easy terms to suit purchasers. Pattern houses already built and ready for occupancy. Pamphlets with full description can be had of the Proctors, 121 Broadway, Trinity Building, Room 90.

FOR SALE.—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK AND stone residence, with all modern conveniences; in excellent condition; gas, water, sidewalks; near depot; fifty minutes in New-Jersey; only $2,500; one-half cash; wonderful bargain; no misrepresentations.
STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a very variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the Holiday Season dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS'S at lower prices for cash, or instalments, or to let until paid for first quarter's rent allowed. We have no agents, but sell from our WAREROOMS, 82 and 84 UNION SQUARE, and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORCHESTRION ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for SIX YEARS. ALSO SECOND-HAND GRANDS AND SQUARES by other makers. A liberal discount to teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Sheet music at half price. HIGGINS & CHASE, 82 and 84 Union Square, and 148 and 150 Fulton st., Nos. 40 East 14th st., Unio Square, N. Y. Store open evenings.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS PHILLIPS, ISAAC PHILLIPS, HENRY PHILLIPS, WILLIAM R. WILLIS, WILLIAM FINSTER, and ARNOLD TANZER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said District, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of January, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, for the purpose named in the said act, will be held a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, at which time the said bankrupts may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1876.
GEORGE W. BETTS, Clerk.
d30-law3w*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN COAK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Coak, of said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that two weeks from the 4th day of January, 1877, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Pulton street, in the city of New-York, will be considered for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d30-law3w*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. BELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jarod W. Bell, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the several statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate there from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of January, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1876.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 3,644.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER C. ROWE, SUMNER ROWE, and JOHN ROWE, Jr., copartners.—Notice is hereby given to creditors of the above-named copartners, that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1876, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of said copartners, for the benefit of their creditors.
GEORGE S. TURRELL, Assignee,
No. 120 Chambers street, New-York City.
d30-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY IRVING and BENJAMIN S. IRVING, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given of a second general meeting of creditors of said bankrupts, at No. 165 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, for the purpose named in the second section of the Act of Congress entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, and the acts amending the same, or under the corresponding sections of the Revised Statutes relating to Bankruptcy.
JOHN C. CUTTER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the southern district of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. FAIRCHILD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John S. Fairchild, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1877.
DARIUS RANDALL, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING
DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION
and PANCREATINE. The original and genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st., London. Sold by them and all CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

DOG FOR SALE.—A THOROUGHBRED ENglish cur, with pedigree, recently brought over; age, 3 months; price, $50; has been vaccinated, and is warran ed perfectly sound and healthy; will be sent for ins ection to be sure desiring to purchase. Address PUG, Box No. 141 Times Office.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

TANSAC INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge; agreeable to take; specific for consumption and its consequences. E. GRELLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., N. Y.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—Dr. VAN SOLEN has treated Salt Rheum cases for years; has cured 20,000 cases. No one ever with the cause, Dr. Van Dyke can cure you. Office No 8 West 16th st.

WANTED—APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA, NEW edition, cloth binding. Address Station D.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANO C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ARFUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 59 Prince street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1876.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
WILLIAM ASTOR,
FRANCIS B. DELANO,
JOHN CARRY, Jr.,
WILLIAM W. ASTOR,
CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD,
jy22-law6m$ Executors.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman, not under 30; strong, intelligent, and willing, to help generally the housekeeper of a large school; a permanent position if suited. Apply at No. 108 West 59th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY SALESMAN WHO has an established wholesale shirt trade in the West. Apply, giving full particulars and references, to G. A. M., Post Office, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED.—GERMAN LAUNDRESS, TO GO TO the country. Apply from 11:30 to 1:30 at No. 10 East 30th st.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE TO GO TO ST. LOUIS; expenses paid; good wages. Apply at No. 413 West 57th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FOR UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies at THE TIMES counter.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASS

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Land Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. HIDDEN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 10 BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24
CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and steerage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 9, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

First cabin, $80, $85, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER No 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6
GEO W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger steamships of leading lines in connection. Through bills of lading issued to Texas and the West.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or H. B. HUTTLEY, U. S. Express Agent.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Sailing at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the last time of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzos.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sangster.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

Rates of passage, including wine, first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $50. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $33 with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER.....st., Jan. 6 NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20
GERMANIA.....Sat., Jan. 13 AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....50 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP:

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 22 SWITZERLAND....Jan. 10
VADERLAND.....Jan. 15 KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3

Latest passage in currency.

First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England....Jan. 10, 1 P. M. The Queen Jan. 20, 9 A. M.
Italy....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.

Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Alsatia....Jan. 6, 11 A. M. Ethiopia....Jan. 20, 10 A. M.
Anchoria....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. Ethiopia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Specie insured for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ATLAN MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River,

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Jan. 10

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PHILIP FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., via THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, Pier 35 North River, foot of Beach st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, Pier 43 North River, foot of Morton st. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 405 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, Pier 16 East River, foot of Catharine st. WM. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Jacksonville, also with the steamer J. B. SCHYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

L. B. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16

connecting for Central America and south Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CITY OF HAVANA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 4 Jacks. st. at 2 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 10

For Vera Cruz and Tampico, connecting with the CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS.

The Havana Propeller CAMPECHE leaves TUESDAY and

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6

Steamships will leave New-Orleans Jan. 12 and Feb. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

FALKENBURG & CAMP, Jan. 31 and 33 Broad st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philad'a. Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Illinois.....Jan. 11 | Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1
Grand Duke.....Jan. 18 | City of New-York.....Feb. 8
Ohio.....Jan. 25 | Indiana.....Feb. 15

Price of passage in currency.

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $50. Steerage, $28. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a. No. 42 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

From pier 15 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency rates at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Jan. 18 SCHILLER.....Feb 1
WERLAND.....Jan. 25 FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Germany. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BRO.S.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

PROPOSALS

FOR

$2,800,000 7 3/10 p. c. Bonds

OF THE

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENTS FOR THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAME UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1877,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,800,000, MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act relating to cities of the first class having a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants," passed May 4, 1869, and "an act supplementary thereto," passed Feb. 24, 1873, a vote of the people of the CITY OF CINCINNATI, and a resolution of the City Council as prescribed by the said act.

SAID BONDS WILL BEAR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, AND THE PRINCIPAL WILL BECOME DUE IN 1906, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BEING PAYABLE AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK IN NEW-YORK.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed:

"PROPOSALS FOR 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI," AND INCLOSED IN A SECOND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are the last of the issues authorized for the completion of the Southern Railroad, owned by the MUNICIPALITY OF CINCINNATI.

The right is reserved on the part of the undersigned to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE ON JAN. 11.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on the second Tuesday (9th January) of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been duly called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper to reduce the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote the interests; and to that end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the article of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the Board of Directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said Association, from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will in their judgment best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or reductions.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

BROOKLYN CITY 7s

KINGS COUNTY 7s.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s

NEWARK CITY 7s.

JERSEY CITY 7s.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

County and City Bonds.

BEARING 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

These securities are safe and reliable, especially desirable for investments. Send for price list.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK.

J. H. HAAR. J. HENGSTLER. R. M. HAVEN.
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND

LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,

available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

STOCK SPECULATORS

Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of New-York Herald, TIMES, Tribune, World, and Sun, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges at the New-York Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage, (26 cents a month.)

L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 27 Broad st., New-York.

BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

(Principal and interest in Gold Coin,)

DUE 1901.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 24 NASSAU ST.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED. — LOANS negotiated. HOYT BROTHERS, No. 36 Drexel Building, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 8. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company,

L. REMSON LANE, secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1877, ON THE bonds known as the Pacific Railroad coupons (of Missouri) second mortgage, will on and after this date be paid at the office of this company.

C. E. GARRISON, President.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE AND LAND GRANT BOND.—The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 Nassau.

LAND DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly interest due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will also be paid on and after the 2d January, 1877, at the office of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 Nassau, and the fifty coupons, Nos. 1 to 50, of the above issue, drawn at the annual drawing in October, numbered, viz., 18, 27, 31, 42, 48, 50, 55, 93, 95, 91, 122, 133, 138, 165, 166, 186, 187, 193, 198, 203, 220, 241, 266, 270, 273, 275, 281, 285, 286, 293, 295, 296, 297, 305, 310, 323, 340, 352, 357, 359, 372, 391, 418, 420, 435, 441, 465, 472, 476, 488. will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the same place.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1½ per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. (10.) payable on and after Jan. 1, 1877.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

43D DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 8, 1877. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40½ BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877. P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of six per Cent. was declared on of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. Entitled stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. HUNT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 107 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual divi end of FIVE PER CENT. also an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT., both payable on demand.

JAMES K. WILCOX, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay TWENTY DOLLARS in gold upon the coupons of the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, maturing Jan. 1, 1877, cut from bonds which have been stamped as subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876.

EDWARD KING, President.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS NATIONAL Park Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1877.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES A. BILYEU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 24 January, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January.

JAMES YERBANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE

HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 150 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN E. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 88 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGSWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8, 1877.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on the 2d day of January next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. JEWETT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees have declared their usual dividend at the rate of six Per Cent per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

REMOVAL.

This bank has removed from Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. to their

NEW BANKING HOUSE

BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND 6TH AV.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THOS FLOYD JONES, Sec.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 3 CHATHAM ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1877.

Hereafter, and until further notice, the highest rate of interest allowed to depositors will be upon sums of $2,000 and under, and on those of larger amounts one per cent. per annum less.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 and 3 3d av., opp. Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852.

47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President,

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN. } Vice Presidents.
CHARLES G. CHOLIUS. }

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 16th day of January, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1877.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED AN interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VERPLANCK, President.
HORATIO GILBERT, Treasurer.

J. HASKEN ENGARDS, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM REMSEN, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8TH AV. AND 14TH ST.—54TH DIVIDEND.—The profits of this bank have been such during the past six months as to warrant the board of Trustees to declare the USUAL 5 PER CENT. interest on all sums from $5 to $5,000, according to the regulations of the bank.

Interest commencing from the 1st of each month.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $3,610,967 91. SURPLUS, $431,647 50.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. R. H. ROLL, Pres't.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 AND 343 BOWERY, CORNER 9D ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1877.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

PETER CUMMING, Actuary. FREDERICK SCHOALS, President.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. has been this day, Jan 1, declared on all sums from $5 to $5,000 that have now been on deposit one or more months. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 45TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer books of the company will close Saturday evening, Dec. 23, 1876, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, 1877. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at their offices, No. 208 Broadway, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Trustees for the next annual meeting.

Dated, New-York, Dec 30, 1876.

P. V. QUICK, Secretary pro tem.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, 9th January 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock m., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC

THE LATE MR. VANDERBILT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

THE SERVICES TO BE PERFORMED IN THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS — THE BODY TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE FAMILY VAULT ON STATEN ISLAND.

The body of Commodore Vanderbilt still lies in the room in which he died. This morning it will be placed in a plain iron casket, covered with black cloth, with a silver plate on the lid, bearing the following inscription:

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.
Born May 27, 1794.
Died January 4, 1877.

To-morrow morning the remains will be placed in the main hall of the house, where they will lie until 10 o'clock, at which hour they will be taken to the Church of the Strangers, No. 259 Mercer street, where the funeral services will be performed. The family and personal friends of the deceased will assemble at the house some time before 10 o'clock, and will accompany the remains to the church, and the officials and employes of the railroad corporations of which the deceased was President, to the number of about 200, will march to the house in a body, for the same purpose. An opportunity will then be given to all to look upon the features of the Commodore for the last time, and the body will be carried to the church on a bier, followed by the family and friends, on foot. Upon arriving at the church, the family and friends and railroad employes will be seated first, and free ingress will then be permitted until the edifice is filled. Seats will be also reserved for members of the press. The funeral services will be performed by Rev. Dr. Deems, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, and the music on the occasion will be very simple, as only a few hymns will be sung, and possibly a chant. Rev. Dr. M. H. Hatton, formerly Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church on Washington square, has been invited to assist Dr. Deems. This gentleman was the Pastor of the Commodore's first wife, who was much attached to him. The Pastor of the Moravian Church at New-Dorp has also been invited to assist at the ceremonies. After the services the remains will be placed in a hearse and carried to the Staten Island Ferry, followed by the relatives and friends in carriages, which will be in attendance at the church. At the ferry two steam-boats will be in waiting to convey the vehicles to Staten Island, where the procession will again be formed, and will proceed to the cemetery of the old Moravian Church at New-Dorp, where the last rites will be performed.

WHAT THE BANKERS SAY.

MR. VANDERBILT'S DEATH WILL CREATE NO PERCEPTIBLE CHANGE IN BUSINESS —VIEWS OF BANK PRESIDENTS.

Among the bankers yesterday there was but little discussion on the subject of Commodore Vanderbilt's death. A TIMES reporter called upon a number of bank Presidents to learn what would be the effect in business circles of the change of control in Mr. Vanderbilt's affairs, and to ascertain what views were entertained by leading business men of the great "railroad king." The result of the conversation with these gentlemen elicited only the opinion that there would be no perceptible change in business that could be traced as a consequence of Mr. Vanderbilt's death. So far as facts were concerned, nearly every one addressed admitted that the TIMES had given more information than they had ever been able to obtain before from any one source in relation to Mr. Vanderbilt. Then, as for his business, it had never run with or counter to the banks, and as he had invested but little of his money in bank stocks or property, the bankers were not much concerned about the effect his death would have upon their business.

Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, said that what had struck him most forcibly and favorably was the very attractive development of the tenderer side of Mr. Vanderbilt's nature in his later hours. It had greatly raised the man in his estimation. He had always rejoiced in Vanderbilt's success, for his success meant not only the enrichment of one man, but the extension of trade, the employment of the many, the good of the community. Mr. R. L. Stuart, who was an acquaintance of Mr. Vanderbilt, said he could add nothing to what had been so fully and ably told in THE TIMES of the life of Vanderbilt. His acquaintance was slight with the dead man, being confined to meetings at watering places where the two happened to be staying. He said that Mr. Vanderbilt's life had always been open, the people had kept pretty well along with him while he lived, and now that he is dead there was nothing to be said that most people have not already heard or read.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MEETING OF THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL, HARLEM, AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANIES — EXPRESSION OF REGARD FOR THE MEMORY OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, THEIR LATE PRESIDENT.

At a joint meeting of the Boards of Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, assembled together by the sorrowful announcement of the death of their honored President, Cornelius Vanderbilt, direct that the following expression of their deep and lasting regard for his cherished memory be entered in full upon the minutes of their respective companies.

Though the lamented dead passes away at an age beyond the allotted period of man, and at the close of a complete and rounded career, with his great work in the full course of successful and enduring operation, yet the sense of personal and public loss on the part of his associates is none the less keen and poignant. The entire public will unite in paying the tribute of sincere respect for one who stood as the foremost representative of public enterprise and material progress; but to those who were identified with him in these boards his death comes with a closer and deeper sense. In their personal relations they lose a kindly and beloved friend; in their business relations one whose intrepid, penetrating, and sagacious leadership was the inspiration of unfailing success. While deploring the great loss thus sustained, it is a source of satisfaction to these boards to know, as it was a just source of comfort to our departed friend to reflect, that the gigantic work he inaugurated and the sound policy he established find, in two generations of trained and worthy successors, the complete assurance that they will be faithfully and ably carried out by those who follow him in control. It is the mark of power to leave its impress beyond its own immediate sway; and the truest monument to Cornelius Vanderbilt is the fact that he so organized his creation that the work will go on, though the master workman is gone

His career was a dazzling success. In an age and a country distinguished for their marvelous personal triumphs, his achievements rank among the most extraordinary and distinctive of all. Thoroughly practical and faithfully wrought out, their splendor yet gives them the tinge of romance. Nor was this glittering success due to any early adventitious advantages. He was essentially the creator, not the creature, of the circumstances which he molded to his purposes. He was the architect of his own fortune. Beginning in a humble position, with apparently little scope of action and small promise of opportunity, he rose, by his genius, his indomitable energy and his clear forecast, to the control of vast enterprises involving millions of property, and connected with the interests of millions of people. The diverse and complicated character of his business was as remarkable as its magnitude. He created a large merchant marine, and then turned with equal aptitude and skill to the organization and management of great railroad combinations. And it is to his lasting honor that his unfailing policy was to protect, develop, and improve the interests with which he was connected, instead of seeking a selfish and dishonorable profit through their detriment and sacrifice. The rights and the welfare of the smallest stockholder were as well guarded as his own. In a period of crafty devices for sinister ends he taught the way of success through legitimate means. It was a further evidence of his essential and rugged manhood that, with all his brilliant success, his frank simplicity of character and habits remained unchanged. In the height of his rare fortune he was the same direct, provident, unostentatious man as before he had mounted to his large opportunities. The sterling qualities of his strong and commanding individuality were deeply appreciated by all who were associated with him. He was firm and true in his friendships, and the unerring sagacity with which he selected the best agents to administer his great trusts was only equaled by the sincerity of his attachment for those who proved worthy of his confidence. In his relations with the members of these boards he was uniformly courteous and genial, and the association will ever be a fragrant memory.

As a citizen he was true to the honor and welfare of his country. His public spirit was attested by his liberal donation to the Government in the hour of its need of the steamer bearing his own name, and his contribution, when in critical emergency, when there was an urgent demand for the promptest naval equipment, was even more important than its intrinsic value, great as that was. If his patriotism was thus substantial, his philanthropy was equally generous and effective. Without ostentatious profession, he wrought practical good. His own training had been in the severe experience of affairs, rather than in the fine culture of the schools; but his nature was great enough to appreciate advantages of the finished education he had not himself been permitted to enjoy, and his munificent gift for the endowment of the University at Nashville will be gratefully remembered by the large number who will share its benefits.

While exacting needed and effective discipline among those intrusted with the care of the property and lives of the people, he always manifested a strong attachment for them and a kindly interest in their welfare. It was among his cherished purposes that adequate provision should be made, upon some comprehensive plan, for injured and needy railroad employes; and even while suffering under fatal disease his thoughts and utterances often recurred to those associated in every variety of capacity, with his great enterprises, and evinced his earnest regard for their prosperity. He was peculiarly happy in his domestic relations. Passing beyond the golden anniversary with the cherished companion of his early manhood, whose memory was deeply revered by her survivor and by her children, he was fortunate in the choice of his later life; and his declining years were sustained and brightened by the tender devotion of one whose rare endowments of heart and mind shone throughout their union, who ministered with unaffected grace to his comfort and happiness, and to whom, with the other members of his family, we extend our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

He endured a protracted and painful illness at a remarkable age with heroic fortitude and Christian spirit; and, when the sun of his life, unclouded through its long day, peacefully sank below the horizon, a true man, a sincere friend, a devoted husband and father, a liberal employer, an extraordinary genius of affairs, and a citizen of high public spirit went to his final rest."

THE COMMODORE'S GIFT TO A SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

About a week ago Commodore Vanderbilt sent $50 to the Sunday-school of the Church of the Strangers as a subscription to the Christmas festival. Sufficient money had previously been collected to defray the expenses of the entertainment, and it was decided to invest the money in flowers. Each one of the Sunday-school children will be presented with a flower-pot, and either a tuberose, hyacinth, or lily bulb. The pupils are expected to cultivate the bulbs and present the same to the Sunday-school next Easter Sunday. Prizes will be awarded to those having the best specimens. Mr. Byron A. Brooks, the Superintendent of the school, and Charles Hammann, the Secretary, have the matter in charge. The idea was conceived by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, while the death of Commodore Vanderbilt at this time adds special significance to the project.

MR. VANDERBILT EULOGIZED BY MR. BEECHER.

Plymouth Church lecture-room was crowded last night at the regular Friday evening prayer-meeting. After the usual religious exercises, Mr. Beecher addressed the congregation at length. In the course of his remarks he said: "Cornelius Vanderbilt died yesterday. He was one of the most remarkable men that New-York has ever produced, with one of the clearest heads—one who had the art of turning thoughts to things; a man of great sagacity; a man of intense foresight, capable of comprehensive plan and combination, of great energy of will, of clear executive processes, and who took few backward steps. Beginning early he made himself felt upon the commercial interests of his neighborhood, and has gone on through a long series of years, and reached an extraordinary old age of activity with his understanding clear and crisp, and radiant to the very last. He was a man that did a great deal of good, a man that deserves in his rank the honor of that rank. There are few of the commercial forces that have been his equal: perhaps none his superior. But there it stops—there it stops. It is true that he gave a church; it is true that in his last days, thanks to the Christian woman whom God gave him for a companion and good guide, he endowed a university, and the good he has done in these will outrun and outlast, immeasurably, all the other successes of his life. But I am speaking of the man's intentions—his recognized purposes and methods all through his life. He had a wide field and scope; as a mere business man he must be spoken of honorably."

DEATH OF MR. VANDERBILT'S SISTER

MRS. CHARLOTTE EGBERT DIES AT HER RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND—THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY.

Mrs. Charlotte Egbert, sister of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, died yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock at her residence at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, after a brief illness. She passed her days in the quiet enjoyment of rural life upon Staten Island, within a few miles of the old farmhouse where she was born. During the greater part of her life Mrs. Egbert was in comfortable circumstances, and had earned the esteem and respect of all who knew her by her many good qualities and her homely and benevolent disposition. She attained her 85th year on the 29th of December last, and was some two years older than the late Commodore. In her early years she received such an education as was within the reach of the settlers upon the Island at that time, and as she grew up to womanhood, while her brother Cornelius sailed his first boat between New-York and Staten Island, she was occupied in assisting her mother in the duties of the household. She was an especial favorite with her brother Cornelius, who named one of the first vessels he built "Charlotte," as a mark of his affection for her. When about 23 years of age she was married to Capt. John Deforest, who for many years commanded the Charlotte, a large schooner built by Commodore Vanderbilt to run between New-York and Charleston. By this marriage seven children were born, five boys and two girls. One of her sons, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt Deforest, is at present purchasing agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and during the illness of his uncle he was constantly in attendance upon him, and watched at the bedside of the Commodore as often as two or three times in the week. Another son resides at White Plains. Capt. Deforest died about 35 or 40 years ago, and some 8 or 10 years afterward Mrs. Deforest married Mr. Tunis Egbert, who had been a contractor and builder.

After his marriage he lived in the quiet enjoyment of domestic life, without ascertaining any of the responsibilities of business, and died some 20 years ago. No children were born of this marriage. Since that time Mrs. Egbert lived in a plain cottage at Tompkinsville, upon an eminence overlooking the harbor and the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. There she was frequently visited by her brothers, the late Commodore, and Capt Jacob Vanderbilt, whose residence is situated some three miles distant upon the southern part of the Island. On Saturday last she was seized with an attack of pneumonia, and on Thursday evening became unconscious while receiving the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Bayard, of the Dutch Reformed Church of the village. Her brother, Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, was at her bedside daily during her illness.

At the time of her death Mrs. Egbert was surrounded by her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Among those who were present at her death-bed were: Mrs. Haskel, her daughter, who was constantly in attendance upon her during her illness; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Van Duzer; her granddaughter, Mrs. Howland, with her little daughter, the great-grandchild of Mrs. Egbert; her two sons, Cornelius Vanderbilt Deforest and Charles Deforest, Mrs. A. Black, and Mrs. D. R. Hitchcock. Her brother, Mr. Jacob Vanderbilt, was at her bedside in the morning, and subsequently took the 10 o'clock boat for New-York to look after the funeral arrangements of his brother the late Commodore. When he returned to the cottage at Tompkinsville, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he learned of the death of his sister. Immediately after her death her two sons, Cornelius and Charles, left for New-York to make arrangements for the funeral, which will take place on Monday at 1 P. M., from the Dutch Reformed Church on Brighton Heights. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at New-Dorp. Mrs. Egbert owned property in the vicinity of the village valued at from $30,000 to $40,000.

THE STEAMER GREECE AFLOAT.

The National Line steamer Greece, Capt. Anderson, from this port, on her way to Liverpool, which went ashore on the west bank in the lower bay at noon on Thursday, remained where she struck all night. Tugs were sent to the steamer's assistance, but they were not able to dislodge her until noon yesterday, when she was floated off. She had apparently not been injured, and at 12:45 proceeded on her way. She was in charge of a New-Jersey pilot at the time of grounding.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LOCAL METEOROLOGY OF 1876.

INTERESTING FACTS FROM A REPORT PREPARED BY MR. H. I. PENROD, OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU.

The year 1876 presented some very unusual and curious meteorological features. It began with mild weather, to the discouragement of ice dealers and the profit of physicians. Its Summer was prolonged and intensely hot, and its close was as intensely cold as its Summer had been torrid. From an annual report prepared by Mr. H. I. Penrod, in charge of the Signal Service Bureau in this City, a number of interesting facts and figures have been obtained. This report records the barometrical and thermometrical changes for each month, the velocity of the wind for each month, and the amount of rainfall, together with the number of aurora seen. The number of miles traveled by the wind was 93,235; average velocity of the wind per hour for the year, 10.6 miles. Number of auroras in the year, two—one (faint) in September, and another in October. The prevailing direction of the wind during the year was north-west. January, 1876, the temperature was very mild, very little snow, and no ice at all formed. In February, unusual range of barometer, very high winds, no ice of any account, very little snow. March brought very high winds and excess of rain. April in the Hudson River open to Albany. Nothing unusual or remarkable in May, but in June there was not one storm and no cautionary signals were displayed. In July there was unusually high temperature in the beginning of the month, with cooler weather toward the end. August was notable for absence of storms, the barometer above the mean, and there was a deficiency of rainfall. In September there were an unusual number of rainy days. The first snow fell at the unusually early date of October 15; the temperature of November was above the mean, and December brought numerous snow-storms. Fifty cautionary signals were displayed during the year, 29 of which were justified, and 21 not justified. The cautionary signals are displayed when the indications are that the wind will blow 25 miles an hour, that velocity being considered dangerous for navigators. The following table explains itself:

	Mean Barometer.	Temperature. Mean.	Max.	Min.	Humidity.	Inches. Rain or Snow.
January	30.123	35.1	64	12	71.2	1.21
February	30.114	31.6	57	7	70.5	5.39
March	30.020	35.0	70	9	68.0	7.79
April	29.986	46.1	68	29	57.5	3.79
May	30.047	58.4	83	34	63.9	3.94
June	30.001	70.8	92	49	70.7	2.87
July	29.954	77.2	99	60	61.8	5.72
August	30.066	73.4	90	55	64.3	2.97
September	29.992	63.5	86	45	67.5	5.24
October	30.001	50.3	73	31	61.2	1.83
November	29.958	44.9	73	21	67.8	4.40
December	29.965	25.5	49	*2	65.8	2.29
Annual mean.	30.024	51.0	74	29	65.8	47.40

*Below zero.

There can be no room for complaint that the year was not one of fair days, as there were but 147 of the 365 days in which rain or snow fell, while there were 239 clear or fair days in the twelve month. The character of the months by days is indicated by the following table:

	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Rain or Snow.
January	9	11	11	11
February	10	8	11	16
March	9	13	9	14
April	7	18	5	10
May	9	13	9	12
June	5	17	8	13
July	6	18	7	13
August	9	16	6	5
September	3	10	17	17
October	11	9	11	10
November	2	10	18	15
December	6	10	15	12
Total	86	153	127	147

Mr. Penrod has made a careful comparison of the mean temperatures for the different months in the year, which show that the mean for 1876 was much higher than that for 1875, but lower than the average for the series of years covered by the previous observations. The following is the result of his comparisons:

	From a long series of Observations.	1875.	1876.
	°	°	°
January	30.2	25.2	35.1
February	30.4	24.9	31.6
March	38.3	32.5	36.0
April	47.6	42.9	46.1
May	59.3	58.5	58.4
June	68.3	68.0	70.8
July	74.8	72.0	77.2
August	73.2	74.0	73.4
September	66.8	63.8	65.5
October	54.5	52.7	50.3
November	43.3	38.9	44.9
December	33.5	33.1	25.5
Mean	51.7	48.9	51.0

THE ROBBERIES IN ASTORIA.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE BURGLARS—THEY ARE COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL FOR TRIAL.

A preliminary examination was held before Police Justice Parcells, at Astoria, yesterday, in the case of the masked burglars, an account of whose arrest by Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, was published in THE TIMES of yesterday. The robbers were committed without bail to the Queens County Jail, at Hempstead, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The examination was conducted by Benjamin W. Downing, District Attorney of Queen's County. The court-room was crowded with residents of Astoria. The prisoners were seated inside the Judge's railing, four of them connected with each other by handcuffs. The fifth one, James Riley, having consented to turn state's evidence, was not in irons. Three of the men were exceedingly rough-looking fellows. These were John James alias "Fatty Farrell," John Schmidt, and John Roberts. James fully realized the ideal criminal. He would be a marked man out of a thousand of his class. His alias "Fatty Farrell" does him a trifling injustice. He is not grossly fat, but is a stout, muscular man. He has the face and eyes of a villain. Schmidt is a fellow of gigantic frame. He is supposed to have been the leader of the gang, and seems to possess the requisite qualities for such a position. In his conduct during the examination he showed clearly that he was as shrewd and cunning as he was desperate. Roberts is a dapper little fellow, who wears a ruffled shirt-bosom and a Piccadilly collar, his neat personal appearance being in marked contrast to that of his comrades. His features are small and sharp, and his general appearance does not belie his reputation as a habitual criminal, whose liquor stop in James street is a notorious den for thieves. As for McCarty and Riley, they look like mere neophytes in comparison with the other three, and the testimony of the sufferers by the burglary agrees in the fact that they filled only subordinate roles in the distribution of parts for the burglaries of Dec. 22. The prisoners were arraigned upon the charge of having burglariously entered the residences of William H. Green, the hotel-keeper, and of Michael L. Hiller, and of having stolen articles aggregating in value about $500. To this charge James Riley pleaded "guilty." The other four pleaded "not guilty," and severally protested that they were as innocent of the crime alleged as the District Attorney himself. Capt. Murray was the first witness, and was followed by Gilbert Carr, the detective attached to his precinct. The two officers gave the particulars of the arrests, and produced several articles which had been found upon the persons of the prisoners. Among the articles were a pocket-knife and a cigar-holder, taken from McCarty, which have been fully identified by Mr. Hiller as his property, taken from him on the night of the burglary. Mr. William H. Green, the hotel-keeper, related the story of the burglary at his house. He said that when his wife awakened him and told him that burglars were in the house, he put out his head for his revolver; then one of the men said: "You identified me, acting the train approach without warning from the depot, he called to the engineer of the dummy engine of the freight train, to "go ahead." The engineer, who says he did not hear this order, instead of going ahead, backed his cars, and the express dashed clean through them at the speed of 40 miles an hour, according to the estimate of the employes on the train. The engineer of the express first caught sight of the freight cars at a distance of about 150 yards from the crossing. He immediately whistled "down brake" and pulled violently at the cord running through the cars and connecting with the patent Creamer brakes. The passengers on the train, 79 in all, were at once alarmed. The next moment the engineer, having reversed his engine, threw himself into the crew-bank, and the express went through the freight train like a cannon-shot—not coming to a stop till it was on the trestle bridge 250 yards away. A terrible disaster was only escaped by a miracle. The engine happened to strike a car of the barely moving freight train right in the middle, carrying a bed-beam and splinters of the wreck along with it, but driving the wheel-trucks on either side of the track, and thus enabling the cars, none of which left the rails, to pass through the wreck without injury. The fireman stood manfully at his post and shut off the steam, and thus obviated the chance of the bursting of the boiler. The front of the engine, the cow-catcher, headlights, smoke-stack, sand-chest, and one of the steam-cylinders were broken; but otherwise the train was uninjured, and the passengers escaped with a shaking up. Had the speed of the train been less, and had the engine struck a truck instead of the body of the car, a serious loss of life would in all probability have ensued. About a year ago a precisely similar accident, with the same lucky escape of the passengers, occurred at this crossing. It is a very dangerous one for all trains coming east unless it is very carefully flagged and signaled.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The firm of Allen & Co., reported in THE TIMES of yesterday as having made an assignment, is not that of Allen & Co., tobacco dealers, of Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers street.

The New-York Bible Society distributed, by gift and sale, during December, 4,128 Bibles and Testaments among 3,163 families, 182 vessels, and 3,748 emigrants at Castle Garden.

On Thursday evening Officers Nevins and Jackson, of Special Agent Brackett's staff, seized 30 rolls of human hair, worth about $800, that were being smuggled in on the steam-ship Vera Cruz.

A match game of Polo, two trotting matches, a fist race with lady riders, Roman chariot driving, mustang hurdle racing, and difficult feats of horsemanship will be among the attractions at Gilmore's Garden to-night.

In the assignment of John H. Hapgood, of No. 42 University place, to William W. Sharpe, the liabilities are reported at $11,228 90, and the assets at $4,857 03. Of the latter $3,000 consist of stocks pledged with a creditor as collateral.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Farragut Monument Association, held last Tuesday, Mr. August St. Gaudens, a young artist of this City, received the commission for the statue of Admiral Farragut, which is to be erected in this City.

Mr. Willis S. Paine, Receiver of the Bond Street Bank, has paid out to depositors nearly $200,000. A balance of $500,000 remains to be called for by depositors. This first dividend of 55 per cent. includes the interest credited to the accounts last July.

Charles Cooper, a truck man, reported at the Eighth Precinct Station, last night, that a valuable case of silk-worms' eggs, intended for transportation to France by the steam-ship Havre, was stolen from his truck in Canal street while he was taking it to the dock of the Transatlantic Company.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received information that G. O. Stanley, alias Capt. St. Clair, a well-known thief, had made his escape from the jail at Norwalk, Conn. Stanley had been arrested for robbery on the complaint of S. S. Dale, a clothier, doing business at No. 168 South street, in this City.

In rendering a verdict yesterday of accidental death in the case of Ann McKenna, an old woman, of No. 229 East Forty-fifth street, who died recently of injuries received by falling into an excavation, the jury recommended that the authorities pass a law for the better protection of citizens against similar accidents.

At the annual meeting of the Inspectors' Association of the Port of New-York, held at the Barge Office on Thursday, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the year 1877: Thomas Bell, President; A. B. Douglass, Vice President; O. M. Fisher, Secretary; Robert Utley, Treasurer. Subsequently the President appointed James R. McNaughton Chaplain.

Giovanni Locatelli, aged 42, an Italian merchant, who arrived from Japan on Thursday last, and engaged board at the hotel Du Roma, No. 36 East Houston street, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination of the body disclosed the fact that heart disease had been the cause of death. Locatelli leaves a widow and three children in Bergamo, Italy.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Hayes and Wheeler Club was held on Thursday evening last, at No. 1,528 Broadway, W. J. Bryon occupying the chair. Addresses were made by Mr. Purdy and several other members; the party was congratulated on the success of the Republican ticket, and after tendering a vote of thanks to the officers of the club, the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

Patrick Gillen, a vagrant, about 50 years of age, died suddenly last evening at Robertson's Stores.

The Republican members of the Board of Aldermen will hold a caucus this evening to determine who shall be their candidate for President of the board. The board will reorganize for 1877 on Monday.

Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, sentenced Charles Trefurd and James Walsh to 60 days each in the Penitentiary for wife-beating. Trefurd beat his wife Susan with his fists, and Walsh beat his wife Ellen with an axe-handle.

Edward J. Groome, residing at the corner of Flatbush avenue and Dean street, was arrested last evening on a charge of collecting $160 from his father's creditors, and appropriating it to his own use. The complaint was made by the young man's mother his father being seriously ill.

Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court yesterday, said, in response to an application for the postponement of a case, that in his opinion counsel spent more time in postponing cases than in trying them. The same Justice refused to allow any defaults yesterday because the ice in the river made it uncertain when New-York lawyers could reach Brooklyn.

Julia McCaffrey and Ellen Edden, both married women, residing at No. 250 Van Brunt street, quarreled last evening about some trivial matter. Mrs. McCaffrey threw Mrs. Edden down stairs and then jumped on her. The result was that Mrs. Edden had one of her legs broken and was internally injured. The wounded woman was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and her assailant locked up.

About 5 o'clock last evening a horse attached to a sleigh driven by Mr. George C. Atchinson, of No. 45 Bridge street, took fright in Gold street, and, turning into Adams street, dashed over the dock and into the shoreline. The animal was not finished out, but died a few minutes afterward. The sleigh was broken, but the driver was thrown out before the horse reached the river, and thus escaped injury.

Alexander Waldron brought an action against the Citizens' Gas-light Company of Long Island to foreclose a mortgage on the defendant's property amounting to $14,000. The defense was that the plaintiff had verbally agreed not to call for payment when the mortgage became due. Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court yesterday, rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the fall amount, with an allowance of 2 per cent.

Late on Thursday night Officer Coddington found Thomas Nolan and his wife, Bridget, drunk and quarreling in their apartments, at No. 17 Garrison street. There was no furniture or fire in the room, and three small children of the drunkards were huddled together in a corner, almost famished from cold and hunger. Yesterday Justice Walsh discharged the man and woman upon their promising to take care of their children in the future and give up drinking. Officer Coddington was instructed to see that the promise is fulfilled.

NEW-JERSEY.

The number of deaths in Paterson during the year 1876 was 1,063.

Charles McPheeley, who was convicted in the Hudson County Court of Sessions of highway robbery and resisting an officer, was sentenced yesterday to two years in State Prison.

Augusta Kehne, aged 16 years, has been missing since Sunday. On that day she left New-York, where she is employed, to attend a New Year's party at her mother's house in Newark, but did not arrive there, and has not since been seen.

Murray C. Drake, a well-known resident of Paterson, died suddenly Thursday night after returning home with his mother from an entertainment. A medical examination showed that death had resulted from congestion of the brain, superinduced by indigestion.

Capt. Wonder, a resident of Guttenburg, was walking through Bull's Ferry road yesterday morning on his way home, and had arrived at Meeks' woods, when he saw a portion of a man's body sticking out from a snow-bank. He made an examination, and found the frozen body of an unknown man partly buried in a snow-bank. There were no marks of violence on the body, so that it is believed the man lost his way, and was overcome by cold and exhaustion. Coroner Crane was notified, and the body taken to the Morgue to await identification.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Congressman E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is at the Astor House.

J. Nabuco, of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

William Smyth, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Harvey Jewell, of Boston, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., and Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Scott Lord, of Utica, and Fermin Rosillo, of the Spanish Centennial Commission, are at the New-York Hotel.

SCARLET FEVER IN JERSEY CITY.

Scarlet fever of a malignant type, and diphtheria, have been very prevalent on Jersey City Heights, N. J., for some time past. A number of deaths resulted from these diseases, and they had spread so widely that inquiry was instituted, and it was discovered that a short time ago two or three children of the janitor of public school No. 19, on Crescent avenue, had been suffering from scarlet fever. The school was kept open all the time they were ill, and it is believed that through that means the disease was widely spread. The fact of their illness was kept as secret as possible, but the parents of some of the pupils became acquainted with it and kept their children at home. The authorities, who failed to give proper attention to the matter, are generally condemned.

THE EAST RIVER ICE BLOCKADE.

LARGE FLOES DETAINING THE FERRY-BOATS —THE DELAYS EXPERIENCED IN CROSSING THE RIVER.

Ferry-boat travel on the East River was yesterday, as on Wednesday and Thursday, very much impeded by the continued blockade of the river by heavy ice-floes. The greatest delay was experienced at the Fulton, Roosevelt, and Catharine Ferries, the delay at the other East River ferries being less than on the previous day. The Farragut, of the Fulton Ferry line, left the Brooklyn side of the East River at 11:45 o'clock in the morning, with a large number of passengers. She had scarcely left the slip, when she encountered great floes of ice, which completely blocked her course and threatened to render her further progress impossible. After two hours delay she finally reached the New-York side of the river, landing at the Catharine Street Ferry instead of the Fulton Ferry slip. This was the longest delay experienced during the day, the America, which left the Brooklyn slip at 1:15 o'clock, making the passage in one hour and twenty minutes. The Fulton was also greatly delayed. Finding it impossible to guide the boat on the 11:20 A. M. trip in the direction of the Fulton Ferry slip, the pilot changed the course and steered it toward the Catharine street slip. Even after reaching the slip, the boat experienced great difficulty in getting into the slip, which was choked with ice. Hawsers were fastened to the piles at the opening of the slip, and afterward to the ferry bridge to assist the boat in effecting a landing. It was not, however, until many attempts had been made that the boat was finally safe. In a subsequent trip which it made from Brooklyn about 1:30 P. M., it experienced a delay of over one hour, reaching the New-York side at 3:55 o'clock.

The ferry-boat Alaska, of the Roosevelt Street Ferry, which left Williamsburg at 10:30 o'clock, found it almost impossible to make any headway against the ice, and did not arrive at New-York until after one o'clock. The Peconic, of the Catharine Street Ferry, which left Brooklyn at the same time as the Farragut, became locked in the same manner as the latter, and was subjected to a similar detention, her landing on the New-York side being effected only after a most vexatious delay. The Republic, of the same line, in making her passage to New-York, reached the City at Bridge street, a considerable distance from her proper slip, and was compelled to fight her way against the ice before she reached the Catharine street slip and landed her passengers. At the Hunter's Point Ferry trips were made about every hour, the ice offering some but not very serious obstruction to the progress of the boats. At the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries the trips were made generally in good time, although some delay was caused by ice-floes early in the afternoon. As the turning of the tide in the afternoon the ice began to move, and trips were made more or less regularly until midnight, when the ice began to gather in immense fields.

EX-MAYOR WICKHAM.

HE IS INVITED TO A PUBLIC DINNER BY A NUMBER OF PROMINENT CITIZENS—THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

A number of citizens, desiring to express their appreciation of the manner in which ex-Mayor Wickham discharged his official duties, have sent him the following invitation to a public dinner:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

Hon. William H. Wickham:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of New-York desire to express to you their appreciation of your public spirit and fidelity in the discharge of your high office as Mayor of this City. We believe that we speak for the great body of our fellow-citizens, when we recognize your steadfast effort, throughout your administration, to subserve the general interests of the City and its citizens without distinction of parties; and we respectfully invite you to name a day on which it will be convenient for you to afford us the opportunity of meeting you at a public dinner.

The above invitation is signed by August Belmont, Samuel D. Babcock, William E. Dodge, George W. Lane, Royal Phelps, Joseph Seligman, Edward L. Donnelly, John Kelly, Russell Sage, Smith Ely, Jr., James Buell, Peter Cooper, Noah Davis, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin K. Phelps, and others. Mr. Wickham has accepted the invitation. The following is his reply:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of yours of the 3d inst., and am somewhat embarrassed in replying to your kind and complimentary invitation therein contained. To have merited the good opinion of yourselves and those whom you represent is to me an exceedingly satisfactory termination of my official career, and a testimony that I appreciate. In compliance with your request I will name the evening of Jan. 12 next. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1876.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following is a comparative recapitulation of imports into, and domestic and foreign exports from, the United States during the month of November last:

MERCHANDISE.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, Mixed Values.	Foreign Exports.
Month ended—Nov. 30, 1876	$30,470,466	$62,107,827	$1,556,976
Nov. 30, 1875	36,896,343	59,730,388	1,349,101
Eleven months, ended— Nov. 30, 1876	395,301,484	560,704,714	13,160,140
Nov. 30, 1875	471,838,181	502,896,827	12,334,546

SPECIE AND BULLION.

Month ended—Nov. 30, 1876	6,878,566	1,884,851	513,091
Nov. 30, 1875	2,206,280	2,540,030	920,363
Eleven months, ended— Nov. 30, 1876	22,572,190	45,837,451	7,124,162
Nov. 30, 1875	21,457,340	67,707,527	8,945,687

	Domestic Exports, Specie Values.
Month ended Nov. 30, 1876	$57,278,754
Month ended Nov. 30, 1875	52,440,980
Eleven months, ended Nov. 30, 1876	504,195,777
Eleven months, ended Nov. 30, 1875	440,629,018

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, Jan. 4, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., Norman White, Esq., Vice President, in the chair. The decease of Washington R. Vermilye, Esq., lately a member of the board, and of Rev. Simeon H. Calhoun, D. D., formerly agent of this society in the Levant, was announced; after which Rev. M. S. Hutton read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer. The Granville Welsh Bible Society, in Washington County, N. Y., was recognized as an auxiliary. Specimens of new versions of portions of the Bible in Japanese, Azerbijan, and Pima were presented for the library. Correspondence was laid before the Board from its agents; Dr. Bliss, at Constantinople, Dec. 1; Dr. Schauffler, at Kobe, Dec. 5, on his way to China, and Mr. Milne, who was on his way from Santos to Mont

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7899. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

TILDEN'S MONEY IN OREGON.

THE SUM OF EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS ACCOUNTED FOR—AN OFFICIOUS ATTORNEY TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS—A NEW-YORK BANKER LETS OUT A SECRET—THE TWO STATEMENTS TOGETHER ACCOUNT FOR THE MAN CRONIN'S PRESENCE IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day examined the officious adviser of Mr. Martin, who testified yesterday, and also Enos Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon. The first witness, the lawyer sent down to watch Martin, was Burton N. Harrison, who made light of the affair. He was coming to Washington on business connected with the Spanish-American Claims Commission, and Martin came with him. It came out that a gentleman called on him, and informed him that Martin was to be introduced to him by Runyon, and the same gentleman arranged the joint trip to Washington. Harrison evaded and wriggled out of direct answers, and finally declined to give the name of this gentleman who called on him before Martin was introduced. Runyon was extremely nervous and hesitating in his answers, and clearly endeavored to avoid giving any information. He was led into an explanation of the $8,000 check, but refused to state the name of the person who ordered it drawn. It was drawn "for a customer." He inadvertently admitted that he was told by this customer who ordered the check drawn to consult Mr. Harrison. Then Harrison was recalled and asked the name of the person who told him he was to be consulted by Runyon. Rather than be brought before the Senate in contempt, and knowing that the question was a proper one, he hesitatingly answered that it was Col. William T. Pelton, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee. This, of course, is a mistake. Pelton is known here as a nephew and confidential Secretary to Gov. Tilden. Thus another link was found in the chain which undoubtedly connects the Oregon fraud with the highest Democratic authorities.

During Runyon's examination Harrison sat intently watching him, and so completely absorbed and anxious that he made no effort to conceal the physical expression of disgust when an adverse point was made. Pelton will be put on the stand. He now appears as the principal in the $8,000 transaction. He made arrangements to have the money transmitted, and, last of all, attempted to fix things so the committee could not get the evidence. Now he will have to go on the stand and tell his story, and if he is not able to conceal his operations by reason of some incompleteness of the knowledge possessed by members of the committee, which would leave necessary questions unasked, it will be an instructive story. It is not believed he can escape giving information as to the vital point of the inquiry. Bush, of Oregon, who is claimed to have been the recipient and disburser of the fund, and whose presence at the State-house is said to have been anxiously awaited by the Cronin college on the day of the vote, will be examined by the committee. As for Gov. Tilden, the search has proceeded to that extent that, as children cry out in a certain game, "It is warm." Indeed, it seems to be getting quite "hot."

Grover was further examined to-day, but the Democrats call him a good witness, and he has the ability to avoid giving any information unnecessarily. Cronin has been discharged, and he leaves for Oregon followed by the hearty curses of the Democratic managers for his stupidity in answering the questions of the committee in such a manner as to spoil the Democratic programme.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued the examination of Gov. Grover in relation to the Oregon Electoral matter to-day. In answer to Senator Mitchell, Gov. Grover stated that he had prepared and filed his official opinion in relation to Watts' case a few days after the hearing which took place the day before the meeting of the Electoral College. He announced his decision in Watts' case to all interested as soon as he had made up his mind to whom to issue the certificate. The paper filed by the Republican Electors was a protest against his [the witness'] right to issue the certificates to any save the three persons having the highest number of votes, as shown by the returns to the Secretary of State; the Republican Electors made no argument; they only presented their protest; he might have made the remark that in case he issued a certificate to Watts, he should state in the certificate that Watts was a postmaster; he conversed with leading men of Oregon on the subject of Watts' eligibility; he was a witness before Judge Deady, of the Oregon Supreme Court, on a certain occasion, and Judge Deady said to witness that he [Judge Deady] was of opinion that the Watts case was one which ought to be settled by the State courts; he talked with Gen. Simpson, of Oregon, and spoke to Simpson of what Deady had said, but don't think he told Simpson that he should issue a certificate of election to Watts; he conversed with Simpson in a free, friendly manner; it was about the middle of November that the conversation took place, and at that time he [witness] had not thoroughly examined the case; he never received a printed brief from New-York in relation to the Watts case, but received a printed brief from some place and person unknown to witness; this brief was a collection of English decisions. On the day previous to the hearing before mentioned Senator Kelly handed witness an argument from Mr. Doyle, of California; this argument was against the issuing of a certificate to Mr. Watts, and it was concurred in by several prominent lawyers of California; witness received no instructions from New-York pointing out any way he should act in relation to the Watts case; there were no arms in the State house or in the private house of the witness on the day of the meeting of the Electoral College, or at any time afterward; witness knew of no funds being telegraphed from New-York to Oregon to pay the election managers' expenses, and he knew of no moneys being telegraphed to Ladd & Bush about the time of the meeting of the Electoral College; Mr. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Oregon, collected money by subscription from prominent Democrats to pay the expenses of the electoral messenger to Washington and return; he does not know that Mr. Bellinger was assured from New-York that certain parties in the East would be responsible for all necessary expenses in his Electoral matter. In answer to Mr. Kernan the witness said: "It was after the college met that Bellinger collected money for the messenger's expenses; on the morning of the meeting of the Electoral College witness directed his secretary to draft the certificates of the Electors and deliver them to the Secretary of State; witness said Judge Deady introduced the conversation in relation to the Watts case, which took place between him and the Judge.

Enos Runyon, of Newark, N. J., a member of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers, of Wall street, New-York, was the next witness. In answer to Senator Mitchell he testified that his firm do business with the Bank of North America, and they have a business correspondence with parties in Oregon; witness had no personal business transactions with any parties in Oregon, and never had. There was a certified check for $8,000 drawn by his firm, Martin & Runyon, on the bank of North America, on Dec. 6, 1876, in favor of Ladd & Bush, of Portland, Oregon. The witness did not know why or for what the check was drawn. It was drawn by George H. Hewes, the bookkeeper of the firm. The witness declined to tell who the check was drawn for; but stated that it was not drawn for him. He also declined to tell who came to his office and ordered him to draw the check.

Senator Kernan stated that he, as counsel for the witness, and as a member of the committee before which witness was testifying, would advise the witness to answer the question.

Senator Morton repeated the question, and witness again declined to answer it, saying that it would be a breach of confidence; that bankers and brokers never gave the names of their customers in relation to any business transactions; witness took the check to Charles Dimond, at the banking-house of A. E. & C. E. Titon, in Liberty street; Mr. Dimond was not in, and witness returned, bringing the check with him; he deposited it with the other checks of his firm in the Bank of North America, on which it was drawn; his reason for depositing this check, instead of destroying it when he brought it back from Titon's banking-house, was to enable him to keep the check accounts of the firm straight; the check was never used. In answer to Mr. Kernan, the witness said the check was disposed of as are all unused checks; witness saw one of the Titons when he went to their bank to see Dimond, but Mr. Titon could not receive the check because Dimond was not there; Dimond came to witness' banking-house on the afternoon of the day in question and said that the check could not be used as it was, as he [Dimond] had no connection with Ladd & Bush; witness told Dimond that he [witness] did not know what the check was for; witness gave the check to Dimond on the 11th of December; Dimond paid witness for the check; at the time the first check was drawn no charges were made; witness was ordered to give the check to Dimond by the person who came to witness' banking-house and ordered the drawing of the check; witness charged himself on the books of his firm with the amount of money for which the check was drawn; Dimond paid for the check by giving witness a check on the St. Nicholas Bank of New-York; the amount of this check was returned to witness, less telegraph charges; witness understood that the deduction was for telegraph charges; the amount paid witness on the $8,000 check by Dimond was $7,997 25; witness having previously been paid $2 75 charges; the witness received interest on the check from the person who first ordered it; the interest was paid to the witness in the office of the person who ordered the check. In answer to Senator Mitchell the witness stated that he had never issued any checks to any persons in Oregon; he accompanied Mr. Martin to the office of Burton Harrison, a lawyer; witness did not suggest that Mr. Harrison should come to Washington with Mr. Martin; witness saw the person who ordered the check for $8,000 yesterday, and told him that he [witness] was going to Washington, having been subpœnaed to appear before a committee; the person made no suggestion to witness as to what he should testify; witness is a Democrat, Mr. Martin an ardent Republican.

The next witness was Mr. Burton N. Harrison, of New-York. He testified in answer to a question from Mr. Mitchell that he is a lawyer; has been practicing in New-York since 1866; had no business prior to that time; lived in the South before going to New-York; was connected with the University of Virginia as an assistant professor of Physics from 1859 to 1861; lived in Virginia from 1861 to 1865; lived at Richmond during that period; was a private secretary to the "President of the Confederacy," so called, Jefferson Davis, from 1861 to 1865; in 1865 he was arrested and imprisoned at Washington; went to New-York in the Winter of 1866–67, and was a law student in the office of Fullerton, Knox & Rugg, of New-York, until admitted to the Bar, which was in December, 1867, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession; for the two years ending with the month of December last, witness was a clerk and legal adviser in the office of the Mayor, Mr. Wickham, of New-York; witness stated that he had been acting with the Democratic Party, and that during the last campaign had made one or more speeches at a place near West Point, N. Y., where he has a Summer residence; he met Messrs. Martin and Runyon, for the first time, day before yesterday; Mr. Runyon came to his [witness's] office, and said he wanted to consult witness about going to Washington; the witness did not know Mr. Runyon, and could not say that he knew Mr. Runyon was coming to consult with him, although a personal friend of the witness had said to him in conversation that day, that some one might call to consult him [witness]; the witness declined to give the name of the person who had informed him that some one might come to consult him; the witness was not employed to come to Washington by either Mr. Martin or Mr. Runyon, but came here on professional business for which he received a retainer; his professional business here is to look after a claim before one of the Commissioners; he told Mr. Runyon that he [witness] was going to Washington and that he [Runyon] could go on with him. In answer to Mr. Morton the witness stated that he met the person whose name he declined to give on the morning of the day that Mr. Runyon called on him, [witness;] it was by chance that the witness was informed that some one would call on him; the witness stated that he did not wish to give the name of the person who informed him that some one might call and consult him, because he did not desire to bring the name of any one into publicity in connection with this matter; the witness said he did not know that he took especial interest in this case; he gave Mr. Runyon no advice regarding the testimony he [Runyon] should give before the committee.

Senator Morton here recalled Mr. Runyon, who, in reply to questions, stated that he had consulted with the person for whom he had drawn the $8,000 check before seeing Mr. Harrison, and this person advised him [Runyon] to consult with Harrison.

Mr. Harrison was again recalled and stated that rather than be declared in contempt for refusing to answer the question he would give the name of the person who had told him that some one might call and consult him. It was Mr. W. T. Pelton, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee; witness also stated that Mr. Pelton, had informed him that he [Pelton] did not know Mr. Runyon; Mr. Pelton told witness this in his [Mr. Pelton's] office in Liberty street; witness does not know whether there were other persons in the office when Mr. Pelton made this remark or not; it is possible that Mr. Pelton might have told witness that Runyon had been subpœnaed to go to Washington; Mr. Pelton knew nothing of the transaction as far as witness knows; witness saw Mr. Pelton at his [Pelton's] office after he [witness] had seen Messrs. Martin and Runyon, and told Mr. Pelton what had taken place between Martin, Runyon, and witness.

At the request of Senator Kernan, Mr. Watts, of Oregon, was called, and testified that he resigned his Postmastership on the 13th of November last; he resigned by telegraph to the Postmaster General, and the day following his resignation he received a reply to the effect that his resignation had been accepted; he made his returns and ended all connection with the Postmastership which he held on the 15th of November; his successor was appointed on the 14th of November.

F. W. M. Holliday, of Virginia, was then sworn. He testified that he was appointed as a Centennial Commissioner, by President Grant, about a year ago, and has never resigned the office; he was Presidential Elector at large on the Virginia Democratic ticket, and received a certificate from the Governor of Virginia, but did not attend the meeting of the Electoral College; he did not send in a resignation but simply refrained from attending the meeting; the Electoral College thereupon filled the vacancy caused by his absence.

Enos Runyon was recalled. He was asked by Mr. Kernan: Do you know Col. William T. Pelton personally? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did he know anything about this matter before or after the occurrence? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You do not know him at all? A.—I do not know him; I think I know the man by sight.

Q.—Did anything ever pass between him and you about this check or anything connected with this matter or your seeing here? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Mr. Cronin, of Oregon, wishing to return to his home to attend to his private business affairs, was excused from further attendance on the committee. The committee have decided to report to the Senate Mr. Runyon's refusal to answer, and will ask that action be taken to compel him to do so.

FERNANDO WOOD'S SCHEME.

HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER ELECTION—NOT IN ALL THE STATES, BUT IN THREE OR FOUR SOUTHERN ONES—HE DON'T THINK MUCH OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS—AND LIKE MOST OF HIS PARTY CAN'T SEE HOW TILDEN CAN BE INAUGURATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Of the numberless suggestions of methods for a settlement of the vexed questions concerning the election of President which have been put out by the Democratic leaders to test the temper of the people, none have yet assumed the dignity of distinct propositions, and it will probably remain for Mr. Fernando Wood to make the first advance in this direction. He has prepared, and intends to present in the House on the first opportunity, a resolution instructing the House Committee on the Electoral count to offer to the Senate Committee as a compromise, a proposition for a new election in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana to be held, and the returns made, before the 14th day of February next, the date upon which both houses meet to count the Electoral vote. The resolution as drawn does not go into details or prescribe the mode of conducting the new election, but simply recites the fact that as a direct settlement of the question which would peaceably determine which of the two, Hayes or Tilden, was elected, is not probable even if it is possible, that it is desirable that a new election be held in these three States where the disputes as to the actual results have arisen. Mr. Wood is very proud of his new idea, and speaks freely of his intentions and ambitions to any one who may come to talk to him upon the subject. He would, he says, have offered the resolution during the past week, but he was holding it for two reasons: First, because he could find no authority in the Constitution for holding such an election as his resolution proposed, and second, because he hesitated to interfere with or offer suggestions to the committee which had been formed to consider these questions. He said, however, that he had now concluded that in such a crisis as this Congress had a right, as it was its duty to provide safeguards for the peace of the country, and that, therefore, any stretch of constitutional authority would be overlooked and lost sight of in the great popularity of the proposition he made for a settlement of this Presidential question. As to interfering with the work of the committee appointed to consider the Electoral count, Mr. Wood thought that while it was an able body, made up from among the best men of the House, yet the members would be glad to have suggestions, and even directions, from the House. He will keep his resolution, according to his words, ready to offer at a moment's notice. Just when the moment will arrive that the peace of the land depends upon the adoption of Mr. Wood's resolution, not even Mr. Wood himself can predict. Speaking of his resolution and the results to be gained by a new election in the three States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, Mr. Wood says that the people of the country would be satisfied with the result of a new election in these States, and that the great importance attached to such new election would of necessity make them free from the disgraceful acts of fraud and violence complained of in the recent election. Both parties, he says, would be on the alert, and would throw around a new election such safeguards that there could be no fraud, and consequently no cause to question the result. Mr. Wood says there is no constitutional authority for a new general election, and that if Mr. Hewitt is in favor of such a scheme as he has been reported to be, he is alone among all the party leaders in his convictions. When asked if there could be no new general election for President under the Constitution—how there could be a new election in three States as proposed by his resolution—he said that it could only be done by a slight stretch of constitutional authority, but that the end reached he thought would justify the means. Mr. Wood is a little reticent upon the Presidential question generally, and speaks very guardedly of his views of the situation. He seems to care to talk of the future more than the present, and to speak of probabilities and possibilities more than of actual facts now before the public. He evidently does not have a very exalted idea of the Southern Democracy, and intimates that there was a good deal of rascality there on both sides during the late election, which could be prevented in his new election.

The idea is entirely new, and it is quite likely to receive considerable attention in certain Democratic quarters. The advancement of it by Mr. Wood is strikingly indicative of a feeling among Democrats that they cannot get Mr. Tilden elected by any of their old schemes, and they are casting about for something new. All these efforts at some kind of arrangement outside the provisions of the law and the Constitution, come from Democrats, and besides indicating a consciousness of defeat, show that the Constitution to which they profess such devotion is very little cherished when it does not meet their wants.

LOUISIANA.

A JUDGE OF THE NEW SUPERIOR CIVIL COURT APPOINTED BY GOV. KELLOGG—THE ORDERS OF THE JUDGE RECOGNIZED BY THE DEMOCRATIC SHERIFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Judge Alfred Shaw has been appointed by Gov. Kellogg to be the Judge of the New Superior Civil Court of the Parish of Orleans, filling an original vacancy on the bench of the court created by an act of the present Legislature of Louisiana, and Col. "Jack" Wharton has been appointed Clerk of the same court. Judge Shaw, on assuming his new office to-day, called upon Civil Sheriff Thomas H. Handy to open court according to the forms of law, and that gentleman promptly recognizing the call of Judge Shaw, sent his chief deputy and caused him to open court. Sheriff Handy is the newly elected Civil Sheriff of the parish. He is a partisan Democrat of the ultra school, but otherwise a sensible man. He was returned elected by the Returning Board, and commissioned by Gov. Kellogg. Great pressure has been brought to bear on him to enlist his support of the Nicholls faction, but he followed the advice of his legal counselor, and has to-day placed himself squarely as a supporter of law and order and the legal State Government. The unexpected action of Sheriff Handy has been a severe blow to the Democratic conspirators.

Gov. Kellogg reorganized the Supreme Court of Louisiana to-day by reappointing Hon. John T. Ludeling as Chief Justice, and by appointing Hon. John E. King as an Associate Justice, to fill a vacancy. The other Associate Justices are P. H. Morgan, Rufus K. Howell, and J. Edwards, Leonards, holding over under eight-year appointments. The new appointments were submitted to the Senate and confirmed to-day. The Democratic seceders from the Legislature met at Odd-fellow's Hall to-day and found themselves without a quorum. The Democrats have publicly announced that Mr. Nicholls will take the Governor's oath of office on Monday, in the balcony of St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. Packard will be inaugurated as Governor at the State-house.

NO TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN NEW-ORLEANS ON MONDAY—THE SENATE AND HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Gov. Kellogg apprehends no trouble on Monday. He thinks the Democratic programme, after inaugurating Nichols, is to duplicate the State Government, but pending a solution of the Presidential question, they will avoid a collision.

The Senate Committee met this morning, but the witnesses from East Feliciana being delayed, an adjournment was had until Monday morning. Senators Wadleigh, Oglesby, and McDonald and a few invited guests left this afternoon to inspect the jetties at South-west Pass. The Senate Sub-committee heard Augustus Williams, (colored,) of Baton Rouge, this morning, but his evidence developed nothing of special importance in connection with events there. No more witnesses were in attendance, and the committee adjourned till Monday.

The House Committee to-day examined D. B. Gorham, District Attorney of Natchitoches, who said he never knew he was a candidate until after the election, and that the law required him to live in the district, but he did not live there. He acknowledged writing a letter to United States Marshal Pitkins for a blank commission for a Supervisor of Registration in Ouachita in the event that Supervisor Brady failed to meet the expectations of the party; he had read McEnery's speech at Baton Rouge, and thought he favored an aggressive warfare against carpet-baggers; he thought the Republican vote had been diminished eight or ten thousand by the disturbances, and that the Republican majority proper is about 25,000.

Joseph E. Williams, (colored) of New-Orleans, testified that he assisted in organizing a Democratic Club; Craig was elected President; never had more than seven or eight members; witness was arrested charged with breaking into a house and raising a disturbance, and sent to prison; was accused of collecting money for the club and appropriating it to his own use; voted the Republican ticket because the Democrats did not treat him right; believes if the Democrats were in power the condition of the colored people in some sections would be worse than that of slavery.

C. A. Feustee, of Lafourche Parish, testified: Was Commissioner of Election; the Democrats cut the tally-sheets. Sullivan, (Democrat) United States Supervisor, made out tally-sheets and his friends put their pistols on the table, and asked us to sign the tally-sheets; we were afraid to refuse, and complied; Sullivan made no threat when he put his pistol on the table; all the Commissioners were Republicans; we never kept any list of votes, although the law directed us to do so.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

THE TONE OF DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONISTS COOLING DOWN—HOW THEY ARE OBEYING ORDERS ISSUED IN NEW-YORK—VIOLENT EXPRESSIONS SAID TO BE OBJECTIONABLE—THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—There has been a very perceptible cooling down of late in the tone of the Democratic revolutionists in Ohio, and the strained pretense of indignation over Gov. Hayes' prospective inauguration is maintained with great difficulty. Either the cue has been given from the Tilden head-quarters that violent expressions will not do, or the gentlemen who manage the indignation machine have had the sagacity to discover this for themselves, and a strong effort will be made to put all effervescent Democrats into a straight-jacket who attend the bull-dozers' convention next Monday. In the recent caucus of Democratic members of the General assembly national questions have been the principal topics of discussion, and strong efforts have been made in the way of mutual inculcation of the virtues of discretion and self-restraint. How far this will go toward keeping under proper discipline the over-charged delegates, who will come to the convention for the express purpose of uncorking their indignation, remains to be seen; but there is no doubt that the entire programme for the occasion has been prepared in advance, and for the express purpose of keeping all emotional and conspicuously obnoxious remarks severely in the background. There are also strong indications that those who are managing the affair have far less concern for Mr. Tilden's fortunes than for their own, and that the 8th of January demonstration is to be a mere masquerade of rival candidates for Governor, United States Senator, and so forth, preliminary to the next State canvass.

Daily advices as to the state of political feeling in all parts of Ohio confirm the previous reports that the Republicans are everywhere firm, and unanimous in the belief that Gov. Hayes has been fairly and legally elected, and that there is no necessity or excuse for any compromise or temporizing on that subject. It is equally clear that a large mass of Democrats—indeed, nearly all except those having a personal interest in agitation—quietly acquiesce in this result, and anticipate a Republican Administration for the next four years.

JOHN THOMPSON'S GREATNESS—AN ARMY OF 100,000 READY TO TAKE THE CAPITAL—TILDEN TO BE INAUGURATED—THE MEETING AT TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Considerable information has been received here by letters from Ohio about the temper and action of the Democrats of that State. One report that comes is that John Thompson, Sergeant at Arms of the House, proposes to appoint 100,000 men as deputies, and have them in Washington on the 4th of March, to execute the will of the House with respect to Tilden's inauguration. Thompson is quite capable of inventing such a scheme, but hardly has sufficient military experience for the command of such a force. The county meetings of Democrats to select delegates to the State Convention of the 8th inst., are full of wild talk. A letter says: "The meeting in Toledo was redolent of blood and violence. Scribner, who is the law partner of Hurd, of the present House of Representatives, and considered one of their most cautious leaders, is reported to have declared, 'We will inaugurate Tilden peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must.' Steadman echoed the sentiment, and Ashley concurred. The meeting was not large, and the leading business men were not there, though their names appear."

THE LAKE SHORE DISASTER.

EXAMINATION OF THE BODIES AT THE MORGUE.

THE REMAINS PLACED IN A CEMETERY VAULT—PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF ASHTABULA—THE RETURN OF VALUABLE ARTICLES DEMANDED—WERE THEY STOLEN OR TAKEN FOR "KEEPSAKES?"

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 6.—Careful examination of the bodies at the Morgue was to-day made by two of the physicians of the place, and it was decided that there were, in several instances, parts of different bodies in the same coffin. In one instance there were portions of three different bodies, all supposed to have belonged to one person. By separating these additional bodies, six were found, making in all 22. All these were placed in coffins and removed to a vault in Woodland Cemetery, from which they will be taken, unless soon recognized, for burial. Late this afternoon the friends of Miss Libbie Meyers, of Buffalo, identified her remains by means of some shreds of a peculiar kind of lace which she wore. There is but little hope of many other bodies being identified, as there is scarcely any recognizable trace remaining upon them. The work of constructing the new bridge is being pushed with all possible dispatch, and the main timbers now entirely respan the ravine. Mr. Colline, the chief bridge-builder, hopes to have it ready for trains within three days. None of the vigilance of those engaged in dragging the creek has abated. A Roman gold locket and chain was discovered to-day. It is ornamented with leaves of gold and pearls, and bore the monogram "M. Etta Hamlin, May 19, 1875."

The Mayor has seen fit to issue the following proclamation:

Proclamation to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, It is stated on good authority that numerous and various articles have been taken, either feloniously or for keepsakes, by divers persons, from the wreck of train No. 5, or Pacific Express, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, at its crossing of Ashtabula River, in this City, in spite of the strict Police surveillance over the same; and, whereas, there are many afflicted persons who have lost friends in this terrible disaster of the 29th ult., and are yet unable to obtain a single memento or article that they can identify which belonged to those that perished on that train,

Therefore, all persons who have taken, or who have in their possession, any article taken from said wreck, are hereby notified to return the same to A. A. Strong, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, or to this office. And I hereby notify and warn all persons who have taken or who have in their possession, if they are known or hereafter discovered, any article from said wreck who do not comply with this request immediately, that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. And, furthermore, I call upon all good citizens to notify myself, the Police Department, or said railroad authorities, if they are knowing or have good reasons to believe or suspect any person or persons to have taken or have in their possession any article taken from said wreck without authority, and also to assist me to bring to condign punishment all persons guilty of any felonious acts in the premises.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Ashtabula, Ohio, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1877.

H. P. HEPBURN, Mayor.

Some small articles have already been reclaimed by the City Marshal and others from citizens, and in desperate cases that have been brought to light, warrants of arrest have been issued. For instance, one person was found to be in possession of a very valuable gold bracelet, of peculiar pattern, which he obtained soon after the accident. It is enameled in checks on the back, is round on the inside, and flat on the outside, having a fine linked guard-chain attached. When first found it had upon its inside shreds of burned flesh, which were scraped off. When reclaimed it was at a jeweler's for repairs. Mr. Trueworthy, of Oakland, Cal., arrived to-day. His wife and daughter were killed and his son injured in the accident. The son will soon be sufficiently recovered to be removed. To-morrow Mrs. A. J. Graham leaves for New-York, having sufficiently recovered, in the opinion of the physicians, to be able to endure the journey. Three persons, who were supposed to have perished in the wreck, have to-day been restored to life through the exertions of Superintendent Paine, in telegraphing to their friends. Their names are as follows: R. F. Wilson, Toledo, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Peck, Peoria, Ill. The Coroner's inquest took no testimony to-day.

In the dispatch which appeared on Thursday morning, there was a telegraphic error which entirely altered the meaning of an important sentence. In allusion to the evidence of Mr. Strong, the depot master, about the disputed responsibility for not throwing water on the burning cars, the dispatch makes Mr. Strong say in answer to the Chief Engineer of the fire brigade, "I don't want water, I want help; he meaning thereby to forbid Mr. Knapp throwing water, but at the moment thinking more about help for the wounded than anything else." The manuscript dispatch handed to the telegraph operator read "he *not* meaning," &c. Justice to Mr. Strong calls for this correction.

A RESOLUTION OF INVESTIGATION PASSED BY THE OHIO ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—A resolution providing for investigation by a special committee of the Ashtabula railway disaster has passed the lower branch of the General Assembly, and will be reported for action of the Senate next Tuesday.

Gov. Hayes is spending a few day at Delaware, Ohio.

THE MILITIA OF VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.—The voice of Virginia is not for war, and her military establishment is not upon a war footing, nor likely to be at any early date. Up to the recent death of Adjt. Gen. Richardson that office was liberally maintained upon a yearly salary of $1,500; but now the salary is reduced by Act of Assembly to $100 a year, and the office itself is attached to that of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The report of the Adjutant General, just submitted, shows that the militia of the State is utterly unorganized, except that there are a number of harmless Brigadiers appointed, and the citizens liable to bear arms are not even enrolled. The Volunteer Militia consists of 25 companies of infantry, of which 16 are white and nine colored (or 1,000 white, rank and file, and 500 colored;) three white artillery companies of 14 guns, and one white cavalry company; total force organized, about 1,750 officers and men—some of whom are not yet armed. This city has 12 of the infantry companies (eight white and four colored) and one artillery company with six rifle guns. The arms and ammunition in store consist of 1,273 muskets, of which 243 are breech-loaders, and 688 are muzzle-loaders, 38 of the latter being smooth-bores; 139 sabres, 543 bayonets, and 33,730 cartridges, of which 1,950 are blank. In the report it affirms that 63 overcoats have been distributed to the colored volunteers, and only 84 to the white, and this has caused a great outcry against Gov. Kemper. The truth is, however, that the white volunteers have a supply of tents and other camp equipage of which the colored have none.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6.—The five negroes who murdered Hausman and Portman, near Aiken, S. C., last November, have been found guilty of murder in the first degree. One of the negroes confessed the crime, and gave the names of other prominent citizens whom the gang, of which he was a member, intended to murder. The murdered men were respectable German citizens.

THE LYKENS VALLEY COAL MINES.

LATER ADVICES FROM THE BURNING COLLIERIES—NOT THE FIRST FIRE WHICH HAS OCCURRED—AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—Later advices from the burning mine at Lykens are encouraging. The Superintendent of the mine, Mr. E. C. Hanna, telegraphed as follows to a gentleman in this city at a late hour this afternoon: "We are gaining slowly, but, I think, surely." This is not the first time a fire has occurred in these mines. About two years ago fire was communicated to the coal in some manner, but owing to the prompt and energetic measures taken, it was extinguished before it gained headway. On that occasion, as at the present time, a steam fire-engine and a lot of hose were sent from this city, and did effective work in checking the progress of the flames. The same agencies were employed this time, but not as successfully. This is probably owing to the fact that the present fire broke out on New Year's Day, when but few men were at work. It was not discovered until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and may have been burning for hours before the attention of the workmen was called to it. Great delay occurred in securing the services of the engine, which did not reach Lykens until Wednesday afternoon. The company's agents in this city were compelled to send to Philadelphia for hose, and that caused a further delay.

The fire in the Lykens Valley mines has materially retarded the work on Big Run mine, several miles west of Lykens. A number of miners working in Big Run mine were overcome with smoke and sulphur, and their companions had to carry them out of the mine. The burning of the mines at this season of the year is a calamity, the severity of which is fully realized by the business men of Lykens. Many of the workmen had been on short time for months, and were unable to save any money. Their enforced idleness finds them without resources, and that want and suffering must ensue seems inevitable. Taken in all its aspects, the outlook is very discouraging. A feeling of gloom and foreboding has seized all classes alike—miners, laborers, and business men. Their only hope is that an investigation, after the flames are extinguished, may develop the fact that the danger is not as great as was expected. Nothing definite has been ascertained as to the origin of the fire. Many rumors are afloat in the neighborhood, some persons even hinting at incendiarism.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NAVY.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS—A BILL FOR A MIXED COMMISSION TO PREPARE A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan 6.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs held a meeting to-day and agreed upon a bill providing for a mixed commission to consider and report a plan for the future government of the Navy. This commission will consist of two Senators, three Representatives, the General of the Army the Admiral of the Navy, and two other naval officers to be designated by the President. The bill will be reported to the House early next week and an effort made to pass it as soon as possible. It is the intention of the committee that this commission shall mature a plan for a complete reorganization of the Navy, and to suggest the future policy of the Government in its conduct.

THE CAPITAL POLICE BOARD.

A NEW BOARD TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT—GAMBLING TO BE BROKEN UP—HOW MALICIOUS SLANDERS ORIGINATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President stated this morning that he had a list of names made out for nomination as Police Commissioners in place of the board whose resignations he had demanded. This list he would not change, and the nominations will be made on Monday. The President said they were good men of the District, and when appointed the investigation into the conduct of the Police with respect to the gambling-houses and of all other charges would be carried forward, and the busines would be probed to the bottom. The President spoke of the insinuations against himself, which had been allowed to go into the testimony heretofore taken, to the effect that he had bet at horse races and had pardoned a gambler immediately after his conviction, and thus discouraged other prosecutions. He said he had been to but two horse races since he was President, and at one of those his family was with him. He had no personal recollection of the pardon referred to, and only knew that he must have acted on the recommendation of the Attorney General, as he never pardoned any one without that recommendation. The statements about the President were maliciously interjected by witnesses, and admitted by the board without shadow of reason. The President, by making a new Police Board of good citizens, will gain great approbation. The question with which the public are most interested is that pertaining to the immunity enjoyed by the gambling fraternity, and the reason the business had been allowed to prosper.

It is understood that ex-Mayor Matthew G. Emery; John T. Mitchell, a well-known merchant; John C. Harkness, a prominent architect, and Frederick W. Douglass are the gentlemen selected. The resignation of Mr. William J. Murtagh, the President of the old board, has not yet been accepted, and it is thought probable that he will be retained as a member of the new board.

MR. ALVORD AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL THAT HE GAVE HIS VOTE IN PURSUANCE OF A BARGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Mr. Alvord has published a letter denying in the most emphatic terms that he gave his vote for Speaker of the Assembly in pursuance of a bargain, that he influenced any one else to vote, or that his vote decided the contest one way or the other. He says: "I did not, in the most remote degree, either promise or endeavor to influence the action of any one member on the subject. But I uniformly refused to give advice when requested so to do. No one knows how I voted, and as it would not have changed the result in either direction, no one need now be informed. Neither Mr. Sloan nor his friends ever made any approaches to me for my aid in the canvass, nor did either of them make any promises of place to me, nor did I ever ask of him or them any such promise, and the Speaker will, in no respect, either violate or redeem any promise expressed or implied in whatever disposition he may make of me in the construction of his committees.

PRESIDENT SMITH, OF DARTMOUTH.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—A morning paper announces the death of Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, President of Dartmouth College. President Smith is alive and his health much improved.

CALIFORNIA'S VINTAGE.

THE GOLDEN WINE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

WINE-MAKERS OF THE FAR WEST—SOME VERY BAD CLARET—HOW GOOD NATIVE WINES ARE PRODUCED—A VISIT TO THE OLD MISSION VAULTS—A FIT SUBSTITUTE FOR OLD MADEIRA—THE INTRODUCTION OF CHAMPAGNES—TASTING THE DIFFERENT BRANDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 22, 1876.

Countless visitors to the Centennial will doubtless recall with amusement the flaming advertisements which infested Philadelphia generally, and the Agricultural Hall specially, of the Golden Wine of California. The public was tempted by the offer of a generous lunch for 50 cents and half a bottle of that glorious vintage for half a dollar. Those who yielded to the seductions of this promise will also undoubtedly remember that the Golden Wine was simply mud, and not even auriferous mud. Even at that early day the difference between Californian brag and Californian performance began to make itself perceptible to some people, who were highly amused by the pompous pretensions of the wine-makers of San Mateo. But if any one should suppose that this golden wine was a fair sample of what Californians can do in wine-making, that person would be lamentably in error. There are here wine-makers who have succeeded admirably, and whose efforts are destined to play a most important part in the future of this State. Nevertheless, I am free to say that the number of these is very small, whereas the number of wine-makers is exceedingly great. In the great Californian valleys, the Sacramento, Joaquin, San José, and others, very many persons are engaged in this business, more especially foreigners—French and South Italians. Their results are not only bad, but they are, from a stomachic point of consideration, atrocious—absolutely unequaled in villainy by the worst efforts that have been made in the same direction in New-Jersey or Nebraska. In both of these States I have tasted wine that was excruciating, that left a memory upon the palate like a great sorrow. But I am willing to make my affidavit in the most solemn manner that I have never been swindled into swallowing anything half so vile as some claret made by a Frenchman in the old mission of San José, and a white wine manufactured by an Italian from the basilicata in the Calaveras valley. If there was any mark known to typographers by which I could indicate a compound-comminated shudder, I would express it in connection with these two execrable potables—for wine I will not call them

washed villa one-story high, and girt around with a broad piazza, was surrounded on all four sides by a lovely garden, in which the shrubberies were composed of pepper trees, olive trees, and fig trees. Behind the rear garden were the vineyards, which swept from the base of a high hill up its slope half way to its crest. Beyond the topmost line of the vines were rows of pines and blue-gums, planted to protect the vineyards from the bitter winds from the north, which blow terribly in the Summer time. The cellars were away from the house some little distance, and were built partly of stone, partly of timber. Each cellar was furnished with two rows of huge vats, ranging from 600 gallons in dimensions to 2,500 gallons. On each was painted in bold type the name of the grape and the year it was converted into wine. One of the sons of Mr. Palmer, who did the honors, was very polite, but still he at first spoke a little like a man repeating a very old story, and I rather suspected that Palmer's ranche was one of the lions of San Francisco, to which, probably, strangers were taken with a frequency which was more complimentary than agreeable to the Palmer family. But after a little conversation, when he found that

was seriously desirous of learning what California had done and might do in the way of making wine, he thawed rapidly, sent for the head man, a very jolly Frenchman, and proceeded to open a formidable array of bottles, and to give me an immense amount of very valuable information.

The first step to improvement in wine making made by his father was to discard the Mission grape, cultivated by the old padres, and much approved for its prolific and hardy character. But wine from it is unpleasantly fiery, and has an earthy after-taste, very disagreeable to connoisseurs. His next step was to go to work scientifically in search of such vines as would marry the soil, and he settled down on Zinfindelis, Riesling, Grinache, White St. Peter, Chasselas, and Folie Blanche. He did not expect for one moment that the results of these grapes would be similar with those obtained in the lands from which he imported them. For instance, Riesling is, I believe, the grape of the Johannisberger District, but the wine he gets from it is absolutely a new wine, occupying a middle ground between Liebfrauenmilch and a light Sicilian wine. Zinfindella is something like a Burgundy, but in all probability requires long keeping to reduce its fiery nature. It is, however, a generous, full-bodied red wine, and perhaps even better than Norton's Virginia Seedling, made in Missouri by Capt. Poeschel. The wine from the golden chasselas tasted to me like a fine Hochheimer, and probably is destined to make quite a name. But the greatest surprise was the White St. Peter, a grape from the South of France. I looked at it, I tasted it, I looked at Palmer. He never winked, but maintained a perfectly impassive appearance. "Isn't this a joke? Aren't you, as the Californians say, corraling me; putting up a job upon my innocent head? Have you not given me a glass of old Madeira and called it by this new name?" He answered gravely, "No, I have done none of these things. I'm glad you think it has the Madeira flavor, because we think it has ourselves." And it certainly had. If Royal Phelps, who is such a connoisseur of old Madeira, will just try a bottle of this White St. Peter (Bacchus, what a name!) I think his judgment would settle the matter beyond dispute.

Palmer told me, however, that the greatest hopes of his father were placed in the Zinfindels and the Riesling. Now both of these wines are of excellent quality, but both are, I think, too full-bodied for dinner purposes. The Reisling, which is not subacid, would make a most delicious wine for dessert and general use, but would not be very acceptable with meats, &c. The Zinfindella, which is subacid, is exceedingly generous, and would, I think, be a good dinner wine for those who habitually add water. But for those who drink neat, as the French say, it is undoubtedly too full-bodied. It is not yet proved that Zinfindella does lose its fiery quality by keeping, but I think there can be little doubt of the fact. Nevertheless, I do think that Mr. Palmer will acknowledge himself that he has not yet succeeded in the great desideratum of American wine-growers. He has not yet found a true claret or anything which can take the place of Bordeaux wine. Zinfindella, though good in flavor, and generous in wanting in bouquet, is very fiery, and is exceedingly full-bodied, so that the fact of its being subacid is lost sight of. Therefore, it must be owned that he has not come as near the solution as the wine-growers of Missouri, whose Concord is much more like the desired article.

Arpad Haraszthy has turned his attention almost exclusively to the production of champagnes, and since his partnership with Sandsberger, at San Francisco, his brands begin to excite considerable attention. I visited the establishment and was received by the two named gentlemen with courtesy and cordiality, though there was a numerous gathering of Californians in the room to whom I was not, apparently, an agreeable visitor. They, in fact, jumped on me, as the expression goes in these parts, concerning sundry letters of mine, and asked me repeatedly what good I could possibly do to California by such egotistics. I found that their rooted idea was that every journalist who came to California was in duty bound to write in such guise as to attract emigration and capital to their State. I asked them "Why?" and they immediately rejoined, "What do you come to California for, then?" and, they continued, that if the country did not please me I ought not to stop in it. Then they cross-examined me strictly as to my knowledge of wines, (there were about seven of them,) and were hugely diverted with the innocence of my answers. Sandsberger opened several bottles of champagne, and I had hardly tasted mine before my opinion was called for. I gave it with hesitation, being in the enemy's camp, so to speak. But, taking my courage in both hands, I announced that I liked the flavor, but that there was an after-taste that was bitter and earthy. This induced shouts of derisive laughter, which made me feel pretty angry, because a man's palate may fail to give him the sensation of some very delicate and exquisite flavor, but can hardly be wrong in any positive announcement that it makes. In other words, the sins of the palate are of omission—not commission. Fortunately the great Haraszthy came to my relief, and stated that I was unquestionably right; that Sandsberger had opened a bottle of wine which had only been "disgorged" three days previously, and that the flavor of the syrup had not yet assimilated itself with the wine. And he announced, furthermore, that the unfortunate journalist whom they were figuratively boneting evidently possessed a very discriminating palate, and that he was very glad indeed to have the opinion of such a one.

The champagne I had just tasted was the Private Cuvei brand. I was now asked to taste another. I did. It was faultless. This, the Eclipse, was gone in flavor, exceedingly full-bodied, very sparkling, very dry, and had no after-taste whatever.

Now as the sugar excess of carbonic acid which had characterized the first, and made it a trifle too "grattant." And now I had to taste brand after brand, and acquitted myself so honorably that Sandsberger & Haraszthy sent for more connoisseurs and more champagne, until the room was full, and so were the visitors. I was taken round the establishment and saw the entire process, which has been described so often that I omit it. But I saw that the wines mingled to form the champagne were not poor wines, but the best and richest in the land. I saw, moreover, that the saccharine matter was so abundant that it was unnecessary to charge the bottles with carbonic acid, for they were already self-charged. I saw that they were so full-bodied that it was unnecessary to load them with Cognac, as is done with French champagnes. I saw, too, that there were no little additions of essences, for the natural flavor was so delicious that it required no artificial rounding up or heightening. But one thing was added, and that was a certain amount of syrup. This has been substituted by Haraszthy for the barley-sugar or rock-candy used by the French, and I am convinced that in so doing he has committed an error. It is this syrup, made from Honolulu molasses, which gives the bitter, earthy aftertaste, and I believe that it may in some instances take a considerable time before it is absolutely absorbed. In the Eclipse brand, indeed, I tasted a bottle which was only a week from disgorging, but yet had no aftertaste. But I also tasted a bottle of Eclipse which had been disgorged six weeks, and the syrup hinted its presence pretty loudly. If Sandsberger & Haraszthy could keep their wine six months after disgorging, I am satisfied that a faulty bottle of champagne from their house would be a wonder. But the demand for their wine is so enormous at $19 50 gold, wholesale price, that the immense majority is sold before it is a week old. This being the case, I would take the liberty of advising the use of barley sugar, after all. On general principles, there can be no question of the soundness of Haraszthy's views. But considering that the wine has no chance of absorbing the syrup before it is drank, I think that he is doing an injustice to himself as a producer and to the extraordinary merits of the wine. For it must be remembered that, considered as a natural wine, this champagne of California far excels the French, which is artificial to a very high degree. As a proof of this, I will mention the fact that, although every gentleman who participated in the grand sampling, of which I was a spectator, was sick, not one had a headache. This I believe is unknown with French champagne. GAR.

POLICE DEPARTMENT FINANCES.

A REQUEST FOR THE TRANSFER OF AN UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF THE FUNDS OF 1874 AND 1875 TO THE APPROPRIATION OF THE PRESENT YEAR—THE REASONS THEREFOR.

The following communication, asking for the transfer of the unexpended balances of the Police Department appropriations of 1874 and 1875 to the appropriation for 1877, was adopted at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, and a copy was sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

To the Honorable Board of Apportionment of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Police hereby makes respectful application to your honorable board for the transfer to the account of the Police Department for 1877 of the unexpended balances of appropriation for account of this department for the years 1874 and 1875 to the amount of $146,669 78. There are numerous urgent reasons in favor of favorable action upon this application, and among them the following: A period of unusually cold weather accompanied with rain produced a mass of ice. Excessive falls of snow have followed, producing a partial blockade in all the streets of the City and excessive embarrassment to all locomotion and transportation. This condition embarasses, delays, and increases the cost of all business and movement, reduces the power of teams to haul vehicles and loads by one-half, wears them out and destroys their value at an extraordinary rate. Pedestrians are exposed to exhaustion and personal peril in going to and from their occupations. The hauling and distribution of food and fuel to 1,000,000 of inhabitants is burdened with expense, delayed, and often defeated. Stages and cars run with difficulty, are unavoidably overcrowded and delayed, inflicting real injury upon a multitude of citizens.

There are 275 miles of streets, averaging 60 feet in width, constituting an area of 9,680,000 superficial yards covered with one foot as it fell, to which is added necessarily a very large amount thrown from roofs and private areas and yards. This volume of snow is equal to 3,226,666 cubic yards. The removal and disposition of such a quantity of snow and ice is quite beyond the capacity of private citizens. It must remain perhaps during the whole Winter, with probable additions, to the vast detriment of business, unless the City authorities provide means for its removal. From all quarters appeals come to the Board of Police to apply some measure of relief from these excessively embarrassing conditions, to which, in the present condition of the department in respect to funds, none but negative answers can be returned. The expenditure of the money in clearing the streets of snow and ice, while it will benefit in large degree business and property interests, will incidentally employ a large number of persons at moderate labor wages, and reduce to the deplorably large number of unemployed poor who otherwise will be thrown for support upon charities, public and private, or forced into the streets to beg, steal, or starve.

It is understood that the appropriation by your honorable board for the year 1877 covers, on salary account, only 2,262 policemen. There are now patrolmen legally in office and on duty to the number of 30 in excess of the number thus provided for. This number can only be reduced by death, resignation or dismissal. According to the ordinary course of such events, three months, perhaps, will elapse before the force can be reduced to the limits of the appropriation. During that period the department can only make requisition for one-twelfth of the appropriation each month, which amounts would be insufficient to meet the claims for salary. Each failure to pay salary would afford ground of legal action by each unpaid officer against "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty" for non-payment of salaries. The business of the Police Department increases from year to year by the addition of new duties and the more thorough performance of duties not new. The unavoidable expense increases in an equal ratio.

The department estimate for 1877 was made in each item as small as consistent with the probable requirements of the service, and taken as an aggregate will not meet the probable demands upon it. No margin will exist to respond to calls likely to arise from legislation, from the constantly increasing demands of several departments of the City Government for the service and aid of the Police, from increased business and pleasure travel, from new ferries, railroads, and steam-ship lines, from the continually increasing demands from citizens, moneyed and business institutions, from duties imposed in the detection, arrest, and punishment of criminals and the better guarding of exposed property and persons of citizens. While the City increases, the duties, labors and expenses of the Police Department must increase in like degree.

By the provisions of the Police law the rank and file of the force, now numbering 2,300 patrolmen, are appointed for life unless sooner dismissed on charges. Until recent years these appointments were made without regard to age. The force is growing old and increasing numbers each year are superannuated and disqualified for patrol duty, gradually reducing the efficiency of the force, which thus becomes loaded with a burden of old and sick men who must be paid, but who can render but little valuable service. This is a serious and a growing evil which the board has no legal power to remedy. Its present magnitude is illustrated by the following figures:

Number of days lost (sick time) and for which payment was made, 15,084¼; the same for which no payment was made, 11,519¼; total number of days lost, 26,603½; amount paid for sick time, $49,472 93—about equal to 73 years of one, or a year's service of 73 men.

The money appropriated will not be expended unless its expenditure is required by the public welfare, and all unexpended balances will be, as they always have been, accounted for. The board, therefore, hope that the transfer asked for will be granted, and without delay, because the demand for immediate application of the money is justified by the exigencies above referred to. Very respectfully, WILLIAM R. SMITH,

President Board of Police.

SERGT. MILLER'S TRIAL.

The trial of Sergt. Miller was resumed yesterday. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, one of whom testified that on the night of Feb. 3, 1875, the defendant called on him and asked him to see the Inspector, and use his influence to induce him not to include the fact of playing cards in the complaint. The prosecution also introduced as evidence the minutes of the Board of Police of May 8, 1876, on which date the resolution dismissing all complaints against members of the force on which no final action had been taken prior to Jan 1, 1876, was adopted, and also a list of cases to which it is claimed the resolution had reference, and which list did not include the name of Sergt. Miller. In answer to a question from Mr. MacLean, counsel to the Board, Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, stated that he did not think the case of Capt. Williams was affected by the resolution. The case was then closed for the prosecution and the defense opened by placing the defendant on the stand. He testified that on the night of Feb. 3, 1875, he was at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, when the barkeeper in Maher's saloon wanted to see him. Maher had been a member of the force and had been dismissed through his [Miller's] instrumentality, and he therefore did not wish to enter the store unaccompanied. He therefore rapped with the baton, and Patrolmen Smith and Carey answered his summons. With these officers he entered the saloon, and went into the back room, where he found Maher. He sat down at a table, and Maher commenced to tell him about some trouble he had had with cattle-drovers, who had broken into his place and created a disturbance. While conversing with Maher, Roundsman Raynor came in, and a few moments after Inspector McDermott came in. The Sergeant swore positively that he was not playing cards, nor did he have his coat and cap off, as stated by the Inspector. There was a pack of cards on the table, and his hand rested on the pack as he conversed with Maher. The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

REWARDING MERITORIOUS CONDUCT.

A communication from the Life-saving Benevolent Association, requesting the permission of the Police Board to present $25 and a silver medal to Patrolman Michael Gorman, of the Thirteenth Precinct, as a testimonial for gallant service in saving a man from drowning, was yesterday read at the meeting of the board, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. A request from Mr. Abraham Beekhoff, whose store at Twentieth street and Broadway was recently robbed, for permission to present $300 to Detectives Silleck, Lyons, and King, as a reward for their efforts in recovering some of the stolen property, was referred to the same committee. Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, reported meritorious conduct on the part of Officers Wall and Murphy in assuming the boarders of the Foshay House, in West street, during a fire on Tuesday last; also on the part of Patrolman Byrnes in rescuing a child from a fire at No. 497 Broome street.

FUNERAL OF "EPH" HORN.

The remains of "Eph" Horn were buried yesterday from the Church of the Transfiguration, Rev. Dr. Houghton read the funeral services, after which the lid of the rich rosewood casket was removed and those who were present were permitted to take a last glance at the well-known features of the dead minstrel. The floral offerings were few but appropriate. The San Francisco troupe sent a pillow of flowers, with the inscription, "The End," in red immortelles; Tony Pastor presented a wreath, and Bryan, Wambold, and Backus a lyre. The pall-bearers were James Clark, Jacob Rickman, Harry Miner, and "Dick" Sands. Several prominent members of the theatrical profession were present, including Tony Pastor, Gus Williams, Matilda Heron, John Mathews, James Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Backus, Mrs. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Bitch, Mrs. John Wild, James Collier, Neil Bryant, Gus Phillips, and Dr. Quackenbos.

GREENWOOD LAKE REGION.

A CHOICE SPOT IN TWO STATES.

ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT ATTRACTIONS—FORMERLY A FAVORITE PLACE WITH THE INDIANS—CROSSING THE LAKE ON A BITTERLY COLD NIGHT—A VISIT AMONG THE NATIVES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GREENWOOD LAKE, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1877.

The dwellers in and around Gotham know but little of the beautiful region of which Greenwood Lake is, as you may say, the centre; but, thanks to the boat clubs who made it temporarily prominent last Summer, and to the railroad company who have brought it within reach, and will succeed in bringing it still closer to civilization long before next harvest time, the lake and its surroundings will soon be as familiar to the tourist, the artist, and the average Summer boarder, as any of our festival resorts whose names have been household words for so many years. For nature has given Greenwood Lake its proper share of advantages, and nothing is lacking to make its beauties and its comforts of general benefit, but to bring them to the notice of the world at large. To be sure, it has been from time immemorial the Summer resort of many families residing in the Counties of Passaic and Orange, and in the season hunters and fishermen from far and near have found it one of the best regions for sport within 200 miles of the Metropolis. So it is not utterly unknown, but it is well that the world abroad should be told something about it.

The lake lies in Passaic County, N. J., and Orange County, N. Y., about two-thirds of its area in the latter. It is nine miles long by an average of three-quarters of a mile wide; but up to the year 1836 it was only a pond covering less than one-half of its present area. It is 10 miles from Warwick, eight miles south-west of Chester at the junction of the Newburg and Erie Roads, and about 50 miles from New-York, from which City it is reached by the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway, a new road under the management of the New-Jersey Midland. This road touches the lake at Cooper's, and little steamers, of which there are three in use in the Summer, take passengers to the hotels on the northern, western, and southern shores of the lake. Three picturesque islands dot the clear surface of the mimic sea, tall hills bound and shadow it on three sides, and at the southern end the land rises in a gentle slope to a well-wooded plateau, which at the distance of two miles loses its continuity on meeting a long range of dark hills known as the Greenwood Mountains. Here, before the march of civilization brought population and breech-loaders to these wilds, the red deer wandered fearlessly; here the bear hibernated; and here, when the warm sun of spring coaxed him out, he plied his vocation as a food-hunter, and reared his hairy progeny in peace, save when, occasionally, the red man's arrow sought his bushy hide and the knotty club completed the murderous work the cruel shaft began. There are no deer, no bears in the mountains now; but the wild-cat still makes them his home, thousands of rabbits burrow in their rocky gorges, the fox holds high carnival here with the lonely farmer's poultry; and quails, partridges, and woodcock live here the year round in vast numbers.

There are evidences that at one time in the far distant past this region was a favorite spot for the Indians. No rude heaps that had been cities clothe the ground with history; but on the east side of the lake are two large Indian mounds, from which, at various times, rude implements of husbandry have been taken, and weapons of war such as men used in the stone age. Within a few years human bones have been exhumed, and here and there on the west side hunters have discovered traces of villages that must have been deserted hundreds of years ago. Numbers of flint arrow-heads, spear-heads, pestles and mortars, and stone axes, are preserved by the dwellers in and around the lake region, and in some instances the stories connected with the relics are remarkably interesting. I regret to say, however, that I can trace none of them down to a fact foundation. As Sir Thomas Browne says of Herodotus, these relic-holders besprinkle their stories "with many fabulosities."

In 1762 a dam was constructed by what was then known as the London Company, and this, throwing the water back upon the lowlands considerably increased the size of the pond. In 1836 the Directors of the Morris and Essex Canal purchased thousands of acres on the borders of the pond, paying, I am told an average of $100 an acre, and erected a still larger dam, by means of which the water surface was so largely increased that the pond became worthy of a loftier title, and it was henceforth known as Greenwood Lake.

I reached Cooper's a few nights ago, the only passenger in the last train from New-York. The road terminates on the very margin of the lake, and there is no hotel on the east side; so it was necessary for me to cross the frozen surface of the lake before I could find a resting place and a shelter from the storm that was threatening to break within a very few hours. The ice was perhaps a foot thick, and over this was spread another foot of tough snow left by the storm of a day or two before. It was bitterly cold, and the night breeze from the north swept down the lake with eager velocity, and with such ruthless augmentation of the chilly rigor that if the direction taken by my guide and myself had been north instead of south-west, it is more than probable we should have found it necessary ere many days to undergo the Taliacotian operation as to our facial prominences, and have supplemental noses supplied us from the superfluous flesh of our calves or thighs. The walk of three-quarters of a mile across the lake, through the snow and with the keen wintry wind pinching us on the quarter, without mitigation or remorse, was not altogether unpleasant, even though an occasional break through the thin outer crust of ice into the watery slush beneath did suggest a cold bath; for there was the novelty of the trip, there was the pale moon looking down through its gauzy veil upon a long stretch of unbroken white, fringed with high reaches of shadowy woodland; there were the gloomy mountains just ahead, standing like a long line of grim sentinels over the weird scene below them; there was universal stillness, broken only by the crunching of the snow beneath our feet, and then there was Brown's Hotel in sight, with its certainty of warm fires, a hot supper, and a comfortable bed. The fire, the supper, and the bed came in due season, and so did the storm.

In the morning I sallied out, not to see the landscape by daylight, for that was simply impossible on account of the driving snow which came down in long, thick flakes that darkened the air; but to seek for information regarding the early history of the Greenwood Lake country. At the base of the mountain, a mile away, I found the residence of Mrs. Woodruff, who had been described to me as a walking cyclopedia of knowledge pertaining to the subject then nearest my heart.

"Who comes there?" was the call from within an ancient and dilapidated frame building as I knocked at the door.

"A stranger," said I, "to see Mrs. Woodruff."

"Pooty time for a stranger to call," said the voice. And then there were two voices which engaged for two minutes or more in a sort of amœbean contest of growls, one answering the other after the manner of Venetian gondoliers in real life.

At last I heard the stronger voice say, "I guess you'd better look, Joe, and see who it is;" and the door was unbolted, unlocked, and unchained, and as it opened a little way, a man put his head in the gap, and took a good look at your correspondent standing on the door stone, with the falling and driving snow covering him like a pall. His long examination of my features seemed to satisfy him that I was neither a tramp nor a lightning-rod agent, so he allowed me to enter. The room was a large one, very poorly furnished. Fronting me were two beds, set end to end, from one of which the man had just arisen in full dress, if you count out from the total of the garments which make up that costume, the hat, the boots, and the necktie. In the other lay an old woman, who watched me with a pair of keen gray eyes. At one end of the room was a large old-fashioned fire-place, and in front of this a cooking-stove that had been innocent of blacking for ever so long. The old lady was Mrs. Woodruff; the man, her son Joseph. The mother was a nonagenarian; the son had seen, perhaps, 50 Summers, but looked to be hardly 20 years younger than his parent. It was after 10 o'clock in the morning.

"Might as well lay abed as get up in such weather as this," said the old lady. "There ain't nothin' to do, and it's too peaky cold out o' bed for comfort. Joe, give the stranger a chair, and find out what he wants, and then build a fire."

Joe first applied himself to the execution of the last command, then, in the intervals of splitting kindling wood and blowing the blaze, he interrogated me as to the object of my visit. When I had made this somewhat plain, he offered me a chair, and as the wood began to burn and the fire to throw out a gentle heat upon the cold air, the old lady slid out of her bed and made her simple toilet by throwing a calico gown over the multiplicity of enfoldings which already graced her person. Then she subjected me to a critical examination as to my political creed, asking just such questions as would be natural coming from one who had lived out of the world for forty years. As I rarely had an opportunity to say a word, she had the floor to herself, and this is about the substance of her talk:

"Them Tories will ruin the country yet. The Whigs is the party that's true for the country ever sense they throwed the tea overboard and whipped the British in Jackson's war. I was a gal then. My husband fit in that war, and I remember when I went from Staten Island over to York. It was in 1814. Ever been there sense? No, and I don't want to go. It's a wicked place. I would know it again, though, for I remember St. Paul's Church and the dock where I landed. They hain't moved St. Paul's Church, hev they? Well, I s'pose York has growed a bit sense I was there. They say there's agoin to be a time about the Electoral vote. I thought the votin' was all over, and what on airth this Electoral vote is I don't know, and Joe don't, neither. Yes, there must ha' been Injuns in these mountains away back, but that was afore my time. Now, about York. Is that dock there yit? There was a park close by the dock. The Battery? Well, I didn't hear the name, but I guess that was it. St. Paul's Church was close by, and there was lots of sogers around. Jackson was a great man. Joe, show the stranger that stone they got from the Injun grave, and fetch some water."

It was thus, with matter and impertinency drolly mixed, with reason and madness curiously intermutating, that the relic of a by-gone age sought to instruct me concerning the early history of a region which she had lived in for more than half a century. Her recollections and her sentiments implicated and hindered each other like the ingredients of saltpetre, and by the time Joe had reached us with the water she had drifted far away from the buried past and occupied herself for the rest of the morning in arguing with herself that if it is pleasant to drown why it must be pleasanter to die in bed, especially in Winter.

From Joe, however, I learned an important fact; namely, that the first white settler on the shores of Greenwood Lake was one Belcher. It appears that he, following the example of Samuel, who bivouacked between Mizpeh and Shem, raised his ebenezer on the land now owned by mine hostess of Brown's Hotel; but that like the remnant of that escaped from the house of Judah, he took root downward and bore fruit upward; that is, his sons migrated to the northern end of the lake, near which some of their descendants still hold divers and sundry tracts of land by livery of seizin.

I next called upon Elias Sindel, the Nimrod of the country side, who has made the Greenwood Mountains the main theatre of his exploits with trap and gun for a quarter of a century. In his hours of leisure he makes and mends the foot-gear of his neighbors; and it was in his little cabin on the road-side that I found him.

"Only for this snow-storm," said Elias, "I should be out now, looking for a cat that I tracked the other day. He's a monster, about as big a cat, I guess, as was ever seen in these woods."

Then he told me stories about the hunters of the old time who, like Esau, went to the field for venison and brought it; who battled with the angry bear; who took fish from the lake, and fat birds from the wood; and who lived long lives of quiet and content far away from the maddening crowd and the dictionary. "But there has been no bear in this country for many long years," said Elias; "the last was killed by Jake Ryerson and Isaac Cooley after a sharp tussle, more than 25 years ago. The deer have disappeared, too; but there are lots of wild-cats left."

It snowed all day until about 4 o'clock, when it began to hail; and at supper time it snowed and hailed and rained. When the hour for retiring came, the wind blew great guns. It came howling down the frozen lake and through the leafless trees, and lashed the streaming panes of the hostelrie with whips of snow and ice, till one was almost forced to believe that there was something human in the utter remorselessness of its malignity. The morning broke clear, and at the first sign of light I started across the lake in a sleigh to explore the land on the other side.

Almost the country on both sides of the lake belongs to Peter Cooper and his son-in-law, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. At Hewitt Station, two miles east of Cooper's, are the Cooper & Hewitt furnaces, which in the busy season employ a large number of men. They are now idle, and most of the men, together with dozens of lusty young fellows from the farms near by, are engaged in cutting away the stumps that have so long impeded navigation on the lake. A few months ago the water of the lake was drawn off through the sluice-way at Cooper's, and the stumps, of which there are many thousands, now stand about five feet above the ice, and can be easily removed. When this work is done and the water again collects there will be a good depth from end to end of the lake, and the future visitor will have plenty of room to travel in. The boat crews, too, will find their limits enlarged, and, with this and other improvements soon to be made, Greenwood Lake will be one of the most attractive resorts in the country.

Within a stone's throw of the station at Cooper's is a building owned by an association of benevolent citizens of Newark, and called a "Sanitarium." It was opened last Summer as a temporary home for sick and destitute children. Near by is the cave of an old hermit, John Cole by name, in whom I expected to find a remarkable character. I regret that I was disappointed. Instead of having lived in this cave from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, he has been an anchorite only two years. He is not a wise man, but he is certainly obstinate and reticent. This fact accounts for his reputation as a sage. The old fellow lives on fish in the Summer, but when cold weather comes he is an object of general charity.

Three miles away is Ringwood, the beautiful summer residence of Abram S. Hewitt; and in the vicinity of the Brandon, the Windermere, and the other hotels near the head of the lake, are a few private residences used only in Summer. Next season Dr. Deems' new Church of the Strangers will be erected somewhere near the cluster of hotels, and in the course of another year this part of the lake will be crowded with Summer villas, and alive with pleasure-seekers from all parts of the country.

A few miles away are the ruins of the old Stirling Furnace, where, it is claimed by the dwellers in and about the lake, the great chain was made that was stretched across the Hudson at West Point during the Revolution, to keep the British fleet from ascending the river. This claim, I think, is not valid, for a chain of the immense size of that great piece of human handiwork, links of which I have seen up the river, could have been made only at a foundry, and there was never a foundry at Stirling. There was one, however, at Morristown, and it is probable that the chain was made there.

SCARLET FEVER IN JERSEY CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appears in your journal of this morning concerning the prevalence of scarlet fever in Jersey City, which does great injustice to the Board of Education in regard to school No. 12, and I cannot conceive how any person could pen such a statement in face of the facts, which are as follows: I was immediately notified by the Superintendent of the presence of scarlet fever in the janitor's family, and at once visited the school and announced publicly to teachers and scholars the whole case, saying that they ought to advise their parents without delay, and they could then determine whether or not to keep them at home. As a result of this action, about one-half the school remained away. There were present at the time Dr. Wilkinson, Superintendent William L. Dickinson, and Mr. Joslyn, Principal of the school. There could have been no more effective method of publicity, and I do not believe a single family represented in that school was ignorant of the truth after sundown of the same day. Yours, truly,

W. PANGBORN

President Board of Education, Jersey City.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1877.

GOV. KELLOGG'S MESSAGE.

THE CONTEST IN LOUISIANA.

LAMENTABLE STATE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS—INJUSTICE AND OPPRESSION—HOW THE COLORED MEN ARE MURDERED AND NO ONE IS PUNISHED.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, in his last annual message to the Legislature, submitted on the 1st inst., thus refers to the grave questions at issue in that State:

In the communications I have had the honor to lay before the General Assembly heretofore, I have scarcely alluded to political questions. There has been much in our political history during this time to call for comment, but I have preferred to confine my recommendations chiefly to measures calculated to advance the material interests of the State, trusting that time and returning prosperity would soften asperities and harmoniously adjust the changed relations of capital and labor, and the political status of the two races.

Recent events, however, seem to require that I should now refer at some length to matters of State and national policy. Grave national issues depend upon the solution of political problems closely affecting the peace and prosperity of Louisiana. It has become a question for the nation to decide, whether the violent and illegal means which have been systematically put forth in this and other Southern States, to prevent, if possible, a fair expression of the will of the whole people at the ballot-box, shall be allowed to prevail. The nation is confronted with the possibility of a Presidential election hinging on the votes on States not long since in rebellion against the national authority, within whose borders the constitutional amendments which embody the leading issues decided by the war have been virtually set aside by armed violence, intimidation, and murder.

This is really the practical question to be determined. It is sometimes thinly disguised as a struggle against corrupt Governments and for reform, a pious warfare of intelligence and virtue against ignorance and vice. The results aimed at, however, in each of the States in question appear to be the same—the wresting of all political control in the hands of an aristocratic oligarchy, irrespective of the will of the majority of the people, and the practical nullification of the constitutional measures which accord to the emancipated race the rights of citizens. To illustrate: Two years ago, in our neighboring State of Mississippi, there was a Republican State Administration. It had been elected by a large and unquestioned majority of the people; it was not oppressive; taxation was light; there was no appreciable debt; the State was prosperous. That Government has been swept out of existence. The freedmen of Mississippi are to-day represented in Congress just as they were when slaves before the war, with only this difference, that their emancipation has increased the representative strength of their white masters. The State of Louisiana on a fair vote is largely Republican, as was Mississippi. Yet, within the past eight years, five organized attempts have been made in the interest of the same class to overcome the will of the majority; four times by violence and once by fraud.

The success of any one of these efforts would have placed the State of Louisiana in the same position that Mississippi now holds. There can be no mistake as to the attitude of the opponents of the Republican party in Louisiana toward the constitutional amendments. It is clearly cut and well defined. The proof does not rest upon evidence of violence in any one or more parishes, or at any one election. It is legibly written all over the history of the State since the termination of the war. The Legislature of 1865-6, convened under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and composed exclusively of white citizens, many of them still prominent aspirants for political office, tabled the fourteenth amendment by a unanimous vote, both Houses, and passed laws consigning the freedmen to virtual peonage. One of the first public efforts to give practical effect to the new amendment when finally adopted by the country, was met by the terrible massacre of July, 1866. No word of condemnation of that bloody outrage has yet been heard from the opponents of Republican principles in this State. It is justified and approved. The Judge of the Criminal Court, who refused to charge the Grand Jury in relation to the murders then committed, has ever since been biennally re-elected to the same office by the majority of the voters of the City of New-Orleans.

In the Spring of 1868, the interposition of military power, under the direction of Congress, enabled the colored people to exercise their newly-conferred right of suffrage, and to elect a Republican State Government. Whatever may be the errors or shortcomings justly chargeable against that Administration, (which entered upon its duties under circumstances of great difficulty,) it is a matter of record that no disposition was shown to wait and judge it fairly by its acts, or to accord to it moral support in any effort for the general welfare. It was at once denounced as a usurpation thrust upon the people by Federal bayonets, and the young men of the State were invited by public resolution to form themselves into clubs and arm for its overthrow. And a few months later in that same year the candidate of the national Democratic Party for the Vice Presidency of the United States declared the constitutional amendments void and recommended ten acts a nullity, and called upon the President to use the Army of the United States to suppress the usurping Southern Governments established under those enactments. As a natural consequence of this declaration and of the scenes of violence which followed, nearly one more than 5,000 out of 48,000 colored men in Louisiana who had voted in the Spring for a Republican Governor were permitted to cast their votes in the Fall for a Republican President. These are matters of notoriety. It is not necessary to trace in detail the subsequent history of colored suffrage in this State, further than to say that the fall of 1873, the massacres of Colfax and Coushatta; the White-League riots of September, 1874, and the later outrages attending the last election, which have shocked the moral sense of the whole country. Viewed separately or together, these crimes disclose one motive, their accomplishment has tended to precnie one end. Their perpetrators are shielded by public sentiment; their defenders are rewarded by election to public offices in communities where hostility to Republican principles predominates.

It is a painful fact in the history of the State that when a number of white citizens were arrested, tried, and convicted before a jury in the United States Circuit Court of the murder of more than a hundred surrendered defenseless colored men at Colfax Court-house, the most influential residents of New-Orleans formed associations for their relief. The entertainments given for the so-called "Grant Parish sufferers" were the most popular of the season. No terms of opprobrium were found too strong for the United States Circuit Judge who, acting under a strict sense of duty, held that the proceedings taken under the reconstruction acts of Congress against these confessed persons were legal and valid, and no praise too extravagant to be bestowed upon the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who acting, it is to be presumed, under an equally strict sense of duty, declared those proceedings unconstitutional and void. The Grant Parish massacre is still regarded as a justifiable assertion of white supremacy.

It is argued, with apparent plausibility, that the disorders admitted to prevail in some of the Southern States are the result of the inefficiency of the Republican State authorities and their inability to enforce the laws and bring the guilty parties to justice. In August last the Executive of this State officially directed the attention of the State Central Committee of the opposing party to the organized violence exercised in certain parishes of the State toward prominent Republicans. The Chairman of that committee replied that the parishes named were presided over by Republican officials, whose duty it was to bring evil-doers to justice under the State laws, and that if there was any truth in these charges it was conclusive proof that the Republican Party was responsible for the disorders which had occurred in this State. Similar arguments are continually repeated. It is pointed out that Georgia and Alabama and other Southern States, which have been 'redeemed,' as it is called, from Republican rule, peace prevails, and political murders are comparatively unknown. The very statement of this proposition carries with it confession of guilt. It discloses the fact that the disorders in the South are created by the opponents of Republicanism for the purpose of obtaining control of the Government, and that until they obtained possession of the office, whether they have such a majority of the legal voters as would justly entitle them to those offices or not, political turmoil will continue.

The first case of successful prosecution for political crime has yet to occur in Louisiana. Instances are unhappily not wanting where bold efforts made to enforce the laws have been promptly followed by the assassination of Judges, prosecuting officers, and Sheriffs. It may here be recalled that during the Gubernatorial election for State officers and Congressmen in 1874, the State Central Committee of the opposition passed a formal resolution pledging their influence to secure a discontinuance of political violence throughout the State upon certain conditions, which being complied with, upon acts of violence against Republicans almost immediately ceased. No political tribunals can prevent or punish political offenses while the controlling public sentiment among the more influential citizens sanctions or at least connives at those disorders. There seem to me but three ways by which peace can be maintained and the laws of the State and of the United States can be enforced in Louisiana against political offenders.

1. The surrender of the State Government to the minority who controlled its destinies before the emancipation of the slaves.

2. The acceptance by that minority in good faith of the constitutional amendments which express the issues decided by the war.

3. The enactment by Congress of such appropriate and valid legislation as will secure the enforcement of those amendments against organized, insidious and deep-seated hostility.

The first of these plans I believe would be subversive of freedom and of the principles upon which a republican form of government is based. I shall be unfeignedly glad if I am called upon to welcome as my successor in office one whose fidelity to the principles on which, in my opinion, the future peace and prosperity of the community depend, has been abundantly proved, and whose tried integrity and experience in the public service entitle him to full confidence. I will ask you to accord to him earnest support in maintaining the laws and advancing the material interests of the State, and in securing and protecting the humblest citizen in the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the country."

THE DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

On the 2d inst. a delegation from the Democratic House of Representatives waited upon Gov. Kellogg and presented a formal protest "against the occupation of the State-house by armed Police and Militia, and against the unlawful and unwarranted exclusion of duly elected representatives of the people." Gov. Kellogg replied:

GENTLEMEN: There are several statements contained in this communication which are incorrect. There were no military, properly speaking, in the State-house yesterday. There was a force of Police, armed no differently from the way in which they are ordinarily armed as conservators of the peace. They were simply here for the purpose of protecting the members of the Legislature. They were not here for the purpose of interfering with any member of either house. They were specially instructed not to interfere with any member, but to protect them from

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ASCETIC NATURE.

fashion and song, and the adorned hours.
Of floral loveliness, hopes grown mute sweet,
And generous patience in the ripening heat,
A mother's bosom, a bride's face of flowers,
—Knows Nature aught so fair? Witness, ye Powers
of Eden!
Which rule the virgin heart of this retreat
To rarer issues, ye who render meet
Earth, purged and pure, for glorious heavenly dowers!
The luminous pale lake, the pearl-gray sky,
The wave that gravely murmurs meek desires,
The abashed yet lit expectance of the while,
—These and their beauty speak of earthly fires
Long quenched, clear-time, deliberate sanctity—
O'er the white forehead lo! the aureole.

LIFE'S GAIN.

Now having gained Life's gain, how hold it fast?
The harder task! because the world is still
The world, and days creep slow, and wear the will,
And Custom, gendering in the heart's blind wase,
Brings forth a winged pest, which with no haste
Encircling the steep air, and charged with chill
Blots all our shining heights adorable,
And leaves slain Faith, slain Hope, slain Love the last.
O shallow loss of life! He who hath won
Life's gain doth hold nauht fast who could hold all,
Holden himself of strong, immortal Powers.
The stars accept him; for his sake the Sun
Has sworn in heaven an oath memorial;
Around his feet stoop the oh eqmous Hours.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

THE SECRET CHAMBER.

DEDICATED TO THE INQUIRERS IN THE NORMAN TOWER.]

CHAPTER I.

Castle Gowrie is one of the most famous and interesting in all Scotland. It is a beautiful old house, to start with—perfect in old feudal grandeur, with its clustered turrets and walls that could withstand an army—its labyrinths, its hidden stairs, its long mysterious passages—passages that seem in many cases to lead to nothing, but of which no one can be too sure to what they lead. The front, with its fine gateway and flanking towers, is approached now by velvet lawns, and a peaceful, beautiful old avenue, with double rows of trees, like a cathedral; and the woods out of which the grey towers rise look as soft and rich in foliage, if not so lofty in growth, as the groves of the South. But this softness of effect is all new to the place—that is, new within the century or two which count for but little in the history of a dwelling-place, some parts of which, at least, has been standing since the days when the Saxon Athelings brought such share of arts as belonged to them to solidify and regulate the original Celtic art which reared incised stones upon rude burial-places and swined mystic knots on its crosses, before historic days. Even of this primitive decoration there are relics at Gowrie, where the twistings and twinings of Runic cords appear on some bits of ancient wall, solid as rocks and almost as everlasting. From these to the graceful French turrets, which recall many a gray chateau, what a long interval of years! But these are filled with stirring chronicles enough, besides the dim, not always decipherable records, which different developments of architecture have left on the old house. The Earls of Gowrie had been in the heat of every commotion that took place on or about the Highland line for more generations than any but a Celtic pen could record. Rebellions, revenges, insurrections, conspiracies—nothing in which blood was shed and lands lost, took place in Scotland in which they had not had a share; and the annals of the house are very full, and not without many a stain. They had been a bold and vigorous race—with much evil in them, and some good; never insignificant, whatever else they might be. It cannot be said, however, that they are remarkable nowadays. Since the first Stuart rising, known in Scotland as the "Fifteen," they have not done much that has been worth recording; but yet their family history has always been of an unusual kind. The Randolphs could not be called eccentric in themselves; on the contrary, when you knew them, they were at bottom a respectable race, full of all the country-gentleman virtues; and yet their public career, such as it was, had been marked by the strangest leaps and jerks of vicissitude. You would have said an impulsive, fanciful family—now making a grasp at some visionary advantage, now rushing into some wild speculation, now making a sudden sally into public life, but soon falling back into mediocrity—not able, apparently, even when the impulse was purely selfish and mercenary, to keep it up. But this would not have been at all a true conception of the family character; their actual virtues were not of the imaginative order, and their freaks are a mystery to their friends. Nevertheless, these freaks were what the general world was most aware of in the Randolph race. The late Earl had been a representative peer of Scotland (they had no English title,) and had made quite a wonderful start, and for a year or two seemed about to attain a very eminent place in Scotch affairs; but his ambition was found to have made use of some very equivocal modes of gaining influence, and he dropped accordingly, at once and forever, from the political firmament. This was quite a common circumstance in the family. An apparently brilliant beginning, a discovery of evil means adopted for ambitious ends, a sudden subsidence, and the curious conclusion at the end of everything that this schemer, this unscrupulous speculator or politician, was a dull, good man after all—unambitious, contented, full of domestic kindness and benevolence. This family peculiarity made the history of the Randolphs a very strange one, broken by the oddest interruptions, and with no consistency in it. There was another circumstance, however, which attracted still more the wonder and observation of the public. For one who can appreciate such a recondite matter as family character there are hundreds who are interested in a family secret, and this the house of Randolph possessed in perfection. It was a mystery when piqued the imagination and exercised the interest of the entire country. The story went that somewhere, hid amid the massive walls and tortuous passages, there was a secret chamber in Gowrie Castle. Everybody knew of its existence; but save the Earl, his heir, and one other person not of the family, but filling a confidential post in their service, no mortal knew where this mysterious hiding-place was. There had been countless guesses made at it, and expedients of all kinds invented to find it out. Every visitor who ever entered the old gateway, nay, even passing travelers who saw the turrets from the road, searched keenly for some trace of this mysterious chamber. But all guesses and researches were equally in vain.

I was about to say that no ghost story I ever heard of has been so steadily and long believed. But this would be a mistake, for nobody knew even with any certainty that there was a guest connected with it. A secret chamber was nothing wonderful in so old a house. No doubt they exist in many such old houses, and are always curious and interesting—strange relics, more moving than any history, of the time when a man was not safe in his own house, and when it might be necessary to secure a refuge beyond the reach of spies or traitors at a moment's notice. Such a refuge was a necessity of life to a great medieval noble. The peculiarity about this secret chamber, however, was that some secret connected with the very existence of the family was always understood to be involved in it. It was not only the secret hiding-place for an emergency, a kind of historical possession presupposing the importance of his race, of which a man might be honestly proud; but there was something hidden in it of which assuredly the race could not be proud. It is wonderful how easily a family learns to place itself upon any distinctive possession. A ghost is a sign of importance not to be despised; a haunted room is worth as much as a small farm to the complacency of the family that owns it. And no doubt the younger branches of the Gowrie family—the light-minded portion of the race—felt this, and were proud of their unfathomable secret, and felt a thrill of agreeable awe and piquant suggestion go through them when they remembered the mysterious something which they did not know in their familiar home. That thrill ran through the outer circle of visitors and children and servants when the Earl peremptorily forbade a projected improvement, or stopped a reckless exploration. They looked at each other with a pleasurable shiver. "Did you hear?" they said. "He will not let Lady Gowrie have that closet she wants so much in that bit of wall. He sent the workmen about their business before they could touch it, though the wall is twenty feet thick if it is an inch: ah!" said the visitors, looking at each other; and this lively suggestion sent tinglings of excitement to their very finger-points; but even to his wife, mourning the commodious closet she had intended, the Earl made no explanations. For anything she knew, it might be there, next to her room—this mysterious lurking place; and it may be supposed that this suggestion conveyed to Lady Gowrie's veins a thrill more keen and strange, perhaps too vivid to be pleasant. But she was not in the favored or unfortunate number of those to whom the truth could be revealed.

I need not say what the different theories on the subject were. Some thought there had been a treacherous massacre there, and that the secret chamber was blocked by the skeletons of murdered guests—a treachery no doubt covering the family with shame in its day, but so outdone by long softening of years as to have all the shame taken out of it. The Randolphs could not have felt their character affected by any such interesting historical record. They were not so morbidly sensitive. Some said, on the other hand, that Earl Robert, the wicked Earl, was shut up there in everlasting penance, playing cards with the devil for his soul. But it would have been too great a feather in the family cap to have thus got the devil, or even one of his angels, bottled up, as it were, and safely in hand, to make it possible that any lasting shame could be connected with such a fact as this. What a thing it would be to know where to lay one's hand upon the prince of darkness, and prove him once for all cloven foot and everything else to the confusion of gainsayers!

So this was not to be received as a satisfactory solution, nor could any other be suggested which was more to the purpose. The popular mind gave it up, and yet never gave it up; and still everybody who visits Gowrie, be it as a guest, be it as a tourist, be it only as a gazer from a passing carriage, or from the flying railway train which just glimpses its turrets in the distance, daily and yearly spends a certain amount of curiosity, wonderment, and conjecture about the Secret Chamber—the most piquant and undiscoverable wonder which has enquired unguessed and undeciphered to modern times.

This was how the matter stood when young John Randolph, Lord Lindores, came of age. He was a young man of great character and energy, not like the usual Randolph strain—for, as we have said, the type of character common in this romantically situated family, notwithstanding the erratic incidents common to them, was that of dullness and honesty, especially in their early days. But young Lindores was not so. He was honest and honorable but not dull. He had gone through almost a remarkable course at school and at the university—not, perhaps, in quite the ordinary way of scholarship, but enough to attract men's eyes to him. He had made more than one great speech at the Union. He was full of ambition, and force, and life, intending all sorts of great things, and meaning to make his position a stepping-stone to all that was excellent in public life. Not for him the country-gentleman existence which was congenial to his father. The idea of succeeding to the family honors and becoming a Scotch peer, either represented or representative, filled him with horror; and final pity in his case was made warm by all the energy of personal hopes when he prayed that his father might live, if not forever, yet longer than any Lord Gowrie had lived for the last century or two. He was as sure of his election for the county the next time there was a chance as anybody can be certain of anything; and in the meantime he meant to travel, to go to America, to go no one could tell where, seeking for instruction and experience, as is the manner of high-spirited young men with parliamentary tendencies in the present day. In former times he would have gone "to the wars in the Hie Germanie," or on a crusade to the Holy Land; but the days of the crusaders and of the soldiers of fortune being over, Lindores followed the fashion of his time. He had made all his arrangements for his tour, which his father did not oppose. On the contrary, Lord Gowrie encouraged all those plans, laughed with an air of melancholy indulgence which his son could not understand. "it will do you good," he said, with a sigh. "Yes, yes, my boy; the best thing for you." This, no doubt, was true enough; but there was an implied feeling that the young man would require something to do him good—that he would want the soothing of change and the gratification of his wishes, as one might speak of a convalescent or the victim of some calamity. This tone puzzled Lindores, who, though he thought it a fine thing to travel and acquire information, was as scornful of the idea of being done good to as is natural to any fine young fellow fresh from Oxford and the triumphs of the Union. But he reflected that the old school had its own way of treating things, and was satisfied. All was settled accordingly for this journey before he came home to go through the ceremonial performances of the coming of age, the dinner of the tenantry, the speeches, the congratulations, the father's banquet, his mother's ball. It was in Summer, and the country was as gay as all the entertainments that were to be given in his honor. His friend who was going to accompany him on his tour, as he had accompanied him through a considerable portion of his life—Almeric Ffarrington, a young man of the same aspirations, came no to Scotland with him for these festivities. And as they rushed through the night on the Great Northern Railway, in the intervals of two naps, they had a scrap of conversation as to these birthday glories. "It will be a bore, but it will not last long," said Lindores. They were both of the opinion that anything that did not produce information or promote culture was a bore.

"But is there not a revelation to be made to you among all the other things you have to go through?" said Ffarrington. "Have not you to be introduced to the secret chamber, and all that sort of thing? I should like to be of the party there, Lindores."

"Ah," said the heir. "I had forgotten that part of it," which, however, was not the case. "Indeed, I don't know if I am to be told. Even family dogmas are shaken nowadays."

"Oh, I should insist on that," said Ffarrington, lightly. "It is not many who have the chance of paying such a visit—better than Rome and all the mediums. I should insist upon that."

"I have no reason to suppose that it has any connection with Rome or the mediums," said Lindores, slightly nettled. He was himself an *esprit fort*; out a mystery in one's own family is not like vulgar mysteries. He liked it to be respected.

"Oh, no offence," said his companion. "I have always thought that a railway train would be a great chance for the spirits. It one was to show suddenly in that vacant seat because you, what a triumphant proof of their existence that would be! But they don't take advantage of their opportunities."

Lindores could not tell what it was that made him think at that moment of a portrait he had seen in a back room at the castle of old Earl Robert, the wicked Earl. It was a bad portrait—a daub—a copy, made by an amateur, of the genuine portrait, which, out of horror of Earl Robert and his wicked ways, had been removed by some inferior duke lord from its place in the gallery. Lindores had never seen the original—nothing but this daub of a copy. Yet somehow this face occurred to him by some strange link of association—seemed to come into his eyes as his friend spoke. A slight shiver ran over him. It was strange. He made no reply to Ffarrington, but set himself to think how it could be that the latent presence in his mind of some anticipation of this approaching disclosure, touched into life by his friend's suggestion, should have called out of his memory a momentary realization of the acknowledged magician of the family. This sentence is full of long words; but unfortunately long words are required in such a case. And the process was very simple when you traced it out. It was the clearest case of unconscious cerebration. He shut his eyes by way of securing privacy while he thought it out; and being tired, and not at all alarmed by his unconscious cerebration, before he opened them again fell fast asleep.

And his birthday, which was the day following his arrival at Glenlyon, was a very busy day. He had not time to think of anything but the immediate occupations of the moment. Public and private greetings, congratulations, offerings, poured upon him. The Gowries were popular in this generation, which was far from being usual in the family. Lady Gowrie was kind and generous, with that kindness that comes from the heart, and which is the only kindness likely to impress the keen-sighted popular judgment; and Lord Gowrie had out little of the equivocal reputation of his predecessors. They could be splendid now and then on great occasions, though in general they were homely enough; all which the public likes. It was a bore, Lindores said; but yet the young man did not dislike the honors, and the adulation, and all the hearty speeches and good wishes. It is sweet to a young man to feel himself the centre of all hopes. It seemed very reasonable to him—very natural—that he should be so, and that the farmers should feel a pride of anticipation in thinking of his future speeches in Parliament. He promised them with the sincerest good faith that he would not disappoint their expectations—that he would feel their interest in him an additional spur. What so natural as that interest and these expectations? He was almost solemnized by his own position—so young, looked up to by so many people—so many hopes depending on him; and yet it was quite natural. His father, however, was still more solemnized than Lindores—and this was strange, to say the least. His face grew graver and graver as the day went on, till it almost seemed as if he were dissatisfied with his son's popularity, or had some painful thought weighing on his mind. He was restless and eager for the termination of the dinner, and to get rid of his guests; and as soon as they were gone, showed an equal anxiety that his son should retire too. "Go to bed at once, as a favor to me," Lord Gowrie said. "You will have a great deal of fatigue—to-morrow." "You need not be afraid for me, Sir," said Lindores, half affronted; but he obeyed, being tired. He had not once thought of the secret to be disclosed to him, through all that long day. But when he woke suddenly with a start in the middle of the night, to find the candles all lighted in his room, and his father standing by his bedside, Lindores instantly thought of it, and in a moment felt that the leading event—the chief incident of all that had happened—was going to take place now.

CHAPTER II.

Lord Gowrie was very grave, and very pale. He was standing with his hand on his son's shoulder to wake him; his dress was unchanged from the moment they had parted. And the sight of this formal costume was very bewildering to the young man as he started up in his bed. But next moment he seemed to know exactly how it was, and, more than that, to have known it all his life. Explanation seemed unnecessary. At any other moment, in any other place, a man would be startled to be suddenly woke up in the middle of the night. But Lindores had no such feeling; he did not even ask a question, but sprang up, and fixed his eyes, taking in all the strange circumstances, on his father's face.

"Get up, my boy," said Lord Gowrie. "and dress as quickly as you can; it is full time. I have lighted your candles, and your things are all ready. You have had a good long sleep."

Even now he did not ask, What is it? as under any other circumstances he would have done. He got up without a word, with an impulse of nervous speed and rapidity of movement such as only excitement can give, and dressed himself, his father helping him silently. It was a curious scene; the room gleaming with lights, the silence, the hurried toilet, the stillness of deep night all around. The house, though so full, and with the echoes of festivity but just over, was quiet as if there was not a creature within it—more quiet, indeed, for the stillness of vacancy is not half so impressive as the stillness of hushed and slumbering life.

Lord Gowrie went to the table when this first step was over and poured out a glass of wine from a bottle that stood there—a rich, golden-colored, perfumy wine, which sent its scent through the room. "You will want all your strength," he said; "take this before you go. It is the famous Imperial Tokay: there is only a little left, and you will want all your strength."

Lindores took the wine; he had never drunk any like it before, and the peculiar fragrance remained in his mind, as perfumes so often do, with a whole world of association in them. His father's eyes dwelt upon him with a melancholy sympathy. "You are going to encounter the greatest trial of your life," he said; and taking the young man's hand into his, felt his pulse. "It is quick, but it is quite firm, and you have had a good long sleep." Then he did what it needs a great deal of pressure to induce an Englishman to do—he kissed his son on the cheek. "God bless you!" he said, faltering. "Come, now, everything is ready, Lindores."

He took up in his hand a small lamp, which he had apparently brought with him, and led the way. By this time Lindores began to feel himself again, and to wake to the consciousness of all his own superiorities and enlightenments. The simple sense that he was one of the members of a family with a mystery, and that the moment of his personal encounter with this special power of darkness had come, had been the first thrilling, overwhelming thought. But now, as he followed his father, Lindores began to remember that he himself was not altogether like other men; that there was that in him which would make it natural that he should throw some light, hitherto unthought of, upon this carefully-preserved darkness. What secret even there might be in it—secret of hereditary tendency, of psychic force, of mental conformation, or of some curious combination of circumstances at once more and less potent than these—it was for him to find out. He gathered all his forces about him, reminded himself of modern enlightenment, and bade his nerves be steel to all vulgar horrors. He, too, felt his own pulse as he followed his father. To spend the night perhaps among the skeletons of that old-world massacre and to repent the sins of his ancestors; to be brought within the range of some optical illusion believed in hitherto by all the generations, and which, no doubt, was of a startling kind or his father would not look so serious—any of these he felt himself quite strong to encounter. His heart and spirit rose. A young man has but seldom the opportunity of distinguishing himself so early in his career, and his was such a chance as occurs to very few. No doubt it was something that would be extremely trying to the nerves and imagination. He called up all his powers to vanquish both. And along with this call upon himself to exertion there was the less serious impulse of curiosity; he would see at last what the Secret Chamber was, where it was, how it fitted into the labyrinths of the old house. This he tried to put in its due place as a most interesting object. He said to himself that he would willingly have gone a long journey at any time to be present at such an exploration; and there is no doubt that in other circumstances a secret chamber, with probably some unthought-of historical interest in it, would have been a very fascinating discovery. He tried very hard to excite himself about this; but it was curious how fictitious he felt the interest, and how conscious he was that it was an effort to feel any curiosity at all on the subject. The fact was, that the Secret Chamber was entirely secondary—thrown back, as all accessories are, by a more pressing interest. The overpowering thought of what was in it drove aside all healthy, natural curiosity about itself.

It must not be supposed, however, that the father and son had a long way to go to have time for all these thoughts. Thoughts travel at lightning speed, and there was abundant leisure for this between the time they had left the door of Lindores' room and gone down the corridor no further off than to Lord Gowrie's own chamber, naturally one of the chief rooms of the house. Nearly opposite this, a few steps further on, was a little neglected room devoted to lumber, with which Lindores had been familiar all his life. Was this nest of old rubbish, dust, and cobwebs should be so near the bedroom of the head of the house had been a matter of surprise to many people—to the guests who saw it while exploring, and to each new servant in succession, who planned an attack upon its ancient stores, scandalized by finding it to have been neglected by their predecessors. All their attempts to clear it out had, however, been resisted, nobody could tell how, or indeed thought worth while to inquire. As for Lindores, he had been used to the place from his childhood, and therefore accepted it as the most natural thing in the world. He had been in and out a hundred times in his play. And it was here, he remembered suddenly, that he had seen the bad picture of Earl Robert which had so curiously come into his eyes on his journeying here, by a mental movement which he had identified at once as unconscious cerebration. The first feeling in his mind, as his father went to the open door of this lumber-room, was a mixture of amusement and surprise. What was he going to pick up there? some old pentacle, some amulet or scrap of antiquated magic to act as armor against the evil one? But Lord Gowrie, going on and setting down the lamp on the table, turned round upon his son with a face of agitation and pain which barred all further amusement; he grasped him by the hand, crushing it between his own. "Now, my boy, my dear son," he said, in tones that were scarcely audible. His countenance was full of the dreary pain of a looker-on—one who has no share in the excitement of personal danger, but has the more terrible part of watching those who are in deadliest peril. He was a powerful man, and his large form shook with emotion; great beads of moisture stood upon his forehead. An old sword with a cross handle lay upon a dusty chair among other duty and battered relics. "Take this with you," he said, in the same inaudible, breathless way—whether as a weapon, whether as a religious symbol Lindores could not guess. The young man took it mechanically. His father pushed open a door which it seemed to aim he had never seen before, and led him into another vaulted chamber. Here even the limited powers of speech Lord Gowrie had remained seemed to forsake him, and his voice became a mere hoarse murmur in his throat. For want of speech he pointed to another door in the further corner of this small vacant room, gave him to understand by a gesture that he was to knock there, and then went back into the lumber-room. The door into this was left open, and a faint glimmer of the lamp shed light into this little intermediate place—this debatable land between the seen and the unseen. In spite of himself, Lindores' heart began to beat. He made a breathless pause, feeling his head go round. He held the old sword in his hand, not knowing what it was. Then, summoning all his courage, he went forward and knocked at the closed door. His knock was not loud, but it seemed to echo all over the silent house. Would everybody hear and wake, and rush to see what had happened? This caprice of imagination seized upon him, ousting all the firmer thoughts, the steadfast calm of mind with which he ought to have encountered the mystery. Would they all rush in, in wild *déshabille*, in terror and dismay, before the door opened? How long it was of opening! He touched the panel with his hand again. This time there was no delay. In a moment, as if thrown suddenly open by some one within, the door moved. It opened just wide enough to let him enter, stopping half-way as if some one invisible held it, wide enough for welcome, but no more. Lindores stepped across the threshold with a beating heart. What was he about to see? the skeletons of the murdered victims? a ghostly charnel-house full of bloody traces of crime? He seemed to be hurried and pushed in as he made that step. What was this world of mystery into which he was plunged—what was it he saw?

Hesaw—nothing—except what was agreeable enough to behold—an antiquated room hung with tapestry, very old tapestry of rude design, its colors faded into softness and harmony; between its folds here and there a panel of carved wood, rude too in design, with traces of half-worn gilding; a table covered with strange instruments, parchments, chemical tubes, and curious machinery, all with a quaintness of form and dimness of material that spoke of age. A heavy old velvet cover, thick with embroidery faded almost out of all color, was on the table; on the wall above it, something that looked like a very old Venetian mirror, the glass so dim and crusted that it scarcely reflected at all; on the floor an old soft Persian carpet, worn into a vague blending of all colors. This was all that he thought he saw. His heart, which had been thumping so loud as almost to choke him, stopped that tremendous upward and downward motion like a steam piston, and he grew calm. Perfectly still, dim, unoccupied: yet not so dim either; there was no apparent source of light, no windows, curtains or tapestry drawn everywhere—no lamp visible, no fire—and yet a kind of strange light which made everything quite clear. He looked round, trying to smile at his terrors, trying to say to himself that it was the most curious place he had ever seen—that he must show Ffarrington some of that tapestry—that he must bring away a panel of that carving—when he suddenly saw that the door was shut by which he had entered—nay, more than shut, undiscernible, covered like all the rest of the walls by that strange tapestry. At this his heart began to beat again in spite of him. He looked round once more, and woke up to a more vivid being with a sudden start. Had his eyes been incapable of vision on his first entrance? Unoccupied? Who was that in the great chair?

It seemed to Lindores that he had seen neither the chair nor the man when he came in. There they were, however, solid and unmistakable; the chair carved like the panels, the man seated in front of the table. He looked at Lindores with a calm and open gaze, inspecting him. The young man's heart seemed in his throat fluttering like a bird, but he was brave, and his mind made one final effort to break this spell. He tried to speak, laboring with a voice that would not sound, and with lips too parched to form a word. "I see how it is," was what he wanted to say. It was Earl Robert's face that was looking at him; and startled as he was, he dragged forth his philosophy to support him. What could it be but optical delusions, unconscious cerebration, occult seizure by the impressed and struggling mind of this one countenance? But he could not hear himself speak any word as he stood convulsed, struggling with the dry lips and choking voice.

The Appearance smiled, as if knowing his thoughts—not unkindly, not malignly—with a certain amusement mingled with scorn. Then he spoke, and the sound seemed to breathe through the room not like any voice that Lindores had ever heard, a kind of utterance of the place, like the rustle of the air or the ripple of the sea. "You will learn better to-night: this is no phantom of your brain; it is I."

"In God's name," cried the young man in his soul; he did not know whether the words ever got into the air or not, if there was any air;—"In God's name, who are you?"

The figure rose as it coming to him to reply; and Lindores, overcome by the apparent approach, struggled into utterance. A cry came from him—he heard it this time—and even in his extremity felt a pang the more to bear the terror in his own voice. But he did not flinch, he stood desperate, all his strength concentrated in this act; he neither turned nor recoiled. Vaguely gleaming through his mind came the thought that to be thus brought in contact with the unseen was the experiment to be most desired on earth, the final settlement of a hundred questions; but his faculties were not sufficiently under command to entertain it. He only stood firm, that was all.

And the figure did not approach him; after a moment it subsided back again into the chair—subsided, for no sound, not the faintest, accompanied its movements. It was the form of a man of middle age, the hair white, but the beard only crisped with gray, the features those of the picture—a familiar face, more or less like all the Randolphs, but with an air of domination and power altogether unlike that of the race. He was dressed in a long robe of dark color, embroidered with strange lines and angles. There was nothing repellant or terrible in his aspect—nothing except the noiselessness, the calm, the absolute stillness, which was as much in the place as in him, to keep up the involuntary trembling of the beholder. His expression was full of dignity and thoughtfulness, and not malignant or unkind. He might have been the kindly patriarch of the house, watching over its fortunes in a seclusion he had chosen. The pulses that had been beating in Lindores were stilled. What was his panic for? The gloam even of self-ridicule took possession of him, to be standing there like an absurd hero of antiquated romance with the rusty, dusty sword—good for nothing, surely not adapted for use against this noble old magician—in his hand—

"You are right," said the voice, once more answering his thoughts; "what could you do with that sword against me, young Lindores? Put it by. Why should my children meet me like an enemy? You are my flesh and blood. Give me your hand."

A shiver ran through the young man's frame. The hand that was held out to him was large and shapely and white, with a straight line across the palm—a family token upon which the Randolphs prided themselves—a friendly hand; and the face smiled upon him, fixing him with those calm, profound blue eyes. "Come," said the voice. The word seemed to fill the place, melting upon him from every corner, whispering round him with softest persuasion. He was lulled and calmed in spite of himself. Spirit or no spirit, why should not he accept this proffered courtesy? What harm could come of it? The quiet thing that detained him was the dragging of the old sword, heavy and useless, which he held mechanically, but which some internal feeling—he could not tell what—prevented him from putting down. Superstition, was it?

"Yes, that is superstition," said his ancestor, serenely; "put it down and come."

"You know my thoughts," said Lindores; "I did not speak."

"Your mind spoke, and spoke justly. Put down that emblem of brute force and superstition together. Here it is the intelligence that is supreme. Come."

Lindores stood doubtful. He was calm; the power of thought was restored to him. If this benevolent, venerable patriarch was all he seemed, why his father's terror? why the secrecy in which his being was involved? His own mind, though calm, did not seem to act in the usual way. Thoughts seemed to be driven across it as by a wind. One of these came to him suddenly now—

"How there looked him in the face
An angel beautiful and bright,
And how he knew it was a fiend."

The words were not ended when Earl Robert replied suddenly, with impatience in his voice: "Fiends are of the fancy of men; like angels and other follies. I am your father. You know me; and you are mine, Lindores. I have power beyond what you can understand; but I want flesh and blood to reign and to enjoy. Come, Lindores!"

He put out his other hand. The action, the look, were those of kindness, almost of longing, and the face was familiar, the voice was that of the race. Supernatural! Was it supernatural that this man should live here shut up for ages; and why, and how? Was there any explanation of it? The young man's brain began to reel. He could not tell which was real—the life he had left half an hour ago or this. He tried to look round him, but could not; his eyes were caught by those other kindred eyes, which seemed to dilate and deepen as he looked at them, and drew him with a strange compulsion. He felt himself yielding, swaying toward the strange being who thus invited him. What might happen if he yielded? And he could not turn away, he could not tear himself from the fascination of those eyes. With a sudden, strange impulse which was half despair and half a bewildering half-conscious desire to try one potency against another, he thrust forward the cross of the old sword between him and those appealing hands. "In the name of God!"

Lindores never could tell whether it was that he himself grew faint, and that the dimness of swooning came into his eyes after this violence and strain of emotion, or if it was his spell that worked. But there was an instantaneous change. Everything swam around him for the moment, a giddiness and blindness seized him, and he saw nothing but the vague outlines of the room, empty as when he entered it. But gradually his consciousness came back, and he found himself standing on the same spot as before, cluteoing the old sword, and gradually, as though a dream, recognized the same figure emerging out of the mist what—was it solely in his own eyes?—had enveloped everything. But it was no longer in the same attitude. The hands which had been stretched out to him were busy now with some of the strange instruments on the table, moving about, now in the action of writing, now as it managing the keys of a telegraph. Lindores felt that his brain was all atwist and set wrong; but he was still a human being of his century. He thought of the telegraph with a keen thrill of curiosity in the midst of his reviving sensations. What communication was this which was going on before his eyes? The magician worked on. He had his face turned toward his victim, but his hands moved with unceasing activity. And Lindores, as he grew accustomed to the position, began to weary—to feel like a neglected suitor waiting for an audience. To be wound up to such a strain of feeling, then left to wait, was intolerable; impatience seized upon him. What circumstances can exist, however horrible, in which a human being will not feel impatience? He made a great many efforts to speak before he could succeed. It seemed to him that his body felt more fear than he did—that his muscles were contracted, his throat parched, his tongue refusing its office, although his mind was unaffected and undismayed. At last he found an utterance in spite of all resistance of his flesh and blood.

"Who are you?" he said hoarsely—"You that live here and oppress this house?"

The vision raised its eyes full upon him, with again that strange shadow of a smile, mocking yet not unkind. "Do you reasonmoer me," he said, "on your journey here?"

"That was—a delusion." The young man gasped for breath.

"More like that you are a delusion. You have lasted but one and twenty years, and I—for centuries."

"How? For centuries—and why? Answer me—are you man or demon?" cried Lindores, tearing the words, as he felt, out of his own throat. "Are you living or dead?"

The magician looked at him with the same intense gaze as before. "Be on my side, and you shall know everything, Lindores. I want one of my own race. Others I could have in plenty; but I want *you*. A Randolph, a Randolphul and *you*. Dead! do I seem dead? You shall have everything—more than dreams can give—if you will be on my side."

Can he give what he has not? was the thought that ran through the mind of Lindores. But he could not speak it. Something that choked and stifled him was in his throat.

"Can I give what I have not? I have everything—power, the one thing worth having; and you shall have more than power, for you are young—my son! Lindores!"

To argue was natural and gave the young man strength. "Is this life," he said, "here? What is all your power worth—here? To sit for ages, and make a race unhappy?"

A momentary convulsion came across the still face. "You scorn me," he cried, with an appearance of emotion, "because you do not understand how I move the world. Power! 'Tis more than fancy can grasp. And you shall have it!" said the wizard, with what looked like a show of enthusiasm. He seemed to come nearer, to grow larger. He put forth his hand again, this time so close that it seemed impossible to escape. And a crowd of wishes seemed to rush upon the mind of Lindores. What harm to try if this might be true? To try what it meant—perhaps nothing—delusions, vain show, and then there could be no harm; or perhaps there was knowledge to be had, which was power. Try, try, try! the air buzzed about him. The room seemed full of voices urging him. His bodily frame rose into a tremendous whirl of excitement, his veins seemed to swell to bursting, his lips seemed to force a "yes," in spite of him, quivering as they came apart. The hiss of the s seemed in his ears. He changed it into the name which was a spell too, and cried, "Help me, God!" now knowing why.

Then there came another pause—he felt as if he had been dropped from something that had held him, and had fallen, and was faint. The excitement had been more than he could bear. Once more everything swam around him, and he did not know where he was. Had he escaped altogether? was the first waking wonder of consciousness in his mind. But when he could think and see again, he was still in the same spot, surrounded by the old curtains and the carved panels—but alone. He felt, too, that he was able to move, but the strangest dual consciousness was in him throughout all the rest of his trial. His body felt to him as a frightened horse feels to a traveler at night—a thing separate from him, more frightened than he was—starting aside at every step, seeing more than its master. His limbs shook with fear and weakness, almost pitching to and fro the action of his will, trembling under him with jerks aside when he compelled himself to move. The hair stood upright on his head—every finger trembled as with palsy—his lips, his eyelids, quivered with nervous agitation. But his mind was strong, stimulated to a desperate calm. He dragged himself round the room, he crossed the very spot where the magician had been—all was vacant, silent, clear. Had he vanquished the enemy? This thought came into his mind with an involuntary triumph. The old strain of feeling came back. Such effects might be produced, perhaps, only by imagination, by excitement, by delusion—

Lindores looked up, by a sudden attraction he could not tell what; and the blood suddenly froze in his veins that had been so boiling and fermenting. Some one was looking at him from the old mirror on the wall. A face not human and inhuman, like that of the inhabitant of this place, but ghostly and terrible, like one of the dead; and while he looked, a crowd of other faces came behind, all looking at him, some mournfully, some with a menace in their terrible eyes. The mirror did not change, but within its small dim space seemed to contain an innumerable company, crowded above and below, all with one gaze at him. His lips dropped apart with a gasp of horror. More and more and more! He was standing close by the table when this crowd came. Then all at once there was laid upon him a cold hand. He turned; close to his side, brushing him with his rough holding him fast by the arm, sat Earl Robert in his great chair. A shriek came from the young man's lips. He seemed to hear it echoing away into unfathomable distance. The cold touch penetrated to his very soul.

"Do you try spells upon me, Lindores? That is a tool of the past. You shall have something better to work with. And are you so sure of whom you call upon? If there is such a one, why should he help you who never called on Him before?"

Lindores could not tell if these words were spoken; it was a communication rapid as the thoughts in the mind. And he felt as if something answered that was not all himself. He seemed to stand passive and hear the argument, "Does God reckon with a man in trouble, whether he has ever called to Him before? I call now," (how he felt it was himself that said:) "O God, evil spirit! go, dead and cursed! go, in the name of God!"

He felt himself flung violently against the wall. A faint laugh, soiled in the throat, and followed by a groan, rolled round the room; the old curtains seemed to open here and there, and flutter, as if with comings and goings. Lindores leaned with his back against the wall, and all his senses restored to him. He felt blood trickle down his neck, and in this contact once more with the physical, his body, in its madness of fright, grew manageable. For the first time he felt wholly master of himself. Though the magic air was standing in his place, a great, majestic, appalling figure, he did not shrink. "Liar!" he cried, in a voice that rang and echoed as in natural air—"clinging to miserable life like a worm—like a reptile; promising all things, having nothing, but this den, unvisited by the light of day. Is this your power—your superiority to men who die? is it for this that you oppress a race, and make a house unhappy? I vow, in God's name, your reign is over! You, and your secret, shall last no more."

There was no reply. But Lindores felt his terrible ancestor's eyes getting once more that mesmeric mastery over him which had already almost overcome his powers. He must withdraw his own or perish. He had a human horror of turning his back upon that watchful adversary; to face him seemed the only safety; but to face him was to be conquered. Slowly, with a pang indescribable, [illegible] as he looked at them, and felt his hand [illegible] that gaze; it seemed to drag his eyes out of their sockets, his heart out of his bosom. Resolutely, with the daring of desperation, he turned round to the spot where he entered—the spot where no door was—hearing already in anticipation the step after him—feeling the grip that would crush and smother his exhausted life—but too desperate to care.

CHAPTER III.

How wonderful is the blue dawning of the new day before the sun! not rosy-fingered, like that Aurora of the Greeks who comes later with all her wealth; but still, dreamy, wonderful, stealing out of the unseen, abashed by the solemnity of the new birth. When anxious watchers see that first brightness come stealing upon the waiting skies, what mingled relief and renewal of misery is in it! another long day to toil through—yet another sad night over! Lord Gowrie sat among the dust and cobwebs, his lamp flaring idly in the blue morning. He had heard his son's human voice, though nothing more; and he expected to have him brought out by invisible hands, as had happened to himself, and left lying in a long deathly swoon outside that mystic door. This was how it had happened to heir after heir, as told from father to son, one after another, as the secret came down. One or two bearers of the name of Lindores had never recovered; most of them had been saddened and subdued for life. He remembered sadly the freshness of existence which had never come back to himself; the hopes that had never blossomed again; the assurance with which never more he had been able to go about the world. And now his son would be as himself—the glory gone out of his living—his ambitions, his aspirations, wrecked. He had not been endowed as his boy was—he had been a plain, honest man, and nothing more; but experience and life had given him wisdom enough to smile by times at the coquetries of mind in which Lindores indulged. Were they all over now, those freaks of young intelligence, those enthusiasms of the soul? The curse of the house had come upon him—the magnetism of that strange presence, ever living, ever watchful, present in all the family history. His heart was sore for his son; and yet along with this there was a certain consolation to him in having henceforward a partner in the secret—some one to whom he could talk of it as he had not been able to talk since his own father died. Almost all the mental struggles which Gowrie had known had been connected with this mystery; and he had been obliged to hide them in his bosom—to conceal them even when they rent him in two. Now he had a partner in his trouble. This was what he was thinking as he sat through the night. How slowly the moments passed! He was not aware of the daylight coming in. After a while even thought got suspended in listening. Was not the time nearly over? He rose and began to pace about the incumbered space, which was but a step or two in extent. There was an old cupboard in the wall, in which there were restoratives—pungent essences and cordials, and fresh water which he had himself brought—everything was ready; presently the ghastly body of his boy, half dead, would be thrust forth into his care.

But this was not how it happened. While he waited, so intent that his whole frame seemed to be capable of hearing, he heard the closing of the door, boldly shut with a sound that rose in muffled echoes through the house, and Lindores himself appeared, ghastly indeed as a dead man, but walking upright and firmly, the lines of his face drawn, and his eyes staring. Lord

place," said a lady who was of the party. "Whose portrait ought to be there, Lord Linderes?"

He looked at his father, who made a slight assenting gesture, then shook his head drearily.

"Who put it there?" Linderes said, in a whisper.

"It is not there; but you and I see it," said Lord Gowrie, with a sigh.

Then the strangers perceived that something had moved the father and the son, and, notwithstanding their eager curiosity, obeyed the dictates of politeness, and dispersed into groups looking at the other pictures. Linderes set his teeth and clenched his hands. Fury was growing upon him—not the awe that filled his father's mind. "We will leave the rest of this to another time," he cried, turning to the others, almost fiercely. "Come, I will show you something more striking now." He made no further pretense of going systematically over the house. He turned and went straight up stairs, and along the corridor. "Are we going over the bed-rooms?" some one said. Linderes led the way straight to the old lumber-room, a strange place for such a gay party. The ladies drew their dresses about them. There was not room for half of them. Those who could get in began to handle the strange things that lay about, touching them with dainty fingers, exclaiming how dusty they were. The window was half blocked up by old armor and rusty weapons; but this did not hinder the full Summer daylight from penetrating in a flood of light. Linderes went in with fiery determination on his face. He went straight to the wall, as if he would go through, then paused with a blank gaze, "Where is the door?" he said.

"You are forgetting yourself," said Lord Gowrie speaking over the heads of the others. "Linderes! you know very well there never was any door there; the wall is very thick; you can see by the depth of the window. There is no door there."

The young man felt it over with his hand. The wall was smooth, and covered with the dust of ages. With a groan he turned away. At this moment a suppressed laugh, low, yet distinct, sounded close by him. "You laughed!" he said, fiercely to Ffarington, striking his hand upon his shoulder."

"I—laughed! Nothing was further from my thoughts," said his friend, who was curiously examining something that lay upon an old carved chair. "Look here! what a wonderful sword, cross-hilted! Is it an Andrea? What's the matter, Linderes?"

Linderes had seized it from his hands; he dashed it against the wall with a suppressed oath. The two or three people in the room stood aghast.

"Linderes!" his father said, in a tone of warning. The young man dropped the useless weapon with a groan. "Then God help us!" he said; "but I will find another way!"

"There is a very interesting room close by," said Lord Gowrie, hastily—"this way! Linderes has been put out by—some changes that have been made without his knowledge," he said, calmly. "You must not mind him. He is disappointed. He is perhaps too much accustomed to have his own way."

But Lord Gowrie knew that no one believed him. He took them to the adjoining room, and told them some easy story of an apparition that was supposed to haunt it. "Have you ever seen it?" the guests said, pretending interest. "Not I; but we don't mind ghosts in this house," he answered, with a smile. And then they resumed their round of the old noble mystic house.

I cannot tell the reader what young Linderes has done to carry out his pledged word and redeem his family. It may not be known, perhaps, for another generation, and it will not be for me to write that concluding chapter; but when, in the ripeness of time, it can be narrated, no one will say that the mystery of Gowrie Castle has been a vulgar horror, though there are some who are disposed to think so now.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SCHOPENHAUER'S PHILOSOPHY.—"All things, Schopenhauer says, we observe and observe only through the medium of time, space, and causality, with one single exception—ourselves. It is true that our body, in so far as it lives and acts, and that which makes our body live and act, our will, are objects of our own perception in the ordinary sense. But apart from this perception, we are conscious of a vital principle in ourselves absolutely identical with the essence of our own being, and quite independent of and beyond our ordinary means of observation. This vital principle of the human organism is called Will; it is ever present to our mind, is perceived or rather felt by us independently of time, space, or causality; it is indeed the imminent essence of our life, the "*Ding an sich*" of our being. This recognition of our own being by dint of self-intuition, Schopenhauer justly calls the only possible metaphysical or philosophic knowledge in the proper sense of the word. With every change or motion of this Will, he proceeds to show, a corresponding change in our body is indissolubly connected. Every movement of our hand, every beat of our pulse, is the effect of the action of our will, independently of our own consciousness of such action. Our body itself, with its nerves and fibres, its blood and its brain, is indeed nothing but this Will become conscious, and observing itself through the *principium individuationis*. With the aid of this knowledge of our being, we now look at the world around us to find that the microcosm of the universe is only the repetition on a gigantic scale of our own tangible identity. We perceive an infinity of outward forms, organic and inorganic; plants and birds and beasts and men all fashioned after the manner of our own body, or at least submitting to the same laws of material existence. The essence or noumenon of our own body we know to be Will; what, then, can be the one substratum of the universe but the same Will in its various stages of consciousness and individuation? There is only the alternative between the acceptance of this reality and the theory of absolute egoism, which, as Schopenhauer observes, cannot be metaphysically disproved, but has never been seriously started out of a mad house. Will, then—Will one and universal, eternal and unchangeable in essence, although multiform in its temporal appearances—is the key-note of the harmony of the spheres, the essence of which all the wonders of the world, from the colossal immovability of a granite rock to the subtle texture of the human brain, are only signs and forms. *Natura non facit saltus* was one of Schopenhauer's favorite maxims. To come from the stone to the individual action of human will, we must pass through the innumerable gradations of inorganic, organic, and animal life. All these Schopenhauer regards as the various stages of the "objectivation," *sit venia verbo*—of the Will. The history of the world is but the history of the struggle of Will for consciousness and individuality. To attain this it fashions itself into a thousand forms, all tending toward the same goal, and all reckless of the existence of the lower types, of which they themselves are further developments. Stone and plant, animal and man, are the landmarks of this unceasing current of desire. In man, at last, Will obtains the highest stage of its objectivation. It becomes object proper, because the self-conscious subject has been created. This, then, is what we discover in looking at ourselves and the surrounding world, through the medium of Schopenhauer's philosophy. Will and interminable desire are the essence of our being, and the same desire is at the bottom of the phenemena of the world. These phenomena themselves, although we recognize their essence by analogy, surround us with bewildering horror. Everywhere we see struggle for existence, species devouring species, race contending against race; even the brute earth seething and bubbling with infernal fire ready to burst forth at any moment. Such is the spectacle of Will in contest with itself, and devouring its own children with insatiable hunger. Surely this is not a bright picture, and Schopenhauer has painted it with the sombrest hues of despair. He lays bare the revolting cruelty of nature, which at the cost of inconceivable individual suffering creates new types only to abandon them again to the universal doom of destruction. And the same tragedy is repeated in our bosom. Here, also, desire follows desire never fulfilled, or bearing disappointment and ever new desire in its very fulfillment. Here, also, quietude and contentment are vainly sought for, the very nature of Will being unrest and insatiable longing. The beauty and grandeur of Schopenhauer's language, rivaling the highest efforts of poetry, the force and vividness with which he depicts the nothingness and misery of existence, the halo with which he surrounds the sufferings of man as the truest and noblest aspirations of his being, all this has vastly contributed to carrying his name far beyond the circle of metaphysical inquirers. But is there no escape from this sea of troubles, no compass to guide us to a haven of rest? Schopenhauer has pointed out such a way; he names one, and only one, all-healing balm for the wounds of existence, and the name of his panacea is self-annihilation. We must retrace our steps for a moment. It has been shown that will in its lower forms is all but void of consciousness. It blindly pursues its struggle for individualization, and all its latent intelligent force (barely sufficient to account for the apparent teleology in nature) is consumed in this one aim. But the case is different in the human organism. Here Will at last has become conscious of itself, and its own miseries are mirrored in the intellect. By dint of this intellect Will is now enabled to paralyze to some degree its own action; it can intensify this intellectual or contemplative power to such a degree as at last to become a calm looker-on at its own deeds. By thus renouncing itself in its highest stage of conscious development, Will may at last find that freedom from suffering, that quiescent contentment which is forever denied to its affirmative efforts. ("*Bejahung und Verneinung des Willens zum Leben.*") Consistently carried out, this leads to the absolute deadening of individual desire, to be met with only in certain phases of Buddhism and Christianity; and Schopenhauer by no means hesitates in adopting the extreme consequences of his doctrine. The highest stage at once of happiness and sanctity he is prone to acknowlege in the monk of the order of La Trappe, or still more in the Indian devotee who, in passive contemplation awaits the dissolution of his embodied will to enter the realm of divine non-existence, Nirwana.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A BATH AT SCHWALBACH.—It is much to the credit of the waters that people can lead such a life with impunity, and yet go away rather better than worse. And as to the invigorating effects of the baths on those with whom they agree, we fancy there can be no difference of opinion. When time is hanging heavy with you, and you are passing into the possession of the blue-devils, the sure prescription is to take a bath. We cannot say that we consider bathing a lively occupation as a rule, for a man of an active habit of mind and body. We do not, of course, allude to the morning tub, or to a header in the sea or a rush of fresh water. And it was only when we were sore driven for occupation one dripping day, that it occurred to us to purchase a bath-ticket at Schwalbach. The entrance to the bath-cabinet was less than cheerful, while the cabinet itself was hermetically sealed, as the windows open full on a promenade. The water was all that it is described in *The Bubbles*. So far as we could see it through a steam-laden twilight, it was filthily ferruginous. But we had not gone so far to back out, and so we took heart of grace and immersed ourself. We hung our watch on the hook opposite, lit a cigar, opened a newspaper, and resigned ourself to pass the twenty minutes of our self-imposed sentence of confinement. When time was up we felt by no means so eager to be out and about as we had felt fifteen minutes before; and, indeed, it was with no little reluctance that at last we decided to dress. When we came out of the bath-house the weather was as dull and damp as before, but we had a sense of buoyancy within that could dispense with external sunshine. We had been disposed to growl as we went in; we felt inclined to sing as we came out. And when there is sunshine without as well as within, and when nature is launching to a fresh breeze—the effect of your dip is positively intoxicating. We ceased to wonder that the "old man" felt the sunbeams glance from him when thus fortified, as from a polished cuirass, and that he had set himself to breast the hills as it his bath had made him twenty years younger. Nor is the water applied internally by any means to be despised when you are treating yourself for one of those threatenings of the blue-devils. Chilly as it is, *il va sans dire* that it is delightfully refreshing when the heat is oppressive; and in the raw, damp weather that was so common in the last Summer, the glow after swallowing it was comforting in the extreme. As for the proportion of carbonates, chlorides, and sulphates, are they not written in a dozen of scientific treatises to which we could refer the reader were it worth while? Our own analysis was popular and practical, and we were satisfied when we found that there was no excess of those salts or sulphurs whose objectionably obtrusive properties poison so many of the Taunus springs.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AN OLD GERMAN CHRISTMAS CUSTOM.—At the close of the century before the Reformation the rocking of the cradle was in general vogue, both in the churches and at home. Catholic Martin Luther had a sincere liking for the poetry of the people. In his well-known hymn, "Von Himmel hoch da komm ich her," he embodies the popular tradition which represents Christ riding about on Christmas night, attended by an angel, or, as in the Lowlands, by St. Nicholas, and in the North, by St. Stephen—names chosen because of their symbolical meaning—to inquire into the conduct of the children during the past year. The child, which commonly carries a rod, introduces itself, telling the children that if they pray and sing diligently they will receive beautiful presents; but that if they do not they will get a beating. The angel then gives in the report, and after the due distribution of rewards and meting out of punishments the child takes its departure with the naïve farewell:

"Gute Nacht, gute Nacht in aller Frist,
Wir sind der heilge Krist,
Und haben wir was nicht recht gemacht,
So wünschen wir eine gute Nacht.

Gute Nacht, wir müssen scheiden,
Die Zeit will uns nicht leiden,
Gute Nacht, wir müssen fort,
An einem andern Ort."

But the hymn also alludes to the cradle song:

"Davon ich allezeit fröhlich sei,
Zu springen, singen immer frei,
Das rechte Susanine schon,
Mit Herzenlust den süssen Ton."

After Luther's death a change made itself gradually felt. Sour-visaged Protestantism, as might have been expected, frowned upon the proceedings, denouncing them as a rag of popery. The additions made to the existing collection were few and far between, and the old songs were spoiled by Protestant additions and omissions. The spell was broken once for all; it was impossible to revive it. Before another century the "Kindelwiegen" had become a thing of the past, though its memories lingered here and there, as for instance in Tübingen, where it was customary to rock a cradle on Christmas night, the people joining in an appropriate choral. It has shared the fate of many a hallowed custom and beautiful practice, doomed to death on the plea of superstition. The one solitary relic of those days which remains throughout the length and breadth of the "Fatherland" is the ever-green Christmas tree. Rooted in the old Teutonic love of those grand forests, under whose shadow superhuman forms loved to take up their abode, and the wisest and best of the people met in council—grown up in connection with the symbolism of Christianity—the mythical tree in Paradise lost, the mystical tree of the cross, the mysterious tree in Paradise regained—it points to the day when, religion having ceased to be a dogma, will have become once more simple poetry, and, as such, the common inheritance of the pure in heart and the childlike in spirit.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MELANCTHON'S WORKS.—He compiled his *Grammar* for his pupils at Heidelberg. Of this production, he used to express the wish that it had perished, as it was but a boyish production, and intended for boys. His countrymen seem to have entertained a different opinion of it, for, from 1518 to 1589 it passed through no fewer than 25 editions. His *Latin Grammar* appeared first in 1525. It was compiled along with a short tract, *Encomium Formicarum*, for the use of his pupils, and was published without his consent. In the preface to the second edition, he complains of the first as confused; allows that, while it may admit of additions, there ought not to be too many rules, as they will only frighten boys from the study of Latin. It contains also an eloquent plea for the training of boys in the languages and in the study of grammar, as an excellent way for making good citizens, and the only way to form a love for the Word of God; and he calls upon princes and cities to vie with each other in the support of learning and study, "those ornaments of the Church and human life." A Leipsic Professor of Latin declared this edition to be the final Latin Grammar. "It contains no errors, and it requires nothing to be added to it." It was at least the Latin Grammar of Germany for over 200 years. From 1525 to 1737 not fewer than 51 editions were issued; and in its definitions and arrangements it is to a large extent the basis of the popular grammars of the present day. His first book on Logic appeared in 1520, an improved and enlarged edition in 1527, and a third edition in 1529. It was intended for youth, and was meant to pave the way to the study of Aristotle. "We cannot," says Melanchthon, "be without Aristotle's logic. Those who are ignorant of the art tear the subject to be treated on as puppies do rags." His second book on Logic appeared in 1547, and in less than six weeks 3,000 copies of it were sold. His treatise on Rhetoric appeared in 1519, and a late edition in 1531. "It is a mistake," says he in the preface, "to suppose that the height of eloquence has been attained when a man can write a letter; it requires deep learning, great talent, long exercise and sharp judgment." He published also a book on Physics and a *Chronicle.*—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE NEW SIRENS.

A PALINODE.

I shall not, I hope, be supposed unconscious that in coherency and intelligibility the following poem leaves much to be desired. It was published in 1849, in a small volume without my name, was withdrawn along with that volume, and until now has never been reprinted. But the departed poem had the honor of being followed by the regrets of a most distinguished mourner, Mr. Swinburne, who has more than once revived its memory, and asked for its republication. Mr. Swinburne's generosity toward contemporary verse is well known; and "The New Sirens" may have won his favor the more readily because it had something, perhaps, of that animation of movement and rhythm of which his own poems offer such splendid examples. In addition to Mr. Swinburne, the poem has had also several other friends, less distinguished, who desired its restoration. To a work of his youth, a work produced in long past days of ardor and emotion, an author can never be very hard-hearted; and after a disappearance of more than 25 years, "The New Sirens," therefore, is here reprinted. M. A.

In the cedar shadow sleeping,
Where cool grass and fragrant glooms
Late at eve had lured me, creeping
From your darken'd palace rooms;
I, who in your frain at morning
Stroll'd and sang with joyful mind,
Heard, in slumber, sounds of warning;
Saw the hoarse boughs labor in the wind.

Who are they, O pensive Graces,
—For I dream'd they wore your forms—
Who on shores and sea-wash'd places
Scoop the shells and troll the storms?
Who, when ships are that way tending,
Troop across the flushing sands,
To all reefs and narrows wending,
With blown tresses, and with beckoning hands?

Yet I see, the howling levels
Of the deep are not your lair;
And your tragic-vaunted revels
Are less lonely than they were.
Like those Kings with treasure steering
From the jewel'd lands of dawn,
Troops, with gold and gifts, appearing,
Streams all day through your enchanted lawn.

And we too, from upland valleys,
Where some Muse with hair curved frown
Leans her ear to your mad sallies
Which the charm'd winds never drown;
By faint music guided, ranging
The scared glens, we wander'd on,
Left our awful laurels hanging,
And came heap'd with myrtles to your throne.

From the dragon-waider'd fountains
Where the springs of knowedge are,
From the watchers on the mountains,
And the bright and morning star;
We are exiles, we are falling,
We have lost them at your call—
O ye false ones, at your calling
Seeking ceiled chambers and a palace hall!

Are the accents of your luring
More melodious than of yore?
Are those frail forms more enduring
Than the charms Ulysses bore?
That we sought you with rejoicings,
Till at evening we descry
At a pause of Siren voicings
These vext branches and this howling sky?

* * * * * * *

Oh, your pardon! The uncouthness
Of that primal age is gone.
And the skin of dazzling smoothness
Screens not now a heart of stone.
Love has flush'd those cruel faces;
And your slacken'd arms forego
The delight of death-embraces,
And those whitening bone-mounds do not grow.

"Come," you say; "the large appearance
Of man's labor is but vain.
And we plead as staunch adherence
Due to pleasure as to pain."
Pointing to earth's careworn creatures,
"Come," you murmur with a sigh:
"Ah! we own diviner features,
Lother bearing, and a prouder eye.

"Come," you say, "the hours were dreary,
Life without love does but fade;
Fain it wastes, and we grow weary
In the slumbrous cedarn shade.
Round our hearts, with long caresses,
With low sighings Silence stole;
And her load of encircling tresses
Weigh'd, like Ossa, on the aery soul.

"Come," you say, "the soul is fainting
Till she search, and learn her own;
And the wisdom of man's painting
Leaves her riddle half unknown.
Come," you say, "the brain is seeking;
While the princely heart is dead;
Yet this gleam'd, when Gods were speaking,
Rarer secrets than the toiling head.

"Come," you say, "opinion trembles,
Judgment shifts, convictions go;
Life dries up, the heart dissembles;
Only, what we feel, we know.
Hath your wisdom known emotions?
Will it weep our burning tears?
Hath it drunk of our love-potions
Crowning moments with the weight of years?"

I am dumb. Alas, too soon all
Man's grave reasons disappear!
Yet, I think, at God's tribunal
Some large answer you shall hear.
But for me, my thoughts are straying
Where at sunrise, through your vines,
On these lawns I saw you playing,
Hanging garlands on the odorous pines;

When your showering locks unwound you,
And your heavenly eyes shone through;
When the pine-boughs yielded round you,
And your brows were starr'd with dew;
And immortal forms, to meet you,
Down the statued alleys came;
And through golden horns, to greet you,
Blew such music as a God may frame.

Yes, I muse. And, if the dawning
Into daylight never grew,
If the glistering wings of morning
On the dry noon shook their dew;
If the fits of joy were longer,
Or the day were sooner done,
Or, perhaps, if hope were stronger—
No weak nursling of an earthly sun * * *
Pluck, pluck cypress, O pale maidens,
Dusk the hall with yew!

* * * * * * *

For a bound was set to meetings,
And the sombre day dragg'd on;
And the burst of joyful greetings,
And the joyful dawn, were gone.
For the eye was fill'd with gazing,
And on raptures follow calms;
And those warm locks men were praising,
Droop'd, unbraided, on your listless arms.

Storms unsmooth'd your folded valleys,
And made all your cedars frown;
Leaves were whirling in the alleys
Which your lovers wander'd down.
—Sitting cheerless in your bowers,
The tall spring-tide sunk head,
Do they gall you, the long hours,
And the hungry thought, that must be fed?

Is the pleasure that is tasted
Patient of a long review?
Will the fire joy hath wasted,
Mused on, warm the heart anew?
—Or, are these old thoughts returning,
Guests the dull sense never knew,
Stars, set deep, yet inly burning,
Germs, your untrimm'd passion overgrew?

Once, like me, you took your station
Watchers for a purer fire;
But you droop'd in expectation,
And you wearied in desire.
When the first rose flush was steeping
All the frore peak's awful crown,
Shepherds say, they found you sleeping
In some windless valley, farther down.

Then you wept, and, slowly raising
Your dozed eyelids, sought again,
Half in doubt, they say, and gazing
Sadly back, the seats of men.
Snatch'd a turbid inspiration
From some transient earthly sun,
And proclaim'd your vain ovation
For those frantic raptures you had won.

* * * * * * *

With a sad, majestic motion,
With a stately, slow surprise,
From their earthward-bound devotion
Lifting up your languid eyes—
Would you freeze my louder boldness,
Dumbly smiling as you go?
One faint frown of distant coldness
Flitting fast across each marble brow?

Do I brighten at your sorrow
O sweet Pleaders? doth my lot
Find assurance in to-morrow
Of one joy, which you have not?
O, speak once, and shame my sadness!
Let this throbbing, Pygmy pain,
Mock'd and baffled by your gladness,
Mar the music of your feasts in vain!

* * * * * * *

Scent, and song, and light, and flowers!
Gust on gust, the harsh winds blow—
Come, bind up those ringlet showers!
Roses for that dreaming brow!
Come, once more the ancient lightness,
Glancing feet, and eager eyes!
Let your bread lamps flash the brightness
Which the sorrow-stricken day denies!

Through black depths of serried shadows,
Up cold aisles of buried glade;
In the mist of river-meadows
Where the looming deer are laid;
From your dazzled windows streaming,
From your humming festal room,
Deep and far, a broken gleaming
Reels and shivers on the ruffled gloom.

Where I stand, the grass is glowing;
Doubtless you are passing fair!
But I hear the north wind blowing,
And I feel the cold night-air.

Can I look on your sweet faces,
And your proud heads backward thrown,
From this dusk of leaf-strewn places
With the dumb woods and the night alone?

But, indeed, this flux of guesses—
Mad delight, and frozen calms—
Mirth to-day and vine-bound tresses,
And to-morrow—folded palms—
Is this all? this balanced measure?
Could life run no happier way?
Joyous, at the height of pleasure,
Passive, at the nadir of dismay?

But, indeed, this proud possession,
This far-reaching, magic chain,
Linking in a mad succession
Fits of joy and fits of pain—
Have you seen it at the closing,
Have you track'd its clouded ways?
Can your eyes, while fools are dozing,
Drop, with mine, adown life's latter days?

When a dreary light is wading
Through this waste of sunless greens—
When the flashing lights are fading
On the peerless cheek of queens—
When the mean shall no more sorrow,
And the proudest no more smile—
While the dawning of the morrow
Widens slowly westward all that while?

Then, when change itself is over,
When the slow tide sets one way,
Shall you find the radiant lover,
Even by moments, of to-day?
The eye wanders, faith is failing;
O, loose hands, and let it be!
Proudly, like a king bewailing,
O, let fall one tear, and set us free!

All true speech and large avowal
Which the jealous soul concedes;
All man's heart, which brooks bestowal,
All frank faith, which passion breeds—
These we had, and we gave truly;
Doubt not, what we had, we gave!
False we were not, nor unruly;
Lodgers in the forest and the cave.

Long we wander'd with you, feeding
Our rapt souls on your replies,
In a wistful silence reading
All the meaning of your eyes;
By moss-bordered statues sitting,
By well-heads in Summer days.
But we turn, our eyes are flitting—
See, the white east, and the morning rays!

And you, too, O worship'd Graces,
Sylvan Gods of this fair shade!
Is there doubt on divine faces?
Are the blessed Gods dismay'd?
Can men worship the man-natures,
The sunk eyes, the waiting tone,
Of unsphered, discrowned creatures,
Souls as little godlike as their own?

Come, loose hands! The winged fleetness
Of immortal feet is gone;
And your scents have shed their sweetness,
And your flowers are overblown;
And your jewel'd gauds surrender
Half their glories to the day;
Freely did they flash their splendor,
Freely gave it—but it dies away.

In the pines the thrush is waking—
Lo, yon orient hill in flames!
Scores of true love knots are breaking
At divorce which it proclaims.
When the lamps are paled at morning,
Heart quits heart and hand quits hand.
Cold is that unlovely dawning,
Loveless, rayless, joyless you shall stand.

Pluck no more red roses, maidens,
Leave the lilies in their cell,
Pluck, pluck cypress, O pale maidens,
Dusk, oh, dusk the hall with yew!
—Shall I seek, that I may scorn her,
Her I loved at eventide?
Shall I ask, what faded mourner
Stands, at daybreak, weaving by my side?
Pluck, pluck cypress, O pale maidens!
Dusk the hall with yew!

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Macmillan's Magazine.

CAPRICES OF THE NILE.—The Nile, as is well known, annually overflows its banks, and deluges a considerable part of Lower Egypt, such overflowing giving periodical fertility to the soil. These floodings, however, are by no means uniform in character. Sometimes the floodings are large, sometimes disappointingly small. Nor do they always take place at the same period in the year. Occasionally they are late and tardy in their rising and falling. When the river rises well, it is called "a good Nile;" when insufficient in volume, it is called "a bad Nile;" just as we speak of a good and a bad season. These caprices in the rise of the Nile have appeared to be so mysterious that certain astronomers are inclined to trace some connection between them and the absence or return of solar spots. But on this theory there are differences of opinion. While one astronomer thinks that spots in the sun lead to a heavy rainfall, others think just the reverse. Obviously, the sun-spot theory is somewhat visionary. The rise of the Nile depends on meteorological conditions near the sources of the river in Central Africa, of which we possess but imperfect information. A correspondent of the *Times*, Oct. 31, who, writing from Alexandria, gives a variety of curious particulars regarding the Nile, comes to the conclusion that the solar-spot theory is untenable. He says that, "so far as can be seen in Egypt, there does not appear to be any periodicity of high Niles agreeing absolutely with the acknowledged periodicity of sun-spots, and the cause or causes of maximum rainfalls must be sought for nearer home." A bad Nile followed by the heat and desiccation of an early Summer, such as occurred in 1869, is productive of that terrible result, a want of fresh water, either for domestic purposes, or for the lower animals. But that is not all. In consequence of the dryness of the ground in the region adjoining Alexandria, the salt water of the sea percolates inland, and gives a saline quality to the Nile and water-works for a distance of seven miles. The writer whom we have quoted, speaking of the drought of 1869, says: "At Rosetta the water was unfit for man or beast, the cattle died from it, and vegetation languished; people gave famine prices for a goat's skin of muddy sunking water from sand ditches in the country as the sun had not evaporated. There were just the elements for a plague or epidemic. At every low Nile period, the fresh water in Alexandria is bad, more or less; it was so this year; but after a very low Nile it is very bad, and may be the cause of an epidemic some day." The Romans, by means of gigantic tanks, of which remains are visible near Alexandria, did much to assuage the evil effects of a low Nile; but in the present day, though Egypt is in various ways advancing in a knowledge of the useful arts, we cannot expect to see anything like a revival of the energy demonstrated in the occupancy by the Romans. The miserably backward condition in almost every country that had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Turks evokes the most painful emotions. The ingenious writer just referred to sees no prospect of the waters of the Nile being conserved by the present rulers of the country. "Had such a river," he says, "and such a Delta existed in any state of Western Europe or America, the thing would have been done long ago, if not by the State, by private enterprise. Look at Holland. Look at Lincolnshire, where, by private enterprise, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of salt marsh and swamps and fens, under exactly the same conditions as those marshes of the Delta of Egypt (save wanting the rich Nile mud to hasten and increase the value of the returns,) have been reclaimed, and where an estate which sold for seven thousand pounds before the reclamation works were commenced, sold for fifty-seven thousand pounds after they were completed, and the value of everything was increased by a hundred per cent. The problem of the reclamation of the marshes of the Delta of Egypt is precisely identical, so far as the means of doing it are concerned, to that of the English fens; the only difference, in fact, being that in Lincolnshire the object is to keep out the tides when they are up, and open the sluices when they are down, in order to let out any rain-water in case of heavy rains when there is too much of it; here you want a bank and sluices to keep out a sea which has scarcely any tides at all, and the sluices to let out into the sea the Nile water after it has deposited all its mud into the marsh. To reclaim Lake Mareotis by a sea-bank and sluices about half the size of those used in Lincolnshire, and a small canal to let in the muddy Nile water, or clean out and extend the present ones, and reclaim its two hundred thousand acres, is a very small and simple matter. The barbor-works at Alexandria will soon be finished, and the plant and staff would be at liberty for the sea-bank and sluices—a rare opportunity of doing it cheaply. With the experience of what has been done in the Lincolnshire fens, and canals in India paying 39.7 per cent., 36.6, and 22.72 per cent. of revenue on capital, no one need hesitate to discuss a thing promising such safe results.—*Chambers's Journal.*

PEKING.—Peh-king, which means in Chinese, "northern capital," is divided into two parts—an inner or Tartar, and an outer or Chinese town—each surrounded by a battlemented mud wall with towers at intervals. But these walls lie close together, and the one does not include the other. A good idea of the shape of the city may be formed by placing a small brick beside a larger one. The smaller brick represents the Tartar, and the larger the Chinese quarter. The Imperial Palace occupies the centre of the inner town; and the circumference of the whole city, exclusive of the suburbs, is about 20 miles. We believe that the number given of the population is much exaggerated, for the houses are often wide apart, and there are numbers of ruins scattered about the town. In fact, Peking may be described in the words which an American applied to Rome, as "a city pretty considerably gone to decay." The stench of the streets is almost intolerable; "collectors of manure are continually moving about plying their trade with baskets on their arms; the smells are beyond description; and the water used for laying the dust is taken from the sewers." When a relative of our own visited Peking last year, he found his curiosity overcome by his disgust, and shut himself up in the house of the British Embassy to protect his nose from the offensive effluvia.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

COL. BARRÉ, A FAMOUS SPEAKER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Such was the condition of parties when Barré took his seat in the House of Commons. Much was expected during the session. Scarcely ever had matters of greater importance been placed before Parliament. The defense of an old war, the reasons against a new one, were to be debated with all the acrimony which broken party faith and broken family ties could inspire. In the Commons the Government was supported by a large majority, but it was for the most part a timid and dull herd. Pitt's eloquence awed them. His sarcasm scared them. Not one dared to enter the lists against him. Before the Christmas recess Barré had broken the spell. He had overwhelmed Pitt's person with abuse and his measures with reproach. He was a profligate minister, the execration of the people of England. "There he would stand, turning up his eyes to heaven, that witnessed his perjuries, and laying his hand in a solemn manner on the table—that sacrilegious hand, that had been employed in tearing out the bowels of his mother country." Pitt maintained a haughty but discreet silence. He, at all events, was not the man to cast the first stone. Perhaps his mind wandered back through the memories of nigh twenty years. He may have recollected the same grave assembly convulsed by an angry and acrimonious debate. The shadows of foes now passed away may again have surrounded him; and the voice of Sandys imploring him to spare the rank and authority of Carteret may have once more rung in his ears. This speech was applauded by Fox and by Rigby, but the House was disgusted. It was too savage for the bitterest partisan. On its conclusion Barré was seen to eat a biscuit. "Does it eat biscuit?" said Charles Townshend, "I thought it ate nothing but raw flesh." The court alone was pleased. Horace Walpole was a witness of this curious scene. As he approached the House of Commons the tones of a new voice struck upon his ear, as he passed the door the figure of a new speaker fell upon his eye. The House which for the last few years had scarcely ventured on a great debate, and which Pitt had tamed into such absolute submission, that, as Walpole himself had once remarked, a No! was as likely to be heard from the House of Commons as from an old woman, presented a scene of the most violent confusion. Walpole describes Barré as a black, robust, middle-aged man, of a military figure, a bullet, lodged loosely in his cheek, had distorted his face, and had imparted a savage glare to one eye; but unprepossessing as was his appearance, Walpole admits that his diction was both classic and eloquent. The harsh chord which Barré first struck never ceased to vibrate. Through his parliamentary career his speeches were marked by remorseless severity. Could anything have instilled a drop of mercy into his gall, it would have been the amiability of Lord North, surrounded as he was by the most unprecedented difficulties. But Lord North experienced no compassion. He was a wretch, a corrupter, a sycophaut. Nothing but his head would expiate his inquities. While these tirades were going on, Lord North probably slumbered peacefully as long as he could, but when he was compelled to answer he did so with a degree of good sense and self-command that must ever do honor to his disposition. The pre-eminence of Barré as a speaker was due principally to his extraordinary power of invective, but it would be a great injustice to suppose that there was nothing but invective in his speeches. On the contrary, some of them abound with wise maxims and good; sound, common sense. He was generally on what we should call the constitutional side, and as the great constitutional questions of that day have all been settled in his favor, it is naturally difficult for us to help being struck by his arguments. But Barré does not deserve our unqualified approbation. He was essentially a party man. He spoke for his party, and he voted with his party. Walpole called him a bravo, and nothing can so well illustrate the dependence of his position as the fact that, clever and eloquent as he was, the first trace we find of his making an original motion was in 1778, seventeen years after he entered Parliament. He was one of those mercenaries of the great political leaders of last century, who, after a tumultuous life of parliamentary conflict, were content to retire into oblivion upon a pension, men of vast abilities and too often of low morality, who flamed across the political heavens like meteors, and whose brilliant track, already beginning to fade in the lapse of time, alone remains to mark their former splendor.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

TRAVELING IN THE HOLY LAND.—Every traveler in the Holy Land knows that the price of his safety in purse and person is in the subsidy he must pay the head Sheiks of the Bedouin tribes, who are the actual masters of Syria and Palestine outside the walled towns, in which is stationed a Turkish garrison. When last in Jerusalem, not many years since, the writer heard of the return of two adventurous Englishmen who, venturing on the road to Jordan without this potent safeguard from the Sheik, returned within twelve hours' time robed only in copies of the London *Times*, and despoiled of everything else *except their boots*, which the Bedouins had no use for, and, therefore, kindly allowed them to retain.

"Throughout that purple land,
Where law secures not life,"

is as true a description of the whole as it was of a part of the Ottoman's dominions in Byron's day; and there is, and can be, no remedy for it under the exceptional character of people and rulers. It is more apt to grow worse than to get better. From Damascus, late accounts are most deplorable, both from the city and adjoining country. No less than 14,000 persons, including half of the Turkish garrison, have been attacked by fever, and the rural population has been so pillaged by brigands that they have no desire to cultivate the soil for the benefit of Bedouin robbers.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—Kalgan commands one of the passes through the Great Wall of China. It is there built of large stones cemented together with mortar. It tapers toward the top, being twenty-one feet high and twenty-eight feet wide at the foundation. At the most important points, less than a mile apart, square towers are erected, built of bricks. It winds over the crest of the mountains, crossing the valleys at right angles, and blocking them with fortifications. The Chinese estimate its length to be about 3,300 miles; but in parts more remote from Peking the wall is of very inferior construction. There it is nothing but a dilapidated mud-rampart, as Col. Prejevalsky saw it on the borders of Ala-shan and Kansu. It is said to have been built upward of two centuries before Christ, to protect the Empire against the inroads of the neighboring nomads; but the periodical irruptions of the barbarians were never checked by this artificial barrier.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SCHOPENHAUER'S LIFE IN FRANKFORT.—In 1831 he left Berlin definitely, the immediate cause being the approach of the cholera, one of the bugbears of Schopenhauer's fancy, which on a former occasion had driven him in mad flight from one city to another. Two years later he settled in Frankfort-on-the-Main, never to leave it again except on short journeys. His life there was one of almost absolute seclusion. He had no friends, and did not wish to make any; his interest in local affairs was null; and although he dined at the table-d'hôte of the best hotel, he seldom engaged in conversation, or, if he did, was soon silenced again by the commonplace replies he received in nine cases out of ten. For his talk, although never dull or abstruse, was always on high questions of literature, art, or philosophy. Small talk in the ordinary sense he despised. The only companions of his solitude were his poodle and his books. With the former he lived on terms of intimacy, observing with keen interest its canine individuality; only in cases of exceptional ill-behavior the opprobrious epithet of "man" was applied to it. Reading was the main occupation of Schopenhauer's life, for he did not write much, and only when urged by real inspiration. The results of his thought and study, noted down on pieces of paper, were carefully classified and kept in separate books. Each of these books or parcels had a label attached to it indicative of the contents, or of the time and circumstances of their origin. Some of these titles are curious, and characteristic of the author; for instance, *Travelling-book, Cogitata, Spicilegia, Senilia, Cholera-book*, (that is, book written on his flight from the cholera,) and the like. In this extreme accuracy, which also extended to the keeping of his accounts, we recognize the merchant's son.—*Fortnightly Review.*

THE NEAR-SIGHTED.—Among the very large class of those who are near-sighted, the great majority will be found in the upper and middle classes; and, of course, chiefly among learned men, professional men, authors, artists, students, &c. But, with the exception of those artisans and mechanics whose peculiar work demands a constant, and, therefore, injurious strain (particularly when it is night-work) upon the eyes, it will be found that near-sightedness to any considerable degree is extremely rare among operatives; while among the great mass of outdoor laborers, and the whole of the agricultural class, such a thing is scarcely known. With regard to the children of the upper and middle classes, near-sightedness, when they are not born so, is probably in a great measure attributable to premature straining of the optic nerves by minute and intricate toys, difficult puzzles, too early lessons in reading and writing; also to sleeping in over-heated and unventilated bedrooms, or bedroom windows throwing a glaring light upon the face, and to the want of sufficient out-of-door exercise, and atmospheric influences.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE WILD YAK OF NORTHERN THIBET.—This handsome beast is of extraordinary size and beauty, measuring, when full grown, 11 feet in length, exclusive of its bushy tail, which is three feet long. Its height at the hump is six feet, and the head is adorned with pendorous horns. The body is covered with thick black hair, which in the old males assumes a chestnut color on the back and upper parts of the sides. It roams in unrestricted freedom among the inhospitable wastes of Northern Thibet; but is found also further north. Although endowed with an acute sense of smell, its sight and hearing are defective,

FLORIDA HUNTING NOTES.

A DAY'S SPORT AMONG THE QUAIL.

SKETCH OF A FLORIDA HUNTER AND HIS PRIMITIVE DOG-CART—PECULIARITIES OF THE BIRDS AND THE GROUND THEY OCCUPY—WHERE PALM-LEAF FANS GROW—AN ADVENTURE WITH A WILD CAT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-SMYRNA, Fla., Thursday, Dec. 21, 1876.

We came in half an hour ago from a quail hunt, one of several that I have taken part in. After breakfast this morning two of us started from the hotel and tramped up the soft, sandy road through the thick hummock for a quarter of a mile, until we came to an old cross-road. There we sat down and waited under a live-oak tree. Presently King, Capt. Frank Sams' brown setter, sprang out in front of us, and a few minutes later the jovial Captain himself came along with the team which was to take us out. We got in. What a sensation we would have created on Broadway! Imagine a large hand-cart of rude construction, with a meek buckskin pony between the shafts, a McClellan saddle on his back, and the Captain astride of that, clothed in a dingy white flannel hunting suit, a tattered Confederate army hat set rakishly on his long brown locks, and his breech-loader across his lap. We, clad in blue shirts, weather-beaten hunting suits, and hats and army shoes a size too large, were crowded up on the single seat in the cart, in the what is termed down here, the Georgia bend, our guns sticking straight into the air between our knees. The pony was fastened to the shafts by an iron chain in front, and by a broad piece of deerskin that went over the saddle and under the shafts. There were wooden pegs in the shafts which fitted into holes in the end of the deerskin. The cart was so constructed that an extra pound abaft the wheels would cause the shafts to tip, and the load would go spinning over the tail-board. To prevent an accident of this kind, the seat was lashed with ropes to the forward cross-piece. There were no springs and paint had been ignored by the builder. This is a specimen of the vehicles indigenous to Florida and the other extreme Southern States. We laughed heartily at the picture we presented, and wished that we could have had our photograph taken. Capt. Sims is one of the best hunters in this land, where every man is an expert with the gun. He is a man of intelligence, comfortably to do, the owner of many horses, cattle, hogs, and hunting dogs, several boats, numerous orange groves, and I don't know what all, and as pleasant a companion as you would wish to meet. He kept us in a continual roar of laughter with his comical stories of Florida life and customs.

After passing through about half a mile of thick hummock, where the broad palmetto leaves swept our faces, and the live-oak branches threatened to brush off our hats, we struck into the pitch-pine woods, and bumped along through soft sand, and over saw-palmetto roots, occasionally wading a shallow creek, for several miles. We passed three parties on horseback, with their rifles slung across their shoulders. The pony jogged at a slow walk, and it was past noon when we stopped and hied King into the scrub. Presently, the old fellow came to a point in the middle of a thick hummock surrounding a savannah, and before we could force our way to where he was, a flock of quail rose with a whirr. We all banged into them, but succeeded in knocking over only a brace, they were so strong on the wing. As they scattered, we marked them all down, and for the next hour were busy hunting them up, and popping away at them. We secured all but five of the covey, three of which we wounded, but could not find in the dense vegetation. We then lay down in the shade and partook of the refreshments we had brought with us.

Before I go any further, I had better describe the sort of country over which we hunted, as it is so different from anything North. The land is almost perfectly flat. The soil is sandy, and is covered with a tall wiry grass—excellent for cleaning out pipe-stems. Great Georgia pine-trees rear their evergreen heads in every direction, at distances of about 12 feet apart, making a delightful shade. Here and there there are oblong patches of black vegetable soil, in which grow saw-palmetto. Imagine a root as thick as a man's thigh, about three feet long, and covered with wooden scales. This lies along the top of the ground. From the upturned end grow numerous green fan-like leaves. Take a number of palm-leaf fans, lengthen their handles three times, and add, all around the edges, long points. Imagine these either a vivid or a light green—there are two sorts—and you have a clump of saw-palmettoes; for it is of these leaves, with the points cut off, the stem shortened, and the edges bound, that the palm-leaf fans are made. They grow sometimes as high as a man's shoulders, and so thick that walking among them is difficult. The hammocks are all sizes, from the length of a block to a half a mile or more. There are nearly always some scrub-oak and a few thorny vines among the palmettoes. A savannah is a long, narrow, low spot of soft mud, and oftentimes water, in which there is a dense growth of tall grass. A curious and useful fact is that savannahs, like ponds and marshes, invariably run north and south. The pine trees lean from north-west to south-east. To a person who knows these things a compass, even when the sun is obscured, is a superfluity. In the forenoon the quail—they call them partridges here—hide in the hummocks and savannahs. In the afternoon they come out into the open to feed. When alarmed they take to the hummocks again, but if carefully marked there is no trouble to rout them out. As a quail-hunting ground the pine woods of Florida afford one great advantage. Every shot is an open one, there being no foliage between the tops of the saw-palmettoes and the branches of the pines, forty feet in the air, to distract the view. The trunks of the trees are too far apart to be an obstacle.

Lunch finished and pipes lighted, we got into the cart again, and, leaving the road, made a circle backward through the woods in the direction of home. Old King now began to have all the work he could attend to. He was a beautiful picture, scouring the tall grass in front of us from side to side. Every 200 or 300 yards he would come to a dead point. Then we would stop, dismount, and, leaving the pony where he was, advance to where King stood stiff as a bronze statue. A short distance in front of his nose would be a flock of from 15 to 20 quail looking wonderingly at us. If we had shot at them then we could have bagged the whole of them. As we approached nearer they would run for a few steps, and then off they would go, followed by a hail-storm of No. 8 from our six barrels. After gathering the dead and wounded, we mounted the cart again and rode a short distance further to repeat the same performance. It was not worth our while to follow the escaped birds into the hummocks. A shot apiece at each covey we met filled our game-pockets and exhausted our cartridges before it grew too dark to see to shoot. Then King was called to heel, and we jogged homeward in the best of spirits over our glorious day's sport, and with appetites that played sad havoc among the bountiful provender that awaited our coming. This is the only hunting-ground I have ever known where one exhausts a belt-full of cartridges in a single afternoon.

The trip I have described was the most extensive one we have yet taken. We have been out several times after quail on foot, within a range of five or six miles of the hotel, with and without a dog, and have always returned satisfied. On one occasion we came across a flock of eight or ten parroquets feeding on the seeds that lie between the layers of the pine cones. I gave them both barrels, one while roosting and the other on the wing, and knocked over three. Two were but slightly wounded. One had his wing broken and a shot had grazed the top of the other's head, dazing him. They set up a tremendous squawking as we approached and fought lustily with beak and talons against capture. Their comrade circled about out of gunshot, yelling like a troop of Comanche Indians and kicking up a terrible fuss generally, until we had bagged the dead and wounded birds and turned to pay our attention to them, when they flew off screaming. As it was getting late we did not follow them. We skinned the dead bird for his feathers; the other two are at present trotting around the floor very contentedly, having just been let out of their cage. Their wounds are almost healed. They are exceedingly beautiful birds, with red and orange heads and green bodies. They are easily tamed. A gentleman from New-York now in the hotel has one that he shot, a few miles back here in a willow swamp, last year. It is perfectly at home, sits continually on his shoulder, and screams if he leaves its sight for an instant.

The woods are also full of doves—a bird with all the features of our Northern wild pigeon, but much smaller. These afford excellent shooting. About a mile back of here there is a dense thicket of bay trees which is used as a roost by a large colony of them—estimated at 1,000. To get to the thicket they are compelled to pass over an open field. We went there the other afternoon, a little before sundown. We had not long to wait. The birds began to come singly, in pairs, and in groups, and oftentimes we could not change cartridges fast enough for them. For half an hour the fusilade was continuous, and we secured a very fair bag. They were as fat as butter, and proved excellent eating. The sport was magnificent. The birds came on with the velocity of the wind, and the greatest quickness and steadiness were necessary to insure a hit. Meadow larks are met with very frequently and are good shooting. Then there are fox and gray squirrels in quantities to suit; black and ivory-billed woodpeckers as large as chickens, possums, raccoons, a few woodcock, bustards, hawks of all kinds, robins, highbolders, brown thrushes, bullfinches, kingfishers, mocking birds, Florida jays, catbirds, cardinal grosbeaks, buzzards, eagles, crows, and I don't know how many others. There is an eagle's nest in a dead tree in the woods about a mile and a half from here. The young birds will soon be hatched out. I gave the male eagle a load of No. 6 as he was circling around, yelling at me, and knocked a shower of feathers out of him. One is apt to startle a deer at any moment. On Friday last a New-Yorker staying here, while creeping up on a doe that he saw in the distance, was knocked heels over head by a buck that sprang up from the bushes just under his nose. He lost both. They are killed every day all around the village. One night last week, Mr. Lewis, an Ohioan, who has settled about a mile to the north of the hotel, shot six by fire-light. On Monday, another resident, Dr. Fox, killed three with three successive discharges of a Winchester rifle. They are smaller than our Northern deer, but their flesh is much tenderer. Wild turkeys, to judge from the quantities brought in and from the numerous "signs" one comes across in the tree hummocks, where they have been scratching, are quite plentiful. I have not seen any myself, but I have not come out on the purpose to shoot them. They are better eating than a tame turkey. The noise of their scratching can be heard a long distance, but they are very shy and great care is needed to get within gunshot of them. To step on a dried palmetto leaf is fatal.

If the natives are to be believed, wild cats are as plentiful as blackberries North. They are constantly telling of seeing one in this place or that place, and the number said to have been treed by dogs since our arrival is too great a tax for my memory. I myself, had an adventure with a wild cat. We were returning last Tuesday evening from fishing at McLean's wharf. It was shortly before sundown, there was not a breath of wind, and we were drifting slowly with the tide. The bank, for several miles, is low and thickly covered with scrub oak about as high as a man's head. The beach in front was strewn with dried branches. About a hundred feet ahead of us a wild cat walked leisurely out of the thicket, sat down on his haunches at the water's edge, looked slowly at us, yawned, and began to lick himself. We had buckshot cartridges in our breech-loaders, and the helm hard down in an instant. As we slowly approached the shore the cat ceased performing his toilet and returned our stare. I believe we could have got within 20 feet of him, so ill at ease did he seem alarmed. When about 50 feet off I took deliberate aim at his breast, and gave him the contents of the right-hand barrel. He jumped two feet in the air, turned like a flash, and darted into the brush. We landed, and found a streak of hair and several spots of blood near the prints of his feet in the sand. In front of us was a round opening in the bushes which he had made to facilitate egress from his den. We crawled in—there was no use trying to force our way through the brush. After proceeding three or four feet, a violent rustling of the branches halted us in double-quick time. The cat had dropped back to look at us, and on our approach had turned round facing us, and was growling and spitting at a furious rate. I lost no time in giving him another dose of buckshot. There was a terrible commotion for a minute, but when the smoke cleared away, a few feeble kicks indicated that it was all over with my first wildcat. He was four feet six inches long from nose to the tip of his stumpy tail. Everybody said he was one of the largest wildcat's they had ever seen. His skin is now drying against the edge of one of the outhouses. The place where we found him is a great resort for wild-cats. There are said to be seven or eight in the town. They feed on birds, chickens, young hogs, and dead fish left on the beach by the receding tide. The tiger-cat, a larger variety, is also found here, and there are occasional pumas, they call them panthers—in the woods. Mr. Lewis' dogs treed one on Sunday afternoon only a few hundred yards from the house. My friend saw one killed at Dunlin last month that was 13 feet long. The natives pooh-pooh the notion that one of these animals will attack a human being, although a case happened but a short distance from here, a few weeks ago, where a wild-cat chased a small dog into a negro cabin and jumped on a bed where the mistress of the shanty and her two children were sleeping. He had to be driven off with clubs.

Black bears are numerous. During the first week in December last year six were killed within 600 yards of the hotel. They are hunted with dogs and on horseback, and the "crackers" consider this the acme of sport. Some seven or eight have been shot since we have been here, and bear steaks have been a frequent dish on the table. Sometimes they are trapped. They dig wells on the beach to get brackish water, of which they are fond. The hunter finds one of these, sets his trap in it, covers it neatly, and when Mr. Bear comes along again he is taken in and done for. Wild hogs are plentiful back in the woods, and are regularly hunted. The boars are dangerous, and will attack a pedestrian without provocation. The hound dogs here are specially trained to follow them. A still more unique sport of this region is wild cattle hunting. All the cattle here are more or less wild, but there are large herds in the swamps that have never been branded, and that are even less accustomed to the sight of man than deer, bears, or other legitimate game. They grew so numerous recently as to be troublesome, and an expedition was organized to kill them off. The dogs were put on the trail, and tried to drive them into the open, which they soon did. The hunters then, mounted on fleet ponies, dashed down upon them, pouring lead into them right and left from the saddle, until about fifty head had bitten the dust. One pony was badly gored. It was a sight to see some of the riders slam through a thicket that looked as though it could not be cut with a knife, and rush over gopher holes, thick roots, and fallen logs at full gallop. It is a wonder some of their necks were not broken. I ate some of the meat and found it good, but a little tough.

There are alligators in the marshes and fresh water ponds all about here, but they are not so plentiful as before the Northerners began to come down and shoot them on sight. Captain Sims tells a good story about shooting three large ones while out on the bear hunt that I have mentioned in former letters. The Captain says he thought they were pretty tame. Meeting Conner, near whose cabin the camp had been pitched, Sams told him about the alligators. Conner's jaw fell, and he threw up his hands, exclaiming, "Good Lord! There, I've been savin' them 'gators all summer for the Yanks."

The people of New Smyrna know nothing and care nothing about a fish and reel. Every man, however, is a gunner, and good guns can easily be found in almost every house. Dogs are as plentiful as chickens North—deer hounds nearly all of them, but equally good on bear, wild-cat, hog, or cow. There is one other setter here, besides King, a coal-black beauty named Beppo, who did me good service on the last two occasions. The usual charge for a guide's services is $3 per day, a saddle horse is $1 extra and his feed. Boat and dogs are furnished but the stranger must provide his own camp equipage. Some men bring down very elaborate fittings—a few have even sent to Paris, and imported their traps—and the least amount of luggage consistent with comfort is the best. An A tent, pots, kettles, and pans, cork mattress, two woolen blankets and a gum blanket or long rubber overcoat, are needed. Plain provisions such as flour, tea, coffee, bacon, hominy, sugar, canned vegetables, &c., can be purchased here. Luxuries of all descriptions must be imported.

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I stopped writing a few minutes to look at a flamingo, shot by a resident of this place with a rifle, while feeding at a creek about three miles from here. He is over four feet high, and exceedingly handsome in color, with crimson and black "trimmings." He is not indigenous to Florida, and, it is thought, must have been blown across the ocean in one of the recent gales. The weather continues delightful—warm, with a delicious breeze. There have been only two slight showers since our arrival in the State. All days are pleasant for out-door exercise, and all nights are cool enough for a sound enjoyable sleep. Don't you envy us?

THE VILEST OF THE VILE.

THE EXTREMITY OF DEGRADATION.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE TRAMP—HIS INEVITABLE CHARACTERISTICS LAZINESS AND FILTH—HOW HE LODGES, EATS, AND DRINKS—THE SHABBY GENTEEL TRAMP—HOW TO BANISH ALL TRAMPS.

The "tramp" may be both beggar and thief, but his distinctive character is not derived from the practices of either of these classes, and, indeed, his points of likeness to them are very slight. He lacks the persistency and providence of the professional beggar; he is devoid of the enterprise and the ingenuity necessary to the successful prosecution of the business of the thief. When he begs, it is to meet the small necessities of the day; when he steals, he simply takes the most unconsidered trifles which happen to be lying about loose in his vicinity; things that are scarcely deemed worth guarding by their owners, but of sufficient value to be exchangeable for the few pennies he actually needs. What, then, is the distinguishing characteristic of the "tramp" which makes him "of man's life a thing apart?" Simply the most utterly hopeless laziness—a laziness so all-pervading and controlling that the wretched being possessed by it is actually incapable of memory, hope, ambition, love, and gratitude; too infirm of purpose to even care for himself or seek to improve his wretched existence; too indifferent alike to his own comfort and the opinion of others to even maintain the slightest semblance of personal cleanliness. Foul to the eye, loathsome to the nostrils, revolting to the moral sense of all decent people who behold him, the tramp slouches through life, a continual reproach to the inscrutable Providence who has permitted him to exist, yet has not made him a crawling thing. He seems to feel that a crawl should be his natural mode of progression, for he adapts his members to it as well as he can. He does not lift his feet and set them down again as a man does; he dangles one out before him, rests his weight upon it, and drags the other up to it. He does not walk erect, but bows himself, not because of age or illness, but for the simple reason that his torso—however light—is still far too heavy for his resolution to support it. His favorite posture is a recumbent one. His best amusement is sleep. As a rule, with few exceptions, he has an inordinate fondness for whisky. As a rule, with no exceptions, he hates water.

There were comparatively few tramps before the war. Some there were, of course—as in all ages and in all lands—creatures who seemed born to vagrancy and degradation, but where there were a hundred in the years preceding the war, there appeared thousands in the succeeding years. In the Army, men learned how much of what they had deemed the necessities of life were in reality its luxuries. They found that sleeping upon the ground was not so great a hardship as they had once believed it; that nice distinctions in choice of food were not necessary to existence; that it was possible to become so inured to cold and hunger that those conditions would seem trivial. To very many of them, from the lowest ranks of life, and even to some of a better type, already predisposed to an avoidance of physical exertion, this newly acquired knowledge opened up the blissful prospect of a life of lazy irresponsibility and lack of care, into which they plunged—or, to speak more correctly, sank—as soon as they were at liberty so to do. To this great army of tramps, or "hummers," there came—as the years of financial distress throughout the country rolled on—hordes of recruits from the unemployed, the bankrupt, the dissolute, and the petty criminal classes. These all dropped to the same level, all manifested the same characteristics of "shiftlessness" and an utter lack of self-respect and cleanliness. So perfect is the similarity among them that intelligent Police officers do not hesitate to pronounce the "bummer" the victim of a disease, and affirm that his malady is a thing for which he is as little responsible as is a sufferer from rheumatism for the affliction that has befallen him. "He couldn't help it; he was born for it," say others, with an easy fatalistic philosophy which arrives at the same result.

There is no place in the City where, at this season, the tramp may be seen and appreciated as he deserves, more perfectly than in the old Police station building No. 53 Spring street, which has now been turned into a lodging-house of the cheapest kind. Passing through its long entrance-way and up a flight of narrow stairs, one arrives at a window where the proprietor sits each evening to receive from his patrons the nickels and pennies which pay for their night's lodging. As each lodger pays here his few coins, a door beside the window is opened and an attendant hands out to him a sheet of paper, if he happens to be one of those who take the cheapest accommodations. That sheet of paper is his bed. With it in his hand he wends his way up another flight of stairs, opens a door, and enters his bedroom. It is a large room, probably 20 feet wide by 40 in length. There is a window, but the tramp's prejudice against fresh air is almost as great as his detestation of water, and the window might as well be a wall, so far as any use of ventilation are concerned. A platform about seven feet wide, and at a height of three and a half feet from the floor, runs along three sides of the apartment. Its purpose is that he is to sleep. A large stove, red hot, stands in the foreground. The air is oppressively warm, and the stench indescribably horrible. Some of the men who sit about the stove are naked to the waist. A few, who have retired to rest, have made pillows of most of their rags. One lies below, as did Don Quixote, his half-recumbing upon the edge of a platform and stretches out a naked foot which, although he is a white man, is much blacker than the face of the full-blooded negro who sits near a smoky lamp mending his tattered coat. Two of the gang are enjoying a drunken wrangle about—they themselves know not what. This is the 10-cent room and its inmates are simply specimens of the lowest types of the "bummer." In their faces, some of which are bloated, others haggard, and all stolidly indifferent in expression, there is such an utter lack of human purpose or ambition that one is sickened by the sight of them. The fifth that covers them seems to have saturated their minds. But one gleam of interest in anything is manifested by them. That is when one ragged wretch pulls a bottle from some place of concealment among his tatters and takes a drink from its mouth. The others look at him wistfully, but when he hides the flask again, without inviting any one to partake of its contents, even that passing interest is gone. One not accustomed to such an atmosphere as this will be glad to hurry from it into the street. Somewhat better the air is in another and smaller room, where the price for a night's lodging is 15 cents. Here the platforms are covered by great bags of straw. This is the apartment, as in the other, several of the inmates are in a state of semi-nudity. In still another room there are single cots placed very closely together. These have bed-clothing upon them, and the charge for occupancy is 20 cents. For that sum one may have a room all to himself, so far as companionship is concerned. All the lodgers here are bummers. A small proportion, say one in 50, are very poor men, possibly strangers in the City, or persons who are sinking into the tramp class, but there is not much hope for them after they enter this gate.

The statistics of admissions show that this cellars down about the head of Mulberry street off Baxter street, in Cherry, Worth, and Greenwich streets, and other low haunts where there is equal degradation, and, in a few instances, even a lower depth exists—places where male and female tramps, indiscriminately drunk and filthy, herd together in the most revolting association and that degradation beyond all fathoming which is born of the absolute death of self-respect and moral consciousness. Ryan's, a "distillery" nearly opposite the Cathedral on Mott street, used to be probably the worst of these places. It was a vile liquor shop, with an apartment at the back technically known as the "velvet room," where men and women in the last stages of drunkenness used to sleep off their torpor, and where they sometimes cooked the food they begged, stole, or found in the ash-barrels. The Board of Health expelled the inmates of Ryan's tumble-down shanty, and he now runs a tenement-house in the Sixth Ward, and keeps a liquor shop, but the Police have toned down the exceptionally abominable character of his "velvet room," and also of many imitators of its style in other parts of the City. There are still dens of these low types of the "distilleries" where drunken customers are thrown upon the floor to sleep off their intoxication, and in some of these, as at Lynch's—familiarly and aptly known as "the Morgue"—on Mott street, they may enjoy the luxury of a pile of wet straw to lie upon. The female tramps, who are in numbers about in the proportion of three to five to the male tramps, haunt the cellars of the Fourth, Sixth, and First Wards for their lodging-places, and also frequent the station-houses a great deal. They are in all respects like their male associates in laziness, filth, and hopelessness, but are generally more repulsive from their greater moral pollination and their habits of drunkenness. About Nov. 1, 1876, the Police Commissioners issued an order excluding lodgers from the station-house lodgings, but that order has now been modified by verbal instructions, so that no applicant in this inclement season is refused shelter. If one appears who is manifestly a worthy object of charity he is sent either to the old asylum on the corner of Prince and Marion streets, the Schiffelin's charitable lodging-house—or to the new place opened by the department to accommodate such cases at the corner of 32d Tenth street and Avenue D. Even if the applicant is suspected of being a "bummer" he will be given shelter for one, two, or, possibly, three nights in the lodgers' room at the station-house. If he appears oftener, however, he will be included in the list of prisoners sent before a magistrate some morning, and will find himself at the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island very speedily. It would seem that to men who live as these do, ill-clothed, ill-fed, and badly lodged, the Work-house would not be a place of much terror. Work there is very light, food is good and sufficient, and they can sleep in warm rooms with comparatively pure air about them. But they have a perfect horror of that institution, for the simple reason that upon entering it they have to submit to a bath, and to force a tramp to wash himself is to penetrate upon him an exquisite torture. So the thorough tramp seldom ventures to the same station-house more than two nights in succession. Then he goes to another, always with the least amount of luggage consistent with comfort is the best. An A tent, pots, kettles, and pans, cork mattress, two woolen blankets and a gum blanket or long rubber overcoat, are needed. Plain provisions such as flour, tea, coffee, bacon, hominy, sugar, canned vegetables, &c., can be purchased here. Luxuries of all descriptions must be imported.

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Schiffelin's charitable lodging-house—or to the new place opened by the department to accommodate such cases at the corner of 32d Tenth street and Avenue D. Even if the applicant is suspected of being a "bummer" he will be given shelter for one, two, or, possibly, three nights in the lodgers' room at the station-house. If he appears oftener, however, he will be included in the list of prisoners sent before a magistrate some morning, and will find himself at the Work-house on Blackwell's Island very speedily. It would seem that to men who live as these do, ill-clothed, ill-fed, and badly lodged, the Work-house would not be a place of much terror. Work there is very light, food is good and sufficient, and they can sleep in warm rooms with comparatively pure air about them. But they have a perfect horror of that institution, for the simple reason that upon entering it they have to submit to a bath, and to force a tramp to wash himself is to penetrate upon him an exquisite torture. So the thorough tramp seldom ventures to the same station-house more than two nights in succession. Then he goes to another, always with the least amount of luggage consistent with comfort is the best. An A tent, pots, kettles, and pans, cork mattress, two woolen blankets and a gum blanket or long rubber overcoat, are needed. Plain provisions such as flour, tea, coffee, bacon, hominy, sugar, canned vegetables, &c., can be purchased here. Luxuries of all descriptions must be imported.

There is no need to offer any advice on the subject of ammunition, but it may be as well to mention that the fish hooks I have found most serviceable are Nos. 7 o and 8 o, Cuttybunk, bought loose. They are easily snelled on a piece of line by taking a couple of half hitches around the shank. These with a few spare hooks and a few small lead sinkers for emergencies—should bait run out while fishing—are all that is needed, but a sufficient number should be taken, as it is no uncommon thing to loose several hooks and sinkers per day. A two-inch sliding sinker is the best. The largest sized reel and a heavy bass rod are the only ones that will suit, and it is well to have an extra second-joint and an extra tip or two made for fear of accidents. Once in a while a stout fly rod may come into play, but generally it is only an incumbrance. Six hundred feet of braided linen line will just about outlast the Winter. This is an extraordinary hard climate on guns and rods; they be wiped and greased twice a day, whether in use or not, they are in a perpetual state of rust. It is said that a coat of blue ointment is an effectual preventive, and that another is a couple of coats of paint-oil, well dried on, but I cannot vouch for either, not having the means of testing them at hand. See that all equipments are in the best order before starting, as it is difficult under several weeks to have repairs made here. There is a new settler named Spencer in this place, a sort of jack-of-all-trades, who made a spring for my gun, and made it well, but such persons are not to be found every where.

I stopped writing a few minutes to look at a flamingo, shot by a resident of this place with a rifle, while feeding at a creek about three miles from here. He is over four feet high, and exceedingly handsome in color, with crimson and black "trimmings." He is not indigenous to Florida, and, it is thought, must have been blown across the ocean in one of the recent gales. The weather continues delightful—warm, with a delicious breeze. There have been only two slight showers since our arrival in the State. All days are pleasant for out-door exercise, and all nights are cool enough for a sound enjoyable sleep. Don't you envy us?

There were comparatively few tramps before the war. Some there were, of course—as in all ages and in all lands—creatures who seemed born to vagrancy and degradation, but where there were a hundred in the years preceding the war, there appeared thousands in the succeeding years. In the Army, men learned how much of what they had deemed the necessities of life were in reality its luxuries. They found that sleeping upon the ground was not so great a hardship as they had once believed it; that nice distinctions in choice of food were not necessary to existence; that it was possible to become so inured to cold and hunger that those conditions would seem trivial. To very many of them, from the lowest ranks of life, and even to some of a better type, already predisposed to an avoidance of physical exertion, this newly acquired knowledge opened up the blissful prospect of a life of lazy irresponsibility and lack of care, into which they plunged—or, to speak more correctly, sank—as soon as they were at liberty so to do. To this great army of tramps, or "hummers," there came—as the years of financial distress throughout the country rolled on—hordes of recruits from the unemployed, the bankrupt, the dissolute, and the petty criminal classes. These all dropped to the same level, all manifested the same characteristics of "shiftlessness" and an utter lack of self-respect and cleanliness. So perfect is the similarity among them that intelligent Police officers do not hesitate to pronounce the "bummer" the victim of a disease, and affirm that his malady is a thing for which he is as little responsible as is a sufferer from rheumatism for the affliction that has befallen him. "He couldn't help it; he was born for it," say others, with an easy fatalistic philosophy which arrives at the same result.

There is no place in the City where, at this season, the tramp may be seen and appreciated as he deserves, more perfectly than in the old Police station building No. 53 Spring street, which has now been turned into a lodging-house of the cheapest kind. Passing through its long entrance-way and up a flight of narrow stairs, one arrives at a window where the proprietor sits each evening to receive from his patrons the nickels and pennies which pay for their night's lodging. As each lodger pays here his few coins, a door beside the window is opened and an attendant hands out to him a sheet of paper, if he happens to be one of those who take the cheapest accommodations. That sheet of paper is his bed. With it in his hand he wends his way up another flight of stairs, opens a door, and enters his bedroom. It is a large room, probably 20 feet wide by 40 in length. There is a window, but the tramp's prejudice against fresh air is almost as great as his detestation of water, and the window might as well be a wall, so far as any use of ventilation are concerned. A platform about seven feet wide, and at a height of three and a half feet from the floor, runs along three sides of the apartment. Its purpose is that he is to sleep. A large stove, red hot, stands in the foreground. The air is oppressively warm, and the stench indescribably horrible. Some of the men who sit about the stove are naked to the waist. A few, who have retired to rest, have made pillows of most of their rags. One lies below, as did Don Quixote, his half-recumbing upon the edge of a platform and stretches out a naked foot which, although he is a white man, is much blacker than the face of the full-blooded negro who sits near a smoky lamp mending his tattered coat. Two of the gang are enjoying a drunken wrangle about—they themselves know not what. This is the 10-cent room and its inmates are simply specimens of the lowest types of the "bummer." In their faces, some of which are bloated, others haggard, and all stolidly indifferent in expression, there is such an utter lack of human purpose or ambition that one is sickened by the sight of them. The fifth that covers them seems to have saturated their minds. But one gleam of interest in anything is manifested by them. That is when one ragged wretch pulls a bottle from some place of concealment among his tatters and takes a drink from its mouth. The others look at him wistfully, but when he hides the flask again, without inviting any one to partake of its contents, even that passing interest is gone. One not accustomed to such an atmosphere as this will be glad to hurry from it into the street. Somewhat better the air is in another and smaller room, where the price for a night's lodging is 15 cents. Here the platforms are covered by great bags of straw. This is the apartment, as in the other, several of the inmates are in a state of semi-nudity. In still another room there are single cots placed very closely together. These have bed-clothing upon them, and the charge for occupancy is 20 cents. For that sum one may have a room all to himself, so far as companionship is concerned. All the lodgers here are bummers. A small proportion, say one in 50, are very poor men, possibly strangers in the City, or persons who are sinking into the tramp class, but there is not much hope for them after they enter this gate.

The statistics of admissions show that this cellars down about the head of Mulberry street off Baxter street, in Cherry, Worth, and Greenwich streets, and other low haunts where there is equal degradation, and, in a few instances, even a lower depth exists—places where male and female tramps, indiscriminately drunk and filthy, herd together in the most revolting association and that degradation beyond all fathoming which is born of the absolute death of self-respect and moral consciousness. Ryan's, a "distillery" nearly opposite the Cathedral on Mott street, used to be probably the worst of these places. It was a vile liquor shop, with an apartment at the back technically known as the "velvet room," where men and women in the last stages of drunkenness used to sleep off their torpor, and where they sometimes cooked the food they begged, stole, or found in the ash-barrels. The Board of Health expelled the inmates of Ryan's tumble-down shanty, and he now runs a tenement-house in the Sixth Ward, and keeps a liquor shop, but the Police have toned down the exceptionally abominable character of his "velvet room," and also of many imitators of its style in other parts of the City. There are still dens of these low types of the "distilleries" where drunken customers are thrown upon the floor to sleep off their intoxication, and in some of these, as at Lynch's—familiarly and aptly known as "the Morgue"—on Mott street, they may enjoy the luxury of a pile of wet straw to lie upon. The female tramps, who are in numbers about in the proportion of three to five to the male tramps, haunt the cellars of the Fourth, Sixth, and First Wards for their lodging-places, and also frequent the station-houses a great deal. They are in all respects like their male associates in laziness, filth, and hopelessness, but are generally more repulsive from their greater moral pollination and their habits of drunkenness. About Nov. 1, 1876, the Police Commissioners issued an order excluding lodgers from the station-house lodgings, but that order has now been modified by verbal instructions, so that no applicant in this inclement season is refused shelter. If one appears who is manifestly a worthy object of charity he is sent either to the old asylum on the corner of Prince and Marion streets, the

would stand up, hold the paper, wag one foot steadily, and still sleep soundly, and some of them, it is averred, acquired such practice in the art of deception that they could even do all this and sleep—with their eyes wide open.

There is no doubt that the soup-houses which were in past Winters opened in this City relieved some cases of real destitution, but the evil they have done has far more than balanced all the good. They attracted here from all parts of the country those idle and dissolute persons, kept them in a condition of, for them, unbounded luxury, and established them as a permanent burden upon the community. The tramps who live here one Winter almost invariably return from their Summer jaunts to Winter here again. The same old faces are recognizable year after year. And what finally becomes of them? They die, of course; but where do they die? Generally if one does die his demise seems to be the result of an accident rather than an event in the course of nature. About the middle of November one who was drunk and had been refused lodging in three station-houses perched himself on the high stone coping of the Lower Reservoir, and managing to roll down thence to the pavement, cracked his skull and died. Another, who was attacked by heart disease, was carried out of a cheap lodging-house on Spring street and laid upon the street. The keeper of the lodging-house was not wishing to have the bother of his dying there. Two young men, finding him seemingly dying on the sidewalk, carried him to the door of the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and there left him and ran away, for fear that if he died they "might somehow get into the House of Detention as witnesses." The doorman of the station found him and took him inside. He died before he could be sent to the hospital. The hospital, by the way, is the bummer's Elysium. If he has the art to simulate fits he is an envied being among his fellows, for all he has to do at any time to win a week or two of princely fare, lodging, and laziness is to fall down upon the street and squirm in a few minutes. Then the doctors are liable to kick him out if they find him a fraud, but frauds on epilepsy are not always immediately discoverable, and, even at the worst, the chances are worth the taking.

All in all, the tramp is a very dirty and objectionable being, against whom two forces should be brought to bear, and kept at him until he is either exterminated or driven away. Make him wash himself and make him work. He will not stay long where he is so treated.

HEAD-MONEY ON IMMIGRANTS.

THE BILL RE-ESTABLISHING THE TAX ABOUT TO BE REPORTED IN CONGRESS—THE ATTITUDE OF THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday announced that the Committee of the House of Representatives on Commerce was about to report the bill imposing upon alien passengers a tax of $2 per head. This bill was offered by the Commissioners of Emigration of this City, and was designed to affect all ports in the United States. It not only provides for the imposition of the head-money tax, but also empowers the authorities of the several States to compel the steam-ship or packet lines bringing paupers, convicts, or idiots to ports of the United States to return them to the ports from which they sailed. The bill was opposed by the steam-ship companies of this City and Boston, and was sustained before the Committee by Mr. John E. Devlin, counsel for the Commissioners of Emigration, and Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Emigration Board.

When asked for their opinions about the merits of the bill, and the demands of the Emigration Commissioners, and whether a conference of steam-ship companies was to be held to consider the probability of the passage of the bill, the agents of several lines said yesterday that the steam-ship companies had long ago waked up to the fact that there were measures afoot to reimpose the head-money abolished by decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Oswald, of the Bremen Line, said he did not suppose the bill in its demand for power to send back to their old homes the poor and imbecile or crimin

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 7, 1877.

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NOTICE.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The revelations before the Senate Committee in the Oregon case begin to be racy. Gov. GROVER, in his over-eagerness to shield his party and himself, inadvertently tells more than he can easily explain. He had no communication from New-York, he says, with regard to WATTS, and received no money. But opinions and hints, favorable to Mr. TILDEN'S claim, were showered upon him from quarters he knew and from quarters unknown, and there was a remarkable desire to enlighten him as to his duties and powers, on the part of Democratic Judges and lawyers of every degree. It is evident from GROVER'S admission, that in the first instance he was prepared to sign WATTS' certificate, and that the change which occurred in his mind resulted from the intervention of the Tildenite agents, at home and abroad. Of course, GROVER is innocent of all knowledge of the receipt of money from New-York to meet CRONIN'S expenses, or for any other purpose. What was actually raised was obtained from Democrats in Oregon. At least, so Gov. GROVER asks the committee to believe.

Another witness, however, shows either that Gov. GROVER has a poor memory or that he was kept in the dark upon the essential point of money. Mr. RUNYON, of the firm of MARTIN & RUNYON, of this City, testified that on the 6th December, his firm drew a certified check for $8,000 in favor of LADD & BUSH, of Portland, Oregon. At whose instance the check was drawn he declined to tell, although Senator KERNAN, as his legal adviser, recommended him to answer the inquiry. Mr. BURTON HARRISON, JEFFERSON DAVIS' ex-Secretary, on whom MARTIN & RUNYON had called with reference to their appearance before the committee, unwillingly shed a ray of light upon the subject by explaining that the mutual friend who had informed him of the call was Mr. W. T. PELTON, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and nephew and confidential agent of Mr. TILDEN. We are getting very near Gramercy Park. RUNYON'S refusal to state under whose instructions his firm remitted the $8,000 to Oregon is to be reported to the Senate, which may with great propriety use all its powers to exact the required information. The name ascertained and the transmission of the money established, the next inquiry will be, who got the $8,000, and what was done with it. By and by we shall know the inner history of the Oregon case.

Acting Vice President FERRY has discreetly abstained from any public expression of opinion touching the right or duty attaching to his office in the matter of counting the Electoral vote. It is therefore necessary to accept with some reservation any statement purporting to convey his views which has not his direct sanction. The most consistent, and withal the most probable, statement comes through the Washington correspondence of the *Evening Post*, as from "a perfectly trustworthy source." The substance of it is, that if the Senate and House agree as to the course to be pursued—in other words, if they adopt a joint rule which shall take the place of the lapsed twenty-second—he will act in accordance with its terms; that if no agreement of this kind be effected, he will open and count the votes of the States and declare the result. To this purpose no objection can be reasonably offered. It is an acknowledgment of all that is due to Congress as the law-making power, while it asserts the constitutional rule that the President of the Senate may, of his own right, dispose of the difficulty with which the country is threatened.

The memorial to Congress adopted by the Boston Board of Trade suggests the only rational plan to be pursued upon the silver question. Inquiry in regard to it having been declared desirable, it is clear that persons specially qualified should be intrusted with the investigation, and that they should confer with representatives of other Governments as to the international bearings of a silver basis. Nobody attributes to the committee, which acts under the guidance of a Nevada Senator, even average capacity for studying the complicated problem; and the labors of the committee are rendered of still less importance by the want of authority which distinguishes the "experts" who have been called in as aids and advisers. It is admitted, moreover, by the really able advocates of a double standard of value that no nation can alone attempt to remonetize silver with a fixed relation of value to gold, without incurring greater risks than prudent legislators would willingly encounter. Hence the wisdom of the Boston proposal, that a commission be appointed to unite with European Commissioners in a thorough examination of the subject. The conclusions of such a body would be entitled to a respect which the preconceived notions of Senator JONES' committee will never obtain.

If the New-Jersey Secretary, who is *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner for that State, desires his investigation of the affairs of one of its life insurance companies to have any value or to carry any weight, he will not allow the Directors to dictate by whom the professional part of the investigation shall be carried on. The question is, not who would be most agreeable to the managers of the company—for they would probably prefer no inquiry at all—but who is capable and trustworthy; and this point Mr. KELSEY must decide. There is need, we beg to remind him, of firmness and energy in the task he has undertaken. Politeness can be dispensed with if the more important requisites are there.

Police Commissioner NICHOLLS is reported to have explained the failure of the Street-cleaning Bureau to remove the snow from the streets, after the following fashion: "The fund for cleaning the streets is not applicable to the removal of snow, for which a special appropriation is needed. When the latter appropriation is exhausted or, as in the present case, has never been supplied, we must leave the snow alone, otherwise we should be liable to impeachment and imprisonment for diverting a fund voted for one purpose to another totally different." In other words, until snow has been reduced to slush and mud it cannot be said to dirty the street, and its removal cannot properly be designated street-cleaning. It would be difficult to imagine a finer example of official pettifogging than this defense of Commissioner NICHOLLS. That person must evidently be a curious compound of *Dogberry* and DUDLEY FIELD—a combination too rare and interesting to be thrown away upon any such position as that of head of the Street-cleaning Bureau. A more public sphere of usefulness must be found for Mr. NICHOLLS.

CONGRESS AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The Constitution framers of 1787 first decided that the chief magistrate should be chosen by Congress. Subsequently, after mature deliberation, the evils of placing the Executive branch under the unlimited control of the Legislative branch of the Government having been pointed out, the Convention decided finally that Congress should have nothing to do with the selection of the head of the Executive Department in the first instance. The framers, after the fullest discussion, determined that the choice of a President should be placed in the hands of an entirely different body of men, so distinct from, and independent of, Congress, that no member of either house of Congress could ever become a member of an Electoral body. It was ordained that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct" the Presidential Electors, and all participation of the National Government in their appointment was so rigidly excluded that a State was prohibited from selecting any officer of the United States to take part in the choice of a President. The Democratic theory is that a member of Congress can do indirectly what he cannot do directly; that while he cannot vote himself as an Elector for President, he can make and unmake Electors at will, and accept or reject Electoral votes at discretion. In other words, the reformers of the Constitution claim that the framers adhered to their original proposition to leave the choice of the President to the National Legislature, and not to Electors appointed by the States. For it is palpably evident that if Congress, or one-half of Congress, can determine who shall be State Electors and who shall not be, whom it will recognize as such, and whose votes it will count and whose reject, Congress has as clear control of the election of the Executive as if the supreme law gave it the powers belonging to the Electoral bodies. To suppose that the framers in express terms excluded a member of Congress, that is to say, Congress, from ever casting a vote in the Electoral Colleges, and at the same time gave Congress the power to negative or cast out every vote in each College, is to suppose the framers men of feeble understandings.

We may safely presume that when HAMILTON, MADISON, WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, RANDOLPH, and WILSON attempted to take the election of the Executive out of the hands and control of Congress, they succeeded. If they and their co-workers were able to make themselves intelligible, they placed the selection of a chief magistrate in the hands of totally independent constitutional bodies, which Congress could neither create, curtail, destroy, nor in any way control. From the use of the word "appoint" in the Constitution, it is evident that the framers contemplated the appointment of Presidential Electors by the Governors or the Legislatures of the States. If appointed directly by the State Legislatures, as was the case originally in many of the States, and as might be the case to-day, where does one house of Congress get the authority to review and revise the action of the State Legislature and determine who should or should not have been appointed as Electors of President or Vice President? As the Legislature of a State is made the sole judge of the "manner" in which State Electors shall be appointed, if a State has not exclusive control of this matter under the Constitution, it has control and jurisdiction over no subject or matter that the mind can conceive of. This rudimentary fact must be borne constantly in mind, that the Constitution places the election of a President in the hands of neither Congress nor the people, but in the hands of independent bodies or men appointed or created by the authorities of independent States. The proposition to elect the President by a direct vote of the people at large received in the Constitutional Convention the vote of one State—Pennsylvania. The motion to choose the Presidential Electors "by the people," instead of by the direction of the State Legislatures, received the vote of two States—Pennsylvania and Delaware. If an Elector for President has been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature, and the fact of his appointment ascertained by the State authorities designated to ascertain the fact officially, all control over the Elector there ends, and neither Congress nor State Governors nor State Legislatures nor the people, nor all combined, can constitutionally prevent whatever vote the Elector sees fit to cast from being counted and recorded. The Constitution contemplates the possibility of each Elector voting for a different candidate. The best evidence of how he voted is his own certified statement and that of his colleagues. That he can be prohibited from voting at all, by a State Executive or Congress refusing to recognize or count his vote, was never contemplated as a constitutional possibility by the makers of our highest law.

Supposing, for argument's sake, that Congress has authority to count the Electoral vote, and that either house can reject Electoral votes at discretion, where is the remedy to the Electors or to the people if the Senate or House commits a gross injustice or great wrong? Neither house is disinterested—the one having the President and the other the Vice President to elect in a contingency they can control; and are interested umpires always just and impartial? The members of the House who were chiefly instrumental in electing Mr. JEFFERSON President were rewarded by that immaculate politician with the best offices at his disposal. If a decision of the House in so grave a matter as disfranchising entire States were notoriously venal and corrupt, can it be reached or punished? Does the Constitution contemplate wrongs without remedies?

On the other hand, suppose, what is the veritable fact, that the President of the Senate counts the votes cast by the Electors, and suppose he is guilty of corruptly discharging his sworn duty and refuses to count votes for President which have been legally and constitutionally certified and placed in his hands, a constitutional remedy for this wrong exists. The Vice President can be impeached and removed from office, and disqualification from ever after holding office, and other punishments, can be imposed. This is cumulative evidence that the fathers and founders understood what they were doing when they established the precedent, that the votes of Electors should be opened and counted by a responsible executive officer, and not by an irresponsible legislative assembly.

THE CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA.

In view of the inter-colonial exhibition to be held in Sydney, April 10 next, the following facts, culled from the most trustworthy official authorities on Australia, may be found interesting. That largest island on the globe is about one-fifth smaller than Europe, and more than three times as large as India, its dimensions being 2,400 by 1,930 miles, with 8,000 miles of coast line. It extends over 28½° of latitude and 40° of longitude. Laid with its northern extremity touching this City, it would reach southward to South America, eastward to the further end of Nova Scotia, and westward to the further edge of Nebraska. Including the near-by island of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, its area is about 3,000,000 square miles, about the same as that of the belt across this continent from ocean to ocean constituting the United States, excluding Alaska. The following shows some particulars as to the six colonies, including Tasmania, but omitting North Australia, which is yet almost unsettled:

	Area in square miles.	Population. 1874.	Acres under tillage. 1874.
New South Wales	356,430	584,378	474,957
Victoria	86,940	848,407	1,011,799
South Australia	325,000	204,881	1,330,484
Queensland	450,780	136,160	64,218
West Australia	978,000	27,371	45,292
Tasmania	22,629	104,176	326,486
Total	2,219,829	1,865,275	3,253,236

Settlement has merely skirted the eastern and southern coasts. A company of nine started to cross from east to west, thirty years ago, but disappeared, and repeated search failed to trace their route; since then explorations have been successfully pushed across in both directions, and the colony of South Australia, having then but 180,000 population, undertook and accomplished, in the two years ending Aug. 22, 1872, the daring feat of constructing a telegraph across the island from south to north, nearly 2,000 miles, importing and carrying by teams all materials used, in order to get a direct communication with England. Yet the interior is still nearly unknown, and some portions vie with inner Africa in interest and romance. Rivers, bays, and lakes are few, although the existence of a great inland lake is conjectured, and the hot winds blowing outward from the north and west indicate that the interior is a desert plain. But if a strip along the coast 250 miles wide, omitting the northern side, is taken as the habitable portion, this strip contains 785,000 square miles, and nearly equals the area covered by the twenty-six States of this Union lying east of the Mississippi; hence there is room enough, even if the interior, like some spots on the American belt, is found to be "bad lands."

Within the known area there is ample variety. The coast region has several high mountain ranges, with deep fissures, suggesting our own Western cañons. The three principal colonies are wholly, and the island itself about one-half, outside the tropics; New South Wales has the latitude of Georgia and the Carolinas, and Sydney that of Colombia. The products of both tropical and semi-tropical countries are claimed to thrive, and New South Wales produces also our Northern apple and its companion fruits. That colony sends her neighbors annually $200,000 worth of oranges, which particularly flourish around Sydney, and we read of trees 40 years old, 35 feet high, and of a spread of 100 feet, producing 12,000 oranges each. Victoria grows nearly everything which England does and in that colony, as stated in a succulent sentence, "the apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, gooseberry, currant, fig, cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, carrot, parsnip, asparagus, pea, bean, water-melon, rock-melon, and tomato may be seen all growing together in the same plot of ground, while the borders bloom with the fuchsias, geraniums, and other common flowers of the English garden." The average yield of wheat is seventeen bushels per acre, of oats, twenty-five bushels, and of barley, eighteen bushels; but fifty and sixty bushels of wheat are got, and the weight runs as high as sixty-nine pounds per bushel. The mineral resources of the island, chiefly in New South Wales and Victoria, are apparently inexhaustible; besides gold and silver, there are tin, copper, iron, lead, coal, and zinc, and also, as is claimed, abundant petroleum. The staple productions are gold, wool, and meats.

It so happened that the Australian gold discoveries and the consequent rush thither were almost exactly parallel in time with the similar occurrences in California. Up to 1875 the quantity exported (which does not fully cover the production) was $222,364,625 from New South Wales; $20,405,800 from Queensland; $89,055 from Tasmania, and $889,105,625 from Victoria, whose capital city, Melbourne, is familiarly known in connection with gold-seeking. New Zealand, 100,000 square miles in extent, and lying 1,200 miles to the south-east, is reckoned one of the Australian colonies, and exported $151,407,045 gold, up to June 30, 1875. Omitting it, however, as it is omitted in other statistics, the gold product, as measured by exports, was $1,131,965,105 up to 1875, against $905,356,572 in California during the 13 years, 1848 to 1860. Of New South Wales we read that gold has been found in the gizzards of fowls and picked up in the streets of Bathurst; it has been brought up by sounding-lines from the sea-bottom, off the coast; it has been even found glittering among the pebbles on the beach; but most of the product has been got, not in the alluvial fields, but in the quartz rock. As to coal, up to the end of 1871, (the last year for which returns are procurable,) the production in New South Wales was 9,816,693 tons, and the export was $18,951,115 in value. Tin was discovered in New South Wales in 1870 and its quality is reckoned high in the London market; the quantity received in Sydney in 1872 was 1,730 tons, of $616,370 in value. The following table contains sundry important details:

	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	lb. Wool Exported in 1874.
New South Wales	19,928,590	2,710,734	83,201,871
Victoria	11,221,036	958,658	88,662,011
South Australia	6,120 211	185,342	35,741,863
Queensland	7,268.946	1,343,093	19,763 053
West Australia	777,861	46 748	2,874,992
Tasmania	1,714 168	110,450	5,050,920
Total	47,030,812	5,355,025	235,294.715

	Public Debt, 1874.	Revenue in 1874.
New South Wales	$52,581,855	$17,549,980
Victoria	62 427,160	20,533,950
South Australia	14,636 750	5,019 095
Queensland	26,266,439	5.804,735
West Australia	175.000	740,360
Tasmania	7.383.500	1.639,625
Total	$163,520,695	$51,287,745

	Imports in 1874.	Exports in 1874.
New South Wales	$56,468,695	$61,728,015
Victoria	84,709,925	77,235,545
South Australia	19,867,275	19,341,380
Queensland	14,169,070	18,750 240
West Australia	1,821,310	2 144 180
Tasmania	6,288,925	4,625,625
Total	$183,385,200	$183,795,985

Australia has 1,000 miles of railroad and 19,000 miles of telegraph. The land under tillage is 3,253,236 acres, less than one-third that of the State of Ohio alone, twenty-five years ago; but Australia is eminently a pastoral country, having 47,000,000 sheep, against 27,000,000 in the United States. Her public debt, incurred mainly for railroads and public works, is $86 per head, against $52 per head in the United States. The revenue is $28 per head, against $7 in the United States. The imports and exports are $100 each per head, against $14 each in the United States, approximately. A population considerably less than one-half that of the State of New-York, occupying a territory as large as the United States, much of it never trodden by white men, have a commerce nearly one-third as great as that of our forty millions of people; measured *per capita*, the inhabitants of that extraordinary island pay four times as much to public revenue, and consume seven times as much of imported goods, as do the people of this country.

The commerce of Australia is mainly with Great Britain and with the other Australian colonies. The imports from Great Britain are about $75,000,000, and the exports about $68,000,000, the former consisting mainly of textile manufactures and iron. In New South-Wales *ad valorem* duties have been abolished. Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia have a long free-list, in which are steam-engines, and manufacturing, sewing, agricultural, and mining machinery; gutta-percha goods, kerosene, boots and shoes, skins, glass, hats, hardware, and a number of forms of manufactured iron. So far as the United States are concerned, Australia is still an unknown country, trade with it being almost nothing. Whether a profitable trade can be built up—the obvious condition thereto being the ability to compete with Great Britain—is a question we would not attempt to answer; but it may certainly be worth while for American merchants and manufacturers to look into the subject and to make something near as adequate a presentation of this country at Sydney next April as Australia made at Philadelphia last April.

"BETTER THAN NOTHING."

It is reported of the late Gen. W. F. BARTLETT, of Massachusetts, that he held to the opinion that the variety of literature known as "yellow-covered" was better than none; that it leads to something better. There is a homely New-England proverb which runs thus: "If you can't get butter, you must make salt pork do." The practical New-Englanders have usually accepted the spirit of this saying in art, literature, and in all that wide range of subjects which are called æsthetic. It has been thought better that a poor, uneducated man should have a cheap wood-cut pasted on his wall than none; better that there should be a pink plaster "Infant Samuel" on the mantel-piece than an iron candlestick. And at least one Boston Brahmin has noted as evidence of a blind groping after better things, that a villager had a hideous plaster vase of painted tomatoes and apples where there had been nothing before. Of course, all this is heresy, possibly of a ridiculous sort. Those who have an educated taste, and learning, and money wherewith to gratify the same, consider it monstrous that there should be a bad style in literature, low art, clumsy imitation of pure architecture, commonplace poetry, and such music as may be extracted from the humble accordion or vulgar banjo. These severe critics sternly say that it is better that there were none of these.

It is easy and comfortable for the disciples of high art to show their scorn for all that does not come up to their standard. It is fine to hear the satirical denunciation which the snobs in art launch upon the humblest beginnings. But poverty and ignorance have some rights. It is a creditable and a hopeful sign that out of their darkness the poor and ignorant reach for something better than the squalor and sordidness which have been their portion. There is no more apt occasion of the cheap delight on the one hand, and the thoughtless contempt on the other, than the chromo. Any true artist will say that it is better to have an oil painting than a chromo, or that a good engraving is a more admirable substitute for an original work than the much-derided chromo. To most highly-educated people, indeed, one cannot convey a more repulsive suggestion than that of the chromo. It is associated with cheapness and imitation—flaunting color and commonplaceness. Some impertinent person, too fine for this vulgar world, has invented the phrase "chromo-civilization." It is the silly suggestion of one who thinks that the civilization which cannot have GEROME, G. EASTMAN JOHNSON, or FREMIET, must have bare walls. The chromo and the plaster cast are vicious and vulgar.

In like manner some well-meaning but over-fastidious people have lamented the fact that the crowds of common people who went to the Centennial Exposition did not seem to appreciate high art. Is it therefore a melancholy thing that the art of Japan was stared at because it was grotesque, and that WINTERHALTER'S fashion-plate picture of the marriage of the Prince of Wales should have the greatest crowds before it in Memorial Hall? The critics do not seem to see that it is better so than that the "uncultured multitude," as these are superciliously called, should have utterly deserted the picture gallery and the bizarre show of Japan. It is true that the mass of the American people are not highly educated in art, music, and literature. It will be many years, many generations, before there can be any such thing as a popular appreciation of high art. In the meantime, we may be glad that people learn their letters and read yellow-covered literature, or that they blindly reach out for something to gratify their undeveloped love of art and buy chromos and heliotypes, or that the uncultivated ear is soothed with "The Devil's Dream" and "Roll on, Silver Moon," extracted from the painful chords of fiddle, flute, or accordion.

There was something pathetic in the sight of the half-educated pilgrims who thronged the Centennial Exhibition. It is true that most of these passed by the finest works of art without a look; that they regarded the Castellani collection as curious gew-gaws, and hung with delight over the meretricious beauties of painters who are not great artists. But it was better so than that these pilgrims should have found their highest joy with the glass-blowers, the washing-machines, or even "the butter woman" from California. When one considers how bare and naked is the life from which so many went to the Exposition, and how long a stop in their art-education they made at Philadelphia, there is reason for congratulation. It may be that much of their admiration was misdirected and unintelligent. This was better than nothing. It was an advance in refinement, though it may have left the Centennial pilgrim in the midst of crude color, bad drawing, and chromos.

If the impracticables had their way, they would replace the cheap wood-cut, the chromo, the newspaper novel, and the plaster "Infant Samuel," with DURER'S engravings, CHURCH'S canvas, DANTE, and copies from the Louvre. These or nothing. A severe censorship will tolerate no work which shall lead up from the barbaric art of a Chinook Indian to the master-pieces of the greatest painters and sculptors of the world. They refuse to recognize in art and literature any theory of development. The sign-painter, who delights his village admirers with his poor work; the village editor, whose logic limps and whose wit is cheap; the village poet, whose lines are faulty and whose sentiment is thin, are all objects of ridicule or execration to the apostle of high art. But these are better than none. It is better to read BUCKLE than SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.; better to form the taste on UNGER'S stchings than on STRONG'S valentines and "The Sailor's Adieu." But it is better to have these humble beginnings than nothing. It is a long way from the colored lithograph to the work of RAPHAEL MORGHEN. Let no man despise the intermediate steps.

VICTIMS OF WALL STREET.

Gambling, in one form or another, seems to be a universal passion. Many men who are virtually gamblers would be indignant and shocked to be called such, the name rather than the thing signified giving the offense. All speculation which departs from the legitimate and arrives at the reckless is as much gambling as playing at roulette or betting against faro. But, denominated business, it is associated with respectability and blunts the edge of criticism.

The desperate speculation of Wall street is, as everybody knows, gambling pure and simple, and the fact that it is often conducted on a vast scale adds to, instead of diminishing, its enormity. That it is gambling of the worst kind is shown by the passion it excites. No man of ordinary strength of mind and self-control can take several turns in stocks without being morally injured thereby. If he should make money, he wants to make more; if he should lose, he is determined to get back what he has lost. In either case, his mind is debauched; he is unfitted for the common method of converting industry into dollars. He cannot return to humdrum work after experiencing the seductive sensations of the Gold Room or Stock Exchange; it is like drinking water after long quaffing the finest brands of champagne. His natural taste is destroyed; he craves and demands a stimulant as artificial as it is dangerous. In other words, a few ventures in Wall street arouse the gambler's passion, and no amount of reasoning can quench or materially modify it. This passion is compounded of love of excitement and love of gain, with an incapacity of belief that the ill luck of to-day will not be repaired by the good luck of to-morrow.

How many examples there are of this financial infatuation! The victims of Wall street are not confined to the City or the State. They are scattered all over the Union. The fluctuations of the Exchange tear the American pocket from sea to sea, from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. For the most part, the resident Manhattanese are not to be pitied when they are gored by the bulls or torn by the bears. They have been long on the spot. They have means of judging soberly of cause and effect; they have had abundant opportunity to profit by the experiences of others. It is the out-of-town folk who seem to deserve commiseration, and yet it is doubtful if they really deserve it, on account of their imperfect vision, their excessive confidence, their overweening vanity. By the out-of-town folk we mean those who do not belong here, but are temporarily drawn hither by the fascinations of the Stock Exchange. Most of them are from the West, notably from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul. Discontented with their narrower field at home, they come to the Metropolis, where their financial genius can expand; where big operations are the rule, and where big men, as they imagine themselves to be, find their proper place. They are unquestionably shrewd, energetic, and sagacious; but they seldom see Wall street in all its proportions and ramifications. They overrate their own power and foresight. They try and enter into open combat with the street; and while they are one, the street is many, and therefore they must be eventually overcome.

The courageous fellows rarely seem to understand the tremendous odds they are contending against—not in numbers only, but in capital. What hope have they, with their thousands, tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, in opposition to combined millions? There are always old operators in the street who can draw their checks for millions, while the new adventurers cannot go beyond one or two hundreds of thousands. These may perceive the end; they may have forecast the result; but, unfortunately, they cannot hold on. The monetary tide goes down; they know it will rise again; but their strength has gone, and, falling, they are hurt irremediably. He who can buy outright, and hold, and wait, must be the final winner in the street; and he who is forced to sell, though he had purchased double-eagles at a discount, might be ruined, since it is not what a thing is worth, but what the market decides to be the rate.

One of the peculiarities of the smaller gamblers is that they invariably believe beyond wavering that they are more astute than their fellows. They acknowledge the perils of their pursuit; they admit that they walk amid pit-falls; that counselors are untrustworthy; that friends cannot be counted on. But they are wily. Other men are constantly failing. O yes; they admit this; but then some men are not like other men. Their faith in themselves is superlative; but bitter experience demonstrates ere long that their faith is sorrowfully misplaced.

Every year or two such ardent gamblers come to grief, and are succeeded by others equally ardent, equally sanguine, equally fated to win. Have you not met Smith, of Cincinnati, in Broad street, and inquired after Simpson, of the same city? "Poor Simpson," is his response; "they've cleaned him out. That last operation in St. Paul broke him flat. He's gone home to die in peace." "Where's Parker, of Louisville?" you may ask. "I haven't seen him for some time. Parker's gone up. He was a little too rash. He went heavily into Michigan Central; couldn't carry it, and had to succumb." "Wiggins, of St. Louis, is still bellowing with the bulls, I presume?" "Well, no; he isn't bellowing as much as he was. The fact is, he bought a big lot of Jersey Central at over par, and when it went down with a run Wiggins had to squat. Indeed, he's completely used up." "Robinson, of Chicago, still keeps on top, doesn't he? The last time I met him he told me he was worth at least a million." "Probably he was then; but that's seven or eight months ago. Lake Shore scooped him in. He lost all he had, and several hundred thousand more. He's gone to Colorado, and is trying to do something in silver-mining."

You may suggest to Smith, of Cincinnati, that since such a fate has overtaken Simpson, Parker, and Wiggins, he may not be quite safe himself. Smith laughs with the insolence of a full-blown pride as he says: "Never fear for me. I've had my eye-teeth cut; I know the street thoroughly; Wall street doesn't get up in the morning any earlier than I do. You can bet on me." Some months later, you encounter Brown, a near friend of Smith, and you ask affectionately after the Cincinnatian. "Smith, poor devil, they've got his scalp. A few weeks ago he was in Washington looking for a $1,500 clerkship."

So it goes with the confident gamesters in one continuous round of disaster. They exceed the Bourbons: they learn nothing and forget everything.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

There is a villainous smell of gunpowder in the air. With two feet of snow on the ground, frost in the breeze, and the mercury hovering just above zero, one would think that men's passions might be cooled. But not even during the heated term of 1876 was there any such indication of febrile excitement. To paraphrase one of JOHN G. SAXE'S figures of speech, Mars comes up as Mercury goes down. Rumors of hostile meetings drift lazily through the clubs, and the gilded youth, with the usual spirit of adventure, bet heavily on the chances of a duel in the snow. In our Vanity Fair there are always odds to be given and taken in favor of somebody's doing a thing utterly ridiculous and fantastic. It is even possible for a man to call a meeting of his friends, a sort of board of experts, to decide whether or no he has been insulted. So highflown is the popular notion of honor that it requires grave deliberation to fix the line where a simple assault is merged into a deadly insult, which can only be washed out in blood. Or, to put it more accurately, it is necessary to say whether a Police Justice or a hostile meeting shall readjust the disturbed social balance. Nay, more, a man's life, or the risk of it, may hang on the construction of a word. If he used the Puritanic "darn," he may pass as a jester. If he used the blunt Anglo-Saxon "damn," he may not hold his life at a pin's fee. It is melancholy to think that one's chances for existence in this crowded and struggling world should ever hang upon one of four letters in a single word.

But when ROOT wrote to BARLOW, in reply to a curt demand for a certain legal document, that he, BARLOW, should not make a —— fool of himself, there was a world of peradventure in that word. We represent it by a dash because there is a horrible uncertainty as to what it really was. Like another illustrious person who has contemplated recourse to "the code," the aggrieved gentleman referred the matter to his friends. The word, which began and ended with a d, was voted to be "an offensive epithet." Some of the board of experts who acted as referees were of the opinion that "darned," as adjectively applied to "fool," was not strictly a fighting word. But if the adjective were spelled with an *m* instead of an *r*, the insult was studied, grave, and only eradicable by a deadly combat, or, what is quite to the same purpose, a show of deadly combat. The world ought to be grateful to these eminent legal lights for drawing this nice distinction. A man may be called a fool, or even a "darned" fool, with comparative impunity. That epithet is innocuous. But when the fool is described as "damned"—that is to say, condemned—a sensitive honor demands bloody reparation.

When BARLOW had taken counsel of his jury of experts, he demanded two things of ROOT: First, he must explicitly, and in intelligible characters, state exactly what the suspicious word really was; second, if it was "damned," and all that the word implies, he must withdraw it with a handsome apology. Failing to meet these two requisitions, he must go to Canada. And it is very well understood that people do not go to Canada at this time of year except to fight duels. The belligerent BARLOW further added, that if his well-nigh unintelligible correspondent remained inert and evasive, he must be prepared to be shot on sight. It is probable that a mediæval knight would have considered Mr. ROOT'S rejoinder to this as being an avoidance, if not an abject piece of shuffling. The high-toned terms of BARLOW were characterized as "dictation," and the proposition to lay him low on the floor of the referee's office was stigmatized as a threat of assassination. Has it come to this, that two honorable gentlemen cannot go to Canada and shoot at each other, in a perfectly friendly manner, without reference to manslaughter and homicide?

The painful part of this whole business, however, is that the original cause of hostilities has been lost sight of. In their eagerness to know just the proportions of BARLOW'S sanguinary joke, and the depth of ROOT'S terror, the public have forgotten to ask if it was a "darned" or a more strongly described fool in the case. It is evident that there will be no fight. The District Attorney has interfered in behalf of a despised Criminal Code. But it is due to the cause of public morals that Mr. ROOT shall formally declare whether he spelled the suspected adjective with an *r* or an *m*. If he were now looking down the barrel of the pistol of his learned brother (in the law) in the snows of Canada, instead of reading THE TIMES by his peaceful hot-air register, this morning, he would doubtless resolve that he would never call a man by a condemned adjective, nor write the harmless "darned" so that a wayfaring man, though a fool, should not read it at sight. Meantime, for the sake of precedent, so dear to all lawyers, it is necessary that there be a clear legal opinion as to the responsibility in this vexed case. If dueling is to be the fashionable amusement this winter, let us know if the rawhide and the "darn" are to be causes of war.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The paragraphs in regard to the Commissioners of Emigration which make part of every Governor's message, and which are invariably recommendations to give them more money, are, it is well known, either written at or inspired from Castle Garden. The reference in Gov. Robinson's Message seems to be no exception. So much at least is to be hoped for the sake of his reputation as a student of the laws which he is sworn administer. The Message says:

"Out of the moneys heretofore collected by the Commissioners of Emigration, as agents of the State, the public faith is pledged to provide for all emigrants—in behalf of whom contributions to the fund were made—who may need assistance within five years from the date of their arrival."

If Gov. Robinson had taken the trouble to look at the Laws of 1873, chapter 392, section 4, he would have found that "the Commissioners of Emigration shall not be required to support any person capable of earning a livelihood for a longer period than two years." And everybody who knows anything of the way things are done on Ward's Island knows that this class being weeded out, the proportion of emigrants kept and coddled there at the expense of the State would be very much smaller than the Commissioners see fit to make it. As for the public faith being pledged in the matter, that is a ridiculous fallacy which the Commissioners have industriously promulgated for years, and which it is their interest to keep up. It is of a piece with the other absurdity in the Message that the practice has been to accept in lieu of the bond (a bond, be it observed, exacted from the ship-owner) "a certain sum in cash from each passenger, which money constituted the revenue of the commission."

The fact is that the ship-owner always paid the commutation, as the ship-owner would otherwise have had to give the bond, and it the amount of the head-money was paid indirectly by the emigrant as the price of his passage, it entered into and made part of that price just as, and no more or less than, any other expense of the voyage. So at Boston; so at Baltimore. The public faith had nothing to do with the matter at all. The law said to the ship-owner, "If you land a certain class of passengers at this port you must bind yourself that they shan't be a charge on the people of this State, or you must pay to the agents of the State $1 or $2 a head for them." The law was plainly unconstitutional, and it has, at the very first opportunity, been so declared by the highest judicial authority in the land. If the public faith is pledged to anything in the premises, it is pledged to return the moneys so illegally extorted.

As for the Commissioners of Emigration, their day of usefulness has plainly gone by. An inclosed landing depot and an expenditure of $25,000 a year would fully meet all the necessities of the present immigration to this port, now not one quarter of what it was formerly, yearly diminishing, and yearly improving in quality and health. The County authorities could well take care of the few cases needing assistance, and the transfer to them of the buildings on Ward's Island would fully repay them for the slight trouble and expense so incurred. The Emigration Commission is a cumbrous and costly anachronism, and if Gov. Robinson had carefully examined its history, and the legislation in regard to it, he would have shown his wisdom by recommending its abolition. DACE.

A SOUTHERN WAR STORY.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* says: "Everybody has heard of the Georgian named Godwin, who received 13 bullets in his clothing during the war, yet was unhurt. Mr. John M. F. Erwin, of Greenwood, Fla., says this is a fact, compared with which the Georgian's adventure was a trifle: 'A Florida Lieutenant at Petersburg, in 1864, got 17 bullet-holes through his coat in one day, yet was unhurt. He was going to the rear, quick time, coat folded under his arm, when a sharpshooter took a hand in him.'"

SUFFERING AT SEA.

FIFTEEN DAYS ON A WATER-LOGGED SCHOONER.

THE SUFFERING OF THE CREW OF THE SCHOONER SCOTIA OFF NEWFOUNDLAND —THE VESSEL AT THE MERCY OF THE RAGING ELEMENTS FOR FIFTEEN DAYS —HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS OF A STEAM-SHIP—THE UNLUCKY CREW FINALLY RESCUED BY THE ANCHORIA.

The steam-ship Anchoria, of the Anchor line, from Glasgow, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing as passengers the Captain and crew of the wrecked schooner Scotia, rescued on Dec. 21, in latitude 44° 42', longitude 52° 13'. The Scotia was from St. John's, Newfoundland, bound for Catolina, Newfoundland, with a general cargo of provisions, lumber, &c., The schooner was owned by Capt. George Reed, who commanded her, and the total loss will fall upon him. The Scotia was of 45 tons burden, and was built at Trinity Bay, on Smith's Sound, about nine years ago. She hailed from Catolina, and was a strong, well-built schooner, fore and aft rigged, and engaged in the coasting trade. The vessel was insured in the "Bruzger Insurance Schems," of Newfoundland, for £270, and was valued at £350. The Scotia left St. Johns on Dec. 16, with a full cargo, bound as before stated for Catolina. The distance is only about 63 miles. Soon after leaving St. John's the schooner encountered a very heavy gale, blowing from the north-east. Captain Reed and his crew strove by every means in their power to bring her about and put her head to the wind, but despite all their efforts she was blown ont to sea, and her stavsail and mainsail carried away, although the latter was double-reefed. The weather at this time was extremely cold, and as wave after wave broke over the little schooner, soaking the sailors to the skin, their wet garments froze, and they were soon in a pitiable condition, their hands, feet, and ears being frozen. The little craft drifted at the mercy of the wind and waves for three days, the gale changing to due north in the meantime, and increasing in violence. The vessel by this time resembled an iceberg more than anything else, the ice being three feet thick forward and about a foot thick aft. The masts and cordage were also enveloped with a heavy coating of ice, the weight of which made her sink very deep in the water and exposed the crew to the full fury of the sea. The crew were continually drenched to the skin, and, as they had no change of garments, they had to use an axe to break the constantly accumulating ice on their clothing, which impeded their working at the pumps. The men kept bravely at work, however, until the pumps became choked with ice and had to be abandoned. Then all hope seemed to be gone. The schooner was now 180 miles from land, and leaking badly. Gaping seams had been opened by the sea in her sides and on deck, through which great volumes of water poured. The cabin was filled with water to the depth of two feet, and prevented the keeping of a fire. The provisions were ruined by water, and the men were obliged to live on sugar and hard bread with a "daily allowance of a pint" of water per day for each man. The schooner was buffeted about by the winds and waves until the 20th or 21st, when the gale changed to the southeast and she began to drift toward the Newfoundland coast. The men's spirit began to rise and their flagging courage once more strengthened by the faint hope that they might be washed ashore. As night closed around them, and as the horrors accompanying a dismantled vessel at sea, completely encrusted with ice, without rudder or compass to guide or direct its course, and subject to the mad fury of the waves, dawned upon their benumbed minds, they gave up the last faint hope of being saved, and huddled together in the cabin to await their almost inevitable fate. A watch was kept, however, and the signal of distress was still flying at the mast head. The next morning hopes were again raised, as the lookout sighted a sail crossing the schooner's starboard quarter. The crew all rushed on deck, frantically waving their hands, and shouting to attract the attention of the passing steamer; for such she appeared to be. She apparently saw the signal of distress, for she bore hard down and hove to. The men made every effort to get her to understand that they were in great distress and needed assistance. She was so close that they could distinctly see the officers on the bridge using their glasses. Notwithstanding all attempts to convey to those stationed on the bridge the utter helplessness of the Scotia's crew, the steamer suddenly hoisted sail and bore away to the south-east. The men called on God to curse the man who could thus heartlessly desert his "mates" at such a time and under such circumstances. It seemed as though they would go raving mad in their wild endeavor to bring back by yells and shrieks the vessel that was now almost invisible. The men had now become satisfied that their fate was sealed. For ten days longer the Scotia drifted, the weather never moderating nor the gale abating. Three days before they were reached the men became perfectly exhausted. Their clothes had been constantly wet for a period of fifteen days. By this constant exposure their hands, feet, and ears had become frozen, and various parts of their bodies were severely frostbitten. Two of the men were laid up and unable to stir, and have not yet recovered. On Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the steamer Anchoria hove in sight. She saw the signal of distress and the Captain sent a boat to the rescue. The sea at this time was running very high and was making a clean sweep over the schooner, and the men became frightened lest the boat should not be able to reach them in time. The Scotia was rolling so heavily that the boat could not go very close to them, but getting under the schooner's lee the men jumped a distance of about six feet to the boat. Each man successfully accomplished the feat, and in a few moments they were all safe on board the Anchoria. After a few days rest the crew will be forwarded to St. Johns, and thence to their homes in Catoing. Capt. Reed says he cannot speak too highly of the kindly conduct of the officers of the steamer, which left them in their dire distress, as they undoubtedly knew the condition of the Scotia, for they came almost within speaking distance, and then sailed away, leaving them to their fate. The steamer was a screw propeller, brig rigged, with two masts, and not quite as large as the Anchoria. When last seen she was headed west by south-west, and in addition to having all her sails set was under a full head of steam, as though endeavoring to get out of the way of any craft that should chance to come in sight. The crew of the Scotia were unable to make out the name of the steamer, as they had no glasses and the sea was running very high at the time. The Scotia was so water-logged at the time the Anchoria rescued the crew that all hope of saving her was abandoned, and she was left to her fate. The following are the names of the Captain and crew: Captain, Gorge Reed; mate, William Reed; seamen, Joseph Cornender, William Gudger, M. A. Dalton, and William Steed.

DAMAGED VESSELS AT BERMUDA.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VESSELS IN DISTRESS FIND REFUGE IN THE HARBOR OF BERMUDA—ARRIVAL OF CREWS OF WRECKED VESSELS AT THIS PORT.

The steam-ship Alhambra, seven days out from Bermuda, arrived here yesterday. She reports that her voyage was made perilous by a succession of severe gales. She brings 39 passengers, of whom 19 belonged to vessels that were crippled by the late storms, and driven or towed into Bermuda. That West India port, it would appear, is now the refuge of more distressed craft than were ever before in any harbor at one time. The marine railway there is in continual use, and about a dozen vessels are now waiting their turn to be put upon it for repair. Several vessels that put into Bermuda within the last month were so badly damaged that they were abandoned and sold at auction, to be broken up. Most of the 19 distressed seamen who have been brought to this port by the Alhambra belonged to the American schooner Georgie Staples, and the brig Geo. S. Berry and the French bark Misti. The experience of the schooner Georgie Staples, in the storms that have raged at sea almost without cessation since the middle of November, was peculiarly bitter. That vessel sailed from Brunswick, Ga., for this port, about the middle of November, with a load of lumber. She encountered strong winds daily, but crept up the coast without meeting with any mishap greater than the loss of a sail. As she approached this port, however, the winds became stronger, and she began to labor heavily. A particularly strong "blow" came up, and the schooner was driven off the land to the south-east. In this gale she lost her suit of sails and was otherwise damaged. She drifted at the mercy of the elements. Only the buoyancy of one of her cargo prevented her from foundering. While she was thus drifting her boats were stove in, and the crew were left without the hope of saving themselves if the schooner should go to pieces. Worse than this, there came before them the prospect of starvation. Their provisions had begun to fail in the latter days of November, and on Dec. 1 were wholly gone. Nothing was left with which to sustain life but some flax-seed, of which tea was made and some slush. For 20 days the crew barely kept themselves alive; day by day, they became weak, and soon some of them became unable to move. After being blown off shore five times, the schooner was borne to the south, and struck on a reef to the north-west of Bermuda. There she bilged and filled, but did not sink. Her condition was observed from the island and her crew rescued by small boats. They were in a pitiable plight, and could not have survived much more suffering. After they had been cared for, the schooner was got off the reef, and on Dec. 20 was taken into Great Sound, Bermuda, and anchored. She is there at the present time, and it is believed that her damages can be repaired.

The French bark Misti, Capt. Rigaeau, was towed into Bermuda Dec. 21, by Her Majesty's steamer Spitfire. The bark had been at sea many days, having left Iloilo for New-York on June 30. She beat up against fierce storms, and on Nov. 30 was only 200 miles off Sandy Hook. She was then in a disabled condition, having had her rails blown away and her boats stove in and timbers strained. She leaked and no command over her was had by the crew. In this state she met the gale of the last day of November, which threw her on her beam-ends, snapped her mainmast, and sprung her rudder. She was carried to the south by the storm, and her running and standing gear, and every bit of her canvas, were destroyed. Her mainmast was again broken, and her water-ways were opened by the continuous beating of the waves. The crew had almost given up hope of ever seeing land again, when their vessel was approached by the war-steamer Spitfire, and preparations were made to tow her into Bermuda.

The schooner Jonas Smith, from Wiscasset for Havana, put into Bermuda on Dec. 28, in distress, leaking badly and otherwise damaged. She had been 16 days out.

The schooner Frederick J. Collins, from Carthagena for this port, entered the harbor of Bermuda with her main boom broken and other damages, on Dec. 19. Her crew were greatly distressed by a lack of provisions which had existed for several days.

The British bark Modists, from the Western Islands for New-Bedford, laden with sperm oil, anchored in Castle Harbor, Bermuda, Dec. 18. She was leaking badly, and is now unloading for repairs.

The schooner Nancy Smith, from Rio Janiero to New-York, put into Bermuda, Dec. 15; the Fred Gray, from Turk's Island for Boston, and the Breadnaught, from Jeremie for New-York, two days later. All were leaking badly and had lost sails. The bark Atlantic, (Guadaloupe to New-York) also arrived there in a distressed state on Dec. 15.

THE MAY-BENNETT TROUBLE.

A DUEL TO BE FOUGHT PROBABLY IN CANADA—THE LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE CASE.

There is no longer room to doubt that the trouble of last Wednesday afternoon, between Messrs. May and Bennett will be supplemented by a duel, and sealed with the blood if not the life of one or both the antagonists. Indeed it is by no means certain that a duel has not already taken place between the respective parties. Mr. May and Mr. Bennett have both left town, and the friends of each party declare that a hostile meeting is the object of their departure. As has previously been announced in these columns, Mr. Bennett called about him a number of his most intimate friends the evening after the encounter in front of the Union Club, and consulted them as to the course he should pursue, previously announcing, however, his determination to fight. There was, of course, a division of opinion upon the subject, but the majority held that their friend "must demand satisfaction" of Mr. May. Accordingly, Mr. Bennett sent for his lawyer, Mr. John Townshend, made out his will and departed with a friend the next day, going East. He was seen in Hartford, and one gentleman asserts that he passed him on Beacon street, Boston, on Thursday night. It is supposed by many that he left Boston on the Olympus, which sailed yesterday for Europe, intending to meet Mr. May, who was, it is said, to sail for Bremen by the Oder, somewhere in Belgium. It is more than likely, however, that Canada has been his destination, and that the meeting will be had somewhere in the Dominion. Mr. Bennett was accompanied by a friend, believed to be Gen. Richard Taylor, of Baltimore. Mr. May took his departure Friday evening, carrying a light traveling-bag, and being accompanied by his cousin, Mr. Frederick May, of Baltimore. Whither he went is known only to a few of his friends, who positively refuse to say a word upon the subject. A reporter of THE TIMES called at Mr. May's residence last evening and had an interview with his father, Dr. Frederick May. The old gentleman was very much agitated, and at first declined to converse upon the subject of his son's whereabouts, but subsequently stated that he had left home the previous evening. The doctor had evidently been weeping and his nervous depression and tremulous voice told but too plainly the solicitude he felt for his son.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The report that James Gordon Bennett sailed in steamer Olympus for Liverpool to-day, is unfounded.

OBITUARY.

RASMUS WINTHER.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Rasmus Villads Christian Ferdinand Winther, the celebrated Danish poet. The deceased was born July 29, 1796, at Fensmark, Zealand. The son of a minister, he lost his father at the age of 12, and was brought up under the guardianship of his step-father, Bishop Rasmus Moeller. His education was completed by travel. He visited Italy, carefully studying that country. After his return he led a retired life till 1841, when he was charged with the education of the Princess Caroline of Mecklenbourg, the *fiancée* of the hereditary Prince. Mr. Winther was regarded as one of the greatest poets Denmark has produced. One of his first attempts was a students' song, which was immediately received by them with the greatest enthusiasm. For a long time his poetic spirit was confined to the reviews and some small collections. In 1828 he published in one volume his first poems. Various other collections, published under the titles of *Nogle Digte, or Some Poems, Songs and Traditions, Sketches, &c.*, bear witness to the fecundity of the poet and the favor of the public. In the way of romance Mr. Winther wrote two volumes, entitled *Trois Récits* and *Quatre Nouvelles*, which were several times translated into the German. He did not deem it unworthy to write some simple works for the amusement and instruction of children, works intended not so much to add to his reputation as to be useful. Mr. Winther was not only a master of the Danish language and versification, but he improved these. By his profound study of Italian literature he acquired greater richness of expression, without losing in style any of the national characteristics. He treated all varieties of lyric poetry, the ode, the idyl, the elegy, the song, and the ballad. To poetical he added scholarly works, such as a *Dictionary of the Idioms of the Laaland Islands*, a *Hundred Stories of Danish Poets, Heroic Songs, &c.* He wrote a poem entitled *Judith* in German, and translated several Danish works into that language. He also translated romances, fables, and theological treatises from German and French into Danish. In this, as in his other productions, he met with rare success, many of his translations having been reprinted. The large number of extended public comments upon Mr. Winther in Danish, in German, and in the Swedish tongue, and the character and importance of the critical and analytical articles devoted to his works, attest his popularity as a poet. In 1851, to give him some expression of the public admiration, Mr. Winther was voted an annual pension by his nation.

GEN. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, U. S. A.

The United States Army has lost one of its most venerable and best-known officers, in Brevet Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercromoie, who died at his residence, Roslyn, Long Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 3d instant, aged 73. Gen. Abercrombie was graduated at West Point in 1822, and entered the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant, First United States Infantry. During the early Indian wars of the country, and particularly in the Mexican war, he served with distinction, and when the war of the rebellion broke out, although a native of the State of Tennessee, the sword of the sturdy old soldier was found on the side of the Union, and his patriotism was manifested in a zealous and efficient service of his country, in which he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, serving chiefly in the Army of the Potomac, and upon the close of the war he was retired with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. He was distinguished for his genial manner and social qualities, and as a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was an officer, he will long be remembered as one of its most constant attendants and beloved associates. Until within the past few weeks he had enjoyed more than ordinary good health, but was suddenly overtaken with a tumor upon the neck, which soon assumed an aggravated form, and terminated his existence on the 3d inst. His funeral will take place at his residence at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

REV. RICHARD COBBOLD.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Rev. Richard Cobbold. The deceased was born in Suffolk in 1797, and was educated at Cain's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. in 1820, and M. A. in 1823. In 1826 he was preferred to the Rectory of Wortham. Rural Dean of Hartismere, Suffolk. He was the author of several books of a religious character, and of some poems, and had written works of fiction based on facts.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TURKEY STILL DEFIES THE RUSSIANS—FAILURE OF THE LATTER'S MOBILIZATION SCHEME — THE CONFERENCE POWERS UNABLE TO CONVERT THE SULTAN TO THEIR WAY OF THINKING —GOOD ADVICE REJECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Pera correspondent of the *Times*, heretofore strongly anti-Turkish and pro-Russian, writes under date of Jan. 1: "I am still of the opinion that the Turks will ultimately give in, but there is no doubt that the great trump card, intended to be played as a last resource—that of declaration of war by Russia—has suddenly turned out to be no trump at all, for everything in the attitude of the St. Petersburg Cabinet and the conduct of Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary here, contributes to confirm the belief that Russia is afraid to go to war. The Russian Ambassador, in fact, throws out clear hints that the affair could only be settled by joint European execution, thus reverting to the proposal made by the Czar two months ago. The Turks have not failed to perceive the advantage accruing to their cause from this irresolution of Russia and Europe, and are not unlikely to continue unmanageable and stubborn as long as they can flatter themselves that the Conference will break up without any other result than leaving them masters of the situation."

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Friday evening, says: "The situation is unchanged. Negotiations continue among the Plenipotentiaries and between them and the Turks, with a view of inducing the Turks not to formally refuse certain of the formulated proposals, which, however, the Plenipotentiaries appear disposed to modify somewhat from their original shape. It is hoped that the discussion of these proposals will be resumed at Monday's sitting of the Conference."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon, in an editorial note says the telegrams and news letters about the conference, the attitude of the Turks, and the disposition of the Russians, only deepen the obscurities of the whole question. It seems doubtful whether at any time more uncertainty or confusion has prevailed than at this moment. It is clear that the committee of foreign statesmen assembled in Constantinople has itself fallen into much disorder, and that if the Turks are only resolute enough at this hour, and are thereafter truly solicitous and speedy in establishing the reforms of their own new Constitution, they may boast of having defeated and silenced all Europe.

A dispatch from Semlin says: "It is expected that an exchange of prisoners between Servia and Turkey will take place shortly. The report that Gen. Nikitin has been recalled to Russia by order of the Czar is not confirmed up to the present time."

The *Globe* this afternoon states that Russia has ordered 14 Krupp 11-inch guns for Cronstadt.

A second dispatch from Semlin says a considerable force of Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks advanced against Negotin on Jan. 2, and were repulsed by the garrison and some Cossacks from Kladowa. According to information received at the Servian Head-quarters, 35 Cossacks and 111 Turks were killed. As a fresh attack is apprehended, Kladowa is being fortified.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Stock Exchange has been sensitive during the week, prices fluctuating according to the character of the news from the East. The tendency of discount was downward; best three months bills were taken at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. The demand was only moderate, and an abundant supply of money was offered, which will doubtless be augmented by the distribution of dividends on the funds at the Bank of England to-day. Consols advanced 7-16. The changes in English railways were insignificant. Canadians advanced slightly. In the foreign market fluctuations were wide. Russian, Turkish, and Hungarian improved ½ to 2 per cent. Argentine, French, and Egyptian are lower. American governments have been very strong. The various loans are ¼ to ½ higher. Railways have also improved. Illinois are 4 better and Erie descriptions ¼ to 1½ better.

In the Mincing Lane markets, during the week, the changes were few and the tone steady. Coffee is higher. Some plantation Ceylon, new crop, sold at an advance of three shillings per cwt. Yesterday's public sales consisted chiefly of old crop. Plantation Ceylon was in good demand. The stock of coffee in Europe Jan. 1, 1877, was about 40,000 tons less than the same date last year. For tea there is rather more inquiry, but transactions are moderate. Sugar is flatter. Sales cannot, in many cases, be made without a reduction of one shilling per cwt., which was accepted for some crystallized Demerara at auction yesterday. Speculation in low brown sorts has subsided. Rice is firm. Spices are steady, partly influenced by speculation, and quotations are rather low compared with former years. Black pepper is firm; the stock of white is much reduced. Saltpetre is in demand, closing rather dearer.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The largest sugar refinery of Nantes has stopped work for want of raw material. Many other houses have discharged their workmen.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Judgment has been delivered in the case of Maurice Vignaux, the billiard player, against William Sexton, the American billiardist. Vignaux seized Sexton's billiard table and brought action against him. The tribunal decided that Vignaux was not justified in seizing Sexton's table and demanding payment of his expenses, and therefore condemned Vignaux to pay one hundred francs fine and costs.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—1 A. M.—*In the Middle States and Lower Lake region, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds and warmer, rainy weather, partly turning into snow in the northern portions, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to westerly or north-west in the former, and clearing weather, and in the latter falling temperature.*

For New-England, falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, warmer, rainy weather, partly turning into snow, succeeded during the afternoon and night by rising barometer, westerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A.M.	41°	19°	3:30 P.M.	40°	26°
6 A.M.	40°	19°	6 P.M.	34°	29°
9 A.M.	41°	22°	9 P.M.	32°	31°
12 M.	44°	28°	12 P.M.	30°	33°

Average temperature yesterday.....26¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37¾°

	1876.	1877.
Weekly average	40 4-7	21

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire resulting in loss of life broke out in the Everson House, in Passaic, N. J., early yesterday morning. The flames are thought to have originated in the kitchen, but from what cause is not known. They spread with great rapidity, and though an alarm was at once sounded and water was thrown upon the burning building, the flames were not extinguished till the building had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000, upon which the insurance is only partial. In one of the rooms of the upper part of the building, lay the bedridden mother of Mr. Carman, the proprietor of the establishment. Before help reached her, the flames had cut off every avenue of approach and she was burned to death. She was 90 years of age and the mother of Judge Carman, of Bloomfield.

Mechanics' Hall, Stanhope, N. J., was burned to the ground on Friday night. John A. Quick & Co., who occupied the lower floor as a tin and coal store, lost $3,000 in stock; insured for $1,500. The building was owned by Abram L. Clark, whose loss is $7,000; insured for $4,000.

William H. Criss's dry goods store and dwelling at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., together with their contents, were totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The insurance is $10,000.

The main building of the Ohio Bolt Works Company at Columbus was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss between $30,000 and $40,000; insurance small.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

In spite of the storm, Mr. Thomas' third symphony concert, which took place at Steinway Hall last evening, attracted an overflowing audience. The programme, though quite as substantial, was scarcely as varied as usual. It included two symphonies—Mozart's G minor and Schumann's symphony in E flat, Hargiel's "Medea" overture, and a series of four movements for string orchestra, by Gade, called "Novelletten." Gade's composition was the only new element among the selections. It consists of an andantino, a scherzo, an andantino con moto, and an allegro vivace. The themes of "Novelletten" are tuneful and their treatment is dainty, but the work does not rise above the dignity of a succession of pretty intermezzi, without marked characteristics in respect of form, melody, or color. The symphony in G minor was admirably played in point of spirit and finish, but the feature of the concert, after all, was the performance of Schumann's fine symphony, which is somewhat less fairly proportioned than a worshiper of symmetry could wish, but which abounds, especially in its first three divisions—the vivace, the moderato and the andante—in fresh and melodious ideas, and the scoring of which has a wholesome muscularity second only to that of Beethoven's writings.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A concert complimentary to Miss Thursby occurs at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their habitual entertainment at their Broadway Opera-house.

Mr. Joseph H. Keane will act in "Rip Van Winkle" at the new Broadway Theatre throughout this week.

The holiday pantomime called "Santa Claus" may be witnessed throughout this week at the Eagle Theatre.

Miss Lotta will appear in "Zip" at the Park Theatre, to-morrow evening. "Zip" is another drama from the pen of Mr. F. Marsden.

"Azurine" is to be represented at Niblo's Theatre throughout this week. Mlle. Letournier, Gaugain, and De Rosa lead the dance in the spectacle.

The steady prosperity of the Aquarium is the single fact to be mentioned, this week, in connection with this instructive and attractive place of resort.

"Dan'l Druce" is announced for nightly repetition at Booth's Theatre. It will remain upon the programme until "Fifth Avenue," Mr. Rowe's new drama, is in readiness. The first representation of "Fifth Avenue" is expected to occur on Feb. 5.

The equestrian sports which have gratified the frequenters of Gilmore's Garden during the last week just ended, are to be continued. Trotting matches, a Roman chariot race, and a mule race are among the attractions of to-morrow's programme.

Mr. Heller announces nightly entertainments of *diablerie* until further notice. Miss Heller still assists her brother in amusing and astonishing the frequenters of the Wonder Theatre, and the performance of Mr. Punch rounds off each representation.

The season of French opera bouffe at the Lyceum Theatre will begin toward Feb. 3. The numerous friends of Mr. Maurice Grau will be glad to learn that he is directing the affairs of the Aimée troupe in New-Orleans, with excellent material as well as artistic results.

Mr. Booth will appear in "King Lear" at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening. The tragedy will be repeated on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday nights. On Thursday and Friday evenings, Mr. Booth will appear in "Ruy Blas" and "The Taming of the Shrew," and, at the Saturday matinée, he is to personate *Shylock*.

The second run of "The Shaughraun" at Wallack's Theatre terminated last evening, and, to-morrow, "Forbidden Fruit" will be reproduced. It is intended that Mr. Boucicault's comedy, which will be revived with its original cast of characters, shall be kept upon the boards for a fortnight, at the expiration of which period "All for Her," in which Mr. Lester Wallack is to act, will be brought out.

"The American" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre after Friday's representation; but a few opportunities, therefore, remain to witness a very curious play, and, in addition to an effective general performance, a personation of great originality and force: that of the *Duke de Septmonts*, by Mr. Coghlan. Next Saturday afternoon and evening, "The Lady of Lyons," with Miss Davenport as *Pauline*, and Mr. Coghlan as *Claude*, will be played, and, later on, a new drama, adapted from the German, by Mr. Daly, and entitled "Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven" is to be made known.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The "Walkyrie," of Wagner, is promised at the Vienna Opera.

M. Faure has returned to Paris from his tour in the French Provinces.

Mme. Carvalho has been re-engaged for two years at the French Opera.

Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" has been brought out at the Alhambra, in London.

Mme. Nilsson sings at Vienna in January, Mme. Patti in March and April, and Mme. Lucca in May.

According to the *Musikaltsches Wochenblatt*, the Viceroy of Egypt has granted a subvention of £60,000 to the Cairo Opera-house.

Liszt may play the "Emperor" concerto and the "Choral Fantasia," of Beethoven, at a benefit concert at Vienna, in aid of the Beethoven monument fund.

The bust of Felicien David, by M. Matabon, has just been placed in the crush-room of the Paris Opera. The work is a fine one, and does honor to the sculptor.

The "Alcestis," of Euripides, with choruses and illustrative music by Mr. Henry Gadsby, has been brought out—in the vernacular, of course—at the Crystal Palace, in London.

A performance for the benefit of Mr. Compton is being arranged in London. This admirable comedian has been obliged, after many years' valuable service upon the stage, to give up all hope of resuming his profession. For a long time back he has been suffering from a most painful and, it is feared, incurable disease.

Signorina Antonini is the name of a foreign lady of distinction, who was to give dramatic readings and recitals, in five different languages, on the 21st and 23d of December, at St. George's Hall, in London. The lady is a native of Portugal, but possesses a cosmopolitan education, and speaks fluently most of the languages of Europe.

When the Crystal Palace authorities in London wrote some time ago to the Abbé Liszt to inquire which particular composition he wished to select for performance at the Palace, the Abbé replied to the effect that he did not care to have any work of his played in England, but that if he were particularly desired to select one, they might have his "Mazeppa," which had then recently failed at the Gewandhaus Concerts of Leipsig.

At Exeter Hall, in London, in the course of the performance, there are open for purposes of ingress and egress but three city doors, through each of which two people cannot pass abreast, and which all culminate in one passage. As Exeter Hall holds over 2,000 persons, and as it takes in the ordinary course well-nigh 20 minutes to empty it, people can picture to themselves the consequences of a fire, or of an alarm of fire. It is true there are the large doors which open on to an exceedingly steep flight of stone steps, but these doors are, during the performance, always locked, and, as a matter of course, no one at the critical moment would be able to find the key.

REV. DR. PUTNAM'S CALL.

The announcement was made a few weeks ago that Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, had received a call to the pastorate of the First Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass. Dr. Putnam has not yet decided whether he will accept the call or not, but will decide in a few days. It is understood that he feels strongly attached to his church in Brooklyn, and that he finds it very difficult to decide whether to go or stay, especially as various personal and family interests in the East make it desirable that he should change his residence. He has been Pastor of the church in Brooklyn nearly 13 years, and his relations there are, and always have been, most satisfactory. The church is at present out of debt, is very strong, both financially and in membership, and embraces much of the wealth and culture of Brooklyn Heights. It has always made large contributions to charitable work in Brooklyn, and takes a lively interest in whatever is

THE ELECTION IN DELAWARE.

HOW THE STATE WAS STOLEN BY THE DEMOCRATS.

From the Dover (Del.) Sentinel, Jan. 6.

The election in Delaware was not a fair expression of the will of the people, because a fraudulent misuse of the legal machinery for assessing, by the party in power, disfranchised more than 2,500 legal voters. These are the days of investigations. Let us have one here. It will do no harm; it will certainly let a little air in on the dry bones. If Mr. Morton's Committee of Privileges and Elections, or any other committee the Senate may send, will inquire into the fairness of our last election, we think the following can be shown:

1. That a fund was raised in various parts of the State for the purpose of corrupting the purity of the ballot-box.

2. That the Democratic vote in Wilmington was largely the product of fraud.

3. That the Election law of 1873 was conceived, drawn, and passed for the purpose of hindering or preventing the negroes, or a great portion of them, from exercising their right of suffrage.

4. That the practical effect and operation of this law, as administered, is to deprive them as intended.

5. That Assessors have been requested or instructed to leave off their lists the names of many Republicans.

6. That Collectors have been requested or instructed to avoid the receiving of taxes due from many Republicans.

7. That names have been added, altered, or changed, on the lists, contrary to law.

8. That fraudulent receipts have been issued.

9. That the adjournment of the Levy Court before the 18 h of February last was had for the purpose of preventing delinquents from going on the assessment lists.

10. That there is a matured, well-defined, and well-understood plan among many Democratic leaders to leave off the lists enough Republicans to insure the State to the Democrats.

THE YSERBYT EXTRADITION CASE.

Henry Joseph Yserbyt, of Coyghen, Belgium, charged with forgeries committed in that country, was brought before United States Commissioner White yesterday. Yserbyt says the forgeries were committed without malicious intent. He was in the habit of making his own drafts, and putting upon them pretended acceptances, and then discounting the drafts on various banks. As a rule he had been able to pay these drafts at maturity, but at last he was found out by the authorities, and fled to this country. As he expressed a wish to return to Belgium and meet the charges against him, the accused was remanded by Commissioner White to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender to the Belgian Government. He will probably leave by the steamer Switzerland, sailing about the 10th inst.

TWO DEER AT ONE SHOT.

The Pensacola (Fla.) *Gazette* says: "A good shot was made last Thursday by Capt. T. W. Hutchinson, who was out deer-driving a few miles from the city. He was on his 'stand,' and thinking, from the voices of the dogs, which were on a mixed trail, that nothing would come his way soon, he laid aside his gun, and was resting comfortably, when suddenly two deer came leaping through the black-jacks. Snatching up his gun he fired before he had regained an upright position, and both deer fell dead side by side. They were both killed 'stone dead, and never flutttered.'"

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

A person of satisfactory standing can secure one-half interest, for $35,000, now paying 20 per cent. on this amount, in a very old, solid manufacturing business which is capable of large extension. The opportunity is for a man of capital and ability, who will find the association pleasant and business safe. Terms cash. Address H. E. H., Box No. 2,333 New-York Post Office.—*Evening Post, Jan. 5.*

THE CHALLENGE.

It is peremptory and irrevocable: if you want to know the particulars, call at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, just out of Broadway, and take the best Turkish or the finest Russian vapor bath in the country.—*Commercial.*

The clothing house of Brokaw Brothers, opposite Cooper Institute, have just completed their annual inventory, and now offer goods at lower prices than before the war.—*Exchange.*

Nature has Assigned to the Kidneys a most important duty, viz.: to strain from the blood its impurities, among which are the acid principles which produce gout and rheumatism, and the watery fluid which causes dropsy. That widely popular and long-established diuretic cordial, **Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps**, materially promotes the complete performance of this function, strengthens the urinary organs and assists digestion. —*Advertisement.*

"Piper Heidsieck."

To the Trade:

We beg to inform you that we have this day been appointed General Agents in the United States and Canada for

"PIPER HEIDSIECK" CHAMPAGNE
AND
H. PIPER & CO.'S "CARTE BLANCHE, SEC."

Soliciting a continuance of your esteemed favors, We remain,
Your obedient servants,
JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.,
JAN. 2, 1877. New-York and Montreal.

Lions About!

It is a dangerous thing to trifle with a cold. A darkey preacher once told his hearers that he thanked God "dat de debbil went about as a roarin' lion seekin' whom he might devour. He might catch a poor fellow who didn't know that he was near him; but when he heard the roar he could get out of the way: if he didn't, he deserved to die." So with one hears the wheeze or the cough which tells of the old lion of Consumption lurking around, he should fly to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and get out of the way of danger. This preparation is well known, has been tried nearly fifty years, and is acknowledged by all who use it to be unsurpassed in its soothing and healing properties.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Boy which our Friends, the Reporters, represented as sent from the central office of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 571 Broadway, last Sunday morning, when an alarm was received that burglars were in the store of J. Thornton, No. 62 Walker st., weighs 180 pounds, is over 30 years of age, and, with the revolvers in his pocket, aids and willing to cope with any burglars at the other end of our wires.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose and Intimately wrinkles of the face cured. Also moles, Warts, and Warts painlessly and permanently removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Graduated Chest and Lung Protectors are the best undergarments for securing sound lungs, health and comfort. Sold everywhere. Mailed, $2. ISAAC A. SINGER, manufacturer, No. 704 Broadway.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 B'way.

MARRIED.

FITZSIMMONS—MASTERSON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, by Rev. J. McGinnis, S. J., THOMAS FITZSIMMONS to MRS. MARY T. MASTERSON, both of Jersey City.

DIED.

ABERCROMBIE.—At his residence, Roslyn, Long Island, at 2 P. M., 3d inst., Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, United States Army, aged 73.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION UNITED STATES, HEAD-QUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

This Commandery will convene for the purpose of attending the funeral ceremonies of our deceased companion, Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, of Roslyn, Long Island, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 8th inst. The insignia of the Order will be worn conspicuously on the center of the left breast. By order of

Major Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Commander.
CHARLES A. CARLETON, Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers, Recorder.

BLACKLIN.—On the morning of Jan. 6, HELEN CLOSE, wife of J. S. Blacklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 318 Union st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment on Tuesday.

BOGART.—At Saddle River, Jan. 4, MARIA O. BLENIS, wife of Augustus Bogart, in the 24th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Paramus at 1 o'clock Monday, Jan 8. Conveyances in waiting at Ridgewood to 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York foot of Chambers st.

DRAKE.—On the 5th inst., at Newark, N. J., H. MURRAY DRAKE, only son of E. Cortlandt and Mary J. Drake, in his 16th year.

Funeral services at Grace Church, corner Broad and Walnut sts., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EGBERT.—At Pompletonville, Staten Island, Jan. 5, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DEFOREST EGBERT, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral in the Reformed Church, Brighton Heights, on Monday, 8th inst., at 1 P. M.

LAFORT.—Saturday, 6th January, 1877, MARY L

THE ELLESMERE DIAMONDS.

A STRANGE STORY OF CRIME.

Whenever any burglary or larceny exhibiting an extraordinary amount of skill and daring is perpetrated in this City, it is the fashion to credit it to English artists. It seems to be the general opinion of the community that these foreign gentry are the decided superiors of our domestic artists in every branch of the profession. That this opinion, however, is a fallacious one, let the history of Lady Ellesmere's jewels testify. Surely there is not a New-York thief, however humble, but would feel the blush of shame o'erspread his face at the recital of the miserable ignorance of the three London swell-mobsmen who figure therein. The story itself is one of the strangest on record, even in the prolific annals of London crime. Fielding, when at work upon the biography of Jonathan Wild the Great, might have hit upon a distant counterpart to this romantic incident in the chronicles of the hulks, but even his copious imagination would have failed him in an attempt to sketch the more delicate details and finer shades of such a picture. The great Begle Conspiracy, and the Gold Dust Robbery, both of which have been detailed in THE TIMES, were no doubt planned with wonderful ingenuity, followed up with remarkable perseverance, and effected with signal audacity, but they were altogether wanting in the rich comic vein which was the distinguishing feature of the case we are now to relate.

In the month of January, 1856, Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, Countess of Ellesmere, received an invitation from her Majesty the Queen to pay a visit to Windsor Castle. It is needless to say that the invitation was accepted, and, on the 22d of January, the Earl's London mansion was in all the bustle of preparation for the Countess' approaching departure. Where a noble peeress was about to sun herself in the smiles of royal favor, it behooved the visitor to put on the war-paint, and the fair scion of the house of MacCallum Mohr was no ways disposed to stint herself in that particular. Numberless were the trunks and portmanteaus which filled every room, while three maids, bustling about from wardrobe to bureau, stuffed them full with the paraphernalia of a leader of fashion. Lady Ellesmere left the superintendence of this necessary labor to her confidential maid, with the single instruction that all her jewels and more valuable apparel should be placed in one box. In consequence, a certain large black portmanteau soon became a veritable horn of abundance, the richness of whose contents may be gathered from the following list of a few of the articles which it contained: One pearl necklace, one diamond necklace, one emerald and diamond necklace, one diamond brooch with emerald drop, one diamond bow, one pair of diamond and emerald ear-rings, two sets of diamond branches, three large diamond studs, a gold bracelet with Pericleaux clasp, a cat's-eye bracelet. These were the more valuable pieces of jewelry, and with them were packed white and black Brussels laces, China crape and other scarves, laces, dresses, velvet cloaks, India scarfs, silk and satin dresses, and other expensive articles.

At last the preparations for the departure were complete. Her ladyship and her lady-ship's coach, coachmen, and coach-horses were altogether too grand to carry even the black portmanteau to the railway station, so it was left to be transported with the rest of the luggage and the three lady's maids. Two cabs were chartered for the purpose, the maids stowed themselves inside, the trunks were piled on the rack and roof of each cab, and troubling herself no further about her precious box, the Countess entered the family carriage, and the whole caravan started for the station.

When they reached their destination there was no black portmanteau. The consternation of the noble peeress, the horror of the confidential maid, and the general amazement or all concerned may be better imagined than described. Had it vanished into thin air, its disappearance could not have seemed more marvelous. A reward of £500 was promptly offered, but without result; nor was it till nearly two years afterward that the mystery of its disappearance was solved. Some persons had been arrested on suspicion, whereupon Mr. William Atwell, residing at the time in Springfield Jail, and himself one of the actors in the drama, volunteered to tell the story, which he did in rich, racy English, and with an attention to detail rivaling the descriptions of Defoe.

It seems that on the memorable 22d of January, 1856, Mr. Atwell, in company with his friends Messrs. Whitty and Saint—all three of felonious thoughts intent—set out upon a little excursion from London Bridge to the West End. When in the neighborhood of Grosvenor square they saw a carriage drawn by two horses, and, immediately preceding it, two street cabs. On one of these was placed a large black portmanteau, with a smaller one by its side. Mr. Whitty thereupon remarked, "There go Port St. Peter's;" which expression being interpreted means trunks. The friends were instantly fired with a noble ardor. "May I be hanged," exclaimed the enthusiastic Whitty, "but I'll have a big one." Atwell doubted the feasibility of this attempt. "If you do, you'll tumble [alarm] the coaches," he said. By this time the cabs were in the centre of the square, the carriage having passed them. The daring Whitty jumped on the back of the cab, laid hold of the rail with his left hand, and with his right pulled the large portmanteau off. It fell in the road and was so heavy that it dragged him off with it, and man and trunk came to the ground together. The horse reared and Atwell called out, "You have tumbled the man." It was a false alarm, however; the driver had not noticed the robbery, and, after following the cabs for a square or so to see that the coast was clear, Whitty returned to his companions. Saint accosted him with, "Lift hold of it, Joe, it's so ——— heavy." Mr. Whitty declined. "It's a fine job," said he, "after I've pulled it, that I'm to swag [carry] it." On Atwell's representing, however, that he was himself in ill health and very feeble, he curbed his haughty spirit, and consented to bear a hand, while Atwell hurried off to the nearest cab-rank. He there secured a vehicle for three sailings to carry himself and his portmanteau (which he said a friend and a porter were bringing after him) to a certain part of the city. The cab drove up to where Whitty and Saint stood with the portmanteau; it was placed inside. Atwell took his seat, pressed his friend's hand, and in a heart-broken voice exclaimed, "Good-bye, Joe! God bless you; write me soon." The cab drove off; Whitty, at the top of his speed, followed it on foot, while Saint waited at the street corner to take a bus in the same direction.

Atwell, with his luggage, somewhat to cabby's surprise, but without, it seems, exciting his suspicions, was left at a street corner, and Whitty soon after appearing, the portmanteau was carried into the house of one Edward Jackson, an oil and color man in Shoreditch, and stored away under the counter. He had a customer at the time, so the friends retired, but a few minutes later, the coast being clear, they returned and proceeded into the back parlor to divide the spoil. Jackson produced the bag and said, "Open it Bill," but the nooie Atwell, who (according to his own statement) seems to have possessed a keen sense of humor, replied: "Stop a minute, no unmanliness; Saint isn't here yet." Never was the old proverb, "honor among thieves," more strikingly illustrated. Some one now noticed the name "Countess of Ellesmere" painted in white letters on the top of the portmanteau, and exclaimed, "Why this lady is almost next to the Queen." "By that I hope," said Jackson, "that you've something good." Restraining their impatience, they waited half an hour for Saint, who at last made his appearance, when the party being complete, any proceeded to open the bag. Its lock puzzled them for some time, but they finally succeeded in forcing it, and Whitty began to take out the things.

The back parlor in Leonard street, Shoreditch, now presented the appearance of Aladdin's cave, and like ignorant Aladdins the three confederates conceived that the jewels were only so many bits of colored glass or stone. These light-fingered and experienced London thieves seemed to have had pretty much the same idea of the real nature of their booty as a mob of South Sea Islanders or a gang of drunken sailors would have had under similar circumstances. The behavior of *Clown* and *Pantaloon* in the pantomime, when their thievish efforts have been crowned with success, probably presents the nearest known counterpart to the proceedings of Messrs. Whitty, Saint, and Atwell when they were unpacking the result of their little expedition. Atwell seems at first to have had some suspicion of the truth, for, as he took up an exquisite diamond coronet, surmounted with a butterfly, blazing with the effulgence of contrasted rubies, emeralds, and topazes, he exclaimed: "Why, these things are sparks [diamonds]!" Jackson said, "They get up these things so well now, that one can hardly tell the difference;" while Whitty and Saint laughed at their comrade for being so jolly green as to mistake such things for diamonds.

As the dresses made their appearance, Mrs. Jackson, who might be supposed to be better informed than her male companions as to such feminine mysteries, gave it as a suggestion that "the lady who owned the articles was a kind of fashionable woman." The unpacking completed, it was necessary to proceed to business, i. e., to divide the spoil and convert it into money. The diamond butterfly, worth £800, was sold to Mrs. Jackson for two shillings, and an elegant lace shawl, worth £50, was taken by this lady at the same price, buyer and seller being alike ignorant of their value. A large assortment of dresses was sold to Jackson for fifty shillings, and three dozen pairs of kid gloves for three shillings. He demurred strongly to taking them at such a price, or, in fact, at all, as he didn't know what to do with so much of that stuff;" but for old acquaintance sake he consented to make the trade. Whitty, on division, obtained Lady Ellesmere's corsets and all the open-work underwear in the portmanteau, ["kind of punched full of holes like," was Mr. Atwell's description of the articles,] saying they would do for his old woman. They were all given by him to "a lady of his acquaintance named Polly Gentleman." The rest of the dresses, with the shawls, scarfs, and laces, were tied up in a large bundle, to be disposed of elsewhere.

The more serious discussion, however, was as to the value of the bulk of the spoil. Jackson believed the jewels to be worth £40. [Had he said £16,000 he would have been nearer the mark.] The others were completely in the dark. They finally resolved to go and consult a man named Sam Britton, who seems to have been considered by them as a kind of authority upon such subjects, was to the dresses. To his house they were conducted by a gentleman named "California," but unfortunately Mr. Britton was not at home, and it was not until a later period of the evening that they were able to commence their negotiation. They asked £15 for their large bundle of dresses, laces, scarfs, &c., but Samuel steadily refused to give so exorbitant a sum and finally closed with them for £3. Many of the jewels were disposed of at similar prices. The studs, three superb blue diamonds, were sold for five shillings. The single exception was an emerald and diamond necklace, which was bought by a Jew for £300.

When the reward was advertised the thieves were greatly alarmed, and while cursing their folly, endeavored to get rid of anything whose identification might lead to their detection. With this end in view the emerald drop and diamond bow were dropped down a sewer in Smithfields; a pair of diamond ear-rings were thrown away in a field near Whitechapel, and the pearl necklace was flung into the Thames from London Bridge. No part of the stolen property was ever recovered, and the Countess had only the barren satisfaction or punishing the thieves. Atwell, already under sentence for another offense, was let off with a six month's prolongation of his current imprisonment, while Mr. Jackson was rewarded with penal servitude for ten years. Neither Whitty nor Saint could be got hold of, and therefore escaped scot-free, while Mrs. Jackson, being supposed to be under the control of her husband, was found "not guilty."

A DUAL WEDDING.

A YOUNG LADY ON THE EVE OF HER WEDDING ELOPES WITH A MORE FAVORED SUITOR, AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL BRIDEGROOM CONSOLES HIMSELF BY MARRYING ANOTHER SWEETHEART.

The St. Louis *Times* prints a letter written at Lexington, Mo., on the 1st inst., describing a romantic episode in real life as follows:

"Tolbert Hickland, a young gentleman residing some two and a half miles from the city on the Dover road, had arranged for his nuptials with one of Lexington's fair damsels, Miss Fannie Jennings, on Thursday last. He had been paying his addresses to her but a few weeks previously, and all arrangements had been completed for the consummation of the happy event at the time appointed, at the residence of the father of the young lady. Preparations had been made for an elegant wedding supper, also the presence of a member of the cloth, for whom the groom expectant was to call with a carriage at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. It appears that a Mr. Russel Cather, of this city, had also been paying his addresses to the same young lady for some time past, and on the day preceding the day set for the wedding called to see the lady and proposed an elopement with her on that very day. She readily assented, and after the family had retired, he and her trunk were stealthily spirited away from her father's domicile, and she and her lover, after considerable difficulty in procuring the services of a clergyman, were united in wedlock and crossed the Missouri River at the dead hour of midnight, the thermometer below zero, where awaited them a carriage to convey them on their bridal tour. Morning came, and soon thereafter Mr. Hickland appeared in town, only to the realization of the fact that the bird had flown. In the family of the father of the young lady there was also another young lady, pour but estimable, and quite pretty, to whom had been offered the comforts of a home—Miss Alice Haywood. Thither Mr. Hickland bent his way on learning the faithlessness of his affianced, and arranged that the preparation for the elegant wedding supper should not be for naught, and that he and Miss Alice should be married at the appointed time and place at which he was to have been married to Miss Fannie.

In the course of the day these facts were quickly circulated and discussed on all. During this time the clergyman whose services had been secured by Mr. Hickland met him and jocularly remarked that he would expect him to call for him at his residence at the hour appointed, to which Mr. Hickland replied that he would, most assuredly, and desired that he should be ready without fail. True to appointment he called for the parson at the hour set with a close carriage. The parson, not knowing just what shape matters had taken, nor whither he was to be driven, nor caring to venture an inquiry, in a sort of semi-bewilderment entered the carriage. On entering the house he found a pleasant company assembled, and soon thereafter was enlightened upon the new shape affairs had taken, and thereupon united Mr. Hickland to Miss Alice Haywood, after which the evening was spent delightfully, and the wedding supper proved not to be spoiled for the want of a wedding, and was one of the most elegant of the season."

LEGAL PERPLEXITIES.

The Louisville, (Ky.) *Commercial*, of the 4th inst., prints the following: "A suit was filed in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, by Samuel Butler, against the Marshal of the City Court, for $5,000 damages for false imprisonment, which will raise some very interesting legal points. Butler was fined, in the City Court, $5 for disorderly conduct, and at once handed to the Marshal $5, demanding a receipt for the payment of the fine, which the Marshal refused, but offered to give a receipt for that amount upon the capias, which called for $10, for fine and costs,' but this not satisfying Butler, the money was returned to him. He then tendered the $5 in open court in satisfaction of the fine, but it was refused, and he was placed in the prison at Central Station and kept there, as he alleges, until he could send out and obtain an additional $5 to pay the costs. The officers of the court hold that the judgment of fines carries with it the costs, and that if part is paid they can apply it to the payment of any portion of the judgment they may see proper, and are not compelled to apply it to the satisfaction of the fine. The attorneys for Butler, who brought the suit, contend that the tender of the amount of the fine was a satisfaction of the judgment, and that nothing was left but the costs, for which they have no right to imprison a person, and that the refusal to apply the money to the payment of the fine as demanded, and the placing of Butler in prison after the tender was made, was a violation of law, for which they are responsible. The suit is an important one, raising legal points which are of vital interest to the officers of the court, whose compensation is their fees in the way of costs."

FIRE-BUGS CAPTURED.

The citizens of Fort Edward, Washington County, are much elated over the capture of several incendiaries, who for some time past have kept them in nightly fear. From an account printed in the Albany *Argus*, it appears that a large amount of property has been destroyed, and fires have occurred at such hours of night, and under such circumstances, as to render it, in many cases, difficult for occupants of the buildings to escape with their lives. The town authorities at last engaged the services of Messrs. Thomas P. Jones and Edward T. Williams, of this City, and on the 16 h of December last these Detectives proceeded to Fort Edward and took the case in hand. Their labors resulted, on the 1st inst., in the arrest of five men, named James Grayham, James Downy, Benjamin Skelly, Phin Buck, and James Miller. These were taken before Justice Walter M. Lant, and submitted to an examination. Evidence was obtained to warrant the commitment of the three first named for arson. Buck was also held for burglary, while Miller, who appears to have been the leader of the gang, and who turned State's evidence, was held as a witness. Three other arrests have been made, and others are to follow. The Trustees of the village have formally expressed their thanks to the detectives for the skilful manner in which they worked up the case. The gang had made all their arrangements for firing the Fort Edward Brewery and several other buildings simultaneously on a stormy night; and had their plans been carried out they would probably have laid the entire portion of the Village in ashes.

THE KING AND THE POPE.

AN EX-MINISTER'S INTERVIEW WITH THE LATE CARDINAL.

A CONVERSATION HELD IN 1870 MADE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME—THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF'S VOLUNTARY IMPRISONMENT—HOSTILITY TO THE CHURCH—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The following is a translation of a remarkable conversation between Hon. Ruggerio Borghi, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, of Italy, and his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli. The interview, though occurring in the year 1870, has been but recently published in the public prints of Rome, and has caused a good deal of private talk in political circles. The report of the interview is given by Signor Borghi, as follows:

"I came to Rome some days after the 20th of September, 1870, invited (I think by Correnti) to visit the libraries and some educational institutions. I knew Cardinal Antonelli in 1848, when I was in Rome as First Secretary of the Embassy of the Italian League. In 1869 I wished to make an archæological journey with my pupils or the Scientific Literary Academy through the western provinces of Italy, so I made an application through the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Portuguese Minister to Cardinal Antonelli to stop some weeks in Rome with my class. I had been twice prevented before that period from passing simply along the boundaries of the Pontifical territory in the railway—once when I was going to see my dying mother, and the delay then made me lose the consolation of seeing her once more before she died; therefore, I knew this permission was necessary. It was given—not by the Cardinal, but by the Prefect of Police, Marchese Pio Capranica. We went first to Naples; on our return we were stopped at Ceprano by an order from Rome which forbade me to enter the city, but gave permission to my students to go there. There was nothing else to do but submit. My students went on, and I was taken from Ceprano to Isoletta by a special car.

I telegraphed to the Minister of Portugal, and I think also to Cardinal Antonelli, to have the mistake corrected. The reply did not come until the next morning, and I passed a most uncomfortable night in the soldiers' barracks. When I arrived at Rome my first visit was to the Marchese Capranica, whom I knew, and who was really surprised when he saw me; for he had made sure that my dangerous self was on the other side of the boundaries. It seemed only proper that I should ask for an audience of Cardinal Antonelli to thank him. It was granted. His Eminence was gracious, and talked to me about marbles and gems. I should have liked to have asked him if he remembered seeing me in 1848, in order to tempt him to talk on other subjects, but he did not give me the chance. When I found myself in Rome, in 1870, with the wonderful affairs so greatly changed, I thought it would be civil for me to pay him a visit and see if I could be of any use to him in return for the service he had rendered me the preceding year. I went to the Vatican and found the door closed, guarded by two Swiss. I left a visiting-card for Cardinal Antonelli, on which I wrote that I should return the next day, at 1 o'clock, to see if his Eminence would receive me. The following day I was admitted instantly, and the staircase was pointed out to me by which I mounted to the last floor of the palace. As soon as I reached the apartment and my name was announced, a prelate, with most exquisite and courteous manners, took me into a little parlor. After waiting there a minute or two, the Cardinal entered at an opposite door, and asked me to sit down on a sofa beside him. Neither of us knew where to begin. At last, after some minutes, I broke the silence, and burst straight out with the question I was the most eager to ask.

Borghi—Well, your Eminence, how are we to get out of this?

Cardinal Antonelli:—It is not our business to get out, because we are not the ones who have come in.

Borghi—That's so. But it is not your affair to leave us at the same time it is impossible for us to go back.

Cardinal Antonelli.—I understand. It is the same old song. The Piedmontese Government is always obliged to do in Italy that which it does not wish to do, and when it takes all it is only to prevent worse things happening.

Borghi—But, your Eminence, is there not a great deal of truth in that which seems to you a simple pretext? I do not know if your Eminence remembers when you saw me first. I was Secretary of a special embassy from Ferdinand II. when I was first presented to you. The Prince of Colobiano, my leader, came to treat upon the league of Italian Princes over which the Sovereign Pontiff was to preside. I saw his Holiness then; he presented me with his portrait-medal. Well, since that time how many things have happened! And were not some of these developments which we have seen necessary?

Cardinal Antonelli—These developments were helped on by those who should have resisted them.

Borghi—How could they be resisted? Admitting that the Italian Government wished to resist, could it have done so? It has at its disposition only temporal power. What resistance has the Papacy been able to make, possessing both temporal and spiritual power? Here a pause ensued. I resumed: But the Pope. Will he remain shut up in the Vatican?

Cardinal Antonelli—What else can he do?

Borghi—Can he not go out into the streets of Rome?

Cardinal Antonelli—It would be equivalent to recognizing and sanctioning that which has been done in Rome against him.

Borghi—However, I think it is very evident that the people distinguish between the Pope and the Prince, and would receive his Holiness with every mark of respect and joy.

Cardinal Antonelli—I do not doubt that.

Borghi—And the soldiers would be very respectful to him; they are peasants and good Catholics. Have you noticed what reverence they show in the churches?

Cardinal Antonelli—Certainly, I have seen them; they are very badly clothed.

Borghi—That may be, but they are good, as few soldiers in the world are. I will wager that they would show themselves full of veneration for the Pope if, and at the same time remain faithful to the King.

Cardinal Antonelli—The Pope had his own soldiers; if these gentlemen wished him to be respected by their soldiers they should have left him his own.

Borghi—But this sort of opposition leaves no way open for settlement. If you do not go out from the Vatican now, it will become more difficult every day. And then, in what way can we untie the knot?

Cardinal Antonelli—We have only one course. Our strength is in our rights. We must keep those intact, and we have always been many centuries in it not possible to see also the most natural one of all, the right being on the side of those who are in the right? In a word, that which belongs to us has been taken away and we have not the force to recover it; there is nothing else to do but to wait for an occasion when those who have robbed us will be obliged to restore to us what they have stolen. And why should this good fortune fail us this time only?

Borghi—But, your Eminence, can those absolute ideas of mine and thine be applied to the relations between States, and the historical evolutions of the peoples? Does a kingdom or a people belong to a prince or an institution, as these gloves belong to me? I cannot understand why the Church should not take the pains to accept the forms of free governments and adapt herself to them.

Cardinal Antonelli—Does prevails in everything a spirit hostile to the church, which desires nothing else but to destroy her.

Borghi—I do not deny it; but this fact, it appears to me, demands that we should admit another as an explanation. The other fact is that the Catholic cause has lost its influence over the people, or at least a great part of it. If it were not so, the prevailing thought would be to send deputies who would not only refrain from meddling with faith, but also would not touch any of the organizations the clergy think should be preserved. The clergy could regain by the nomination of its friends to the chamber. At the elections of last autumn, it was ascertained that the majority of them were kept in-doors on account of frozen feet and sore throats. In tracing on the maps the localities of the homes of the sick children, and the schools which they attended, it was found in every instance, where they were detained at home with frozen feet, that they had been compelled to cross some of the various railroad tracks on their way to school. Alderman Cornell visited almost every public school in the City, and learned in almost every one of them that the heating apparatus, which had never been employed in former years, had been found to be insufficient, and that it had been almost impossible to supply sufficient heat to keep the children's feet warm. Many of the the teachers, mostly females, were detained at home from the same cause, and upon tracing their route to the school on the maps, it was found that in each instance they had to cross one of those railroad tracks, wet with the salt slush. The stage routes soon began to follow the example set by the railroads, and sail on their roads also. Eleventh street, Eighth and Ninth streets were stage routes laid with this liquid salt, and in all of these streets we had cases of diptheria and pharyngitus that Winter. In Tenth street, Waverley place, and Fourth street, all parallel, and nearly contiguous, although he had many patients, he had none suffering with those diseases. From these facts he infers that the salting of the streets was detrimental to the public health, and therefore renewed his efforts to have it abolished. A combination of the railroad companies, to prevent the passage of the ordinance, was formed, and a delegation to advocate their views waited upon Mayor Opdyke, headed by Mr. Darling, Manager of the Third Avenue Railroad. A long document, written by Mr. Bailey Meyers, of the Sixth Avenue railroad, denying all the facts, and setting forth in strong terms the great advantages of the salt to their horses' feet, was also handed in. It was also set forth in this paper that the salt would cure the horses of greased heels and cracked hoofs, and in fact, that it was of the greatest benefit to them. These statements were testified to by many of their drivers, and men working in their stables, who all said that there was not a single horse in their stables suffering from frost in feet, caused by salt, although several of them had stated to Dr. Sayre a few days before that there were a number in their stables suffering from that cause. Mayor Opdyke was disposed to accept the observations of these, whom he called practical men, against his (Dr. Sayre's) scientific theories. He said that Mr. Darling was interested in saving his horses, and that he would, therefore, not use the salt if it injured them—that he would lose money by it. Dr. Sayre disproved this statement by finding a large number of horses belonging to some of these very companies in a stable remote from observation near Jones' Woods. He took several of the hoofs that had sloughed off from some of these animals while still alive and exhibited them to the Health Commissioners. This was a convincing proof that his statements were correct, and they immediately re-enacted the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt. On the following day a delegation waited upon the Mayor, urging the absolute necessity of using salt on the up-hill grades, and on the switches and curves, and the ordinance was then modified so as to permit its moderate use at those points.

Dr. Sayre now says that had he known the pernicious results that have followed the granting of this privilege he would have opposed it strenuously at the time. As the law now stands, there is no limit upon the quantity of salt allowed to be used at these points, and the consequence is that as large quantities are used, the salt slush adhering to the feet of the horses and car wheels is carried along the whole length of the railroad lines, and the evil is consequently almost as great as ever. He thinks it a most prolific source of disease, not only to the horses, but to the people. In order to show that the use of salt was not necessary to clear the tracks of the railroads of snow and ice he furnished the reporter with the following copy of a letter published in one of the morning papers in 1862:

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EFFECTS OF SALTING THE STREETS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SACRIFICED TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES—OBSERVATIONS OF A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN—DR. SAYRE'S WAR AGAINST THE PRACTICE—CASES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH RESULTING FROM IT.

In consequence of the heavy fall of snow on Monday night, salt was liberally sprinkled over all the switches, and almost all of the curves and crossings of the horse-railroad tracks throughout the City. Already in many places the streets are full of the well-known black slush and mud so much dreaded by pedestrians, and before sunset to-day it will be carried by the car-wheels and the feet of the horses throughout all the streets through which the railroads pass, rendering them more or less disagreeable. When the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt on the streets was passed, the switches and curves were not excepted, but by a subsequent ordinance it was allowed. Having learned that Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of No. 285 Fifth avenue, who was Resident Physician of the City in 1861, had been active in procuring the passage of the ordinance referred to, a TIMES reporter called on that gentleman at his residence last evening. In reply to a request that he would give a history of the circumstances that led to the prohibition of the use of salt in the streets, he said that his attention was first attracted to this matter in 1861. In the Winter of that year, while passing along Broadway, he saw five very large and fine horses hitched to a truck of Herring's safe establishment, standing in front of the Brandreth House, near the corner of Canal street. The snow at that time was very deep, and piled up along the sides of the street, while the centre was a river or lake of half-melted slush and salt water. The horses were standing in this mixture, which at that point was about five or six inches deep, and had evidently been there some time, as a safe had just been hoisted from the truck to an upper floor of the building. Being an admirer of fine horses, he stopped to look at them, and remarked that they were all standing on two feet only. While watching them he noticed that at short intervals they would change their position by lifting their feet which were in the water, and putting the others down. Thinking that they had been trained to do this, in order to attract public attention, he asked their driver, who was just about to start, whether he had found much difficulty in teaching them to do it. The driver, who imagined that he was jesting with him, at first gave a surly answer, but upon becoming convinced that no jest was intended, said it was the ——— salt caused it. On the night of the same day Dr. Sayre said he was called to see an old and well-known citizen of New-York, Capt. Reed, who had gained considerable notoriety as the commander of the privateer General Armstrong in the war of 1812. Upon arriving at the old gentleman's house in Fifty-eighth street, he was shocked by finding him with both feet frozen up to the ankles. Upon inquiring how it had occurred, he was told that early in the evening the Captain had gone to see his daughter, Mrs. George N. Saunders, who lived on Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue, and that in going to the street car he had been compelled to wade ankle deep in the salt slush on the railroad tracks. His feet had become thoroughly wet in the freezing mixture and in that condition he had ridden to his home. Being an old man, the circulation of his blood was quite feeble, and his feet had frozen. He did all in his power to relieve him, but the inflammation which set in was followed by mortification of the parts, and, as the patient was too old to stand an amputation, he died. On the morning after he had been called to see Capt. Reed, he was sent for to see a patient in West Washington place, below Sixth avenue. Upon arriving at the avenue he found it impossible to cross on account of the salt slush and water on the tracks, and was compelled to make a long detour before he could find a dry crossing. On the sidewalks, and on each side of the tracks, the snow and ice were perfectly dry and solid, showing that the liquidation of the snow on the tracks was due to the action of salt. The lake or stream of the liquid reached clear up to Fourteenth street, where Capt. Reed had crossed on the night before. When he at length arrived at the patient's house, he found another case of frosted feet, which had been brought on by getting the feet wet in stepping out of a car and crossing one track only, and not two as in the other case. This patient was younger than Capt. Reed, and possessed more vitality, and was saved by careful treatment after several weeks of suffering. Upon leaving the house the Doctor went into a drug store and procuring a thermometer, compared the temperature of the salt slush with that of the ice and snow on the sides of the street, and found that of the former to be considerably lower than that of the latter.

The next day he went to the City Hall and conferred with Mr. Fernando Wood, who was then Mayor, in regard to the matter, and on the afternoon of the same day presented the facts to the Board of Health Commissioners, and an ordinance prohibiting the salting of the streets was unanimously passed. On the following day, however, during his absence, a special meeting of the Commissioners was called and the ordinance was repealed. Very little is now heard touching the Winter, and the matter was allowed to drop. In the following year, 1862, the salting of the streets was again begun, with the same injury to the health of the public and damage to the horses. Dr. Sayre again took the matter in hand, and has actively assisted in his efforts by Alderman Cornell. This gentleman circulated agents to visit the public schools of the City, and they learned that since the salting of the streets had begun the number of absentees was greater than ever known before. In point of fact, out of 121,000 scholars about 80,000 only attended. The agents were then sent to the homes of the children, and it was ascertained that the majority of them were kept in-doors on account of frozen feet and sore throats. In tracing on the maps the localities of the homes of the sick children, and the schools which they attended, it was found in every instance, where they were detained at home with frozen feet, that they had been compelled to cross some of the various railroad tracks on their way to school. Alderman Cornell visited almost every public school in the City, and learned in almost every one of them that the heating apparatus, which had never been employed in former years, had been found to be insufficient, and that it had been almost impossible to supply sufficient heat to keep the children's feet warm. Many of the the teachers, mostly females, were detained at home from the same cause, and upon tracing their route to the school on the maps, it was found that in each instance they had to cross one of those railroad tracks, wet with the salt slush. The stage routes soon began to follow the example set by the railroads, and salt on their roads also. Eleventh street, Eighth and Ninth streets were stage routes laid with this liquid salt, and in all of these streets we had cases of diptheria and pharyngitus that Winter. In Tenth street, Waverley place, and Fourth street, all parallel, and nearly contiguous, although he had many patients, he had none suffering with those diseases. From these facts he infers that the salting of the streets was detrimental to the public health, and therefore renewed his efforts to have it abolished. A combination of the railroad companies, to prevent the passage of the ordinance, was formed, and a delegation to advocate their views waited upon Mayor Opdyke, headed by Mr. Darling, Manager of the Third Avenue Railroad. A long document, written by Mr. Bailey Meyers, of the Sixth Avenue railroad, denying all the facts, and setting forth in strong terms the great advantages of the salt to their horses' feet, was also handed in. It was also set forth in this paper that the salt would cure the horses of greased heels and cracked hoofs, and in fact, that it was of the greatest benefit to them. These statements were testified to by many of their drivers, and men working in their stables, who all said that there was not a single horse in their stables suffering from frost in feet, caused by salt, although several of them had stated to Dr. Sayre a few days before that there were a number in their stables suffering from that cause. Mayor Opdyke was disposed to accept the observations of these, whom he called practical men, against his (Dr. Sayre's) scientific theories. He said that Mr. Darling was interested in saving his horses, and that he would, therefore, not use the salt if it injured them—that he would lose money by it. Dr. Sayre disproved this statement by finding a large number of horses belonging to some of these very companies in a stable remote from observation near Jones' Woods. He took several of the hoofs that had sloughed off from some of these animals while still alive and exhibited them to the Health Commissioners. This was a convincing proof that his statements were correct, and they immediately re-enacted the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt. On the following day a delegation waited upon the Mayor, urging the absolute necessity of using salt on the up-hill grades, and on the switches and curves, and the ordinance was then modified so as to permit its moderate use at those points.

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FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE—THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—AN EFFORT MAKING TO REDUCE SALARIES.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS, of Virginia, Chairman of the Freedman's Bank Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Freedman's Bank Commissioners to buy in the property sold under foreclosure to secure the debts of the bank, and to sell the same at public or private sale whenever it is for the interest of the bank to do so; and also ratifying their former action in doing so. He explained that the Commissioners, in winding up the affairs of the bank, and in selling property conveyed to the bank to secure its debts, had been compelled, in order to prevent a sacrifice of the property, to buy in a large proportion of it, and afterward to resell it. The legality of this course had been questioned, and this bill was reported in order to remove the doubts in the matter and to prevent expensive litigation. The bill was passed.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale of desert lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Territories. It provides for the filing of a declaration with the Register and Receiver of a land district in which desert lands are situated that the person intends to reclaim a tract of desert land not exceeding one section, by conducting water upon the same, within the period of three years thereafter, and upon subsequent proof of such reclamation and the payment of $1 25 an acre for such tract, a patent therefor shall be issued. All lands (mineral and timber lands excluded) that will not, without irrigation, produce some agricultural crop are to be deemed desert lands. The bill was passed.

Mr. REA, of Missouri, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill granting lands to the State of Colorado for the endowment of an Agricultural College.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, made the point of order that Colorado had not yet been recognized by the House as a State.

The SPEAKER ruled that that was a question of fact; not a parliamentary question.

Mr. BURD, of Ohio, made the point of order that the bill must be first considered in Committee of the Whole. That point of order was sustained, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then, at 1:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOOKER, of Missouri, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the first paragraphs being those for making appropriations for salaries of Ministers.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered an amendment fixing the following rates of salaries for Ministers: Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, $15,000; now $17,500. Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China, $10,000; now $12,000. Chili and Peru as at present. Belgium,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

LIGHTER SUPPLY IN THE MARKETS.

The heavy fall of snow has so blockaded the railroads that the supply of produce has been greatly lessened, and prices for many things are higher. There is, however, no lack of good edibles in the markets. Game is cheap. Quail can be bought for $1 75 per dozen, and partridges and grouse are low priced, and wild ducks, venison, hares, and rabbits have not been cheaper for years. Meats are less plentiful, and prices cannot be cheapened, and poultry is scarce and dearer. Fish and oysters are in good supply, and the white-fish and perch from the lakes are excellent. Among the nice but expensive morsels to be found in the fish markets are Spanish mackerel from Key West, and shad caught in Southern waters. Fruit of nearly every description in season is in good supply and low-priced. Apples are abundant and cheap and Catawba grapes are inexpensive. Prices for cranberries are unchanged, the supply being not excessive. Havana oranges are rather scarce, but the orange groves of Florida supply us with more than is needed for local consumption. Vegetables are higher priced, ice in the rivers and canals and snow on the railroads preventing their shipment to the City. Good Irish and sweet potatoes are 25 cents to 50 cents higher per barrel than they were before the snow-storm; onions cost twice as much as they did a few weeks ago, and turnips, squash, cabbages, and celery are dearer. When the country is relieved from snow prices will probably be lower.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

EXCELLENT TURKEY HASH.—Chop quite fine two good-sized onions; put in a hot frying pan, with enough of best dripping and butter to fry them till tender; then add a pint and a half of chopped turkey, with salt and pepper to taste, and a little thyme; add boiling water enough to moisten, without making much gravy; a very little browned flour sifted in and stirred. Boil it up and serve; or it may be turned over half slices of buttered toast.—GOOD HOUSEKEEPER.

DELICATE BREAD PUDDING.—Take four rolls; steep in one quart of tepid milk until dissolved; then place over the fire until nearly boiling; take off and pour it into a bowl containing the yolks of three eggs and quarter of a pound of sugar, beating briskly the while; as soon as quite cold beat the whites to a stiff froth; add to the mixture very carefully a teaspoonful of vanilla; bake in buttered cups stood in a baking-pan half full of boiling water until on withdrawing a straw it comes out free and clean. Use the following orange sauce: Place on the fire in porcelain saucepan quarter of a pound of white sugar, half-pint water, juice of one large orange, and the rind, cut off exceedingly thin; boil five minutes, strain, add one glass of white-wine or eau-de-vie.—GOOD HOUSEKEEPER.

APPLE PUDDING.—Eight fine apples, grated, about the same quantity of stale bread, three eggs, one and one-half pints milk, sugar, and cinnamon. Bake one hour and eat with cream.—COUSIN MATTIE.

MINUTE PUDDING.—Eight even tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint cold milk, with a piece of soda the size of a pea dissolved in it; stir in the flour gradually with the milk to the consistency of thin starch; add four well-beaten eggs; on sitting down to dinner put it in the oven; butter the dishes well, and put the mixture in one-eighth of an inch thick, as it rises so rapidly; serve hot from the oven with cold sauce.

QUICK WEDDING CAKE.—Two and one-half cupfuls flour, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, three-quarters cupful milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of rum, one-half nutmeg, one-half pound of raisins, one-quarter pound currants, one-quarter teaspoonful soda.—SIBYL.

RAISED CAKE.—One yeast-cake sponged at 10 A. M. At 2 P. M. warm three cupfuls milk, add the sponge and two cupfuls sugar, make a stiff batter, and set to rise in a warm place. At 9 P. M. add one cupfuls of butter (or one of butter and one of lard,) three well beaten eggs, three nutmegs, two cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls fruit, two wine glassfuls of cider brandy, mix well with the hand and let it rise till morning, then stir and put into pans, let it rise 30 minutes longer, and bake an hour in a slow oven.—SIBYL.

ICING.—To one pound of pulverized sugar add a tumbler of cold water, and boil till it ropes. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and stir very fast into the boiling water and sugar; stir till nearly cold, flavor with lemon, and when perfectly cold frost the cake. This frosts the whole seven loaves of the above receipt.—SIBYL.

FRENCH CAKE.—One-half pound butter, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful milk, three eggs, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful baking powder.—AUNT ADDIE.

COFFE-CAKE, WITHOUT EGGS.—One and one-half cupfuls cold coffee, the same of sugar, one cupful butter, half a cupful molasses, a heaping teaspoonful soda, one cupful each of raisins and currants, a wine-glassful wine or brandy; a little citron and spices to taste; stir with flour as stiff as fruit cake.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGERBREAD.—Two cupfuls New-Orleans molasses, one cupful melted butter, two eggs, two even tablespoonfuls ginger, one cupful hot water, one tablespoonful ginger, a little salt, and flour sufficient to roll out; bake in two square tins; mark with a knife half an inch apart on top.—J. M. S.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGERBREAD, II.—Two cupfuls molasses, half-cupful butter, one cupful boiling water, one teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful soda, flour sufficient to make a thin batter; dissolve soda in molasses, add ginger, then butter; beat well; add boiling water, then flour; bake quickly.—COUSIN MATTIE.

WAFFLES.—Put two pints of rich milk into separate pans. Cut up and melt in one of them a quarter of a pound of the butter, warming it slightly. Stir it around, to get the butter quite melted. Set it away to cool. Beat eight eggs very light, and mix their yolks gradually with the rest of the butter alternately with half a pound of flour. Then, by degrees, mix in the milk and melted butter, and a half cake of compressed yeast. Cover the pan, and set near the fire to rise. Let it get very light. Have your waffle-iron very hot, and grease the inside well with butter. A swab made of a piece of cotton cloth, tied to the end of a stick, is best to use for greasing; and have the butter melted. Turn the iron so that the waffles will brown on both sides. Take them out of the iron with a knife, and send to table hot. You can butter them and sprinkle on them powdered sugar and cinnamon.—AUNT ADDIE.

CORN MUFFINS.—Six ounces flour, three ounces Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful melted butter, one egg, one-half pint milk, three teaspoonfuls baking-powder.—COUSIN MATTIE.

FRIED-CAKES.—Two cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls sweet milk, two eggs, half teacupful butter, half a nutmeg, a little salt, four teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, two of soda; mix soft.—RUTH.

WATER RISINGS FOR BREAD.—Take a quart pitcher and a spoon, scald them; fill the pitcher half-full of boiling water; let the water cool to the temperature of good, hot dish-water; stir in flour to make a batter as thick as for pancakes; add a quarter-teaspoonful of salt and as much soda; cover closely; set where it will keep quite warm, stirring occasionally; it will rise in five or six hours. Some prefer this to hop or brewers' yeast.

PICKLED EELS.—Skin, clean and wash the eels, carefully extracting the fat from the inside; lay in cold water for one hour; take out and salt all over; lay in a dish without water for half an hour; rinse off in fresh water, then cut into pieces of two to three inches in length. Place on the fire three parts of vinegar and one of water, using enough to cover the eels; to two pounds of fish add six grains of allspice, one bay leaf, a few shallots, or two onions, half a tablespoonful of salt, and half teaspoonful of whole black pepper; boil this pickle 15 minutes, then put in the eels, and boil until tender; take them out and place on a dish to cool, then lay these in a jar and pour over them the cold pickle, and keep in a cold place. Then they are ready for immediate use, and will keep for about two weeks.

POTTED MACKEREL.—Cut off the heads, take out the roes, clean the fish thoroughly; rub them inside with a little salt; put back the roes; season them with pepper and salt; lay them in a pan; cover with equal quantities of vinegar and water; tie over the pan strong white paper doubled, and bake them in a slow oven for one hour—they will keep two weeks.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA. Vanilla bean, two ounces; tonqua bean, six ounces; alcohol, three pints; best brandy, three pints. Mix, and macerate 15 days, and filter.—PHYSICIAN.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA, II.—Vanilla bean, two ounces; alcohol, one pint. Pulverize the bean and rub it with two ounces of sugar, then mix, and let it macerate for 15 days; express and filter. This last costs more than the first, and is no better in flavor, and I think gives no better satisfaction.—PHYSICIAN.

TO MAKE ICING STICK.—Sift flour over the cake, and then wipe off with a napkin.—AUNT ADDIE.

BRANDY WHITE GRAPES.—Cut the white grapes from the stem, place in a glass jar, and cover with white brandy; let them stand long enough to let the brandy penetrate, then pour over them one pint of the syrup of preserved ginger; cork tightly; let stand for two weeks or longer if the ginger has not flavored them.—GOOD HOUSEKEEPER.

THE ABUTILON.—This plant may be benefited by taking it from the pot and washing the roots clean with warm water and giving it new, good earth; when roses are growing well give a little extra heat to force the blooming; also water with a weak solution of ammonia.—AUNT ADDIE.

QUESTIONS.

A young housekeeper suggests that if many of the friends who furnish their best receipts through "The Household" would remember the hard times, and think how impossible it is for many people to follow their expensive receipts, they would give more of the plain and inexpensive ones.

The "Maid of All Work" asks how to make currant loaf bread so that it will not be heavy. She used a common yeast cake, but with poor success. She also wants to know how to cook cows' and pigs' feet, and how to make jelly from them; also the best way to cook cranberries and make cranberry jelly.

"Evelyn" asks for receipts for plain soups for the first course at dinner, some that are easily made both meat and vegetable.

Please give a receipt for old-fashioned mince-pie, such as our New-England grandmothers used to make!—SIBYL.

Will some one please send a receipt for fig loaf cake.

"Cousin Mattie" asks for a tested receipt for Graham bread, telling the kind of yeast used.

"Beulah" asks for a bill of fare for a wedding dinner for 16 or 18 persons.

A receipt for corn and apple fritters is wanted by E. W. B.

Hart's Falls asks for Scotch short bread and Scotch currant bun.

Will some one give a first-class receipt for ginger snaps?

An Englishman's family wants the receipt for snow pan-cakes.

How must an Indian meal pudding be baked to prevent the meal from settling at the bottom of the pudding?

The corn-meal sold in this region is ruined by being ground fine. It is next to impossible to get meal at all coarse, and it loses accordingly its flavor and lightness. If some of the millers will supply this want, they will find ready sale for coarser meal. Grocers say they cannot get coarse meal.—BEACH.

Please tell me how to make buckwheat griddle cakes light and thoroughly brown. I would like a receipt, too, for making curry of curry powder to eat with rice.—SIBYL.

A receipt for frying scallops is requested.

Will some one give me receipts for a few palatable breakfast dishes which will take the place of meat in a measure, or help out a scanty supply of meat; also some nice methods of keeping scraps left from dinner?—SIBYL.

Will some one be good enough to furnish a young wife with a few suggestions regarding household decorations? I cannot afford great luxuries and costly ornaments, but I would like to know how to make my house attractive with tasteful and inexpensive articles.—SIBYL.

"F. A." desires to be informed of another way be side placing paper saturated with brandy over preserves to prevent mildew?

QUESTION.—What is the best material to use to set the different colors of aniline?

"Topsy," wants a receipt to remove the little, hard, white pimples that appear on the face.

What will polish my old brass door-knobs?—SIBYL.

THE SABBATH.

LAWS AFFECTING ITS OBSERVANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 5.

In reference to the observance of the Lord's Day the Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision in the case of the Commonwealth by complaint vs. Gehring Has. The defendant was complained of in the Roxbury District Court in June last for keeping an open shop on the Lord's Day. The case went to the Superior Court and was tried at the September term, and the defendant was convicted upon the facts of that month. Upon the 19th Mr. George Sennett, the counsel for the defendant, filed exception, upon the ground that his client conscientiously believed that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, that he so observed it, and disturbed no one.

The court ruled that this was no defense; that section 1, chapter 84, of the General Statutes, contained two classes of offenders, so far as the ninth section was concerned—viz., first, those who keep open a shop, warehouse, or workshop on the Lord's day, and, second, those doing labor, business, or work, &c., on Sunday; and that section 2 of the same chapter relieved only the second offense from punishment (*i. e.*, doing business or work upon the Lord's Day,) and made the first offense (keeping open shop for doing such business) absolute.

The defendant acknowledged that he had committed this offense, and the jury was directed to find him guilty if the jurors believed that he kept an open shop upon the Lord's Day for the purpose of doing business with the public therein, whatever his conscientious scruples about the seventh day might be.

To this ruling the counsel also excepted.

The exceptions have now been overruled, and the following rescript has been added down:

1. The ninth section, chapter 84, of the General Statutes does not permit one who conscientiously observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath to keep open shop on the first day.

2. The chapter 8, General Statutes, is not unconstitutional.

An abstract from the General Statutes follows:

Chapter 84, section 1. Whoever keeps open his shop, warehouse, or workhouse, or does any manner of labor, business or work, except works of necessity and charity, or is present at any dancing or public diversion, show, or entertainment, or takes part in any sport, game, or play on the Lord's Day shall be fined by a due not exceeding $10 for every offense.

SEC. 3. Whoever, keeping a house, shop, cellar, or place of public entertainment or refreshment, entertains therein on the Lord's Day any persons not being travelers, strangers, or lodgers, or suffers such persons at such day to abide or remain therein, or in the yards, orchards, or fields appertaining to the same, drinking or spending their time idly or at play, &c., shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5 for each person so entertained.

SEC. 9. Whoever conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refrains from secular business, travel, and labor on that day, shall not be liable to the penalties of this chapter for performing secular business, travel, or labor on the Lord's Day, or first day of the week; provided that he disturbs no other person.

SCARLET FEVER IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Transcript* of Friday, 5th inst., says: "Since the first week in September there have been 117 deaths from scarlet fever in this city, the number each week being respectively 5, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 3, 7, 5, 5, 5, 10, 9, 3, 15, 13, 13, 11, ending with Dec. 30. The prevalence and fatal character of scarlet fever this season have directed public attention to the subject, and last evening Mr. Pratt, of Ward 21, introduced an order in the Common Council for the Board of Health to consider and report whether any additional legislation is necessary to prevent the spread of that disease by contagion. The subject has been privately discussed among members of the Board of Health for the past three years, and they are convinced that the official treatment of scarlet fever in the same manner that small-pox is treated would diminish the disease, but there are almost insurmountable obstacles to the carrying out of such a measure, which have defied every attempt to bring it into action. Scarlet fever is regarded by the most skilled physicians as much more dangerous than small-pox, but the same opinion does not obtain with the public generally. Indeed it is surprising that people do not regard it with more fear, for the percentage of fatalities is larger than in small-pox. It is the opinion of medical experts that the spread of scarlet fever could be very greatly checked by the isolation of cases in comfortable dwellings, and the prompt removal to a properly-equipped hospital of those occurring in crowded tenement-houses and families where the patient will not receive uniform medical treatment and the attention of skilled nurses, and by disinfection. The law undoubtedly gives to the Board of Health ample authority to treat scarlet fever officially in the same manner that it does small-pox, but it is doubtful whether the community would stand such a proceeding."

A DEER DRIVE.

The woes of some St. Louis hunters are thus described by the *Globe-Democrat* of the 4th inst.: "Two members of the Sportsman's Club were out on a deer hunt the other day. Coming to a thicket that looked like an excellent covert for game of all kinds, particularly deer, they separated and commenced beating the bush. In a short time one of the hunters heard a crackling of sticks, and saw a dun-colored object, with what he took for the antlers of an enormous buck, running through the thicket. He blazed away, and called to his companion, who also fired, and down dopped the game as dead as a door nail. One of them started immediately for a granger's house near by to procure a wagon to haul the deer, while the other sat down under a tree to wait. In the course of an hour the Nimrod returned, accompanied by the farmer, who drove the wagon. On looking at the dead animal, the farmer at once recognized his old dun mule, that had served him faithfully for fifteen years. The sportsmen paid the farmer $35 apiece, and without hunting for any more deer returned to the city. So much for mistaking the ears of a mule for the horns of a deer."

AN EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL STORY.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Dec. 28 says: "The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Chong Sing Yu, who was shot by three assassins on Spofford alley on the 16th inst. A number of witnesses gave testimony implicating the heathen Ah Moon, now in custody, as one of the guilty men, and the jury found a verdict of murder against him. The post-mortem examination held on the body of the deceased Chinaman furnished a case of extraordinary interest to surgical men. One of the three shots which entered the body struck the back, near the waist, and passed completely through the body. At the autopsy it was discovered that the ball had cut the spinal cord in twain, and a particle of the clothing of the murdered Chinaman was found imbedded in the spinal cord. It has long been established that whenever the spinal cord is harmed in the slightest degree, paralysis ensues, but singularly enough the wounded Chinaman within a few days after he was shot was walking around the Chinese Hospital without the slightest difficulty. He was removed from the hospital by his friends, however, and died on the following day."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The St. Louis *Times* of Thursday says: "Mr. Adeas, a conductor on a bridge transit train, came very near losing his life yesterday over the river. While the freight train was crossing a trestle work on the East St. Louis and Carondelet Road, Mr. Adeas attempted to step from a car to the locomotive. At that moment the coupling broke, the engine went on, and Mr. Adeas was precipitated to the track. Luckily for him there were no brakes on the first car, for, as they project almost to the ground, they would have probably crushed out his life. When the first axle was passing over him he, with great presence of mind, threw his arms around it, and clinging until the train was stopped was preserved from a shocking death. He made such a desperate clutch that it was with difficulty that he was enabled to release his hold when all danger was over. He received several bruises, but none of a serious nature."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The twenty-ninth annual ball of the Ringgold Horse Guard will take place at Gallatin Hall, next Tuesday evening.

A court-martial will convene in Company G, Ninth Regiment, next Friday evening, for the trial of delinquent members.

The drum corps of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, will hold its annual ball at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 15.

An amateur prize shooting contest will be opened at Conlin's shooting gallery, No. 930 Broadway, next Wednesday. Twenty prizes will be offered for competition.

Battery K, artillery, Lieut. A. Hoelzle commanding, will hold its tenth annual ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 Third avenue, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17.

The Washington Grey Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker, commanding, will hold a social reunion at its armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, next Tuesday evening.

The Board of Officers of the Ninth Regiment were presented with a silver service by Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, last Wednesday evening. Mr. Elwood E. Thorne made the presentation speech.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding, will hold a reception at its Armory, on Thursday, Feb. 22. The "Marksman's" badges, won by the members of this command during the past season, will be presented on that occasion.

Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, held its annual ball at Nilsson Hall last Wednesday evening. Lieut. Col. Charles Schruiz of this command, received calls at his residence from nearly all of the officers and many of the veteran members of his regiment last Monday.

Col. Michael Graham, late of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, in a letter to a friend states that the regiment is disbanded, and that any of the old officers who make representations to the contrary are acting independently of his authority and contrary to good faith.

The newly-elected officers of "Barbara Freitchie" Post, No. 11, Grand Army Republic, of Greenpoint, Long Island, will be installed at their post, corner of Green street and Union place, next Wednesday, at 8 P. M. A musical and literary entertainment will take place immediately after the ceremonies.

At the annual meeting of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, last Wednesday evening, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. A. Jahn; Secretary, Z. L. Barnum; Financial Secretary, J. H. Tienken; Treasurer, S. T. Skinner; Board of Directors, L. S. Cole, W. R. Huntington, George T. Bynner, Court-martial, Lieut. George T. Bynner, Sergt. W. J. Collins, S. T. Skinner, J. H. Hamilton, and L. C. Ashauer.

The several companies in the Third Regiment Cavalry are making arrangements for their annual receptions. The following companies have made their announcements: Company H, Capt. Bultman, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, next Tuesday evening; Company A, Capt. Fisher, at the same place, Tuesday, Jan. 23; Company B, Capt. Hosmer, same place, Monday, Jan. 29, and Company K, Capt. Tiedeman, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Thursday, Feb. 15.

At a stated meeting of the Military Order, Leval Legion of the United States, on Wednesday evening last, the following candidates were elected members of the first class: George B. Colver, of this City, late of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Aid de Camp and Assistant Commissary of Musters, Fifth Division Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and Brevet Major Clarence F. Bartlett, late Captain and Aid de Camp, United States Signal Officer, Military Division Western Mississippi, of West New Brighton, Staten Island.

At Second Brigade Head-quarters commissions have been received for Major Albert P. Stewart, Capt. Joseph Lindauer, Capt Max Leitzbach, First Lieuts. Frederick Netbohm, Adolph Linger, Charles E. Sherney, and Lion Klafonda, and Second Lieut. Louis Picus, of the Eleventh Regiment, and Major S. W. Roof, Surgeon of the Ninth Regiment. Discharge papers have been received for First Lieut. George H. Weberstaedt, Second Lieut. Adolphus C. Hirschutz, and Adjt. Richard Fabrig, of the Eleventh Regiment, and First Lieut. James Henderson, Ninth Regiment.

The annual meeting of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, was held last Friday evening. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Recording Secretary, James A. Law; Financial Secretary, E. J. Winter; Treasurer, Lieut. S. G. Blakely. The following non-commissioned officers were also elected: Sergt. Alexander Steele, First Sergeant, vice Horton, discharged; Corp. R. Rockefellar, Jr., Sergeant, vice Fogle, discharged; Corp. W. C. Dunn, Sergeant, vice Steele, promoted; Privates E. Demmler, R. W. Siglor and G. K. Frazier, Corporals, vice Mittnacoht, reduced to the ranks, and Rockefellar and Dunn, promoted.

The committee of arrangements having in charge the ball to be given by company E, Twenty-second Regiment, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-House, on the 22d inst., have been very much gratified at the celerity displayed by the members of other companies in disposing of tickets for the affair. The blanks sent out to the several companies soliciting their subscriptions, have nearly all been returned bearing favorable indorsement. The opera-house will resemble a large conservatory on the night of the ball, and the paraphernalia on the night of the ball, and the patrons of the company will undoubtedly be well pleased with the management of the entertainment.

A Board of Examination has been appointed in the First Brigade to ascertain the fitness to hold commissions of all officers-elect, or who may be elected in the brigade hereafter during the current year. The following gentlemen will comprise the board: Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, Twenty-second Regiment; Major William G. Wilson, Twelfth Regiment, and Major Herman L. Timken, Fifth Regiment. The board will convene at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on the second Monday of each month, and all officers who may hereafter be elected in this brigade are under general orders to appear for examination before the board, upon the Monday next succeeding their election.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, paraded for drill by wings at its armory on Thursday and Friday evenings. The wings were each consolidated into four companies of 12 files front, owing to the want of room. Lieut. Col. Cruger was in command of the right wing on Thursday evening, and Major Wilson commanded the left wing on the following evening. Adjt. Murphy was present as assistant on each evening. The subjects of instruction consisted of marching in columns of four, advancing in line, several division formations and deployments, and the manual. Both officers and men were rusty from the start, but as the drill progressed the movements were better executed. Several of the companies were under command of junior lieutenants, and these gentlemen appeared to have hardly the necessary confidence to drill a company in battalion front.

Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: President, Edward S. Benedict; Vice President, Augustus Norton; Corresponding Secretary, David Moffat, Jr.; Treasurer, F. J. Richardson; Financial Secretary, W. A. Underhill; Clerk, R. B. Vose. At an election in Company D, last Tuesday evening, First Sergt. Frank E. Westlake was promoted First Lieutenant, and Right General Guide Thomas B. Adams, of Company D, was elected Second Lieutenant. The late private Manchester H. Weld, of Company B, was buried last Friday afternoon. The members of the company attended the services in citizen's dress. At an election held in Company A, last Wednesday evening, private William C. Howard was elected First Sergeant, vice William T. Sharpe, resigned. The first promenade concert in this regiment this season, was given by the band last evening.

The several companies in the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will assemble at the regimental armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction in the "School of the Company and Soldier," as follows: Companies K and G, Mondays, Jan. 8 and 15; D and A, Tuesdays, Jan. 9 and 16; B and E, Wednesdays, Jan. 10 and 17; C and I, Thursdays, Jan. 11 and 18; F and H, Fridays, Jan. 12 and 19. The senior officer present will take command on each occasion, under the supervision of a field officer. The right wing of this command, comprising Companies D, A, B, E, and K, will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, for instruction in the "School of the Battalion" on Mondays, Jan. 22 and 29; the left wing, comprising Companies C, F, G, H, and I, on Tuesdays, Jan. 23 and 30. Roll-call on each occasion at 7:45 P. M.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, is under orders to assemble at its armory in fatigue uniform, for drill, as follows: Companies D, E, A, H, and G, on Friday, Jan. 19; companies F, I, C, K, and B, on Friday, Jan. 26. Assemble on each occasion at 8 P. M. The entire regiment will parade in full dress uniform at its armory on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 7:45 P. M., for review by Brig. Gen. Ward. Members of the regiment will not be admitted on the latter occasion unless in full dress uniform, or provided with tickets from Head-quarters. Arrangements are being made for a concert by the Regimental Band to take place after the review. At the regular monthly meeting of Company F, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. John R. Horsfall; Vice President, Sergt. Henry A. Cuppia; Recording Secretary, Private Thomas J. Lawrence; Corresponding Secretary, Private W. A. Eagleson; Treasurer, F. Neppert, Jr.; Auditor, Leon Booker.

Capt. Lentilhon, commanding Company K, Seventh Regiment, has appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: Recruiting Committee, Sergt. J. E. Schermerhorn, Corp. P. P. Williams, and P. F. Macdonald; Armory Committee, Corp. L. King, J. R. Beach, and G. N. Williamson; Uniform Committee, Lieut. H. Bacon, Corp. L. S. Allen, and W. H. Calhoun. The gains in this company through enlistment in 1876 were 16 men; losses, from various causes, 24; present strength, 125; average attendance at drill during the first quarter, 90.46 per cent. Capt. Lentilhon pays a compliment to his command upon its present standing and efficiency, and enjoins its members to continue to be punctual in their attendance at drills and meetings during the year, as well as in action in the interest of recruiting, owing to the heavy losses that will occur by expiration of terms of service.

At the annual meeting of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Sergt. Major Charles A. Nagel, Secretary; Q. M. Sergt. George E. Epple, Treasurer; Finance Committee, Philipp Merckel, Henry Herrmann, and William Volckens; Armory Committee, Q. M. Sergt. Epple, Corporal Jacob Dilienburg, and Corporal John Weigold; Court-martial, Lieut. Martin Heldt; Chairman, Sergt. Philipp Merckel; Privates, Joseph Pauritsch, Henry Zander, and Ernst Begelmann. Privates Henry Hermann and William Volckens were elected Sergeants. The members of the troop, together with the members of Battery K, Artillery, will assemble in full uniform, at the head-quarters of Major Klein, No. 197 Bowery, on Saturday evening, from whence the detachments will march to the Germania Assembly Rooms, to attend a ball to be given by Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding.

The annual meeting for the election of officers in the "Old Guard" took place last Thursday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Major, George W. McLean; Senior Captain, Gen. J. T. Hatfield; Junior Captain, G. A. Fuller; Senior First Lieutenant, T. F. Morris; Junior First Lieutenant, C. H. Todd; Senior Second Lieutenant, H. L. Faris; Junior Second Lieutenant, Charles G. Price; Orderly Sergeant, Isaac E. Hosgland. That hilarious trio, Capt. L. D. Bulkley, Lieut. Ben Garney, and Sergt. John Martine, have "stepped down and out." They will, however, continue to enliven the meetings of the company in the ranks, where they will be under more stringent discipline, and can be more readily punished for offenses against decorum. The members are now busy making arrangements for their annual ball at the Academy of Music on the 18th inst. The demand for tickets and boxes has far exceeded the expectations of the "Guard," and there can be no doubt that the ball will be one of the principal society events of the season.

Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has appointed Second Lieut. Charles Graham Bacon, of Company I, Adjutant, vice Fitzgerald, promoted Lieutenant Colonel. Adjt. Bacon has had a valuable experience as a soldier, and will prove thoroughly acceptable as the Colonel's Lieutenant. Adjt. Bacon entered the United States service on Jan. 1, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. He was promoted First Lieutenant, and Adjutant on April 1, 1862, and soon afterward was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the First Provisional Brigade, at Harper's Ferry. He was subsequently captured and paroled with the garrison on Sept. 15, 1862, and was mentioned in the brigade report for good conduct on Sept. 14, 1862. On Sept. 22, 1862, he was appointed acting Aid de Camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Tyler. He was promoted Captain in the Thirty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers on Oct. 8, 1862, and served in that capacity until June, 1863, when he was authorized to organize the Thirty-sixth Battery New-York Light Artillery. He was appointed Adjutant of the Thirteenth New-York Heavy Artillery in October, 1863, and served until Nov. 20, 1864, when he was appointed acting Ordnance Officer for the Eastern District of Virginia, on the staff of Brig. Gen. G. F. Shipley. He retained this office until the close of the war. Almost immediately after his return to this City he became a member of the Seventh Regiment—on June 25, 1865—when he enlisted as private in Company A, and was soon afterward elected Sergeant, and called to the Second Lieutenancy of that. He was next promoted First Sergeant of Company A, and was subsequently elected First Lieutenant of that company. Resigning his commission a few years afterward, he accepted the office of First Sergeant of Company I, Capt. Casey commanding, and was subsequently elected Second Lieutenant of that company. Careful, energetic, and well versed of ability, he has always been welcome in whatever office he has been placed, and while his comrades in Company I rejoice in his good fortune, they do so with a feeling of regret at the loss of so faithful an officer. A meeting of the members of Company I will be held at the regimental armory to-morrow evening, to fill the vacancy caused by his promotion. At a meeting Company B last Thursday evening the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Recording Secretary, A. C. Zabriskie; Financial Secretary, D. A. Nesbitt; Treasurer, G. D. Stevens. The standing committees for the ensuing year are as follows: On Room, Sergt. Baldwin; Privates Freeman, and S. S. Clark: Arms and Uniforms, Corp. Reynolds, and privates Bryan and Dunning; Recruiting, Sergt. Schuyler, Corp. Wilson and Private Zabriskie.

A GEORGIA FACTORY.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 2d inst. says: "The semi-annual meeting of the Augusta Factory was held last week. The report of the President shows that the profits of the company during the past six months were a little over $13,000, from which a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared. When the depressed condition of the market for cotton goods is taken into consideration, causing most other mills to stop or run on short time, the result must be considered as further proof that the South is the place to profitably conduct cotton mills. The surplus of the company's production has been disposed of, and President Jackson thinks the future is encouraging. Most of its goods are now sold in advance. The factory took during the six months ending the 16th ult., 5,330 bales to employ over 600 hands, and sold its own goods to the amount of $416,640; it added in the six months 416,901 yards of goods, chiefly adapted to and intended for Southern consumption. The stockholders requested the Directors of the corporation to look into the matter of salaries with a view of bringing them down to hard-pan. A proposition was made to reduce the salaries of the President and Superintendent to $4,000 each, and 10 per cent. on all other salaries, but the proposition was withdrawn with the understanding that voluntary reductions would be conceded by the officers themselves. The latter part of the meeting was enlivened by a political discussion that was both lively and amusing. Mr. Walsh claimed that Mr. Cogin had attempted to bull-doze the operatives of the cotton factory in the interest of certain local candidates. The stockholders finally resolved to strike out all personal allusions, and to declare that no officer connected with this company has any right to exercise undue influence, much less arbitrary control, over the political rights of the workmen employed by this corporation, and that they be left entirely free to exercise the elective franchise as they may see proper."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

Its customary statement of the statistics of the week the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* gives thus:

"The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Dec. 30 was 39,385 tons against 10,828 tons for the same week of last year—increase, 28,557 tons. The quantity sent for the year beginning Dec. 1 was 310,015 tons, against 275,842 tons for the corresponding period last year—increase, 34,173 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 178,438 tons; bituminous, 20,580 tons—total, 199,018 tons; against 150,125 tons last year, and 24,568 tons bituminous—total, 172,693 tons for the same week of last year; increase of anthracite, 28,313 tons; decrease of bituminous, 1,988 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 19,018,637 tons; bituminous, 3,650,163 tons—total, 22,668,800 tons; against 20,536,651 tons anthracite, and 3,94,694 tons bituminous—total, 24,431,355 tons. Decrease of anthracite, 1,518,014 tons; decrease of bituminous, 245,531 tons—total decrease, 1,762,545 tons."

DEATH OF AN AGED WOMAN.

The following statements are taken from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 6th inst.: "Mrs. Hester Artis, of Kent County, Del., died Dec. 26, aged 116 years 7 months and 1 day. She was born at Jamestown, Va., and the record of the date of her birth is preserved in a family Bible. She was a young woman of 17 when her father was summoned to the war of the Revolution, and remembered the event when the nation, which she helped to found, was celebrating the Centennial anniversary of its birth. Mrs. Artis had a daughter aged 80 years. Living with her at the time of her death, and had many relatives living in Philadelphia, whom she visited as late as the Fall of 1875. She was too feeble to visit the city during the Centennial Exhibition."

THE WEEKLY COFFEE MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The following weekly Coffee report has been received from Rio Janiero, Jan. 3: Average daily receipts during the week, 4,790 bags; shipments of the week, to the Channel and north of Europe, 12,000 bags; to the United States, 27,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 2,000 bags. Sales of the week, for the Channel and north of Europe, 34,000 bags; for the United States, 25,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 2,000 bags. Stock, 14,000 bags. Freight, per sailing vessel for the Channel, 80s.

SANTOS, Jan. 3.—Average daily receipts during the week, 2,300 bags; shipments of the week, to all countries, 17,000 bags; to the Channel, Europe, and the Mediterranean, 17,000 bags. Sales of the week, for Europe, 9,000 bags; for the United States, 4,000 bags. Stock, 10,000 bags. No quotations were received from Rio or Santos.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1100	West. Union	72⅜	100	Mariposa	7¼
200	do	72⅝	200	Lake Shore	56¾
500	do	72⅝	500	do	56⅞
500	do	73	1000	do	57
400	do	72⅞	500	do	56⅞
1000	do	72⅞	100	do	57
200	do	72⅝	500	do	56⅞
100	Erie Railway	10	500	do	56¾
100	do	9⅞	500	do	56⅞
100	Rock Island	101¾	200	North-west. Pf	58
800	do	101⅝	100	do	58⅛
700	Mich. Cen	47⅞	200	H. & St. J	14
100	do	47⅞	200	do	13⅝
200	do	48	10	Ill. Cen	63¼
200	do	47⅞	52	Cen. of N. J	38¾
400	do	47⅝	100	D., L. & W	75⅝
300	do	47⅞	100	do	75⅝
400	do	47⅝	100	do	75⅞
53	N. Y. C. & H	101⅞	300	St. Paul Pf	54
100	do	102	25	do	53⅞
100	do	102⅛	300	do	54
100	do	102¼	1400	do	54
40	do	102⅜

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

REV. DR. CHAPIN'S SERMONS.

SERMONS OF FAITH AND LIFE. Discourses by R. H. CHAPIN. New-York: JAMES MILLER, Publisher, No. 647 Broadway. 1877.

This attractive little volume of somewhat over 200 pages is the last of Dr. Chapin's many contributions to our religious literature, and it has especial interest for friends and readers, because it consists of discourses selected by him from his preaching in this City for nearly 30 years. He came hither in the eventful and stormy year 1848, and he has gone from his first position in Murray street, successively to the church on Broadway, that was once occupied by Dr. Bellows' congregation, and to his present location on Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, where he enjoys the rare privilege of full pews and no debt—a fact creditable alike to his eloquence, and to the good sense of his leading men. He has published about a dozen volumes of a religious character before, but this volume appears to differ from them in having a larger range and a broader platform, as if the preacher had more an eye to elementary principles and to the general public rather than particular occasions or states of mind. These twelve sermons evidently bear upon the great practical questions of religion, and aim to state the foundation of godly faith and life. They are not at all controversial in the usual sense of that term, and they hardly indicate to what denomination the preacher belongs; yet they are not wanting in the militant tone, for he has clearly before him the most pronounced forms of worldliness and unbelief, and he hits hard blows at the materialism of action and of thought that is so characteristic of our time. As to his doctrinal position, it is implied more by the absence of definitions than by statements of opinion, and so far as these sermons go in their expressions of Christian belief, there is nothing in them that Dr. Arnold or President Woolsey could not have included in their published discourses. His affirmation of the essential characteristic of the person of Christ is one that these wise and devout men could accept, and only ask that it might be more explicit. He asks "How shall we answer the question, 'What is the power behind nature to which the soul bears witness, and what are man's relations to it?' " and his reply is, "Nothing but Christ, who is the image of the invisible God; Christ who shows us what God is, and what are His relations to us, inasmuch as He shows us the Father. He fills up this immensity of the unknown with an all-pervading spirit of holiness and love. In the place of laws and forces He gives us a living personality." Again he says: "I maintain, then, that this is the peculiarity of Christianity. Its central fact was a living person coming into the world." So far the master spirits of Christendom would agree with him, and the question would afterward arise how to define the nature of the person who came thus to manifest the Father, to give the Divine Spirit, and to found the perpetual Church.

Dr. Chapin's characteristics as a writer are clearness, strength, and intensity; and his delivery is in keeping with his composition. He is one of the most eloquent of living preachers, and in some respects as an orator he has no equal. In his best passages he has a dramatic force, a telling sympathy, and a tingling magnetism that stir the dullest pulse and kindle fire in the hearts of stout men of affairs, who are stone-cold under ordinary preaching. His ready temptation is to a certain grandiloquence that waits upon his fullness of words and his quick emotion and his restless fancy. There are some passages in this volume that indicate this infirmity, and call for the pruning-knife, as in the description of the unsatisfied eye ranging over the earth, on page 154, where he speaks of "clots of teeming cities, as motley as their men," in language that is neither lovely nor true in expressing the effect of distant cities upon the observing eye. But again, there are sentences that make the reader delight in the author's full diction, as in a field of green turf and bright and fragrant flowers, with pavilions carpeted with cloth of gold. Here is a good specimen of these sentences, from the sermon on Samson: "There is no such inspiration in Austerlitz as in Thermopylæ. The fervor of patriotism is kindled quicker by the bloody snows of Valley Forge than by the triumphant cannon of Yorktown. In her slow procession around the world, Liberty bears not laurel wreaths and flags of victory, but the pale and bleeding effigies of her martyrs. The defeat of every good cause foretokens its resurrection as the harvest springs from the buried seed."

These twelve sermons differ much in their tone and method, while they agree in essential purpose. Perhaps those which turn most upon a personal character or history, like "The Earnest Touch," "Ruth," "John and Herod," "Samson," and the two or three that treat directly of Christ in personal relation, such as "The Transfiguring Look," "Christ Walking on the Sea," and "The Christian Revelation," will most win and impress the majority of readers. Perhaps the strongest sermon is that which ends the volume, and was once preached at the close of the year, on "The Eternity of God," which presents the vastness and majesty of this truth, the necessity of this truth in the reason of things, and the effect of this truth upon human dependence, confidence, and responsibility. Here is a passage that solid thinkers, like Franklin, or Daniel Webster, could not have heard without conviction, and which cannot but be edifying to every thoughtful reader, especially at this season: "The eternity of God assures our own imperishableness. Of all created things here below, we, in our essential peculiarity, abide. Among all these forms of nature, us, atoms of mortality, God gathers up and never loses. He is not a God of the dead, but of the living. All the generations that have been swept from earth are before Him, held in reservation, held in perpetual life. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—gone we cannot tell whither, dwelling we cannot tell where—He sees them all. The long file of heroes and martyrs, good men and true men, and patient sufferers and humble toilers, and husbands and wives, dear relationships of every kind, souls eloquent with genius and strong with virtue, long since hidden from our sight; gray grandsires left out until frost, and sweet babes that have bowed to the sickle like violets in June, and have been mixed in with shocks of corn fully ripe—all these have been gathered into the relentless garner. May the poor castaways, the unregarded dwellers in nooks and dark places of the earth, crusted and battered coins, yet with the divine image and superscription, not utterly effaced from them—every atom of a soul, every fibre of the general humanity, He has gathered up, He will keep. Living once, they live forever. Because He lives, they shall live also. A child once born to us is our child forever."

We are glad to call attention to these strong and brilliant sermons, and to express our sense of the author's long and good service to morals and religion in this City. There is room for still more contribution from his full treasury. They that have often listened to his preaching know that he has still more searching and uplifting lessons, compared with which these are rather teachings of the gate than confidences of the shrine.

ORTHODOXY AND REVIVALISM.

ORTHODOXY AND REVIVALISM. Sermons on Vital Questions at Issue between Popular Evangelical Christianity, especially as represented by the Revivalism of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and the Rational Religious Thought of the Time. By Rev. J. T. SUNDERLAND, Pastor of Fourth Unitarian Church, Chicago. New-York: JAMES MILLER. 1877.

This book is quite remarkable in having such intense theological hatred in union with so little personal rancor. Mr. Sunderland rejects, and seems utterly to hate, Mr. Moody's peculiar evangelical doctrines and revival methods, without having any ill-will toward him as a man. It is seldom that in these times we have so thorough-going a piece of theological controversy, and the tone of it is much like that of 40 or 50 years ago, when the Unitarian agitation was so violent in Massachusetts. Probably the cause of this vehemence is in the personal experience and position of the author, and his relation to Mr. Moody. It seems that Mr. Sunderland went from orthodoxy to Unitarianism, while Mr. Moody went from Unitarianism to orthodoxy; and not only have they thus crossed each other's theological position, but they have repeatedly run against each other in their paths of labor. Mr. Moody went from Northfield, Mass., to Chicago, and Mr. Sunderland went from Chicago to Northfield, where he was minister of the Unitarian church to which Mr. Moody's mother belonged. Afterward, Mr. Sunderland returned to Chicago, to be minister of the Fourth Unitarian Church there, and Mr. Moody has been lately working there, greatly to the disturbance of Mr. Sunderland's composure and to the excitement of his theological ire.

This volume, which gives the result of Mr. Sunderland's discussion of the points at issue between him and Mr. Moody, is a vigorous and quite a readable book, marked by evident sincerity and earnestness; and, although without any claims to scholarly learning, it is enriched by considerable fresh information, and by a very thorough-going account of personal experience. It consists of twelve sermons of recent date, and of a closing chapter of personal experience. The drift of the whole is in one direction. The volume is an assault against what the author calls orthodoxy, and what goes by that name among Mr. Moody's followers. He denounces this system as not taught by Christ, as unreasonable, as essentially immoral, and as having usurped authority in the Church in a time and manner that can be clearly traced in history. He insists upon the mischievous influence of this system, as shown in the drift of the age away from religion, and in repelling the modern mind from Christianity by setting faith against reason, and by giving a morbid craving for an infallible book, to be received with passive credulity, instead of writings that are to be reasonably interpreted. As to Mr. Moody's success, the author thinks that it has been much exaggerated, that the excitement has interfered with regular church work and done little to build up practical religion, while the sensation that has been created has been for the most part caused by Mr. Moody's peculiar traits, his physical force, his strange faculty of believing and affirming vehemently the narrowest superstitions, and his unswerving confidence. He ascribes great power also to Mr. Sankey's music, and to the shrewd business management which has been shown in getting the help of the churches and in providing places of meeting and packing them with crowds. The author denies that Mr. Moody reaches the masses to the extent maintained by his friends, but that his audiences are made up largely from the ranks of Christian professors who have curiosity to see exciting scenes, and that the multitudes who attend the meetings are not put into the way of wholesome reading and methodical improvement, but, on the other hand, are tempted to mistake a spasmodic agitation for permanent reformation, the fatal error that so generally has followed the track of revivals.

The author advocates the ideal Church, that is to promote the highest and most enduring good, to extend as far as possible the circle of its membership, and to work as far as possible outside of itself, and do good everywhere. The great thing, he believes, is to teach men how to live now the true life of body and soul, of humanity and faith, and to find in Christ, not salvation from Adam's sin, from eternal hell, and from God's wrath, but from ignorance and fear and sinful living, by Christian instruction, example, and love. He commends the scientists of our day greatly for their love of truth, their patient and earnest devotion to work, their living for something better than money, their sincerity, thoroughness, moral courage, and faith. He defines Darwinism and thinks it damaging to orthodoxy, but not inconsistent with belief in God, the immortality of the soul, and the right use of the Bible as a book of morals and devotion.

The closing chapter gives his religious experience, and he expresses his obligations to Robertson, Ruskin, and George Macdonald for opening his eyes to the light, and starting him on the way to his present position of conviction and peace in what he prefers to call Rational Christianity, and which, he thinks, will be called for some time longer Unitarianism, but not always, as the name is too narrow to cover the whole ground which is to be occupied by the new and growing Liberalism.

We have given what seems to us to be a fair account of the fresh and somewhat fierce sermons that make up this volume. The judgment of cool, enlightened criticism will allow the ability and honesty of the writer, and not deny that some of his strictures upon the thinking and methods of the day are just and ought to be heard. Yet this judgment will not spare the author's own prejudices and shortcomings. He is evidently a bright ideal thinker and reformer, who brings little sound learning and thorough philosophy to his darling task of making the world and Christendom over anew. His knowledge of the Ancient Church and its theology is slight and apparently borrowed from the pages of superficial partisans. He confounds the opinions of certain sects with the historical creeds of Christianity, and ascribes to these latter extravagances that do not belong to them. Perhaps the greatest objection to his whole strain of thinking is the free and easy way with which he dismisses the claims of the historical Church that has done so much to win the world to God, and the complacency with which he contemplates his roseate design for his ideal Church; which being without scriptural or historical foundations, will appear to scholars and experienced thinkers a Church in the air in full fellowship with the many handsome castles in that same aerial region.

As to the personal relation between Mr. Moody and Mr. Sunderland, a great many intelligent persons who will admit the truth of the latter's criticisms in a degree, will insist, as we do, that the great revivalist, with all his imperfections, does substantial good, and belongs to the powerful class of men who bring to bear a divine force upon the world.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE'S DEVOTIONAL MANUAL.

FOOTSTEPS OF THE MASTER. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. New-York: J. B. FORD & Co. 1877.

This handsome volume presents the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* as a teacher of religion in a tone of thought and feeling not only quite devout but very churchly. Her meditations take the order of the Christian year, and dwell upon the seasons of Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Passion Week, Easter, Ascension, and Whitsuntide, with the help of well chosen and well engraved illustrations, and with choice hymns from such master spirits as Wesley, Keble, Xavier, Faber, Cowper, Paul Gerhardt, Mrs. Browning, and with a good representation from living poets, in which the author herself has such interesting associates as O. W. Holmes and Alfred Tennyson. The five hymns and sacred poems by Mrs. Stowe of themselves give value to the volume.

The aim of the book is to meet the inquiring, doubting spirit of our time—not by theological definitions or logical argument, but by positive faith and living charity. The old foundation is taken for granted at the beginning, and under the Hebrew name of Jehovah the ancient creed is quoted in behalf of the Divinity of Jesus Christ and the Incarnation. There are marks of careful study in some of the chapters, as for example in chapter II.—"Christ in Prophecy"—in which the author surveys the whole field of Messianic promise, and with discriminating emphasis points out the reasons for giving the Book of Daniel more respect than is given to it by the modern Rationalist school. In other passages, as in treating the "Temptations of Jesus," the author does not quarrel with the modern school of interpreters, and presents the struggle in the mind of the Master with the power of evil without insisting upon a visible appearance of Satan. Such chapters as "Our Lord's Bible," "The Friendships of Jesus," "Christ the Revealer of God's Sympathy," "The Church of the Master," and "Christ's Second Life in His Followers" are full of light as well as comfort. In some cases thoughtful readers might ask for more fullness of instruction, as in the Whit-Sunday meditation; but taking the book as a whole, it deserves to be spoken of only with praise, and to be commended as a beautiful and helpful gift at this season, and, indeed, at all seasons.

PREACHING TO BOYS.

IN THE DAYS OF THY YOUTH. Sermons on Practical Subjects, preached at Marlborough College, from 1871 to 1876. By F. W. FARRAR, D. D., F. R. S. Canon of Westminster, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, &c., New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1876.

Boys are a persistent fact and an irrepressible force in the world. They are sure to make their appearance in a certain providential ratio to girls, and certain as they are to make a considerable share of mischief, they are generally welcome—not without good hopes of their turning out well in spite of their pranks. "Boys will be boys," the old proverb says, and says it not wholly in censure, but with evident knowledge that there are two sides even to bovish roguery, and that there is promise of manly fortitude and fidelity in the restless feet and fists that do not always move as parents and teachers command. Boys are the raw material for men, and in the making of it up wisdom insists upon our discerning all the capacities of the raw material, and especially upon our not overlooking the higher powers and susceptibilities of the mind and heart which belong to the sphere of morality and religion and promise good to come.

Dr. Farrar seems to know boys well, and while he does not forget that they are fond of foot-ball and cricket, and are very partial to vacations and play days, he appreciates fully the serious side of their nature and life. The thirty-nine sermons in this volume are to be welcomed as a rich and wholesome contribution to the religious literature of our time, and as of especial value to all homes and schools where boys are to be taught and trained in the higher culture of the conscience and faith. These sermons are not to be regarded as representing the whole scope of the author's preaching at Marlborough College, for they are selected as being especially practical, while he has omitted the many sermons that were especially doctrinal, ecclesiastical, expository or theological. They are intended to present what was most characteristic in his ordinary preaching to his scholars, and they are published as they were preached, without subsequent alteration or elaboration. They average in length about 10 pages—each page of 34 lines—and apparently required not far from 30 minutes in delivery—a time beyond the usual length of fashionable Episcopalian sermons, and implying a creditable amount of interest and attention on the part of the young listeners. The topics are most varied, and they go over a wide field of instruction. Some of them relate directly to the experience of boys at school—such as "School and Home," "The Objects of School Life," "The History and Hopes of a Public School," "Runners for a Prize," "Holiday Advice," "School Games," "Last Words." It is really quite refreshing to see this mature scholar and learned theologian holding forth to a set of bright and restless urchins upon the uses and abuses of cricket, and exhorting them to go into the sport with plucky spirit—and yet show the error of making much account of muscular ability in comparison with the higher arts of culture and graces of character. Here is a good word for the athletes of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and Columbia, and what is true of the cricket bat is true of the oar: "A boy is often in danger of wholly overestimating the value of his athletic success. Many of the best men—like Bishop Coleridge Pattison—have been good cricketers, and so have been and are many of the best boys that I have ever known; but yet the physical gifts which may make a successful cricketer are not, you must remember, incompatable with—and not once or twice only have I seen them combined with—much that is utterly hateful and utterly contemptible; so that if it be absurd and wrong to be vain of any gift, it is more than ever absurd and wrong to be vain of those which are among the lowest. Now while you play with all heartiness, do not forget that games, however useful and delightful, are not of first rate, not even of third, fourth, or fifth—scarcely even of tenth-rate importance in comparison with higher things."

Other sermons touch upon faults and duties that some home especially to boys, such as "Little Faithfulnesses." "The Right Use of Speech," "Smoldering Lamps," "Innocent Happiness," "Self Conquest," "The Peril of Waste," "How to Keep Good Resolutions," "How to Resist the Devil," "The Courage of Saints Possible in Boyhood." In fact, the whole book is directed to the mind and heart of school boys, and such general subjects of ethics and religion as "Standing Before God," "Hungering and Thirsting after Righteousness," "Quietness and Confidence," "Thinking of God," "The Omnipotence of Prayer, "The Temple of the God of Truth," are treated with directness, and sympathy of thought and fullness of illustration quite in keeping with the years and experience of the assembly of listeners. Sometimes, indeed, we have misgivings lest the preacher is shooting over the heads of his hearers, not so much when he quotes the ringing words of Shakespeare and Milton, Moore and Byron, as when he ventures upon the old classic authors, and quotes Latin and Greek, sometimes without translation. But he knew, undoubtedly, to whom he was speaking, and he understood that he gave zest to his discourse by calling his boys to keep their ears open, and to prove that their grammar and dictionary had been of some actual use to them by keeping them up to the level of their accomplished Head Master's mind.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of these sermons is their ethical vigor, their downright manhood out of the root of positive faith. The truths and ordinances of religion are not kept back, but are constantly accepted as the ground of duty, and the most emphatic thing in the preacher's work is his earnest and telling call to solid principle, truthful speech, steadfast fidelity. The two sermons on "The Continuity of Godliness" and "The Homage of Sainthood" are an honor to the heart of old England and a rich gift to our new America in their call to unbroken rectitude and manly loyalty. Here is a noble thought for every father and son: "The life of Milton, with all its blindness and its poverty, and its unsuccess, and its persecutions, seems to me in its continuity of goodness, a finer poem and one of God's own inspiring, than ever the intellect of Shakespeare conceived. No 'wild oats theory,' no familiarity with wickedness, no indifferent tampering with evil, no vanishing of bad passions with the thin and poisonous veneer of sham philosophy, could have produced such a man as this." Again, "It is, then, to this 'hill-top of sanctity and goodness, above which there is no other ascent but to the love of God,' that I would lead your footsteps, that I would turn your eyes."

In the sermon on "The Courage of Sainthood," the rich and stirring illustrations are drawn from the heroes of peace as well as of war, and the story of the monk Telemachus, who stopped the fights of the Roman circus by leaping into the midst of the gladiators, and dying to conquer peace forever after from that bloody ground, is told with thrilling effect. The book is a noble contribution to religion and education in both hemispheres. The author of the last, and most acceptable, *Life of Christ* has proved his fitness for his task by this good service to the lambs of the Good Shepherd's fold. It is a book that our boys will be willing to read.

TWO PHASES OF THE SITUATION.

AS SEEN BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE WHO DID NOT VOTE FOR HAYES—A PROSPEROUS SOUTH AND A RUINED NORTH—PLAYING THE ROLES OF PATRIOTS.

The following document, which was written by one of the most prominent and best-known Democrats in the South-west, has been received at this office. It is believed that the writer furnishes a correct view of the feeling indulged in by many members of his own party. At his particular request the writer's name is withheld from the public, but THE TIMES vouches for that prominence which has already been given him:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I.

The day after the St. Louis Convention two Southern ex-Generals sat down to breakfast at the Laclede Hotel in that city. One remarked: "General, we are the Union Party now, and we will win this election, sure. Let the Radicals rebel if they dare."

"Yes," replied the other, "we could show them a thing or two. Wouldn't it be splendid for us to march into Boston at the head of Union brigades!" And both laughed joyously at the idea.

A third person, an ex-Confederate also, sat at the same table and heard these remarks, though he did not know the others personally, nor their names. That they had been in the Army he only ascertained from their addressing each other as "General." The present organization throughout the North by the supporters of Mr. Tilden, and the threats of war unless he is inaugurated, are based upon the understanding that his partisans North and South are to play the rôles of patriots, under the disguise of the Union, or there is another scheme on foot which is deeper still.

Under the "Union dodge," the men who really have preserved the Union, and who seek still to maintain the rights of all citizens, and to prevent the annullment of the results of the war—the veteran soldiers and all their friends and co-operators—are to be treated as rebels. Revenge for the reverses of 1861-5 is to be sought by means of the confederated armies of Northern and Southern Democrats, which will march into the real Union States in so-called "Union brigades," and will lay waste and destroy the possessions of those who fail to recognize the new Government. The Northern conspirators are to open the fight and to bear the brunt of the contest, to show that they are truly in earnest; and then the tried and veteran legions of the Confederate Armies, with the flower of their youth, since grown up, are to rush forward at the word of command and carry everything before them, resistlessly, overwhelmingly, inevitably.

The rebels of the North are to learn what confiscation means; nay, some perhaps may be hanged, drawn, and quartered, as proper examples. The losses of the South are to be equalized from the riches of the North, and "such other fit, proper, and suitable relief is to be accorded as to Mr. Tilden, to equity, and to the circumstances of the case seems just and meet."

II.

But there is a shrewder, bolder game than all this, which Southern leaders have the brains to originate and the nerve to play. There is a sneering tone now throughout the South as to the purposes of Northern Democrats. They are taunted, as it were, with lack of earnestness, want of resolution, and absence of bravery requisite for action. The South proposes to "follow," and not to lead. Northern partisans must set up the standard of revolt against the constituted authorities, State as well as Federal. Without State organization, without even a single Legislature, in the North to back them with money, arms, munitions, or provisions, the bone and sinew of the Northern Democracy are called to come out in their strength by the million, and to make war upon Gov. Hayes, if he shall be inaugurated. The contest is to be one against a Government acknowledged and backed by the Senate and the House, the Judiciary, the Army and Navy, with their arsenals and vast supplies of arms and munitions; the State Legislatures, the Governors, all the powerful ramifications of Federal machinery, and all the untold millions of money, which the past experience of 1861-5 proves that the capitalists of the North are ready to pour into the coffers of the regular Government upon the firing of the first hostile gun. This scheme might work to a certain point. Five hundred thousand inflamed and impulsive men might rise in insurrection, seize provisions, and supply themselves with arms and munitions. They might seize, and even hold, cities and States for a time. They might tax the Federal Government to tremendous exertions and terrible sacrifice. They might succeed in the flaming torch and the bloody sword to set the seal of devastation upon hitherto prosperous communities, and the wail of the orphan and the widow might rise unheeded until it reaches the portals of heaven. The hecatomb of victims might have their names written in their bleeding upon records bread as our vast domain, and fire the whole North with a blaze of inflamed millions over our land, until the crimson gore obliterated all other colors from the vision. Our debt might become so great that no value would attach to our promises to pay, and ruin, such as blights no other land, might fall upon us. And yet, with all that, the defenders of the regular Government would conquer in the end, and the vanquished foe, when both sides were exhausted and unable to continue the strife, would blankly look at his conqueror and ask, "Where are our Southern brethren?"

Look at them to-day, with a Confederate officer at the helm of Government in every State except Delaware and Maryland. In the contested States of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana the Governments are headed by leading Confederates, organized and claiming the power. Upon the first onset in the North the Southern leaders would cry out: "On, ye gallant warriors. Maintain your ground while we take measures to prevent a war of races in our midst, and the midnight burning of our homes, and the assassination of our wives and little ones. Then we will be with you to render invincible your heroic uprising to vindicate liberty and to sustain the Constitution."

The South, under its able leaders, would consume months or years to carry out those precautionary measures, and would never have surplus forces to send in aid of the constitutional vindicators. But they would arm and drill every able-bodied man within their borders, and prepare for their day of action. When restand reinvincible, the Confederacy would say: "We were for peace, and you madmen of the North heedlessly rushed into war. We cannot partake of your ruin, nor indorse your folly. We kindly offer you our services to settle your differences, and to assuage your bitterness. But excuse us from further association with your affairs, as we are a contented people, homogeneous in our interests and in our ideas, and now prepared to undo all that you forced upon us. If you don't like it, we are sorry, but you can't help it."

And with this "good morning," there would be a prosperous Southern Confederacy established by the side of a ruined North.

THE FATAL GLOVE CONTEST.

The coroner's jury in Boston, summoned to investigate the cause of the death of Daniel Davidson, after engaging in a glove match, has returned the following verdict: "That the said Daniel Davidson came to his death on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1876, at about the hour of 5:40 P. M., at Revere Hall, situated in said Boston, by reason of exhaustion resulting from organic disease of the heart, aggravated by the violent exercise incidental to the glove contest in which he participated, at the place and time above mentioned."

AN OLD MAN'S SUIT.

The Utica *Observer* says: "A novel suit was tried before a Justice of the Peace in Lewie County recently. Edwin Pitcher, a blithe lad of 70 Summers, sued his betrothed—a spruce young lady of 22—for the recovery of a dress which he had given her. It seemed hard to Edwin that the maiden should wait until the appointed day and then back out, but it seemed harder still that she should persist in keeping the wedding garment which he had paid for. It is our sad duty to relate that the jury refused him their sympathies and the dress as well."

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST SUGGESTIONS OF LA MODE.

RECEPTION AND EVENING TOILETS—NOVEL SHADES—THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE—THE USES OF PLUSH—NEW COIFFURES.

Now that the holidays are past, ladies will return to their reception and evening toilets with renewed gusto. Most evening dresses are cut low in the neck and have short sleeves. This style should only be resorted to by ladies who are the fortunate possessors of handsome necks and arms. Unluckily this suggestion is not always adopted, dress-makers being generally more censurable for this than their costumers. A ball dress, although it does not so appear, is an article which it is most difficult to cut well, and will sooner betray the hand of an expert, or that of an inferior dress-maker than anything else. To cut it successfully, it is necessary to consider well the form of the neck and shoulders. Several rules relating to this matter may be of service. In order to conceal angular shoulders the square low neck form is by far the most suitable. The full, low neck is better calculated to show to advantage a handsome neck and shoulders. In some instances the waist is most becoming high in front and quite low in the back, and in many cases it is the reverse. For a very large arm the short sleeves may have a full of lace and a spray of flowers, while long, thin arms exact small sleeves with puffings and full trimmings. It is only the handsomest arms that can dispense with adornment. A detail to be observed is, that when the neck is very thin, a pearl necklace is most becoming. A velvet band, however broad it may be, cannot answer the same purpose, as, instead of concealing the defects, it makes them still more apparent. All the most stylish toilets will be embroidered and worked with chenille, which is very expensive. The most simple arrangement in this line is the écharpe-tablier of crossed chenille, made like a hair-net.

For evening wear, tulle, gauze, crape, and tarlatan are always employed, as they make the most becoming dresses for balls. Flounces fluted, puffed, shirred, and tucked are the most suitable trimmings for these skirts. The upper part, whether made in a tunique Juive, a cuirass, with scarf to correspond, or any other model, may be of crepe de chine or faille. These are the materials used with light skirts with long frou-frou trains. White tarletan makes a very appropriate dress for a young lady's début in society. The white taffetas skirt has a short train covered to the top with fluted flounces about five inches deep, with the borders pinked out instead of being hemmed, and, consequently, much lighter. The "corsage à la vierge," which is somewhat low in the neck, is of white taffetas covered with tarletan. The basque is rounded, back and front. The waist is surrounded by a tarletan bertha, fluted. On one side is a bunch of white flowers and leaves. From the point of the waist falls a white faille scarf, which surrounds the dress and forms upon the train a handsome bow, ornamented with white flowers.

A new shade for evening wear is "vert tilleul." This new shade is charming, it is a silvery green, almost white. Then there is amber dust, and pink coral dust, both beautiful shades for evening wear. A gauze and faille toilet has just been made in "vert tilleul," trimmed with a garland of daisies and large leaves, all in the handsomest shade of carombier, which has quite a peculiar effect. White mousseline de soie is very pretty for young ladies, when trimmed with roses.

White Spanish blonde mantillas are used either as fichu scarfs, very rich aprons, or as a scarf to throw over the head. With the addition of a tuft of flowers this mantilla makes a charming evening coiffure.

Lace ammonières are placed over silk and velvet. Black lace and tulle worked with chenille are worn over colored silks such as red and yellow, and tone down the gaudy effect of these hues.

The pocket handkerchief is now an important item of a lady's toilet. Some are small batiste squares with colored bodors. Some are scolloped around in one or several rows. There are colored and white handkerchiefs figured in various ways. The dress handkerchief consists of fine embroideries and elegant laces with a small square piece of batiste in the centre. There are, besides, many other models too numerous to mention. The initial is still reckoned among the most elegant designs. The newest caprice in this line is to have the letters long, and so intertwined as to form peculiar animals. Upon gentlemen's handkerchiefs these letters are from three to four inches long. The monogram is also in very good taste. Whenever a monogram or initial is used it is in these designs.

Black faille dresses are no longer in fashion unless accompanied by a waist and train of "velours frappé." This velvet, with figures forming leaves, is just now the favorite dress. Visiting dresses of olive, navy blue, plum, and brown have nearly all waists, tuniques, and scarfs of this velvet.

Green in all shades seems to be the prevailing color, as well for street wear as for evening attire. This is the most trying color a person can wear, and it requires perfect fitting and trimming. For day wear, moss green, carmelite, plum, leather, and its shade known as "cinder biscuit," are all in vogue. In heavy silk armure there is London smoke, African violet, and bear's ear. With the exception of light silver and ash colors, all other shades are dark. Many polonaises are worn trimmed with fur. They are raised with a silk cording. Over the polonaise a basque sack is often worn. It is very tight-fitting and trimmed with fur matching that upon the polonaise. The skirt may be of brocar and matelasse, velvet, or corded silk. It has no flounce and is either trimmed with a band of fur, passementérie, or a very full ruching à la vieille," made of heavy corded silk, or else simply trimmed with a thick cording. The ammonière on the side is fastened to a Byzantine belt.

The Russian blouse forming a waist with a long basque, with a pleited back is quite becoming. A belt of oxidized silver is worn over the blouse, or one of heavy silk. The ammonière is embroidered, or has a cross in the color of the dress.

The change from puffs to draped scarfs and cuirasses, or the habit Louis XV., with a basque, is a very advantageous one. These garments are very long; immense trains are worn in the evening, and for morning and walking purposes short suits are made.

Shawls are decidedly to be in vogue again. The elegant India shawls are now very much headsomer in design and coloring than they were formerly. There is a certain stamp of stylishness which these shawls bear, and this makes their success certain. Once upon a time, when India shawls were in fashion, they were so generally worn that the eye became tired of seeing nothing else; now, if the happy medium can only be observed, and contections and suits continue in use with the shawls, to relieve their monotony, the fashion ought to be most welcome. Shawls are very useful when the seasons change and for carriage wear, and it is possible that they will be reserved exclusively for these purposes. It is, however, almost positive that they will only be worn on special occasions. One great advantage the India shawl possesses is that when a lady purchases an expensive contection she is sure to see an exact imitation upon her maid's shoulders, while it is not likely that she will ever be the case with India shawls. Several trousseaux have already been supplied with one or more of these shawls. Opera cloaks are also made of them.

The paletot Russe and the redingote are the confections most worn. The first is too well known to need description. The redingote is planned in several ways. Sometimes it is almost an exact copy of a man's overgarment, and is consequently perfectly plain; sometimes it is cut somewhat differently in the back, and rendered more expensive by the addition of velvet and faille trimmings. Redingotes are made of handsome cloth, such as black matelassé, with plain fronts, crossed by means of two rows of buttons. The back is cut up, and the side pieces are tight-fitting at the top, while on the lower part they form a rather full skirt. From the seam under the arm are revers fastened down by buttons. These revers are bound with velvet, and gracefully cut in a shape at the waist. The side pockets are placed very low, and trimmed with bias bands of velvet, buttons, and false button-holes. The Angot collar and the cuffs are of velvet. Why these pockets are thus placed, sometimes with the addition of another in the back, it is difficult to say, for they are neither convenient nor handsome; pickpockets are the only persons who can derive the slightest benefit from them.

A garment to replace the ulster is very long, and made of almond-colored cloth, with three collars and a double row of immense buttons. It is bordered with fur, velvet, small faille plaitings or braided galloon, in a darker shade.

Plush is more and more used, and new articles are continually being produced. The favorite shades are reddish-brown, carmelite, and iron-gray. The effect of plush is spoiled by any attempt to trim it with galloon. The fashionable establishments cover their ready-made garments with the everlasting galloon. A long chenille or silk tassel fringe is placed on the borders of some polonaises, and entirely conceals the lower part of the skirt.

An elegant visiting dress is made of plum colored velvet. The skirt is trimmed with a single faille ruching. The second skirt is pointed in front and raised on the left side, forming a large, hollow plait, which is lined with pale blue taffetas and bordered with light blue embroidered galloon. The faille annemière is trimmed with galloon placed on diagonally both ways, forming checks, with three tassels on the border. The cuirass waist has revers lined with blue; the sleeves have deep blue faille cuffs. They are trimmed as far as the elbow with galloon. The basque is oval in front and forms a habit in the back. The plum-colored felt hat is trimmed with a band blue plush twist and blue feathers. The small standing collar is trimmed with galloon.

An in-door dress may be of cloth and plum-colored velvet. The front of the skirt only is of velvet, heavily embroidered with yellow silk and bordered with yellow fringe mingled with gold. One side of the skirt falls three points over the front; it is bound with yellow, and adorned with buttons and false button-holes in the same color. The other side-piece is joined to the train, and also bound with yellow. The skirt is full in the back with the plaits shirred, here and there as far as the train, which falls in fan shape. Two velvet scarfs trimmed with fringe start from the middle of the waist in front, and are joined on the lower part of the skirt under a large bow. The cloth waist has a velvet piece up the front and back; these pieces are embroidered with yellow silk. The cloth falls over the velvet and is bound with yellow and trimmed with golden buttons and false button-holes. The seams project, and are bound with yellow. The sleeves have golden buttons upon the seam; they are very peculiar, being a combination of cloth and velvet. The cloth part is plaited, and the velvet cut out in large scollops, one of these forming the cuff. The outside of the sleeve is embroidered with yellow.

A robe de chambre may be of pale blue cashemire cut in princess shape, and very tight-fitting. The fullness of the skirt is made by plaits concealed under the middle seam and covered with a ribbon bow with long ends. The front has this peculiarity, that it is double, and sewed in the shoulder seams, around the arms and down the sides. These front pieces, which are not as broad as the others, are rounded at the top and open on the lower part, thus leaving the front of the waist well uncovered. This waist is closed with golden buttons and ornamented on either side with narrow golden and silver galloon. The small collar with turned-down fronts is trimmed with the same galloon. The whole garment, including the pocket and cuff, is trimmed with this galloon. Another garment of this kind is made of "tilleul" cashemire trimmed with embroidered galloon. The velvet skirt is Russian green. The velvet sleeves have cuffs adorned with galloon. Around the waist is a heavy cord drawing in the garment, hanging down the right side, and terminating in a tassel.

The following ways of arranging the hair will give an idea of the present fashion: For the house and for the street, the hair is parted across the back, falling rather low in the neck. A large piece of hair is taken on the top of the head, and firmly fastened, to serve as the foundation of the coiffure. The front hair is divided into small locks arranged in puffs and fastened to the piece on the top. Crimps are placed over this and partly covered with a large braid, which is taken around to the back of the head; then the back hair is taken up and mixed with this braid. The hair can be dressed in the same way, with the addition of a long catogan braid falling on the back of the neck. Another coiffure is composed of two small Russian bandeaux covering the forehead. The hair on one side is taken back and fastened to a small coil. The entire back of the head is covered with puffs well fastened. Down the back are two long curls. Another style is to raise all the hair, à la Chinoise, and tie it upon the top, with the exception of the hair over the temples, which is crimped a little underneath before it is raised. In front are crimps, and in the back are a braid and curls extending to the top. Through the centre of these puffs a plain lock of hair is taken across, forming a kind of bow. A becoming way of arranging the hair for full dress is to part it in front through the middle and across behind the ear. The front hair is crimped; the back is tied on the top of the head, so that the remainder of the hair can be fastened to it. A piece is then placed upon the back part of the top of the head, over which the wavy pieces of the hair are laid. The hair over the temples is raised, the ends forming small curls which mix with the loose hair in the back. The waves on the top are divided by two bands of velvet, or feathers are on the top and beads through the puffs in the back. Still another way is to make a crosswise part and form a toreador in the back. The front hair is divided into three parts and then divided again; each lock is crimped and turned around the finger to form a puff; each end is fastened on the top of the head; the hair falls low in the back.

In articles of lingerie there are several novelties. The "crimped Bréonne" is composed of a square piece of lace forming the breast-piece and taken around the neck, where it closes. Small bands of fine organdie are placed crosswise over the lace, pointed in red and blue points, and laid heading to heading. The square of lace is surrounded by a band of navy blue material, covered with white and red Bréonne embroidery. A lace ruching surrounds the neck. On the side is a red ribbon rosette. This square is placed over the dress and fastened down on each corner. For those persons who do not fancy the peculiarity of this style, the same article is made in the form of a tie, with very fine narrow ruched "tarchon" lace. It covers and surrounds the square. This ruched lace is also used very successfully for neck-ties. The ends of the ties gradually increase in width, and bear colored ribbon loops. Collars, small vests, and bows for the head and neck are made of plush combined with satin and black or white lace.

Linen collars and cuffs are enriched with fine embroidery, and small hemstitching.

There is no limit to the quantity of lace which can be used for the flounces of the petticoat now in wear. The deep lower flounce has always one or several rows of open-work insertions.

A cap, suitable for an elderly lady, is one of white, shell-shaped English blonde, made in diadem shape. In the back is a ribbon bow. The crown is of black tulle, covered with a square blonde barbe. On the side of the front, or in the centre of the barbe, are velvet panaches intermixed with ribbon loops in the fashionable "vieil or." A pretty coiffure, called the coiffure puff, is made of "application de Bruxelles." It is trimmed in front and upon the top with loops of plum-colored ribbon

FINANCIAL.

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday (9th January) of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been duly called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper to reduce the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote its interests; and to that end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the article of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the board of Directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said Association, from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will in their judgment best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or reductions.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

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STOCK SPECULATORS

should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of New-York *Herald*, Times, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges at the New-York Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage, (26 cents a month.)

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STOCKS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK
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For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from seventy thousand to fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the stockholders are requested to return their certificates and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January, prox.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 10, prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

HUTCHKISS & BURNHAM,

(Members New-York Stock Exchange.) COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, NO. 36 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash; branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—LOANS NEGOTIATED.—Dealers in and brokers of railroad stocks, bonds, and gold, and a few choice gas and insurance stocks for sale. HOYT BROTHERS,
Room No. 36, Drexel Building.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies and mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. BABBICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 13th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 17th day of January.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1877. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer books of the company will close Saturday evening, Dec. 23, 1876, and open Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, 1877.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION, No. 119 PARK ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

The annual meeting and election of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, which will be open from 10 A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. The Board will meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. MILLER, Secretary, pro tem.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. W. LOUIS, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking Rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. HAZEN, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

Fiftieth Dividend.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE AND LAND GRANT BONDS.—The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st.

LAND DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will also be paid on and after the 2d January, 1877, at the office of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st., and the fifty bonds, of $1,000 each, of the above issue, drawn at the annual drawing in October, numbered, viz., 18, 27, 31, 42, 48, 50, 55, 63, 85, 91, 122, 132, 138, 163, 168, 186, 189, 192, 193, 203, 220, 221, 239, 270, 272, 275, 281, 295, 298, 299, 301, 306, 297, 305, 310, 328, 340, 352, 357, 359, 372, 391, 418, 420, 456, 461, 465, 472, 475, 488. will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the same place.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 2d to 10th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS from Gold and Currency Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1877, (with the exception of the Pension Bonds) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after the 2d of January next.

R. S. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE National Park Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1877.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 101 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 26 January, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. E. CLARY, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January.

JAMES YERBANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE KEDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1876.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is declared, payable Jan. 2, 1877, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8, 1877.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Fifty-second Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits on the 1st day of January next, (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500,

and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums.

Payable on and after Jan. 15.

S. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 and 3 3d av., opp. Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1853.

47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th av. and 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared out of the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after Jan. 14, 1877.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

H. D. KANNEY, Vice President.
W. B. STAFFORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK HAVE ORDERED that interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums from $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

J. HASKIN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM HENSHAW, }

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 AND 343 BOWERY, corner 23 st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1877.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 863 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. W. FLETCH. G. P. Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Pier 40 foot of New-Haven at 3 P.M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

NORTH RIVER FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 41 Steamers leave Chambers slip at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, or would be willing to take charge of children; best City reference. Call at No. 219 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call Monday at 147 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call or address No. 147 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A decently respectable woman to do general housework in a full-grown family; keeps her kitchen neat and tidy; respectable City reference. Call or address for two days No. 237 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (PROTESTant) who thoroughly understands her business in every respect; best reference. Call at No. 49 East 52d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking; excellent biscuit and bread baker; best reference. Address No. 114 West 38d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture as thorough housekeeper, or any position not menial; country preferred; highest references. Address A. B., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl at light house-work. Call at No. 101 Macdougal st., basement.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH dress-maker to go in families, working by the day; full satisfaction for cut, fit, and trimming. Address 506 West 42d st., basement, between 10th and 11th ave.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER WILL MAKE dresses in the latest style reasonably, at home or otherwise. Call at No. 745 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with a private family; can give satisfactory references in all respects; City or country prefers Staten Island; is willing to do chamber-work and fine washing. Call or address No. 230 East 45th st., third floor, between 2d and 3d ave.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, gentlemen's or family washing, by the dozen or piece; best and table linen on reasonable terms. Mrs. Banks, No. 114 West 26th st.

MATRON.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF TEN YEARS' experience, is desirous of a position as matron in a school or public institution; references and testimonials unexceptionable. Address M. H., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROFESSIONAL MONTHLY AND general sick nurse; long experience; medical reference, also from first-class families. Apply to E. H., at Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A BABY TO nurse at her home; has one twenty months old; will give good care; best of reference. Call at No. 351 3d av., third flight, back room, for three days.

NURSE.—BY A FAMILY (HAVING LOST THEIR child) for their nurse, who can give satisfactory reference. Address W. D. C., No. 12 John st., or No. 57 West 39th st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with plenty of milk, her own baby just three months old; good reference. Apply at 206 3d av., near 18th st., fancy corset store.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DESIRES a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; or would go out by the day; can be well recommended. Call or address for two days No. 340 6th av., rear house second floor.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SWEDISH laundress; gentlemen's and families' fine washing, or to go out by the day. Address No. 159 East 52d st., third floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; 50 to 75 cents a doz. Call at No. 1.8 West 26th st., basement; near 6th av.

WASHING.—GENTLEMENS' AND FAMILIES' washing, ironing, and folding at 75 cents per dozen. Call or address Mrs. Smith, 242 East 55th st.

WASHING.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES A few families' washing. Call at No. 101 Macdougal st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to take in washing or go out by the day. Call at No. 215 East 29th st., Room No. 8.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF 15 YEARS' experience, both in England and this City, as first man, (where a second is kept,) age 35; unexceptionable references from former employers. Address Howard, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GOOD, coherent, reliable Protestant Scotchman, single, as coachman and gardener; willing and obliging; undoubted references. Address J. D., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references; will be found willing and obliging. Call at or address J. S., No. 329 West 15th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SWEDISH COACHman to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; can milk, and is a good gardener; best of references for honesty, capacity, and willingness furnished. Address Swede, Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETANT COACHMAN; has the best of City references from his last employer; City or country. Apply at private stable, No. 154 East 57th st. M. C.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; City years' best references; no objection to the country. Address P. K., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN in a private family; two years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's on Monday, No. 3 East 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A FIRST-class coachman. Address Box No. 5,342 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTFUL COLORED man; first-class coachman; City reference. Address for two days No. 153 West 31st st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN ON A FARM; acquainted with the work. Address W. E. Wade, No. 338 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF EXPERIence, and best City reference, as nurse to a sick or invalid gentleman. Address A. B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, AS porter or watchman, where he would have a chance on premises; reference. Address A. Mcaughey, No. 597 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO has good references, from two to three years each, of first-class families; is willing and obliging; thoroughly understands the business. Call on N., No. 163 West 24th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR HEAD waiter in a large boarding-house; best City reference. Call or address A. Hicks, No. 607 5th av., present employer.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, IN private family; good City reference, thoroughly understands his business in all of its branches. Call at No. 107 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT; IN A private family or hotel; fifteen years' experience; willing and obliging; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 238 East 30th st., rear house.

WAITER OR PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored man as waiter or porter; good reference; willing to do anything. Address S. H., Box No. 300 *Times* office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN OF FIRST-CLASS experience, of good habits, strictly sober; best City reference. Address P. R., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN; WILL MAKE himself generally useful; eight years' City reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; speaks English, French, and German; reference. Address G. Kiefer, No. 209 East 28th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; can show first-class reference. Address C. S., No. 736 7th av., in tailor store.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; best reference. Call at No. 256 West 13th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; best City references. Call or address J. M., No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO DO GENERAL office work. One who has had experience in Custom-house business preferred. Address in own handwriting, and giving references, Box No. 2,229 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY SALESMAN WHO has an established wholesale shirt trade in the West. Apply, giving full particulars and references, to G. A. R., Post Office, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, willing to assist with chamber-work. Address, giving references, W., Box No. 38 Post Office.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.

Nos. 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, FURS, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, seal sacques, camel's hair shawls, silks, clocks, bronzes, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON COLUMBIA Heights, near Pierrepont st.; river side, overlooking New-York Bay; two suites of rooms, unexpensively furnished, can now be secured; also large double rooms in suite, for two or more single gentlemen. Apply at No. 204 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

A FAMILY ON 46TH ST., VERY NEAR THE Windsor will rent with first-class board, two floors, en suite or singly, suitable for families or gentlemen. Address P. O. Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY LIVING ALONE WOULD LIKE TO rent two nicely furnished rooms, with board, to two single gentlemen or man and wife. Address Home, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Large handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, bath-room, large closets, &c.; house and table strictly first class; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 597, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Two elegant front rooms, third floor, at reduced price to family or party of gentlemen; unexceptionable board; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen; board and accommodations first-class; references

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE Entrance; a spacious suite of rooms, handsomely furnished; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, together or separately, with board. Apply at Nos. 1,451 and 1,453 Broadway, north-west corner 43d st.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Mrs. STOUTENBURGH has a handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table. References.

THREE DOORS FROM 5 & AV.—NO. 12 East 16th st.; high; well furnished parlor with room adjoining; with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; references.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, well furnished; excellent board; private table if preferred; also two rooms on third floor; terms moderate; references.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A SMALL FAMILY desirable location) would let two or three pleasant rooms to a family or single gentlemen, with or without board.

VERY DESIRABLE SECOND OR THIRD floor furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 139 West Houston st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., WEST, NO. 325.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, large and small, with unexceptionable board at moderate price; delightful location; convenient.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—CHESTERFIELD HOUSE; nice front parlor and bedroom; also single room; house and table strictly first-class; location unsurpassed. JOHN P. WOE TELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—BEAUTIFULLY FURnished suite of rooms; excellent table; liberal terms.

A PARTY UNEXPECTEDLY GIVING UP very desirable rooms on second floor, with board, desire to let them. Apply at No. 35 West 37th st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 132 EAST.—FURnished and unfurnished rooms, with board; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

ONE SQUARE AND ONE HALL ROOM, with board; references required. No. 104 West 35th st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A desirable parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—A LARGE PLEASant room, also two hall rooms; with or without board.

NO. 264 WEST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

NO. 40 IRVING PLACE—DOUBLE AND SINGLE Rooms; price moderate; board if desired; small private family; references.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT and other rooms with board; locality and appointments unexceptionable; references.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 43 WEST.—Handsome rooms, with or without board; house and table unexceptionable. References.

TO LET—ROOMS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE, WITH board and home comforts, at No. 49 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; elegant suite, third story front; excellent board.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Desirable rooms; first-class board; also table boarders.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD—THIRD floor front and hall room connecting; references No. 116 West 45th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Single room with board, for gentleman desiring genteel accommodations.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—ONE LARGE SUNNY room to let, with board, on second floor; reference.

TO LET—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN. No. 13 West 29th st.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

ONE ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table; No. 33 East 23d st., Madison Square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 14.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor, also rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 239 WEST 45TH ST.—LARGE, SUNNY room, with board; moderate.

NO. 114 WEST 22D ST.—A COMFORTABLE hall-room, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, at moderate prices.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms, with board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A LADY; ENGAGED part of the time; private family, or few boarders preferred; 3d to 6th ave., 23d to 32d sts.; reference exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, TAYLOR, Box No. 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN SMALL private family; noon dinner; location between 10th and 25th sts., 2d and 6th avs.; moderate terms, reference given and asked for. Address A. T., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, PARlor and bed-room, with private table, open grate fire. Location between 16th and 35th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Price not to exceed $30 per week; References required. Address L., Box 108 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 54 EAST 21ST ST.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished suite of third-story front rooms; southern exposure; in a refined family; to gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 365 WEST 20TH ST.—A SMALL NEWLY-furnished family desires to rent two large and two small rooms, together or separately, unfurnished; houses and surroundings unexceptionable, near elevated railroad.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, at No. 18 West 25th st. Terms to suit the times.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, $3 to $6 per week; handsome private house.

NO. 151 WEST 49TH ST.—A FINE FURnished room for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen; all improvements; terms moderate.

NO. 244 EAST 40TH ST.—SQUARE ROOMS, suitable for two; bath, hot and cold water; same floor; private family; $2 50 and $3 per week.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen. Address R., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, 5TH av. and 44th st., one suite of four rooms, furnished. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, at very quiet and regular habits, a furnished room, in the residence of a strictly private family, centrally located; parties having others than their family in the house will please not answer; references exchanged. address SHARE, Box No. 140 *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A FURNISHED room, with fire, in a private house, quiet neighborhood, in the City; terms to be reasonable; reference, if required. Address S. B. J., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOTEL.
BROADWAY, CORNER 31ST ST.

Having rec

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATE MR. VANDERBILT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL WHICH WILL OCCUR TO-DAY—THE RESULT OF THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION —ACTION OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The arrangements for the funeral of Commodore Vanderbilt were completed yesterday. The programme is substantially the same as published in THE TIMES of yesterday. Following is the order of arrangements: The family and the personal friends of the deceased will assemble at the house before 10 o'clock. The officials and employes of the several railway companies of which Mr. Vanderbilt was President, to the number of about 250, will meet at the Grand Central Depot, and proceed in a body to the house, where they will arrive about 9 o'clock. The casket containing the remains will be placed in the main hall of the house and an opportunity will be given to all the employes to view the body. At 10 o'clock the casket will be placed on a bier and carried to the Church of the Strangers, No. 259 Mercer street. The assemblage will follow on foot. Upon arriving at the church, the family and those invited to attend the funeral will enter and be seated, after which the doors of the church will be thrown open to the public. The funeral services will be very short and simple, and will be performed by Rev. Dr. Deems, Pastor of the church. There will be but little singing. Two of the Commodore's favorite hymns, "Rest for the weary" and "Sweet hour of prayer," and perhaps a chant will be sung. The funeral discourse will be pronounced by Rev. Dr. Deems. The body will then be placed in a hearse and conveyed to the Staten Island Ferry, followed by carriages containing the relatives and friends. At the ferry two steamers will be in waiting to carry the funeral party to Staten Island. Disembarking the procession will form and proceed to the old Moravian cemetery at New-Dorp, about four miles from the landing, where the body will be placed in the family vault, and the last rites will be performed. Here Dr. Deems will be assisted by the Pastor of the Moravian Church. Rev. Dr. Hatton, formerly Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Washington Square, who was invited to take part in the services, will be unable to be present, as he has another engagement which he cannot break.

A post-mortem examination of the body was held yesterday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock and lasting three hours. It was conducted by Dr. Thomas E. Satterwaite and Dr. L. A. Stimson, assisted by Dr. Francis D. Buck, in the presence of Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., Dr. Jared Linsly, and Dr. Ellsworth Eliot. The brain was not examined. The heart was found to be smaller than usual and slightly adherent at the apex to the pericardium. The immediate cause of death was ulceration of the colon, with perforation and chronic inflammation of the bladder. The body was found to be very much emaciated.

The Sabbath-school teachers of the Church of the Strangers met last evening and adopted the following:

Resolved, That while with all men we stand in admiration and reverence before the wonderful abilities and success of the greatest business man in the world, we also recognize a higher quality than mere business talent and a truer standard of judgment than success—that which seeks to honor God and bless mankind. These qualities were possessed to a degree know only to those who knew him best, and in the latter days of his life, whose simple Christian faith cast a mellow light of true nobleness over his whole career and revealed most truly the inner nature of the man. That we witness in the gift and endowment of the Church of the Strangers and in his continued interest in its spiritual and pecuniary prosperity, and also in his constant interest in the Sabbath-school and thoughtfulness, even upon the bed of death, one of the last acts of his busy life being the sending of a gift to the Sabbath-school for the purpose of supplying the children with Christmas presents.

We mourn the departure of a great man and a great friend, yet not without hope, rejoicing that he went from earth resting upon the staff of a firm and humble Christian faith.

We tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and join with them, the church, and the world in mourning the departure, though full of days and crowned with honor, of a great man, a true friend, and a public benefactor.

By the death of Mr. Vanderbilt a vacancy is created in the Board of Directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. The annual meeting will be held in Hartford next Wednesday. Two millions of the stock are held in Hartford, and only one citizen of that place is in the Board of Directors, and it is expected that Commodore Vanderbilt's successor will be a Hartford man.

MR. VANDERBILT'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

The Church of the Strangers was presented by Commodore Vanderbilt to Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems in the Summer of 1870, and after being put in thorough repair was formally opened on the first Sunday in October of the same year. Among the gentlemen present were Commodore Vanderbilt, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, Peter Cooper, Daniel Drew, William M. Evarts, William F. Havemeyer, Algernon S. Sullivan, Stewart L. Woodford, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, James Lorimer Graham, and E. I. Jeffray, besides many prominent clergymen in this City and vicinity. Dr. Deems requested the ushers to escort all clergymen to seats provided for them in the pulpit. One enthusiastic usher in obedience to these instructions searched for a victim and was finally rewarded by seeing an elderly gentleman, wearing a white neck-tie, alight from a carriage. He approached him, and taking his arm, led him up the main aisle towards the pulpit. Dr. Deems met the elderly gentleman and his escort, and introduced the astonished usher to the former. The elderly gentleman was Commodore Vanderbilt and not a clergyman. The surprise of the usher was great. He made an apology to the Commodore, who remarked as he took a seat in one of the pews. "That's not the first time I have been taken for a clergymen. No apology is necessary."

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

ANTI-TAMMANY PREPARING FOR A REORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY—WHAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SAYS.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy recently appointed a committee of seven to arrange for a reorganization of the party for the ensuing year. The committee was composed of Senator Francis M. Bixby, Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, and Messrs. John D. Conghlin, William P. Mitchell, George H. Purser, Denis Burns, and Thomas Mackeller. The committee met yesterday afternoon in Senator Bixby's office, No. 23 Park row. Senator Bixby presided, and Mr. Conghlin acted as Secretary. It was resolved that the representatives in the County Committee for 1877 should be in the ratio of one delegate from each Assembly District for each 200 votes cast in the district at the last election for the Democratic Electoral ticket, and that the Executive Committee should have one member for each 10 in the County Committee. This will give a County Committee of a little over 500 members, and an Executive Committee composed of about 50. An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, when a call will be issued for primaries to elect delegates to form the County Committee for 1877.

Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Executive Committee, which virtually controls the Anti-Tammany organization, on being questioned yesterday in relation to the present position and future intentions of the Anti-Tammany party, said that the support given by Anti-Tammany to Tammany candidates at the last election was given under peculiar circumstances, and was no indication of the course which the Anti-Tammany organization would pursue in the future. It had been reported that several prominent Anti-Tammany members had left the organization, and had been elected delegates to the Tammany General Committee for 1877, and, to fortify this statement, she names of ex-Senator Benjamin Wood, ex-Assemblyman George W. Plunkitt, Judge Butler H. Bixby, ex-Supervisor James Hayes, and Mr. John S. Hyatt, one of the Anti-Tammany candidates for Alderman at-Large at the election in 1875, were given. The fact was he said that the only real defection from Anti-Tammany occurred in the case of Mr. Plunkitt. Mr. Wood had retired from the Anti-Tammany organization a year ago, and had declined to be re-elected as a delegate to the County Committee. Judge Bixby was not a member of the County Committee for 1876, and there were complications in his Assembly District which would easily explain his present position. Mr. Hayes had run in opposition to James J. Slevin, to lead a delegation from the Third Assembly District to the Tammany General Committee, and had been beaten, and Mr. Hyatt was comparatively a new man, whom Anti-Tammany had taken up on account of his respectability and supposed influence in the Thirteenth Assembly District. As to ex-Senator O'Brien, he had announced his determination not to take any active part in politics for the next two or three years.

COAL PRODUCTION.

A PROPOSED NEW COMBINATION OF LEADING COMPANIES TO LIMIT THE SUPPLY —VIEWS OF PRESIDENTS DICKSON AND SLOAN—ATTITUDE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

The leading coal companies having their offices in this City were yesterday interrogated through their representative officers in regard to the reported proposed combination between the companies for the purpose of limiting and regulating the production of anthracite coal. It has been understood among the managers for some time that a new effort would be made to secure combined action, but that in the event of any arrangement the question of prices was not to be touched, as it was known that any proposition embodying restrictions of that kind would inevitably fail. It was deemed best not to begin the movement toward this combination by calling together the coal companies, but by first feeling the pulse of the miners, by eliciting from them an expression of opinion as to what would be their desire under the circumstances. To that end the suggestion was thrown out that the wages of miners would be reduced, in order that the companies might, by producing at a lower figure, be able to maintain the low rates and yet make a profit in their business. It was soon made evident that a reduction of wages would be but an indirect way to secure the starvation of the miners. On Thursday, therefore, a meeting of operators and shippers was held in Manch Chunk, who came together, it is represented, to appoint some one who should communicate to the mining and transporting companies their desire that the production and shipment of anthracite coal should be curtailed or suspended, so that the supply should be adapted to the demand. At this meeting Dr. G. B. Linderman and one or two others were appointed to represent the miners and shippers. As Dr. Linderman is a relative and business friend to Mr. Asa Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, this nomination is construed by some into an indication that the Lehigh Valley Road has taken the initiative. By others this is doubted, and it is said that a proposition from the Lehigh road would inevitably fail, as that company was the first to break faith in the last combination. At any rate, the meeting of the miners at Manch Chunk is admitted to be a roundabout way of bringing the railroad companies together in conference, an excuse for the attempt undoubtedly about to be made to secure concerted action that will restore operations in coal to a more satisfactory basis for the operators and transporting companies. It was reported that the companies which had already signified their willingness to enter into a combination were the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and, the New-Jersey Central Coal Company.

Mr. Thomas F. Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, said to a reporter of THE TIMES that all he knew of the proposed combination he had learned from the newspaper reports about it. The company of which he is President had not received no invitation to enter into any combination with the other companies named. He, in common with all other transporters and producers of coal, was very well aware that some arrangement should be made by which the coal market should not constantly be supplied with more coal than was needed. The market had now been flooded for months, and the coal companies had been engaged in the charitable work of giving coal away. This could not last long. While he had not been invited to join in any combination, he thought the Delaware and Hudson Company was disposed to cooperate for the purpose of regulating the supply of coal, and that some arrangement of that kind would be made made before long. With the question of prices left out of consideration altogether. The refusal of one or more of the leading companies to join at first would not necessarily prevent the combination. Mr. Dickson did not attach anything more than local importance to the meeting at Manch Chunk.

Mr. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, said that he was not aware that any proposition had been made to the company of the kind described. If it had, he would unequivocally have replied that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road would not enter into it. He would have that understood without any sort of doubt. He had been opposed to the last combination, and he would oppose any proposition to combine in the future. "Let every tub stand on its own bottom." He would have nothing to do with a proposition either to regulate the supply or the prices of coal. One read that was anxious to go into the last combination was the first to break faith, and yet that road was now spoken of as leading the new movement. He would have nothing to do with it, but would conduct his coal business as he saw fit.

An officer of the Pennsylvania Coal Company said that the company had received no formal invitation to join in such a combination as it was reported had been proposed. Such a combination was very desirable, especially by companies that both worked mines and transported coal. They were now injuring themselves and pursuing a policy that would prove ruinous if persisted in. What consumers needed was enough coal to supply their necessities. They could not afford to see the companies supplying it destroying themselves in the effort to fill coal-bins at a sacrifice. An old citizen, who but a day or two ago bought a quantity of coal for consumption in his own house, reported that he bought it at the low rate charged, and said to one of the officers of the company, "This is not a blessing, because there will inevitably be a reaction, and prices must in the end reach a figure that will be a paying one to the producers of coal." It was believed by the Pennsylvania Company that the refusal of Mr. Sloan to co-operate would not be persisted in to the injury of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company. He was too shrewd and careful of the interests of his company to stand out against a course which prudence and reason dictated as the best—in fact, the only course to be pursued.

Mr. Parrish, of the New-Jersey Central Company, and Mr. Gowan, of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, were both out of the City, but at the office of the latter company Mr. McKay expressed his ignorance of any combination proposed for the benefit or on the part of the company of which he was agent. If the proposition emanated from the company, he did not know it, and had learned all he knew from common report.

YACHTING MATTERS.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held last evening at the head-quarters of the club, Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the club to nominate officers for the coming year. The following candidates were placed in nomination:

FLAG OFFICERS.

For Commodore,—John S. Dickerson, schooner yacht Madeleine.
Vice Commodore—James D. Smith, schooner yacht Estelle.
Rear Commodore—R. W. Huntley, sloop yacht Niantic.

CIVIC OFFICERS.

President—F. M. Ostrander.
Secretary and Treasurer—William T. Lee.
Assistant secretary—George G. Dunning.
Measurer—John M. Sawyer.
Fleet Surgeon—J. G. Johnson.
Judge Advocate—John Oakley.
Trustees—Robert Dillon, W. R. Wadsworth, Charles W. Blossom, S. Mellroy, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer ex officio.
Committee on Membership—S. L. Blood, William M. Rinerwood, Edgar F. Grant.
Regatta Committee—Henry W. Turner, William Bishop, John F. Ames.

The election is to take place on Wednesday evening next.

NEXT SEASON'S YACHTING.

The sloop yacht Ariadne, Brooklyn Yacht Club, is being widened at Nyack.

The schooner yacht Emily, Capt. N. P. Rogers, Brooklyn Yacht Club, is being lengthened 12 feet at Hyde Park.

The sloop yacht Petrel, owned by J. S. Beecher, Brooklyn Yacht Club, is being altered into a schooner at Port Jefferson.

The sloop yacht White Wing, Dr. A. P. Bliven, owner, Brooklyn Yacht Club, is being lengthened six feet aft at Nyack.

The schooner yacht Playful, owned by Capt. Holmes, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, is to be lengthened by the addition of 12 feet amidships.

Mr. John Dimon, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, is having a new sloop yacht built, 40 feet long. Mr. C. S. Gannon, at the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, is the builder.

The schooner yacht Vista, owned by Mr. David Carl, of the Brooklyn Club, is undergoing alterations at City Island. She is being lengthened by adding to her aft.

The sloop Vision, owned by the Messrs. Alexandre, New-York Yacht Club, is being altered at Nyack, on the Hudson. The yacht is to be lengthened and deepened, and given more beam.

The schooner yacht Dreadnought, New-York Yacht Club, is about to go on the ways at the shipyard of Mr. Henry Steers, in Greenpoint, for extensive alterations. Her bilges are to be lowered and the shape of her stern altered.

A new steam yacht, 111 feet long, has been built at Northport, Long Island, for Mr. Charles Cheesebrough, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Her engines were built at the Secor Iron Works, foot of Seventeenth street, in this City. She has been launched, and is nearly ready for her trial trip.

An international regatta is to be held in the Bay of Naples under the auspices of the Naples Regatta Club during the month of April next. Three days have been fixed upon—Wednesday, April 4, Monday, April 9, and Thursday, April 13. Several valuable prizes are to be sailed for, and the races are open to the yachts of all nations.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

ACTION OF THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU —A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF THE SIDEWALKS—NO EFFORTS MADE TO REMOVE THE SNOW FROM THE STREETS.

The indications of the near approach of a "thaw," and a consciousness of the painfully unpleasant state of affairs that would ensue when the threatened "thaw" set in, seem at last to have awakened the authorities of the Street-cleaning Bureau to the necessity of taking some action to prevent a deluge of snow-blocked streets. Notification was sent out yesterday from the Police Department to the residents on the different thoroughfares, ordering them to clear away the snow and ice which had long obstructed the gutters, and leave them free, so that when the snow begins to melt, as it is anticipated it will to-day or to-morrow, the water may find its way to the sewers and thus in part prevent a deluge in the streets. The clearing away of the ice, in obedience to this order, was, as the law requires, done at the expense of the tenants. A force of 200 men, belonging to the Street-cleaning Bureau, was distributed in gangs through Broadway and the different avenues, and ordered to clear the ice and snow from the crossings and the culverts. In this work they were engaged all day, the result gained by their operation being a slight improvement to foot travel at the different street crossings. They cleared the culverts quite thoroughly also, but it is doubtful if any great advantage will be gained, as the snow is piled so high at the corners and along the sides of the street that it is very probable the sewers will become so choked with slush as to be comparatively useless.

In the side streets there was no attempt made to prevent the flooding of the streets in a "thaw," further than the digging of a very narrow and practically useless trench along the line of the gutter. As far as the streets themselves, irrespective of the crossings, were concerned, they remained in exactly the same condition they have been in since the snow-fall of the 1st inst. At some points along Broadway merchants, who found it to their interest to improve the unpleasant state of affairs, employed men to clear away the snow and keep a path across the middle of the street in passable condition. In these cases the general desert of accumulated snow and dirt were the exception and not the rule.

Capt. Gunner, the Superintendent of the Street-cleaning force, was questioned yesterday by a TIMES reporter to ascertain what steps, if any, the bureau had taken toward improving the condition of the streets. He stated that in addition to the detailing of 300 men to clear the culverts and crossways, he had, at the request of Commissioner Nichols, engaged 600 laborers with 500 horses and carts to clear Broadway entirely of the snow and ice which now obstruct traffic. The order, he said, had been given because the Commissioner had expected a favorable reply to his recent application to the Board of Apportionment for a special fund to be devoted to defraying the expenses of clearing away the snow. The men who were to have been engaged in the work last night and this morning were divided into large gangs and sent to the different precincts, to await further orders. As a notice was sent to him of the application to the Board of Apportionment having been granted, a telegram was sent to the different precincts from the head-quarters of the Street-cleaning force in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, ordering a discharge of the various gangs of laborers. The Board of Apportionment, at the commencement of the year, granted an appropriation of $725,000 to the Street-cleaning Bureau, to defray the expenses of street-cleaning during the year. The authorities claim, however, that this appropriation does not cover the clearing away of snow. A special appropriation having to be provided for that purpose.

In 1875 this special appropriation, they claim, amounted to $100,000, $60,000 of it being expended in removing snow. As no such appropriation has been made this year, and as the police authorities declare they cannot do any work without it, it is impossible to predict how much longer the present state of things will continue, or rather, when they will cease.

THE ICE BLOCKADE BROKEN.

The delay in steam-boat travel on the East River yesterday was not nearly as great as on the previous day, the ice-floes having been pretty thoroughly broken up by the continual passage of the boats to and fro. The flood tide, which on the preceding days had invariably choked up the river with ice and rendered it well-nigh unnavigable, did not blockade the river yesterday to any great extent, and consequently did not cause any serious detention to travel. The trips were made quite regularly by the different ferry-boats, and none of those vexatious delays which had been experienced on Thursday and Friday were reported. On the North River there was a like improvement in the travel, the trips at the Jersey City and other ferries, with very few exceptions, being made on time.

THE ICE-COATED STREETS.

To add to the discomfiture of pedestrians who were compelled to plod through the accumulated snow in the streets yesterday, rain began to fall early in the evening, and very soon the sidewalks were covered with a thin coating of ice which rendered walking not only a matter of great difficulty, but frequently of considerable danger. Rubber over-shoes proved practically useless, and afforded no assistance in walking. So difficult, indeed, was it to walk on the sidewalks that the majority of the pedestrians betook themselves to the middle of the streets, where, though compelled to wade through dirty snow and slush, they were safe from the injuries which were frequently inflicted upon those who persisted in the attempt to walk on the slippery pavements. The storm continued without intermission until after midnight, but the rain ceased to freeze after 10:30 o'clock. The crystal coating which had gathered on the surface of the snow during the earlier part of the evening prevented the snow from being converted into slush by the rain which fell afterward. The streets were nearly deserted after 10 o'clock, but those who were obliged to travel on foot after that hour found walking much easier than it had previously been, the icy coating having been washed from the pavements, and the snow at the crossings trampled so hard as to offer but slight impediment to travel.

COLES MORRIS' DEFALCATION.

THE AMOUNT MISAPPROPRIATED OVER $500,000—A QUIET SETTLEMENT OF THE MATTER PROBABLE.

There seems to be no sort of doubt now, that the reported misappropriation by Mr. Coles Morris, of the firm of Morris, Billings & Co., of trust funds held by him, were really made as at first rumored, and that the amount misappropriated altogether by Mr. Morris is about $500,000. The brothers of Coles Morris, Andrew C. and Benjamin C., who were, with him, the Trustees of the Coles estate, and Trustees for Mrs. E. C. Hollins and Robert Webb, died several years ago. Since their death Mr. Morris has had the exclusive charge of the income of the estate, consisting of real property in this City and Jersey City, valued at $400,000 or $500 000. It is not known what Mr. Morris has done with the money misappropriated, as he was not known to speculate. His income from his business was large, and he did not live in a remarkably expensive manner. In his efforts to settle his affairs he has transferred the house No. 64 Fifth avenue, in which he lives, and Mrs. E. C. Hollins, and it is believed that the real estate made over and property to be restored will make up the entire amount misappropriated, so that the ultimate loss will not be more than $150,000. Mr. Billings said yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that the statement published by himself and partner was true in regard to the business of the firm, and was believed to be entirely true when they made it. No one who had known Mr. Morris would ever have suspected him of any such irregularity as that with which he has been charged. There had not been a whisper of anything wrong in the affairs of Mr. Morris. Mr. Cardozo said that the statements given about the loss and transfer of property are substantially those which came to him from Mr. Morris' family. Mrs. Hollins is a sister of Mr. Morris, who is a grandson of John B. Coles. Mr. Morris had lived quietly, never gambled or drank to excess, and was always at home by 10 o'clock at night. He abhorred speculation, and the only theory of the misuse of the money which Mr. Cardozo could imagine was that Mr. Morris had greatly exaggerated the value in his own mind, of the Jersey City property, and had been too liberal in his expenses. Mr. Cardozo did not believe, as had been reported, that Mr. Morris' illness was a subterfuge to enable him to gain time for a settlement. On Saturday night, a week ago, when he and Mr. Billings had seen Mr. Morris, his mind seemed unable to act freely; he said that all were ruined, and his reasoning faculties were apparently not as they had been. Dr. Sayre said yesterday that the transfer of real estate mentioned had been made in his presence, and that the troubles of Mr. Morris would be settled quietly. Mrs. Hollins, when applied to last evening for information, had nothing to say on the subject.

CRUSHED BY ICE.

The steamer John A. Dix, of the Fire Island Ferry, was crushed by the ice at Babylon, Long Island on Friday night. The loss is $10,000. A valuable yacht belonging to D. S. Samuels was also crushed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits last week amounted to $49,958 30.

Fifteen hundred and ninety-eight arrests were made by the Police last week.

The foreign steam-ship mail of yesterday consisted of 50,305 letters, 628 registered letters, and 83 bags of papers.

Miss Laura S. Webb will give dramatic readings at Masonic Hall, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10.

John Riley, a boy, died yesterday morning, at St. Vincent's Hospital, from the effects of gangrene resulting from a scratch on one of his hands caused by a saw.

Mr. John D. Wright, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, desires to acknowledge the receipt of $100 from an anonymous source in aid of the work.

There were reported during the past week, 500 deaths, 400 births, and 138 marriages, showing an increase of 27 deaths and 2 marriages, and a decrease of 19 births, as compared with the preceding week.

Catharine Massieana, an Italian woman, aged 42, while picking coffee-beans yesterday, at the Hudson River Railroad depot in Laight street, was struck by a descending elevator and almost instantly killed.

Mr. C. E. A. McGeechy, "Danbury News Man," will deliver a lecture at the United Presbyterian Church, Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, for the benefit of the church fund.

The Police Board, at its meeting yesterday, reprimanded Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged with neglect of duty in permitting boys to indulge in the pastime popularly known as "coasting," to the inconvenience and peril of passers-by.

Patrolman Patrick Kelly, of the Eighth Precinct, was dismissed from the Police force yesterday on the charge of permitting his bed at the station-house to become disgustingly filthy. The resignations of Patrolman John Lloyd, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and Thomas H. Casey, of the Nineteenth Precinct, were accepted.

The Board of Apportionment will meet on Monday, and organize for the present year. Mr. Parroy, as President of the Aldermen, is an ex-officio member of the board. It is said that a resolution will be offered transferring unexpended balances amounting to $65,000 to the Police Board, the money to be used for street-cleaning purposes.

While Mr. Gabriel Netter, of No. 62 West Forty-seventh street, was driving up Broadway in a one-horse cutter yesterday afternoon he ran into a snow-bank at Broome street. The sleigh was upset, and Mr. Netter was thrown out and slightly injured. The horse ran up Broadway, dragging the sleigh behind him, and at Bleecker street came in collision with a wagon of the Great American Tea Company. The sleigh was completely demolished and the horse fatally injured.

On Wednesday evening next the Goethe Club, of the City of New-York, will hold its regular meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which Mr. George H. Calvert, of Newport, R. I., will deliver an address on "Goethe," written especially for the occasion. At the conclusion of the address a reception will be given by the club to Mr. Calvert, special tickets for which have been issued by the Committee on Entertainments.

On Tuesday evening next there will be a series of athletic games and feats in horsemanship at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, the winners in which will receive prizes, which have been offered by Mr. Englehardt. For the one mile walk, six entries have been made; for the half-mile run, six entries; for the quarter-mile hurdle, five entries, making with police, many entries. In the evening there will be an exhibition of an assault at arms by cavalry and infantry, steeple and other racing.

Several clergymen have invited their congregation and others to observe the "Week of Prayer" by attendance on a Union Prayer Meeting to be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue and Forty-second street, at 3:30 P. M., from Monday, Jan. 8, to Saturday, Jan. 13, inclusive. Mr. Henry Moorhouse, of England, who has been laboring with Moody and Sankey in the West, will preach every evening this week in the above church. The singing will be conducted by Mr. Theodore Perkins, who will be assisted by a trained choir.

The storm-rope, which is intended to prevent the swaying of the foot-bridge, was stretched between the two piers of the East River bridge, yesterday, and if the weather proves favorable, it will be made fast in its position to-morrow. When this is completed, the remaining sections of the foot-bridge will be laid. This is a part of the work that requires great care, as the sections have to be laid alternately between anchorage and pier and between the two piers, in order to prevent the weight at one point from drawing the cables from their proper deflection.

BROOKLYN.

The Police Commissioners have amended the order prohibiting the use of chairs or camp-stools in the aisles of public buildings so as to make it apply to churches only when they are used as places of amusement.

Henry Witty and his son Robert, the proprietors of a livery-stable at No. 715 Atlantic avenue, were held in $500 by Justice Semler yesterday, charged by the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with keeping horses several days without food or water.

Judge McCue has decided, in the suit of the old Board of Trustees of the African Methodist Bethel Church against the Pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Beaniah Murray and the new Board of Trustees, that the latter must hand over all of the church property in their possession to the old Board of Trustees.

Roundsman Grant arrested a man who was about to cross the Fulton Ferry yesterday morning with a quantity of silver-ware rolled in a piece of blanket. The prisoner gave his name as Charles A. Greene, and admitted that he broke into the basement of a house, which proved to be that of Mr. Albert H. Villes, No. 191 Cumberland street. Greene was locked up.

A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, Debevoise street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of the unfortunate victims of the fire at the Brooklyn Theatre. Rev. Father Coughlin, the celebrant, was assisted by Father Galvan, of Our Lady of Mercy, as Deacon, and Father Kennedy, as sub-Deacon. In the congregation were a large number of ladies, dressed in deep mourning, many of whom were moved to tears.

LONG ISLAND.

The Astoria masked burglars were yesterday morning taken under a strong guard of officers to the Queens County Jail, at North Hempstead. Upon reaching the jail the prisoners were searched by Sheriff Rushmore, and afterward placed in the lower corridor of cells and chained to the floor. The jail is notorious for its insecurity, and the Sheriff, knowing the desperate characters with which he has to deal, has placed an extra guard over them.

NEW-JERSEY.

Seth W. Payne, a journalist of Jersey City, was arraigned in the Hudson County Sessions, at Jersey City, for having in his paper libeled County Clerk James M. Braun.

Justice James Corrigan was charged before Justice Keese, in Jersey City, yesterday, with having misappropriated funds collected upon judgment against one Flynn in favor of Mrs. Jane Glynn.

James Wilson, a sailor, was found on the street in Jersey City, with both feet frozen. He was removed to the hospital, where it was thought amputation would be necessary. He said he had walked from Philadelphia.

Rev. George B. Vosburgh was installed Friday evening as Pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church. Among those who took part in the ceremony were Rev. Drs. Armitage and Dowling, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. Parry, of Philadelphia.

Charles F. Schmidt, formerly a druggist in Newark, was arraigned in the Essex County Oyer, before Justice Depue, to answer a charge of having forged the name of his father-in-law, Edward Eberhardt, to two notes for $250 each. He pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

The jury in the case of John Calgy, who died in Jersey City, of lock-jaw, from injuries at first supposed to have been inflicted with a knife, rendered a verdict on Friday night declaring that death was accidental. The evidence showed that he had received injuries by falling, while drunk, into some tin clippings.

The Jersey City Police were informed last evening that "sweat-board" was played in a room in the rear of the saloon corner of Essex and Washington streets. A descent was made on the place, and William W. Giles and William Ward, said to be the proprietors of the place, were arrested. A "sweat-board," cards, dice, and other gambling paraphernalia were captured.

Richard Burns and William Whelan were arrested in Newark yesterday to answer for having been principals in a prize-fight last Sunday morning at Waverly. James Ogden and Henry Goble were arrested as seconds, and Samuel Fisher, a hackman, for having carried them to the scene of the combat. Twenty rounds are said to have been fought. Burns was badly beaten.

A few days ago a stranger bought two money-orders at the Jersey City Post Office, one for 85 cents and another for 45 cents, drawn to the order of two Chicago firms. The same orders, payable to William Thompson, one with the amount changed to $50 and the latter with the amount changed to $47, reached the New-York Post Office a day or two later. The person who bought them had given them to a roofer in New-York, from whom he received the amount to which they had been raised.

Mahlen Drake and John Lippell were driving past Drake's feed store in Irvington at about 8 o'clock on Friday evening, when they observed that a side window was open. Drake suspected that thieves were within, and he ran toward the window, intending to capture them. As he approached a burglar jumped out, and drawing a pistol, fired at him. The ball entered Drake's thigh, injuring him severely, but not fatally. As the thief fled he fired two more shots at the wounded man, but the balls in both cases missed their mark. The burglar escaped, and no trace of him has been found.

CHARGES AGAINST AN AUCTIONEER.

A COMPLAINT MADE BY CAPT. WALSH AGAINST HERTS & SON—HE ASKS THAT THEIR LICENSE BE REVOKED.

Capt. Walsh, of the City Hall Police, made a complaint yesterday in the Mayor's office against the firm of Herts & Son, the auctioneers, for selling a large quantity of furs under false and fraudulent representations. The facts of the case appeared in THE TIMES of Saturday, and the Captain verified them by making the following affidavit before Mr. John Hardy, the chief clerk to the Mayor:

Edward Walsh being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Captain of Police; that he attended an auction sale held at No. 17 Park Row, on Friday, Jan. 5, 1877, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning; that a notice of such sale had been published in the New York *Herald* issued on the said 5th day of January, 1877, a copy of which notice is hereto annexed; that such sale as advertised purported to be a Sheriff's sale of furs held under the direction of William C. Conner, late Sheriff; William Henry, Deputy Sheriff; that this deponent called on Under Sheriff Cummins, and caused inquiry to be made of William C. Conner, and that neither said Under Sheriff nor the said Sheriff knew anything of the said sale; that the deponent, while attending the said sale, asked Henry B. Herts, the auctioneer who was conducting the sale, to show the deponent the execution under and in pursuance of which such sale was being made; that the said Henry B. Herts referred the deponent to William Henry, the Deputy Sheriff, who he said held the execution; that the said William Henry was not present at the time, but came in a few minutes afterward; that this deponent asked the said William Henry to show the deponent the execution under and in pursuance of which the said sale was being conducted; that the said William Henry said he had not the papers with him, and failed to produce the papers or authority whatever in the sale; that the said Henry B. Herts, auctioneer, and the said William Henry, Deputy Sheriff, then consulted together for a few moments, and thereupon the said Henry B. Herts announced to the persons attending the said sale that the said sale was not a Sheriff's sale, and that he would go on with the sale as a regular auction sale; that the deponent then asked the said Henry B. Herts what sale it was, and the said Henry B. Herts replied, "It's none of your business, get out of here," and the deponent shortly after left the sale. And the deponent further says that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that the said Henry B. Herts made a false and fraudulent representation in respect to the character of the sale held by him on Jan. 5, 1877, and exposed and offered for sale at that time by auction property in respect to which a false and fraudulent representation had been made by him as to the character of the sale; and the deponent prays that the license of the said Henry B. Herts be revoked.

EDWARD WALSH,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct Police.

Sworn before me this 6th day of January, 1877.
JOHN HARDY, Notary Public.

This affidavit will be laid before Mayor Ely on Monday, and a day will then be fixed for the examination. Capt. Walsh stated yesterday that John O'Conner, of No. 185 Columbia street, Brooklyn, called upon him and said that he purchased at one of Herts' auction sales a quantity of jewelry, for which he gave $300, but that it was not worth near that amount. One of the articles was a watch, for which he paid $55, but it was subsequently valued at only $10. Another man informed the Captain that he purchased a seal-skin sacque at $85, which was only worth $35.

Mr. Herts denies all the charges and asks a suspension of judgment in his case until he presents his defense in detail. He says he intends to prefer charges against Capt. Walsh, and will also sue him for attempting to damage his character as a business man.

GOOD SLEIGHING ON THE "ROAD."

The sleighing "on the road" yesterday was a great improvement over that of the early part of the week. The roadway along St. Nicholas avenue and Harlem lane was beaten down sufficiently to allow of a good degree of speed, and the sports of fraternity, and lovers of horseflesh in general, showed their appreciation of it by turning out in large numbers. At the hotels on St. Nicholas and Central avenues, numbers gathered to watch the flying trotters, and to speculate upon their relative rates of speed. The snow is still somewhat thick and heavy, and a thaw followed by a "cold snap" is required to bring it into really good condition. Among the turnouts remarkable for either speed or style which appeard yesterday, were the following: F. J. Allen, of the Astor House, drove a large bay horse attached to a light cutter. A lady occupied the seat by his side. Mr. Stephens F. Knapp handled the reins behind a spanking team of bay colts. Harbor Master James Thompson appeared behind a high-stepping bay team, which was admiringly scrutinized by all who passed him. Sheriff Conner handled his favorite bay horse, a handsome stepper, and of very stylish appearance. Mr. James Woods and lady, of Harlem, appeared behind a fast brown mare with stylish action and great speed. Mr. John Woods handled the reins over a neat bay horse, with fine action and decided promise of speed. Capt. Unthank drove a team of small mouse-colored ponies, which elicited much admiration for their sleekness and speed. Mr. William H. Harbeck and son were out with their fast double team, consisting of Windermere and another horse, unnamed.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Henry W. Muzzey, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Henry R. Pierson, or Albany, is at the Everett House.

Jacob Thompson, of Tennessee, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, of Chester, Penn., is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator James F. Starbuck, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

COGNACS bottled at Jonzac Distilleries; also in wood. VICTOR E. MAUGER, Sole Importer, No. 110 Reade street.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Kingsland, Miss Macy, Miss Parsons, Philip Hollaad, Mrs. Holland, Thomas H. Hodgson, John Davison, Joseph F. Boll, J. F. Schenck, A. F. Mahan, Mrs. Mahan, Miss Helen Mahan, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. S. M. Watkins, Miss Julia Frewin, Thomas F. Grimes, James Firth, J. E. H. Andrew, Mrs. Andrew, George Priddis, Richard Anders, D. Thomas, F. Tabardel, James Sherman, R. Hope Hepburn, Capt. Stephen J. Kains, A. S. Alexander, H. W. Evans, W. A. Murray, A. Murray, J. J. Atkinson, J. C. Lindsay, H. Wolff, John Simson, George W. Turner

The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

TAX-PAYERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE KIND THAT MADE UP THE HAMPTON MEETING IN CHARLESTON—MEN WHO PAY NO TAXES, OR PAY WITH WORTHLESS STATE BANK-BILLS — A CONTRAST TO THE MEETING OF THE SUPPORTERS OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 5, 1877.

The Democrats of this State profess to believe that the surest way of breaking down the Government of the State is by refusing to pay taxes, and for this purpose they are holding meetings in different parts of the State. The first of these meetings, and the only one which has attracted any attention, was held in this city on the 21st of last month, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Democratic press to make it appear that the meeting was a great success, it was a failure, both in regard to character and numbers. The hall where the meeting assembled, crowded to its utmost extent, cannot hold over 800 people, and it is certain that no one was turned away from that meeting because the hall was overcrowded. The more conservative Democrats had little or nothing to do with it, and the name of the largest Democratic tax-payer in the city is absent both from the call for the meeting and from the list of officers who were elected on that occasion—of which there was a large number, the officers constituting about one-fourth of the meeting.

The character of this meeting, however, as representing the tax-payers, can be best judged by an examination of the names of the persons attached to the call for the meeting. This call was signed by 63 persons, of whom five pay absolutely no taxes whatever, while 22 more might just as well pay no taxes, for they pay their taxes to the State in worthless bills of the "Bank of the State," which the State is compelled by the decision of the courts to receive in payment of taxes. By the terms of the charter of this bank the faith and credit of the State is pledged to the redemption of its bills, which for years after the war could be bought for 5 or 10 cents on the dollar, but since the decision of the United States Supreme Court compelling the State to receive these bills for taxes, they have increased in value, though to the State they were more worthless even than Confederate money, since they cannot be used in defraying any of the expenses of the Government, but are destroyed as fast as received. It is in this way that these 22 men, among them the Chairman of the meeting, C. T. Lowndes, pay their taxes, or, in other words, swindle the State out of their taxes. To the State it makes little difference whether they pay them or not, and for all valuable purposes they are no more tax-payers than the five men who signed the call withthem and pay nothing whatever.

Another one of the persons who signed this call is found upon the defaulters' list, so that out of the 63 who signed the call but 40 can be considered as tax-payers. An examination of the tax-books discloses how much injury they will inflict upon the State by refusing to pay their taxes. Here are a few samples:

Isaac W. Hayne	$1 45
J. B. Campbell	2 32
T. M. Hanckel	4 35
C. H. Simonton	14 94
B. H. Rutledge	59 83
C. R. Miles	67 05

The men who called this Charleston meeting, and elected themselves as the officers of it, are no worse, however, as tax-payers, than the few fools who are doing the same thing in other portions of the State.

As a set-off to this Democratic meeting, the law-abiding citizens of this city held a mass-meeting last night, at which fully 2,000 people were present, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, which prevented them from holding a large meeting in the open air as at first contemplated. They met, in the words of the call, "for the purpose of expressing their determination to maintain and support the lawful and legitimate Government of the State, of which his Excellency, Daniel H. Chamberlain, is the Chief Executive." The meeting was a perfect success, and the enthusiasm that marked the proceedings indicated an earnest determination to sustain by every legitimate means the lawful Government of the State. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted amid great cheering:

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives of this State did meet in Joint Assembly, as required by the Constitution of the State, on the 5th December, 1876, and having received from the Secretary of State the official returns of the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, held on the 7th November, 1876, did open and count the said returns, and declare that Daniel H. Chamberlain had received the highest number of lawful votes for Governor, and Richard H. Gleaves for Lieutenant Governor, and that the said Daniel H. Chamberlain and Richard H. Gleaves were duly elected as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina; and whereas, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of this State, the said Daniel H. Chamberlain and Richard H. Gleaves were duly inducted in the State-house in the city of Columbia, on the 7th December, 1876, and immediately thereafter entered upon their respective offices, and have since continued to exercise said offices; and whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives, duly organized and assembled at the State-house, in accordance with the laws and Constitution of this State, have, in the discharge of their proper legislative functions as the General Assembly of South Carolina, enacted into law the usual annual supply and appropriation bills; and whereas, another body of men, composed in part of persons elected to be members of the House of Representatives of this State, did, in the said City of Columbia, and in defiance of the laws and Constitution of this State, did assume to act as a House of Representatives, and did proceed, without the lawful returns of the election held on the 7th November, 1876, and without the presence of the Senate as required by the Constitution of this State, declare Wade Hampton elected as Governor, and William D. Simpson as Lieutenant Governor; and whereas, the said Wade Hampton, unmindful of the laws and Constitution of this State, but in a spirit of treason and rebellion, has assumed to act as Governor, and has made known his purpose to continue to exercise the functions of said office; and whereas, a portion of the citizens of this State have proclaimed their purpose to resist the authority of the lawful Governor, Daniel H. Chamberlain, as well as the authority of the lawful General Assembly of this State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize Daniel H. Chamberlain as the lawful Governor and Richard H. Gleaves as the lawful Lieutenant Governor of this State, and we pledge them our earnest and unwavering support in the discharge of the duties of their offices, and we call upon all law-abiding citizens to render obedience to their authority.

Resolved, That we recognize the House presided over by R. William Mackey as Speaker as the lawful House of Representatives of this State, and the Senate presided over by Richard H. Gleaves as President and Stephen A. Swails as President *pro tempore* as the lawful Senate of the State, and the said Senate and House of Representatives as the lawful General Assembly of the State; and we call upon all law-abiding citizens to yield obedience to all laws enacted by said General Assembly and approved by his Excellency Daniel H. Chamberlain, as the valid laws of this State.

Resolved, That we denounce any and all attempts to set up or maintain any authority in conflict with or in opposition to the authority of Daniel H. Chamberlain as Governor, or the lawful General Assembly as acts subversive of law and order and of the Constitution and statutes of this State, seditious and revolutionary, and we call upon his Excellency Daniel H. Chamberlain, to enforce his authority as Governor, and to cause the laws of this State to be obeyed and respected by all the citizens of the State, and, if resistance shall be made to the laws of the State to put into use all the powers possessed by him as Governor for the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That we denounce the effort to induce any portion of the people of this State to oppose or resist the execution of the tax laws of this State enacted by the lawful General Assembly as subversive of law and deserving of reprobation and punishment, and we pledge ourselves to discountenance all such efforts, and to stand firmly by all the laws of the State. — CAROLINA.

ALL QUIET IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The city is quiet to-night, and no disturbance is apprehended to-morrow. The *Republican* says the Senate yesterday confirmed the reappointment of Chief Justice Ludeling and of Justice Leonard, and the appointment of Justice John E. King, of St. Landry Parish, to the Supreme Court Bench.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PROPOSITION.

AN ELECTION IN WHAT HE CALLS THE THREE "DISPUTED" STATES OF THE SOUTH—OREGON CONCEDED TO HAYES — THE CRONIN-GROVER SWINDLE OF NO ACCOUNT IN HIS ESTIMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The proposition of Mr. Fernando Wood for a settlement of the Presidential question by a new election in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, will probably be offered early this week in the House, although it is just possible that it may never be offered at all, should the joint committee on the Electoral count of their own accord agree upon a plan, or be likely to agree upon one. Mr. Wood says he has had his resolution drawn for 10 days, and has been holding it hoping that something might be done in the committee, and that he still hopes they may originate and mature something that will meet the exigencies of the case. He says, however, that something must be done soon, and that there is no more time to be lost. He says his idea of a new election in the three disputed States is entirely original with himself, and that his proposition has been drawn without consultation with any one. He says that there is no difficulty or dispute about the late election except in these three States, "for," says he, "I do not take any account of this Oregon business, and I should hesitate to see Mr. Tilden made President by the vote of Mr. Cronin. Taking it for granted then that there is no dispute about Oregon, and that it belongs to Hayes, there is no controversy," he says, "except as to these three States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. My proposition is that in those States there shall be a new election under the State laws, but supervised and in a measure directed by the Joint Committees of the Senate and House on the Electoral count. Everyone would be satisfied with the result of the new election, so guarded, and it would show to the world the strength of our institutions and the power of the people for peaceful self-government."

THE DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON.

CHARACTER OF THE POW-WOW OF TO-DAY —A DEMONSTRATION BY THE "INVINCIBLE IN PEACE AND INVISIBLE IN WAR"—TILDEN'S ADVICE TO SEEM MORE EARNEST TO OVERCOME IMPRESSION OF WEAKNESS GAINING GROUND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The meeting of Democrats on the 8th of January, to be held in Washington, promises to be little more than a meeting of Congress in Ford's Opera-house. The expectation is that the House will adjourn soon after meeting at 12, to give the Democratic members a chance to attend the meeting. The house will, no doubt, be packed by the hungry and expectant District Democrats, who would pass any resolutions that had a shadow of an office attached. The resolutions have been drawn by Montgomery Blair and Jerry Black, and are described as full of the war talk of the latter gentleman.

The Democratic Caucus Advisory Committee have held another meeting and are reported to have decided upon an active and aggressive policy for the future. Mr. Tilden has given notice that he thinks this course better, because the party just now has the appearance of weakness before the country. This is thought not to be favorable, and Mr. Tilden's advice to seem more in earnest will now be followed. Specific action has not been fully determined upon, but it is intended to have a caucus to-morrow night, and some proposals will be determined on and presented for formal action.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST SESSION TO CONVENE TO-MORROW—THE ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES—CANDIDATES FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP —GOV. BEDLE'S MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Jan. 7, 1876.

The one hundred and first session of the New-Jersey Legislature will open in the State-house in this city at noon Tuesday. The sessions of the last two years have been of unusual length. There are those who predict an unusually short session this year. Last year the session was prolonged by the efforts made to pass general laws to meet the requirements of the new Constitution. The efforts in most cases failed, and the necessity of finishing the work begun last year may add beyond anticipation to the days of this session. The two houses at present advices show a majority for the Democrats of one on joint ballot. In the Senate there are 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans. The roll-call of the Assembly shows an equal division of members between the two political parties, that House standing 30 to 30 The seat of Powers, one of the Democrats declared elected in Mercer County, will be contested by Robert L. Hutchinson, his Republican competitor. The Third District, in which the contest occurred, has ever been a close one, the Democratic majority in 1873, having been only 49, and in 1874 but 22. In 1875, Mr. Hutchinson, who is probably the most popular man in the district, overcame the Democratic majority, and was seated by a majority of 182. He claims that, after the close of election last November, ten votes were put into the ballot-box from the Chambersburg district, giving the election to his Democratic opponent by a bare majority of nine. He has pointed out other irregularities which will go far toward defeating the right of his opponent to the seat. Testimony is now being taken in this city, in connection with the contest, and Mr. Hutchinson hopes to have his case ready for submission within a few days. As soon as it became known that he seriously contemplated contesting Powers' seat, one of the defeated Democrats in Monmouth County claimed to have been beaten by the colonization of colored voters, and declared his intention of laying claim to the seat of the Republican candidate. So far as known, no legal steps have been taken in that case. It is a mooted point whether a member has a right to vote upon the question of his own right to a seat in the House. Delicacy and a decent sense of propriety would seem to preclude it, and one of the rules of the House providing that "no member shall vote on any question in which he is particularly interested" seems to forbid it. If the right to vote on the question be denied to Mr. Powers, Mr. Hutchinson's contest, backed as it is by evidences of fraud on the Democratic side, may be successful. In that event the House will stand 31 to 29 in favor of the Republicans, and give them the majority of one on joint ballot.

The whole contest for the Speakership of the House has been going on on the presumption that the members bearing certificates will be seated. The House being a tie, the feeling among the North Jersey Republicans seems to be in favor of a compromise which shall give the Speakership to the Democrats and the Clerkship and most of the other offices to the Republicans. This arrangement will probably make Hon. Rudolph F. Rabe, of Hudson, the presiding officer, and John Y. Foster, Clerk. Bergen, of Somerset, has, however, given notice that in the event of the Republicans refusing to concede the Speakership to the Democracy, he is himself in the field for the position. That the contingency contemplated by Bergen will arise is evident from the feeling among South Jersey Republicans who demand that the presiding officer be selected from their number, and the Clerk be one of their party. They are pressing Hon. Alden C. Scovel, of Camden, a laborious, conscientious, and able legislator, for the Speaker's chair. Hon. John W. Griggs, of Paterson, a young man, who showed himself in the debates last year to be one of the more brilliant and able members of the House, is also mentioned as a possible candidate of the Republican caucus for the place.

In the Senate some of the Democratic members have attempted to form a combination large enough and strong enough to control the Democratic caucus. Their programme proposes to make Dayton, of Bergen, the presiding officer of that body. It is doubtful, however, whether enough members have entered into the arrangement to make it successful; and the probabilities are that Senator Leon Abbett, of Hudson, will be called to preside. There are any number of aspirants for the other offices within the gift of the Senate. The most important duty to devolve upon the two houses this Winter is the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, whose term expires in March. Counting upon the certainty of a Democratic majority of one, the number of Democratic candidates is unusually large. Three of these are from Hudson. Hon. John R. McPherson, President of the Abattoir Company, is working hard for the position. He claims to have already secured a majority of votes in the Democratic caucus; but this is thought to be only a game of bluff. Hon. Orestes Cleveland, formerly a Congressman from the Seventh District, is also warmly pushed by his friends, while it is said that Senator Abbett himself has his eye upon the prize. It is not impossible, too, that Gov. Bedle may step in as a candidate if a propitious moment occurs. To be sure, one of the amendments to the State Constitution provides that he shall not "be elected by the Legislature to any office under the Government of this State or of the United States during the term for which he shall have been elected Governor," but then it is urged in his behalf that, at the time he became Governor, that clause of the Constitution had not become a part of the organic law of the State, but was subsequently adopted and ratified by the people. For the Republican nomination the names of the present Senator, of Hon. George M. Robeson, and of Hon. Courtlandt Parker, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, are mentioned. They are all strong men, and in view of the strength of Hutchinson's case in Mercer, and of the fact that there are already indications of wavering in the Democratic ranks, their candidacy may prove successful. One of the Democratic members of Assembly in Essex has declared that he will not go into the Democratic caucus on the Senatorship question, and that there are some Republicans whom he would as willingly see Senator as any Democrat. Compromise candidates are much talked of, and the name of ex-Congressman William Walter Phelps has risen into prominence as a candidate, in the event of that contingency being realized.

Gov. Bedle has been engaged for the last fortnight or more in the preparation of his annual Message. It will probably be of unusual length, and will go pretty freely into a review of the questions growing out of the Presidential campaign. The more important State officers to be elected by the incoming Legislature are a State Controller, in place of A. L. Runyon, whose term will expire in April, and a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in place of Francis S. Lathrop, whose term will expire in March. The position of Clerk of the Supreme Court, now filled by Benjamin F. Lee, will become vacant in November, and the present Legislature may name his successor.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE—FACTS ASCERTAINED—SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION—NO MORE BODIES IDENTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 7.—Various rumors and theories have naturally got afloat in regard to the construction of the bridge and its condition at the time of the accident. Your correspondent has taken pains to ascertain the following facts in the case, which must modify all theories as to the cause of the catastrophe: First, although the bridge was built several years before the double track was laid, it was intended in its construction for a double track. This is not only the testimony of Mr. Charles Collins, chief bridge-builder of the road, but the abutments and the traces of where the bridge rested show for themselves. In the second place, there is no probability that the bridge was worn. The Toledo Bridge, which was of exactly the same pattern—Howe truss—after fifteen years of constant use on the same road, was taken down, and its various parts thoroughly tested at the works of McNairy, Claflin & Co., of Cleveland, and found to be able to sustain, on an average, 30,000 pounds to the square inch, or exactly the pressure of new iron. None of the parts were found to be crystallized, or in the least impaired by use. Mr. J. C. Williams, an eminent engineer of Cleveland, who is upon the spot assisting in the construction of the new bridge, gives it as his opinion that from the position in which the rods of the old bridge now lie it will be entirely possible to determine whether any of the bolts or nuts had been tampered with by thieves. The thread upon the end of a rod from which the nut was gradually loosened and dropped off will appear much differently from one that has been unscrewed. More than this Mr. Williams thinks it will probably be difficult to ascertain in regard to the cause of the catastrophe.

The body of Robert Steindel has been shipped to Rehoboth Lodge, New-York. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hall have nearly despaired of identifying their remains. All that is thus far known is that they were married on the day before the accident in Elmira, and were on the train when it made the fatal plunge. Several arrests have been made of people who have taken articles of value from the wreck.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Impressive services commemorative of the death of Miss Minnie Mixer, Louis J. Barnard, and John and Charles R. Pickering, victims of the Ashtabula disaster, no trace of whose remains was found, were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral to-day. The attendance of relatives and friends of the deceased was large, the vast edifice being crowded. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Shelton, Rector of St. Paul's.

VERDICT IN A MURDER TRIAL.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 7.—The jury in the case of Michael Colghan, who was charged with the murder of John Boscher, near Ashland, on Oct. 26, after being out all night rendered a verdict this morning of guilty of murder in the second degree

A STEAM-SHIP STRANDED.

THE FRENCH VESSEL L'AMERIQUE.

SHE GROUNDS WITHIN SEVENTY YARDS OF LAND AT SEABRIGHT, N. J.—THE PASSENGERS, MAILS AND SPECIE SAVED—THREE SAILORS DROWNED BY THE UPSETTING OF A SMALL BOAT—THE VESSEL PROBABLY NOT SERIOUSLY DAMAGED—THE STORY OF THE DISASTER—HISTORY OF THE STEAMSHIP.

The steamship L'Amérique, of the General Transatlantic Company's line, was stranded at 3 A. M. yesterday, having run ashore at Seabright, a small village about three miles north of Long Branch. The passengers and their baggage, the mail matter and specie on board, were safely landed, as were also all excepting three of the crew. These three were drowned while endeavoring to land in a small boat. The vessel had on board three cabin, 51 second and fourth class passengers, and 160 men composing the officers and crew. The passengers have been taken care of, and will be forwarded to this City by special train leaving Seabright this morning. At the time the vessel struck she was in charge of a pilot, who says he was deceived in his soundings. The bodies of all three of the drowned men were recovered, and have been placed in charge of the Coroner at Long Branch. It is believed that the stranded steam-ship, when lightened of some of her cargo, will be floated off at high tide. The news, which was at first greatly distorted, caused much excitement, and drew several thousand persons to the scene, besides causing great anxiety in this City among the friends of passengers on the vessel. A number of tugs and vessels belonging to the Coast Wrecking Company, which have been engaged, will be at the scene of the accident to-day, and will endeavor to relieve the vessel of her cargo.

The vessel thus stranded made her first trip in January, 1874, leaving Havre for this port on the 19th of the month and arriving here 10 days later. On April 14, 1874, the vessel then in command of Capt. Roussan was reported as having foundered off the coast of Brittany. Second Officer Garré was the only person who perished, the remainder of those on board having been transferred to other vessels in the vicinity. The vessel was deserted, and was afterward encountered drifting on the ocean by the English steamer Spray. The steam-ship was towed into the harbor of Plymouth. The company was afterward directed to pay the salvors $149,500.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 7, 1877.

Through the dense veil of fog which, like a pall, overhung and enshrouded this place at 3 A. M. to-day, came signals of distress, while seaward and right on the shore, almost, were perceptible the outlines of a big ship. This place is on the strip of land jutting out from the New-Jersey shore, and lies between Sandy Hook and Long Branch, being about three miles to the north of the latter. The wind at the time was blowing rather freshly from the south-east, and a heavy sea was rolling which broke over the vessel's deck. Masses of ice, too, covered the surface of the water and made the aspect of the scene still more chill and pitiless. The first man on shore to notice the state of affairs was William M. Ferguson, one of the crew of Life-saving Station No. 4. His trained eye showed him that an ocean steam-ship was stranded on the beach, and he besirred himself hastily to summon help. He notified the crews of Life-saving Stations Nos. 3 and 4, and in about 20 minutes they were on the shore with their apparatus and had thrown a line to the stranded vessel, which proved to be the L'Amérique of the General Transatlantic Company's line of steam-ships. Prior to the throwing of the Line, however, Capt. Pousols, the commander of the steam-ship, ordered out a small boat, with a crew composed of Officer Brillaning and 11 men, to convey information ashore, and obtain assistance. At this time the steam-ship lay 70 yards distant from the beach. The small boat struck the beach after some minutes of active exertion on the part of the crew, but was capsized by the heavy undertow and the masses of ice, of which there was great profusion. Three of the crew were drowned, but the others reached shore safely, thoroughly drenched and chilled. The bodies of all three of the drowned men were recovered, the first being found at 3 P. M., the second about two hours later, and the last at Long Branch at 11:30 P. M. They were discovered floating in the undertow, and were taken to Life-saving Station No. 1, where they remain at present awaiting identification and the action of the Coroner at Long Branch, who has been notified to attend. The information that was brought to those on shore was that the vessel was the L'Amérique, on her way from Havre to New-York, and had just stranded, and that she had on board three cabin, 51 second and fourth-class passengers, and 162 men composing the officers and crew.

The life-saving crews went quickly about their work, and, with the aid of the steam-ship's crew, the life-car was speedily drawn on board the stranded vessel. The scene here was one in which the wildest confusion was mingled with abject terror. It was several hours before the break of day, and a thick mist enveloped the surroundings in an almost impenetrable gloom. The very rough sea was breaking over the stern of the vessel—which lay apparently wedged in the sand—and was sending over streams of ice, and water not less chilling in its liquid than in its congealed form. The greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers, who had been rudely awakened from their slumbers by the shock of the vessel as she struck and by the excitement which followed. Capt. Pousols, however, was calm and collected, and did much to overcome the general consternation. He had succeeded pretty well in reducing the excitement when the life-saving crew drew alongside. The passengers watched the progress of the car toward the vessel with great eagerness, but when it came up, and they saw its coffin shape, they were at first afraid to enter it. Mr. Cornell Jewett and his wife, who were cabin passengers on the L'Amérique, were approached by Capt. Pousols, who saw they were undismayed and collected. He wished them to enter the car first in order to reassure the other passengers. Nothing loth, Mr. and Mrs. Jewett entered the car and were drawn safely through the surf to the beach. After this the other passengers and most of the crew were landed in the same manner, five or six being brought at a time. The mails and specie on board the ill-fated vessel were next landed. The Captain remained on board the ship looking after the vessel and the cargo, which is a large one and miscellaneous in character. The vessel at this time was lying broadside to the beach. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Jewett and a Spanish lady, the only cabin passengers, were taken to Emery's Hotel at Seabright. The other passengers, and a large portion of the crew, were taken to the East End Hotel at Long Branch, where their wants were attended to. The baggage was also landed safely. Most of the passengers will arrive in New-York to-morrow afternoon, arrangements having been made to send them by a special train on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, leaving Seabright at 11:30 A. M. All of the passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the Captain and crew during the vessel's long and stormy passage across the Atlantic.

At the time when the steam-ship struck she was in command of a pilot who had been taken on board yesterday from the pilot boat No. 21 in latitude 40° 30' and about 167 miles from New-York. At that time the sea was quite rough, but the weather afterward thickened up very much, and when the vessel struck the sea was running quite high, and land and water were covered with a heavy fog. The pilot says he was deceived in making soundings, it being very thick at the time when the vessel stranded. Mr. Cornell Jewett, the first man taken to shore on the life-saving car from the steam-ship gave the following account of the disaster:

"Myself and wife and one Spanish lady were all the first-class passengers on the steam-ship. The passage was a very rough and long one. Capt. Ponzois, however, proved himself one of the most careful and reliable commanders I ever sailed with, and I have crossed the ocean a number of times. I was awake at 1 A. M., and at that time everything was going on smoothly. We expected to reach Quarantine at about 4 A. M. We took a pilot yesterday"—*i. e.*, Saturday, from pilot boat No. 21, in latitude 40° 30', and 167 miles distant from New-York. The sea was smooth at the time. The vessel struck at 3 o'clock A. M., the wind being then east-south-east, and blowing fresh. The weather was very thick. After the steam-ship struck, the Captain ordered the small boat to be launched. This was immediately done, and it was manned by Officer Charles Brillaning and a crew of 11 men. In getting ashore, the boat was capsized and three of the crew were drowned. The life-saving crews then having their apparatus at work, the Captain requested me and my wife to go ashore first. The other passengers seemed to be afraid of the coffin-shaped boat in which they were to take passage from the vessel to the shore."

Mr. Jewett expressed his entire satisfaction with the working of the life-saving apparatus. Major Wardell, agent of the Board of Underwriters, and Charles Chamberlain, the wrecking master, were at the scene of the wreck at an early hour, and rendered efficient aid. The New-York Superintendent of the Transatlantic Company came down to Sandy Hook in a tug-boat this afternoon, and engaged a special train over the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. The tug Cyclops, of the Coast Wrecking Company, visited the vicinity of the stranded vessel, coming up quite close to the latter. It was found impossible to board the steam-ship on account of the heavy sea. After repeated efforts of this kind had been made and had failed, the Cyclops left the place and returned to New-York. Arrangements are, however, being made to take out cargo from the vessel and thus lighten her. In this event it is believed that at high tide the steam-ship will be afloat again. The steam-ship thus stranded left Havre for New-York, by way of Plymouth, at 2 P. M. on Dec. 23 last, having been over 14 days on her passage across the Atlantic. Almost from the start she experienced very rough weather. Capt. Pouzois said to-day that before taking the pilot on board he had been up for six days and nights trying to keep the vessel off the coast, and the passengers confirm the story. Among these passengers are eight French nuns, bound for Illinois.

At break of day this morning the news of the disaster, greatly magnified and distorted, had been disseminated through the villages in this neighborhood, and the greatest excitement prevailed. It was asserted that 30 lives had been lost by the stranding, and that the vessel itself was a total wreck. Statements like these spread very quickly, and great numbers of persons, some from places many miles distant, hurried to the scene and lined the beach by thousands. Over three thousand persons were present during the day, and all manifested great interest. It seemed from the shore that the vessel was intact and would be floated off at high tide. Up to a late hour the Captain of the steamship remained on board. No one seemed able to give any clear or intelligible account of the cause of the accident, and it seems at present appearances as though "some one had blundered." Still, this is as yet a matter of conjecture, and the blame of the accident, if any blame is to be given, will probably be put on the pilot, he being responsible for the safety of the vessel which was in his charge. In regard to the condition of the stranded vessel, from all appearances at a late hour this afternoon, it seems probable that after being lightened of portions of her cargo she may be floated off. A heavy sea however may yet play mischief with the vessel's sides, but no serious trouble is anticipated, and it is believed that she will be set afloat without serious damage. Preparations have already been begun for lightening the vessel of cargo.

WHAT THE CAPTAIN OF THE META SAYS.

Capt. Burnes, master of the schooner Meta, of the Coast Wrecking Company's fleet, stated to a TIMES reporter, last evening, that he had passed the steamer L'Amérique at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The sea was running very high, and as the Meta was heavily laden, having on board the boiler, cable, and anchor of the wrecked steamer Circassian, Capt. Burnes was unable to approach nearer to the L'Amérique than within hailing distance. The steamer at that time was "head on" the beach at Seabright, N. J. From the position in which the stranded steamer was lying Capt. Burnes was of the opinion that there was no immediate danger of her going to pieces. He thought that if any of the crew were lost, the accident must have occurred to them while they were in a small boat. The schooner Meta was being unloaded at her dock at Staten Island last night, and, with the schooner Sallie Merritt, will be towed down to the scene of the disaster at 3 o'clock this morning by the steamer Lackwanna, also belonging to the Coast Wrecking Company. If the services of the Meta should not be required she will proceed to the wreck of the Circassian for another cargo. Anchors, cables, and a steam pump will be taken to the wrecked L'Amérique, and at high tide Capt. Burnes thinks she can be got off with a little lightering of her cargo.

DESCRIPTION OF THE L'AMERIQUE.

The steam-ship L'Amérique was built in 1862, at St. Nazaire, France, and was named L'Impératrice Eugénie, after the French Empress. She was then a three-decked, side-wheeled steamer, 353 feet in length. Eleven years later, in December, 1873, she was reconstructed by Messrs. Leslie & Co., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the design being to make her a sister ship to the ill-fated Ville du Havre. She was renamed the L'Amérique, and a fourth deck added to her, and her original dimensions increased, as follows: Length over all, 400 feet, being an increase of 57 feet on her old measurement; breadth, 43 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 39 feet 3 inches; draft of water at load line, 24 feet; registered tonnage, 2,800 tons; 4,500 tons burden, builder's measurement. She was refitted with two compound direct-acting propeller engines, with four cylinders, two of 41 inches and 75 inches diameter respectively, and 51 inches stroke of piston, and six tubular boilers, and 10 bulk-heads, each boiler having four furnaces. She was berk-rigged, and her hull was of plate-iron, seven-eighths of an inch in thickness on her bottom, diminishing to three-quarters of an inch at her sides. Her interior was magnificently furnished and provided with every appliance calculated to secure the comfort and safety of her passengers. The grand saloon, which was entered through a wide vestibule, with walls and columns of richly-ornamented wood, was spacious and well ventilated, and upholstered with crimson velvet. The ceiling was beautifully enameled in white and gilt, and finished in the most artistic manner, the walls being paneled with elaborately-carved marble, with central figures wrought in gold. Costly mirrors adorned the forward and after walls, a fine library and a grand piano completing the furniture of the apartment. The smoking-room, which was also elegantly furnished, was situated on the same deck, opposite to the saloon entrance. The first-class passenger cabins were located forward and aft of the saloon and smoking-room, and were capable of accommodating 112 persons. The second-class cabins were on the deck below, and had accommodations for 114 passengers, while the steerage contained berth-room for 600, with small private apartments for the use of families. The ladies' toilet-room and the bath-room and lavatory were located on the main saloon deck, and were tastefully upholstered in blue and gold. She were provided with 10 capacious life-boats, of approved build and pattern, and a sufficient number of life-preservers, which were stowed in different parts of the ship.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The news of the stranding of the steam-ship L'Amérique, of the General Transatlantic Company's Line, was received in this City yesterday morning, and caused at first an intense excitement, as the earlier rumors were full of exaggerated accounts of the loss of life. Among the friends of persons on board the anxiety for a while was very great, and inquiries at the office of the steamship line and in the telegraph offices were numerous and continued until evening, when assurances were received that no lives had been lost except those of the three sailors by the swamping of a boat. Upon the receipt by the Coast Wrecking Company of the news of the stranding of the steamer L'Amérique, the tug Cyclops was immediately sent to Seabright, with instructions to render all assistance necessary to the disabled vessel. The brigs Frank West and Troy were secured by the agent of the Transatlantic Company, Mr. Louis de Bebian, and at 11:30 yesterday morning they left for the beach. The Cyclops on her arrival at Seabright was unable to approach near enough the steam-ship to communicate with, her owing to the swiftness of the water. She returned to Stapleton during the afternoon and reported that it would be impossible to do anything toward lightening the stranded steam-ship before this morning. The vessel was well up on the beach, the surf making a clean breach over her, but everything was still standing, and appeared to be in good condition. The Frank West and the Troy, with 12 or 15 men, also visited the stranded vessel, and finding it impossible to reach her, returned to Sandy Hook. The crew disembarked here, and started at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon to walk to Seabright, seven miles distant. Mr. De Bebian said last evening that he did not then know the exact number of passengers on the steam-ship. Among the valuable items contained in the cargo are a lot of paintings owned by the Blodgett estate, the value of which had not been ascertained, but which were known to be fully insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company. The rest of the cargo is general in its nature. A third tug was last night engaged by the agent of the French line, which left this City at an early hour this morning, carrying 20 stevedores and a number of clerks, and it is understood that they will begin at as early an hour as possible to-day, the work of unloading the steam-ship L'Amérique. None of the accounts given have as yet explained the manner in which the accident occurred, but it is said that at the time of stranding a dense fog was prevailing, and the vessel was in the midst of large fields of ice. At 4 o'clock this morning the Coast Wrecking Company sent the tug Lackawanna to the wreck. She towed down two schooners, which will be used in lightening the vessel preparatory to an attempt to get her off from the beach.

THE L'AMERIQUE DISASTER OF 1874.

Like her sister steam-ships, the Ville du Havre and the Europe, the L'Amérique has had a very eventful career. Her first voyage to this port after her reconstruction in 1873 was made in January, 1874, her landing here occurring on the 29th of the same month, after a rough voyage from Havre. During this passage she rescued 11 seamen from the British bark Zirab, bound from Pensacola, Fla., for Swansea, Wales, which she found on Jan. 21, lying in a disabled condition in latitude 47° 23' north, longitude 29° 30' west from the meridian of Paris. Three days after her arrival it was discovered that 500 boxes of a large consignment of silk which formed a portion of her cargo were nearly ruined by water. Her officers denied, however, that she leaked, insisting that the damage to the cargo had been caused by "blowing"—the pitching and tossing of the ship in heavy seas—the water, they claimed, having been forced through her well-holes and sounding tubes. Notwithstanding this argument, the examination resulted in her being marked down on the Record of Surveys of the Underwriters from A1½ to A2½. It was asserted by shipping authorities that the iron lining of the hull was of inferior quality, but that it was so thickly coated with paint that its superiority or inferiority could not be ascertained. Mr. Levret, a graduate of the French Ecole Polytechnique, who had had charge of some boiler repairing on her, after her first voyage, above alluded to, stated that on her return to Havre she had six feet of water in her hold, the leaking being confined to no particular part of the vessel. She reached Havre on Feb. 18, but did not undertake another voyage until March 15. About a month later, on April 4, she left this port, under the command of Capt. Roussan, for Havre, with a cargo of wheat, hides, bacon, and sundries, valued at $200,000. Her safe arrival in the port on the 14th of the same month was reported by a cable dispatch to Mr. MacKenzie, the New-York agent of the line. On the 16th, however, the latter gentleman received a private dispatch stating that the vessel did not arrive safely in port as at first reported, but had foundered, during a violent tempest, 80 miles to the westward of the Isle of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, and 107 miles to the westward of Brest. Cable dispatches announced that every one on board was saved with the exception of the Second Officer, Eugene Garré, an experienced French seaman. The news of the foundering created considerable surprise, as the spot where the vessel was reported to have sunk was some distance from the Isle of Ushant, and where the water, ranging from 60 to 80 feet in depth, precluded the theory that the vessel had struck on a sunken rock or shoal. Later cable dispatches stated that the vessel had encountered a terrible storm, which sprang up on the 13th. During the night she began to fill with water so quickly that the furnace fires were extinguished three times. The engineer, however, succeeded in keeping up steam until the 14th, when the engines stopped. It was then discovered that she had sprung aleak, and late in the afternoon she became so unmanageable that the Captain was compelled to notify the passengers to prepare to abandon her. The Alladin, a Norwegian vessel, the Michigan, an English vessel, and the Eliza Caterole, an Italian vessel, all of whom had been lying in the vicinity, waiting to render assistance to the disabled ship, were signaled by Capt. Roussan, and the passengers were rescued. Although the rescue was accomplished during a raging sea, the only accident was the drowning of Second Officer Garré. The official report of Capt. Roussan, transmitted to the steamship company immediately after the rescue, attributed the disaster to the alterations which the vessel had undergone, her lengthening having impaired her seaworthiness. The abandoned vessel, which, it was supposed, had foundered shortly after her desertion, was encountered on the 15th by the steamer Sprav, during its voyage from Newport to Gibraltar, in latitude 47° 49', while drifting in the ocean. Upon being boarded by the engineer and mate, it was found that all her boats, excepting the gig, were gone, and that six feet of water were in the stokehole. Two of the dead lights were burst in and admitting water, the pumps were choked and useless, the propeller was gone, and the donkey engine broken. The cargo, too, had shifted. No sounding pumps were to be found on the ship. The Spray sent a salvage crew on board and warps were attached to the cable chain of the disabled steam-ship preparatory to taking her in tow. While towing her, the Spray sighted the B. F. Barry, from Panama, who assisted in bringing the ship into the harbor of Plymouth, where she arrived on the 18th. While being berthed on the 20th, she grounded, and it became necessary to lighten her to get her afloat. The

child, according to the word of his Saviour, he laid his head lowly at the feet of Christ and bowing, so humbled by himself, was by his Lord lifted up into the embraces of love so that he should die on the bosom of Jesus, we thank Thee, good Lord. And while we pray for ourselves, we pray also for those who in distant places are lifting unto God their hearts to-day in solemn worship in memory of this great love and this great death; and especially we pray Thee to bless the solemn services conducted in the university that bears his name, that the Spirit may come and rest upon them, and that the numbers who shall bow this day before Thy throne in the church there may worship God, and may go forth in strength to carry the benefaction of Thy deceased servant, even unto the ends of the earth. And now, God, be merciful to us and bless us, and cause the light of Thy countenance to shine unto us, that Thy name may be known upon earth."

Dr. Deems announced that there would be sung a hymn which the deceased loved well. It was a plain hymn, but one over which the aged Commodore, in church and at home, often shed copious tears: "Is the Christian's Home in Glory."

Dr. Deems then said: It would seem to be a happy thing that the custom of the Pastor of this church at funerals should be in such perfect accord with the explicit wishes of our deceased friend. It is almost never appropriate to speak about the dead at his obsequies. No man will desire to allude to any of his human frailties and faults, and no man can make the dead man's friends love him more than they do when they surround his remains. And so, when he charged that at his funeral not many words should be said, and that they should be said deliberately, and that there should be no attempt to set forth any supposed virtues he might possess, the request was in accordance with my feeling. And it is all the better, because an occasion is to come when he who long held the position of Pastor toward him will have an opportunity carefully to state his own estimate of his character and of his career. I have therefore prepared no note of sermon and no note of address. I have come to talk to you, not about the dead but about the living. I have come to seize this occasion when you are all solemn, when you are all excited by the fact of another death, the death of a most conspicuous man, to bring you for a moment to a consideration of this blessed Christian faith of ours by which men can best live. I am not come to talk to you about death; living men have nothing to do with dying. I am not going to exhort you to prepare for death; I don't believe in wasting men's lives that way. You and I have no time to prepare for death; our lives are packed and crowded too closely with responsibilities to be wasting one minute about thinking of dying. That is not the Christian faith, and yet there are many men who seem to regard religion as simply an arrangement for a happy and safe voyage over the river of death into a land of immortal life. That is not the religion set forth in the New Testament Scriptures. What have you to do with dying? God takes care of that, and you have no more to do with the preparation for death than with preparing for being born. Those two are the inevitables of human existence, and God Almighty alone manages the inevitable. Men talk of dying. Why, it is but an instantaneous physical experience that is over as quickly as one winks. Dying is solemn; but oh, man, living is awful. It is awful to live, for in our jokes, in our witticisms, in our domestic and business relations, we are daily exerting an influence which is to go on forever and ever; and, therefore, Christianity comes to men for living, not for dying. The words of the Apostle are the words of the Christian faith: "This mortal must put on immortality; this corruptibility must put on incorruption;" and he concludes with the advice "be steadfast." The pietist, the mystic, and the stoic might say let us retire to the cloister and to the cell, for of what avail are all earthly labors if this is to be the end? But Christianity says men may come and men may go, and whole generations be swept off by war, and flood, and flames, and pestilence, but "be steadfast." Steadfastness is an element of Christianity if exercised in a legitimate and honorable business; stand right and do not be swept away by fanaticism or false enthusiasm. And what more? Work. Work, even in the presence of impending death, and never think of retiring. I have seen too many young men retire in their prime, and die before their full ripening. Now let me charge you as a minister of the Gospel of the Son of God, never retire. Look around such an assemblage as this and see men who according to the idea of laying off the harness before one dies might have retired 20 years ago, and they are still, thank God, examples of earnest work. So was our deceased friend. The last thoughts of his life were business thoughts. He directed through his own mind, and they tended to the honor and glory of God. Christianity tells men to be always abounding in the work of the Lord. And what does that mean? I humbly venture to think it is this, that if I have done anything on Sunday I must do more on Monday, and increase the amount of labor day by day. Brethren, whatever our beloved and revered friend did from selfishness, whatsoever he did from vanity, whatsoever he did from pride, whatsoever he did from worldliness may have grown to be a large and brilliant thing; and yet each one of them as it strikes his tombstone will burst like a bubble. What of him remains? Only that which he did in the Lord. That will stay. I think it will be a soft pillow for my dying hour that I have one remembrance which I may state even here of this our beloved friend. Lately he took me by the hand, and looking in my face with the tears in his eyes he said: "Dear doctor, you never crowded your religion upon me, but you have been faithful to me." "Yes," I said, "dear Commodore, but I have held back nothing of the counsel of God which I thought needful for your salvation," and shall I here, in the presence of these people, and in the presence of his precious remains, fail to be faithful to his memory and to you?

What gave him his comfort at last, my friends? That there was not a civilized nation upon the face of the earth that did not know his name? That there was not a single King or Emperor or Queen on the face of the earth that did not know of his achievements? That his fame covered the earth, and the lustre of his deeds shone like sunlight among the nations? No. What gave him his comfort at the last? That he could count up millions to be left unto his children? No. But it was this, that Jesus Christ by the grace of God had tasted death for him; that there was in the Godhead not simply his Creator but his Redeemer, and that coming as a little child, he could lay his head in the lap of Jesus and feel that he had a Saviour there. Oh, you and I may speculate as we please about Christianity, but here is the solemn fact of Christianity, and here is the solemn fact that when men come to die they hold Jesus Christ with simple trust, having repentance toward God, they find peace and everlasting rest. There were two things our beloved and revered friend lacked. One was the advantage of early scholastic culture; the other was intimate religious associations through his middle life and the main part of his career; and those two were of his life, as he has solemnly said to me, were about the only regrets that he had. But remember that while Cornelius Vanderbilt had not the advantages of a collegiate education, that great lack was compensated in a large measure by the extraordinary intellectual endowments wherewith God had gifted him. And then, and mostly, remember this, that that what saved him was the fact that never in any part of his life did he for one single instant, as he has solemnly asseverated to me over and over, doubt that this was the word of God, and the rule of faith and practice. Never. "I never," he said, "required to be persuaded of the divine origin of the Bible. I have never had a minute when I did not believe that it was the word of God, whether I kept it or not." Have you that faith? If he had gone through life without that faith; if he had come to this great battle, this six or eight months' campaign, fighting on the outskirts, fighting in the intrenchments, fighting in the citadel, fighting to the last; if he had come without that wonderful faith in the Word of God, who could have helped him? This is the gospel of Christianity—the gospel of salvation through Jesus Christ. To those who have heard nothing about the Redeemer I have nothing to say; but to you who have listened to the Gospel of Jesus, I charge you as you shall come to the judgment seat of Christ that you be prepared to answer this question: What did you do with Jesus? What have you done with the talents given you by his death and crucifixion? For remember that by the gospel of Jesus you shall be judged.

My friends, I might have made these remarks briefer; but nature is nature, and I am not—God knows I am not—discharging in a perfunctory manner the duties of a Pastor toward a parishioner. I have made no preparation for this occasion, because I knew that at the moment when I was to speak over his remains I could not control my thoughts, and I have been talking as far away from him as I could upon these general topics. I felt, if I spoke of him at all, I should not be able to speak of him as befitted the love I bore him. And oh, how he was loved! Money can't buy love—you know it can't; and never shed tears over a rich man just because he is a rich man. Money can't purchase love. We look at these men in these galleries that have wrought with him, and what a body-guard of affection do they not present? Better than ten thousand Swiss with halberds, hired into mercenal, is one simple manly soul that looks lovingly upon the remains of his friend. Oh, brethren, one grain of love is worth ten thousand tons of admiration. I do believe, and this I will say, and I say it as if he were alive, and that lid were open and he had these eagle eyes turned on me—I will say I believe that this man had true repentance toward God; that he had simple child-like faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as his personal and Divine Saviour; that he did yield himself to the operations of the Holy Ghost, and that, having thus yielded, and in such repentance, and in such faith, and such submission died, he is numbered with the saints in glory everlasting.

The services were plain and simple throughout. Ample provision was made for the press, and owing to the excellent police management all everywhere was avoided. The entire ceremony occupied only an hour and a quarter.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

When the services in the church had been concluded and the congregation of relatives and friends were about to pass out, the throng outside had increased to about 20,000 persons, who occupied all the points from which a view of the funeral could be obtained, and waited patiently and quietly while the final preparations were made before conveying the dead away to the tomb. Overhead the sky lowered grey and threatening, and under foot the streets were full of melted snow. The sidewalks were covered with pools of water, and the trees were dripping rain. The Police had no trouble in preserving the most admirable order, the uncomfortable condition of the streets serving to regulate the size of the throng in attendance, and limiting it to a body of respectful persons, who behaved with the most commendable propriety. As the congregation poured out of the centre door, after the service, there was a movement toward the gates, and a momentary crush when the coffin was borne out by the undertaker's assistants and placed in the hearse. The hearse itself was a simple, plain one, drawn by two horses, making a much less pretentious appearance than those daily seen at the funerals of inconspicuous persons. The Police maintained an open passage-way to the hearse, and the coffin having been carried out, the hearse drove away, preceded by carriages bearing the physicians and Rev. Dr. Deems. Immediately behind the hearse came carriages in which were Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and other members of the family; and behind these followed others containing the more intimate friends and many prominent persons who desired to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead by following the body to its last resting-place. The funeral procession passed along Mercer street to Washington place, and then up Washington place to Broadway. Carriage after carriage stopped at the church door to take up loads, until 100 carriages were in line. As the procession moved slowly down Broadway, people gathered along the street to look for the last time upon all that should ever again be seen of Commodore Vanderbilt. At all the hotels clusters of men gathered in the doorways, and guests occupied the windows to see the cortège pass. A few flags were seen floating at half-mast, but for the greater part of the route the street wore its usual Sunday appearance. This was in consonance with the wishes of Commodore Vanderbilt as expressed before his death, and the occasion lost no impressiveness in the absence of the throngs of curious people who are usually seen at such times. At Canal street there were several hundred persons, and again at the Astor House there was a large crowd, and when the head of the line arrived at the Battery it found many persons waiting in the sloppy streets to see the procession pass on to the boats. Here, on the spot where many years ago the dead man who was now going to his rest had begun his career as a young ferryman, he was to be taken up by those who had long known him as the directing spirit and controller of their fortunes. To more than one the early years of his life came back as they had been told and retold for years, and the figure of the sturdy stripling buffeting the winds and waters of the wide bay in his perilous, were recalled as vividly in imagination as if they had occurred but yesterday. When the procession arrived the Police opened a way for the carriages and hearse. Two ferry-boats were in waiting, and upon the first were taken the hearse and immediate family and friends. The second followed the first after an interval of a few minutes, each carrying about 20 carriages and their loads. The remaining carriages either turned back when they reached the ferry, or left their passengers to take the boat for the island. After the departure of the boats the crowds lingered for a time to watch them as they sailed with lowered flags out into the bay, and then slowly dispersed.

THE TRIP DOWN THE BAY.

The first boat, carrying the body of the dead Commodore, left the ferry slip about 1:15 o'clock, and after a short interval it was followed by the second. The bay at this time was filled with floating ice blown across from the western shore and into the easterly channel. The wind was high and keen, and it whistled about the exposed carriages in a dismal and dreary way. Many of the mourners and friends resorted to the warm cabins, and among them were heard many reminiscences of the dead man, which occured to those who had known him during his eventful life. In the carriages were all sorts of people. The wealthy, those who had known Mr. Vanderbilt in his own home; the poor, those who had felt the benefit of his brain-work in generous benefactions and the fulfillment of great schemes. There had been no exclusion of the humblest employe who had cared to come, and these men were full of the theme of their chief's greatness, and warm in their admiration of the calmness and trust with which he met his death.

The boats moved very slowly until they had gone far out into the upper bay. There could be seen many flags displayed at half-mast in token of respect. As the Quarantine and Stapleton landings were passed it was seen that many of the Staten Island people had gathered along the wharves to see the funeral pass. In the meantime the wind had freshened, the clouds began to break, and as they swept away toward the east, the sun shone out brightly. By and by the clouds entirely disappeared, and the hills at Vanderbilt Landing gleamed brilliantly where they were covered with masties of snow. At the landing the steamers Josephine and Robert Collier, displayed their colors at half-mast. There was no attempt made to deck the boats with mourning badges, except to place the flags on the different staffs at half-mast. At Vanderbilt Landing the wharves commanding a view of the approaching boats contained many people, and from the ferry-houses all along the side of the village, the roadside was lined with spectators. In addition to the carriages from New-York, a large number of coaches and sleighs here awaited the re-forming of the procession to the cemetery. From the depot of the Staten Island Railroad and from the Vanderbilt House flags were displayed at half-mast, and in each case the staff displayed from the tall pole in front of the Seamen's Retreat, further back, on the brow of the hill overlooking the bay. The roads here were in a far worse condition than they were in New-York, the melting snow forming rivulet that ran noisily down the gutters leading to the sewers, overflowing the sidewalks and making locomotion extremely difficult and disagreeable. A special train was in waiting at the depot to convey those of the passengers to the cemetery who had been unable to find seats in the carriages.

THE LAST RITES.

The distance from Vanderbilt Landing to the old Moravian cemetery at New-Derp is called four miles. The road in Summer is a charming one, as it winds among hills dotted with pretty residences, from whose summits wide views are obtained of the upper and lower bays and a broad tract of intervening country as it slopes toward the shore. Yesterday the journey was a long one, the horses toiling with difficulty through the snow. It was after 3 o'clock when the first carriage reached the entrance to the church-yard. As it passed through the gateway the bell in the church on the hill-top a few hundred yards away began tolling. A few minutes later the procession filed by the church door, in front of which the hearse stopped, and the coffin was carried into the vestibule and up to the space before the altar-rail, where it was placed upon a bier. A crowd of people from the neighborhood, as well as from New-Brighton, Clifton, and other towns on Staten Island, had lingered about the church since 1 o'clock, patiently awaiting the arrival of the funeral procession. They had occupied many of the seats, the central part of the church, however, having been reserved for the family and friends of the deceased. The church is an old-fashioned little building. It is built high up on a hill, facing the south, with a porch supported by six square columns reaching across its front. Over the central door is a tablet with the inscription: "Protestant Episcopal Church of the United Brethren; founded A. D. 1763; renewed A. D. 1844. Peace be within thy walls." Near by is the residence of the Pastor, and all about the church the rain-soaked snow was treaden down into puddles by those who passed to and from the vault in which the burial was to take place. A force of 25 policemen were in attendance, but their services were not required. The interior of the little homely church was still decked with its Christmas greens, disposed tastefully about the chancel and the chandeliers. The gallery was densely packed. Among those present were many old neighbors of Commodore Vanderbilt, including Mr. H. L. Cortelyou—a venerable, gray-haired man—Mr. John W. Barnes, and Dr. Ephraim Clark, men who had known Mr. Vanderbilt for the greater part of his life. The largest proportion of those persons who came from New-York were able to reach only the porch, as the church was very soon filled to overflowing. The family and most intimate friends having been seated, the Pastor of the church, Rev. William Vogel, opened the services with an extemporaneous prayer. There were no musical services whatever. Following the prayer, Rev. Dr. Deems read the closing part of the Episcopal burial service, including those committal, and at the end of the service announced that, in order to permit those who desired to look for the last time upon the face of their deceased brother, the coffin would be opened. The lid was then removed, and the members of the family groaned about the head of the coffin to gaze for the last time upon the face of him whom they were about to put away from their sight forever. The scene at this moment was sadly impressive. Not a sound broke the stillness of the church but the subdued tread of the slowly moving lines of men and women as they passed up one side, by the head of the opened coffin, and down the opposite side to the door. When all the rest had left the coffin Mrs. Vanderbilt and several other members of the family once more stood by it for a few moments looking down upon the white face within, after which the signal was given to close the casket. A procession was then formed, Rev. Dr. Deems and Rev. Mr. Vogel leading. The coffin was borne behind them by six men, and the family followed immediately after the coffin, the simple procession passing across the porch, around the church to the right, and then back a few rods to the Vanderbilt vault. The entrance to the vault is through an iron door on the easterly front of the base of a granite monument 30 feet in height. The monument is a very plain one, a marble figure of a veiled female only relieving its severity. There is but one inscription upon it, although there are vacant tablets on the base which may be filled up. Over the door of the vault, in a pediment of granite, are the words:

VAN DERBILT.

The coffin having been deposited in an outer case, it was lowered into the entrance of the vault. With uncovered heads the spectators waited until it had been laid away, when Rev. Dr. Deems turned, and facing the attentive throng, pronounced the benediction, and the funeral was at an end. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who had stood near the door of the vault leaning upon the arm of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, stepped to the door of the tomb and looked in for a moment, several other ladies standing with her, after which they moved away toward the waiting carriages, and were soon on their way back to this City. Among those who followed the body to the grave besides the members of the family, were Judge Rapallo, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Augustus Schell, Mr. J. Lorimer Graham, and Mr. George Weaver, of Albany. The special boats conveying those who attended the funeral did not reach this City until 6 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

PLEASANT COMMENTS BY COMPETENT CRITICS.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 1.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES continues to hold the place it took away from the *Tribune* as the favorite of the great morning dailies among "solid men." It has two columns of January dividends to one column in its rival.

From the Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press, Dec. 29.

It is full of valuable news and editorials, an able and fearless defender of Republican principles, and has done more to expose fraud and corruption than any other paper. It is the leading Republican journal of the country.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American, Dec. 19.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has deservedly won a high reputation during the past year as an enterprising journal of news, and an earnest, independent advocate of Republican principles. During the Presidential campaign it has unquestionably ranked as the first Republican paper, and during the exciting year to come will be sure to maintain the position thus won, while as a bright, newsy, clean journal it is not surpassed.

From the Orange (N. J.) Journal, Dec. 30.

THE TIMES is an out-and-out Republican paper, and fights for the cause with great energy, ability and intelligence. It has the courage, however, upon occasion to differ from the party leaders and to insist upon reforms which they would fain evade. As a newspaper it is one of the best in the country, and its literary character is high. It has constantly affirmed the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and has done much to give a right direction to popular opinion in regard to the present political imbroglio.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, Dec. 27.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the ablest, most vigorous, most enterprising, and most reliable papers in the world. To it the American people are largely indebted for a true knowledge of the Democratic frauds attempted and perpetrated in the Southern States and elsewhere at the late Presidential election. It has been represented everywhere by able and enterprising special correspondents, who have kept the country thoroughly and reliably posted as to the exciting events that have stirred the nation for several months past.

From the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Commercial, Dec. 30.

It is a source of pride to a great party to have such an able exponent, fearless and independent, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Without THE TIMES Hayes and Wheeler could not have been elected. Without this great defender of the right there would have been danger of a lack of backbone, of moral nerve and power, in defending the rightful election of Hayes and Wheeler. Democratic bluster, Democratic fraudulent votes, Democratic bribery, Democratic ballot-box stuffing might possibly have triumphed. We look upon THE NEW-YORK TIMES as the greatest newspaper in America, if not in the world.

From the Little Valley (N. Y.) Republican, Dec. 28.

THE TIMES is now the leading Republican paper of the country, and in many respects is superior to any paper in it. Its sources of political information are more extensive and more reliable than any of its contemporaries of either party. It was about the only paper that did not concede Tilden's election on the morning of Nov. 8, and for a time Republicans even did not dare to put implicit confidence in its assurances that "all was well," and that Hayes was elected President. The facts were that THE TIMES had its own correspondents in all the disputed States, and was thus enabled to judge more correctly of the situation than other newspapers. It is a model paper, and should have a hearty Republican support.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, Dec. 29.

At this season, when the reading public begins to provide a news supply for the year to come, it is a real pleasure to commend so clean and sterling a sheet as THE NEW-YORK TIMES. THE TIMES is comparatively young in years, but it is older in victories won in behalf of the Republic than almost any other paper in the country. Its exposure of the famous New-York thieves has become historic. It is, in fact, the foremost really recognized Republican paper published anywhere; while in the matter of its news and valuable domestic and literary intelligence it is absolutely necessary to be indispensable to the citizens of the West. We can confidently assure our readers that with a copy of the *Whig* and one of THE TIMES in their households, they need not be behind in a knowledge of all that transpires in the world that is worth knowing.

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle, Jan. 4.

Unquestionably the great Republican journal of this country is THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No paper has equaled or even approached it during the last Presidential campaign in party service, in courageous arraignment of the reform pretensions of the opposition, or in the ability and strength it has displayed in the remarkable struggle of the past two months. Its daily assurances during the campaign contest in the disputed States that the right would triumph then, and the bull-dosing and butchery practiced defeat the very scheme it was designed to accomplish, were an encouragement the party found in no other journal, and today the Republican Party finds its best support in its hopes of complete success in the unflinching faith of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. As a newspaper THE TIMES occupies the front rank. Indeed, its daily, from all parts of the country and every quarter of the globe, are a marvel of journalism. It is the great Republican journal and the great national newspaper.

From the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph, Dec. 28.

The greatest service ever rendered any community by a newspaper was that of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to the tax-payers of that City in fearlessly exposing and destroying the powerful and corrupt Tweed Ring. Valuable as that service was to the tax-ridden City of New-York, THE TIMES has rendered the whole country a more valuable one in the able and fearless exposure of the greatest fraud of modern times—Samuel J. Tilden. Although the stanchest and most reliable Republican paper published in this country, it does not hesitate in exposing fraud and condemning every appearance of evil among members of its own party. Aside from being celebrated as the great Ring smasher and fraud exposer, it is the best and most reliable newspaper on this continent. This fact was fully demonstrated by the perfect system of collating the election returns that enabled it to give the accurate result the first morning after election. If the Republican press of this nation are all as earnest in their patriotic labors as THE TIMES, the cause for which Abraham Lincoln became a martyr to his country will certainly triumph at last, and the war to perpetuate the Union will not have been fought in vain.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Dec. 30 says that the facts in the Pacheco-Wigginton contest for the certificate to a seat in Congress from the Fourth District of California are to be passed upon by a jury. The circumstances are thus described:

Chief Justice Wallace delivered the opinion of the court as follows on the demurrer filed on behalf of Wigginton:

"We are inclined to overrule this demurrer, so far as the question is made about the petition being presented. We are inclined to the opinion—at least a majority of the court is—that when these returns came in from the Fourth Congressional District, it was the duty of the Secretary of State to proceed to count; and upon demand and refusal to proceed to count, at that time this writ would lie. As to the effect of this second return, that is another matter. The petition is sufficient on its face to support the judgment that he do count, and that is a sufficient answer to the demurrer."

The Court took a recess for one hour. At the afternoon session, the counsel for Wigginton read a long answer, denying all the main allegations in the petition for the mandamus. Counsel for Pacheco said they were ready for trial on the issues. It was stated by the court that the issues would be made up and submitted to a jury to pass on the facts. Counsel are to draw up the issues, and if they cannot agree the court will settle them.

FLORIDA HUNTING NOTES.

LOOKING UP WILD GAME FOR A CHRISTMAS DINNER.

EXPERIENCES OF A CAPTAIN, A DOCTOR, AND THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT—A LARGE BUCK KILLED—SEVERAL DUCKS AND A FEW TURKEYS SECURED—CAMPING IN THE EVERGLADES—AN IMMENSE RATTLESNAKE—HOW CHRISTMAS DAY WAS OBSERVED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-SMYRNA, Fla., Monday, Dec. 25, 1876.

Friday and Saturday of last week were devoted by the men-folk of Smyrna to hunting for their Christmas dinners. Turkeys were the main object of these expeditions, but the possible capture of fresh meat—as game is called here—of all kinds was not forgotten in the preparations. I was fortunate in obtaining an invitation to join one of these parties, consisting of two of the best hunters and guides on the coast. Their instructions to me were to have two days' provisions, including raw coffee and sugar, bread, butter, cheese, cold meat, salt, knife, and cup, put up in a corn sack, and to be ready to start at 6:30 on the following morning. I filled my belt with No. 4 and buckshot cartridges, touched up my gun until her barrels shone inside like mirrors, swallowed a hasty breakfast, and was on the piazza smoking when Capt. Sams trotted up to the side gate, in the hammock. The readers of THE TIMES will bear in mind that in speaking of hammocks now, I mean something totally different from those I described in my account of quail-shooting last week. Those were clumps of scrub plants in the pine woods, equivalent to brush in the North, and seldom higher than a man's head. These are long, narrow patches of palmetto, live-oak, bay, cypress, and pine trees, growing thickly together, hung with long, gray moss, matted with vines as large around as a man's waist, and dotted with bunchy air plants, but with comparatively little undergrowth. The soil is soft and black with water in the hollows, and at present is covered with fallen leaves and withered palmetto fans which crack with a loud report when stepped upon. The shade is always delightfully cool. Tree hammocks stud the country in all directions, wherever there is a savannah, pond, marsh, or other body of water, deep or shallow. The coast is lined with them.

The Captain was mounted on Old Whitey, a cream-colored pony, notorious for his omniverousness. Salt pork, old shoes, raw fish, nothing comes amiss to him—a very useful propensity, by the way, for except in the matter of marsh grass and palmetto leaves, the Florida steeds boast of few luxuries at their masters' hands. Like the cattle, they are generally turned loose to shift for themselves, and have to be hunted up when wanted. A thick blanket was thrown across Whitey's saddle, and two sacks—one filled with corn and the other with provisions—were tied behind. Capt. Sams led for my use Crockett, a tall, well-appearing brown horse, and was followed by a lemon and white deer-hound of considerable local renown, called Buck. Following the Captain's instructions, I flung my blankets across the saddle as a cushion and strapped my sack on behind. Then mounting, I placed my gun athwart the pommel and away we went down the hammock road in a southerly direction. At a cross-path leading from his house, half a mile further on, Dr. Fox was awaiting us. The Doctor bestrode Billy, a diminutive brown pony, which, from long service in the hunting field, has won a reputation for woodcraft second to that of no human being in the region. What with blankets and sacks, and the Doctor and his gun, but little was to be seen of Billy but his little head, his nether limbs, and his worn tail. My companions were both men of no mean intelligence, and both had received a liberal education. They are fair samples of the older settlers of this region. Both were rich men's sons when the war broke out. When it ended they had nothing left. Being profoundly ignorant of the ordinary methods of earning a livelihood, they naturally drifted hither and took to hunting, fishing, boating, and stock-raising—pursuits of which they possessed an amateur's knowledge. They never cease to lament, in an unobtrusive way, what they might have been, but have grown accustomed to their present lot and do not hope to better it. They are Democrats of the most ultra stripe, accuse the Administration of all the evils that embitter their lives, and freely express their preference for the dominion of the Devil himself as a change from Republican rule. They are in favor of another war—in the North. As for themselves, they say they have had enough, and would take up arms again only as the most extreme resort. To Yankees (the generic term South for all Northerners) they have no personal antipathy, and more jovial, courteous, and pleasant companions it would be difficult to meet anywhere.

The day was clear and warm, with a delicious breeze from the ocean, all the indications pointed to a successful hunt and we pressed our horses onward in the best of spirits. It was not long before we reached the open pine woods, through whose dense undergrowth we began to thread our trackless way. The riding here was rather rough. Thick roots and stumps of fallen trees littered the sand, and every little while there was a gopher hole. Broad saw-palmetto fans brushed our stirrups from our feet at every step, and now and then a scrub-oak or a vine attempted to pull us from our seats. Our pace became a walk, the horses treading carefully over the obstructions, and sometimes stumbling on them. We wound in and out in Indian file, following the natural paths between the clumps of bush where we could, or crashing through the bushes where they grew too thickly. We skirted the edges of the savannahs when we came to any, the tough grass and dry mud affording better walking. At short intervals immense coveys of quail whirred into the air, alarmed at our approach, and from the tall grass of one savannah we frightened a flock of black-birds that must have numbered thousands. Eagles, hawks, and buzzards circled above our heads screaming, and thrushes, meadow-larks, and other small birds flitted from tree to tree, twittering loudly at the unwonted sight. We had no ammunition to spare on such as these. Fresh deer tracks were numerous in the sand, and before we had gone a mile Buck was busy trotting through the bushes or bounding over them. Track after track was followed and lost where the deer had crossed some body of water. Strung out like pickets we followed closely in the faithful beast's footsteps, stopping short when, the scent appearing to grow warmer, his circlings became more contracted, and his movements more animated. We had been thus disappointed several times, and my attention was fast slackening, when suddenly, at the edge of a small hammock about two miles from camp, I noticed the Captain and the Doctor clap their heels into their horses sides and dash forward. I followed quickly.

Having taken up positions at suitable distances from where the dog, in a perfect tremor of excitement, was whirling about the scrub, we stopped short, unlimbered our guns, jammed in a couple of buckshot cartridges apiece, and waited. Presently the long, musical howl of the hound rent the air, and a large buck bounded over the bushes broadside to us and not 20 yards distant. Our three guns rang out simultaneously and the buck disappeared. Riding to the spot we found the graceful animal stretched on his side and Buck holding him by the throat with a bull-dog grip. The Captain dismounted and cut off the deer's head and feet and disemboweled him. Then with the assistance of the Doctor he dragged the carcass into the hummock, covered it up well with palmetto fans, and left it to be taken up on our return. It was more than usually large and fat, and had shed its horns, an extraordinary circumstance so early in the season.

We had passed about a mile beyond an old Indian burial mound of sand in the middle of the woods, supposed to mark the site of an ancient battle-ground. The dog was following a trail in the open, and Capt. Sams was riding behind it. The Doctor and I were skirting the edge of a hummock, some 400 yards away, whither it was likely the deer, whose trail we were following, would run if he escaped the Captain's aim. A small savannah filled with very tall grass lay in front of us. When we got around it we were chagrined at the sight of three deer bounding off in a row about 300 yards ahead of us, their bushy white tails bobbing, and their brown backs gleaming above the saw-palmetto brush at every jump. As far as the eye could reach we saw those tails receding from us like the wind. Had we had rifles we could probably have slain all three. We shouted for the dog, but soon became aware that the Captain was yelling for us to come to him. Thinking Buck had found another quarry, we plunged our heels into our horses' sides and trotted quickly to where his master was. A curious buzzing sound arose from the bushes in front of where the Captain sat on his horse. "Come here and I'll show you something," he said. I approached, and there, within ten feet, lay coiled the largest rattlesnake I had ever seen. He was fully six feet in length and as thick as a man's ankle. "Turn your horse around and shoot him," said the Captain. I leveled my gun and blazed away. The snake fell all in a heap and I dismounted and pulled the rattles off his tail. We resumed our march along a well-defined trail, but had proceeded but 20 yards when the Captain, who was in advance, suddenly swerved his horse into the bushes on the left and shouted, "Doctor, look out!" Another enormous rattlesnake, but little smaller than the first, had run across the trail, square between the horse's legs. Dr. Fox reined in his pony and shot it dead. It had eleven rattles. These were the first snakes of the species either had seen in two years. They were the first of any sort I had met since my arrival. Snakes, in this portion of Florida, at least, are very scarce. The woods are burned over by hunters so frequently that it kills them off.

We journeyed the remainder of the 12 miles to our destination without incident. We were bound for Turnbull Swamp. Arriving at the largest hummock we had yet seen my guides swerved their animals into brush as high as man and horse which edge the hummock, crashing through it, and dismounted beneath a cluster of palmettos. The place selected as a camp was just inside the hummock. Then, shouldering our guns, we struck into the hummock in search of turkey signs and whatever game we might happen to meet. We went probably half a mile without seeing any, when we reached the edge of a swamp prairie, ankle-deep in water and thickly grown with butter weeds, a stout rush 20 feet high that in Summer is covered with yellow flowers. We pushed and paddled our way through this for probably 100 feet, and came to an open swamp, studded with gaunt cypress and gum trees, around the base of which the brown still water lay knee deep. We plunged along a short distance when a "quack! quack!" and a rustle like distant thunder halted the Doctor, who turned and whispered to me to proceed carefully, and keep a sharp look-out. The words were hardly out of his mouth, when a flock of 20 or 30 ducks rose above the trees 100 yards in front of us, and sailed away. The temptation was irresistible. We took no account of distance but banged away, and missed, of course. Just then a tremendous flutter to our left startled us, and fully 500 great fat mallards, pintails, and widgeons rose into the air half a mile off and sailed broadside to us out of gunshot. They did not go far when they turned. The Doctor shouted "Mark!" and we both stooped beneath two trees that stood near. Two large drakes left the flock and flew toward us, seemingly to reconnoitre. I waited until they had got within fifty yards, being five feet apart, and leveled my gun at them. The right shell missed fire. Taking another hasty aim, I pulled the left trigger, and the nearest drake dropped headlong. The other flew 20 feet further and pitched downward, striking a tree with such force as to knock the feathers from a space on his breast as large as a man's hand. The remainder of the flock turned and disappeared in the direction of the river. Other ducks, in twos and threes and small flocks, soon followed their example, it being near sundown; and, although we waited a while longer and traversed a good portion of the swamp, we did not get another shot at them. As we were wading back, however, a flock of white cranes passed over our heads, on their way to roost on an island in the river about nine miles from here. They had flown out of reach before we saw them. The Doctor had wanted a pair of crane-wings for a week to put upon his little daughter, who was to appear as an angel in one of a series of tableaux which were to constitute the sole dissipation of Christmas night in New-Smyrna. We accordingly stood still for some more of them to come along. We did not have long to wait. While we were still gazing at the flock that had gone by one of them turned and flew slowly back as though to find out what we were doing there. He came on until within 20 feet, and looked down at us with a most impudent leer. The next instant the Doctor's gun rang out, and the crane lay stone dead on the water of the slough. His wings measured five feet from tip to tip, and on his back was a beautiful plume.

We took a different path through the hammock, and on our way back to camp stopped several times to listen for the possible flight of a turkey, but in vain. Capt. Sams had arrived before us. He had started a roaring fire with the fallen pine as a back-log, and his stockings and undergarments were already drying on sharpened palmetto stalks before it. He had killed two ducks that we had frightened toward where he had stationed himself, and had found some turkey signs. After changing our wet clothing and exchanging experiences, some brown swamp-water was procured from a pool in the hammock, and we soon had a smoking-hot tankard of coffee prepared. Then the provision sacks were opened and their contents considerably reduced. The quail, toasted on sticks before the fire, added greatly to the relish of our meal. Feeding the horses and dog, spreading our blankets, "drawing" our ducks, which we hung by the necks to some palmetto boots, and preparing our shooting-gear for the morning next occupied our attention. Then we lighted our pipes and, stretched at full length on the blankets before the glowing log-fire, told stories until 10 o'clock. At length drowsiness crept over us, and, with a saddle each for a pillow, we wrapped ourselves in our blankets and were soon asleep.

A faint brightness was beginning to illumine the east when the Captain's voice shouting "daylight" startled me from a light slumber into which I had just fallen. Everywhere else, except where the embers of our expiring fire glowed redly, was in utter darkness, the moon having disappeared. The quacking over our heads of ducks, already on the way from the river to their feeding-ground in the swamp, brought us to a thorough realization of the work before us, and we sprang to our feet. Capt. Sams replenished the fire, while Dr. Fox went into the hammock for water, and we were speedily seated around our coffee, meat, and bread, making them vanish with a gusto that would have astonished our city friends. Having made everything ship-shape, and given each of the horses a good feed of corn, we shouldered our guns just as it was getting light enough to see well, and started in to look up the Captain's turkeys. We walked along in the most profound silence for about 200 yards, when we heard a loud "clank, clank," and a signal from the Captain caused us to stop. He pointed up a cypress tree almost over our heads, and instantly he and the Doctor had their guns leveled. I looked hard, but could distinguish nothing. I learned afterward that turkeys choose the end of a limb beside a clump of leaves, and sit perfectly upright and still, as that practice is required to enable a man to see them. Two reports echoed through the woods, and two black bodies came tumbling through the branches, falling upon the soft earth with a loud thud. A third turkey rose into the air and flew off with a great noise. "Why didn't you shoot?" asked the Captain and the Doctor in a breath. My explanation being satisfactory, the Captain set to work to give me another chance. He drew from his pocket a long, narrow piece of cedar, hollowed out on one side, and with the edges reamed. We all sat down, and he drew this instrument across the barrels of his gun, making a noise in perfect imitation of a turkey. In an incredibly short time an answering "putt" was heard, and presently the head of the turkey was seen bobbing up and down behind a clump of saw-palmettos. I waited no longer, but plumped a double charge of No. 4 shot into the bush—and that was the last we saw of that turkey.

It had occupied only a few minutes to dispose of the turkey business. We returned to camp with our game, and made a fresh start into the swamp after ducks. It now began to shower pretty hard. The Doctor had conceived such an opinion of my skill from my shot of the previous evening that he sent me forward to where it was probable the ducks would be found feeding, and posted himself near the entrance of the swamp, on the look-out for stray shots. I waded along until I thought I had found the right place, and stopped. There I stood for over an hour up to my knees, without seeing a duck. Meanwhile I heard the Doctor's gun go off three times, and pretty soon he came plunging through the morass, holding two fat ducks by the neck with one hand. He said he had killed the third, but it had fallen at such a distance from him that he was unable to find it. On hearing me shoot, he thought it probable I had lost my way, and he set out to look me up. I had mistaken the direction, and was a full quarter of a mile from where I should have been. Guided by the Doctor, I found the right spot at last, though it did not turn out to be the right spot after all. The ducks were further on in the midst of a dense thicket of willows, where the water was at least waist-deep. The Doctor told me to remain where I was, and he would venture into the willows and try to scare out the ducks. I cut two forked twigs, and set up the ducks the Doctor had killed in the middle of a little open space in front as decoys. Then I made myself comfortable on the low tr

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM MORRIS' LATEST POEM.

THE STORY OF SIGURD THE VOLSUNG, AND THE FALL OF THE NIBLUNGS. By WILLIAM MORRIS, author of "The Earthly Paradise." Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877.

If poetic fame can be earned by weight of books and accumulation of verses, William Morris must be considered one of the foremost poets of the day. The stream that began to flow so full and so pleasantly in the *Earthly Paradise* shows no signs of diminution. On the contrary we have in the *Story of Sigurd* a perfect freshet of rhyme on whose broad bosom we see gliding past us the greater part of Scandinavian mythology and heroic legend. There is no weakening in the hand that spins off line after line, canto after canto, like the following quotation from page 2:

Thus was the dwelling of Volsung, the King of the Midworld's Mark,
As a rose in the Winter season, a candle in the dark;
And as in all other matters 'twas all earthy houses crown,
And the least of its wall-hung shields was a battle-world's renown,
So therein withal was a marvel and a glorious thing to see,
For amidst of its midmost hall-floor sprang up a mighty tree,
That reared its blessings roofward, and wreathed the root-tree dear
With the glory of the Summer and the garland of the year.

I know not how they called it ere Volsung changed his life,
But his dawning of fair promise, and his noontide of the strife,
His eve of the battle-reaping and garnering of his fame
Have bred us many a story and named us many a name;
And when men tell of Volsung, they call that war-duke's tree,
That crowned stem, the Branstock; and so it was told to me.

This is the measure, with hardly the exception of a line, from beginning to end of nearly 400 pages of verse, each page having space for 30 lines. The old metrical chroniclers would not have blushed to own such a fine body of poetry, freely dealt out without regard to time or space, and fit to be recited by the yard by lazy minstrels to still lazier nobles in the Middle Ages. For that is what Mr. Morris is doing. He is reviving the Middle Ages in modern times, and although his topics are chosen from the most ancient legends of Germanic peoples, the form in which he casts them is purely—as far as a modern is likely to get it—mediæval. In this he is not singular in England, for Mr. Swinburne has done a good deal in the same line, may be said, together with Rossetti, to have started the fashion, while minor poets of the same set, like Edmund Gosse, carry out the mediæval word-painting into the province of miniature sketches.

The measure William Morris uses is that of the "Nibelungen Song" and the "Song of Gudun," two old Austrian poems of the twelfth century, but with this exception, that in these latter every fourth line has some additional feet. At first this peculiarity of the old songs is very disagreeable, but after reading for some time, it has the unsuspected merit of breaking the monotony of the verse. Not so with that Mr. Morris uses. Let us give an extract from the scene where Odin, in the shape of a one-eyed old man, appears at Signy's wedding and imbeds in the Volsung tree the wonderful sword which Sigmund only can draw out:

So strode he to the Branstock nor greeted any lord,
But forth from his cloudy raiment he drew a gleaming sword,
And smote it deep in the tree-bole, and the wild hawks overhead
Laughed 'neath the naked heaven as at last he spoke and said:
'Earls of the Goths and Volsungs, abiders on the earth,
Lo there amid the Branstock a blade of plenteous worth!
The folk of the war-wand's forges wrought never better steel
Since first the burg of heaven uprose for man-folk's weal.
Now let the man among you whose heart and hand may shift
To pluck it from the oakwood's e'en take it for my gift!'

* * * * * * *

So sweet his speaking sounded, so wise his words did seem,
That moveless all men sat there, as in a happy dream,
We stir not lest we waken; but there his speech had end,
And slowly down the hall-door and outward did he wend;
And none would cast him a question or follow on his ways,
For they knew that the gift was Odin's, a sword for the world to praise.

There is a slight variation on this form of verse when it comes to dialogue, for each speaker is given a verse, and a space separates them on the page. Thus when Sigurd, having hidden in a pit on the path or slot of the serpent Fafnir, the serpent that guarded the Hoard, stabs him from below, we read as follows:

But there was the ancient Fafnir, and the Face of Terror lay
On the buddied folds of the serpent, that were black and sahon-gray
In the desert lit by the sun; and these twain looked each on each,
And forth from the Face of Terror went a sound of dreadful speech:

'Child, child, who art thou that hast smitten bright child of whence is thy birth?'

'I am called the Wild-thing Glorious, and alone I went on the earth.'

'Pierce child, and who was thy father? Thou hast cleft the heart of the foe!'

'Am I like to the sons of menfolk, that my father I should know?'

'Wert thou born of a nameless wonder? shall the lies to my death-day cling?'

'How lieth Sigurd the Volsung, and the son of Volsung the King?'

The superscriptions to the books into which Mr. Morris has divided his work are in keeping with the tone used throughout, a tone not of this day, nor of the simple days when the earliest records of these legends were recited and sung. For the book from which the last quotation was taken, that called Regin, we read:

"*Now this is the first book of the Life and Death of Sigurd the Volsung, and therein is told of the birth of him and of his dealings with Regin, the master of masters, and of his deeds in the waste places of the earth.*"

Naturally enough Mr. Morris has a tendency to repeat words beginning with the same letter in one line, for alliteration is part and parcel with Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon poetry. But he does not make the attempt at least one German has, to carry over into English the system itself. We allude to a book founded on these very legends, written by one Jerdan in German. Like him, Mr. Morris has gone, for the main lines of the story, to what is called the Younger Edda, where a curious reader may find it all in a kind of prose "argument." The Older Edda, which is the most ancient record we have of the legends and mythology of what are vaguely call the Angle-Saxon race, but what the Germans call the Germanic or Teutonic race, furnishes him with a thousand hints, phrases, and passages to help construct the story. Both the Eddas have been translated into German by Karl Simrock, and have passed through numerous editions. In dealing with these Scandinavian materials, Mr. Morris assumes the position of the writer of the Austrian Nibelungen-lied above mentioned, rather than that of any other poet we can think of. What we find modern about him approaches Tennyson, who has turned to account a different set of legends arising from a different race.

The story of *Sigmund* has been divided into four books. The first recites the marriage of Signy, Sigmund's sister, the treachery of Siggeir, her husband, by which all the Volsungs, with the exception of Sigmund, are cut off, and the deception Signy practices on Sigmund, similar to that of the daughters of Lot in the Bible, whereby her child Sigurd becomes doubly endowed with the might of the fated Volsungs. Book second tells of this Sigurd's birth, his ancestral horse, the making of his sword from the pieces of that which belonged to his father Sigmund, and the slaying of Fafnir, the great serpent-dwarf. It closes with the awaking of the Valkyrie Brynhild upon the flame-encircled mountain. Book third is the Book of Brynhild, where we strike the legend as it appears in the "Nibelungen-lied." Sigurd, having sworn troth to Brynhild, who has been degraded from heaven for disobedience to Odin, is given a magic potion by the wife of a king with whom he is staying, the King of the Niblungs. He loses all memory of Brynhild, marries Gudrun, the Niblung princess, wins Brynhild for Gunnar, his brother-in-law, and is slain at the instigation of his deserted betrothed. The last book contains the revenge that Gudrun wreaks on her brothers for the murder of the great Sigurd and her own destruction after all.

Through all this tissue of gigantic deeds Mr. Morris passes on without a moment's faltering. It is only just to say that his verse gains a certain magnificent strength from the subjects, and that the Story of Sigurd the Volsung has more fire and energy than *The Earth Paradise*. He is evidently steeped in the legends he has chosen, and takes colors indiscriminately from many sources. Just as Wagner has buried himself in the Edda and the literature which has sprung therefrom, and thus evolved the trilogy of operas that was given last Summer at Bayreuth, so Mr. Morris has identified himself with the same legends and poured out the result in these thousands of swinging lines. It is needless to advise people to read them. Were they done with far less skill, their contents would be worth knowing as in some sort an introduction to the Edda. But they have, beside the unusual vigor which we have already noted, that old fascination of Mr. Morris' easy verse, which compels the reader to continue long after he has become quite certain of its monotony.

WORK FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

DOMESTIC SERVICE FOR GENTLEWOMEN. A record of experience and success. By ROSEMARY CRAWSHAY. London: Lady Help Office, Lower Seymour street.

Mrs. Crawshay is a remarkable woman. The wife of one of England's richest commoners, Mr. Robert Crawshay, she has attracted attention by her courageous speeches on social topics of national importance, and by her successful establishment of a system of lady helps for the upper classes. Mrs. Crawshay first moved educational society by an eloquent address, delivered as Chairwoman of a school board, in support of mixing the sexes in schools. She urged that boys and girls taught together and at the same time, instead of separately as at present, had upon each other a mutual influence for good, and her remarks were couched in language as eloquent as it was practical. She has written and spoken in favor of cremation, and she is, when in London, a regular attendant of Mr. Moncure D. Conway's chapel. But the scheme which has her special attention now is that of providing work for poor gentlewomen, and she has given to domestic economy a new word, "lady help," and a more extended application. Mrs. Crawshay tried the system of lady-help in her own house (Cyfarthfa Castle, in Wales,) for twelve months before promulgating her scheme, and having proved the correctness of her views, she read her experience before the British Association, and she is now about to publish the unpretentious book, the advanced sheets of which are under our notice, in the further interest of her plans. There are 900,000 more women than men in Great Britain, for whom marriage is an impossibility, and scores of these are poor but well-educated spinsters, orphan girls, daughters of clergymen and officers who find little or no chance of employment. Mrs. Crawshay urges that it is in the power of the wives of England to help the more delicately-nurtured of these women by giving them the places of upper-servants, and at the same time she calls upon parents to educate their children in home duties, so that in case of financial trouble they may really be able to help themselves at home and abroad. Mrs. Crawshay details her experiences with the earnestness of a true woman, and she has opened a registration office which is beginning to do a fair business in the introduction of ladies to domestic service; and, after all, the "lady helps" ask for no better treatment than New-York freely gives to its servants generally; but there is all the difference in the manners and customs of a people nurtured under the true personal freedom of a young republic and a country dominated in social life by an aristocracy whose airs and graces are imitated down to the lowest class of citizens and servants. In America, labor is honorable so long as it is free and honest; in England it is considered more honorable for a gentlewoman to starve in a garret than to earn an honest livelihood by taking a situation as a cook. Caste is as strong in England as it is among the natives of India; and that is why Mrs. Crawshay has to write, preach, and lecture, in the first place, to induce poor ladies to condescend not to die of starvation, and, in the next place, to get rich ladies to give their poor sisters the treatment of human beings in the character of servants; that she succeeds but slowly in her benevolent work is easily understood; but she is doing a large amount of good, if only in the humanizing direction of making rich women and ladies of fashion reflect that after all poor women and servants are flesh and blood, and that God did not make the world for the exclusive use of carriage-people and ladies who rejoice in the possession of a town house and a country mansion.

THE JERICHO ROAD; A STORY OF WESTERN LIFE. Chicago: JANSEN, MCCLURG & Co. 1877.

Here is a little book written for a purpose—a moral purpose, and, it may be confessed at once, a temperance purpose. The adventures of Lemuel Pankett furnish the text for a light and not uninteresting sermon on the egotism and covetousness of people, who hope to gain heaven by quoting the Bible and going persistently to church, while the real acts that will satisfy their conscience and win immortality go undone. Even more than a temperance tract, therefore, this little handy volume inculcates charity of the real, tangible kind, actual assistance of overworked employes, whether with money or a lightening of their hours of work, on the part of money-loving employers. After Lemuel has found and lost his father on the Wabash River packet Helen Douglas, he is taken in as man of all work by the Squire, a prosperous "store-keeper" in a Western village. The feverridden boy is taking his dinner in the kitchen:

"'What you wanted to bring home such a shadder for, I can't see,' said the lady.

'It is our duty to help the fatherless in their affliction, the Good Book says, Margaret,' the Squire replied.

'It says "visit" 'em, not help 'em,' retorted Mrs Barkum.

'Well, he can milk a cow,' said the Squire. Then as his wife looked critically through a crack of a door at Lemuel, the Squire continued, 'and he can make garden, an' mow the medder, an cut wood.'

'What have you got to pay him?' asked Mrs. Barkum.

'Nothin',' replied the Squire, 'that is, nothin' for a week.' * * 'But you see it was perfectly safe.'

'That's so,' assented Mrs. Barkum. 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, an' after many days it'll return to you again.' 'It's a powerful sight of bread, though—he's a eatin' fat.'

Lemuel Pankett is overworked and underpaid by the Squire until he takes to drink. Finally, the Squire throws him off, and although the rest of the village forms a critical chorus which does not spare the Squire for his hard dealings, yet no one steps forward to save the boy. The close is dramatic to the verge of suicidalness, the villain and the injured boy dying in a way which would be relished on the stage. Indeed the book shows considerable dramatic power, although evidently the work of a beginner.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Edited by JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS. New-York and Chicago: A. S. BARNES & COMPANY.

American archæology has always had a footing in the City of New-York, although it has been a precarious one. New-York has rivaled even Albany, that city of genealogical trees, in cultivation of the records of by-gone days. The coming year sees the establishment of a new magazine devoted to American history, and therefore presumably to a wider field than that occupied by its forerunners. The gentleman who has been selected for its editor is a well-known authority on all that pertains to local or to New-York State history, and already occupies the position of Librarian to the New-York Historical Society. We trust he will be able to make this monthly an American historical repository in fact as well as name, in order that the early traditions and decaying manuscripts of the first settlers, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, may find a place to be recorded before they perish. The first number of a handsomely printed magazine of 64 pages, contains, besides historical and biographical papers, three reprints of such original documents. One is a poem by Thomas Paine, another a narrative of the occupation of New-York by the Hessians, from the pen of one of their officers, and the third, the Diary of Goldsbrow Banyar, Deputy Secretary of the Province of New-York in 1757. This last gives a clear idea of the difficulties in the way of raising troops to repel the French and Indians. In "Notes and Queries" a contributor sheds new light on the at present vexed question about the name "Pembina." It seems the northern Crees call the high-bush cranberry *Nipiminan*, or "waterberry," whence the French got *Peminé* and the following settlers Pembina. The new State is not to be named Pembina after all, but Huron; but here is a counter-explanation for the one given in Congress, namely, that Pembina means *pain bénit*, or holy bread.

LITERARY NOTES.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press, by special arrange, *Three Years at Wolverton*, by a Wolvertonian.

—J. R. Osgood & Co. will publish about Jan. 15 the third volume of Wilson's *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America*.

—Whitaker's Almanack for 1877, though prepared for the English market, has a large circulation in this country, and is just out.

—Mr. W. J. Middleton has given special attention to the reproduction of the works of Edgar A. Poe, and has brought out several editions of his writings.

—George Bell & Sons, London, have just published *The Persecution of Diocletian*, a historical essay by Arthur James Mason, of the University of Cambridge.

—*Plutarch's Lives*, as recently published in Boston by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., has gone over to England, and will be republished there by Sampson, Low & Co.

—Mr. William Leighton, Jr., author of *The Sons of Godwin*, has been specially unfortunate in treating in this drama the same subject which Tennyson covers in his "Harold."

—Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston, have just published *The Frau Domina*, from the German of Claire Von Glümer. The sister of Rev. J. F. W. Ware has made the translation.

—Mr. T. Whittaker has bound in a slender volume, under the attractive title *New Traets for New Times*, his three recent pamphlets on the "Ministry," "Foreign Missions," and the "Reconstructed Creed of Christendom."

— Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, is preparing a book of selections from the writings of Bryant, Longfellow, and Mrs. Stowe, the proceeds of which will be given to the hospital for consumptives at Jacksonville, Fla.

—*Some Thoughts on the Duties of the Established Church of England as a National Church*, is the title of Archbishop Tait's recent visitation charge in the diocese of Canterbury, and Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are its publishers.

—Mr. H. G. Reid, of the Sydney Treasury, has just published *An Essay on New South-Wales, the Mother Colony of Australia*, which is spoken of as the most accurate and comprehensive account of this great and comprehensive colony yet published.

—It makes people in Boston happy to be reckoned among the *Boston Blue*. The book which bears this name has been recently published in that city by Edward G. Clark, and the question at once arises why there should not be just such convenient hand-books for every large city.

— It is not often that a first book of poems reaches a third edition within a month from publication, especially when they are a collection of fugitive pieces, but this has been Mr. John W. Chadwick's good fortune in the publication of his poetry, and its quality deserves its unexpected success.

—The February *Atlantic* will contain a six-page ballad by Whittier, a bright picture of the Salem witches, with a love story thrown in; an important article on the "Political Situation in South Carolina," by a South Carolinian, and the first installment of Mr. Howells' new story "Out of the Question."

—Roberts Brothers have in press *D'Ami Fritz*, by Erckmann-Chatrian, and *Boudoir Ballads*, by J. Ashley Sterry. They are just ready to publish James Martineau's *Hours of Thought on Sacred Things*, *Kismet*, a brilliant novel of Nile travel, and the third series of the *Imaginary Conversations* of Walter Savage Landor.

—The *Literary World*, heretofore a monthly, will in the future be issued as a fortnightly journal, and its editor, who has been connected with the house of Little, Brown & Co., will now give his exclusive attention to the paper, which has won a creditable position for its careful reviews and general literary intelligence.

—Nonsense pays in England. Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* has reached a circulation of 52,000; *Through the Looking-glass* 40,000, and the *Hunting of the Snark* 16,000 copies. Macmillan & Co. are the happy publishers of this fortunate author, who is said to be a learned Theological Professor in one of the universities.

—*The Autobiography and Memoir of Harriet Martineau* will be published by Osgood & Co. about the middle of February. The autobiographical part was brought down to 1856 by Miss Martineau, and the memoir since that time has been written by Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, of Weymouth, an old acquaintance and long-time correspondent of Miss Martineau.

—Henry Holt & Co. have in press the *Philosophical Studies* of the late Chauncey Wright, the foremost metaphysical thinker in America. It is understood that Prof. John Fiske, of Cambridge, has prepared an elaborate estimate of his friend's work, with some adequate memorial of his life, and that it will speedily be published in one of our leading periodicals.

—The sister of Rev. H. W. Foote, in charge of King's Chapel, Boston, Mrs. Mary W. Tileston, has a genius for the editing of hymns. Her latest editorial selections are entitled *Sunshine in the Soul*, one of Roberts Brothers' "Wisdom Series," of which she is the editor, and her *Quiet Hours* has been generally accepted as one of the best collections of semi-religious pieces.

—Harper & Brothers have led the van in the list of the most successful publications of the past year. There was such a demand for the *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, for *Macaulay's Life and Letters*, for the *Farm Ballads*, and the *Boys of '76*, before Christmas, that the manufacture of the books could not keep pace with the demand, and the publishers lost the sale of thousands of copies simply because they could not be had.

—The imitation of the binding of the "No Name Series," by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, in the case of *The Jericho Road*, a story of Western life, recalls the fact that Mr. Thomas Niles, of the firm of Roberts Brothers, Boston, is one of the most inventive men among the publishers. More new styles in the manufacture of books may be traced to him than to almost any one else, and in the "No Name Series," which originated with him, he has made one of the best hits of the season.

—The *Bibliotheca Sacra* for January, edited by Rev. Dr. Park, of Andover, Mass., contains eleven articles, chiefly on religious subjects. The topics of special interest to the public are: "Theological Education," by Rev. Dr. Frederic Gardiner; "Implements of the Stone Age a Primitive Determination between Man and other Animals," by Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, of Berlin; "The Slavic Races and Panslavism," by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople; and "Prof. Max Müller and his American Critics," by Rev. George F. Wright.

—Mr. James T. Fields has done many things well, but it remains to be seen how skillful he is in the use of the scissors. James R. Osgood & Co. announce two substantial volumes of about 800 pages each, which are to contain *The Family Library of English Poetry from Chaucer to Tennyson, and The Family Library of English Prose from Roger Ascham to John Ruskin*. Mr. Fields' object is to include in one volume nearly all the shorter standard poems in the language, and in another volume specimens of the best prose authors in the language.

—Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., or rather the printers, Rand, Avery & Co., whom they employed to do their work, have printed a book in probably the quickest time on record. The advance sheets of Tennyson's *Harold* reached Boston on Sunday. The drama was to be published simultaneously in London and Boston on the 26th. On Monday, Dec. 18, at 8 A. M., the sheets were placed in the printer's hands, and on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 this book was printed, stitched, bound, and ready to send out to the booksellers. The drama is a 16mo volume, and contains 170 pages.

— Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. are very busy with new books and new editions. They have in press Jonathan Elliot's *Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution*; they have nearly ready *English Echoes in a German Song*; they have begun the publication of a series of choice popular works, chiefly of fiction, the first volume of which, *Courtship in 1720 and 1860*, by Hawley Smart, will be published in a few days; and they are soon to bring out *The Molly Maguires*, a description of the reign of terror in our coal regions, by B. F. Dewees.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
3—Vanderhoef vs. Baldwin.
61—Earle vs. Strahan.
62—Waterbury vs. versus Baker.
68—Brennan vs. Fitzgerald.
69—Van Dyck vs. Pattison.
78—Doyle vs. Soc. of Operative Masons.
81—Mills vs. Rodewald.
90—Van Dusen vs. The Board of Police.
100—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Tenth Nat. Bk.
101—The Board of Supervisors vs. The Tradesmen's Bank.
102—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tradesmen's Bank.
103—Stewart vs. Harris.
106—Bates vs. Rice.
119—Cohen vs. Rowe.
137—Walker vs. Shoemaker.
149—Hudson vs. Schiller.
152—Mayer vs. Cline.
153—Ring vs. Rudolph.
157—Thomas vs. Hargous.
159—Richardson vs. McCreery.
161—Newell vs. Newell.
166—Miller vs. The Board of Police.
173—Sot. Ide vs. Nichols.
178—Van Valkenburgh vs. Diodatite.
184—Lawrence vs. Shepherd.
197—Lawrence vs. Kiralfy.
199—Collender vs. Pluel.n.
201—Miller vs. The Board of Police.
207—Daly vs. Navarro.
211—Richard vs. Cobients.
217—Raynor vs. The Board of Police.
218—Leavey vs. The Board of Police.
219—Smith vs. The Board of Police.
221—Smal vs. Tartter.
226—Ryan vs. Ryan.
246—Brush vs. Schuster.
2:9—Brown vs. Browne.
231—Tooker vs. Rinaldo.
232—The Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler.
238—Matter of Jessurun.
235—Priest vs. Priest.
238—Towle vs. Blossom.
239—Jamieson vs. Jamieson.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
13—Burke vs. Ashley.
55—Foley vs. Rathbone.
56—Same vs. Same.
64—In the Matter, &c. of Keator.
183—McAvoy vs. The Mayor, &c.
187—The People ex rel. Heiser vs. Astea et al.
188—Schack ex'x. vs. The Mayor, &c.
139—The N. Y. Dispensary vs. The Mayor, &c.
140—The People ex rel. St. John College vs. The Comm'rs. of Taxes & Ass't.
116—Matter of Keegan.
126—The People ex rel. Skahon vs. Board of Police Com'rs.
127—People ex rel. Finnerty vs. Board of Police Com'rs.
128—Colt vs. Heard, adm'r.
144—The People ex rel Haneman vs. Board of Tax Com'rs.
146—Buchan et al. ex'r vs. Ritoul, ex'r.
154—Strong vs. Myers.
156—Mohr et al. vs. Feitet al.
157—Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.
158—Andrew et al. vs. The N. J. Steamboat Co.
160—Connolly vs. Dayton.
161—Claflin et al. vs. Lesseis, Jr., et al.
162—Lynch vs. Levy.
163—Wilson et al. vs. Dean.
165—The Western R. R. Co. vs Bayne et al.
166—Whitcside et al. vs. Hyman.
167—Hoe et al. vs. Hussey et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Demurrer.
22—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen.
Law and Fact.
279—Luddington vs. Slauson et al.
38—Law, Gra'n, Mov. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.
48—Ford vs. Conner, &c.
51—Miller, &c., vs. Senior, &c.
60—De Castro et al. vs. Brett et al.
64—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt
65—The Female Guardian Society versus The Mayor, &c.
26—Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
66—Hayes vs. Dickinson.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.
68—Brodhurst vs. Floyd.
69—Price vs. Price et al.
70—Gardiner vs. Security Life Ins. Co.
71—Inman et al. vs. Cameron.
72—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Clark et al.
73—Same vs. same.
74—Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.
75—Kissam vs. Algie
76—Burtis vs. Thompson et al.
77—Prouty versus Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
82—Snare vs. Hardwicke.
83—Vanderhoef vs. Tuckerman et al.
85—Dessau vs. Conner.
86—Semple et al. versus Smythe et al.
87—Alden vs. Dissay.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1915½—Prest't, &c., Bank of Louisiana vs. Brander, Jr. et al.
2383—Southmayd vs. Orvis.
862—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Hillenbrand.
2091—Carroll vs. Cassidy.
2527—Chambers vs. Kats.
1723½—Bruce et al. vs. Norvall et al.
1993—Fritz et al. vs. Onderdonk.
3841—Leckey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3107—Bank of Ohio Valley, at Wheeling, W. Va., vs. Eccles.
3948—Stewart vs. Conner, Sheriff.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al., adm'rs.
2011—Rodman vs. King.
2585—Schmidt vs. Dannenfelser.
2783—Solomon vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1823½—Durvee vs. The Mayor, &c.
1983—Martin, adm'x. vs. Neversink Steamboat Co.
2517—Vallely, adm'r, vs. Amend et al.
2577—Livingston et al. vs. Cornell et al.
2581—Forth vs. The Mayor, &c.
2583—Stump vs. The Mayor, &c.
2587—Decker vs. Brown.
2589—Boyd vs. Jackson et al.
2591—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2595—McFarland vs. The Mayor, &c.
2597—Sprague vs. McGregor.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2646—Cavanagh, Adm'x, vs. Dinsmore, Pres.
3522—Dudley vs. The Mayor, &c.
3140—Wells vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2240—Garrett vs. Brennan.
1430—Hopkins vs. Kelly et al.
1168—Lawyer vs. Uhl et al.
1498—Kelly vs. Reford et al.
1500—Maryland Coal Co. vs. Edwards.
1502—Greer vs. Griswold et al.
1504—Lange vs. Stallman, impleaded.
1506—Merritt vs. Poppenhusen.
1508—Newman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1610—Olmstead, Ex'r, vs. Nash et al.
1612—Moody vs. Libby et al.
1514½—Clark vs. Jackson.
1520—Halloran vs. Conner.
1522—Wiggins, Rec'r, vs. Meeks.
1524—Wood vs. Conover.
1526—Longhran vs. Johnston et al.
1528—Drinker vs. Nash.
1530—Terwilliger vs. Corcoran.
1534—Monyea vs. Comstock.
1536—Schelley vs. Diehl et al.
1538—Mayer et al. vs. Dillon.
1540—Fiederman vs. Ackerman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
996—Louisiana Nat. Bank vs. Schuchardt et al.
3075—Wild et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2267—Halstead vs. Koss.
278—Reck vs. The Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.
2089—McKnight, Ex'r, vs. Devlin et al.
2283—The People, &c. State of N. Y. ex rel. Bowne vs. O'Brien et al.
1329—Capen vs. Crawford.
1617—Miller vs. Miller.
621—Averill vs. Webster et al.
15—Dickerson vs. Wason et al.
3928—Mack vs. The D. D. R. R. & S. R. R. Co.
3947—Edgar et al. versus Smith, Jr.
1189½—White et al. vs. Silliman.
2387—Blake et al. versus Obright et al.
171—Purdy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1671½—Peck et al. vs. Powers, Ex'r, et al.
3026—Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.
559—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
1069—Eckert et al. versus Stary et al.
1885—Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.
1889—O'Conner vs. The U. S. Life Ins. Co.
1989—Shaeffer vs. Gibson.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Curtis, C. J.; Sanford and Freedman, JJ.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.
1—Winn vs. Crosby.
2—Crotty vs. McKenzie.
3—Tyng vs. Marsh.
4—Brennan vs. Armstein.
5—Leonard vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
6—Fleming vs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
8—Arnold et al. vs. Angell.
35—Gallagher vs. The N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
37—Sweetwood, Ex'r, &c., vs. Kortright et al.
44—Fowler vs. Butterly.
61—Sutton vs. Titus et al.
62—Mitmeberling vs. Van Winkle et al.
75——vs.——.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 6.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 N. Car. 6s, old J. & J.....22½
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old A. & O.....22
1,000 N. W. C. & G.....93
623—Gelin vs. Conner, Sheriff.
451—Becker vs. Bochus et al., Ex'rs.
410—Mollahan vs. Walsh.
1052—Commercial Bank vs. Eccles.
401—Lindsey et al. vs. Spofford.
415—Squires, as Com'r, vs. Strew.
435—Holl vs. Barrett, impleaded.
500½—Finch vs. Gresham
348—Arosemana versus Hinkley.
269—Alcosak vs. Grey.
652—Knapp vs. Roche.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Jan. 15 inst.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
6—Johnson et al. vs. Chappell et al.
42—Rae vs. Beach, impld.
17—Abhara et al. vs. Boyd et al.
86—Pullman vs. Fowler et al.
87—Pearsall vs. Jackson.
30—Sarah C. Bonton vs. A. J. Metz.
90—Byrnes vs. Montgomery.
91—Heckman vs. Klenert.
93—Goodman vs. Mahoughney.
94—McCarthy vs. Felter et al.
95—Beekman, Executrix, &c., vs. Meyers.
96—Grunhut vs. Rosenstein No. 1.
97—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
65—Lauterback vs. Table (No. 1.)
66—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
98—Maxwell vs. Campbell et al.
102—Dorsey vs. Ward et al.
103—Brown vs. Campbell.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. General Calendar.
8—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
9—Fenkenanger vs. Dempsey.
10—Apo vs. Neuhaus.
12—Kennedy vs. Wilson.
18—Thiele vs. Donohue.
11—Baird vs. Averill.
Demurrer.
1—Jackson vs. Duffy.
3—Orphan Asy. Soc. vs. Waterbury.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1014—Hall vs. Corrigan.
766—Duke vs. Ridder. Inquest.
1018—Lawrence vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis.
412—Stevens vs. Brennan.
869—Betz vs. Cronon.
722—Stevenson vs. Hopkins.
884—Hoyt vs. Hoyt et al.
937—Kuppenheim versus Pforzheimer.
144—Weld vs. Kane.
724—Swan vs. Stiger.
930—Burgess vs. Burgess.
145—Hurst vs. Roberts.
395—Phillips vs. Hamilton.
799—Guldet vs. Mayor, &c.
877—Wilson vs. Pine.
88—Powers vs. Samed.
1004—Lamberti vs. Mentegazza.
510—Gardner vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
593—Agate vs. Edgar.
915—Bogert vs. Clarke.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
7202—Bernheimer versus Gomez.
5799—Bischoff vs. Spiller.
5800—Bernheimer versus Fleisch et al.
3805—Lecombe vs. Griswold et al.
4468—Dalton vs. Hoffman et al.
7586—Dupuy et al. vs. Bingay.
7344—Campbell versus Mooney et al.
5437—Skinner vs. Halloran et al.
5036—Saenger vs. Marks.
2975—Keller vs. Ortel.
2976—Same vs. Same.
4195—Goldman vs. Reichert et al.
3157—Todd vs. Delavan.
5174—Chase et al. vs. Copp.
3418—Kiefer et al vs. Dinsmore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
7439—Bloom vs. Hernstelo.
7590—Webb vs. Mendelson.
6924—Radlo vs. Whitehead et al.
6361—Anderson et al. vs Hughes.
7435—Clement vs. Moran.
7436—Same vs. Same.
8498—Lilberich vs. Higgins.
7447—Frazier et al. vs. Reed.
4561—Wilken vs. Underhill.
5506—Lord et al. vs. Russell.
7509—Nathan vs. Cohen.
7647—Reid et al. vs. Am. Bible Union et al.
7683—Hoagland vs. Titsworth.
7039—Hardman vs. Simon.
7029—Ketcltas vs. Secklacher.
5478—Woods vs. Blatz.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
7363—Robertson vs. Riker.
7293—Trenor vs. Sonneborn.
7458—Hotop vs. Trott.
7494—Kelly vs. Schwarb et al.
5429—Hewlett vs. Murphy.
7651—Burchi vs. Zink et al.
7183—Hunt vs. Woodruff et al.
7011—Ludke vs. Conner.
5278—Duffy vs. Joyce.
5633—Hauser vs. Jaeger et al.
5538—Payne vs. Hoyt.
5539—Quick vs. Osborn.
5540—Sellers vs. Cromwell.
5544—Hitchins et al. vs. Doran.
5545—Ryan vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SYRACUSE DISTRICT.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 5.—The Day Calendar for the General Term at Syracuse, N. Y., for Jan. 8, is Nos. 120, 133, 50, 104, 114, 119, 134, 141, 154.

ASTRONOMICAL.

INTERESTING PHENOMENA IN 1877.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus describes some of the interesting astronomical events of the present year:

"The year 1877 will be more remarkable for interesting astronomical phenomena than any for some time past. On the 9th inst. a beautiful sight will be presented in our morning sky by the conjunction of Venus and Jupiter, the two planets being about two hours' distance from the sun, when Jupiter will appear less than one degree to the south of Venus. On March 1 Mars will pass Jupiter, near the point the sun reaches at his extreme southern declination, but this sight will not be as interesting as the former, as Mars will be nearly overshadowed by the superior brilliancy of Jupiter.

But the astronomical event of the year will be the opposition of Mars, which will occur on the 5th of September. This happens once in a little more than two years, but owing to the ellipticity of the planet's orbit a greater degree of brilliancy is presented when opposition and perihelion occur together, as is the case this year, Mars coming to perihelion Aug. 21, and to opposition 15 days later.

During the months of August and September the fiery little planet will blaze nearly all the night, with a brilliancy rivaling that of Jupiter itself. Oppositions of Mars are valuable for determining the sun's distance, by means of the planet's horizontal parallax, being for this purpose inferior only to transits of Venus. The comparative movements of Mars and Saturn will be interesting, the former passing Saturn on the 27th of July, retrograding past him on the 26th of August, and finally passing him on the 3d of November in direct motion again, Saturn being in retrograde motion all the time. On the 9th of November Venus and Jupiter will again be in conjunction, being about three hours' distance from the sun. They will not, however, be nearer than about two and one-half degrees. Venus being at her greatest heliocentric latitude south, and Jupiter but little past his descending node. During the months of September, October, and November the four planets, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn will all be visible in the evening sky, forming in the first half of

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit.—Mr. Barry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Dan'l Druce.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Multon.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—King Lear.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

PARK THEATRE.—Zip; or, Point Lynde Light.—Miss Lotta, Mr. E. A. Locke.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Santa Claus, (Pantomime).—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The American.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle.—Mr. Joseph H. Keene.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Azurene.—Kiraly Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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We have entire confidence in Mr. SLOAN'S ability and fairness, and there can be no question that the composition of the Committees of the Assembly will give evidence of both. In the interest of this City, there is but one specific suggestion which we should like to make for his guidance. It is that the minority of the Committee on Cities should be selected with as careful a regard to the character and qualifications of its members as the majority. Mr. SLOAN is perfectly well acquainted with the men of his own party, and is in no danger of making blunders in designating their proper sphere of action. In choosing the Democratic members of important committees, he may be more likely to regard their standing within their own party than their capacity and honesty. For example, one of the most objectionable members of the New-York delegation is FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, and yet he will probably act as one of the leaders of the minority in the House. The presence of such a man on the Committee on Cities would simply tend to embarrass and delay every step toward reform legislation for New-York or relief for its tax-payers. A place ought to be found for him where he can do less mischief.

It turns out that the so-called "tax-payers" of South Carolina who met in Charleston, and highly resolved not to pay any taxes while CHAMBERLAIN is Governor, are not tax-payers at all. Several of these noisy protestants never pay any taxes whatever. One pays less than $1 50 per annum, and some of them pay in bills of a moribund bank worth ten cents on a dollar. The men who really pay taxes had nothing to do with the high-sounding manifesto of the politicians. It is always so. The men who cry for war are the very first to run away. On the other hand, the substantial citizens of South Carolina have met and have very simply expressed their determination to support the regular Government of the State. If it is any comfort to Mr. HAMPTON to have the sympathy of a portion of the citizens, he is assured that he has with him several people who never pay taxes to anybody.

Commissioner NICHOLLS ought to be glad that a January thaw set in on Saturday night. As a strict constructionist, Commissioner NICHOLLS is of the opinion that snow cannot be removed from the streets under existing laws. The appropriation is for "cleaning the streets." Snow is not dirty; therefore, to remove it requires a special appropriation. This is a refinement of logic. But the rain has reduced the snow to a condition of nastiness in which the most accomplished expert would fail to recognize any resemblance to the cleanly deposit which the law—according to NICHOLLS—says must not be removed except by special appropriation. From one end of the island to the other there is a horrible mass of muddy ice and snow. Now that this has been reduced to the requisite degree of filth, we presume that Commissioner NICHOLLS and his colleagues will joyfully embrace the opportunity to remove it according to law.

There is to be a new election for President in Mexico, Jan. 28, Gen. MENDEZ, a full-blooded and ignorant Indian, who acts as "Regent" while DIAZ is in the field, has issued the necessary proclamation for this election, in which IGLESIAS and his partisans are expressly prohibited from being either candidates or electors. This is the Mexican way of disposing of rivals. LERDO is out of the field—out of the country, indeed, and with a price set on his head. It is forbidden to vote for IGLESIAS or his supporters. All the rest is easy. In Mexico they probably call this a "compromise;" and the people who are opposed to DIAZ are offered the privilege of voting for him or nobody.

In these days of ostentatious and funereal pomp, the simple services over the remains of the late MR. VANDERBILT will be regarded as an innovation. If great wealth, influential position in life, and widely ramified business relations were of any account, Commodore VANDERBILT should have been carried to the grave with much pageantry and show of costly grief. As it happens, however, his services were as plain as could have been held over the last relics of one of our humblest citizens; and the usual flower-show—duly catalogued in the newspapers—was dispensed with. Mr. VANDERBILT was not a showy man. His funeral was ordered by himself, so far as was possible. And if the moderately rich should take pattern from this simple rite, it will be well for the very poor, who often beggar themselves in the vain attempt to honor the memory of those who are beyond the reach alike of their petty pride and their affection.

That unfortunate steam-ship, the *L'Amérique*, of the French line, has been lost again. Her former disaster was off the coast of Brittany, in 1874, when she was abandoned by captain and crew, to be picked up afterward as derelict, and carried into port by her lucky finders. This time she has been actually cast away on the beach near Seabright, New-Jersey shore, about midway between the highlands of Navesink and Monmouth Beach. Everybody who has ever been to Long Branch will recall the sight of that long unbroken stretch of sandy beach, which reaches from Sandy Hook to Long Branch. On this soft bed the costly steamer lies, broadside toward the shore. The lives of the passengers are secure, but three poor fellows of the crew were drowned in attempting to take a boat through the surf and ice from ship to shore. The *L'Amérique* was bound in, and it would seem that an inquiry only can fix the responsibility for the error which was committed in running her on the beach instead of into New-York Bay.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

With all due respect to the feelings of honest Democrats, it seems to us that they must be heartily ashamed of the showing their party has been making the past few weeks. It can be understood that a party, having, as it sincerely supposes, won a national election by a popular vote, should be restive under any construction of the laws, or any working of the Governmental machinery which deprives it of the fruits of the supposed victory. This was, beyond doubt, the position taken, candidly enough, by a great many well-meaning men in the Democratic party. The course which, from such a point of view, the leaders should have adopted, is plain enough. It was simply to ascertain the facts, to prove them to the country, to refrain from anything like bluster on the one hand, and on the other to carefully avoid any resort to trickery, legal or otherwise. That would have been a line of conduct which no fair man, however ardent a Republican, could have refused to respect. It would have been manly, patriotic, and reasonable.

But what has been the actual policy of the Democratic leaders? It has been the exact reverse of the straightforward one which we have outlined. They began by sending a committee to New-Orleans, and others to Columbia and Tallahassee. The former has, up to the present time, made no report on the facts. It has made a technical argument, full of small quibbles, but not meeting or pretending to meet the evidence produced on the other side. The committee found fault with the composition of the Returning Board, complained of the power of the board, and even undertook to say that there was no authority in the Constitution of Louisiana for canvassing the Electoral vote, though precisely the same state of the law had been used to give Greeley the Electoral vote in 1872. But on the question whether there had actually been the grave outrages on the negro voters, changing the apparent result in the State, as was charged by the Republicans, and concerning which there was ample testimony in their possession, the committee had practically nothing to say. Finally, when a resolution was passed to publish the testimony of this committee and that which the Republicans had taken in one volume, the Democratic Committee withheld their testimony, so as to delay the publication of the whole until it will be too late to have any proper influence on the popular judgment. The other committees, in Florida and South Carolina, have busied themselves chiefly with advising the local managers in vain efforts to confuse or postpone the casting of the Electoral vote by the action of the State courts.

As to bluster, we all know very well how much there has been of that, and on which side exclusively it has been found. From Messrs. BANNING and SPRINGER on the floor of Congress to the spouters at the ward and town meetings of the Democratic Party there has been a general chorus of threats. Doubtless these have been without the approval or sympathy of the great body of the Democratic Party. We are anxious to believe that this is the case. The bravado has come from the politicians of high or low degree. But it has passed nearly without rebuke, and what voices of manly and patriotic protest have been heard against it have come from the South. The worst feature of it is that it is utterly false in spirit. There is nothing of indignation against wrong, real or fancied, in it. It is a mere trick, intended to scare the country. Were it in earnest, it would be wicked. Being a sham, it is both wicked and contemptible.

We have said above that the Democratic managers, affecting, as they do, to contend for a victory given them by the popular vote, and which they pretend is to be taken from them by the forms of law, were under peculiar obligations to act in a straightforward manner. Anything like technicalities, to say nothing of out-and-out trickery, must be absurdly inconsistent in them. But their sole reliance has been on trickery. We are just learning some of the details of their scheming in Oregon, by which the confidential advisers and agents of Mr. TILDEN hoped to get an Electoral vote against the acknowledged will of the people of the State. The Governor of the State, at first reluctant to act in a fraud so bare-faced, is persuaded by arguments from head-quarters. The Democratic Elector who is to take the chief part in the plot, is paid for his trouble by money from New-York. Other sums are traced from the bankers of Mr. TILDEN'S adjutants to the Democratic managers in Oregon. A plan is laid with the utmost caution, and is carried out to the letter, and it is only its stupidity, and by no means its want of bad intent, which prevents it from bringing about a great offense against the voters of Oregon and the people of the country. The Democratic policy in Oregon is of a piece with the chicanery practiced in Louisiana.

Meanwhile, the effort at proving a popular majority is failing. The figures in the official returns do not foot up as was expected, and the deeper we get into the facts in the South, the plainer it becomes that the majorities claimed in the South are largely fictitious, while it is clear that there have been great frauds in the North. No well-informed man would now venture to assert that the majority in the late election was even a decided one, much less a large one, for the Democracy. The whole policy of the party has fallen through. Instead of being engaged in wresting an actual victory from the forms of law which give it to their opponents, they are occupied with twisting the law at every point to get a formal victory to which they are not entitled.

THE NEW AQUEDUCT JOB.

The extraordinary droughts in the Summer and Autumn of the past year, which occasioned the recent scarcity of Croton water in this City, came like a godsend to those who had started the project of building a new aqueduct at the expense of some twenty or thirty millions of dollars. As long ago as April last the Common Council took the first step in this ingenious attempt to raid the City Treasury, by passing a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to prepare a memorial to the Legislature on behalf of the Mayor, Commonalty, &c., and praying for the passage of an act authorizing the construction of an additional aqueduct, or other appliance, in order to afford this City a sufficient and unfailing supply of Croton water. During the period of scarcity, the advocates of this costly scheme took every means to familiarize the tax-payers with the idea of this imperial undertaking. Every few days articles appeared in certain newspapers demonstrating the absolute necessity of some immediate action on the part of "the authorities." The "people" clamored for a new aqueduct at whatever cost. So we were told about twice a week, in half-column articles, written by thoughtful patriots, and inspired by City Hall politicians. It was suggested that a conflagration might lay one-half of the City in flames because of the scarcity of water. The public became gradually accustomed to the idea. During the Summer every one felt the want of water; even the little that was vouchsafed us in dribblings was offensive in odor and unpleasant in taste. Many of our meek and submissive tax-payers began to ask themselves how many millions were really necessary for this much-needed improvement. Our neighbors were deeply concerned for us. Mayor EASTMAN, of Poughkeepsie, wrote a letter to Mayor WICKHAM, of New-York, in which he developed a new scheme by which to furnish the citizens of this parched City with an unfailing supply of water. He would tap the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, pump up countless millions of gallons of water, which, he assured Mayor WICKHAM, was brackish only once in fifty years, and send it to us by special conduits, if the present aqueduct should prove inadequate. The whole expense—a couple of millions or thereabouts—was indeed a paltry sum when compared with twenty-five or thirty millions for a new aqueduct. Mayor EASTMAN considered his plan an economical plan—an actual saving of twenty odd millions of dollars. And moreover—though he did not urge this point—the greater part of the money would have been judiciously spent at Poughkeepsie under the immediate eye, if not under the personal superintendence, of the Mayor of that city. It will thus be seen that while our City Fathers have been energetically engaged in pushing the new aqueduct scheme, we have not wanted for active sympathy from neighboring cities.

But assistance came from a totally opposite quarter—it came from above in the shape of rain, which replenished the lakes, filled the reservoirs, and put us back in about the normal condition as regards water. We might have more, but we have enough. At present the water flows at all times in the second stories of most houses, and rises to the third stories before 8 o'clock in the evening. On the top of these various schemes comes the quarterly report of Commissioner of Public Works CAMPBELL, who assures us of a supply of Croton water sufficiently great to satisfy the wants of New-York City for many years to come. He tells us, further, that with the construction of additional storage reservoirs, the Croton water-shed is capable of supplying a city with a population twice as large as New-York. The present aqueduct is capable of conveying 110,000,000 gallons daily, which would furnish an average of more than 100 gallons of water daily to each man, woman, and child in the City. Even during the recent drought an average of eighty gallons a day was supplied every day. This alone is conclusive proof of the utter uselessness at this present writing of new aqueducts. The proposition to largely increase the City debt by an expenditure of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 of the people's money for any such purpose, is simply and purely a gigantic job. Its advocates, never mind whence they come or who they are, should be marked and held up to the public as raiders on the City Treasury. What is wanted, is not fresh appropriations of the people's money, but the application of some plan for stopping the scandalous waste of water, which now obtains in almost every dwelling-house, manufactory, hotel, and store throughout the City. Another difficulty is that the pressure in the pipes in the higher districts of the City is insufficient. In most of the fine houses water does not rise above the second floor, but this is simply a defect in the service-pipe, which can be remedied at a comparatively small cost. As far as the necessities of the Fire Department are concerned, there is no need for a new aqueduct, if we may rely upon the expressed convictions of some of our most experienced insurance underwriters.

Mr. WHITNEY, the Corporation Counsel, has recently sent a communication to the Common Council in reply to the resolution of last April, embodying his advice about the movement for getting a better supply of water. He first speaks of the great diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be taken in this matter by the City authorities, and then points out the plan provided by the Legislature for determining whether the work of building a new aqueduct should be undertaken at all, viz., the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints five persons, to be known as the Water Commissioners of the City of New-York, who are empowered to employ engineers, surveyors, and *such other persons* as, in their opinion, might be necessary to enable them to perform their duties. These Commissioners adopt a plan, fix upon the sum of money necessary to carry it into execution, and report the plan to the Common Council for their approval. The question whether the plan should be carried out is then submitted to the people at the next annual election for charter officers. If the electors sanction the measure, the Common Council instruct the Commissioners to proceed with the work. The present aqueduct is said to have cost $30,000,000. It is quite clear that the Common Council are after the people's money. If they can, by any possible legal machinery—Water Commissioners or otherwise—cause the adoption of a plan to build a "new aqueduct," they will do so, regardless of all arguments demonstrating the utter uselessness of such an addition to our public works and our City debt at this present juncture. We sincerely trust that our public-spirited citizens will not only closely watch the development of this contemplated twenty or thirty million swindle, but that they will band together and take active measures to crush it in the bud.

We do not believe that the Governor would appoint a Board of Water Commissioners, and saddle the people with all its attendant expenses, at the beck of any particular set of politicians. Unless he were personally convinced of the urgent necessity of such action he would take no step in this matter. Should those City politicians who propose to extract $25,000,000 from the pockets of the tax-payers of New-York through the medium of a new aqueduct persist in forcing such a measure on the people of this City, they will meet with the most determined opposition from people, and in quarters they little expect.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HAYES.

The eighth of the inaugural and annual Messages of the Governor of Ohio, although devoted to the discussion of State or local questions, possesses more than local interest. From the wise mode and proper manner of conducting the Executive business of one State, may be learned the best methods of conducting such business in all States. Unlike Govs. ROBINSON, HUBBARD, and VANCE, Gov. HAYES seems to be well aware that his present official position is that of Chief Executive of a State and not of the nation. Not being responsible, at present, for the management of National affairs, he wisely leaves those affairs under the control of those who are. He confines his attention, as he has done on seven similar occasions before, to the business of that political division of the Union over which his authority extends. Gov. HAYES is able to report officially the gratifying fact that there has been a reduction of the State debt during the past year of almost a million and a half dollars, and that, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures of the war, the debt has been reduced from over twenty millions in 1851 to six millions in 1876. This looks like doing a good State business. He directs the attention of the Legislature, as he has done before, to the rapid increase of municipal indebtedness. He utters a truth which may find application near home, when he says: "The burdens borne by the cities and towns must be shared, in part at least, by all who transact business with them. The town and the neighboring country have a common interest, and in most respects must be regarded as one community." He recommends a judicious limitation of the rate of taxation which local authorities may levy, and a constantly increasing sinking-fund to reduce the indebtedness already incurred. The Governor says: "In order to secure an honest, economical, and efficient administration of a City Government, the best citizens of all parties must unite and act together." * * * "Such a Government calls for the best work of the best men, and neither party alone can furnish it."

On the subject of the Centennial Exhibition, he mentions with pardonable pride that Ohio exhibitors received a larger proportion of awards than any other State for the same class of articles. In speaking of the State reformatory and benevolent institutions, the Governor says: "Experience has shown that the appointment of good men of different political parties on each of the Boards of Trustees of these institutions, is conducive to their best interests." This is a fact that may some day be learned by the civil service reforming Democratic Governors of some worse governed States. Gov. HAYES gives considerable space to the geological survey of Ohio, and recommends such liberal appropriations as will give the final geological report symmetry and completeness. He again urges the enactment of rigid registry laws to prevent frauds upon the elective franchise and on the ground of economy and convenience recommends an amendment to the State Constitution providing that the State election shall be held on the same day as the Presidential election. Upon the whole, this modest Message is business-like, free from flourish and flurry, and reveals an utter unconsciousness in the author of being to-day the most conspicuous and interesting character on the continent.

WASTE IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Gov. ROBINSON has called attention to two sources or modes of public extravagance in the State in which very heavy burdens are laid on our tax-payers. The public buildings have certainly been beyond "all rhyme or reason" in their outlay and expense of decoration. The instance of the new Capitol is too fresh and too annoying to need to be repeated; a building estimated to cost $4,500,000, whose expense has already reached $7,500,000, and which will cost in all probability, before it is finished, $14,000,000, and a structure, as the Governor says, not the least in keeping with its surroundings, or the tastes and habits of its frequenters—one which will not especially elevate the sense of beauty of our citizens, or give them a convenient house for their public business. Then come the asylums, reformatories, and other charitable structures of the State, and every one knows how the public are treated in the matter of the construction of these buildings. A reformatory or insane asylum is voted to be built, and its construction referred to a certain committee. The committee know nothing about architecture, but they know that if placed in their district or some favorite locality, it will add to the value of neighboring property. Then they start with the object, not of building the most economical and suitable structure for the purpose, but to have a building which will be "an ornament to the county." Suddenly there begins a structure on the scale of a royal palace, and in a style of architecture which will demand endless expense.

The first appropriation barely covers the foundation, though it was perhaps estimated to include half the cost. The Legislature is appealed to on the ground that more must be given, or the work accomplished will be lost. Another burden is laid on the tax-payers. This again is insufficient, and the appropriation is again repeated, until at last the State is saddled with an enormously-expensive asylum, in decoration unsuited to its objects, in plan perhaps inconvenient and entailing a new and heavy burden on the overtaxed community. Almost every asylum of the State has some such history. Some of them have scarcely gone beyond the foundations, and are on a scale to demand millions; some have been finished at immense cost. One—the Elmira Reformatory—was estimated in 1874 to cost $2,000,000, though it was intended to reach in its expense but a few hundred thousand dollars. We need not speak of that monument of expense, the Hudson River Asylum. The only exception, so far as we know, is the Asylum for Chronic Insane at Ovid. This was built in separate houses, very cheaply and with little ornamentation, but suitable for its objects. It should be a model for the others.

There certainly is no reason why the State should make honest working men paupers by taxation for the sake of those who, from vices or misfortune, have become paupers themselves. We agree, too, with the Governor in regard to the large expenses of our High and Normal School buildings and other public school structures. The only defense or excuse for taxing one person for the education of another is that thus a self-governing community like ours is made safer and more prosperous, by giving each member the education and intelligence necessary for his political duties. This reason certainly does not apply to the taxation of one citizen in order to furnish the child of another with a college education. We are not, however, prepared to say that, under broad views of government, this may not be the duty, at times, of a prosperous community. But even this view cannot excuse the erection of showy and costly buildings for such purposes, or of heavy outlays for this object when a people are poor and overtaxed. In the past ten years the State expenditures for school buildings and furniture have been over $19,000,000. The local expenditures have been immensely greater. In this City alone they have been excessive; and yet we are taxed for a free college, while there are not school places by thousands for the children of the poor.

For "normal schools," however, more is to be said than Gov. ROBINSON allows. They train teachers for our common schools, and they furnish an outlet for the female labor, whose condition is becoming such a problem in this State. The State, in other words, to a limited degree, fits young women to educate the masses, and provides thus for a class overweighted in the struggle for existence a useful and profitable means of support. It is in part a charity and in part a measure of security. We are inclined to agree with the Governor that some of the vast structures in the State, whose foundation has been laid, might well be left for a time unfinished, as a monument of our folly, and to relieve a people who are now struggling with all the burdens they can bear.

THE HAT PROBLEM.

Among the most fascinating questions upon which profound and subtle thinkers are in the habit of speculating is the question, what shall a man do with his hat in church? Great men in every age have grappled with this problem without reaching any satisfactory conclusion. It is true that the Jews have tried to solve it by wearing their hats in the synagogue, but this is a subterfuge unworthy of Christianity, and not much better than SPINOZA'S plan of evading the issue by not going to church at all. We, in this enlightened and Christian age, recognize the necessity of going to church, and the duty, while in the sacred edifice, of putting our hats somewhere else than on our heads. Where to put them is still as unsettled a question as it was when Sir ISAAC NEWTON formally placed it on his famous list of the arcana of nations.

Of all the various expedients by which ingenious church-goers have endeavored to safely dispose of their hats, there is not one that has not been abundantly proved to be fallacious. To hold one's hat continually in one's lap is practicable only in a Quaker meeting-house, where the worshipers remain seated during the entire service, and never use any devotional implements, such as prayer-books, and hymn-books. No man could successfully balance a hat in one hand and find the Epistle for the twenty-second Sunday after Trinity with the other hand; while to stand up in order to repeat the Creed or to sing a hymn, with a hat under the left arm, would be the height of absurdity. The hat, then, must be laid entirely aside during divine service, and our churches, being constructed with exclusive reference to souls instead of hats, afford no resting-places for the latter.

The extreme danger of placing a hat in the aisle immediately outside the pew is universally known. The first lady that sweeps up the aisle carries with her a confused mass of defenseless hats, which are deposited in the shape of a terminal moraine in the front of the pew which is her final goal. Of course the hats which have been subjected to this process are reduced by attrition to a rounded form and are covered with scratches, reminding one of the marks of glacial action on granite boulders. However interesting they may be to the geologist, they are of no further value as hats, and can rarely be bent into a shape that will allow their owners to wear them home. In the days when expansive crinolines were in fashion, the fate of the hat deposited in the aisle was still more appalling. When a well-dressed lady passed by in its vicinity, it disappeared totally from human sight. There are cases on record where one fashionable woman has thus caused the disappearance of thirteen separate hats during her passage from the church-door to a pew in the neighborhood of the pulpit. What was the final fate of those hats was never ascertained. Their owners simply knew that they vanished at the rustle of crinoline, and left no trace behind. Whether they were absorbed by contact with soft kid, or resolved into thin chemical elements by proximity to steel, is yet to be discovered. The boldest men shrank from making investigations as to their fate, and preferred to bear their loss in sad and dignified silence.

Next to the aisle, the pew-seat is the most dangerous position in which a hat can be placed. Statistics show that out of every one hundred hats thus situated, sixty are sat upon by their owners, thirty-five are sat upon by other people, and only five escape uninjured. It is a curious fact that more men sit down on their hats after repeating the Creed than after reading the Psalms or performing any other perpendicular part of the service; and another curious fact is the attraction which a hat thus exposed upon a seat exerts upon a fat person. Neither of these facts has ever been satisfactorily explained, although they are matters of general notoriety. A man may enter a remote pew in a strange church, and place his hat on the seat in a position where it is impossible that a fat man could perceive it on entering the church. Nevertheless, experience has shown that in six cases out of ten—or, to be exact, in 6.139 cases—the sexton will show a fat man into that precise pew within ten minutes after the hat is in position, while other and further fat men will from time to time hover about the locality, with the evident desire of ascertaining if the hat is still susceptible of further smashing. There is clearly a law of nature at work here which needs to be definitely formulated, and it is discreditable to science that this has not yet been done.

As to putting one's hat on the floor underneath the seat, no man who follows this reckless course can expect anything but disaster. If there is a small boy in the pew, he will infallibly discover that hat, and kick it to the further end of the pew within the first thirty minutes of the service. If there is a lady in the pew, a surgical operation will be required to remove her boot from the interior of the hat, while in any event the hat is certain to absorb every particle of dust within a radius of eight feet, and to fasten itself to the floor with the aid of forgotten Sunday-school gum-drops. Neither under the seat, on the seat, nor in the aisle can the worried hat find rest, and the plan of establishing a hat pound in the vestibule, where hats could be ticketed and kept during service, would simply result in converting a church into a hat-exchange, where the sinners would secure all the good hats, and the saints would be compelled to content themselves with worn-out and worthless ones.

Thus a severe and exhaustive process of reasoning shows that there is no place in a modern church where a hat can be reasonably safe. But let us be thankful that we are at the dawn of better things. A clever inventor has just devised a plan for solving the problem that has so long baffled the acutest minds. He has secured a patent for what he calls "an improved pew hat-holder." It consists of a sort of wire cage attached to the back of the pew, and intended as a receptacle for hats. When filled this receptacle revolves, and carries its precious freight into a safe and obscure recess, whence it is alleged that it can be withdrawn in an uninjured condition at the end of the service. Let us hope that the inventor is not too sanguine, and that his scheme will meet all the exigencies of the case. Who can tell how great will be the effect upon the spiritual welfare of the community when the masculine churchgoer can dismiss his hat from his mind and give his undivided attention to other, purer, and better themes.

GIFTS FROM FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—PROSPECT FOR A PERMANENT BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES EXHIBIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It will be remembered that the President, in his last Annual Message, recommended that the Government Exhibit at the late Centennial Exhibition be removed to the National Capital, and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its permanent exhibition. Believing that Congress would second his view, he directed that the Government exhibit should remain in Philadelphia until the question of having it as a permanent exhibition should be acted on. Many foreign nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition which Congress may provide for, and for this act of generosity he recommended that a resolution of thanks be passed.

Prof. S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, in a recent letter to Col. Syford, Chairman of the Board of Executive Departments at the late Exhibition, speaks of the great economical and industrial value of the immense donations made to the United States by the Commissioners of nearly all of the foreign countries represented at the Exhibition. They relate to the resources of the respective nations derived from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, together with many series illustrating the peculiar habits and characteristics of the people, especially of China, Siam, Japan, Australia, and New-Zealand. The countries that have made contributions of more or less magnitude are the Argentine Confederation, Austria, Brazil, Chili, China, Egypt, Germany, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Great Britain, Bermuda, Canada, New South Wales, New-Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Venezuela. Prof. Baird further states that the value of these collections to the people of the United States cannot be overestimated, and urges that some provision be made for their removal to Washington, where they can be permanently exhibited. Such a collection could not be reproduced in a long period of years without the expenditure of a large sum of money. The utmost eagerness has been manifested by the representatives of technical, industrial, and educational institutions in the United States in gathering objects of the kind in question. It will be possible to make up from the various articles contributed duplicates which can be distributed to such institutions throughout the country as Congress may direct.

WASHINGTON.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

NO INTERFERENCE IN LOUISIANA BEYOND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PEACE—THE REPLY TO GOV. KELLOGG'S REQUEST FOR AID—RETENTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE GENEVA AWARD ADVISABLE—WHY THE DISTRICT POLICE COMMISSIONERS WERE REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It will be recollected that last week the Louisiana Legislature passed a resolution asking for military protection against apprehended Democratic violence, and that this resolution was telegraphed to the President and laid before the Cabinet last Tuesday, when it was deemed proper that no action should be taken upon it. Since that time Gov. Kellogg, actuated by a like fear, telegraphed to the President to the same effect, and desiring the recognition of the Republican Governor and Legislature, as two inaugurations will take place to-morrow in New-Orleans—that of Packard, Republican, and Nicholls, Democrat, by their respective parties. The President having prepared a reply to Gov. Kellogg's telegram, called an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet to-day at 1 o'clock, in order to inform the members of his proceedings in the premises, and to secure harmonious action. The reply was unanimously approved, and this afternoon transmitted by telegraph to Gov. Kellogg. The substance of the reply was given by the President for publication, as follows: "There will be two inaugurations of Governors to-morrow, unless one of them is prevented. I do not, however, propose to interfere with them. I have nothing before me to justify action in the way of recognizing either Governor, and therefore cannot do so, particularly as a committee of each house of Congress is now engaged in investigating all the facts of the late election, including the contests of the two Governors and the two Legislatures, both claiming to be legally elected. For me, under these circumstances, to recognize one or the other would be hardly justifiable; and I have so informed Gov. Kellogg." The President further said that the Democratic State Government organization has the sympathy of such portion of the people of that State as have the requisite means to give sustenance to it, and their Governor and Legislature would be recognized by them, even if there were not half as many as there are now in the Democratic Party of Louisiana. The President repeated that he would not interfere by recognizing either Government until the contest should be settled through the Congressional investigation now in progress, but he should consider it to be his duty to keep the peace, if occasion require, and prevent bloodshed pending the political complications.

The President stated further that, contrary to a recently-published statement, he has no intention of sending a Message to Congress on the subject of the Geneva award. He thought, however, that Congress ought to extend the class of cases for which damages are claimed; that none of the award ought to go back to Great Britain, because the entire amount was less than the value of the ships destroyed, and that if there were any surplus it would be a good thing to expend it toward restoring our merchant marine to what it was before the depredations of the rebel cruisers.

The reason given by the President for asking the members of the Board of Police Commissioners of the District for their resignations was that, on reading the testimony taken in the recent investigation concerning gambling-houses, he was surprised to learn that their suppression had been neglected. He had been in Washington a long time, he said, but had not until recently learned of the actual existence of so many places of that character, which were carried on contrary to law, and should, therefore, be closed. He knew nothing of the alleged Police conspiracy against Representative Whitthorne except what two detectives related to him.

The President, in reply to a question concerning the recent removal of ordnance and ordnance stores, said the force at Jefferson being small they were sent to Rock Island, where they could be properly guarded, but he had no knowledge of a recent movement of like material from Baton Rouge to New-York, although the report might be true.

In regard to the recent publications as to the result of interviews with him, the President said that, like others, he had freely expressed his views on the Electoral question, but had not said what he would or would not do further than recognize his successor so legally declared.

The President, on being asked what he thought of the Democratic meetings to be held to-morrow in various places, said they seemed to be intended to intimidate the opposite party and make capital. The effect on the public mind of the North would depend on the character of the proceedings. The people were not to be brought to submission by attempted intimidation. If the speeches delivered at those meetings are temperate or moderate, advising conformity to law and order and acquiescence in the decision to be reached by Congress as to which Presidential candidate received the majority of the Electoral votes, the Democrats might strengthen their position; otherwise a contrary effect might be the result.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE BY MR. WILLIS—THE RATE TO BE IMPOSED UPON BANK SHARES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The bill of Mr. Willis, of New-York, with reference to relieving national banks from certain taxation, and which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, declares the purpose and intention of section 5,219 of the Revised Statutes to be that "no taxes shall be imposed upon shares of national banks by State Legislatures or authorities at a greater rate of tax nor larger valuation than the rate imposed and valuation put upon other personal and real property in the hands of individual citizens of the respective States, and to be entitled to the same privileges and exemptions with respect to taxation as other personal property."

EFFICIENCY IN THE NAVY.

THE REWARD OF GOOD CONDUCT DURING APPRENTICESHIP—UNITED STATES SEAMEN—HOW PROMOTION MAY BE SECURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A bill is now on the calendar of the House, with a favorable report from the Committee on Naval Affairs, having for its object to promote the efficiency of seamen in the United States Navy. It provides that whenever any apprentice in the Navy shall have attained to the age of 21 years, and can produce certificates from his commanding officers of good conduct during his apprenticeship, he shall be entitled to an examination by a board of officers, who shall report upon his professional and physical qualifications, and if such report be favorable he shall receive an appointment from the Secretary of the Navy as a United States seaman, which appointment shall be held until resigned by him, or until it be forfeited by the sentence of a court martial. Seamen and ordinary seamen who have served or who may hereafter serve in the United States Navy for five years, upon passing the examination already mentioned, shall be entitled to

receive appointment as United States seaman. The bill further provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe rules as to the mode of examination, classification, increase of pay by length of service, distinction in uniform, leave of absence, and other privileges for such seamen; makes them eligible for promotion to the position of petty officers, and directs that the names of all such petty officers and of all United States seamen shall be borne upon the Navy Register.

The object of this bill is not merely to attach permanently to the Navy those who have been thoroughly drilled and disciplined by years of apprenticeship, but also to render the position of United States seamen so respectable and desirable, by assimulating it to that of the regular officer, that a good class of boys will be attracted to the naval service, and thus ultimately the efficiency and morale of the Navy will be materially promoted.

THE STOLEN MONEY RETURNED.

RESTORATION OF THE MISSING $11,000 BY THE THIEF THROUGH A THIRD PARTY—A CLERK IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It will be remembered that recently a package containing over $11,000, consigned by the Treasury Department to a national bank in Chicago, was stolen, and "boodle" or false packing, containing soft paper, substituted, and delivered by the Adams Express Company to the bank. All efforts of the detectives to trace the theft proved unavailing, and it would have probably remained a mystery had not the thief become conscience stricken and to-day returned the money to Treasurer Wyman through a third party. A clerk in the cash-room of the Treasury Department named Ferd. S. Winslow is suspected, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Winslow's duty was to direct the packages after they have been sealed, and he affixed the final seal. He is a Chicago man, and has been under suspicion and closely watched since the day after the loss was discovered. There has been no evidence, however, till within a short time, which would warrant an arrest.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND THE REBEL WAR CLAIMS—FAILURE TO REPORT A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AS DIRECTED—PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCING IMPORTANT BILLS IN CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8.—On Dec. 18 the House passed a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report within 20 days an amendment to the Constitution providing that no claim should ever be paid by the United States in the shape of damages for any kind of property used, consumed, injured, or destroyed by United States troops, or by order of any officer acting under the authority of the United States Government, during the rebellion. The time named in the resolution for reporting the amendment has expired, yet the Committee on the Judiciary has not even considered the question referred to them. Mr. Hunter, the mover of the resolution of instruction to the committee, proposes, to-morrow, to introduce a resolution reciting the failure of the committee to obey the expressed order of the House, and directing the Chairman to forthwith explain the reason for the committee's negligence.

The Senate Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote held a meeting to-night. The committee assembled at 6 o'clock P. M., and were in session until midnight. This makes the eighth meeting held by the Senate committee, and including the meeting to-night, nothing has been accomplished, nor has anything been done that would warrant the belief that an early settlement will be reached. The meeting to-night was attended by all the members.

Gen. McDougall, of New-York, is in town to-night, and will give the President an answer to-morrow to the tender of the appointment of Commissioner of Patents. Gen. McDougall will probably accept the office.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Pacific Railroads has been arranging to put into the Texas Pacific bill provision for several branch lines at the eastern end, to which no land grant was ever made, and for which the Governmen, was never in any way committed. But they are to have the guarantee of bonds all the same, though there is no more reason for a Government subsidy for them than for the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is a feature of the bill that will need attention.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

There is not much prospect for the transaction of any important business by the Senate until the return of the Investigating Committees from the South, and but few bills can be reported from committees before that time, as nearly every committee of the Senate is more or less affected by the necessary absence of Senators from the city, and by the pressing nature of the duties here to which they have been assigned. The special committee of seven to devise means for the amicable settlement of the Presidential contest, which meets almost daily, has four members of the Judiciary Committee upon it, Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, and Thurman. Mr. Stevenson, another member of the Judiciary Committee, is sick, and Mr. Howe is chairman of one of the investigating committees in the South. Messrs. Allison, Dorsey, Davis, Withers, and Wallace are the only members of the Committee on Appropriations now in the city, Mr. Windom, the Chairman, Messrs. West and Blaine having gone home to look after their re-election, and Mr. Sargent being in the South. The Committee on Foreign Relations has two members on Mr. Edmunds' special committee and one in the South. The Committee on Finance has two of its members in the South, another has been absent from the city for some time, and one is on the special committee of seven. There is not an important committee but has from two to five of its members either absent from the city or assigned to special duty, and it is impossible to secure a quorum of most of them.

The matter of the appointment of a United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York is still undecided and under consideration by the President. In addition to Mr. Bliss, the present incumbent, and Messrs. Dittenhoffer and Rollins, who are all strongly urged for appointment, the name of Franklin A. Paddock is now prominently mentioned for the position. He is a brother of Senator Paddock, and is said to be strongly backed by recommendations from the New-York City Bar and mercantile community. So far as has been learned Senator Conkling has not committed himself to the support of any one of the various candidates.

THE DROUGHT ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The drought continues unbroken. For the first time since the American settlement December has passed without a drop of rain. Yesterday dispatches from various points in the State seemed to indicate a chance of weather, but it has again cleared off. The crop reports received from all quarters indicate that in the extreme South the drought has had to some extent disastrous effect on grain and feed. In some parts of San Joaquin Valley, and the lower portion of the Sacramento Valley the crops are suffering. Along the coast counties, generally, the reports are favorable, and no trouble is apprehended if rain should be delayed until next month. In the northern portion of the State anxiety is felt, but no serious damage has yet resulted. The crops in Oregon are coming forward excellently. On the whole, the present indications are that with rains later in the Winter sufficient grain will be raised for home consumption, and a small surplus left. If rain comes within a couple of weeks, fair crops may be harvested under favorable conditions during the rest of the season, but a large yield can hardly be expected unless rains should be immediate and copious.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

DULLNESS OF LIFE IN LONDON.

A GLOOMY CHRISTMAS SEASON—THE SUN LOST SIGHT OF FOR WEEKS—THE EASTERN QUESTION AT THE BOTTOM OF IT—SWINBURNE'S ANSWER TO CARLYLE'S LETTER—THE HIGH-CHURCH PARTY AND THE LAW COURTS—THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN AND THE THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1876.

Any one who desires to experience the dullness and stagnation of life in its most absolute form ought to be here just now. For weeks past there has been a watery, leaden sky, a damp, depressing atmosphere, and not a glympse of the sun, except once or twice when it has shown itself in a sickly way, as if laid up with jaundice. Everybody has got neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, small-pox, scarlet or typhoid fever. Christmas bills are pouring in, and hardly anybody, to judge from the common chorus of groaning despondency, has any money, the money market has sunk into paralysis after successive fits of delerium tremens, and trade of every kind is absolutely at a stand-still, except, perhaps, the butchers' and grocers' shops, which are having a spasmodic run at this proverbially genial season, though much less than usual. The best way to give an idea of the general gloom and weariness is to say that people have to nerve themselves for Christmas, and that the thoughts of its conventional and compulsory jollity deepen the blues in which society is plunged. Even the most devoted supporters of the Government are obliged, in vindicating its policy, to admit that at least there is nothing to be proud of. The absence of any authentic intelligence as to Lord Salisbury's doings and the chances of the Conference has convinced unreflecting minds that an impenetrable fog implies that there is a serene sky behind it, like the bowers of bliss which follow the dark scene in a pantomime in which the characters grope about in grotesque helplessness. The confident predictions of peace have failed to resuscitate financial confidence; and during the last few days there has been a complete suspension of vitality.

A strong suspicion has arisen that Lord Salisbury has fallen into a trap, and that the bland moderation and disinterestedness of the Russian agents only cloaks a treacherous ambuscade. Sensible people see that there is really no evidence on which to judge of the prospects of the negotiations, and that everything depends on two cardinal points, as to which nothing is yet known—what is the ultimatum of Russia and that of Turkey, or, in other words, where is the line at which they will come into inevitable collision. It is hardly to be wondered that at such a season turkeys should be found unusually tough, plum pudding sticky, and a strange absence of red berries be observable in the holly. No doubt this state of things will not last. Some day or other the sun will again reveal itself, and Europe will emerge from the clouds of mystification in which it is at present enveloped, and get upon the solid ground of real facts. But in the meantime, it is a very dismal outlook. On the 4th of January Mr. Henry Labouchere is to publish the first number of his oracle called *Truth*, which he says "will discuss current topics in as kindly a manner as the name of the journal will permit," and perhaps this will be a light in the prevailing darkness.

The public controversy on the Eastern question has almost ceased; but there is still a speech or a pamphlet, like the lingering sparks of an exhausted fire. Mr. Swinburne's pamphlet on the Eastern question, in answer to Mr. Carlyle's letter, is the only thing of the kind deserving notice, and is chiefly remarkable for its literary style, of which an example or two may be found refreshing by those who like strong language. He pays homage to Carlyle as "the greatest English writer now living," but accuses him of having made his detestation of liberty the great consistent principle of his prophecies and his gospel. "He has always," he says, "hated the very thought of liberty, abhorred the very notion of equality, abjured the very idea of fraternity, as he hates, abhors, and abjures them now. No man can doubt on which side or to what effect his potent voice would have been lifted at its utmost pitch before the throne of Herod or the judgment-seat of Pilate. No tetrarch or pro-consul, no Mouravieff or Eyre of them all, would have been swifter to inflict or louder to invoke the sentence of beneficent whip, the doom of beneficent gallows on the Communist and stump orator of Nazareth. Had there but lived and written under the shadow of the not-as-yet divine Emperor Tiberius—doubtless as 'strict and just a man' as any 'present Czar' or Emperor of his kind—a pamphleteer as eloquent and ardent an imperialist as these pitiful times of 'ballot-box and divine freedom could have brought forth even in this distracted country,' what a latter-day pamphlet on the crucifixion, what an occasional discourse on the Nazarene question might we not now possess, whereby to lighten the darkness of history and adjust the balance of judgment. It cannot be, therefore," he adds, "in His" (that is, Christ's) "most undeserving name that we hear the protest on behalf of suffering Christians put forth by the worshiper of every gallows upon earth but one—and that one the cross of Christ." In another passage he says: "A preacher who defends the gallows, an apostle who approves the lash, has lifted up his voice against oppression, and has cursed 'the unspeakable Turk' by all the gods, in the name of Francia; and in the name of Mouravieff the champion of Eyre Pasha in Jamaica has uttered his sonorous note of protest against the misdeeds of Achmet Aga in Bulgaria"—and then asks, "What is the peculiar sanctifying quality in the Bulgarian which is to exempt him at need from the good offices of 'beneficent whip' and 'portable gallows,' or from things insupportable and maleficent to him alone of human kind—or against the devil of Turkish misrule being cast out by the Muscovite Beelzebub, the Prince of the devils of despotism?"

There is evidently going to be a dead set made by a certain section of the High Church clergy against the operation of the Public Worship act. Mr. Tooth, the Vicar of Hatcham, has been suspended by the Court of Arches for various practices, such as wearing a chasuble, stole, amice, maniple, girdle, and so on, and taking up the wrong positions as to the altar, which he has introduced and which the court holds to be illegal; but he ignores the decision against him, and continues to act as vicar, and to wear the obnoxious raiment and perform the obnoxious genuflections. In a letter defending his conduct he admits that "direct refusal to recognize a court of law is an offense against religion and morals, except in extreme circumstances," but refuses to plead before the court in this case or to accept its decisions, "because the case is a Church question, and can from its nature only be tried by spiritual authority." The Public Worship act, he also contends, was passed—not for the administration but in order to put down Ritualism—that is, in his eyes, "faith, worship, and practical religion in the Church of England;" and, moreover, it never had the assent of the priesthood—the Bishops being unruly accredited as representing the clergy at large. There is, of course, no means of continuing argument with a man in this mood, and Mr. Tooth will have to be forcibly put down. It is only fair to say that his church wardens and the majority of his congregation are on his side; but still, although people are free to worship as they like, they have no right to use for the superstitions of Rome a church devoted to the religion of England.

The Brooklyn disaster has naturally caused much alarm here as to the state of the London theatres, and the Lord Chamberlain has been stirred into giving the managers a very plain and decided warning as to their duty in the matter, and the consequences of neglecting it. He insists on "the absolute necessity" of the following first four rules being attended to

1. All doors and barriers to open outward, or to be fixed back during the time when the public are within the theatres.
2. All gangways, passages, and staircases intended for the exit of the audience to be kept entirely free from obstructions, whether permanent or temporary.
3. No part of the auditorium to be without at least two means of exit in case of need.
4. All doors not habitually used for exit, but available as additional means of escape in case of alarm, to be indicated by printed placards in plain characters.

The Lord Chamberlain also intimates that he has given orders to be specially informed from time to time, and particularly during the Christmas holidays, as to how far extra chairs and seats are placed so as to block up the gangways, and that if any flagrant case is detected he will at once put in force the powers given him by statute to refuse or cancel the license of the offending manager. And, "finally, he confidently leaves it to each manager to do his best to guard against accidents of all kinds, and especially against the consequences of such panics as may be liable to occur at any time without any reasonable cause, and without any blame to the management of the theatre, from a mere act of malice, mischief, or folly on the part of some one present." All this is, no doubt, very well, as far as it goes, but it certainly does not go far enough; and it is also remains to be seen whether the rules laid down will be rigorously enforced. At the present moment the arrangements for extinguishing a fire, even by a supply of water in pails, are extremely inadequate, nor is there an efficient staff of firemen in any house. Moreover, the exits ought to be wider and more numerous, and the use, as far as possible, of uninflammable materials for dresses and fittings on the stage ought to be made compulsory. Among other vital precautions, work-shops should be kept separate from the theatre; the offices and refreshment rooms ought also to be cut off by strong walls from the auditorium, while the latter should be protected by fireproof masonry dividing it from the stage, with the exception of the space left for the proscenium, which should be provided with a metal curtain to be lowered on the first alarm of fire. There ought also to be in each theatre a body of skilled and well-disciplined firemen, instead of the supernumeraries and odd men who are now employed. Above all, there ought to be a system of regular inspection and supervision of all the theatres continuously carried out by competent persons, and leading to the immediate punishment by severe penalties of any offense against the established rules. Hitherto the Lord Chamberlain's department has looked sharply enough after the licensing of plays, but its duties with regard to the buildings have been either neglected or performed in a mere formal and superficial manner, so that managers practically have been left to do as they pleased. For the moment, the Marquis of Hertford, who is the present Lord Chamberlain, has been frightened into making a display of authority; but it is very doubtful whether he will have the courage to carry out his threats. There will never be proper order and security in the theatres till they are put under the inspection of the Police.

J. H. F.

THE MAY-BENNETT DIFFOULTY.

Nothing new was learned yesterday respecting the difficulty between Mr. James Gordon Bennett and Mr. Frederick W. May. The friends of both gentlemen assert that they do not know where they are, but it is admitted by all that they have left this City for the purpose of fighting with deadly weapons. Several other gentlemen have disappeared from New-York since the encounter on Twenty-first street last Wednesday afternoon, and it is believed are now in the company of Messrs. Bennett and May. It was reported last night that Mr. Howland Robbins, and not Gen. Taylor, is to act as second to Mr. Bennett. Dr. May, the father of Mr. Frederick W. May, does not know, he says, where his son is, and the anxiety of waiting for news is visible in his manner. He does not believe that his son has started for Europe. An item for the consideration of the superstitious is furnished to the gossip of the clubs. It is said that on last Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a picture of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's celebrated yacht Dauntless, which was suspended in the office of a broker on Broad street, fell from the wall and was destroyed. It was about the same time that Mr. May assaulted Mr. Bennett in front of the Union Club.

THE STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "D." has some crude ideas about street-car ventilation and warming, and the comparative dangers. It appears to me that to place 24 persons (the extreme seating capacity) in a car with some wet straw, to ride from Thirty-fourth street to the Astor House, with closed ventilators, they will generate considerable foul air, and if we add to this an 8-inch cylinder stove, no doubt dangers of cold and throat difficulties will be far greater than in a well ventilated though cold car. I have had some experience in other cities with heated cars, and have found that heat makes the passengers the more susceptible to outside air; and as the car is naturally kept closed up tight, the air is extremely impure and unhealthy to breathe, and influenzas and throat diseases very readily absorbed. Suppose instead of 24 persons in such a car there are 36 or 40. I approve of warming the cars, but only on condition that the ventilators, front and rear, at the top of the car shall be opened, and fastened open, so that these old covies may unsuccessfully prod at them with their canes and umbrellas. Nail the ventilators open, not shut. But, Mr. Editor, I mostly approve of that Gilbert Road. If the Sixth avenueis too valuable a street to put it on, then let us have the Seventh avenue, only let us have it right along, with a branch up Wooster street, University place, and Fourth avenue to Grand Central Depot. Do this, and let them consider the other routes to be established at their leisure. Give them a chance. We want the road, whether on Sixth or Fifth avenue.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1877. C. A. M.

AN UNFORTUNATE STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The steamers of the Transatlantic line have not been very fortunate in their voyages. The Ville de Havre, which left this port on Nov. 15, 1873, under the command of Capt. Sarmont, collided with the British ship Loch Erne, from London, in latitude 47° 21', longitude 35° 31', and sank shortly afterward, carrying down 226 souls, 87 only of the entire list of passengers being saved. The steam-ship Europe was encountered on April 2, 1874, in a disabled condition, in latitude 48° 21', longitude 30° 3', and her crew and passengers, numbering 400 persons, were rescued by the steam-ship Greece. After the rescue, a salvage crew of 20 men from the Greece, under the command of First Officer Buck, took charge of the steam-ship and endeavored to conduct her safely into port. They were compelled to abandon her at sea, however, and were rescued by the steam-ship Egypt and landed at Queenstown.

A FORGER IN CUSTODY.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Max Erlanger, the Baltimore forger, who was arrested a short time since in San Francisco, arrived here to-day in charge of a detective, and was turned over to Sheriff Mills.

THE BURNING COAL MINES.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.—The latest dispatches from Lykens say the firemen are slowly but surely getting control of the fire in the coal mines there.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

CONCORD, Jan. 7.—Edward L. Abbott, of this city, has been appointed Receiver of the Eastern Railroad in New-Hampshire.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION DECLINED.

CONCORD, Jan. 7.—Col. John H. George will publish a letter to-morrow declining the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Second District.

TRAINS DELAYED BY SNOW.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—All the eastward bound trains are from 12 to 14 hours late owing to the severe snow-storm of last night. No trains due here to-day are yet in.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

NOTES FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY—THE DUTY OF A NEUTRAL STATE—ROUMANIA AS A COUNTRY—A TERRIBLE SCENE IN A CRIMINAL PRISON—ENERGY AND INDUSTRY OF FRENCH DETECTIVES—DEATH OF A FAMOUS LAWYER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1876.

As to the conflict between Russia and Turkey, my impression is that Russia's objects are two-fold at this time: to give a diplomatic triumph which will compensate for her defeat at the time of the Berlin programme, and, secondly, to destroy the Treaty of Paris. And, both of these objects may be attained without recourse to arms if the Ottoman delegate to the conference shows the prudence that is expected of him. But nearly everybody here believes that war is certain, and if it does come the first country to suffer will be Roumania. The prudent and politic diplomatic representatives of that country are therefore trying their best to bring about peace. One of them has just written an able pamphlet to define Roumania's position before the Conference of Constantinople. His aim is to show that his country is neutral, and ought to remain so, since the preservation of its independence depends upon this policy. And this neutrality was stipulated when the Treaty of Paris was framed. Article 22 of that document says that "The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy under the suzerainty of the Porte all the rights and privileges then existing, the same to be guaranteed by the signing powers." Article 26 states that the powers agree to permit a standing Army to maintain order within and to guard the frontiers. Article 43 says that this Army may be called out, together with the Militia, whenever the frontiers are menaced. This constitutes all the positive law there is respecting the neutrality of Roumania, but the diplomatic correspondence of the past few years shows clearly that the intention of the great powers was to make it a neutral State, for the purpose of separating two great nations that might come to blows. Unfortunately the status of the neutrality was not clearly defined, and the efforts of the Roumanians are now directed to the work of getting their countryrecognized as an independent and neutral State, like Belgium and Switzerland.

Evidently the chief duty of a neutral State is to abstain from any act of hostility against its neighbors, but one of its duties is to prevent any violations of its own territory by hostile acts on the part of others. Roumania claims to have fulfilled its duties since the war began between the Turks and Servians, but its course does not seem to have attracted the attention of the powers which guaranteed their neutrality in 1856. None of them have declared themselves ready to protect the soil of Roumania in case of invasion, and it must be evident to all that her own forces are not sufficient to defend the neutrality in case Russia sees fit to march an Army to the Danube. Being only a semi-independent power, Roumania has not the right of making alliances, but the question now arises whether she is not justified in assuming this right, being apparently abandoned to herself, and of contracting alliances with some of the powers capable of aiding her in the protection of her soil.

Separated from Turkey by the Ottoman Empire, Roumania possesses all the attributes of sovereignity. She claims to have never intended renouncing it when placing herself under the protection of the Porte. By treaties, by her own stipulations, and by the position given her in 1856, Roumania claims to be independent, although she became a tributary State for self-protection. But Wheaton says that "tributary States do not cease to be considered as sovereign States," and Vattel adds that "although the payment of tribute to a foreign State takes something from the dignity of States, being the confession of their weakness, their sovereignity nevertheless remains." And according to many other authorities upon international law this is an established fact, so that Roumania can fairly claim her sovereignty, and, parting from this principle, she can claim the right of choosing her own allies as a sovereign State. Since there is a Hohenzollern Prince upon the throne, it is easy to see in what direction Roumania will look for an ally.

Since the beginning of the present century all wars have been preceded or accompanied by two sorts of declarations—one emanating from the belligerents, and indicating what favors will be accorded to neutrals; the other proceeding from the neutrals to make known the policy they intend to adopt during the struggle. In support of this may be cited the notes exchanged between France and Germany and Belgium at the beginning of the war of 1870. Roumania has declared in advance her intention of remaining neutral, and now calls upon Europe to see that there is a counter-declaration guaranteeing that neutrality, so that she can come before the conference and have her position more clearly defined than it was during the Congress of Paris. In presence of a situation that is full of peril she comes forward to declare her policy, and asks to be treated as the Swiss Confederation was when the peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648. But the neutrality then guaranteed was twice violated—once in 1813, when Prince Swartzenberg marched an Austrian army through Switzerland, and once by Napoleon; but on the 20th of November, 1815, by the same means now employed by Roumania, Switzerland obtained a guaranteed neutrality of a definite character. In 1830 Belgium was admitted into the family of nations, but only on condition that she should remain perpetually neutral. On account of her geographical position Roumania is destined to play a part analogous to that of these two countries. Certainly, Russia has the power to send an invading army across her territory, but she would hesitate to do so if all the powers represented at the conference were to insist strongly upon the sacred character of treaties and firmly oppose any attempts to violate guaranteed neutrality.

At the moment I write a terrible scene is passing in one of our criminal prisons. It is this afternoon that their will be informed of the proofs collected against him. For the past few weeks the papers have been full of the woman cut in pieces. One morning the parts of a mutilated body were found in the Seine, and deposited at the Morgue. All Paris rushed there to examine the victim. She was a woman of 35, stoutly built, extremely ugly in appearance, and having the air of poverty. Pictures of the deceased were given in the illustrated journals, and when they reached one of the cafés a man remarked, "Look here! one would say that was the woman with the *decoré*." The decorated individual thus referred to was a person named Biloir, who had gained the military medal as a Sergeant, and who had frequented the café with his mistress. All present took a look at the picture and all recognized the resemblance. "By the way," said one, "we have not seen him of late?" In another journal was found the Police notice asking for information about missing women. The Police were informed of this café scene, and as Biloir could give no clear account of the disappearance of his mistress, he was taken in charge until an inquiry could be instituted. Then a great complication occurred. One hundred and twenty-nine women of this age were reported as missing, and in nearly every instance the witnesses recognized the photographs. But all were traced out by the Police, and all but one were found in some quarter of France. That one was Marie Le Manach, the mistress of Biloir. At the latter would say was that she left him after a quarrel, and he could not say where she had gone. The Police showed themselves worthy the traditions of Vidocq. When they had brought the 129 missing women down to one, they began to examine the apartment of Biloir. The cabinets were emptied, and in them were found portions of the viscera and the hair of the victim. In the room there were traces of blood, and in a wardrobe were found some leaves of laurel and of thyme. This may seem insignificant, but in the sinks, where the hair was found, the detectives found clinging to it one laurel leaf and two leaves of thyme. In this way the case has been gotten up, bit by bit, and to-day Biloir is to be examined and brought face to face with the apparently crushing proofs of his guilt that have been found.

The other day there passed away in this city one of the most remarkable advocates of the age. A grand silhouette will rise before the eyes of the readers of modern French history when they learn that M. Chaix d'est Ange (pronounced Shadestonge,) is no more. This remarkable lawyer and magistrate was born with the century, but began his legal career with the Restoration. He was in that group of eminent men which figured in the 1830 epoch, and he came out with Berryer, Paillet, Odilon-Barrot, Marie and Leon Duval. He soon made himself famous, not only as a pleader but as an elegant gentleman, showing himself in every way *un homme du monde*. He was one of those who first rallied to the Empire, and his devotion to it was nobly rewarded. In a few years he became a man of fortune. The specialty of Chaix d'Est-Ange was suits for separation, or what would be divorce in America, and he was nearly always found on the side of the wife, pleading against Duval. As a lawyer his name is associated with nearly all the great family scandals of the past quarter of a century. When a very rich man, lor a lawyer, he left the Bar for the magistracy, and occupied some of the highest judicial positions. Personally, he was a fine-looking, cultivated, and highly agreeable gentleman, and much more polished in his manners than many members of the nobility of France. In his later years he had a passion for works of art, and collected a rich gallery of pictures. He had a Teniers which is famous. When the Queen of Holland came here the other day to look after her wild son the Prince of Orange, now sowing his wild oats in Paris, she wrote to Chaix d'Est-Ange for permission to see his gallery. He invited the Queen to dinner, and she went there with the Princess Matalida, passing the entire afternoon.

A STORMY PASSAGE.

AN ATLANTIC STEAMER IN A GALE—THE TRIP OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, OF THE INMAN LINE.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 21.

The Atlantic steam-ship City of Bristol, Capt. John Ellison, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 6th inst., arrived in Queenstown Harbor, Cork, yesterday morning at 8:15 o'clock. Up to the 9th inst., coming down Channel, fine weather was experienced, but on that day a gale from the south-west set in, attended by a high cross sea, and day after day it increased and veered at short intervals to the north-west, which caused the vessel to become considerably rougher and broken. On the morning of the 14th, when in latitude 48° 20' north, longitude 34° 32' west, the gale, which is described as terrible, reached its height, and in a heavy plunge the foremast went by the board, and the second officer, Mr. Twentyman, of Liverpool, and four seamen were washed away and drowned. At 11:50 A. M. the bowsprit, with all the running gear, went, and the decks were constantly flooded with water, the equalls all this time increasing. The ship was hove to under a reefed trysail to clear the wreck. She is greatly damaged. A portion of the side-lights is carried away, the forward wheel is completely smashed, and also the chart-room, which is gutted. Such was the fury of the waves that the saloon skylights were burst in from the weight or volume of water continually breaking on board. Several of the crew are injured, but none seriously. After the wreck had been cleared away Capt. Ellison consulted with his officers, and deemed it prudent to bear up for Queenstown. The City of Bristol is owned by the Inman Company, but was chartered by the American Line trading between Liverpool, Queenstown, and Philadelphia. Her decks are completely swept, and her forward part is greatly injured; throughout her machinery worked satisfactorily. It has been arranged that the Illinois, of the American Line, which arrives to-day, (Thursday,) will take the passengers of the Bristol and some of her light cargo, consisting of fruit which was intended for the Christmas market in New-York; the Bristol will then proceed to Liverpool for repairs. Some of the passengers were permitted to go ashore. The City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, which reached Queenstown on Monday morning, was in the same gale, and had to lie to limit for seven hours.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, west to south winds veering to brisk and possibly high northwesterly, decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather, and possibly, in the northern portions, occasional snow. The rivers in the Middle and Eastern States will probably rise.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	29°	39°	3:30 P. M.	39°	4..
6 A. M.	28°	42°	6 P. M.	37°	39°
9 A. M.	29°	40°	9 P. M.	36°	37°
12 M.	33°	38°	12 P. M.	5°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.....39½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....33½°

HEAVIEST SNOW-STORM KNOWN IN YEARS.

ELMIRA, Jan. 7.—The heaviest fall of snow which has been known in this valley for years fell last night, commencing at 8 o'clock in the evening and continuing without interruption for 12 hours. As much as 12 inches on the level fell. Railroad traffic is badly interrupted; no trains are running on time. The roofs of a number of houses, and other buildings, have fallen in from the weight of the snow. Fifty miles east of this point the snow-storm terminated in rain.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season set in about daylight this morning, and continued all day. There is now about six inches of snow on the ground, and the temperature is falling. Street railway travel has been much impeded. Reports received late to-night say the storm has been general throughout the State, and that different railroads are experiencing difficulty in getting trains through on time. In some sections, especially in the West, snow has ceased falling and the weather is becoming very cold. East of this point the storm was not so heavy, and the prospects are that trains will be delayed but little.

WRECK OF THE SHIP SIMLA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Signal Service observer at Barnegat, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The ship Simla, of Portsmouth, N. H., 1,100 tons, bound from Marseilles to New-York, in ballast, (Capt. Salter,) ran ashore seven miles south of Barnegat Inlet, at 11:30 o'clock last night. The weather was foggy and blowing a gale from the east at the time. The crew were brought ashore by life-saving crews Nos. 19 and 20. No lives were lost. The vessel will probably prove a total loss.

CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—A billiard match of 1,800 points for $400 and the gate money, which was finished by Messrs. Sexton and Slosson to-day, resulted in a victory for the former, the latter scoring but 976 points. Sexton's average was 24; Slosson's, 13 7-37. Sexton's largest run was 417 (the largest on record;) Slosson's, 100.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

DAYTON, Jan. 7.—Harry Adams, who was convicted of murder in the first degree several weeks ago, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of April. His counsel will take the case to the Supreme Court.

DUELS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "A duel on the Puritan soil of Massachusetts Bay would not be an entirely unheard-of thing. In fact, the first affair of honor in American annals is one that took place in 1621 at Plymouth, between two serving men, who were therefor sentenced by the stern and prompt moralists of our ancient hierarchy to be tied neck and heels together for 24 hours. The next famous duel, too, chronicled in MILLAR, was that on Boston Common (under the late lamented big elm) in 1728, when young Woodbridge killed young Phillips with his sword, to the great and painful scandal and excitement of the community. Dueling was not always under the quasi stigma now attaching to it. Gen. Washington approved of Gen. Greene's decision to accept a challenge, if the latter thought his honor would suffer from a refusal."

DEATH OF GOV. HENDRICKS' BROTHER.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday says: "The reception of Gov. Hendricks last night was saddened by the receipt early in the evening of news of the death of his brother, Mr. John Hendricks, which occurred at his residence, in Delhi, Ohio. On this account his Excellency did not appear to welcome the throng of legislators and citizens who called to pay their respects to the distinguished gentleman who is about to leave official life. In his bereavement Gov. Hendricks will have the sympathy of the entire community."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

SATURDAY'S MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE—NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE TO TURKEY—THE LATEST COMMUNICATION EQUIVALENT TO AN EUROPEAN ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople to-day states that the European plenipotentiaries met at the Russian Embassy on Saturday evening. It is said they decided to declare at Monday's sitting of the conference that they have not modified their views and cannot make any further concessions.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A Vienna telegram to the *Standard* says trustworthy information has been received there that the memorandum of Safvet Pasha is so categorically opposed to the proposals of the powers that, unless the plenipotentiaries make considerable concessions in the conference to-day, hardly a chance of agreement remains.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Constantinople, Sunday, says: "The situation has again become clear and well defined. The European Goverments have instructed their representatives in the Conference to refuse to consider Midhat Pasha's constitution and to present on Monday what is really the European ultimatum. The powers are very determined and undoubtedly mean to try to force the Porte to accept their proposals. The plenipotentiaries will give the Porte until Wednesday or Thursday for a final and direct answer. In the event of a refusal they have decided to withdraw from Constantinople. The Porte begins to show a disposition to yield, particularly in regard to some sort of an international commission, which is the most important part of the scheme.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the Porte seems willing to grant a consular commission for Bosnia and Herzegovina, but resists in regard to one for Bulgaria. The correspondent concludes an exhaustive review of the situation as follows:

"The difficulties still existing are not quite so irreconcilable as not to excite hope that a compromise is possible, or at all events that a further delay in the decision for a few days is justified."

The various special dispatches as to the probable attitude of the Porte at to-day's sitting of the conference are very conflicting. A Pera special to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated Sunday, says the Porte is apparently still determined to make no further concessions. The Marquis of Salisbury has already engaged a steamer to depart on the 16th inst. The same correspondent confirms the report that some sort of an ultimatum will be presented to the Porte to-day.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs there is every hope that the differences between Roumania and Turkey will be arranged. Turkey has already informed the Roumanian Government that the Porte never could have any intention of altering by an act of internal policy the position which Roumania derived from international treaties.

According to the latest account, Gen. Tchernayeff will not return to Servia, but will go to Nice. His thorough disgrace is probably owing to orders from Russia. The difference between the Servian Government and the Russian volunteers has been settled. The men are to continue to form a separate corps under their own officers, with Gen. Nikitine as their commander.

The *Times's* Berlin dispatch says Austria is calling out the reserves in Bohemia and elsewhere.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The English mail steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz and brings the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29.—Whole brigades and regiments of Iglesias' army have pronounced for Diaz, but the latter has not yet dared to attack Iglesias, he being strongly posted with 15,000 men, at Silca, about 50 miles from Guanajuato. The States of Jalisco, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, and Nuevo Leon have pronounced for Diaz. Gen. Mendez, who was appointed Regent by Diaz, to act in his absence, has issued a convocatoria for the election of President, Chief Justice, and members of Congress on Jan. 23. Gen. Mejia and Iglesias are both excluded as candidates or Electors; also all members of the Lerdo and Juarez Governments. This is denounced as one of the most arbitrary acts ever perpetrated in the name of a republic, and is considered as unwise as it is tyrannical. There is, however, a prospect of temporary peace which animates everybody. Lerdo succeeded in making his escape from the country, having embarked at Acapulco.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Madrid states that the extradition treaty between Spain and the United States includes crimes committed in Cuba and other colonies. The relations between Washington and Madrid are very cordial in respect to the claims connected with Cuba.

ROME, Jan. 7.—The elections held to-day at Vittoria and Congliano, to fill vacancies, resulted in the return to Parliament of Signori R. Borghi and Visconti-Venosta, members of the late Cabinet.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that Prince Bismarck is not well. His illness is not serious, but will render it necessary for him to return to Varzin.

LEIPSIC, Jan. 7.—Hermann Brockhaus, the distinguished Orientalist, is dead.

*FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Resin, bbls.	236
Beans, bush.	400	Spirits Turpentine, pkgs.	63
Cotton, bales	4,350	Pork, pkgs.	1,149
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	117	Beef, pkgs.	23
Eggs, bbls.	185	Cut-meats, pkgs.	6,337
Flour, bbls.	6,144	Lard, pkgs.	1,479
Wheat, bushels	5,800	Lard, kegs	9
Corn, bushels	24,800	Stearine, pkgs	67
Oats, bushels	13,200	Butter, pkgs	1,733
Rye, bushels	933	Cheese, pkgs	1,133
Malt, bushels	320	Tallow, pkgs	328
Grass-seed, bags	450	Lard-oil, bbls.	158
Corn-meal, bbls.	400	Pressed Hogs, No.	102
Hemp, bales	13	Tobacco, hhds.	509
Hops, bales	229	Skins, bales	1
Hides, bales	625	Sumac, bags	140
Leather, sides	10,703	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	71
Oil, bbls.	150	Whisky, bbls.	223
Spirits Turp., bbls.	24	Wool, bales	10
Tar, bbls.	16		

COFFEE—Rio was quoted very firm at 18¾c.@22a. gold, for invoices, with a number of resales reported here; also 3,000 Maracaibo, 4,000 bags by the Gannibal, strictly fair, at 21¼c. gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds quoted strong and wanted; offerings very limited.

COTTON—Has been offered with reserve for early delivery, and again quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb., checking business, which was rough and irregular throughout, but good part speculative....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞.; Middling, 13⅛c. 13⅞c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,450 bales, of which 1,000 bales were on last evening, including 81 bales to shippers, 415 bales to spinners, and 909 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, the dealings have been quite extensive and irregular, also....Sales have been reported since our last of 28,400 bales, of which 6,500 bales were on last evening, and 21,900 bales to-day, with 8,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 9-16c.; February, 13¾c.@13 15-16c.; March, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; April, 13 31-32c.; May, 14¼c.; June, 14¾c.; July, 14¾c.; August, 14 7-16c.; September, 14 1-16c.; October, 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@5-32c. ₱ lb., closing weak with pressure to sell.....The receipts at this post to-day were 4,250 bales, and at the shipping ports 12,960 bales, against 20,304 bales same day last week.....The exports have been 8,009 bales, including 7,890 bales to Liverpool, and 110 bales to Bremen.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,391,183 bales, of which 853,332 bales were sent to the British ports, and 458,310 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Good Ord.	12¼	12¼	12 9-16	12 9-16
Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Strict Low Mid.	13	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Middling	13⅜	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Mid.	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	14⅝	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅜	Low Middling	12¾
Strict Good Ord.	11¾	Middling	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Exceptionally light transactions were reported, to-day, in State and Western Flour, at essentially unaltered prices, though in most instances the market ruled weak. Exports call very limited. Lists of domestic shipping advices, however, were scarce and stiffly held....Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 obls. of all grades, including unsound flour at $4 20@$6; sour flour at $4 25@$6; very poor to fancy No. 1 at $4 30@$5; poor to strictly choice Superfine Western, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good Extra State, $5 80@$6 good to choice do. at $5@$6 20; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $5 80@$7; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $6 70@$7 for the welt-known brands, and $6 70@$7 for the Wolf Rivers, the latter rate for strictly choice, in new pks.), and quoted $5 80@$5 95 for brands suited to the English trade; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6; good to choice do. $6@$6 25; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 80@$6 25; and other grades within the previous range.....Included in the sales have been 2,250 obls. shipping Extras, of which 1,000 obls. City Mills, 1,000 obls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 600 obls. do. Patent do., 425 obls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, these mostly at $6 25@$7 25,) 230 bbls. Superfine, and 125 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.... Southern steadily and more active, chiefly for export to South America.....Sales, 2,200 bbls., mainly Extras, within the range of $7@$8, of which were 1,500 bbls. to arrive from Baltimore, for export.....Of Rye Flour—135 bbls., sold in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to choice superfine State, and up to$5 10@$5 15 for choice to fancy do; $4 65@$4 90 for Pennsylvania; market dull.... Of Corn-meal, 300 obls. sold in lots, including Yellow Western at $2 90@$3; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 85; and unsound, in bags, at $2 50.....Corn-meal, at $1 06@$1 45, as extremes, ₱ 100 lb.....Of the sales were 1,100 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10@$1 11 for City Mills and $1 10 for Western.....Bran—Has been in light supply and quoted at from $3 75@$4 10 for fair to choice State and Pennsylvania, chiefly at $3 90@$4 10 ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was in very limited demand for export as well as milling purposes, with Spring quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower; and Winter weak and drooping....Sales were reported to-day of 39,000 bushels, including Amber western, small lots, at $1 50@ $1 52½. Red do., fair ordinary, 8,000 bushels, at $1 49@$1 49½; choice, small lots, at $1 50; and rumored at $1 52; prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, 1,000 bushels, afloat, for export, at $1 47; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, do. afloat, 8,000 bushels, at $1 43, (with $1 41 bid, and $1 42 asked, in store;) prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, 9,000 bushels, in lots, for export, at $1 41; ungraded spring, odd lots, at from $1 25@$1 36, as to quality.....A very slow movement was also reported in Corn, mostly on home trade account, at almost nominal prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, old crop, for ordinary to choice, (nominally) within the range of 61c. @64c., in store, and 64c. afloat, closing at 64c. afloat, and 63c. in store; New-York No. 1. new crop, 2,800 bushels, at 60½c., and do. old, 5,000 bushels, at 61c.; New-York steamer mixed at 59½c.@59¾c.; new-York no grade, new crop, at 57½c.@58¾c., chiefly at 58¼c.; Western Mixed Western, car lots, at 57½c.@60c., mostly at 58¾c.; Western Yellow, car lots, at 60c.; Southern Yellow, from dock, at 58c....Peas, Malt, and Buckwheat dull, and nominally as last quoted.....Of Rye, a car-load of New-York, no grade, sold at 77c.; market very quiet, but quoted steady.....A freer movement was reported in Barley at essentially unaltered rates. Sales, 3,600 bushels ungraded Canada at $1 02½ (with No. 1 quoted at $1 10@$1 12½) 3,000 bushels good six-rowed State at 80c., and 22,000 bushels fair do. at 75c. ₱ bushel.....Oats attracted much attention, almost wholly from local trade sources, and advanced 1c.@2c., a bushels, closing strong and buoyant. Some speculative bidding was reported, but the actual dealings on this account were not important.....Sales reported of 147,000 bushels, including White Western at 43c.@50c., as to quality, mostly at 46c.@48c., (of which 5,000 bushels at 45c.) White State, poor to choice, strictly fair at 45c.@53c., chiefly at 50c.@52c.; Mixed Western at 40c.@ 47c., (of which 32,000 bushels fair, in store, at 41c.; prime No. 2 Chicago, old crop, 26,000 bushels, in store, at 47½c.; New-York No. 1 White, 42c., from track, (with towing lots quoted at 51c., afloat;) New-York No. 2 at 43c.; New-York No. 3 White, 42½c.@ 43c.; New-York No. 3, 10,500 bushels, at 42½c.; New-York Rejected, 2,250 bushels, at 40c.; Mixed State at 47c.@50c., but poor to very choice, mainly at 49c.@ 52c.; Mixed State and White do., equal to about 28,000 to 30,000 bushels together, at 50c.@52c., of which 10,000 bushels Mixed and 4,000 bushels White at 52c. for the fair Mixed Western, and 51c. for the fair Mixed Western in store 8,400 bushels went to speculative account at the quoted price of 41c. Receipts of Oats and prospective limited, and offerings here much reduced, and in good advance, with more inquiry and request, and, as a rule, very firm, with 40-lb. quoted at 29½@29¾; selling at 29½@29 50; 30-lb. at 29½@ 29¾; 100-lb. at 29¾@29¾; Rye feed at 81½@82½; Barley at 90c.@$1 05; Barley Malt, $1 05@$1 10. Choice Canada two-rowed has been moderately sought after and firm in price.....We quote shipping qualities within the range 80c.@75c., and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1 ₱ 100 lb.; Six-rowed, 65c.@75c., and 85c. for choice; Buckwheat in making prompt deliveries impedes operations..... Straw has been rather slack in request, including Rye Straw within the range of 60c.@65c.; Oat, 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 lb.....Hay—Has been in pleasant request for European ports included 7,932 bbls. Flour, 331,873 bushels Wheat, 120,890 bushels Corn, 7,984 bushels Rye, and 1,860 bushels Peas.

HIDES—The receipts of domestic hides have been very limited, with values toward the close rather weak, on free arrivals and accumulating supplies.....The week's receipts have been 131,883 Hides; sales, 14,380 Hides, as follows, including 3,000 Hides, according to Mr. Andresen, 2,050 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 23 to 27 lb., and 5,500 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 12 lb., on private terms; 1,130 Dry California, 23½, at 24c. gold, 60 days, and 600 Dry Mexican, 24 lb., on private terms; 315 Dry Central American, 20 lb., at 22c. gold, 60 days, selected; 2,450 Dry Texas and Southern, 18½ to 24 lb., on private terms; 900 Dry Salted Texas, 23 lb., at 15c.; and 500 Dry Salted Buffalo City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 10c., currency, cash.....Stock in first hands to-day, 79,200 Hides and 26 bales do., against 143,500 Hides and 1,541 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in moderate demand at from 50c.@60c. for good to very fancy, chiefly at 52c.@57c. Market otherwise very dull; quotations nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues inactive on the basis of $2 50@$2 60 for common to good Strained ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits Turpentine dull with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 47c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in limited request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $36 50, currency.....Exports for the week, 1,972 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude continues very quiet; quoted at 15½c. in bulk, and 18c. in shipping order.....Refined inactive; quoted by refiners at 27c. for early delivery.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 32c.@34c.....Naphtha moved nominally at 16c. gallon.....Crude, Refined or Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 27c.....At Baltimore, quoted for early delivery at 27c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted higher for early delivery on a moderately active demand....Sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of 775 bbls. new Mess, at $18 40@$18 50, mostly to shippers, closing at $18 50.....Other kinds inactive.....Extra Prime, inspected, quoted at $14; Western Prime Mess, nominally at $14 50@$15, and for forward delivery here, Western Mess in fair demand at advanced prices; quoted for January at the close nominal; February, $18 50@$18 65; March, $18 75.....Beef, $6 25@$8 50 bbl. Made sales at $10 50@$18 75.....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request, with City quoted at 8¼c.@8¾c.; light Pigs at 8¾c.; Western at 7¾c.@7 13-16c.....Cut-meats moderately active at firmer rates. Sales include small lots Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10 to 11 lb., at 10¾c.@10¾c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our previous range. Also 15 tcs. Rib Bellies, 12 lb., at 9¾c. And for Canvas-covered delivery, 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.....Of Bacon, 350 bxs. Short Clear sold here at 9¾c., with Long Clear quoted at 9¾c., bid, and 9¾c. @10c. asked, and for February delivery, Long and Short Clear, quoted at 9¾c., showing a stronger market.....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at 9c.....Western Steam, Lard has been less active for early delivery, and opening higher but closing weak.....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported at 1000 tcs. Prime, part to arrive, at $11 75, quoted at the close at $11 75; and 1,000 tcs. do. prime, at $11 75@$11 85.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam less sought after, rating higher during the day, but closing heavily..... Western Steam, for January, quoted at the close $11 (91); February, $11 80; March, $11 90@$11 95; April, $12 05.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,500 tcs., January, at $11 75, 7,750 tcs. February, at $11 77½@$11 85; 2,250 tcs. March, at $11 90@$11 97½, and 750 tcs. April, at $12 07½.....City Steam and Refined Lard in moderate demand; quoted at the close, $11 50 @$11 62½; sales, 150 tcs., at $11 50.....And 75 l. tierced at $11; sales, 50 tcs.....Refined Lard quiet

tive; quoted for the Continent at $12 for early delivery, and for the West Indies at $12 75.....Beef in moderate demand; prices unchanged; sales, 100 bbls. and 150 tcs.....Beef Hams in request and quoted firm at 21c. for choice Western; offerings very light.....Very limited movements have been reported in regard to Butter; choice and fancy qualities held firmly, and offered with reserve; most other kinds nearly out of the way.....Wequote State: fair to fancy pails, at 23c.@38c.; do., tubs, fair to fancy, at 25c.@ 33½c.; Western pails, 23c.@32c.; do. tubs, fair to fancy, at 24c.@32c.; state Butter, whole dairies, good to very choice, 27c.@32c.; Western pails, fair to strictly fancy, at 24c.@27c.; do. tubs, common to strictly choice, 16c.@26c.; do. fair to strictly prime, in firkins, 15c.@22c.....Western Rolls, fair to fancy, at 18c.@26c.....Cheese has been offered with little show of urgency, and quoted steady, but has been selling rather slowly.....We quote State Factory at 11½c.@12c. for fine to strictly fancy; 9¾c. @11¼c. for fair to fine, and 4c.@8c. for Skimmed; and Western Factory at 10½c.@14½c. for fair to strictly fancy; state, dairy-made, poor to very choice, 8c.@ 13½c. Fresh Eggs have been comparatively scarce, and in fair demand at generally firmer prices.....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 32c.@40c. for about fair to strictly fancy marks.....The main dealings have been in round lots of from good to choice at from 34c.@36c. Canada Cheese.....Tallow steady, but not active.....Sales, 50,000 ₱. used to prime, at 8¾c. @ 9⅛c.....Stearine scarce and quiet; Western in tes., prime quoted at the close at $11 50 bid, and $11 75 asked; Butter Stock—Has been exports to Europe have been 6,388 pkgs. Pork, 340 tcs. Beef, 15,438 pkgs. Bacon, 19,534 pkgs. Lard, 11,270 pkgs. Cheese, 1,979 pkgs. Butter; also 202 pkgs. Tallow.

SEEDS—Clover have been inactive at former figures.....The week's receipts have been 220 bales; sales, 2,500 lb. Central American on private terms.....Goat have been quoted stronger on a fairly active inquiry; receipts, 504 bales; sales, 100 bales Curacoa, 200 bales Mexican, and 55 bales Payta, on private terms. .....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 35c.; Guatemala, 27c.@29c.; Payta, 30c.; Sisal, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 30c.; Honduras, 35c.; Central America, 30c.@35c. ₱ lb.....And Goat thus: Tampico, 45c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.; Cape, 32c.; Madras, 55c.@57½c.; Petersburg, 60c.@62½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been more sought after, and quoted firm; fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 9c.@9⅝c. Sales reported, since our last, of 3,400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 9½c.; 6,000 bags Fernambuco at 9¼c.@9½c.; and 10,000 bxs. Clayed at 10c.@10¼c.....Refined Sugars have been in active request, with Granulated quoted up to 12⅛c.; Powdered, 12¾c.; Crushed at 12¾c.; Cut Loaf at 12¾c.; soft White at 11¾c.@11¾c.; Soft Yellow at 9⅝c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at $1 14; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate movement was reported in this line, with rates generally quoted about as before, though on Grain, by steam, for Liverpool a slight reduction was noted.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 75,000 bushels Grain, of which 45,000 bushels at 6¾d., 24,000 bushels at 6¾d., and 2,800 bushels at 7c. ₱ bushel; 260 pks. Leather at 70s.; 900 bags Seed reported at 40s.; 500 bbls. Refined Sugar on private terms—quoted at 35s. 3d. up to 40s. asked; 100 pks. Domestics on private terms; 100 bales Hops at 5d. ₱ lb.; 900 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and (of recent shipment) 1,800 bags coffee at current rates; also 1,000 bbls. Grain, of which 5

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 10 SATAVIA.....WED., Jan. 24
CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 ABYSSINIA.WED., Jan. 31

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., and sailing south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

The steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For insurance of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAN MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class all-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Jan. 10
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ILPS.....Jan. 13
TNA.....Jan. 27

Superior first-class accommodations. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 16, at 6:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 10
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 13

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded to all points in the interior. Passage certificates and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY O. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:

AMERIQUE, Poussos.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72.50. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England.....Jan. 10, 1 P. M. (The Queen...Jan. 20, 9 A. M.
Italy.....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. Spain.....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.

Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE $28, Currency. Drafts as low as rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Anchoria...Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
California...Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Italia...Feb. 3, 10 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Elysia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70 Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

HERMANN....Sat., Jan. 13 | AMERICA....Sat., Jan. 27
NECKAR....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

GUNNELL, BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator, also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLES, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
HAVANA AND MEXICAN.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Jan. 6

Steam-ships will leave New-Orleans Jan. 12 and Feb. 2 for York Castle and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
RAILROAD & SON, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

PROPOSALS
FOR
$2,800,000 7 8/10 p. c. Bonds
OF THE
CITY OF CINCINNATI.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENTS FOR THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAME UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1877,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,800,000, MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act relating to cities of the first class having a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants," passed May 4, 1869, and "an act supplementary thereto," passed Feb. 24, 1873, a vote of the people of the CITY OF CINCINNATI, and a resolution of the City Council as prescribed by the said act.

SAID BONDS WILL BEAR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, AND THE PRINCIPAL WILL BECOME DUE IN 1906, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BEING PAYABLE AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK IN NEW-YORK.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed:

"PROPOSALS FOR 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI," AND INCLOSED IN A SECOND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are the last of the issues authorized for the completion of the Southern Railroad, owned by the MUNICIPALITY OF CINCINNATI.

The right is reserved on the part of the undersigned to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE ON JAN. 11.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on the second Tuesday (9th January) of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been only called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper to reduce the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote its interests; and to that end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the articles of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the Board of Directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said Association from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will in their judgment best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or reductions.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.
BROOKLYN CITY 7s.
KINGS COUNTY 7s.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s.
NEWARK CITY 7s.
JERSEY CITY 7s.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s.

For sale by
VERMILYE & CO.
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

STOCK SPECULATORS

Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of New-York *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges at the New-York Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage, (26 cents a month.)

L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 37 Broad st., New-York.

County and City Bonds.
BEARING 7. S, AND 10 PER CENT.

These securities are safe and reliable, especially desirable for investments. Send for price list.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust, executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK as Trustee, the following numbered Sterling Bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz: Nos. 127, 485, 447, 57, 280, 627, and 311, each of £200 sterling, and Nos. 30, 533, 144, 32, 274, 513, and 431, each of £100 sterling. And, on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & CO., London, on the 1st day of March, 1877, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
EDWARD KING, President.

Brooklyn 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN THREE YEARS.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR the sinking fund, its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. R. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from twenty thousand to fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the stockholders are requested to return their certificates and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January, prox.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 10, prox. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. —Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in largest or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE McKILLOP & SPRAGUE COMPANY.—Please take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of the company, No. 109 Worth st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting on the question of increasing the capital stock of the company to $500,000. JOHN McKILLOP,
FRANCIS HART,
LESTER M. CLARK,
ALBERT PALMER,
Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN B. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE CO.
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE AND LAND GRANT BONDS.—The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st.

LAND DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will also be paid on and after the 2d January, 1877, at the office of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st., and the fifty bonds, of $1,000 each, of the above issue, drawn at the annual drawing in October, numbered, viz., 18, 27, 31, 42, 48, 50, 55, 63, 65, 91, 122, 132, 138, 166, 168, 183, 191, 193, 203, 220, 221, 269, 270, 273, 275, 281, 285, 286, 288, 293, 296, 297, 305, 310, 328, 340, 352, 357, 359, 372, 391, 418, 420, 456, 461, 465, 472, 475, 483, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at its maturity.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. on the "St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

Wm. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings of the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. GEORGE BLISS, SONS & CO., 20 and 22 Pine st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared, from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

JAMES H. OGILVIS, Secretary.

43D DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 186 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 66 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1877, at our office as above. The Transfer Books will be closed Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 2d to 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE National Park bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1877. E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT., both payable on demand. JAMES L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 181 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand. JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. E. CRARY, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January. JAMES BREENAN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8, 1877.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on demand. W. WILCOX UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

TERENCE MALEEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. and an extra dividend of three per cent. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 78 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1877.

Hereafter, and until further notice, the highest rate of interest allowed to depositors will be upon sums of $2,000 and under, and on those of larger amounts one per cent. per annum less.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees have declared their usual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

REMOVAL.

This bank has removed from Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. to their

NEW BANKING HOUSE
BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND 6TH AV.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THOS. FLOYD JONES, Sec.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 and 3 3d av., opp. Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852.
42TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1877.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
W. E. VER ILYE, President.
CHRISTIAN GILBERT, Treasurer.
J. HASEN RHOADES, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 and 76 Wall st.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1877.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $1,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums in excess of $1,000 and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and be payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, corner of Grand st.—The trustees of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws and rules of the bank. Interest on sums over $3,000 will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SETHODA A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 257 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER COMMING, Actuary.

TRENTON SAVINGS BANK, DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 AND 343 BOWERY, CORNER 3D ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1877.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WILLIAM V. WERSTER, Secretary.

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SAYS: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."

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Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.

GE

THE NEW SILVER LAND.

MILLIONS IN THE SAN JUAN MINES.

LIFE IN A WILD COUNTRY—WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE IN A MINING TOWN—THE LAWS THAT RULE THE LAND—CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEL NORTE, ON THE RIO GRANDE, } Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876. }

Over 8,000 fortune-hunters have flocked into the San Juan mines since the 1st of May. Ten good-sized towns have been built, and about 20 camps, each numbering from 25 to 100 persons, established. The two or three settlements which were laid out a year or two ago have grown into cities. The country new contains as many as 12,000 inhabitants. This is a large population, when we consider the great drawbacks to settlement. The San Juan region was almost unknown four years ago. The Ute Indian reservation covered a large share of it. Very few white settlers had ventured in. There was very little temptation to explore such a wild, mountainous region. Even the hints about rich silver leads which the Indians had repeatedly made by displaying wonderful quartz, did not not stir up much excitement. Other quarters were gaining the attention of the prospectors, and the scalping of Baker's party was still fresh enough in their minds to deter them from taking any great chances. But finally several squads of well-armed miners made their way into different parts of the country. They got along without any trouble, and when they came out, reporting very rich discoveries, and exhibiting some of the fruits of their search, almost a stampede for the San Juan country followed. This was in 1873. Del Norte was laid out that far, and became a base of supplies. The success of the Government in making a treaty with the Utes, by which they ceded that portion of their reservation which contained the mining districts, put away the greatest obstacle to its rapid settlement. The past two years, and more particularly the past season, have worked wonders. Del Norte, the place from which I write, although only on the borders of the "promised land," has grown into a city of 3,000 inhabitants, with a well-organized government, schools, churches, a bank, newspaper, and many large wholesale stores, besides a myriad of traders' stands. There is no other large town within 100 miles, and such a brisk, bustling American air in a country almost wholly Mexican, as all South-western Colorado is, is as encouraging as novel. But the San Juan mines have built the town. And this is not the only base of supplies. Saguache, (*Sa-watch,*) north of here, and Cañon City, Pueblo, Trinidad, and Santa Fé, though distant from 100 to 200 miles further from the mines than Del Norte, are striving hard to secure this trade; and all have a share in outfitting parties who are going in, and supplying the merchants now established at the different mining towns and camps.

The railroads, too, are looking after the San Juan trade and travel in a lively way. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company has circulated millions of their "San Juan Guide" throughout the East, and even in Europe, giving full information about the mines. This company finished its line to Pueblo, where it connects with the Denver and Rio Grande, last Spring. The Kansas Pacific also makes a bid for this business. The local railways are also confident that San Juan is worthy their attention. The Denver and Rio Grande narrow-gauge line, which originally aimed for Santa Fé and El Paso, has during the Summer built from Pueblo south to Trinidad, and branching off from Cucteras, midway between these two latter points, a line was run to the foot of Sangre de Christo range, where a town called La Veta has been laid out and is now quite a flourishing place. Since July this point has been the nearest railway station to the mines, stages and freighting teams having run daily to Del Norte. Meanwhile the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railway, which three years ago was built as far as Morrison, the mouth of Bear Creek Cañon, 14 miles, has been working up the cañon toward Fairplay, having been reorganized under the name of the Denver and San Juan Railway. Construction Company, with the intention of going into the south-western country and making Lake City its terminus until some good chance should show the way for its extension through to Salt Lake City. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway, disposed to keep the advantage already gained, has broken ground for laying the rails over the Sangre de Christo range to Fort Garland, and thence to Del Norte, expecting to reach this place by next Summer. It crosses the range through Veta Pass, and the station at its summit will be 9,300 feet above sea level, being the highest railway station on the continent.

THE MINES.

The mines in the San Juan country are principally silver, though there are also gold districts. The latter—Summit, Decatur, and Alamosa—lie south of Del Norte from 40 to 50 miles. The chief centre is the Little Annie Mine, the camp where it is located being called Summit. The Government has a signal service station there, the only one besides Denver and Pike's Peak in the Rocky Mountain country. The gold mines have not been worked to any great extent as yet, and there are but few that can be called rich. The total product of the three districts during the past year has not been over $75,000. But all the old California and Montana miners who have been through the country have great faith that it will turn out wonders some of these days. One week's "clean up" of the Annie Mine the past Summer was 25 pounds of gold, worth $6,000, from 50 tons of ore. But the great scramble is for silver, and the great districts are Animas, Lake, Eureka, Adams, and Uncompahgre. These lie in the San Juan Mountains, west of Del Norte, on both the east and west slopes, to some extent almost covering the summits, and at an altitude of from 7,000 to 15,000 feet. Going up from Del Norte, the first show of silver is at Cuaningham Gulch. At Antelope Springs, 50 miles from Del Norte, the roads branch off, one going north-west, to Lake City, 35 miles, and the other directly west, to Silverton, 60 miles. These two places are the central camps of the five silver-mining districts. Ouray, also, lying over the Uncompahgre Mountains, 25 miles beyond Silverton, is a point of some importance. These various districts cover a tract of country about 80 miles east and west by 30 north and south. The towns and camps lying within this area, besides those already mentioned, are Howardsville, Animas Forks, Eureka, Mineral City, San Juan City, and several of less note. There three counties, La Plata, Hinsdale, and San Juan, all created by the Territorial Legislature of 1875, and a bill is now before the State Legislature for the creation of another county, to be called Ouray, out of San Juan County. La Plata, the largest county, occupies the south-west, bordering on New-Mexico and Utah, and there is not much of it within the silver belt. Its western portion is attracting attention of late as containing the San Miguel placers, the only gold gulch mines of any great promise in Colorado, except perhaps those about Montezuma, in Summit County, and Oro City and South Arkansas, in Lake. Its principal camp is Parrott City. Just outside the area mentioned other mining districts have been started, and the whole mountainous part of South-western Colorado is likely to be overrun by prospectors. Lake City, Silverton, and Ouray, as I have said, are the three largest places in the mines. They are from 25 to 40 miles apart. From Del Norte to Lake City is 85 miles, Silverton 110, and Ouray 125, but the latter being over the range, is easier of access from Saguache or Santa Fé. Lake City has the advantage in population, and the mines in its immediate vicinity are better developed, and more capital has been expended in tunnelling, as also in works for reducing the ores, than in the other places. Lake City was started in the Fall of 1874, and is now about two years old. A man named Hotchkiss had been looking about to see what he could find. He picked up several fine specimens of "float ore" on the site of the present city. One of these pieces was sent to California for assay, and found to run at the rate of $40,000 per ton. The Hotchkiss mine was staked out and worked, yielding richly. The long severe Winter coming on prevented much work. In the Summer of 1875 13 log-cabins constituted the town. The inevitable newspaper was first in the field, and in June the *Silver World* appeared. It was "struck off" in a mud-hut, and the editor, mounting his broncho, took the first edition through the thinly-peopled districts, and thence to Saguache, where it was mailed to Denver and other parts of Colorado. The first mail was brought in on horseback on the 30th of July. The population increased rapidly, brought hither by the fame of the mines. The record of the camp up to the middle of February, 1876, is thus depicted in a copy of the local newspaper:

"With a population reaching nearly 400, we have, up to this time, never had a death or a wedding; never had a Sunday-school nor religious service of any kind; we have neither a doctor nor a lawyer; no dance-houses nor courtesans; had a printing office before we had a store or Post Office, and a public school before a saloon."

This may be considered an anomalous beginning for a mining camp, and speaks well for the quality of the first settlers. But the Summer of the present year witnessed a wonderful transformation. Miners and capitalists, speculators and freighters, crowded in. The results may be rapidly sketched. Lake City now contains a population of 1,500, has 2 banks, 4 hotels, 52 stores and places of business, 15 lawyers, 10 assayers, 9 surveyors, and other trades and professions in proportion. Hundreds of valuable mines have been opened, reduction and concentration works erected, good wagon-roads up Henson Creek and to other camps have been built. Town lots, which a year ago were not thought worth the jumping, are now held at from $500 to $1,000 each. There are news depots, jewelry stores, musical instruments, public schools, and churches, showing taste and refinement already among the people. Although business is quiet through the Winter, owing to the fact that large numbers of the mines will be shut down, yet preparations on a large scale are being made for next season. The wholesale houses are arranging to stock up heavily, and expect to sell goods to all the camps and districts. The new wagon-road up Henson Creek, built at a cost of $30,000, will be finished, and daily stages will run to Silverton, reaching, also, Howardsville, Eureka, and Animas Forks. Reduction works are being built at several points in the neighborhood, and saw mills, planing mills, machine shops, and foundries are under way. All the mine owners are expecting great things, and will be prepared with more capital and better facilities for working the lodes all along the Henson, Animas, Upper Uncompahgre, and Lake Fork. I spoke of Ouray as one of the coming camps. It is over the range, not easy of access from either Lake City or Silverton. It is reached better over the road from Santa Fé coming in on the west side of the mountains. It is likely to control the trade of the Uncompahgre district. At present the population is only about 250, but will be largely increased next season. There are projects for establishing a bank, reduction works, and other enterprises in the Spring. There is a very fair wagon-road from Ouray to Saguache. Its altitude being about 6,000 feet, which is lower than Del Norte, it is a fair place to Winter in and accessible the year round.

Silverton, the third city of the mines, has an altitude of 9,400 feet. The locality used to be known as Baker's Park. The situation is on a level patch of ground one and a half miles long and about three-quarters wide, surrounded by six towering peaks. Kendall Mountain, on the south, is 13,380 feet high, Sultan, on the east, 13,336, while Hazleton, Blair, and Galena Mountains are nearly as high. Four miles up the Animas is Howardsville, 9,700 feet high, a town of 50 cabins, and near by are Animas Forks and Eureka. In the Summer Silverton and its neighboring camps has a population of about 1,000; in the Winter hardly half as much. The mines about Silverton were the first silver mines opened, and the town, laid out two years ago, is the oldest in the San Juan country. Hundreds of claims have been worked in the immediate vicinity, and during the past season's great deal of tunneling has been done in the neighboring mountains to cut the lodes. The place has a newspaper, several large trading-houses, and next season expects many other accessories of a large, live, mining city.

Some idea of the demand for supplies coming from these new towns and camps may be gained from a glance at the trade of Del Norte, though it is but one of several points furnishing goods to the San Juan country. Eight business firms dealing in miners' supplies, groceries, and clothing, have had a trade amounting to $600,000 the past year. There are about 20 other firms. The aggregate sales will exceed $1,000,000. Most of the goods have gone to Lake City, Silverton, Summit, Ouray, and Mineral City. As an indication of what is coming from the mines, I may state that the Bank of San Juan, located at this place, has bought during the Summer $100,000 in silver from one of the smelters at Silverton, $75,000 in gold from Summit district, and from Lake City and the Sangre de Christo mines about $75,000 more, making a total of $250 000. The product of the mines put into market the past six months has been about half a million dollars, of which all but $75,000 was in silver. Ore taken out and ready for treatment at the different silver mines will exceed $2,000,000. Next year, with mills and machinery in operation, it is believed that the San Juan region will send into market from two to three million dollars. What has been most needed are stamp-mills and reduction works. As soon as enough of these are supplied to either buy the ores or treat them so that miners can realize cash from their labors, a great impetus will be given to the business.

THE MINING LAWS.

The mining laws are sufficiently strict to guard each man's rights, though in a new country like this the tendency of all the camps is to be a law unto themselves. Generally the sanfid judgment of a squad of miners, though not backed by citations, is final, and more satisfactory than the decisions of courts. Interests sometimes unexpectedly clash. A tunnel company not long ago located a site near the centre of Burrows Park, and started a drift. They had not driven far when they struck a rich vein. As soon as this "lucky find" became known, a couple of miners set up the claim that the tunnel encroached upon the boundaries of a "prospect" staked by them some time before. The tunnelmen had hunted and found no location stake, and denied the claim. It was finally agreed to leave the point at issue to a miners' mass-meeting. Everybody in that district was on hand. The meeting was organized, and the names of 36 men having been written on slips and placed in a box, 12 were drawn out, and this constituted a jury to try the case. The witnesses were examined under oath, and after all were heard, they went out and viewed the premises, taking a surveyor with them. They decided that the tunnel company were trespassers and must vacate. The same meeting looked into a "mine-jumping" case, and issued a series of resolutions to the effect that it would not prove a healthy business to follow. Since that time there has been no jumping of mines. There is not much of a show for poor men in the mines. Owing to the high altitude in most of the district, Winter lasts from October to June, and there is not more than four months of the year when mining can be carried on without interruption; so there is work only during the Summer. A poor man may discover a good lead, but he will be put to his wit's end for means to prove up his claim and work it. The chances are that he will go from bad to worse, getting poorer every day. If he is able to get out ore he will sell it to the millmen for a mere song, he is in such straits for money. It costs a good deal to live. At Mineral City or Ouray flour is worth $12 a sack of 100 pounds; bacon, 25 cents per pound; butter, 70 cents; potatoes, 4 to 6 cents per pound, and everything else about in that proportion. Del Norte, the nearest point of any considerable supply, is over 100 miles away. The roads on the east of the range are rough and steep—sometimes in Winter wholly impassable. So at the various camps they are obliged to lay in a Winter's supply of food and clothing. As the deep snows lock up the mines to so great an extent, large numbers come down to Del Norte, or go to Pueblo or Denver and spend the Winter, while some go East and take the opportunity to show some of their picked samples and stock up a company or sell a share or two in their mines. I have yet to meet a San Juan mine owner who does not feel rich. He always carries a few nuggets in his pocket, and has a sack full of ore handy. He talks glibly of mineral rock, pay streaks, and lodes, and, though frequently "dead broke" or "busted," as the prospectors more commonly call it, yet he names $50,000 as a trifling sum for a quarter-interest in his mine. He never wants to sell out, but is always ready to "raise a stake" for working capital. It is a hard matter to estimate the value of mining property, but basing it somewhat upon sales already made, it is probable that there are between Lake City and Ouray, including the district from Animas Forks to Silverton, 6,000 claims and 500 good mines, in all stages of development, some with the rock but slightly torn up, others with considerable tunnel-shafts, all of which could be put into the market at an average of $20,000 each, making a total of $10,000,000. Were we to count in the thousands of claims taken up, the most of them barely scratched over, and rate them at the expectant owners' figures, it would foot up something like a hundred millions. This might be thought wild guessing, but when we consider the fact that the Caribou Silver Mine sold three or four years ago for $3,000,000, and that 10 of the Gilpin and Clear Creek County gold and silver lodes have in the past five or six years turned out bullion to the amount of twenty millions, it is easy to see that good mines in the Rocky Mountain country are worth something.

THE VOYAGE OF THE PARTHIA.

The steam-ship Parthia, of the Cunard Line, which was due here on Wednesday last, did not arrive until yesterday morning, having been delayed by a strong head wind and a heavy sea during her passage. She encountered rough weather throughout the entire voyage, but being one of the steadiest going ocean steam-ships afloat, the passengers suffered no inconvenience during the trip. The chief officers of the vessel informed a TIMES reporter that they experienced nothing more than the ordinary Winter gales to be expected at this season of the year, and that the delay was owing more to a heavy sea than to high winds. The Parthia brought 31 saloon and 25 steerage passengers.

SUNDAY PULPIT THOUGHTS.

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH ON THE GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THESE SUBJECTS, AND THE HARMONY OF THE TWO.

Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., lectured yesterday afternoon, in the Church of the Ascension, on "The General Relations between Science and Revelation, and the Harmony of the Two." Dr. Smith said that science and revelation were perfectly consistent with each other. The fundamental truth of Revelation was that there is a God. Some said that there was no God but nature, and nothing personal in nature save humanity. Thousands believed that there was no personal God, and that only nature, coming from germs, was God, and a vast amount of literature of the present day inculcated and sustained such theories. What proofs have we that an intelligent First Cause and Ruling Power exists? There was our own vast solar system, with its furthest planet—Neptune—at the awful distance of 3,400,680,000 miles from the sun. If our solar system was the only one in existence it would still be wonderful. Only six of the planets in our system were visible to the naked eye, and yet we could easily see myriads of other stars which were grand centres of other solar systems. And yet all we could see, both by the eye and telescope, was only one universe of myriads of other universes, and the human mind was staggered at the contemplation of a subject so vast and stupendous. Throughout this inconceivable number of worlds the same order and laws prevailed as were found in our own system. He who accepted at revelation did not rightly understand nature. Science and revelation, rightly understood, were twin sisters, shedding light on the stormy ocean of life. The first chapter of Genesis had been much criticised by reason of the account there given of the creation. A day in the account of the creation did not mean 24 hours, but an indefinite period. A day was used in this sense in the Hebrew language, as were also the terms morning and evening. Hugh Miller had asserted that not a single scientific truth militated against any detail given in the Mosaical account of the creation. The Scriptures said that all men were of one blood, and this had been a stumbling-block to many, it being contended that the different races on the face of the globe could not have had one common origin; that the Caucasian and the negro could not have descended from the same family. The great system of Darwin had shown that apparently permanent and widely distinct varieties of the human race could be in time produced from the same stock. The human family, originating in Asia, has spread all over the world. Essentially the same traditions and religious rites and ceremonies, especially that of a bloody sacrifice, had been found to prevail almost universally, among the most polished as well as among the most savage nations. Science, rightly pursued, proved the truth of revelation and the common origin of mankind. Everywhere were found traditions of the deluge, among the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, Chinese, North American Indians, the Mexicans, and the aborigines of Cuba. The Pagan mythologies were very largely derived from the same sources as our own religion. Mythology everywhere recognized facts connected with Adam and his sons or Noah and his sons. Recently, the discovery of many ancient inscriptions in the palaces of the Assyrian kings had abundantly sustained the truth of some of the most interesting and important narratives given in the Bible. Kepler, on reading the account of the star appearing to lead the wise men to Bethlehem, thought that there might be a possibility of proving the appearance of the star as an astronomical fact, and discovered that a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in the constellation of Pisces actually occurred about that time, and would present in Judea the appearance of a bright and resplendent star. It was not improbable that Eastern astrologers, knowing the old prophecies about the star, and expecting the conjunction to take place, did in fact come to Judea to verify the prophecies and their expectations. A natural, except man, praised and acknowledged God. Man, in his pride, was slow to accept the truths of Revelation, but the very means taken to disprove Revelation, would in the end, so fertile its truths as to make science the great demonstrator and champion of the truth of the Christian religion.

TALMAGE ON JOURNALISM.

A DISCOURSE TO NEWSPAPER MEN IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—THEIR TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS DEPICTED IN GLOWING LANGUAGE.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage began a series of sermons to the members of the different professions, the first of which was addressed to journalists. After the opening prayer the hymn "Hold the Fort" was sung as a mark of respect to the memory of its writer, Mr. P. P. Bliss, who was killed at Ashtabula, Ohio, and who, Mr. Talmage said, had sung it in the old Tabernacle in the East at the opening of the Lay College. Before beginning his discourse, the preacher said he supposed it would be well to state that there was some snow on the roof; for in these days large audiences were easily alarmed. He referred to the fact that while worshiping at the Academy the congregation became almost panic, stricken by some snow that was on the roof sliding downward. He then announced his text, from Jeremiah xxiv.: 2, 3: "One basket had very good figs, even like the figs that are first ripe, and the other basket had very naughty figs, which could not be eaten, they were so bad. Then said the Lord unto me, 'What seest thou, Jeremiah?' And I said 'Figs; the good figs very good, and the evil very evil, that cannot be eaten, they are so evil.'" It had been generally believed that on this occasion Mr. Talmage would administer some very stern reprimands to the members of the newspaper profession, and when he proceeded to show that they, as a class, were the most abused set of men in the world it occasioned no little surprise.

The figs of which the Prophet Jeremiah spoke in his text were very like the newspapers and the periods of which he was to speak. There were only two classes of newspapers—the one good and very good, and the other bad and very bad. One was the very embodiment of news, the delectation of very good taste, while the other was a brigand among newspapers, a besilmer of reputations. Had his hearers any doubt as to which of them should be the victor, it was only necessary to refer to the prophecies. The great battle was not to be fought with steel swords, but with steel pens; not with bullets, but with types. After a reference to the great strides the profession of journalism had made since Peter Sheffer first invented metal types, the preacher went on to say that the press and the telegraph had gone down into the same great harvest field to reap, and the telegraph said to the newspaper. "I will rake and you can bind," and the sheaves were daily given to the public in the shape of a morning or evening newspaper. That man who did not either take or read a newspaper yourself, as the Continental Britisher does, was not a good citizen. One thing was a greater curiosity than the great engine. How many words of comfort and sympathy do you men of the newspaper profession get during the year? asked the preacher. Not ten. How many words of excoriation and hypercriticism do you get during the same time—about 10,000. The compositor, if he was the type "pied" in a form at midnight, or who is in turn abused by the editor for a failure to get the "forms" up in time. The editor also gets his share of abuse for failing to meet the views of the publishers, and they, in their turn, are called upon to explain by the proprietors for an unsatisfactory dividend. The reporter is made responsible for the errors committed by the public speaker, the compositor, and the proof-reader—in short, for everything that is not done right. There is plenty of abuse for all these, but no sympathy. He had been in a position to see and know these things, and had, therefore, decided to deliver a sermon to them. One of the great trials of the newspaper profession was, that those engaged in it were compelled to see all the shams of the day. Through the newsaper offices went, day by day, all the weaknesses of the world. Into the rooms of the editors and reporters went all the dull speakers who pretended to be thought eloquent, and who wanted to set right; all the crack-brained philosophers, whose ideas are as cloudy as their finger-ends, for want of soap, as well as all the other itinerant bores who come to stay a minute and stop an hour. Considering all the shams that men in this profession were exposed to it was indeed a wonder to him that they believed in anything. Another of their trials was inadequate compensation. There was not a harder worked class of people in the world, and yet many of them had to struggle hard to obtain bread. Another great trial of the newspaper profession was the unhealthy, craving appetite for diseased intelligence—murders, scandals, and all other kinds of moral slush. Did any among his auditors for one moment suppose that publishers would give these things to their readers if they did not demand them? It was only a case of supply and demand, and the newspaper men were not at fault, for so long as there was an indifferent demand there would be an iniquitous supply. Another, and perhaps the greatest trial of the profession, was the allurements which surround its members. The great stream was on the brain, but it was often the case that they were compelled to work in damp and cold places, and were subjected to heat and cold alternately. Besides this, the blundering political speech must be made to read correctly for the sake of the party, and the reporter has to make every part of it perfect, even though each sentence was a catastrophe to the English language. Under these troubles, too many, alas! of the members of the profession resorted to artificial stimulants to keep their spirits up. Another trial was in the fact that no one seemed to think of their souls.

THE CIRCASSIAN VICTIMS.

The bodies of Capt. Williams, the mate, three apprentice boys, and two seamen of the wrecked ship Circassian, found on the Bridgehampton beach, were buried at Bridgehampton yesterday. Rev. J. D. Stokes, of East Hampton, preached the funeral sermon. The bodies of the Long Island wreckers, belonging to the Shinnecock tribe of Indians, were also buried yesterday afternoon at the Indian Reservation.

ARRIVAL OF BRENT, THE FORGER.

THE EX-CASHIER OF A LOUISVILLE BANK IN THE HANDS OF THE AUTHORITIES—HIS CRIME AND THE PROCEEDINGS FOR EXTRADITION IN ENGLAND.

Charles J. Brent, formerly the Cashier of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, Ky., who on Feb. 15 1876, absconded from that city with $15,000, the proceeds of a forgery perpetrated by him on the bank in which he was employed, and who was recently arrested in London and committed for extradition at the Bow Street Court, arrived in this City yesterday on the steam-ship Partbia, of the Cunard Line, in custody of Inspector John Sheve, of Scotland Yard. He was delivered to the custody of a Louisville officer, and left for that city last evening. After leaving Louisville Brent made his way to this City, and remained concealed until Feb. 26, when he sailed for Liverpool under the assumed name of Clarence Rivers, on the steam-ship City of Richmond, of the Inman Line. Pinkerton's detectives learned of his departure, and at once informed the Police authorities at Queenstown, requesting them to cause the arrest of the fugitive upon his arrival at that port. The steamer reached Queenstown on March 7, and Brent was arrested. Upon his person were found a bill of exchange for 39,000 francs, drawn by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., of this City, and £50 sterling. He was taken before the magistrates at Queenstown, and after a short examination was ordered to be sent to London, preparatory to extradition to this country. Upon his arrival in London he was committed to the city prison, and on March 10 he was arraigned in the Bow Street Court. The Solicitor of the London Bankers' Association appeared on behalf of the Falls City Tobacco Bank. Detective Shore, of Scotland Yard, was the principal witness. He testified that the prisoner had practically admitted his guilt in conversation with him. He had found £56 and a draft for 39,000 francs on the prisoner, whom he arrested at Queenstown. Brent was remanded for further evidence, and was again arraigned at the police court on March 28, when the deposition of Mr. Levi Warren, President of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, was read, stating it as his belief that Brent had forged a check for $15,000. A warrant was provided, authorizing Officer Wilkinson, of Pinkerton's force, to bring the prisoner to this country. Eugene Warren, a son of the President of the bank, identified Brent, but declined to make any statement or ask any questions. The prosecuting attorney, in summing up, drew the attention of the magistrate, Sir Thomas Henry, to the fact that the prisoner was charged with "forging and uttering." He also reminded him of the evidence of Inspector Shore, who brought Brent from Ireland, to the effect that the latter "had practically admitted his crime," and Brent was once more committed. Nothing further was accomplished until June 19, when Brent's friends, who had been actively engaged in an attempt to secure his release, made an application before the Court of Queen's Bench for his discharge. Sir John Holker, the Attorney General, offered no resistance to the application, but stated that negotiations were at that time in progress between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States as to the meaning of the Extradition Treaty. He could not, however, say when the negotiations would be concluded, and as the two months during which the detention of the prisoner was legal had elapsed, he left the matter in the hands of the court, who granted an order for the discharge of the prisoner. Brent loitered around London awhile, a rumor having gained credence that he had signed a release of the money taken from him at the time of his arrest at Queenstown, and apparently becoming penniless, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Lancers as a private. On Dec. 2, while serving with his regiment at Canterbury Barracks, he was again apprehended, and taken to the Bow Street Police Court, and arraigned before Sir James Ingham, in his private room, on Dec. 4. The warrant for his arrest had been granted upon application of the United States Legation on Nov. 27, but as Brent was with his regiment, and could be kept under surveillance, and as his arrest might become known to Winslow and Gray, the forgers, he was not arrested until it was satisfactorily ascertained that Winslow and Gray had decamped for Brest, who was arrested by Detective Shore on Dec. 2, was not surprised, as he said he "knew that there would be an agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States about extradition this month." When arraigned before Sir James Ingham, Brent made the following statement: "All I have to say is that I was three months in the House of Detention, and was released because the Governments could not come to an arrangement about extradition. On my release I authorized Detective Shore to return my money, watch, rings, &c., to the Merchants' National Bank of New-York. I should like to go back to the United States as soon as possible, without waiting for the expiration of the 15 days." Sir James Ingham told Brent that he must wait 15 days according to law. He then formally committed the prisoner, because he had been previously committed on evidence satisfactory to Sir Thomas Henry.

THE WILL OF COL. W. R. VERMILYE.

The will of the late Col. W. R. Vermilye has been admitted to probate in the Bergen County, N. J., Surrogate's Court. It places $25,000 in the hands of Trustees who are to pay the income quarterly to his sister, Mrs. Joanna M. Ruton, and similar trusts are made for the benefit of his sister Margaret Vermilye, and his brother, Robert G. Vermilye. The principal is to go, on their death, to their respective children. A trust fund of $25 000 is created for the benefit of his sister Rebecca Hawthorne; of $5,000 for the benefit of Mrs. Henrietta D. Sprague, his sister-in law. The direct bequests made in the will are to his brother Jacob D. Vermilye, $10,000; Mrs. Martha P. Wood, his sister-in-law, $2,000; to his servant Margaret McKenley, $1,000; Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, $5,000; Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian, $5,000; American Bible Society, $5,000; American Tract Society, $5,000; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $2,000; Northern Dispensary of New-York, $1,500; Society for Aged and Disabled Ministers, Presbyterian, $1,000; Church Extension Committee of the Church the lot of land adjoining and south of the church property, as a site for a parsonage. The sum of $200,000 has been set apart for the continuation of the banking business of Vermilye & Co., on Nassau street, New-York, his son, Washington R. Vermilye, to whom is given the houses and grounds lately occupied by the deceased, to be a special partner. The remainder of his property, valued altogether at $1,000,000, is to be equally divided between his son, Washington, and his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Brinkerhoff. The will is witnessed by Livingston K. Miller and John E. Miller, and bears date Aug. 4, 1874.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

The rain-storm that set in on Saturday evening, and which was followed by the thaw of yesterday, resulted in a great deal of mischief to property in all parts of this City. Along the streets bordering on the North and East Rivers, where the enlverts were blocked up with ice and frozen snow, the water was backed into low-lying cellars, flooding them so completely as to drive out their occupants, and render many apartments for the time uninhabitable. But the damage was not confined to houses overflowed in this manner. All over the City complaints are heard of the bursting of leaders, and of the overflowing of roofs where the leaders have been choked up with ice. In many instances heard of the water has ruined curtains and carpets, and converted apartments that were considered out of the reach of any sort of storm into damp and discolored places. Many areas have been so flooded with the water that had accumulated from the melting of snow, that streams have poured into basements and cellars, to the destruction of much property and the misery and despair of tenants of the premises. Along the streets the falling of huge icicles which have accumulated about the overhanging eaves of buildings has added a very serious source of alarm to pedestrians, who have already had enough to do to maintain their equilibrium, and who have, for a week enjoyed a sense of security. A few considerate persons have taken the precaution to cut away these heavy masses of ice, but it is to be feared that with mild weather again to-day the danger in this direction will be greater than it was yesterday.

FOUND DEAD IN A CELLAR.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman O'Neil, of the Twentieth Precinct, while passing the building at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, noticed the dead body of a man lying at the bottom of the stairs leading to the basement. The body was taken to the station-house, where it was subsequently recognized as that of John Dolan, a painter, 38 years of age, who resided at No. 225 West Twenty-ninth street. The deceased was of very dissipated habits, and had not had any steady employment for some months. What he earned by working at intervals was spent for drink. He worked two or three days last week, and on being paid for his labor on Saturday he went on a "spree." He failed to return home during Saturday night, and his friends knew nothing of his fate until his body was found. It is believed that Dolan, on his way home either late on Saturday or early yesterday morning, while intoxicated, fell down the steps and was killed. When found his head was at the bottom of the steps, and the whole weight of his body rested against the head. There were no external marks of violence, and death is supposed to have resulted from asphyxia or a fracture of the vertebral column. Coroner Flanagan was notified and gave permission to remove the remains from the station-house to his late residence. An inquest will be held in a few days.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Victoria C. Woodhull lectured on the "Social Problem" at the Park Theatre last evening.

The reception of the Upantheon Pleasure Club will be held at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10.

Dr. S. M. Landis will lecture to-morrow evening, at Chickering Hall, on "General and Sexual Physiology."

The annual dinner of the New-York Horticultural Society will take place to-morrow evening at Mouquin's, No. 141 Fulton street.

The Goethe Club will give a complimentary reception to Mr. George H. Calvert at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 9:30 P. M. on Wednesday evening.

Mr. T. F. Neal was robbed of a valuable gold watch while on a Fourth avenue car, opposite the Grand Central Depot, last evening. The thieves escaped.

Dr. Sara B. Chase will deliver a course of physiological lectures to gentlemen at Cooper Institute, beginning to-morrow evening, with the subject of "Love."

Laura S. Webb will give Shakesperean and original readings at the Masonic Temple, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10.

Rev. H. M. Galagher will lecture before the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening next. Subject, "Put Money in thy Purse."

The second annual Charity ball, under the auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Association, for the benefit of the poor of Yorkville, will take place this evening at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue.

John Cain, aged 42, of No. 340 East Fourth street, died suddenly last evening at Solari's restaurant, corner of University place and Eleventh street, where he was employed as an oysterman. Death was caused by apoplexy.

It is reported that Cardinal McCloskey, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, will soon go to Rome, and that the latter will be made Coadjutor Bishop of New-York. It is also reported that Rev. Michael O'Farrell, of St. Peter's, will be transferred to St. Stephen's; Rev. James H. McGean to St. Peter's, and Rev. Thomas J. Ducey to the Church of the Transfiguration.

BROOKLYN.

A gold watch and chain belonging to P. Bernardo, the character actor, valued at $175, was stolen from the dressing-room at Hooley's Theatre on Saturday afternoon.

Jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $150 were stolen from the residence of William S. Roberts, No. 79 Rosa street, on Saturday night. The thieves gained access to the premises by means of false keys.

The Handel and Haydn Society give their first concert of the season to-morrow evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the Brooklyn Theatre fire.

Two overcoats, valued at $58, were stolen from the hallway of the boarding-house of Mrs. Gatehouse, No. 230 Washington street, on Saturday evening, by a person who called there pretending to wish to engage board.

A meeting is to be held this evening in Dr. Putnam's Church, Pierrepont street and Monroe place, for the purpose of awakening public sentiment in favor of establishing a hospital in Brooklyn for the proper care and treatment of the insane.

John Stuart, of No. 423 Union street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Roche, of the Third Precinct, charged with stealing a watch and chain, valued at $40, from the cigar store of John Berner, No. 295 Smith street, on Saturday afternoon.

The jewelry store of David Foulke, No. 232 Atlantic street, was entered by burglars at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of a valuable clock. Herman Borger, a saloon keeper, of No. 221 Atlantic street, was arrested subsequently, by Detective Mahoney, of the Third Precinct, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary, as he had the clock in his possession.

Martin Kaveny and James Donohue, of East New-York, started yesterday afternoon to carry the body of Patrick Donohue from Cypress Hills Cemetery to Staple on, Staten Island, when they came in collision with a Fulton avenue car, near East New-York, upsetting and smashing their wagon and throwing the coffin violently into the street. Both men were arrested for intoxication and taken to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, and the coffin and its contents were taken to Tracy's Morgue, in Fulton avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, yesterday celebrated the 27th anniversary of his pastorship.

John Dunn, of East Newark, was recently convicted in the Essex County Court of Sessions of assault on the evidence of Herbert Mulford. On Saturday Dunn charged before Justice Jessup, of Newark, that Mulford had committed perjury on the trial. He was arrested Saturday night, and is held for trial.

Richard Kelty, aged 19 years, leader of a gang of thieves, insulted some ladies coming out of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Hoboken, yesterday. Officer Clark undertook to arrest him, when he bit the officer on the hand, inflicting an ugly wound. He was finally captured and locked up.

The annual reports of the heads of the various city Departments of Newark, made to the City council on Friday night, show a degree of efficiency exhibited by few city governments. The Police force consists of 177 men. During last year the made 6,270 arrests. The number of lodgers accommodated at the Police stations was 21,031. The report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shows the department to be in good condition. During the year there were 109 bell alarms and 54 still alarms. The losses on buildings were $28,383 30, covered by insurances amounting to $167,101; losses on stock, $41,293; covered by insurances aggregating $138,991 50. The cost of maintaining the department for the year was $145,246 80. The death roll of the city shows the total number of deaths to have been 3,691.

A BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE BURNED.

A fire took place at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the storage warehouse at the foot of Vahdyke street, Red Hook Point, South Brooklyn, which resulted in the destruction of about $50,000 worth of property. The building was a large one-story frame structure, and was owned by George E. Archer, of No. 153 State street, Brooklyn. The following property was on storage in the building at the time of the fire, and was destroyed: The amount of insurance could not be ascertained: 22,000 barrels of lime, owned by the Atlantic Lime Company of New-York, valued at $22,000; 1,153 barrels of pondretts, owned by Isaac Ronmain, of Jersey City, valued at $3,300; 690 casks of china clay, owned by Browniug, Archibald & Co., of New-York, valued at $6,000; 107 casks of soda ash, owned by James Lee & Co. and J. Baker & Brother, of New-York, valued at $2,500; 471 barrels of lubricating oil, owned by Libby & Co., of New-York, valued at $4,710. The loss on the building is $10,000, which was insured for $8.000. The tools and working materials destroyed were valued at $1,000, and were insured for $600. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a leak in the roof, which let the water in among the unslacked lime, setting it on fire.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

E. A. Cronin, of Oregon, is at the Astor House.

Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, is at the New-York Hotel.

Francis Berger, Centennial Commissioner for Luxemburg, is at the Hotel Brun

The New-York Times.

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DEMOCRATIC BLUSTERING.

THE MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

A MOTLEY CROWD THICKLY SPRINKLED WITH GAMBLERS AND LOAFERS—THE MATCH-TAX THE CHIEF GRIEVANCE—ABSOLUTE POWER CLAIMED FOR THE HOUSE—FUNNY SPEECHES BY WATTERSON, JOE PULLITZER, AND TARBOX—THE ONLY SENSIBLE MAN PRESENT A SOUTHERNER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—For some days past a number of the Washington papers here have published the following notice:

A grand mass-meeting will be held at Ford's Opera-house on Monday, Jan. 8, under the auspices of the Tilden and Hendricks Reform Club, to give expression to the sentiment of the Democracy of the District of Columbia upon the pending political crisis.

In accordance with this announcement a motley throng of unemployed laborers and others, headed by a fair sprinkling of gamblers and other disreputable characters, assembled at the place of meeting designated. They had completely filled the Opera-house long before 1 o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of the proceedings, and for an hour or more occupied themselves by yelling for "Tilden, Hendricks, and Reform," and by admiring the bunting with which the hall was lavishly hung. The only thing remarkable about these decorations was that all the flags, of which they principally consisted, bore 38 stars, which may perhaps be taken as a tacit understanding that the Democracy of the District acknowledge the sovereignty of the State of Colorado. Over the stage was hung an immense banner, which bore the words: "Demand nothing that is not right; submit to nothing that is wrong." An old gentleman, who entered the hall just as the meeting was about to commence, created a good deal of merriment by reading this aloud, and then exclaiming in a deep, tragedy voice: "What do you think of a one-cent stamp on a box of matches?" This remark may be taken as an indication of the spirit in which "the grand mass-meeting" was conducted. The proceedings were opened by the election of Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, to the chair. He read a long and carefully-written speech, the chief point in which was an oft-repeated statement that, in case of a disagreement as to the will of the people regarding the Presidency, the House was the only body that had a legal and constitutional right to make a decision. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Merrick appointed a committee, to draw up a series of resolutions, and after due consultation they submitted a long preamble and resolutions which were prepared some days ago by Hon. Montgomery Blair and Hon. Jeremiah Black. The first regular speaker was Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky. He was greeted with shouts of applause, and made an address of the most glowing character. He did not want war, he said, but much less did he want usurpation, and if he could not get through the present crisis in peace, then he was going to get through some other way. Of course, this sentiment was applauded. Mr. Watterson said, that if the people needed another Jackson he would be forthcoming; but he did not state who he referred to. His concluding remarks may be regarded as a huge joke. He said that he had not spoken in a partisan spirit, and this, too, immediately after declaring that there would be one hundred thousand men in Washington on the 14th of next month to see that justice was done Mr. Tilden.

After the "favorite son of Kentucky," came a person who was introduced as Mr. Henry Pullitzer, but was recognized by some of the audience as Carl Schurz's false friend, Joe Pullitzer. He made a fiery speech of the order which was current among the German students of 1848. He appeared to think that the country would be ruined if Tilden was not inaugurated, and to prevent that terrible result he was, to use his own words, "ready to bare his breast to the bullets of the tyrants, and rush headlong upon his glittering steel." This was too much for even the "Tilden and Hendricks' Reform Club," and much to Mr. Pulitzer's mortification, they laughed.

Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, followed the enthusiastic German gentleman with but little better result, and the whole proceedings were degenerating into the veriest farce, when Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, was introduced, and by his moderate and dispassionate address, did much to restore decorum. He counselled peace and an obedience to the laws, and declared that if Hayes was found to be elected, honestly and fairly, he was willing to acknowledge him without debate or question.

The Chairman read letters of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from George B. McClellan, David D. Field, Francis Kernan, John Lee Carroll, and others, and shortly after an adjournment was had.

The Democratic Colored Mass Convention, called about two weeks ago with a great flourish, by some employes of the House, pretending to be a Democratic club, was not heard of. There were no responses, and probably none were ever expected, the call being a transparent fraud to make people believe there are really negro Democrats in the country.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD IN OHIO.

GEN. TOM EWING IN A HIGH STATE OF WAR-LIKE RAGE—A REBUKE BY GEN. DURBIN WARD—NEITHER "WINDY HARANGUES" NOR FORCE TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE—PENDLETON IN A BITTERLY PARTISAN VEIN — THE RESOLUTIONS — THE ASSEMBLING OF A CROWD OF DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON, FEB. 12, ADVISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 8.—The so-called People's Indignation Convention, held here to-day, was as strictly a partisan Democratic gathering as that which nominated Tilden and Hendricks at St. Louis. True, men were cunningly put forward as its principal mouth-pieces who were on the Union side in the late war, but not a single Republican, or any one of recent Republican antecedents bore any part in it whatever, or gave it the least countenance. The attendance was good, notwithstanding the violent snow-storm which prevailed last night and throughout the morning, but not commensurate with the extraordinary efforts that were made to produce an impressive outpouring of the masses. It is a liberal estimate to say there were 2,000 Democrats here, exclusive of those who came from this Democratic city and county. With the management of the meeting and its utterances, the general crowd had nothing whatever to do, the entire programme having been prearranged and strictly adhered to. The speakers were called in their turn with stage exactness, and those who listened were merely permitted to applaud when the hint was given. There was a good deal of enthusiasm when anything defiant and warlike was spoken, the boldest utterances commanding the heartiest applause. Many of the delegates wore badges bearing the words, "Tilden and Hendricks have been elected and shall be inaugurated," and the proceedings were pitched in that key.

Gen. T. Ewing was the principal speaker, and made a short but intemperate and revolutionary appeal to Democratic prejudices and passions, fiercely denouncing the Louisiana Returning Board. He said they "sneaked into a corner and secretly threw out 11,000 Democratic votes, giving no reason, specifying no poll or parish rejected, but audaciously substituting their will for the will of the people of Louisiana." To the atrocities of Democratic bull-dozers he made no allusion, except to declare the horrible Pinkston story "a lie to darken counsel with passion." He then violently denounced the Administration at Washington, saying it was "arraying the Army and Navy to silence all opposition by the last argument of Kings." Referring to the counting of the Electoral vote he said: "In no single instance in the whole history of our Government was a return counted against the objection of either house." "The assumption," he said, "that the President of the Senate may count the votes and declare the result, without the assent of the House of Representatives, has not a shadow of support in the Constitution or in the precedents of former elections." Concluding, he said: "The time to prevent the usurpation is now; the way to prevent it is not by cries of 'peace,' 'submission,' 'business,' 'property,' but by a manly resolve to preserve, at all hazards, the established order and methods of free elections. The promoters of this scheme, be they the President incumbent or elect, be they Senators, Governors, or Generals, are conspirators against law, order, and liberty. Opposition to them is not only a right, but a duty. Resistance to usurpation is obedience to law."

Gen. Durbin Ward, who was the permanent Chairman of the convention, spoke in a less violent strain. He said the disputed Presidential succession was not to be decided by windy harangues, or by force. He argued that the two Houses of Congress should determine the matter, and not the President of the Senate. Now and then Ward uttered a phrase that had the flavor of fight, but in the main his speech was moderate and conciliatory compared with Ewing's. George H. Pendleton spoke briefly. His words were full of bitterness toward the Republicans, but contained no saltpetre. Speeches were also made by Gen. Warner, who left the Republicans on the financial issue two years ago, and by Gen. Morgan and a violent Copperhead named Heisley, both of whom supported Vallandigham in 1863.

The first of the resolutions adopted declares that the Government of the United States is founded on universal suffrage, and that its existance depends on good faith and obedience to the laws. The second declares the votes cast Nov. 7 alone determine the result of the election, and that they cannot lawfully be changed by any officer authorized to canvass them and determine the result. The third reads that while clear in the conviction that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have received not only a large majority of the popular vote, but a majority of the Electoral vote, and are, therefore, selected President and Vice President, we yet declare that any decision made by the Senate and House of Representatives will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole people, and that any attempt to inaugurate a President simply upon the proclamation of the President of the Senate will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms. The fourth declares the charge that the protesting Democracy desire to foment civil war is impudent and unfounded. The fifth denounces President Grant for military interference with State Legislatures, and for massing troops at Washington. The sixth pronounces the inauguration of a President rejected by the people, to be fatal to republican government, and the seventh requests the National Democratic Committee to call a National Democratic Convention at Washington Feb. 12.

The war utterances were almost exclusively confined to the speakers and resolutions, the delegates generally being very peaceable and conciliatory in their talk. Hundreds of them, and even some who wore the red ribbon badges, called at the executive office and paid their respects to Gov. Hayes. The managers of the convention were inspired with the belief that something aggressive must be said in order to arrest the conciliatory feeling of the Southern Democrats, and, if possible, counteract the charge of pusillanimity made by the southern against the northern wing of the party. For Ohio people who understand the make-up of the convention, nothing it could have said or done could have the least terror, as they have become used to hearing like expressions from the same source.

THE INDIANAPOLIS MEETING.

A CUT-AND-DRIED PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT—BAYLISS W. HANNA'S DEMAGOGISM—G. W. JULIAN BITTER, BUT INEFFECTIVE—A BOMB-SHELL FROM AN EARNEST DEMOCRAT, WHO EXPRESSES HIS MIND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—The Democratic indignation, war, or Tilden and Hendricks meeting, is a thing of the past. In every respect, it was one of the regular old-fashioned Democratic conventions; a howling unmanageable mob, and by no means a gratifiying representation of the party. The most partisan members among the old leaders and such new converts as Julian and Gooding were satisfied, however, and gave it the character of large, patriotic, and intelligent. The convention was originally called for 12 o'clock, but owing to the fact that the inaugural exercises of the day were held in the Academy also, by a change of arrangements, at the eleventh hour, an adjournment was had until 1 o'clock, at the conclusion of Col. Gray's speech. At 1 o'clock, a surging, crowding, unmanageable mass was at the doors of the Academy, and at 1:30 the lower part of the auditorium was filled, while the galleries were comparatively deserted. In a little while these too were filled, and during the afternoon the capacity of the building was fully tested. The proceedings up to the time of Mr. Julian's speech, after the convention was called to order, were marked by nothing so much as disorder, and had it not been for the cut and dried arrangements, the convention would probably not have been organized yet. That the whole affair was cut and dried, everything in connection with it goes to prove; but two things crept in which the managers did not know anything about. The first of these was a long tirade by Bayliss W. Hanna. It was a dry array of statements concerning the counting of the Electoral vote, which the convention was not in a mood to listen to quietly, and it was not long before they made their dissatisfaction apparent. But Bayless has talked too often to the Democracy of Indiana not to know what to say to please them, and the screed near its close contained an allusion to Senator Morton that pleased the audience greatly. It was an infamous and gross assault by the meanest innuendo, which the physical weakness induced by his trip to California after the State election, as Chairman of the Senate Committee to investigate the Chinese question, seemed to the speaker to give him his opportunity. It was so low and degrading that even Bayliss W. Hanna had not hitherto been considered capable of uttering it. But because it attacked their old foe and inveterate enemy, Senator Morton, the convention rolled it as a sweet morsel under the tongue, and forgave Bayliss for the long harangue he had inflicted upon them in introducing it. Another, and the principal irruption into the programme, was the motion of Calvin Taylor, of Sullivan County, (the county in which they shot draft officers, and killed sanitary messengers to the sick and wounded, in the effort to end Gov. Morton's life during the war,) to amend the report of the Committee on Resolutions, so as to make them more emphatic. He said the committee had not said anything in their report, and the convention had met not to talk in an undecided way. This was re-echoed by the convention in a decided manner, but it would not do, of course, to have such an expression go out, and Calvin was squelched. He was held up, so to speak, by D. D. Dykeman, the ferocious quartermaster from Cass, who put the motion of Taylor in another form before the Convention, viz.:

Resolved, That we will have a fair count or a free fight.

This was finally voted down, but not by an overwhelming majority, and the crisis had passed.

After the crowd had quieted down under the somnolent influence of Julian's inanimate delivery, the proceedings passed off in a tolerable and even quiet way. These were the salient features of the day's proceedings, because they possessed the only flavor of freshness belonging to the affair, and may be considered as the expression of the real sentiments of the body. As was expected Julian's speech was bitter and malevolent, but it created no enthusiasm, save at the close. The crowd was disappointed in not hearing more from Dan Voorhees, but that "cry-eating" statesman has taken caution from his previous experiences, and said nothing to commit himself or the party. The appointment of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, which he provided for by resolution at the close of his speech, is but a part of the plan by which agitation of the question is to be kept up until after the 4th of March. The committee consists of M. D. Manson, Chairman of the State Central Committee; Gen. John Love, David Turpie, Bayliss W. Hanna, and Graham N. Fitch. This committee is to correspond with similar committees of other States, and arrange a plan for concert of action and also to learn the sentiments of the party upon the proposition to call a national convention of the Democratic Party.

The convention adopted a declaration of principles instead of resolutions. It begins by setting out the objects sought by the Democratic Party in the campaign of 1876, restoration of good government in the South, purer civil service, and economy in administration of the Government. Upon these points it claims that a large popular majority voted favorably, and that a majority was cast in Florida and Louisiana, and it protests against being counted out there under any pretext. It denounces the assumption of the power to reject votes on the ground of intimidation, as arbitrary, unrepublican, and revolutionary. While the Government should punish offenders who intimidate voters, no just power resides in a free Government to deprive a whole community of their votes, because some lawless men live in it, whose lawlessness it is the duty of the Government to repress. It denounces the assumption of power by the Louisiana Returning Board, as unjust and tyrannical; the board is wanting in no bad feature of an hereditary despotism. Under the Constitution of the United States it has no claim to recognition. It has changed the Government of the State, and intended to change the Federal Government, by arbitrarily rejecting thousands of votes legally cast by citizens of Louisiana. Certificates from such a board are a mockery and an outrage on the rights of the people. A government set upon such a technicality would command and deserve no respect. The proceedings of said board were fraudulent, and its decisions and findings void. Is it expected that 4,000,000 of voters will acquiesce in being deprived of the fruits of the contest just passed through by a political machine, unknown in the previous history of the country, whose organization is legally defective and invalid, and whose action is fraudulent, null, and void. Entertaining these views, we resolve that it is the imperative duty of Congress to provide by law a plan for counting the Electoral vote; that according to the plain meaning of the Constitution and according to all past political usage, the power of counting the vote resides in the two houses of Congress; that if Congress shall provide by law a just plan for counting the Electoral vote—one which will be fair, not only in the present emergency, but for all future elections as well—we pledge our acquiescence in the result, whatever it may be; that if the Senate shall claim that its presiding officer, like the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana, has absolute power to designate the President and Vice President, we shall upon the House of Representatives to exert all its constitutional powers to defeat the usurpations, and we pledge it our support, with all the resources which a people whose fundamental liberties are threatened can constitutionally command.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS REBUKED.

TILDEN'S MEETING AT RICHMOND A DISORDERLY GATHERING—SPEECH OF THE EX-QUARTERMASTER — HE WOULD RATHER DIE THAN LIVE THE SLAVE OF A DESPOT—"GENTLEMEN" INDIGNANTLY REBUKED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—This evening, in pursuance of orders from W. T. Pelton, of New-York, the Democracy of Richmond met in the State Capitol to express their views in regard to the existing political situation. The proceedings were of a tumultuous and inharmonious character. Judge Meredith moved a committee of nine to report out and dried resolutions, which he had in his pocket. This was strongly opposed by many, among them Capt. Chamberlayn, editor of the *State*, of this city, whose remarks were greeted with hisses and cries of "Put him out." The meeting met at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was not until 6:45 P. M. when Judge Meredith's motion for a committee was declared carried by the Chairman. The vote, however, was so uncertain, to say the least, that the decision of the Chair raised a general laugh. During the debate Col. W. F. Gregory, of Petersburg, supporting the motion for a committee, said that "though the Republicans threaten war if Hayes be not allowed to assume the Presidency, they are playing merely a game of bluff, at which both sides could play. But if war must come so be it, rather than submit to the vilest frauds and usurpations. This Republic is ours, and I would rather die than live the slave of a drunken despot." At the last words a well-known Conservative member of the General Assembly cried out, "Quartermasters to the front," an exclamation which had a double point from the fact that Col. Gregory is an ex-Confederate Quartermaster. During the disorder that characterized the meeting, Col. Meade, Chairman of the State Conservative Executive Committee, indignantly rebuked the disorganizers, calling upon them to remember that they were Virginia gentlemen.

THE ILLINOIS "CONVENTION."

THE MEETING NUMERICALLY A FAILURE—THE TONE OF THE SPEAKERS PEACEFUL AND OF THE RESOLUTIONS BELLIGERENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8.—The Democratic Convention held here to-day was rather a failure in point of numbers. Gen. John Farnsworth, ex-Gov. Palmer, and Lyman Trumbull spoke in favor of peace, while the logical result of the resolutions duly advocated, and which were adopted, would be a resort to force.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE DEMOCRATS.

NO MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE OREGON MEETING—RATHER TEMPERATE RESOLUTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—In accordance with the views of the County Committee and leaders of the party, the Democrats of this city held no mass meeting to-night.

A Salem (Oregon) dispatch reports that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held there. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that Tilden and Hendricks received a majority of the popular vote, and rightly a majority of the Electoral vote; and while willing for the sake of peace to acquiesce in wrong perpetrated through recognized forms of law, servile submission to a false declaration of the result of a Presidential contest, attained through usurped authority, is no less dangerous to the welfare of the country than the consequences of armed resistance and civil war. While deprecating appeals to passion and favoring moderation, they equally favor firmness in action and resistance to every species of usurpation or fraud. They solemnly protest against the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler, and denounce the threatened attempt to prevent the House of Representatives from participation in the counting of the electoral vote as a threat of revolution and a menace against civil liberty. They appeal to all citizens of the Republic to resist this revolutionary attempt upon the Government by all means known to law-abiding, liberty-loving people, and, lastly, indorse the action of Gov. Grover in the Watts-Cronin matter.

A Santa Rosa dispatch reports that the Democracy of Sonoma County met and passed resolutions of the same general tenor as the above.

WHAT VERMONT DEMOCRATS SAY.

MONTPELIER, Jan. 8.—A large number of prominent Democrats, representing nearly every county in the State, met with the State Committeee to-night and adopted resolutions touching the Presidential controversy, sustained the action of Congress in sending investigating committees to Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, and insisting on the right of Congress to determine the Electoral vote.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.

MR. MAY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

THE DUEL FOUGHT IN DELAWARE—MR. BENNETT UNHURT—ARRIVAL OF HIS PARTY IN PHILADELPHIA—CONTRADICTORY DISPATCHES REGARDING THE COMBAT—RETICENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE MAY FAMILY—EXCITEMENT IN THE CLUBS, ON WALL STREET, AND IN OTHER CITIES.

The May-Bennett affair has ended in a duel, the particulars of which are as yet unknown in this City, save to a very few friends of the principals, and up to a late hour last night these gentleman refused to state them. It was learned from several friends of Mr. Bennett, however, that Mr. May had been seriously wounded, but that Mr. Bennett had escaped unscathed. The first dispatch of an authentic character relating to the matter reached this City about 7 o'clock last evening, and was addressed to Mr. August Belmont. It stated the facts as above given, together with some additional details, the nature of which, however, Mr. Belmont refused to make public. Another friend of Mr. Bennett was also the recipient of a dispatch of the same purport. Neither Mr. Belmont nor the gentleman last alluded to would state whence the message came, and, as many rumors to the effect that a meeting had been had in Canada were circulated during the afternoon, the universal opinion was that the Dominion had really been the scene of the sanguinary conflict. Later in the evening, however, Gen. Hancock was met, coming out of the Union Club, and he stated to a friend that a dispatch had just reached the club from a point in Delaware, to the effect that Messrs. Bennett and May had met at Slaughter's Station, near Havre de Grace, and that Mr. Bennett was not hurt. The dispatch was ominously silent in regard to Mr. May. Rumors then began to circulate, and in the course of half an hour Mr. May was reported to be dangerously wounded, then unhurt, and again it was asserted that the combatants had fired blank cartridges at each other. Indeed, this last report was very generally credited about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and of course gave a farcical aspect to the whole affair. Later in the evening, however, inquiry at Delmonico's elicited the information that Mr. Lawrence Jerome had received a dispatch from a member of the dueling party stating that Mr. May had been very seriously wounded, but that Mr. Bennett was unhurt. Inquiry at Mr. May's residence revealed nothing whatever in relation to the affair. Dr. May said he had not heard from his son since he left home, and was still ignorant of his whereabouts. The extreme reticence of the members of the May family in this City regarding the affair gives rise to the most painful apprehensions regarding the fate of young May.

A gentleman who is a relative of the May family, and a member of the Union Club, was met last night by a TIMES reporter and interrogated as to the truth of the report that Messrs. Bennett and May had fought a duel. He said he knew nothing of a definite character. He heard however, various rumors in the Union Club-house and on the street, in none of which he put any confidence. He felt certain that if Messrs. Bennett and May had fought, and either had been wounded, even though not dangerously, he would have been apprised of the occurrence. There had been two dispatches received at the club-house, announcing that a duel had taken place. One of these stated "Mr. Bennett is all right." The other ran, "May is well." He did not knew whether or not the different wording of the two dispatches had any significance, nor was he willing to state the place whence the dispatches were sent.

A dispatch was received last night by Mrs. Eldridge, the aunt of Frederick W. May, in which the statement was made that Mr. May was well. The comment was made upon this report that it seemed to indicate that Mr. May had been wounded, but was in a comfortable condition, and was not likely to suffer great inconvenience from his hurt. Indeed, all the dispatches reported during the night elicited this remark.

The subject of the hostile meeting was the general topic of conversation last evening in all the principal clubs in the City. The reports which had been received up to a late hour were so contradictory that it was impossible to reach any definite conclusion as to the result of the encounter. The only thing about which there appeared to be any certainty was the fact that the duel had been fought, but when or where, or which of the combatants had proved victorious, was involved in doubt. A member of the Union League Club informed a TIMES reporter between 9 and 10 o'clock, that he had just seen Mr. Belmont, of the Union Club, and that he informed him that he had received a dispatch from one of the principal persons in the transaction, containing information that the encounter had taken place, and that Mr. Bennett came off uninjured. This statement implied that Mr. May had been wounded, though the dispatch made no reference to the matter. A similar telegram was received by Judge Bedford, and another dispatch was to the effect that Mr. Bennett had been dangerously wounded. Under these circumstances opinion was pretty evenly divided as to the result, those who were partisans of Mr. May claiming that his antagonist had been shot, while Mr. Bennett's friends maintained that he had escaped unhurt. At the New-York Club no special interest seemed to be evinced in regard to either party. The current rumors in circulation were anxiously discussed, without reference to the merits of the case. The members of the Union Club were evidently deeply interested in the result of the fight, but declined to enter into conversation with the representatives of the press. At the Manhattan Club no information had been received by any of the members respecting the affair excepting the rumors which gained circulation generally through the City. At the Racquet Club, of which Mr. May and Mr. Bennett are members, no special information had been received from the scene of the encounter.

Wall street yesterday was all excitement over the affair. The operators did little else throughout business hours than comment upon it. Some of them, with fruitful imaginations, conceived remarkable jokes relating to the topic, and a few of these were so deceptive, that even the reporters for the afternoon newspapers were deceived into publishing accounts of a duel in which Mr. Bennett had been wounded. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Bennett. On the Gold Exchange it was stated that Bennett was dead, and the manner of his decease was speculated upon for a long time. A pertinent question to the originator of the report, however, revealed the fact that he meant the paternal progenitor of the present proprietor of the *Herald* was no more. At this deception everybody expressed disgust. When the evening newspapers, announcing that the duel had been tought in Canada, appeared on the street they were bought up eagerly. Interest in the matter never lagged, and when the operators left Wall street they repaired to the up-town hotels and clubs to discuss the imbroglio, while impatiently waiting for news of its settlement.

District Attorney Phelps stated last evening that upon the meagre information concerning the matter thus far received, it would be impossible to state what steps would be taken by the authorities. Even if any were now under consideration, it would not be politic to disclose them. When authentic information was received, then it would be time to consider a proper enforcement of the laws on the subject. The State law was very strict, he said, and covered not only dueling, but the sending of a challenge, and makes it an offense to leave the State for the purpose of fighting a duel. By these provisions all parties to the affair became amenable to the laws.

Slaughter's, or Slaughter's Station, supposed to have been the scene of the conflict, is an insignificant station on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad. It is in Kent County, Del., and has a population of 40 souls. The country is wild and poorly cultivated, and this reason, together with the fact that the place is sparsely settled, but is easily accessible by rail, doubtless led to its choice. Then, too, the laws of Delaware are said to be particularly mild in regard to dueling.

MR. BENNETT AND PARTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A mysterious party of three persons arrived in this city on the midnight train from the south, and immediately proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where they were registered as J. G. Bennett, H. A. Robbins and C. Phelps, New-York. The first-named is James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*. He immediately retired to his room, while the other gentlemen, who looked as if they had been traveling hard, gave orders for baths. Bennett did not register the names, and they are all in the handwriting of Phelps. Bennett seemed haggard and care-worn, and the rest of the party were very morose. They had no baggage with them except sachels.

[NOTE.—The C. Phelps mentioned in the above dispatch is probably Dr. Charles Phelps, and he doubtless acted in the capacity of surgeon to Mr. Bennett.]

2:30 A. M.—Mr. Bennett retired to his room shortly after midnight, and positively declined to discuss the subject of his difficulty with Mr. May. Gen. Barlow, of New-York, says the fact is certain that they fought at 2 P. M. today at Slaughter's Station, Del., near the Maryland boundary, and that Mr. May is seriously wounded.

THE REPORTS OF A DUEL CONFIRMED—A RECONCILIATION EFFECTED AFTER AN EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—A telegram just received here states that James Gordon Bennett and Frederick May fought a duel to-day at Slaughter's Station, on the Delaware Railroad. After an exchange of shots a reconciliation was effected, when all the parties returned to Philadelphia. Frederick May, of this city, acted as second for his cousin, and Howland Robbins for Bennett.

THE WAY THE VERMONT OFFICIALS PROPOSE TO RECEIVE THE DUELLISTS.

A dispatch from St. Albans, Vt., says that on Sunday evening Sheriff Drew, of Burlington, arrived in the first-named city with warrants for the arrest of James Gordon Bennett and Frederick May if found within his precinct. Drew was accompanied by A. N. Merchant, of Burlington, supposed to be a newspaper reporter. They returned to Burlington yesterday morning. Diligent inquiry in St. Albans and of passengers and train men failed to elicit any information of the whereabouts of the missing editor.

GOSSIP ANENT DUELING.

INCIDENTS AND TALES OF THE ORDEAL BY BATTLE—DUELING IN FRANCE—THE PRECISION OF DUBLIN ATTORNEYS—THE PRACTICE AMONG GERMAN STUDENTS—SOME HINTS OF AMERICAN DUELS.

If proof of human folly were wanting among the descendants of Adam it might be found in the history of the duel, or the record of combats between two men for the purpose of settling some disputed point of honor, of avenging some real or fancied slight, or of giving vent to a hidden and smouldering grudge. The duel, speaking generally, is merely a combat between two persons. In this sense the first duel was the one in which Cain killed his brother Abel, and the catalogue of duelling would not be complete without the record of Mr. John Morrissey's pugilistic encounter with Yankee Sullivan at Boston Corners, some 20 years or more ago, which was followed in after years by the election of the victor to Congress. Using, however, the term duel in its stricter sense, the first one recorded perhaps was that between David and Goliah. Many such combats are also set forth in the glowing words of Homer. The practice of duelling prevailed among the Arabs and among the Asiatic nations from quite an early date, and savage tribes in all climes have ever been partial to its existence and continuance. The Goths and Vandals, who overran the Roman Empire, brought the duel with them, or rather would have done so had it not existed previously among the successors of Romulus and Remus. If they did not introduce it they at all events changed its character greatly by drafting on the idea of the combat, the notion that it was a solemn appeal by ordeal of battle to the Almighty. During the dark period of the world's history known as the Middle Ages, duels were very abundant, and were approved as a judicial ordeal by jurists and churchmen. During this period, too, the duel was among the cheerful expedients by which were ascertained the titles to real and personal property. Other means employed were the ordeal by fire and the treading on red-hot plow-shears. In the ordeal by battle each party was permitted to represent the other by a champion. The jousts and tournaments of the times were, in great measure, merely duels between opposing champions. Various attempts were made at times to break up the practice of dueling, and Louis IX. and Philip the Fair both framed laws against it. In the Fourteenth century, Louis X. restored the ordeal by battle in civil cases, but this was soon abolished. In 1386, Jacques Legris denied a crime, and, though innocent of it, was condemned to fight, and being overcome was hanged. The perpetrator of the crime afterward confessed his guilt, and the incident created so profound an impression that the duel as an ordeal was altogether abolished. In the time of Francis I., during the sixteenth century, dueling was revived as a means for the redress of insults among haughty courtiers and others. Dueling in France, however, reached its height under Louis XIII. Its frequency diminished under Louis XIV., but increased again under the Regency. The practice declined during the revolutionary period, but was afterward again revived. There have even been duels between females in France. In Spain the duel has flourished from time to time. In Great Britain, and especially in Ireland, the duel has also flourished. In the latter country, indeed, the practice of dueling was particularly favored until quite recently. On such occasions the populace turned out *en masse* to enjoy the spectacles. Attorneys in Ireland were in those days about as much inclined to the practice as it is alleged were two members of the profession in this City recently, though no instance is recorded where a difficulty arose about the spelling of a word. If an Irish attorney in those times filed a declaration and the opposing attorney filed a demurrer, the former immediately challenged the latter. The reason of this was, that a demurrer charges that the declaration is insufficient in law, and consequently that the attorney who drew it did not know what the law was. This being an imputation upon the legal ability of the first attorney, was an insult which could only be wiped out by a hostile meeting on the famous "ten-acre lot" in the Phœnix Park at Dublin, which was the approved dueling-ground. It may be recalled that an attorney who was thus challenged, and had, therefore, the choice of weapons and ground, named the "ten acre lot," adding with true attorney's precaution, "be the same more or less." As to dueling in England at the present time, a paraphrase may be made of the famous "Chapter on snakes in Ireland," which said, "There are no Snakes in Ireland," by mentioning "there is no dueling in England." In France the duel still exists, but does not seem to flourish vigorously. The usual combatants are newspaper editors. They fight generally with swords, though pistols are sometimes resorted to. The former are much the safer weapons, since drawing blood satisfies wounded honor, and a combatant may come off with only a scratch, while a bullet is apt to do serious mischief. In Germany, among the students, the duel is as time-honored an institution as is lager beer. The students are divided into chores or cliques, which have each their favorite swordsmen and challenges are constantly passing between the various rival bodies. The duellist is wrapped from head to foot in bandages which are impervious to any ordinary sword cut, but the face is sometimes left unguarded. In such a case a gash across the face of an adversary is a triumph for the inflictor, and the scar is ever afterward exhibited by the sufferer as a certificate of bravery. Bismarck carries a scar upon his face which is said to have been inflicted in this way. Under the ancient Norwegian system, the combatants were bound together by a belt which encircled the two. Each held in his right hand a short knife—something like the sheath-knife used by sailors at the present day—and they wrestled and stabbed each other until one was put *hors du combat*. In Iceland it is said that the combatants write their friends to meet them at a specified time and place, within some large township. The company being assembled, each of the contestants in turn recites in verse the evil attributes of his competitor, and those present decide which has abused the other most successfully, and he is declared the victor, while his opponent retires overwhelmed with disgrace. In Spain and Italy the practice at present are not much given to dueling, though dead men, with knife wounds upon their bodies, are occasionally discovered. In this country dueling has not been especially favored, though there have been quite a number of noted encounters, beginning with that between two serving men at Plymouth in 1624. The first years of the Republic's history were marred as well as marked by several duels, the most prominent having been that between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, in which the former was killed. Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton each killed his man. Great excitement was created by the duel in 1838 between Congressmen Cilley and Graves, in which the former was killed. Another duel which aroused intense public feeling was the one between James Watson Webb and Thomas F. Marshall, in June, 1842. This was fought on Namaan's Creek, in Delaware, and resulted in Mr. Webb being shot in the leg.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

THE CORVETTE BOGATYIE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—OTHER VESSELS OF THE FLEET EXPECTED SOON—THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS COMING.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—The Russian Minister, N. Shisken, accompanied by Rear Admiral Crown, of the Russian Navy, arrived here by rail from Washington this morning, and took quarters at the Charleston Hotel. About 8 o'clock A. M. the Russian corvette Begatyie hove in sight off the bar and was boarded by a pilot-boat, which brought her commander, Capt. Schafroff, and six officers to the city, where they had an interview with the Russian Minister. The corvette has 12 guns, 350 men, and 20 officers. Three other vessels of the Russian fleet are expected to-morrow, namely, the frigate Svetlana, eight guns; the corvette Askead, eight guns, and the dispatch boat Cruiser, three guns. The Svetlana is commanded by the Grand Duke Alexis in person, whom the Russian Minister expects to meet here to-morrow. The Bogatyie is 42 days from Carthagena, Spain, having made most of the passage under canvas. She now lies anchored about a mile outside the bar.

The fleet stops here for coal and provisions, after obtaining which it goes to Port Royal, in which harbor it will remain until the Winter weather is sufficiently moderate to enable it to go to New-York.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

THE WORK OF DRAGGING THE RIVER DISCONTINUED—RECOVERY OF VALUABLES—BURIAL OF THE UNRECOGNIZED VICTIMS—A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED BY THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 8.—The work of dragging the river has been discontinued for the present, owing to the danger from falling timbers or tools from the new structure above. Mr. J. E. Earle, general manager of the Anchor Line of steamers, leaves for his home in Chicago to-night, as does Mr. Thorne C. Wright, a leading merchant of Nashville, Tenn. A bunch of keys were to-day recognized by Mr. McDavy, of Boston as having belonged to his friend, William F. Wilson, of the same city, who perished on the fatal train. In response to the proclamation of Mayor Hepburn, and the vigilance of the police officials, various articles stolen from the scene of the wreck have been recovered.

A meeting of the citizens of Ashtabula was held to-day for the purpose of taking proper action in regard to the burial of the unrecognized victims, and appropriate committees were appointed to take the matter in charge. Mr. A. A. Strong, station agent here, has been instructed by the railroad company to take steps toward the purchase of a lot for the burial of the unrecognized dead and the contract for a suitable monument to be erected in memory of the sad event.

THE STEAM-SHIP COLOMBO REPORTED LOST.

A report was extensively circulated at the Maritime Exchange and among shipping men yesterday that the steam-ship Colombo, of the Wilson Line, from Hull, had foundered at sea, and that all on board were lost. The report lacked confirmation, and is probably based on the fact that the steamer in question is nearly five weeks out, and is at least a fortnight overdue. The consignees, Messrs. C. L. Wright & Co., profess to feel no anxiety as to the safety of the steamer, although they admit that it is long behind its usual time of arrival. The Colombo has about 50 persons all told on board, and was last seen off the Lizard, a point near Land's End, 32 days ago. She is a stanch iron steam-ship, of 2,500 tons burden, and is commanded by Capt. William Lovet, a trustworthy officer of long experience. She was built on the Clyde in 1872, and is owned by Thomas Wilson's Sons & Co., of Hull, England. The Anglia, of the Anchor Line, which left London at the same date, is also overdue. Mr. Wright's opinion is that the Colombo has, in all probability, met with some accident to her engines or machinery, and is making her way to this port under sail. There were only one or two passengers on board. The cargo, which is a miscellaneous one, is insured on the other side.

A FALL RIVER STEAMER ON THE BEACH.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 8.—This evening the steamer Traveller and revenue cutter Grant made an unsuccessful attempt to pull the steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, off the beach in the harbor. There is no likelihood that the Newport will get off before next perigee-tide, or until easterly winds bring a full tide. She lies very easy.

A MAIL TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

RUTLAND, Jan. 8.—A mail train from Boston on the Rutland Railroad was thrown from the track near East Wallingford this afternoon by a broken rail. The engine and baggage-car remained on the track, but the passenger and mail cars went over an embankment 20 feet in height, the former turning bottom side up. There were 30 passengers

L'AMERIQUE DISASTER.

THE STEAMER STILL STRANDED.

THE CARGO UNINJURED, BUT FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR THE SAFETY OF THE VESSEL—THE ACCIDENT DUE TO MISCALCULATION AND OVER-CONFIDENCE—THE SPECIE AND MAILS SAFELY REMOVED, AND PASSENGERS BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

The steam-ship L'Amerique, which went ashore at Seabright, about three miles north of Long Branch, on Sunday morning, was still high up on the beach last night, her head opposite the cottages of Mr. A. Q. Keasby and Mr. Amzi Dodd, a short distance south of Seabright Station. The huge hull rose prominently above the low bluff along the shore, the tall masts and red-striped smoke-stacks being visible for miles around. The news of the accident had spread far and wide, and the avenue along the shore was all day lined with carriages of all kinds, stages, and open wagons which came from places miles away, carrying loads of country people who had made the journey to see the ship that had leaped like a sportive fish, high and dry on the beach. Crowds of men and women watched the vessel from the bluffs and the piazzas of the deserted cottages, while about the spot where the life-line connected the ship with the shore, there was constantly a throng who curiously eyed the slow work of transporting passengers across the surf to the deck of the stranded ship. The bow of the steam-ship points toward the north, and she lies parallel with the beach, so close to the low water mark that when the tide is out it would be possible for a man to wade out to her side without danger. At an early hour yesterday morning the tug Lackawanna, of the Coast Wrecking Company, arrived off the beach, and Capt. Merritt went on board L'Amérique. Their anchors were got out to prevent the tendency of the surf to drive the steamer higher up on the beach. The cargo will not be touched until this morning, and no effort will be made to move the steamer until the cargo has been taken out. As the waves rolled in, even with the moderate surf prevailing yesterday, the broke occasionally with such force as to threw a cloud of spray over her side, and shook the immense hull from stem to stern. No water has yet entered the vessel, and the cargo is entirely uninjured. With a high tide and a south-easterly wind the Captain says he hopes to get the steamship off, but all seamen and men in the service of the Life-Saving Board shake their heads ominously, and do not see how it is to be done. Should a northeasterly wind arise, the very worst might be expected, and the cargo would be ruined.

The Captain and pilot make statements which agree in many particulars, and lead to the conclusion that the accident was the result of miscalculation and over-confidence. Their statements agree in most particulars, and each makes the remarkable admission that the shore was seen at least five minutes before the ship struck, and that, although the weather was "thick" at the time, there was no fog. The pilot is not held responsible by the Captain, who is disposed to magnanimously accept the blame as his own; but the pilot, although a man of 10 years' experience, who has repeatedly taken charge of ocean steamers before, makes the statement that he did not examine the compass of L'Amérique critically, and that he accepted implicitly and without objection the calculations of Capt. Pouzolz. A difference existed between the actual position of the steam-ship and that calculated by the Captain of 15 miles, or about a point and a half of the compass. From all accounts given there was no lack of discipline on board the vessel, but it was said in the Transatlantic Company's office, yesterday, that it was difficult to give a full list of officers, as it has been customary with the line frequently to change the subordinate officers of their ships. The loss of life on Sunday seems to have been unavoidable, and occurred when the Captain was endeavoring safely to land his passengers. The testimony of all on board is flattering to Capt. Pouzolz, who bears the reputation of a gallant officer, and who has served with credit as a Captain in the French Navy. All the crew remain on board the vessel, and the fires are banked and steam constantly kept up. The vessel is still in excellent condition, standing nearly upright, and under almost any circumstances will remain intact several days. The vessel is said to draw 18 feet when she is light. She is now loaded, and there are but 15 feet of water on the starboard side—that toward the ocean.

Specie to the amount of $100,000 was yesterday removed, and, with the passengers, was brought to this City, and the mails and baggage were also safely transferred. Although it is possible, should tide and wind favor, that the vessel may get off, it is feared that she will never be dislodged from the spot where she stands, and that she will be a complete loss.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. POUZOLZ.

The Captain makes the following statement:

On Saturday at noon, the vessel then being in latitude 40° 29′ by his calculation, the pilot-boat No. 21 came alongside, and Mr. Wever, the pilot, who was to bring L'Amérique in, came on board. The weather was fine, a clear sky, a bright sun, and a light wind blowing. Soundings were taken, and the pilot, after a consultation with the Captain—is the course of which it was found that the true latitude was exactly that which Capt. Pouzolz had calculated—spent a part of the afternoon with him on the bridge. According to the Captain's calculation, by steering due west, over the course he was then sailing, he should have seen the light-ship soon after midnight. A light was seen to the southward, and the course of the vessel was changed slightly to the south, as the Captain thought he had headed too far north. The pilot then went below to take a nap, as the Captain had not, he said, resigned control of the vessel to him. He had merely consulted with him. At 11:30 P. M. the pilot was called. Capt. Pouzolz said to Wever, at 2 o'clock, after the vessel had been running at half speed, "I shall sound, and expect now to find 17 fathoms, and the light-ship is just ahead." Soundings showed 17 fathoms, pebbly bottom, and both pilot and Captain agreed that all was right. Directly after soundings were again taken, and 15 fathoms were found, corresponding exactly with the depth marked on the chart as the spot where the Captain calculated the vessel was. "I said to the pilot," said the Captain, "presently I shall sound again, and expect to find 13 fathoms." The soundings were taken, after running 15 miles under half speed, and the depth was 13 fathoms, as expected, with pebbly bottom. Both the Captain and pilot were satisfied. Suddenly the shore was seen—the houses and the beach. The engines were immediately reversed, and put at full speed in the opposite direction to that they had been running. "Not seven minutes elapsed," said Capt. Pouzolz, "before she ran on shore." She touched the beach at 3:30 in the morning. There had been all the evening a strong current setting astern, and the wind had carried the vessel forward with great momentum. She ran bow on shore, and the attempts to back her out were resisted by both those influences. The water broke over her up to her main-top, and the wind soon carried her stern around until the vessel was parallel with the beach. The passengers were excited. Capt. Pouzolz called upon Mr. and Mrs. Jewett to set an example of calmness to the other passengers. They complied with his request, and Mrs. Jewett, he said, behaved like such a woman as to inspire confidence in all the rest of the company in the cabins. The story of their trip ashore was referred to, and the life-saving crew complimented. The Captain said that they did all that could have been expected of them. As soon as the ship touched, in order to ascertain what sort of a landing could be made, a boat with 11 men and an officer was lowered. The sea was very high, and she capsized immediately, three of the men being drowned, and the other nine being washed ashore. At daylight the men of the life-saving station threw a shot over the boats and the passengers were landed. Capt. Pouzolz said that he hoped the vessel would be got off. The unloading will begin to-day, but it would be some days before her cargo could all be removed; and then, if the weather did not become very stormy, with the aid of the wrecking company the steam-ship would again be floated. The Captain said that it was customary with the officers of the line to retain command of their ships until the light-ship was sighted, and he assumed the responsibility of continuing on the course adopted, which had been approved by the pilot, but which in the light of later events was shown to be wrong by a difference of 15 miles.

STATEMENT OF PILOT WEVER.

Pilot Henry L. Wever made a statement yesterday morning to a reporter of THE TIMES, which was substantially as follows: He had been a pilot for 10 years. On Saturday at noon, when he had been at sea cruising off Nantucket since the 24th inst., he got on board L'Amérique, in latitude 40° 30′. He thought the pilot-boat was about 110 miles east of the light-ship, but found that his calculation in that respect was incorrect, as the Captain showed him by soundings that the distance was 180 miles. The weather was good, a light breeze blowing, and the vessel kept on the Captain's course all day. From noon until 2:30 o'clock he was on deck; then the Captain told him that there would be nothing for him to do until they sighted the light-ship, and he went below and slept until 11:30 at night. He was then called, and, going on deck, found the weather thick and rainy. The ship was still sailing the same course she was on during the day—due west according to the Captain's calculation—and the pilot thought it was right. He did not look at the compass at the time, but the Captain was heading her due west by his compass. At about 2 o'clock he took a cup of coffee with the Captain, and then soundings were taken, 17 fathoms of water being reported. The Captain said: "I shall sound again directly and find 15 fathoms," and he did sound and found that depth of water, and then altered the course of the steam-ship slightly to the northward. He then sounded again, finding, as he expected, 13 fathoms. The pilot thought they were then off the Cholera Grounds, as the bottom corresponded with that indicated on the chart. As he then believed they were but 15 miles from the light-ship, he thought he would stay on the bridge, although he had not received control of the vessel. The Captain said he had seen the light of a Scotch ship three miles south of his course, and so he changed his course about half a point. The pilot said, "I guess we are all right," and the vessel kept on at easy half-speed, as she had been running since 17 fathoms were reported. It was rainy and thick, not foggy. "What we call thick," said Wever. The Captain, chief officer, and the pilot were on the bridge together. The Captain was looking out over the ship's side, when he turned to the pilot and pointing toward shore said, "What is that there?" Wever said: "I looked in that direction and saw the houses along the beach. I exclaimed, my God, Captain, that's the beach! Stop her right away." Then the engine was run at full speed back, and he felt kind of flurried and anxious, fearing that the head way, current, and wind could not be resisted. It was not five minutes after they saw the beach before the ship struck, and she slid up on the shore. When she began to back the sea broke over her astern; but she would not shove off, slewing around instead, until she got into the sands, when he turned to the Captain and said, "It's no use, Captain, we are fast ashore." One hour after the vessel went on shore the wind shifted to the northward and eastward, helping to fasten her in her bed of sand. Wever said he had brought in the Labrador and France, of the same line, and had piloted the steam-ships of every line in New-York. He felt that he would be held responsible, although the Captain had not handed the ship over to him, and he seemed to be greatly troubled about the affair, and oppressed with a sense of impending censure.

STATEMENTS OF THE PASSENGERS.

Mr. Cornell Jewett, of Washington, who with his wife was among the first-class passengers of L'Amérique, yesterday stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had joined the vessel at Plymouth, England, early on the morning of Dec. 24. They sailed about 4 o'clock on that morning, and from that time until Saturday last had very tempestuous weather. Heavy gales were encountered, and the vessel was kept running at about half her usual rate of speed, which made the voyage a disagreeable and tedious one. Everyone seemed to have entire confidence in Capt. Pouzolz and the seaworthiness of the steam-ship. Saturday last the weather was very clear and the sea as calm as it usually is on a Summer day, and when about 190 miles outside of Sandy Hook they took a pilot on board from pilot-boat No. 21. At this time there was every indication of the vessel reaching this port on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. The fine weather continued until midnight, when a gradual change was perceptible. Soon the wind was blowing almost a gale, and a thick haze was settling. This again necessarily made the progress of the vessel very slow, and nearly all of the passengers retired to bed. They could have been asleep only a short time when they were awakened by the shock caused by the vessel striking the beach. This was at 3 o'clock, and the fierce raging of the elements at that time seemed to indicate the immediate destruction of the ship, and she thumped up and down the beach for some length of time, the waves breaking over her and the spray reaching to her very topmast. The Captain ordered a yawl-boat to the shore, which could be dimly seen through the fog, the private residences of Seabright appearing like forest trees. One of the boats was lowered and 12 men started for the shore, but their craft was speedily capsized and three of them were drowned, the other nine reaching the shore almost lifeless. Mr. Jewett was then spoken to by the Captain, if he would hold himself in readiness to leave the vessel first with his wife in any manner possible as an example to the other passengers, and he promised to do so. The tide was gradually receding, and the sea was breaking over the ship in such a way that fears became general that she would capsize. These fears, however, were soon allayed by the vessel sinking rapidly into the sand. About 6 o'clock signals were made from the shore by men connected with the life-saving station, and with the aid of a mortar, a line was thrown across the vessel upon which the life-can was rigged. The apparatus was entirely new to most of the passengers and excited much astonishment among them. In it, however, all were transferred to the shore in safety. Mr. Jewett states that the sensation while enclosed in the life-can was like that of being buried alive. He adds that the kindness and bravery of the officers during the entire voyage were very commendable. Mr. A. Gros and other passengers corroborated the statement made by Mr. Jewett.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

The passengers of the wrecked steamer L'Amérique were brought to this City by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company yesterday. The train was met at the Sandy Hook landing by the steam-boat Jesse Hoyt. The passengers of L'Amérique, 56 in number, were taken on board, together with their baggage, immediately afterward. Mr. Charles Chamberlain, Wrecking Master of the Coast Wrecking Company, superintended their transfer, and the boat left for this City 15 minutes later, and landed her passengers at pier No. 8 at 3 o'clock.

The names of the first and second cabin passengers are as follows:

Mrs. Cereul de Parody, Sister Marguerite de la
Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Jewett,
Mr. Dronin,
Mr. and Mrs. Guillemot and child,
Mrs. Ineas Hucket,
Miss L. Ross,
Mr. Grumbach,
Sister Anne du Sacré Coeur,
Sister St. Delphine,
Maternité,
Sister Léopoldine Maria,
Sister Denis Martin,
Sister Marie Justina,
Sister Josephine Albert,
Sister Leocadia,
Mr. Schmidt,
Mr. Zedutat,
Mr. Gros,
Mr. and Mrs. Blonden

The following is a list of the steerage passengers:

John Yoder,
John Sulberger,
Francis Rapp,
Simon Jacob,
George Hugel,
Caroline Jogel,
Jean Vegere,
Jean Onesseme,
Emma Vaver,
Jacob Fallen,
Jean Vateaux,
David Block,
Jean Renaux,
Edward Contarino,
Augustus Buckhard,
Adele Schneider,
Jules Duces,
Gustavus Chapeler,
Louis Blum,
Eugene Bernard,
Francois Jerome,
Jean B. Bossen,
Frosine Barnet,
Carl Ostrean,
Paul Beron,
Henry Chepler,
Louis Bernard.

THE CARGO.

The cargo of L'Amerique was a miscellaneous one, consisting of silks, clothes, wines, hides, skins, gloves, glass-ware, paintings, &c., the whole valued at between $250,000 and $300,000. The manifest is a long one, and comprises between 300 and 400 packages consigned to different owners in this City. The following are among the larger consignments:

Seventy-five casks Cognac to Ives, Beecher & Co., 50 casks bromide of potash to B. Defoynines & Co., 400 casks wine to order, 300 cases champagne to V. Bishoff & Co., 66 hogsheads porcelain to Haviland & Co., 230 packages champagne to Bouché Fils & Co., 93 packages straw goods to C. Dord & Co., 100 casts cognac to Clement Hearde & Co., 40 hogsheads porcelain to C. Field Haviland & Co., 7 bales raw silk to A. A. Low & Co., 375 barrels plaster (gypsum,) to E. Lamentagne, & Co.; 4,000 dry hides to order; 2,514 dry hides to order; 153 barrels oxides of zinc, to order; 38 tubs cheese to Acstlinberger & Co; 20 casks glycerine, to Knanblauch & Lechtenstein; 200 bundles willow to F. Dreyer; 50 cases wine to F. S. De Luze; 500 baskets wine to Renault, Fits & Co. In addition to the miscellaneous cargo there was a consignment of $100,000 in specie to private parties, the whole of which has already been removed from the wreck.

THE SHIP SIMLA ASHORE.

Yesterday was a day of marine disasters. Close upon the heels of the Amérique affair came the report that the fine ship Simla, of Portsmouth, N. H., had gone ashore five miles south of Barnegat. Inquiry at the office of the consignees, Messrs. Salter & Livermore, No. 65 Beaver street, confirmed the truth of the report. The knowledge of the consignees, however, was limited, and, beyond the fact that the ship had gone ashore late on Saturday night and that her master had been out away to save her, they had no intelligence to communicate. It is known that all the crew, consisting of the Captain—Albert Salter—two mates, the cook, and 14 men before the mast, were saved. As the accident occurred at a distance of 40 miles south of the Hook, it is supposed that she was driven ashore through stress of weather, and not by the obtuseness or inefficiency of a pilot. As soon as the news reached this City, the consignees dispatched one of the Coast Wrecking Company's vessels to Barnegat to get the ship off. The loss in any case will be restricted to the vessel alone, there being no cargo of any account on board. At the time of the disaster, the Simla was 62 days out from Marseilles, having made an unusually quick passage for this time of year. The ship, which was built in Portsmouth in 1863, is 179 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 23 feet depth of hold. She has two decks, and is of 1,110 tons burden. The hull is composed of white oak, with iron and copper fastening, and is sheathed with yellow metal. She is owned by J. M. Tredick, of Portsmouth, N. H., and was last classed in October, 1875, at Liverpool. The amount of insurance on the Simla is not known, but as her owner was noted for fully insuring his property, it is presumed that most of the loss is covered. The value of the ship is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000. Up to a late hour yesterday her consignees entertained strong hopes of saving the vessel, and as she was in ballast at the time of the accident, the chances are thought to be in their favor.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

FAILURE TO ELECT A PRESIDENT.

THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES RECEIVE AN EQUAL NUMBER OF VOTES—AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT VOTES FOR HIMSELF—THE VOTING CONTINUED FOR THREE HOURS—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE TAKEN UP AND READ.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday for organization, and for hours the approaches to the Common Council Chamber were thronged by crowds of anxious politicians. It will be remembered that unusual excitement attended the election for Aldermen last November, and that the Democrats resorted to the most questionable means to obtain control of the board. The reason is to be found in the fact that on the complexion politically of the Common Council for this year depends to a large extent which of the two parties shall govern the City of Brooklyn for some time to come. The terms of the Commissioners in the different boards by which the City is governed expire next May. These commissions are filled by appointment of the Mayor and confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor is Republican, and hence the struggle for control of the Common Council. By colonization (the elections for Aldermen being held only in the odd wards) the regular Democrats succeeded in electing five Aldermen. One Independent Democrat [Shannon] was elected, and this gave in the Board of Aldermen 13 Democrats to 12 Republicans. Alderman Donovan, Democrat, of the Twelfth Ward, had repeatedly shown a disposition during the year to rebel against the dictation of the Democratic Party leaders, and this fact, taken in connection with the further fact that the regular Democrats opposed the election of Shannon, made it very difficult to determine from which party the President of the Common Council would be selected. It is virtually conceded that whichever party elects the President of the board will triumph in May. To elect a President of the Board of Aldermen a majority of all the members present, if a quorum is in attendance, is required. Alderman Shannon voted with the regular Democrats, but Alderman Donovan voted for himself, and thus created a deadlock which may or may not be broken during the coming week. What object Donovan had in view in voting for himself can only be inferred. Should the Democrats elect the President, it will give them a majority in the Board of Health, and the right to dispose of nine or ten places in that department. Two Assessorships, and several other appointments that must be made at once, fall to the party obtaining control of the board. The voting yesterday lasted for three hours, with the exception of a short time devoted to routine business, and was witnessed by a large number of leading local politicians.

At 2 o'clock the board was called to order by City Clerk Bishop. Alderman Easton, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, moved that Alderman Murtha be made Chairman pro tem. of the Board. Alderman Fisher moved to amend that Alderman French be made Temporary Chairman. The amendment was carried by a vote of 11 to 12. Alderman Donovan (Dem.) voting with the Republicans. On taking the chair, Alderman French returned thanks for his election, and asked the pleasure of the board.

Alderman Fisher (Rep.) moved that the board proceed to elect a President for 1877, and that each Alderman rise in his seat and announce his choice.

Alderman Reardon, of the 14th Ward, (Dem.,) moved that the board proceed to vote by ballot. The latter amendment was lost by a vote of 12 to 13. The original motion was then put and carried. When the roll was called, 11 Aldermen voted for William H. Ray, Republican, and 11 for Robert Black, Democrat, and Alderman Donovan for himself. Neither Ray nor Black voted.

Another ballot met most matters. When the second ballot had been taken, with a like result, Alderman Fisher moved that the election of officers be laid over for the present, and that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the Mayor and inquire if he had any communications to send to the Aldermen. Aldermen Fisher and Black were appointed such committee, and a short recess was taken.

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Mayor Schroeder returned with the committee, and read his annual Message, which commenced with a statement of the City's debt, which may be summarized as follows:

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Concerning the Hempstead Reservoir, he says: "Early in the year an effort was made to compromise and settle the controversy by a reference of all the matters in dispute to arbitration. The proposition reached the height of favorable introduction into the Common Council, but it failed from a determination on my part not to assent to the arrangement unless the representative of the Attorney General, or that officer himself, would co-operate and submit to the tribunal of arbitration the facts and arguments upon which the suit of the people of the State charging fraud in the making and execution of the contract had been instituted and still remained to be tried. The Attorney General declined to so co-operate. I did not think any more money should be paid while grave accusations, having the sanction of high authority, and fatal, if true, to any claim, remained to be tried and decided."

Speaking of the Department of Parks the Mayor says: "The Department of Parks has never been organized under the Charter. A State Commission still holds control of the public parks and boulevards. The Charter makes it imperative on the Mayor, in 1877, to nominate and, with the consent of the Common Council, to appoint a President and two Commissioners of Parks. I intend to do what the law requires toward bringing this department under the control of the City Government.

On the appointing power the following is explicit: "Another serious fault exists in our charter in delaying the exercise of the Mayor's appointing power for more than one year after his advent to office. If the Chief Magistrate is to exercise such a power at all, it should be when he comes into office, and not when he is going out. Such was the original design of the charter of 1873, but as the law now stands the Mayor remains in office nearly two-thirds of his term before he can have any voice in the incumbency of the most important departments. Under this system all the departments may be filled in a manner objectionable to both the Mayor and Common Council during the greater part of the period for which the people have intrusted them with power. Brooklyn can never enjoy the full advantages of local self-government while the free action of its elected Chief Magistrate and Board of Aldermen is restricted and nullified by such inconsistent legislation."

After the reading of the message, which was received with applause, Alderman Fisher moved that 1,000 copies be printed, 500 of which should be in the German language. Carried. A communication was next read from the Mayor recommending William C. De Witt to the office of Corporation Counsel. Alderman Murtha, (Dem.,) moved that Mr. De Witt be confirmed. Alderman Burnett, (Rep.,) seconded the motion, and paid a high compliment to Mr. De Witt and his assistants, Messrs. Johnson and Kunkel. Mr. De Witt was unanimously confirmed. After the transaction of a large amount of routine business, the resignation of John Delmar as Justice of the First District was sent in. Mr. Delmar, whose term as Justice does not expire until May next, was elected to the office of County Clerk last November. On motion of Alderman Kane, of the Sixth Ward, Daniel Ferry, elected to succeed Delmar, was appointed to fill the office until the date when he assumes it by right of election. By unanimous vote, the salary of Police Officer Patrick McKeon for the month of December was ordered to be paid to his widow. McKeon died in the gallery of the Old Brooklyn Theatre in the performance of his duty on the night of the terrible calamity.

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When the board reassembled Alderman Burnett moved that a *viva voce* vote for President be taken. The vote stood 11 for Ray, 11 for Black, and 1 for Donovan, Alderman Donovan voting for himself. Alderman Burnett then moved that the board adjourn until next Monday at 2 o'clock, there being no hope that a President would be elected in the then temper of the Aldermen. The motion prevailed.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

An unknown man, who was arrested at 6 P. M. yesterday, by an officer of the Twenty-first Precinct, on the charge of intoxication, died shortly after being locked up at the Station-house. He was about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in stature, and was attired in brown sack coat and pantaloons, blue under shirt, Cardigan jacket, and army shoes. After his death it was ascertained that he had been smeared a few minutes previous to his arrest in an intoxicated state, at No. 228 Thirty-third street, who has since stated that the man entered his place and insulted his family. In ejecting the intruder, Stner clinched with him in the hall-way and pushed him off the stoop.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

THE REMOVAL OF SNOW FROM THE STREETS—NO ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION TO BE GRANTED TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THAT PURPOSE.

For the first time in the history of the Board of Apportionment, an application was made to its members yesterday, while they were in session in the Mayor's office, to transfer a large amount of unexpended balances in the beginning of the year, to pay for cleaning the streets almost immediately after the annual appropriation for the purpose, amounting to $725,000, had been made in the tax levy for 1877. Soon after the board had been called to order by its Chairman, Mayor Ely, a communication was received from the Police Commissioners in the different boards by which the City is governed expire next May. These commissions are filled by appointment of the Mayor and confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor is Republican, and hence the struggle for control of the Common Council. By colonization (the elections for Aldermen being held only in the odd wards) the regular Democrats succeeded in electing five Aldermen. One Independent Democrat [Shannon] was elected, and this gave in the Board of Aldermen 13 Democrats to 12 Republicans. Alderman Donovan, Democrat, of the Twelfth Ward, had repeatedly shown a disposition during the year to rebel against the dictation of the Democratic Party leaders, and this fact, taken in connection with the further fact that the regular Democrats opposed the election of Shannon, made it very difficult to determine from which party the President of the Common Council would be selected. It is virtually conceded that whichever party elects the President of the board will triumph in May. To elect a President of the Board of Aldermen a majority of all the members present, if a quorum is in attendance, is required. Alderman Shannon voted with the regular Democrats, but Alderman Donovan voted for himself, and thus created a deadlock which may or may not be broken during the coming week. What object Donovan had in view in voting for himself can only be inferred. Should the Democrats elect the President, it will give them a majority in the Board of Health, and the right to dispose of nine or ten places in that department. Two Assessorships, and several other appointments that must be made at once, fall to the party obtaining control of the board. The voting yesterday lasted for three hours, with the exception of a short time devoted to routine business, and was witnessed by a large number of leading local politicians.

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An unknown man, who was arrested at 6 P. M. yesterday, by an officer of the Twenty-first Precinct, on the charge of intoxication, died shortly after being locked up at the Station-house. He was about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in stature, and was attired in brown sack coat and pantaloons, blue under shirt, Cardigan jacket, and army shoes. After his death it was ascertained that he had been smeared

OBSTRUCTING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 8.—A conflict took place here to-day between the city authorities and the New-York Central Railroad Company. The Superintendent of Streets ordered his men to shovel snow in Railroad street upon the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad. The railroad company ran engines through the snow, clearing the tracks several times. As fast as they were cleared the Superintendent of Streets ordered his men to shovel the snow back; they did so and pounded it on the track. Two engines were thrown off the track by the obstruction and travel was suspended five hours. An express train carrying the United States mails was delayed four hours. Five engines were finally hitched together and cleared the tracks of the obstructions. There is great indignation among the citizens over the action of the city authorities.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 8.

SENATE.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the Senate, calling the attention of Congress to the present condition of the appropriation for the payment of temporary clerks in that department, and asking an additional appropriation of $30,000 for the payment of such clerks during the remainder of the present fiscal year, in order that the business of the department may not be embarrassed or delayed. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the special committee of seven Senators recently appointed to devise means for an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest was authorized to sit during sessions of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said: I am requested to present the petition of a number of citizens of Cincinnati upon the importance of a peaceful and legal count of the recent Presidential election. I notice among the names attached to this petition many of the leading business men of Cincinnati; persons in high social and official positions in the State of Ohio, who are well known throughout the country, and of both political parties. Their opinions are entitled to great respect and consideration. Perhaps no number of names from that portion of the United States would be entitled to more consideration and respect, from their weight, character, and influence, than these gentlemen. The general tone of the petition, also, I think, will meet the almost universal sense of the Senate. There may be a difference of opinion as to the particular mode of accomplishing the object they pray for, but the object they seek—the peaceful, quiet, orderly count of the Electoral vote—is one that every member of the Senate will heartily concur in. There will be differences of opinion as to the mode that may be devised hereafter for counting the vote, but the importance of the subject and the character of the petitions entitle this petition to be read in full and to be referred to the select committee having charge of this subject.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he entirely concurred in what his colleague (Mr. Sherman) said as to the character of the men who signed the petition. The petition was most respectful in language, as the Senate would see when it was read. As to questions which may arise he had nothing to say now, but he commended the petition to the Senate.

The petition was read by the Chief Clerk. It expresses the hope that some mode of reaching a decision of the pending question will be had which will satisfy the country, and express their confidence that Senators and Representatives in Congress will bring to the discussion of the matter a spirit of fairness and impartiality.

It was referred to the special committee of seven Senators appointed to consider the count of the Electoral vote.

OBTAINING WITNESSES IN THE OREGON CASE.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report showing the questions propounded to Enos Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers, of Wall street, New-York, in regard to who ordered a check to be drawn by his bank in favor of Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon, and which he refused to answer. He also presented a resolution directing the President of the Senate to issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms, for the arrest of said Runyon, and his production at the bar of the Senate to show cause why he shall not be punished for contempt. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. MORTON it was ordered that the testimony taken by the subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, which was the resolution reported several days ago by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring that William Turner, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office at Jacksonville, Oregon, is in duty bound to answer questions propounded to him as to messages which passed through his office in regard to the appointments of Grover and Presidential elector, and the check for $8,000 on Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon, and that he cannot excuse himself from answering the same by reason of his connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said he was willing that the Senate should go to the same extent in ordering the production of telegraphic dispatches that a court of justice would go, but he was opposed to all drag-net proceedings.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, concurred in the views expressed by the Senator from Maine, and said after he had seen in the newspapers that telegraphic dispatches had been furnished to newspaper dealers, and then distributed to favorite newspapers, he thought any franchise which Congress had conferred upon a company which would thus dispose of its messages should be taken away.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, also expressed his disapproval of any drag-net investigation, but favored the Senate taking such action for the production of specified dispatches as a court of law would take.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said if there was any one subject upon which there was more delusion and humbug than this, he did not know of it. The security and peace of society depended, first, upon good laws, and, second, upon their faithful execution. The idea that something between two men was confidential when there was a necessity that the truth which affected the rights of somebody else must be told, was an absurdity. Nobody had a right to set up his private confidence or his private honor, when it stood in the way of justice. He argued that the Senate had the right to compel the witness to testify; and this sort of talk about privileges was absurd.

The question being on the passage of the resolution, it was agreed to—Yeas 35, nays 3, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bogy, Booth, Bontwell, Bruce, Cameron, (Penn.,) Chand

LAW REPORTS.

A DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

THE WEBSTER CASE BEFORE JUDGE SPEIR—A WIFE WITH AN ACCOMMODATING LOT OF COUSINS—HER ATTORNEY DIRECTED TO PAY THE COSTS.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision vacating and setting aside the decree of divorce obtained by the plaintiff in the case of Edna Webster against John Webster. The plaintiff began the action on Aug. 7, 1876, seeking an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery. In her complaint she alleged that she was married to the defendant on March 17, 1875, and that during December, 1875, he committed adultery with a woman named Edna Gale. One Louis Bauer made affidavit that he had served the summons and complaint on the defendant. The latter having put in no answer to the action, Judge Sanford, on Sept. 14, 1876, granted an order of reference to Henry Wood, a son of Benjamin Wood, to take the testimony in the case and report thereon, with his opinion, to the court. The Referee reported on Oct. 26 that he had taken the proofs, and that, in his opinion, the material facts charged in the complaint were true and had been sufficiently proved. He had had before him one witness, who swore to seeing the defendant in a house of ill-fame in West Eighteenth street. A decree of divorce was duly granted to the plaintiff on the referee's report. Mr. Webster, the defendant, made an affidavit to Judge Speir, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, which gave an entirely new phase to the matter. In this affidavit, Mr. Webster stated that he had never been served with the summons and complaint, or with any other paper in the action. He was unaware of the existence of any such suit until he accidentally saw a few days ago in a morning paper that a divorce had been granted in the case. He thereupon caused the judgment roll in the action to be examined by George F. Martens, his counsel. He swears that the affidavit of service purporting to have been made by Louis Bauer, as also the latter's testimony before the Referee, is false. The allegation of adultery he also pronounces as willfully false and untrue. He says he knows no such person as Edna Gale, and never committed adultery since his marriage to the plaintiff. He never visited the premises in Eighteenth street until after he heard of the divorce, and he then discovered that the house in question is now and has been for three years the residence of a highly respectable family. Mr. Webster then proceeds to aver: "That from the time of the marriage of this deponent with said plaintiff he lived with her as man and wife in the City of New-York until the 27th day of January, 1876, when deponent left the house No. 350 West Forty-second street, in said City, where he and the plaintiff then resided, and deponent has not since said last-mentioned date resided with said plaintiff; that the cause of deponent's refusal to longer live with the said plaintiff was the improper conduct of said plaintiff during the time she did reside with deponent; that contrary to the express wishes and instructions of deponent, said plaintiff persisted in receiving frequent visits from a number of men who were unknown to this deponent, several of whom she represented to deponent as her cousins; which statements and representations were false and untrue. That at said time deponent and said plaintiff resided, as aforesaid, at No. 350 West Forty-second street, in said City; but that the plaintiff quit said premises, and has since taken up and maintained her residence at No. 515 West Thirty-second street, in said City, a house of bad repute, where she has since lived, and still continues to live, in open adultery with one Samuel Myers." Charles A. Grant makes an affidavit to a similar purport. Judge Speir vacated the decree of divorce, and ordered N. S. Levy, the attorney for the plaintiff, to pay $10—the costs of the motion—personally. Mr. Levy, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, claimed that if any deception had been practised in the case, the deception had been practised on him. He had not even been paid his fees; neither had the Referee been paid for his services. The witnesses who had given testimony before the Referee, Mr. Levy claimed, had been sent to him by the plaintiff or one Rath, and he knew nothing as to the truth of the stories told by them.

ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

Evan P. Thomas, an importer of millinery goods, was placed on trial for perjury before Judge Gildersleeve, yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and the case will occupy several days in hearing. The prosecution is conducted by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and A. Oakey Hall, assisted by Sherburne B. Eaton, defends the accused. The circumstances of the case as stated by Mr. Rollins, are as follows: On the evening of Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874, George H. Sillery, a private watchman, heard an explosion which appeared to proceed from the cellar of the store occupied by Thomas, at No. 326 Canal street. Smoke and flame immediately burst through the windows, and the watchman raised an alarm, which brought the police and firemen to the scene in a moment. The firemen broke in the doors and succeeded in completely extinguishing the fire within seven minutes. On examining the premises it was found that the doors had been barricaded from within with empty boxes, and the firemen and insurance patrol discovered certain circumstances which convinced them that the fire was of incendiary origin. Thomas claimed that at the time of the fire his store contained a stock worth $30,000, and suffered by the seven-minute fire a loss of $23,000. His stock was insured for its full value, and he made a claim on the insurance company for the amount of loss stated. He made the same statement of his stock and loss by fire on his sworn examination before the officials of the Fire Department on Dec. 12, following. At the trial for the prosecution, on the evidence of the appraisers, and after an examination of the books of the defendant, that at the time of the fire Thomas' stock did not exceed $15,000; that he had deliberately falsified his books and supported his claims by false testimony, in order to defraud the insurance company. The discovery of the fire, the appearance of the stock after it had been extinguished, and the sworn statement of Thomas in relation to his stock and loss was proved by several members of the Fire Department and Insurance Patrol. The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Hall. The case will be continued to-day.

A BRUTAL CIRCUS RIDER.

Charles Roberts, the English circus rider, who so brutally assaulted his wife Agnes a few weeks ago, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland yesterday, on an indictment charging him with felonious assault with intent to kill. Mrs. Roberts, who still bears the marks of her injuries, limped to the witness stand and swore that she had not lived with Roberts for two months past, and was about to procure a divorce from him at the time of the assault. She was earning her living and supporting her two children by working on costumes. On the morning of Dec. 18 she had just reached her place of business when she was attacked by Roberts, who struck her on the head, face, back, and various other parts of the body with a heavy claw-hammer, and then threw her down the basement steps. He further pursued her into the basement and threw the hammer at her, yelling, "I have come to kill you, and I'll finish you right here." The unfortunate woman was saved from further violence by Mrs. Whittaker and others, who called a police officer and had Roberts arrested. The prisoner offered no defense, and the jury found him guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm. Judge Sutherland said he regretted that the jury had not convicted the scoundrel of the more serious crime for which he had been indicted, and sentenced Roberts to five years in the State Prison at hard labor.

A COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The case of Margaret Cavanagh, as administrator of her husband, John Cavanagh, deceased, against the Adams Express Company, was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. It appears that John Cavanagh, while on his way to his home, between 8 P. M. and 9 P. M., on Dec. 11, 1875, was run over by one of the company's wagons, and so severely injured that he died on the following day. His widow sued to recover the statutory damages of $5,000. On the trial yesterday it was shown that the driver of the company's wagon had finished his own work, and was driving the wagon merely to oblige a friend, also in the employ of the company. Judge Van Brunt dismissed the complaint, because the injury was not occasioned by the defendant's servant while acting within the scope of his employment.

THE EMMA MINE SUIT.

In the Emma Mine suit yesterday, on trial in the United States Court, the deposition of Arthur H. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis & Son, brokers, of London, England, was read. This testimony was principally in regard to the sale of stock of the company, which James E. Lyon had been called to the stand. He was a claimant of the mine property in Utah at one time, and brought suit in the courts there to gain possession. He afterward entered into a contract, through William M. Stewart, with Mr. Park for the sale of the property, he to receive a stated percentage. Letters were then offered in evidence from Mr. Stewart to Mr. Lyon, to which the defense objected, and the question of their admissibility will be argued this morning.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE REBELLION.

The suit of the Bank of Louisiana against James S. Brander, Jr., Samuel L. Chambliss, and Edward Matthews, was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. It appears that the defendants, before the war of the Rebellion, were partners doing business in New-Orleans. Matthews lived in this City. In 1861, after the firing on Fort Sumter, but before the State of Louisiana seceded, the defendants negotiated a note with the Bank for $4,000. This note was afterward renewed for $4,500, down to May 15, 1862, or after the secession of the State of Louisiana. Matthews is the only defendant who makes answer to the suit. He claims that the renewals of the note were *inter hostes*—that is, between enemies—and he is not responsible, the declaration of war having destroyed the partnership. The bank, however, claims that Matthews is liable on the original note, which was given, as already mentioned, before Louisiana seceded. The case is still on.

SINGULAR CROSS ACTIONS.

A WIFE LIVING AMICABLY WITH HER HUSBAND ON ONE FLOOR DISPOSSESSES HIM FROM THE FLOOR BELOW—AN INTERESTING DECISION BY JUDGE VAN HOESEN.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision yesterday in the cross suits of Michael Moore and James Vincent. The parties were partners carrying on the business of manufacturing Weiss beer and mineral waters. They did not get along well together, and in October last Moore began an action for the dissolution of the partnership, the sale of the partnership property, the appointment of a Receiver, and for an injunction to restrain Vincent from interfering with the firm property. He obtained a temporary injunction against Vincent. The latter, in his answer, denied the plaintiff's allegations, and asked for a dismissal of the complaint. The business, it appears, was carried on at No. 225 East Twenty-first street. The premises were originally owned by Moore, but at the time of making the partnership he conveyed the building to his wife, Susan, both, however, residing in the upper floors. Mrs. Moore leased the premises to the firm of Moore & Vincent. Moore, after tying up Vincent's hands by the injunction, according to Vincent's story, sold out the latter's interest in the firm, and then, by conspiring with his wife, Susan, the owner of the premises, induced her to bring proceedings before Justice Callahan to dispossess the firm of Moore & Vincent for non-payment of rent. These proceedings were stayed temporarily by injunction. Vincent set forth these facts, and asked for a Receiver, injunction, accounting, &c. Judge Van Hoesen, in his decision, says: "In both actions a Receiver is applied for, and each complaint presents good grounds for the appointment of a Receiver. Assuming that a Receiver must be appointed, there remains the question of paramount importance to all the parties, shall the injunction restraining Justice Callahan from deciding, and issuing a warrant in, the summary proceedings pending before him be continued? To authorize the continuing of the injunction, it must appear that, through fraud or surprise, the tenant is prevented from setting up his defense in the summary proceedings, or that the tenant has rights which, though they cannot be made to appear in those proceedings, are nevertheless enforceable in a court of equity, and entitle the tenant to remain undisturbed in his possession of the demised premises. In this case there is no allegation of surprise. The defendant Susan is, however, the wife of the defendant Michael, and it is charged that a conspiracy exists between those defendants to cheat and defraud the plaintiff out of his interest as a lessee, by means of the summary proceedings. Every man's suspicions are aroused when a wife brings legal proceedings to turn her husband out of the lower part of the house in which they are both living, in congenial intimacy, on the floor above. It is obvious that the proceeding are only a friendly suit. Knowing the ascendency which the husband ordinarily exercises over the wife, the inference is not unnatural that the husband, for the reason of his own, has suggested or initiated the proceedings against himself. That inference is, in this case, the foundation of the charge of conspiracy. I have no doubt that the defendant, Michael Moore, satisfied his wife that he would not be offended if he were dispossessed, and that Vincent would also be ejected. It is probable that he advised the institution of the proceedings. Unquestionably he believes it to be to his advantage to get rid of Vincent, and expects to have actual, if not the ostensible control of the premises after the warrant of dispossession has issued against Vincent and himself. Notwithstanding all this, the fact remains that Susan Moore is the landlord, entitled to her rent; that Michael Moore and James Vincent are by their own voluntary act her tenants, and that the rent is unpaid and due. The law gives her the right, under these circumstances, to take summary proceedings to remove her delinquent tenants, whether for ves, wether good or bad, cannot affect the validity of her proceedings." Judge Van Hoesen, therefore, denies the injunction restraining the continuance of the dispossessing proceedings, but allows an injunction restraining Mr. and Mrs. Moore from disposing of the firm property purchased by them at the forced sale. He also directs the appointment of a Receiver.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Zeis vs. The German Press Society, and Journey vs. Schamale.

Matter of Barnett.—I wish to see counsel.

Sperber. vs Sperber.—Motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders as Settled.—Bailey vs. Dodge and Foley vs. Rathbone.

Orders resettled.—Foley vs. Rathbone, and Same vs. Same.

Matter of Wilkie.—This should go to Chambers.

De Wolf vs. Offinger.—The pleadings in this case are voluminous, and the questions involved most intricate and complex. The counsel for the plaintiff on the argument submitted a brief, but I find neither brief nor points on the part of the defendant. The defendant's counsel will oblige me by furnishing a brief, stating his views and the cases on which he relies. The plaintiff's counsel should have a copy of the defendant's brief so that he can reply, if he deem it advisable so to do. The original brief of the plaintiff's counsel is with the papers returned to the clerk, and may be inspected by the defendant's counsel, if he so desire.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cortelyon vs. Mulock.—See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Larremore.

Sage et al. vs. Holden.—Amendments allowed unless affidavits are presented upon the facts in dispute.

By Judge Barrett.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler, &c.—Considering that this was merely a dismissal of the complaint without a trial, I thought $500 would be reasonable. In granting this allowance, however, I do not wish to be understood as intimating that it should be imposed as a condition of opening the default. The Justice at Chambers will be entirely free to do what is just on that head.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Opinions.—Wheaton vs. Voorhis, Jr., et al.; Maxwell vs. Gould et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Gilbert Elevated Railway Company.—The plaintiff's attorney will engross the findings, as before requested, and hand them in.

Harris vs. Dillon et al.—Case settled.

Henriquez et al. vs. Clews et al.—The modifications and additional findings proposed by plaintiff will be considered upon settlement of the case.

Lehmaier vs. Griswold.—Case settled; no exhibits are to be printed as part of the case unless marked as exhibits by the stenographer; if any have not been so marked, special application must be made before printing.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Ibbotson vs. King et al.—Case and exceptions settled and ordered on file.

Gross vs. Knapp.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

By Judge Speir.

Webster vs. Webster.—Motion to set aside the judgment entered herein for a divorce. It appears the service of the summons and complaint was served on the defendant by having a person point out to the party making the service the defendant, who was not in fact known to the party making the service. The defendant was not in fact served, although the court making the order of reference required the Referee to take testimony as to the actual service of summons and complaint; all proceedings must be set aside, with costs to be paid by the plaintiff's attorney personally.

Shaw vs. Farrell et al.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed with $10 costs.

Real Estate Trust Company vs. Balch.—Order settled.

Orders Granted.—Stafford vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Meincke vs. Meincke; Thomas vs. Kyhr; The Mayor, &c., vs. Duryee; Brown et al. vs. Morgan et al.; Martin, Jr., vs. Gould, (Nos. 1 and 2.)

By Judge Friedman.

Newcomb vs. Earle.—Reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Sea Memorandums.—Moore vs. Vincent; Vincent vs. Moore.

St. John vs. The Maxim Gas Machine Company.—Allowance of $200.

Gibbs vs. The Richmond County Insurance Company.—Allowance of $2½ per cent.

McIntosh vs. Burton.—Injunction may be dissolved on terms. See memorandum.

By Judge Larremore.

Walker vs. Walker.—Motion granted so far as to allow a resettlement of the order of discontinuance before me on any day this week at 10:30 A. M., on one day's notice.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Hayden vs. Jungbertchen; Hall vs. Templeton.

Smith vs. Zaldo.—Memoranda.

Parker vs. Merriam.—Motion for commission granted with stay until March 1, 1877; $10 costs to the successful party in the action, to abide events.

Motions Granted.—Von Keller vs. Bartels; Dubernell vs. Dowaing; Bouden vs. Lange; Wyatt vs. Randell; Douglass vs. Kuhles; Tingham vs. Starke.

Defaults.—Williams vs. Walker; Chase vs. Hamburg; Orr vs. Tracy; Maxfield vs. Gilsen.

Salmo vs. Poppa.—Referred to M. Platzeck, Esq.

Beach vs. Bowne.—Security for costs ordered.

Chanfrau vs. Wood.—Motion for security denied.

Williams vs. Walker.—Attachment ordered.

Order to Pay Over Granted.—Phelan vs. Callender, Smith vs. Haynes; Ellis vs. Levy; Beatty vs. Read; Rusch vs. Kane; Lasher vs. Ripsel; Ottiwell vs. The Mayor, &c., Williams vs. Eupis; Quinn vs. Conrad; Wright vs. Mitchell; Mechanics lien continued; Jacobs vs. Boylan.

Orders Granted.—Quinn vs. Conrad; Bowden vs. Langer; Brainerd vs. Langer; Weinholz vs. Ranges; Goodner vs. Weidner.

Kinney vs. Heinz.—Opinion filed.

Kich vs. Schebla.—Defendant will be committed for contempt, unless he pay $10 costs and $6 Referee's fees, and submits to an examination before the Referee at a time and place to be named.

Motions Granted.—Maloney vs. McDonald; Eberhardt vs. Reckland Nickel Company; Schleisinger vs. Neiman; King vs. Gessner; Rosenthal vs. Friedberg; Verson vs. Sanford.

Bassini vs. Butim.—Defendant fined $10 for contempt.

Bungeit vs. Wells.—Defendant discharged from custody.

Judd Oil Company vs. New-York State Company.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Cross vs. Sheridan.—Receiver appointed.

Moser vs Bernhardt.—Order to pay over.

Delano vs. Boynton.—Edward Jacobs, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Trener vs. Lathrop.—Referred to L. A. Fuller.

Herzogg vs. Gregg.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Flanders vs. Glasson.—Plaintiff defaulted.

Monks vs. Purdy.—Order of arrest vacated.

Orders Granted.—Howell vs. Griswold; Glatz vs. Langer; Chanfrau vs. Wood; Keller vs. Bartels; Smith vs. Griswold; Winchell vs. Butcher; Monks vs. Merritt; Gerber vs. Zimmer; Irving National Bank vs. Martin; Wyatt vs. Randall; Derham vs. Crosby; Drake vs. Buddensick.

Bassini vs. Butim.—James McNutty, Esq., appointed Receiver.

By Judge Sinnott.

Karnbach vs. Knapp.—Motions denied—four cases.

Gerner vs. Duforma.—Defaults on both sides are set aside. Memorandum.

Hauser vs. May.—Orders signed.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Gratz.—Lettie O. Reese, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Leonard vs. Wise.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs within ten days.

Waldron vs. Shafer.—Motion granted.

Ludlam vs. Vlasto.—Motion granted. Order to be settled on notice.

Metzger vs. Levy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gilbert vs. Collins.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hunstell vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

Cases Settled.—The Railway Advertising Company vs. Hosse; Bernonsky vs. Jacoby.

Heller vs. Auken.—Motion granted.

Hesse vs. Hunter.—Motion granted; no costs.

Mills vs. Swanson.—Motion denied; no costs.

COURT NOTES.

The suit of Runyon W. Martin against Jay Gould and others, which grew out of the "Black Friday" transactions, was discontinued, by consent, in the Superior Court yesterday.

Owing to the priority of another case in the United States District Court, in Admiralty, the further trial of the suit of the owners of the ship Harvest Queen against the steam-ship Adriatic has been continued until later in the term.

An examination was held yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields in the cases of Otto Jessen and others, charged with having an illicit whisky still in connection with their vinegar manufactory in Eleventh avenue. Decision in the case was reserved.

Judge Barrett, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday tried the case of the Louisiana Bank against Schuchardt & Co. The action was to recover $30,000, the amount of two drafts, one for $10,000 and the other for $20,000. The main point involved was, whether in the acceptance of the defendants the statute on the subject was complied with. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for the amount of the $20,000 draft.

John Traynor, a bar-tender, who jumped into the handsome sleigh of Mr. Hugo Fritsch, the German Consul, at Judge Smith's hotel on the Harlem road, and rode off to Newark, N. J., where he attempted to sell the horse and sleigh, was called before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded guilty. Traynor, who pleaded drunkenness in extenuation of his offense, was sent to State Prison for three years.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday restored to the calendar the suit of the Mayor, &c., against Joseph W. Duryee. This case was on the calendar of Part I. of the court on Jan. 2, and when called nobody put in an appearance for the plaintiffs. It was shown to Judge Speir yesterday that the counsel, whose duty it was to attend to the matter, had been out of town, and was detained on his way to the City by the train becoming snow-bound.

The old case of Austin Black against the Continental National Bank was brought up before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, on a motion by the defendants to amend their answer, so as to make it correspond with the proofs offered on the recent trial of the suit in which the jury disagreed. Judge Donahue reserved his decision. The action is brought to recover $63,000 on a check purporting to have been drawn by one John Ross, and to have been certified to by the defendant's cashier. The bank claims the certification is a forged one.

Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of George L. Maxwell, assignee of George C. Jones, against Jay Gould and others. The action is one of those known as "Black Friday" suits, and was brought to recover $6,875 resulting from the alleged failure of the defendants to fulfill their contract for the purchase of $50,000 gold. The case was argued on a demurrer interposed by the defendants, and Judge Barrett, while ruling in the main in favor of plaintiff, says there are some clerical errors in the complaint which necessitate the sustaining of the defendants' demurrer. He gives the plaintiff leave to amend his complaint, without paying costs.

The case of Henry Dudley, against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action was to recover for surveys made by the plaintiff for the Department of Buildings. The City admitted the truth of the allegations in the complaint, but claimed that only $50 had been collected for the purpose, and that for this amount the plaintiff might take judgment. Judge Van Brunt held that the plaintiff has no claim against the City, but that the Department of Buildings can compel the Controller to obtain the requisite funds. The City, however, is not responsible to the Surveyor until the Controller has such funds in his possession.

On appeal, before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, were argued the cases of Ella Kaufmann, and Sophia and Minnie Kaltenheizer against the People, &c. The three women were tried recently before Recorder Hackett, in the General Sessions, on a charge of forcibly abducting, for immoral purposes, a 14-year old girl named Selma Bethman, and compelling her to submit to fiendish outrages on her person. Two of the women were sent to State Prison for 20 years each, and the third was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. John O. Mott argued the case before the General Term, yesterday, on behalf of the prisoners, claiming the evidence was insufficient to establish their guilt. District Attorney Phelps argued in opposition, and the Court reserved its decision.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part II., before Judge Sutherland, yesterday, Jacob Van Valkenberg and John West were placed at the bar, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose employ they had been for some time, the former as ticket collector and the latter as ferry-master at Jersey City. Mr. Charles W. Brooke and Mr. Leon Abbett appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. O. Mott for the defense. It is alleged that tickets were withheld from the deposit-box and resold, the proceeds being divided, thus cheating the company to the amount of $60,000 or $70,000 a year for several years. After impaneling a jury, the opening of the case was adjourned to this morning.

A TILDENITE LAWYER WANTS A REVOLVER.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a letter through the mail, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

OFFICE OF J. R. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Mound City, Ill., Jany. 3, 1877.

To Chief of Police of City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I want you to be so kind as to go to A store in the city and Purchase for me what is called the Bull Dog Revolver and send to me by Ex Press Collect on Delivery and I will get it they Can Send by Cairo and vincennes Rail Road I will be obliged to you very much I may meett in new york if we Can Inaugerate Samuel J. Tilden Prest of uninted states I Send to you beeause you are A good Judge of these Revolvers I persume.

Yours Truly J. R. CUNNINGHAM, Mound City, Illinois.

THE INDICTED MILK DEALERS.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. William P. Prentice, counsel for the Board of Health, moved that an immediate day be named for the trial of the 29 milk dealers indicted for selling adulterated milk. Mr. Lawrence, representing the Milk Dealers' Association, opposed the motion, and asked that these cases go over until the case of Hannah Sobrumpf, which had been appealed, and was now awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court, had been passed upon. Judge Sutherland said he would consider the matter and render a decision on Thursday.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 8.—The following is the General Term day calendar of the Supreme Court for Tuesday, Jan. 9: Nos. 38, 114, 134, 4, 68, 121, 126, 133, 161, 166, 176, and 195.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Evan P. Thomas, perjury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Jacob S. Van Valkenbergh, conspiracy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
28—Griswold vs. Demarest.	226—Matter of Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
29—Hall vs. Mackey.	237—Thayer vs. Marsh.
85—Albright vs. Voorhies	241—Bain vs. Illuminated Pipe Co.
107—Leopold vs. Heinz.	242—Rouse vs. Cohn.
158—Breman vs. London and Liverpool Globe Ins. Co.	244—Heilbrun vs. Racey.
181—Goodwin, Jr., versus Hatch.	246—Army and Navy Club vs. Castles.
	247—Matter of Cortelyou.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Matter of Barnett, &c.	167—Hoe et al. vs. Hussey et al.
137—The People ex rel. Heiser vs. Asten et al.	128—The People, &c., ex rel Murphy vs. Gedney, &c.
138—Schanck ex'x, vs. The Mayor, &c.	125—Clocks, &c., vs. Chadsaygus.
139—N. Y. Dispensary vs. The Mayor, &c.	120—Tradesmen's Nat'nal Bank vs. Fesiy et al.
140—The People ex rel. St. John's College vs. The Comm'rs. of Taxes & Ass'ts.	130—Same vs. Same.
116—Matter of Keegan.	168—Park, Jr., et al. vs. Simmons et al.
128—Celt vs. Heard, &c.	169—Park, Jr., vs. Simmons et al.
156—Mohr et al. vs. Feit et al.	171—Marshall vs. Macy et al.
157—Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.	171½—Jaffray et al. vs. Brown.
161—Claflin et al. vs. Lessels, Jr., et al.	172—Wood et al. vs. Hall et al.
162—Lynch vs. Levy.	173—Dunmer vs. King.
163—Willow et al. vs. Dean.	174—Corrigan vs. Schefield et al.
166—Whiteside et al. vs. Hyman.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Demurrer.	Nos.
22—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen. Law and Fact.	70—Gardiner vs. Security Life Ins. Co.
1—Graham vs. Meyer.	72—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Clark et al.
279—Luddington vs. Slauson et al.	73—Same vs. Same.
38—Law. Gran. Mov. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.	74—Andrews vs. Ryan.
46—Ford vs. Conner, &c.	75—Kissam vs. Algle, &c.
47—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.	76—Burtis vs. Thompson et al.
51—Miller, &c., vs. Senior, &c.	77—Prouty versus Lake Shore &c. R. R. Co.
60—De Castro et al. vs. Brett et al.	82—Snare vs. Hardwicke.
62—Brumscheidt et al. vs. Bissinger et al.	83—Vanderhoef vs. Tuckerer et al.
64—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt	87—Alden vs. Diossy.
65—Female Guardian Society versus The Mayor, &c.	89—Cen. Crosstown R. R. Co. vs. Sleecker St. R.R. Co.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.	90—Mitchnacht vs. Stanf
68—Bradhurst vs. Floyd.	91—Stewart vs. Boynton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
862—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Hibernian Bank.	2595—McPartland vs. The Mayor, &c.
2527—Chambers vs. Katz.	2578—Jessou vs. Conner, &c.
1723½—Bruce et al. vs. Wood et al. vs.	3537—Birdi vs. Kerslake.
3841—Leckey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2601—Schaff Brush, &c. vs. Southern R. R. of Long Island.
3948—Stewart vs. Conner, et al.	2617—Hart vs. Direct U. S. Cable Co.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al., &c.	2619—Abrams vs. Reed.
2011—Rodman vs. King.	2628—Rossiter vs. Brown et al.
2783—Solomon vs. Conner, &c.	2625—Hammond vs. Wood et al.
1825½—Durvee vs. The Mayor, &c.	2627—Queen vs. Murray.
2577—Livingston et al. vs. Cornell et al.	2633—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.
2581—Forth vs. The Mayor, &c.	2635—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Godehard et al.
2583—Stumo vs. The Mayor, &c.	2637—Picard vs. Berneimer.
	2639—Dickerhoff et al. vs. Ahlborg.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2240—Garrett vs. Brennan.	1558—Schelley vs. Diehl et al.
1430—Hotchkiss vs. Kelly et al.	1560—Ellis vs. Van Name.
1508—Berman vs. The Mayor, &c.	1562—Clegg vs. The Elastic Trust Company.
1538—Mayer, &c., vs. Dillon.	1564—Heiland vs. Fortysecond St. & Grand St. R. R. Company.
1540—Fiederman vs. Ackermann.	1568—Wilks et al. vs. Gilbertet al.
348—Clark vs. Cockerill.	1570—Higgins vs. Knapp.
3264—Ganung versus The Mayor.	1572—Carr et al. vs. Fradley.
3486—Whitmore et al. vs. The Mayor.	1574—McClelland vs. Havemeyer.
1542—Denison vs. Johnson.	1576—Clark vs. Young et al.
1544—Allison vs. Conklin.	1580—Lothrop vs. Brown.
1546—Ammidown versus Goldeske.	1584—Whitehouse vs. Fowler.
1550—Follenbee vs. Silberman.	1586—Roth vs. Moran.
1552—Wright vs. Haslett.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
657—Driscoll, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	3949—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
3075—Wild et al. vs. Conner.	2287—Blake et al. versus Cowgill et al.
2267—Halstead vs. Koss.	1059—Eckert et al. versus Story et al.
278—Reck vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	1885—Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.	2283—The People ex rel. Bowne vs. O'Brien et al.
2283—The People, ex rel. Bowne vs. O'Brien et al.	1350—Partridge vs. Thayer
1329—Gapen vs. Crawford.	3432—Conaling vs. The Mayor, &c.
1617—Miller vs. Miller.	718—Wann vs. Ashley.
621—Averill vs. Webster, et al.	3161—Donovan vs. Conner, &c.
15—Dickerson vs. Wason et al.	31—Meyer et al, vs. Amiden.
3023—Mack vs. D. D., E. B. Rathbone.	1177—Robertet vs. Hill.
1315—Gitnes vs. Gill.	1801—Sofield vs. Compton.
	2175—McKenpell vs. Miller

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Sanford and Friedman, JJ.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.	Nos. General Calendar.
3—Hart vs. Chase.	9—Newfield vs. Opperman.
5—Leonard vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
17—Haines vs. Markham.	22—Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr.
18—Ilfinger et al. vs. De Wolf.	63—Barthol vs. Elias et al.
21—Whitney vs. Martine.	8—Arnold et al. vs. Angell

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick J.

Nos.	Nos.
205—Van Dorn vs. Central P. R. & H. R. R. Co.	503—Same vs. Same.
362—Dutch vs. Dorsey.	504—Wells vs. Lane et al.
361—Wiseman vs. Kemington S. M. Co.	376—Man. and Bldrs. Bk. vs. Pangburn.
623—Shields vs. Conner, sheriff.	486—Marks vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' Ins. Co.
451—Becker vs. Bochus et al.	323—National S. S. Co. vs. Caylus et al.
410—McMahon vs. Walsh.	340—Husted, Adm'r, vs. Rathbone.
401—Landow et al. vs. Spofford.	341—Same vs. Same.
435—Hall vs. Barrett.	315—Harris vs. Fitzgerald.
500½—Finck vs. Gresham	179—Moore vs. Tower.
345—Arcesmann versus Hinckley.	1053—Caffee vs. Lord, Jr., et al., &c.
269—Abecasis vs. Grey.	365—Diamont vs. White.
652—Knapp, &c., vs. Banks.	158—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. R. Co.
436—Van Raalte versus Boornem.	217—Sullivan vs. O'Hara.
501—Hinteloper, &c., vs. Lang et al.	68—Travers vs. O'Brien, &c.
502—Same vs. Same.	248—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 15.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Angevine vs. Sanford et al.	103—Brown vs. Campbell.
89—Bouton vs. Mets.	5—Steinach vs. Bro'ks.
90—Byrnes vs. Monigomery.	44—The Huguenots Nat. Bk vs. Rudwell.
65—Lauterback vs. Tabele (No. 1.)	104—Doremus vs. Hart.
66—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)	105—Hayes vs. Noble.
98—Maxwell vs. Campbell et al.	106—Same vs. Same.
	107—Tietgen vs. Wierkle.
	108—Hogan vs. Leavitt.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No Day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Van Hoes

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT.—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—KING LEAR.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

PARK THEATRE.—ZIP; OR, POINT LYNDE LIGHT.—Miss Lotta, Mr. E. A. Locke.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime).—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE AMERICAN.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE.—Mr. Joseph H. Keene.

METROPOLITAN RIDING ACADEMY. — ATHLETIC SPORTS.—EQUESTRIANISM.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURENE.—Kiraly Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

It cannot be truly said that "the question of the hour" relates either to the counting of the Electoral votes or the attitude of parties in Louisiana. A considerable majority of newspaper readers are chiefly interested this morning in hearing whether two hot-headed and rather coarse-minded young men have exchanged shots at each other, and which of the two has been killed or wounded. Our news columns furnish all the accessible details on that momentous question, and these will doubtless be read with a good deal more avidity than the importance of the subject demands. Perhaps some thoughtful people may be tempted to inquire whether the world advances very much, after all, when two men can find no better way of settling a dispute than by making a pistol target of each other. The "code of honor" means now, as it has done, say, for the last thousand years, a set of rules which are framed with equal disregard of the laws of GOD and those of man, and which have always been accepted as superior to both by a more or less brutal and arrogant caste desiring to be known as "gentlemen." The modern swaggerers and fire-eaters who shape their conduct by the "code" are naturally enough several degrees lower in point of character than the men who who fought when the ordeal of mortal combat was either sanctioned or tolerated by the law of the land. For, our modern duelists form part of a society which has enough moral sense to condemn this species of murder, besides being able to appreciate the grotesque absurdity of settling private quarrels by the bullet. Yesterday's reported encounter was decidedly more brutal and demoralizing than a prize-fight, and should entail on all who participated in it, whether as principals or seconds, prompt and exemplary punishment.

The complications in Louisiana are rapidly approaching a point at which Federal interference in some form will be essential to the maintenance of peace. Two Governors have been inaugurated—PACKARD, legally elected according to the decision of the Returning Board, and having the *prestige* inherent in the position transferred by the outgoing Governor. NICHOLLS, the candidate of the minority, with no right save that which the support of his own party confers, but with pretensions so arrogant and so clearly based on an appeal to force that their maintenance must entail serious conflict. Each of the Governors, the genuine and the bogus, proclaims a determination to maintain his authority unimpaired. PACKARD has, of course, the benefit of the organization administered by Gov. KELLOGG. NICHOLLS, on the contrary, is organizing a police force of his own, and is collecting tribute from New-Orleans merchants, who choose to call it taxation. The minority Legislature begins its labors by passing a measure creating a Canvassing Board that shall serve the purposes of the Democracy in the counting of votes. Thus, two rival powers are at work, and the question cannot be long delayed, Shall the lawful or the usurping authority stand? It is not a new question, unfortunately, in Louisiana, and the final answer must sooner or later emanate from Washington.

We trust that the Senate Committee will not fail to summon before them the mysterious Mr. PATRICK, who told the wavering CRONIN that if TILDEN were elected he would give him (CRONIN) anything he wanted, in return for the trifling favor of personating an Elector. We believe that the full designation of this person is J. H. N. PATRICK, that he is an agent of the Flagstaff Silver Mine, Utah, and was not very remotely connected with the Tacoma "salting" swindle, by which the confiding British public was, some years ago, fleeced out of about a million of dollars. Mr. PATRICK also assumes the position of "extreme Western agent" of Mr. TILDEN, and would make quite an interesting, if not a very communicative, witness.

The Judiciary Committee of the House is singularly backward in reporting a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment by the United States of any claim arising from the use or destruction of property by the Federal troops during the rebellion, and the Democrats in the House are equally backward in requiring the committee to fulfill the duty imposed on it. Considering the amount of political capital made by Mr. TILDEN from his letter promising that all bills providing for the payment of such claims as those above described would be vetoed by him, in case of his elevation to the Presidency, the Democratic shuffling with this matter is eminently characteristic. Mr. TILDEN'S Southern followers do not propose to surrender without a struggle their chance of reimbursing themselves for some of the cost of rebellion, and a sufficient number of Northern Democrats are in sympathy with the ex-rebels on that point to render the great army of Southern claimants anything but a visionary danger to the National Treasury.

We believe that Mayor ELY desires to obtain some public credit for his administration. In any case, the duty is imposed on him by law of keeping himself informed of the doings of the several departments, and of being vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City to be executed and enforced. The Mayor is probably aware that $725,000 a year is paid by the tax-payers for the cleaning of the streets. He might gain some credit for himself, in addition to performing his obvious duty, were he to give some attention to the manner in which the Police Commissioners contrive to dispose of $2,000 a day, while leaving the streets in a condition which would disgrace a city in which the dogs are the only scavengers. If Mr. ELY believes that the Police Commissioners are grossly incapable, or that they deliberately waste the funds intrusted to them for a specific purpose, he should promptly take such action in the premises as the law requires. If he considers the present disgusting condition of the streets compatible with honest and able administration, he certainly differs from everybody outside of the Street-cleaning Bureau and is as obviously an undesirable public servant as are Mr. NICHOLLS and his colleagues.

If there is to be any disappointment over the final publication of the late Mr. VANDERBILT'S will, it need not be a popular disappointment. Whatever may be the emotions of those persons who had expectations of their own as possible legatees, the public had no reason to look for large bequests to institutions of learning, beneficence, or artistic culture. Mr. VANDERBILT gave little in those directions during his lifetime. It was not likely that, making his will as he did in the full strength of his years, he should break up his vast estate, or divert any considerable portion of it to the endowment of any charity or association for special purposes. He had a natural pride in the fortune of which he had been the sole architect. He desired that it should be kept together unimpaired. So, after making liberal provision for his immediate family, and a few personal friends, the bulk of his great property is given to his son and intimate partner, WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT. In this instance, a great fortune takes the same line of descent as that of the Astor estate—from father to son. As a curious reflex of the rich man's mind, his last will and testament has a certain interest. It is business-like, exact, and arbitrary in tone. It was meant to be impregnable in its terms. The old man exercised his undoubted right to dispose of his own wealth in his own way. The world has ceased to expect post-mortem beneficence from very rich men.

A NEW ELECTION.

It has been for some days apparent that exponents of Democratic opinion, in and out of Congress, are losing the confidence they have professed to feel in Mr. TILDEN'S Presidential chances, and are looking out for some new device to secure the result which was not attained at the polls. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD'S proposition indicates the conclusion which some of them have reached. It is that a new election shall be held in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, under the supervision of the joint committees to whom has been referred the question of the Electoral count. Of course, the proposition is made on the supposition that the labors of the committees will not end satisfactorily to both the chambers, and that the Democratic Party cannot afford to identify itself with the revolutionary schemes of Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER and others for inaugurating Mr. TILDEN as an opposition President. Mr. WOOD'S utterances in the caucus held immediately after the opening of the session certainly did not render him conspicuous as a peacemaker. We must infer from his present plan that he has no faith in the methods propounded by the extremists of his party for the settlement of anticipated difficulties, and none in the efficacy of the Grover trick for frustrating the will of Oregon. If it serve no other purpose, the effort to utilize the idea of a new election in the States which have been contested at least possesses significance as a confession of the weakness and impracticability of the suggestions emanating from persons maintaining close relations with Mr. TILDEN.

The proposition itself, however, is wholly inadmissible. The abnormal excitement of the October election in Ohio and Indiana is bad enough, but it is trifling compared with that which would attend a fresh election of Presidential Electors in South Carolina and the two other Southern States in which the Democrats refuse to consider themselves defeated. We saw all the worst elements of partisan warfare concentrated in Indiana, in order that the unsettled opinion of the country might be influenced by the verdict in the State contest. But to reopen the national contest in the three States to determine who shall be the next President would be to make them the scene of a struggle of the most extraordinary character, and one that would intensify the excitement which moderate men now deplore. All the arts and influences known in political life would be brought to bear upon these States, and the defeated party, whichever it might be, would be dissatisfied with the result. Besides, all the sources of the existing complications would still remain open. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, for example, finding his authority once more menaced, and the force at his command insufficient for the maintenance of order, would naturally renew his request to the President for military support. The circumstances which warranted the application last Autumn would justify its renewal, and the President would be in duty bound to respond as before. Mr. WOOD, indeed, would have the new election "supervised and in a measure directed" by the joint Congressional committees. But their intervention would add to the difficulties. There would be no likelihood of their agreement on this question of Federal interference. One side would affirm, the other side would deny, the operation of causes inimical to the freedom of election and the safety of colored voters. By one, the Governors' application for Federal help would probably be sustained; by the other, it would assuredly be denounced. The obligation on the part of the President to furnish troops to preserve the peace, and to give the requisite support to the duly constituted authority of the State, would remain unchanged. Act as he might, his action would be used as a pretext for partisan misrepresentation. The functions and powers of the Returning Boards would involve a recurrence of the troubles now alleged as a reason for the proceeding recommended by Mr. WOOD. The election in each of the three States, we are told, is to be held under the State laws. The authority of the Returning Boards will therefore be unimpaired. The joint committees may "supervise" the doings of the Louisiana Board, but only in the sense in which they were previously supervised by the informal committee selected by the President and the self-appointed committees which were on the spot in the interest of one or the other of the parties. They would have no right to say that the board should count this return or reject that, for under the State law the board is authorized to judge for itself in these matters, and its decision is final.

While, then, the three States would be plunged into unexampled turmoil, the country would be no nearer an amicable adjustment of the dispute than at this moment. The States themselves, on a full and fair vote, would unquestionably be Republican. The experience in all of them, last November, would lead to a demand for an exercise of Federal power in Louisiana and Florida, at least equal to that which held WADE HAMPTON and his rifle clubs in check in South Carolina. If that power were withheld, the Republicans would declare, with perfect justice, that their defeat was attributable to violence, intimidation, and fraud. Only these agencies could give the Democrats the victory in South Carolina, Louisiana or Florida. On the other hand, if the President used his authority to insure order and freedom at the polls, the Democrats would insist that their defeat should be ascribed to his action, and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD would be likely to cry aloud for his impeachment. We should, therefore, have a great deal of strife and excitement, without accomplishing a single useful result.

The only satisfactory method of dealing with pending questions is to accept the simple facts and to allow the recognized process of counting the votes go on without hindrance. The real trouble with Mr. WOOD, as with others of his party, is that he is unwilling to accept any count which does not give effect to his partisan preference. He knows as well as we do that by adhering to the interpretation of the Constitution which usage has established, the counting of the votes will end in the declaration of Mr. HAYES' election. All the plans that have been formed by Democratic leaders have for their object, not the settlement of doubts or the prevention of injustice, but the introduction into the system of some new feature that shall furnish Mr. TILDEN another chance of success. The obvious objection to these plans, Mr. WOOD'S included, is that they open a question pregnant with difficulties and dangers, with no likelihood of bringing the country nearer unanimity as to the result. What the joint committee suggest, a little time will probably tell. If they fail to agree, the only sensible and patriotic course is that which leads to the acceptance of the votes as they are, and of the practice as it is. This implies the inauguration of Mr. HAYES, but only because the people have given him a valid title to the Presidency.

THE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annual statement by Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River is dated San Francisco, Dec. 30, and contains some information of extreme interest at this moment, when the advocates of silver legal tender have just won another advantage in the House. The statement referred to covers British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico, and shows an aggregate yield of $90,875,173. In 1875 the yield was $80,889,057, and that was the greatest ever known in the history of the country. It will be seen that the increase is $9,986,136, or 12½ per cent. Of this increase $7,462,762 was in silver, while $2,583,454 only was in gold. In this connection we invite attention to the following table prepared by Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., showing the total product of the region covered by their reports, and its distribution between the various metals for the past six years:

Year.	Total.	Lead, &c.	Silver.	Gold.
1871.....	$58,284,000	$2,100,000	$20,286,000	$35,898,000
1872.....	62,236,959	2,250,000	20,527,500	39,459,459
1873.....	72,258,693	3,450,000	28,352,100	40,456,593
1874.....	74,401,045	3,800,000	30,498,000	40,103,045
1875.....	80,889,057	5,100,000	34,043,910	41,745,147
1876.....	90,875,173	5,040,000	41,506,673	44,328 501

It will be noticed that while the yield of gold has advanced in six years only about 25 per cent., the yield of silver has advanced in five years fully one hundred per cent., and that the greater part of this increase took place in the year 1873 and in 1876. From 1872 to 1873 there is an advance of fully 33¼ per cent., and last year there was another of 22 per cent. The advance in gold has, on the contrary, been comparatively steady and moderate, the greatest increase since 1872 being found last year. In this connection it is to be noted that Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. estimate, after careful analysis, that of the $37,000,000 produced from the Comstock lode last year, quite 46 per cent., or $17,125,000, was in gold. Of the whole product of Nevada, 35 per cent. was gold, and of the product of the silver mines 31 per cent. was gold. This fact has a distinct bearing on the value of the Comstock lode, and on the part which its owners are playing in the legislation of the country. Of the entire product of the year, Nevada is allotted $49,280,764, and California $16,615,807.

The facts which we have summarized above throw abundant light on the scheme which has already been forced through the House, and which its promoters are now seeking to push through the Senate, for restoring silver legal-tender in this country. The remarkable fluctuations during the past year in the value of silver are well known. The author of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s circular is of the opinion that "a comparison of the actual and probable demand with the actual and probable production does not appear to be a sufficient explanation for the extraordinary depreciation of silver during 1876." And this is true. In 1876, the production increased ten per cent., but the export rose from $18,570,000 to $47,500,000, and still the price ranged from 46½d. to 58½d. Yet in the face of the actual rapid changes in the price of silver and the acknowledged impossibility of tracing them to their causes, or of anticipating what they will be in the future, we are asked to adopt silver as a legal tender at a fixed ratio to gold. That is, practically, we are asked to adopt silver, with almost a certainty that it will become our sole legal tender, at a moment when the experts of the financial world are absolutely unable to fix its approximate value for thirty days in advance, and a very prominent authority from the silver-producing region frankly confesses that it does not appear to be governed by supply and demand.

In this connection we hope that our readers will not fail to look at the letter of Mr. S. B. RUGGLES in another column, in which, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, he sets forth the reasons why it would be not merely a folly, but a crime, to pursue the policy of the bill recently passed by the House, or to adopt silver as a legal tender at all, except with the co-operation of the other great commercial nations. This ground, as we have heretofore pointed out, is maintained by the most intelligent and radical advocates of silver legal tender in Europe.

MORE BUREAU CAMPAIGNING.

It is evident that Mr. TILDEN is managing his supplementary canvass precisely as he has that which preceded it. When he was hunting for the nomination, he set up his public opinion mill and sent out his emissaries. His agents, and correspondents—and their name was legion—were instructed to manufacture public opinion for him. So, when he was finally nominated at St. Louis, the spontaneity of that act was like the "impromptu" speech which a speaker has committed to memory in advance of its delivery. Once nominated, the laboratory of sophistical argument and false statement was enlarged and set up in Liberty street. Mr. TILDEN did not propose that the Democratic newspapers and speakers should have any opinions of their own. The Liberty Street Bureau sent out its sheets filled with "editorials" written according to orders from head-quarters. The direction of the campaign was handed over to TILDEN. The direction of the party press was seized by the same cunning hand. If a point was to be made, it was made in all the newspapers of the Democratic faith simultaneously. When the fight was over, the bureau kept right on, and up to this hour it has furnished opinions and arguments to the Democratic papers of the country.

The same astute mind which has thus made use of an easy-going and not particularly enterprising party press, next conceived the notion of managing the Governors. The wires were laid from Gramercy Park to the various State capitals where Democratic Governors were to be inaugurated. We are not sure whether the stuff crammed into the various Messages was sent out from the Liberty Street Bureau in manifold sheets, or in the usual printed broadsides. It does not matter; the strings were pulled in New-York, and the Governors danced in Connecticut, North Carolina, Missouri, and elsewhere. Gov. ROBINSON, of this State, led off in a reckless tirade of political claptrap which did not belong in his Message, and which could not have been written by the same hand which penned the rest of that document. It was part of TILDEN'S little game. It was part of the scheme for making public opinion. And when Gov. ROBINSON argued the case of South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and Oregon, it was TILDEN'S rôle to sit still and pretend that this was all voluntary on the part of the new Governor. Then VANCE lifted up his voice in North Carolina and added his weighty opinion. He, too, was sure that TILDEN had been fairly elected, and "as the mouth-piece of more than a million people"—as if that were a portentous thing—he would see fair play. To be sure, he admitted that the "Tar-heels" had been "purged of rashness by the late civil war, but he [VANCE] was ready to sustain TILDEN as President elect.

This, too, was the burden of the song with which HARDIN went out of the Gubernatorial office in Missouri. HARDIN felt the pull of the wires from Liberty street, and he jerked his arms and legs to suit orders. He had his little say about military interference in elections, "fraud and usurpation," and so on, as per order. Poor HARDIN added his feeble mite to the general fund of public opinion which the Governors were expected to provide on this interesting occasion. There is a wide-spread feeling in the Democratic ranks that the Connecticut Governor [HUBBARD] outran his errand. Perhaps he used the whole of the Liberty street sheet, when it was only intended that he should make extracts. One may well fancy the mental botheration of the average Connecticut legislator, when he found Gov. HUBBARD roaring away about "an Electoral campaign with Federal agents," "full quivers of warrants to arrest and surround the ballot-boxes," "midnight possession of the halls of legislation," and such like fustian. The peaceful farmer from Weathersfield waited in vain for a word concerning the cultivation of the fragrant onion; there was no statesmanlike suggestion for the comfort of the Guilford long clam, or the quahaug of Hammonasset. The new Governor had his instructions from Democratic head-quarters. Local interests were nothing. The much-abused wooden nutmeg and the exotic tobacco-plant must give way to TILDEN and his new campaign for the Presidency. The average Connecticut man went away sorrowful. But Mr. TILDEN had another arrow in his quiver of public opinion. The Bureau of Nincompoops had bagged another Governor.

A more extended programme was called for, and the Democracy were ordered to assemble in mass conventions, bluster, and cry out for the inauguration of TILDEN. Yesterday was designated as the time for this impromptu demonstration. Acting under orders from Col. PELTON, TILDEN'S confidential agent, and manager of the Liberty Street Bureau, the Democrats assembled in several States and proceeded to "demonstrate." The outpouring does not seem to have been either spontaneous or enthusiastic. As a general thing, the reports indicate a great lack of harmony and numbers. There was apparently no cohesiveness in the rank and file, though the managers did their best to carry out their orders. It was a failure as far as "spontaneity" was concerned. And it is notorious that Mr. TILDEN especially spoke for spontaneity. He wanted something grand, impressive, rather in the "mighty uprising of the people line of business," as a theatrical person would say. But the people did not uprise to any great extent. The bureau may run the Democratic newspapers, or even the Democratic Governors, but the attempt to stir up the party is not successful. It is like building a bonfire on a snow-bank. The party does not fire up any more under TILDEN'S management.

A SUCCESSFUL DREAMER.

There have been many skillful and accomplished dreamers since the days when Joseph dreamed about his brothers to that extent that they felt that Egypt was the only place where he could do full justice to his extraordinary powers. There was the respectable Californian who dreamed of a party of emigrants starving in the snow, and who immediately harnessed up his horses and went and rescued them. There, too, was the Connecticut young man who lately dreamed that he had a father locked up in the refrigerator, and who, on subsequently unlocking the refrigerator, with a view to pork-chops, found a partially congealed parent whom he nobly proceeded to thaw out. As a successful practical dreamer, however, no one has surpassed Mr. FREEMAN GOVE, of the sloop *Ida May*, who owes his life to the prompt and intelligent manner in which he dreamed not many days ago.

In the latter part of December the *Ida May* was made fast to a wharf near the mouth of the Kennebunk river—which, by the bye, is not to be confounded with the Kennebec. The officers, with the exception of Mr. GOVE, went ashore to pass the night, and the crew, who was young and thoughtless, went to visit a local wife. Thus Mr. GOVE was left in the sole charge of the vessel, and in course of time, he went below and "turned in."

Mr. GOVE'S berth was both short and narrow, and by no means the sort of place which would be selected by an experienced dreamer for the comfortable practice of his art. Nevertheless, after remonstrating gently but firmly with the rats, and expressing the hope that they would have the decency to avoid meddling with his nose, he inserted himself into the berth and fell asleep. So far, there was nothing extraordinary in his conduct; but after an hour or two he began to dream—not in an idle and frivolous way, but with an earnest attention to his own interests and those of the owners of the *Ida May* which challenges our warmest admiration.

Mr. GOVE dreamed that some unknown person touched him on the shoulder and said, "You will be drowned." The touch instantly awoke him, but though the remark of his visitor still sounded in his ears, there was no one visible. His first impulse was one of indignation against the rats, and he expressed at some length his estimate of the character of a rat who would deliberately wake a man up in the middle of the night by whispering discouraging remarks in his ear. In a few moments, however, Mr. GOVE remembered that he had never before been spoken to by a rat, and he hence rapidly came to the conclusion that the person who had so mysteriously prophesied his death by drowning could not be one of the sloop's regular complement of rats. As he was quite certain that there was no human being but himself on board the vessel, he felt that the only true explanation of the affair was that he had dreamed a prophetic dream, and was really about to be drowned. Having arrived at this conclusion, he decided that if he was going to be drowned, he might as well get up and go on deck, where he could witness the spectacle; so he hurriedly drew on his boots, put on his hat, and sought the deck.

As soon as Mr. GOVE reached the deck he saw that one side of the sloop had been caught under the projecting edge of the wharf, and that the rising tide would soon cant her over so that she would fill and sink. He instantly seized a handspike and pried the vessel loose, thus extricating her from a danger that must have proved fatal had he not discovered it in time. Had he remained in his birth, it is morally certain that he would have been drowned, and it is equally sure that he would have remained there had he not dreamed in the prudent and able manner above set forth.

Of course, there are those who will ridicule Mr. GOVE'S skill as a dreamer, and will insist that his dream and the accident which it was apparently the means of averting merely constituted a coincidence. Undoubtedly things do happen occasionally which seem to stand in the relation of cause and effect, and which, nevertheless, properly come under the head of coincidences. Thus, Mr. TALMAGE has been the editor of a weekly paper, and has also preached a sermon showing what a wretched set of men journalists usually are. This is an example of a coincidence, whereas when Mr. TALMAGE says that after eating mince-pie, he sees Presbyterian ministers turning somersaults on the foot of his bed, we have a fine example of cause and effect. Now, Mr. GOVE'S dream was clearly the cause of the rescue of the sloop from a dangerous situation, and if we are to class the affair among coincidences, we might as well concede that no event has any relation to any other event, and that there is no such thing as cause and effect. Enlightened and unprejudiced people will promptly recognize the true meaning of Mr. GOVE'S adventure, and will not fail to respect his remarkable ability as a dreamer. He should abandon a seafaring life and devote himself exclusively to the profession of dreaming, or, if he dislikes to live on shore, he should take a situation on board a French steam-ship, where he would find constant employment in dreaming of accidents in the near future, and by showing the officers how to avoid them. The French steamers are sadly in want of sailors; but if they could command the services of a combined sailor and dreamer, they would gradually form the habit of coming into port, and their passengers would be saved the trouble and expense of transshipment in mid-ocean, or of landing on wintry beaches in uncomfortable life-cars.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE OPENING SESSION TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY — CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS— THE SPEAKERSHIP — A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 8.—The excitement in this city over the opening of the session of the Legislature to-morrow is intense. All the hotels are crowded beyond their accommodation, and members of both political parties, from all parts of the State, have congregated here. The Republicans of the House held a caucus in the Assembly chamber beginning at 8:30 this evening. The discussion continued till after 11 o'clock. Some members were in favor of compromising with the Democrats, giving them the Speakership and retaining for the Republicans most of the other offices. Others demanded that the Speaker be a Republican. A full ticket was finally nominated with Allen C. Scovel, of Camden, as Speaker; John Y. Foster, Clerk; Herbert Patts, Reader, and John D. Fell, Sergeant at Arms. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Drake, the President of the caucus, Griggs and Stevens, was appointed to confer with the Democrats. The Democrats caucussed with Bergen of Somerset, in the chair. They made no nomination though. As to the Speakership, it was conceded that Rudolph Rahe, of Hudson, would be their candidate. They are holding back to await the action of the Republican caucus, in the hope of effecting a compromise. They are determined to resist any proposition to compromise which does not concede them the Speakership. The Democratic members of the Senate will not caucus till to-morrow. Dayton, of Bergen, has withdrawn from the contest for the Presidency, and Leon Abbott, of Hudson, will doubtless be the unanimous choice of the caucus. The House Conference Committees are in session now. The compromise proposed is Rahe for Speaker and Foster for Clerk.

ANNUAL RAILROAD MEETINGS.

OPENING OF CORPORATION WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA—MEETINGS OF THE READING NORTH PENNSYLVANIA, AND OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES—A DREARY OUTLOOK FOR READING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1877.

To-day marked the beginning of what has become by custom termed corporation week. The railroad companies having their termini here held their annual meetings, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Company. The greatest interest was centred in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, because of the tribulations through which that corporation has passed during the year just closed. The meeting of the stockholders was the largest ever held, a number of New-York shareholders being present. Mr. Franklin B. Gower presented and read his annual report, which is not at all cheering to the unfortunate persons holding stock, and gives no hope for an improvement of affairs in the future. The President takes occasion to vent his wrath upon the parties who are members of the coal combination, and who he holds are responsible in a large measure for the condition of affairs into which his company has been plunged. The receipts were $13,919,993 55, and the expenses $6,129,757 72. The net profits for the year show a decrease of $850,607 from 1875. After deducting from the receipts the various other expenses of the year, such as drawbacks, damages, losses, insurance, taxes, &c., there is a debit balance against the road of $1,355,758 58. The Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is one of the main arteries of the railroad, operated last year at a loss of $203,642 59, and this deficit is shown after charging off $931,705 45 for depreciation of stock of coal on hand at the time of the dissolution of the monopoly. Again this loss is increased $653,359 03 by bad debts charged off, and the depreciation of property and the stock of iron. The entire amount due the public by the Coal and Iron Company is $17,728,041 68. The total amount of floating debt of both companies, after providing for all obligations maturing prior to April 1, 1877, is $8,272,359 33. President Gowen denied in positive terms the statements made in a New-York paper to the effect that money belonging to the company had been used to sustain the market value of the stock. Mr. William Whitney offered a resolution requiring the company to have the stock-books open for the inspection of the stockholders at least once in two months, so that it might be seen who holds stock in the company. It was agreed that the list of stockholders should be made out semi-annually for public inspection. The sales of Reading Railroad stock at the board to-day numbered 12,969 shares, being the bulk of the business done. The prices opened at 19⅛ and closed at the same figures.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad, which is an important outlet for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the New-York and Philadelphia New Line here, held a meeting, the annual report of Mr. S. I. Comly showing the total receipts to have been $1,675,865 91, and the expenses $889,346 78. During the year two dividends of 3 per cent. each have been declared.

The report of the President of the Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad Company, R. H. Sayre, was read at the annual meeting of that corporation, and showed the gross receipts to have been for the past year, $1,678,254 34. This shows an increase in the earnings over 1875 of $197,213 47. There has been paid off during the year $20,000 for interest on bonds, leaving $398,109 08 applicable for taxes, dividends, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—A Portland press dispatch says: "A large railroad meeting was held here to-day. Resolutions were adopted asking members of Congress to use their endeavors to secure an extension of the time for 6 years for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway from Duluth to Puget Sound; that the road be located and built on the south side of the Columbia River, as far East as Umatilla before crossing the river and thence to such connecting point as the best interests of the company may demand; that at least 40 miles of road be built each year, commencing at Portland and extending East until the whole of the road has been constructed; that as an earnest of good faith, work be commenced on the 1st of July, 1877; that the amount of land to be dropped from the northern branch be transferred to such railway company as may be organized by authority of Congress, to extend from Sioux City, Iowa, through the Black Hills to Portland. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to correspond with the officers of the Northern Pacific or other railway companies or capitalists, and ascertain what will be required of the people of Oregon to induce companies to commence the construction of a road connecting the State with the East."

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-YORK CANAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad Company took place to-day. The report of the President shows an increase in the net earnings for the past year of $69,235 47. The following officers were elected: President, R. H. Sayre; Directors, Asa Packer, W. W. Longstreet, Charles Hartsborne, J. J. Taylor, G. B. Linderman, Robert Lockhart, V. E. Piollet, R. A. Packer, J. H. Swover, J. W. Hollenback, W. H. Sayre, and E. P. Wilbur.

ALBANY.

WAITING FOR THE COMMITTEE LIST.

ALL QUIET AT THE STATE CAPITAL—THE BANKING REPORT—THE GOVERNOR'S POSITION ON THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION — LATEST RUMORS ABOUT THE COMMITTEES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 8, 1877.

The session of the Legislature to-morrow afternoon will be mainly to hear the announcement of the committees by Speaker Sloan. He has been in Albany since the adjournment, but not in his rooms in the Delevan. He appears to have speedily found that he could only remain there at the risk of being driven insane by the crowds of importunate applicants for good places. To avoid these dangers he fled to a secluded place in another part of the city, leaving strict orders that his place of abode was to be kept a profound secret. Here, in consultation with Clerk Johnson, and his Private Secretary, he has been engaged during the day in grouping the 128 members of the Legislature into committees, and at nights has stolen out to take the air in secluded streets and backways, remote from observation. Some few members are to be seen about the Delavan and the capitol. Their anxiety in the matter of committees has brought them here. Among them is the ancient Spinola, who will probably figure conspicuously in the rear of the Committees on Salt, Grievances, Roads and Bridges, Indian Affairs, and other equally important bodies.

So far as news is concerned, there is little to report. The State departments are quiet, most of them having already sent in their annual reports. Mr. Ellis, Banking Superintendent, says that his report is now in the hands of the printer, and will probably be ready on Thursday or Friday. The amendments to the Savings Banking law, which the Governor suggests in his message, will probably be made by the Legislature without delay. It was never the wish of the bankers that securities should be rated at their market value, as the law now requires them to be. Savings banks buy bonds and other securities to hold until they mature, when, of course, only their face value is received. The market value of to-day is sufficient for the operations of the day, but affords no basis for permanent valuation. The present provision of the law was inserted in the bill when in conference committee, and solely at the instance of one Senator, who had a crochet on the subject, and refused to sign the report unless this concession were made. No harm could happen by allowing it to stand for a year in which no assets would be divided, and this session the provision will be amended, in accordance with the Governor's suggestion. The further suggestion that savings banks should not be permitted as they now are to leave 10 per cent. of the aggregate deposits, and also the current cash daily balances, with an ordinary bank or trust company, will probably give rise to much discussion. If the 10 per cent. deposits were kept in the vaults of the savings banks, as suggested, the effect would be, among other things, to withdraw from circulation in this State, about 25 or 30 millions of dollars; and it is doubtful whether small savings banks in the country could afford to build the expensive vaults and safes which would be required for the safe-keeping of so much ready cash. By the law of last year, a savings bank deposit is made a first debt with a discount bank, and if the bank which held it became insolvent, it is scarcely probable that its assets would be so small as not to be sufficient for such a sum as a savings bank would be likely to have on deposit with it. The managers of discount banks are complaining of the savings banks, which they say, by the higher interest paid by them withdraw money from other banks.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will, it is said, discuss the position taken by the Governor on the subject of the public schools. The chief point of objection seems to be the proposition to appropriate a specific sum every year for school purposes, instead of fixing a rate on the taxable property of the State, as is now done. Prior to 1867, the State appropriated annually for school purposes a specified sum, which was paid proportionately to the school districts of the State. The deficiency which might exist in each at the end of the school year was paid from a special tax levied upon the parents of the children who attended the schools. In 1867 the "Rate bill" was abolished, and the entire expense of the schools made a general charge upon the State, the rate of the general tax being raised 1¼ mills. A rate was selected in preference to a fixed sum, because the number of children in the schools increases annually, and growing wealth should be taxed for growing population. The Governor's assertion that it is a clear violation of personal rights to levy taxes to support free academies, colleges, and high schools, seems to be assented to by many who dissent from his other positions; but it is very certain that if any move is made in the Legislature tending to the withdrawal of State support from these institutions, there will be a howl in all parts of the State, and such a rush of the "friends of education" to Albany as will probably prevent any serious attempt to carry out the Governor's suggestion. It is remarkable what an army of "friends of education," are seen to swarm in the lobbies of the Capitol and committee rooms whenever anything affecting these free academies and colleges is before the Legislature. The State Engineer's department is busy with the reports of railroad companies. These have lost some of their interest since the more important railroads have adopted the plan of publishing their annual report the same day that they transmit it to the department. The Erie and Central Roads made their reports public some time ago. Nearly all the street railroads of New-York have sent in their reports, but no general results of the year's business, which is really the important thing to the general public, can be arrived at until all are in and tabulated by the department, which will not be for some weeks.

It is generally understood to-night that Mr. Sloan will not announce the committees until Wednesday. It would seem that the list of regular committees is nearly if not quite completed, but the Reappointment Committee has to be appointed, and there are a number of small offices in the Speaker's gift which Mr. Sloan has not yet decided how to fill. It is his intention to announce the whole list at one time, and thereby get a very troublesome and fatiguing business off his hands.

The number of members here received numerous accessions by the late evening trains, many of the New-York delegation being among the arrivals. There is naturally much gossip about the forthcoming list, but it is of a very mild character. Everybody seems convinced that Mr. Sloan, and Mr. Sloan only, has it in his possession, and the opinion is quite unanimous that he is the sort of man who will keep it there. We are spared the calamity this year of having "prominent politicians" from New-York walking about the Delavan with committee lists in their pockets, and showing them in private rooms and corners to a select circle of friends and associates. This is a great and healthy change from the old style. All predictions up to this time

WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATS FORCED TO PLACE THEMSELVES ON RECORD.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION IN THE HOUSE—A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY A MEMBER FROM TEXAS—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS RENEWED—LAWLESS INVASION DENOUNCED—HOW THE DEMOCRACY TRIED TO ESCAPE A VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The session of the House to-day was distinguished for the frequency with which the yeas and nays were called to suspend the rules for the purpose of adopting certain resolutions. Usually, after two or three roll calls, on Monday, the House becomes weary of the struggle to crowd through bills or resolutions under a suspension of the rules, and adjournment follows; but to-day the roll was called six times on as many propositions involving suspensions of the rules. The proposition which excited most interest was one introduced by Mr. Mills, of Texas, declaring that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and denouncing the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes. It will be observed that the first declaration of this resolution enunciates the broadest State rights doctrine, and under its cover, were it not for a constitutional prohibition, involuntary slavery might be re-established by the States. The latter portion of the resolution, denouncing lawless invasion by armed force, was carefully drawn to deceive the unwary into voting for the entire proposition, a net being spread for this purpose by introducing the word "lawless." A second reading of the resolution revealed its precise character, and the more conservative Democrats, in order to defeat a yea and nay vote, made an effort to adjourn; but this was defeated, the Republicans voting against adjournment in order to force the Democrats to record themselves on the declaration of the resolution. The denunciation of lawless invasion was unobjectionable, and could a division of the question have been had, that portion of the resolution might have received a unanimous vote. Mr. Holman tried hard to secure an adjournment, demanding tellers when the result of a rising vote was announced as against him, but the vote by tellers was even more decidedly against adjournment than the rising vote. This was accomplished by the Republicans voting solidly with the State rights Democrats, these two extremes uniting to secure a common object, but from very different motives. Adjournment being thus defeated, the yeas and nays were secured on the resolution, resulting—yeas 107, nays, 82, the yeas being all Democrats. A number of Democrats declined to vote. There were of these at least 25 or 30, as shown by the other votes of the day.

THE CAPITAL POLICE BOARD.

A BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE FOR ITS ABOLISHMENT—THIS ACTION APPROVED OF BY THE PRESIDENT—WHY THE BILL DID NOT PASS THE SENATE—AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE—GAMBLING AND LIQUOR HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The nomination of Police Commissioners was not made to-day, probably because the President had been consulted about a bill which was passed in the House unanimously, abolishing the Police Board and imposing its duties upon the District Commissioners. The President expressed his approval of this action. The bill went to the Senate, where it was expected to be passed without objection, but the Senate was just on the point of adjourning, and many Senators were gone away. Mr. Randolph objected to the third reading to-day because of the want of a quorum. There was no appearance of objection to the purpose of the bill, and it will probably be passed to-morrow. The report about town that the President would retain Mr. Murtagh, of the *Republican*, on the new board was the direct cause of the passage of the bill. There is no authority for the statement of Murtagh's retention, and the fact that the President approves the abolition of the board, or at least is not opposed to it, would lead to an inference opposite from the report. The board has been a useless and ornamental appendage of the District Government, and as irresponsible as useless. Under the District Commissioners there will be less investigation of the reasons why crime has been permitted to exist in the past, and more active measures to suppress it in the future. The investigating will be done by a special committee of the House appointed to-day on motion of Mr. Le Moyne, of Illinois. There can be very little doubt that at intervals for many years the proprietors of gambling houses have paid to somebody large sums of money for immunity from prosecution. It would be interesting and useful information to know how it was divided, and it will also be an interesting inquiry how 2,000 licenses to sell liquors have been procured in Washington.

THE REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE DISOBEYING THE ORDERS OF THE HOUSE—HOW A RESOLUTION OF INSTRUCTION WAS DEFEATED—NORTHERN DEMOCRATS PLACED ON THE RECORD—MR. HEWITT'S REFUSAL TO VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, to-day directed the attention of the House to the fact that the Committee on the Judiciary had failed to report within the time prescribed by the House on the resolutions instructing that committee to report a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment by the United States of any claim arising from the use or destruction of property by the Federal forces during the rebellion, and offered a resolution requiring the committee to report the amendment to the House within two days, which was defeated for lack of the necessary two-thirds vote. The Northern Democrats voting against the resolution were, Ainsworth of Iowa, Caulfield of Illinois, Humphries of Indiana, Landers of Connecticut, Wiggington of California, and Wood of New-York. Had these six votes been cast in the affirmative, the resolution would have been adopted. Mr. Hewitt of New-York, was in his seat when his name was called, but declined to vote.

A MASS OF DEMOCRATIC AFFIDAVITS.

THE LOUISIANA TESTIMONY NOW PRINTING—AFFIDAVITS ALIKE IN SIZE AND WORDING—SEVERAL THOUSAND OF THESE DOCUMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A glance at the Democratic Louisiana testimony now printing, upon which the Democrats relied to disprove the existence of fraud and violence in Louisiana during and prior to the late election, gives some curious information. There is little or no attempt at specific denial of the charges made by the Republicans. Their case consists of an immense mass of what they call affidavits, made upon a printed form about six inches in length by four in width, simply containing the declaration of the affiant that there was no violence or intimidation at the poll where he voted. The so-called affidavits are alike in size and wording for each printing, and, in fact, vary very little throughout the whole State. Where the affiant is colored it is so printed, and those for the white affidavit makers are a little stronger than for the colored. There are many thousands of these documents which will make perhaps 600 printed pages, or two-thirds of the Democratic case. In each parish one man usually attests all these papers, and they look very much as though one man in each parish had filled them up. Looking them over is enough to demonstrate to any one why the Democratic Committee sent to New-Orleans, refused to give the Republicans a copy of them, and why they have held them back so long before presenting them for publication. It is extremely doubtful, also, whether the Returning Board ever saw or heard of one-tenth of the stuff the Democracy propose to give the country to show that Tilden was elected in Louisiana.

THE LATE TREASURY ROBBERY.

ARREST OF A CLERK NAMED F. S. WINSLOW—THE AMOUNT STOLEN—THE OFFICIALS RETICENT IN THE MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—F. S. Winslow, who was arrested to-day for the theft of the funds belonging to the Illinois National Bank, has been employed in the cash-room of the Treasury, comparatively only a short time. He appeared at his desk as usual this morning, and remarking that he was glad the detectives had sifted the matter of the robbery, began his work without delay. He was noticed to be very reticent during the day, but gave no indications of any agitation whatever until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was arrested by Messrs. Brooks and Benson, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury. Winslow was searched, and two new $100 bills were found upon him. He merely said that he came by them honestly and made no further remark, as he was informed that whatever admission he should make might be used as evidence against him. Winslow was not in the employ of the Treasury at the time of the Halleck robbery of $47,000, having been appointed since that occurrence. The amount lately stolen was $11,990, nearly all of which was in $100 bills, and of this amount $11,200 has been returned. The authorities are still disinclined to give any information concerning the party who returned the money, contenting themselves with saying that the guilty person shall be brought to the bar of public justice and the outrage upon the service fully vindicated. Winslow is a man who was very highly respected in the office, his department always having been of a quiet and gentlemanly order. He had no confederate in the crime. The old clerks in the case-room, and particularly those who have been on one or two previous occasions had the misfortune to be under a cloud during investigations of thefts that have occurred, are being much elated that the general suspicion has been removed, and that they are no longer the subjects of detective shadowings and constant espionage.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Boucicault's comedy called "Forbidden Fruit" was reproduced at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, with the same distribution of characters referred to when the piece was first performed. Under the circumstances, neither the play nor its representation exact a long review. The fact that "Forbidden Fruit" is rather a farce than a comedy need not be too loudly deplored, for the days we live in are not so cheerful that opportunities to be merry ought always to be discarded, and the severest critic does not always care to visit the theatre for his enlightenment. The *équivoque* of some of the scenes in the work, and the broadness of some portions of the dialogue, suggest more serious reproach than the lightness of the piece, but, in extenuation of this defect, it may be said that the indelicate parts of "Forbidden Fruit" bear a very small proportion indeed to its droll incidents, which are so numerous that the laughter of the audience is almost incessant. The actors, as we have already implied, retain the rôles they originally filled. Mr. Beckett, as *Buster*, supplies one of his most amusing personations, and Miss Germon portrays with surprising comic vim the airy and independent *Zulu*. To Mr. Montague, Mr. Arnott, Miss Dyas, and Mme. Ponisi are allotted, respectively, *Mr. Dove*, *Sergeant Derringer*. *Mrs. Dove*, and *Mrs. Buster*, and thus the cast brings before the public most of the best-liked artists in Mr. Wallack's company. "Forbidden Fruit" is to be given until Jan. 22, only.

MR. BOOTH'S REPRESENTATIONS.

"King Lear" was performed at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, with Mr. Booth in the titular rôle. *King Lear* is one of the characters in which Mr. Booth impresses us least profoundly, and it appeared to us, yesterday, that his performance was, if anything, a trifle harder and more conventional than it is wont to be. Mr. Booth lacked neither dignity nor vigor, and occasionally—in the scene on the heath, for example—there was something of pathos in his tone and manner, but, as a whole, the personation was deficient in the majesty of ruin, a majesty of which the expression has not been attained to—except, perhaps, by Signor Salvini, in "Saul"—since Edwin Forrest trod the stage. The general performance at the Lyceum is of the usual character. Mr. Booth will only appear thrice more in "King Lear" during his present engagement.

PARK THEATRE.

The programme at the Park Theatre was changed last evening, and another drama from the fertile pen of Mr. Frederick Marsden was produced. "Zip; or, Point Lynde Light," is constructed upon Mr. Marsden's familiar principles. It is supplied with a main story, into the intricacies of which the clearest mind would scarce dare peer, and woven into the woof of the drama are a series of bright and comical incidents in which a girlish heroine, whom Miss Lotta portrays, is invariably distinguished for readiness of wit, eccentricity, and pluck. There is a confusion of parents in this particular piece, and its early scenes disclose a plot to wreck a ship bearing homeward *Zip's* mother, by keeping the lantern of a light-house in darkness, and kindling a false beacon on the rockiest part of the coast. The villains who are concerned in this matter murder the keeper of the light-house and cut away the bridge connecting it with the shore, but *Zip*, after whiling away the larger portion of the act with songs, dances, and kittenish pranks, suddenly rises to the emergency, swings across three feet of ocean by means of a rope, and fires a calcium-light skilfully arranged to dazzle the audience and spare the eyes of the mariner at sea. It will be inferred from this prelude to the business of the play that nothing would be gained by rehearsing the events it illustrates. From a literary standpoint, "Zip" is downright rubbish, but it serves its purpose in keeping Miss Lotta and her ever-potent methods of pleasing on the stage, and the dramatist undoubtedly had no other purpose in view when he addressed himself to his task.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

A new setting of one of Offenbach's operettas was made known by the San Francisco Minstrels, yesterday evening, under the title of "The Happy Moke." Both Mr. Birch and Mr. Backus appear in "The Happy Moke," which is full of music and uproarious fun. The usual "parlor entertainment" and a series of "acts" preface the operetta, and, in the dialogue which progresses while the colored warblers are silent, Messrs. Backus and Birch carry on their wonted amusing conversations upon topics of the day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8.—The roof of the Boston and Albany Railroad freight house was crushed in by snow this afternoon. John Lovett, an employe, was killed, and five others injured.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. PACKARD—ADDRESSES BY GOV. KELLOGG AND THE NEW GOVERNOR—THE PERFORMANCES AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL—MR. NICHOLLS SWORN TO SUCCEED M'ENERY AS A PRETENDER—MARKED CONTRAST BETWEEN THE CONDUCT OF THE REPUBLICANS AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans under Gen. Jackson has been an eventful one here to-day, adding more "Governors" to the already long list. Gov. Packard was peacefully inaugurated at the State-house, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and as many spectators as could be admitted into the Capitol. The oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Ludeling, of the Supreme Court. Gov. Packard then read a very temperate and sensible Message to the Legislature. During the ceremonies within a large and noisy crowd assembled in the streets near the State-house. It was more mischievous than riotous. Though composed of an element liable to create disturbance, the only harm done was in cutting up and spoiling the private carriage belonging to Gov. Kellogg.

More dramatic ceremonies attended the swearing in of Mr. Nicholls. He took the oath usually administered to Governors—on the balcony of St. Patrick's Hall, fronting Lafayette square—before a large assemblage, and delivered a short address to the people.

The city is quiet to-night, but a complete Democratic Police force has been organized, and a collision of opposing forces must come sooner or later.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—There was little excitement in the vicinity of the State-house to-day attending the inauguration of Gov. Packard. There was a heavy force of Police on duty, who admitted those who had passes. Not more than 200 persons were in the streets. At 1 o'clock Gov. Packard entered the House of Representatives, which was festooned with flags, many ladies being in attendance, and the band playing "Hail to the Chief." After the Legislature was called to order, Gov. Kellogg, introducing Gov. Packard, said: "Circumstances recall in many respects the condition of affairs prevailing four years ago when I entered upon the duties of chief magistrate. Then, as now, a claimant to the same position went through the form of inauguration at the same time in another place; then as now the minority of members legally declared elected to the General Assembly organized into a semblance of a Legislature; then as now it was declared that the Government which represented the will of the majority would never be recognized by the minority; then as now the business community were dragooned by a tyrannical junta into pronunciamentoes of tax resistance. Here comparison ceases. Four years ago the incoming Administration received no aid from the Government it superseded; every department of the State Government is now in accord with the legally-recognized and unquestioned Governor of the State, acknowledged even by that body which is elsewhere setting up a pretense of Government. I introduce to you the next Governor of Louisiana, and tender to him, in behalf of the outgoing Government, the prompt recognition of the justice of his claims, and every aid and encouragement it may be in our power to bestow. An original Republican, an intimate friend and co-laborer of the lamented late Lieut. Gov. Dunn, always faithful to his party, of tried ability and integrity, in your name and my own, I bid him God speed."

Chief Justice Ludeling administered the oath of office, and Gov. Packard read his inaugural address:

He said the pleasure with which he received his credentials of the representatives of the people was clouded with the recollection that many colaborers in the cause of Republican freedom had fallen in death, and that thousands had been constrained through fear to avoid the ballot box, or to vote against their will. Why this recourse to violence? Majorities had no occasion to use force. Misorities alone resorted to force. He had received a majority of the votes freely, fairly, and lawfully cast; he had been declared elected Governor in the manner required by the Constitution and laws of the State, he would invoke all the powers conferred upon him to enforce obedience to the laws, and to command an enduring peace for Louisiana. The amendments to the criminal laws recently adopted provided that prosecution in capital cases might be either by information or indictment, and authorizes the Attorney General to change venue in any case when, in his judgment, a fair trial could not be had in the parish in which the crime had been committed. These and other enactments would enable the law officers in cases of conspiracy, such as had characterized the last election, to remove the accused from beyond the influence and power of the conspirators. The Constitution of the United States afforded adequate remedies where combinations existed beyond the power of the State authorities to deal with. The nation has in the executive chair a President to whom he never faltered in his obligation to guard the national honor. Having entered the union of the States, it is no less his duty than it is his pleasure under the Constitution, to maintain the rights of the humblest citizen in every portion of the national domain. The constitutionality of the laws under which the State Government claimed title, had never been successfully questioned. The party denying its valid title because the votes polled by violent and unlawful practices had not been counted, were especially estopped by their own action under the same law in 1872, when the Returning Board, constituted by and to accord with that party, threw out statements of votes actually cast in several parishes, and on that canvass based the pretended title of the McEnery Government. He enumerated a number of national measures necessary for the welfare of the State; such as the protection of the sugar and rice industries; national aid for levees, and the construction of railroads through Texas and New-Mexico to the Pacific coast, with connections at New-Orleans; the establishment of commercial intercourse with South America by postal connection; expressing satisfaction that Gov. Hayes, President-elect, stood ready to maintain the policy of the Republican Party in this regard, in contradistinction to the traditional policy of the Democracy; and said: "It will be my object to keep in view the obligation to execute the laws and maintain the public peace; to convince my constituents that every act is intended to promote their welfare; to secure to the State a just proportion of national favor; to develop those physical and moral resources upon which the prosperity and progress of every State must depend, and to appease, by a just and liberal policy, the discontent which has so long repressed the energies and darkened the future of the most favored land in the American Union."

About 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Lieut. Gov. Antoine had finished making some remarks at the inauguration of Gov. Packard, a crowd of about 600 persons collected on Royal street, in front of the State-house, and after hooting and jeering at the Police at the door began pelting them with bricks, shells and other missles, and yelling: "Let's put them out." The doors were closed, and some parties then proceeded to deface Gov. Kellogg's carriage, which was standing near. Boyland Nicholls, "Chief of Police," appeared and dispersed the crowd.

A large crowd assembled in front of the Masonic Hall, to-night, where Nicholls' Police are being enrolled. As an attack on the station-houses is apprehended, they have been barricaded and reinforced to prevent the Democrats from taking them by force. The Democrats are much elated over reports from Washington that President Grant will not recognize either Governor for the present. The city is quiet.

By noon a large crowd had assembled at St. Patrick's Hall, entirely filling the building, and by 1 o'clock some 5,000 people had assembled in the streets, Lafayette square, and on adjacent buildings. At 1 o'clock Mr. Nicholls left the City Hotel for the hall, and appeared on the balcony of St. Patrick's Hall at 1:10, where, after prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Nicholls and Wiltz by Judge Tessen, after which Nicholls made an address of the usual character and without any expressions of special significance.

The balcony of St. Patrick's Hall was draped with the flags of all nations, surmounted by the American flag. As the accumulation of Nicholls' address a benediction was pronounced by Rev. Father Allen. Nicholls and Wiltz were then escorted by a Legislative committee to Odd-fellows Hall, where they received the congratulations of their friends. The assemblage in and about St. Patrick's Hall, estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, including a large number of ladies, quietly dispersed. Nicholls has appointed Col. Thomas Boyland "Chief of the Metropolitan Police," and Boyland has established his head-quarters at Masonic Hall, where a force is being organized.

The bogus Legislature to-day passed a bill amending the Election law, and repealing sections 23 and 26 providing for the manner of and returns of elections. The bill provides that the Governor, Speaker of the House, and three Senators representing different parties shall constitute a Board of Canvassers who are authorized to canvass and make returns of the votes cast at the recent election, and to authorize contests for office in certain cases.

THE INVESTIGATIONS—FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE TERRORISM USED TO REPRESS REPUBLICAN VOTERS—THREATS, VIOLENCE, AND MURDER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The Senate Committee resumed the examination of the election in East Feliciana to-day. John W. Harrel, planter, testified that colored people were intimidated and afraid to vote the Republican ticket, and that his hands were threatened that if they voted the Republican ticket they could not live in the parish, and that he would have been afraid of his life had he voted the Republican ticket.

James Law (colored) testified that he had been a leader of the Republican Party in the parish, and had been elected to the Legislature twice; that through fear he had left the parish before the last election, having been threatened and his store set on fire; also that the colored people believed it unsafe to vote the Republican ticket; he narrated the killing of John Gair and other acts of violence testified to by other witnesses.

The Senate Sub-Committee continued the examination of affairs in East Baton Rouge. S. Kullen testified that he was surprised at the peace and order attending the election; the only intimidation practiced was by colored Republicans; that the Returning Board had returned him as elected to an office, but had declined to accept it as he was not elected.

Tony Foster (colored) testified that the election was quiet and peaceable and that he had voted the Democratic ticket.

H. P. Billupe (colored) testified that he saw 50 colored men marched to the polls by a guard of white men and voted the Democratic ticket, being required to show their tickets before voting.

Jackson Chaney, colored, swore he voted the Democratic ticket because the whites said he would have to or be driven out of the country.

Eliza Beechum, colored, testified that last August masked men came to her house, tied a rope around the neck of her husband, Monroe Beechum, and carried him off; has never seen him since; he had attended a Republican meeting a few days before.

Cato Haines, colored, stated that he knew of the hanging of Henry Martin, Levin Foster, Bill Lewis, and W. Rhodes; the latter two were taken with him; they ordered him to dig a grave for the first two; they then put ropes around their necks and told witness to go home; he afterward saw them hanging to a tree; they were all cold men and not in the Mount Pleasant fight.

David Jones, colored, testified that he was a Deputy United States Marshal at the Port Hudson polls last election; H. C. Young made him stop distributing Republican tickets, and the colored people told him they were afraid to vote the Republican ticket. Nothing of importance before the House Committee.

THE FLORIDA INVESTIGATIONS.

RETURN TO WASHINGTON OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—A FALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED—THE EVIDENCE TO BE PRINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Florida Investigation Committee has returned, but nothing definite can be stated as to what their conclusions will be. Reports have been telegraphed from here to-day alleging that the members of the committee agree that Florida was carried for Tilden and Drew, the last named being the Democratic candidate for Governor. This report is not true. Evidence was taken by the committee acting as two sub-committees, and neither sub-committee is familiar with the evidence taken by the other. The entire committee formally agreed that no conclusion should be attempted or given out until all the evidence shall be printed, and full opportunity is offered each member to examine it. The evidence will not be printed for a couple of weeks, and until then no fair conclusions can be reached. There is, least of all, any reason to suppose that any Republican member of the committee has made up his mind that Tilden is elected. The Senate Committee will return in a few days, and it is learned that they have taken a mass of the most convincing testimony in support of the Republican position.

THE OREGON CASE.

TESTIMONY OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE HEARD—TILDEN'S MONEY TRACED TO OREGON—HOW CRONIN'S CONSCIENCE WAS RELIEVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The point of the testimony in the Oregon inquiry to-day is of considerable importance, because the fact has been privately denied—and the denial has been supposed to be the basis of the defense—that any money was transmitted to Oregon. Now, Charles Dimon, of No. 115 Liberty street, New-York, testified that he really did transmit the money represented in the Martin and Runyon check, and that he has an acknowledgment of its receipt. The money was sent by telegraph. The case is thus far made out, that Pelton, Gov. Tilden's confidential secretary, had $3,000 of somebody's money sent to Oregon on the day of the meeting of the Electors, and that he has since tried to keep the fact from the committee. It is further shown that Cronin, having been the Democratic Elector receiving the highest number of votes, was the only person who could carry out the Democratic programme; that he took advantage of this position, in which he found himself, to be conscience-stricken till he secured $3,000 to pay expenses of $500 dollars at the most. The Cronin college cost money, and money went from New-York just about the proper time that it would have been needed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued their investigation of the Oregon Electoral matter this morning, by the examination of Charles Dimond, of No. 115 Liberty street, New-York. Mr. Dimond testified that he is a banker, doing business for A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of New-York, for Ladd & Bush, of Oregon, and others; witness met the firm of Martin & Runyon on the 6th of December last for the first time, having had no business transactions with them previous to that date; on the 6th Runyon came to witness' office and left word that he [Runyon] wanted to see witness; during the day witness went to Runyon's office and Mr. Runyon gave him a check for $8,000, payable to Ladd & Bush, of Oregon; Runyon wanted the money transferred to Oregon; witness could not handle the check, as it was made payable to Ladd & Bush, of Oregon, and so informed Runyon. Mr. Runyon then drew a check for $8,000 payable to witness or order, and witness deposited it in the St. Nicholas Bank. Witness gave Runyon a telegraphic dispatch which read: "To Messrs. Ladd & Bush, Salem, Oregon. Martin and Runyon have deposited $8,000 to your account." The dispatch was in cipher, and witness declined to explain the cipher, as it would destroy its future use, and it is used by him and those he does business with. He was not requested to put the dispatch in cipher, and he was not requested to keep the transaction secret. Ladd & Bush telegraphed witness Dec. 11 that his message had been received, and authorized him to receive the $8,000 to Martin & Runyon. Witness could not say whether he had paid a draft from Oregon on him on Dec. 8, or not. He could tell nothing about the drafts paid by him without referring to his books. He has had no money deposited with him for the use of Ladd & Bush since Dec. 6. He does not know who ordered Runyon to draw the check for $8,000, and does not know what the money was for; he has no recollection of seeing a draft bearing the name of Bellinger, of Portland, Oregon; witness keeps a letter-book of all his correspondence with Ladd & Bush, of Oregon; the $8,000 was not deposited with Ladd & Bush except by telegraph, as stated; witness does not know why the $8,000 was returned unused; witness went to the office of Martin & Runyon last Saturday, but held no conversation with either of them, except as to the necessity of his [witness] coming to Washington to testify; Runyon never told witness at whose instance the $8,000 was transferred to Oregon; witness does not know Burton Harrison; he never saw W. T. Pelton but once, and has never had any business transactions with Mr. Pelton. In reply to Senator Morton, witness stated that he had told the committee all he knew about this $8,000 transaction, and that he would produce, without subpœna, his letter-book containing the correspondence with Ladd & Bush, and Ladd & Tilton, of Oregon, and his bank-book showing just what business transactions he has had with parties in Oregon since November last. In reply to Mr. Mitchell the witness stated that he did not know of any moneys having been sent to Oregon by express since November last. Mr. Dimon will appear before the committee, with the letter and bank-books called for, next Thursday.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

MR. WHEELER SAID TO BE ON HIS WAY TO OHIO—INVITED TO A CONFERENCE WITH GOV. HAYES.

RONDOUT, Jan. 8.—The *Daily Freeman* in its issue this afternoon announces that Hon. William A. Wheeler left New-York this morning for Fremont, Ohio, where he will be joined by Gov. Hayes to-morrow. That journal further states that Gov. Hayes invited the conference, and up to the present time he has not committed himself in any way with reference to the *personnel* or policy of his administration beyond the utterances of his letter of acceptance. Mr. Wheeler will not proceed to Washington at present. The source of this information is not given, but it is stated, apparently, on good authority.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

GREEKS PRAYING TO BE LET TAKE ARMS AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY—THE FORCES OF THE TWO NATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.—The inhabitants of Adrianople, both Greeks and Turks, have asked authority of the Government to take up arms against their common enemy. The Sultan has ordered the Grand Vizier to thank them, saying he hoped to be able to preserve the peace, but in case of war he expected the co-operation of all his subjects, without distinction of race or religion. He would lead the Army himself.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Berlin dispatch to the *News* says the German Government has received no intimation that Khalil Cherif has been appointed Turkish Ambassador. The reports in circulation that he had been objected to were therefore premature.

The *Times* dispatch from Pera states that the Porte has decreed the abolition of the Ministry of Finance, and intends to intrust this branch of administration to two European directors, an Englishman and a Frenchman.

The *Daily News* special from Vienna says the Hungarian Gen. Klapka has inspected the arsenals and stores of Turkey, and in his report certifies that the Turkish Government has 1,000,000 breech-loaders and accoutrements sufficient for 400,000 men. The Turkish Army in Bulgaria is rapidly increasing. It is stated that 83,000 men from all parts of the Empire have arrived in that provinces within the last eight days.

[The Pera correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—"The Turkephiles insist that the powers have no right to interfere with the internal organization of Turkey. They are sure that Turkey will never admit that right; that she will dispute it to the last drop of her blood; that she has an Army of 400,000 men, well provided with the best war material; that, with her fortresses on the Danube and the defiles of the Balkan, she is more than a match for Russia; that she will confront Russia single-handed; sure that a first campaign will scarcely have commenced before Germany, Austria, and England find it necessary for their own sakes to join her, and that, in short, not only is there a good deal of life in the 'Sick Man' yet, but that the breath in his body is the vital air on which alone Europe itself can subsist. The Russophobes, on the other hand, are quite sure that, abandoned to herself, Turkey would be overpowered on the first encounter. Turkey, they say, could only bring 180,000 men into the field next January, against 250,000 well-trained Russians, 20,000 Montenegrins, 60,000 Servians, and as many Roumanians, even taking no account of the Greeks of the Hellenic Kingdom. The meeting of the conference, which England proposed, was only a Russian blind intended to gain time for the mobilization of the Army and for the advance of that severe season which is to be Russia's most formidable ally. On the expiration of the present armistice—*i. e.*, on Innocents Day—these alarmists tell us this mock conference will break up. In six weeks after the declaration of war a Russian Army may reach the Bosphorus, and if England should then wish so save Constantinople, history will record against her the fatal words, 'Too late, too late!'"

A Belgrade telegram announces that the Skoptschina has been prorogued until June, because the Prince and his Ministers were not willing to meet it in the present critical circumstances. The *Standard's* special from Belgrade says Gen. Nikitine is working at plans for transporting a Russian Army Corps through Roumania to Servia.

The *Daily News* special from Vienna states that Lord Salisbury has demanded that Chefket Pasha, the principal actor in the Bulgarian atrocities, be tried again, Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, having reported that the trial was a farce.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE.

A STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE—A FEW MORE SITTINGS ONLY TO BE HELD.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—At a meeting of the Plenipotentiaries yesterday Count Chaudordy, the French representative, is said to have stated that many of the motives alleged by the Porte for refusing the propositions of the conference appeared to him very legitimate, and the Plenipotentiaries would find difficulty in combating them. He added, "France will never give countenance to an unjust cause."

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople states that at to-day's meeting of the Conference, Signor Corti, the Italian ambassador, in the name of the other European plenipotentiaries, controverted the arguments adduced by Safvet Pasha at the latest sitting. The Marquis of Salisbury supported Signor Corti's views. The Turkish representatives nevertheless did not withdraw their refusal to accept the conditions proposed by the powers. They, however, took part in the conversation on the guarantees, especially on that relative to an international commission. The discussion was animated, and at the close of the sitting was adjourned until Wednesday.

It is generally believed in Constantinople that the Conference will only hold a few more sittings. Lord Salisbury will probably prolong his stay beyond the date for which he had engaged a steamer.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* explains that the Turkish stubbornness is partly due to the fact that while the Turks are aware that modifications have been conceded by the European powers, still the proposals as originally presented by the Plenipotentiaries have not as yet been officially withdrawn. The difficulty is, therefore, to save the dignity of the powers by finding a form in which to clothe the compromise they are ready to agree to. Lord Salisbury is making the most strenuous efforts in this direction.

The Pera dispatch of the *Daily Telegraph* says no ultimatum was presented in the conference yesterday. The endeavor was made to ascertain what concessions the Porte would grant. The Turks strenuously and absolutely refused the form of an international commission proposed by the powers, but would possibly consent that the nomination of Governors be made subject to their approval, and would stipulate that the form of the proposal be considerably modified, so as to conform to the arrangement existing in regard to Lebanon. The conference will probably conclude its sittings this week. The hope of a satisfactory conclusion is very faint.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, sent early yesterday morning from Pera, reports that Midhat Pasha visited Lord Salisbury on Sunday to discuss the possibility of mutual concessions, but no actual decision was reached. It is generally believed that the most important work of the conference during the next few days will be done at private interviews between the members. One or two more formal meetings will shew whether an agreement is possible. If this is found to be the case, it is almost certain that Turkey will demand that the conference, before it disperses, shall take official note of the Porte's solemn declaration that Midhat Pasha's Constitution will be carried out.

A dispatch from Vienna reports that Count Andrassy, in conversation, continues to express his belief in a peaceful result.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says the sudden variations of temperature have continued, hard frost being reported in Scotland, and mild weather and persistent rain throughout the midland and southern counties of England. Agricultural affairs have necessarily been brought to a standstill, the saturated condition of the land being unfavorable to cereals, the stock of English wheat on offer in London and country markets having been worse than at any time since the harvest, and, owing to the impossibility of threshing, the supply being extremely scanty. Provincial trade, however, has experienced another rise of a shilling per quarter, but some farmers are unwilling to sell even at this advance. Imports into London have been slight, chiefly of East Indian descriptions, and trade ruled very firm at last week's prices. During the past three months the value of wheat has been steadily tending upward, and has now reached a point where a pause may be expected, as millers as a rule are stocked. The publication of the stocks at our ports shows considerable diminution compared with the same period last year. As imports will apparently be very moderate for the next month or more, the depletion of granary stocks will probably continue. Business in feeding-corn has been restricted, although as a rule, values are quotably unchanged. With very limited arrivals at ports of call until the end of the week, floating cargoes have steadily maintained the late prices, except maize, which has given way slightly.

Silver is quoted to-day at 47½d.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

A BILL MAKING THEM A LEGAL TENDER INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE—SCHEMES FOR UTILIZING THE PRODUCTS OF MINES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, introduced in the House to-day a bill providing for the coinage of silver dollars, and making them a legal tender in unlimited amounts for all debts. Ordinarily this bill would have been referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, but knowing a majority of that committee is opposed to measures of this kind, Mr. Bright moved to refer his bill to the Committee on Mines and Mining, which committee favors all schemes for "utilizing the products of our mines," and converting them into legal tender. The bill was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining on a yea and nay vote by a very decided majority. The Senate Committee on Finance is announced to meet to-morrow for the purpose of considering the Bland Silver bill passed by the House. It will soon be discovered whether the purpose of the silver men to secure speedy action and the passage of the bill has sufficient strength for success.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

RENEGADE REPUBLICANS REJECTED BY THE INDEPENDENTS—THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT—GEN. LOGAN'S CHANCES GOOD FOR RE-ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8.—The Independents have rejected the names of Lyman Trumbull, ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, and Gen. John Farnsworth, submitted to them by the Democrats. Gen. Farnsworth was the favorite of the three, but they would not take even him. The Democrats are now pondering over six names submitted to them by the Independents, with a probability that they will reject them all. None of them are prominent, and if they unite at all it is likely to be on some comparatively unknown man, who has not yet been mentioned. Judge Crawford, of Washington County, is spoken of as such a man. Gen. Logan is, so far, a long way ahead, and he affirms his ability to win if the Republicans stick to him solid. The four who stayed out of the caucus will vote for him if their votes will secure his election.

Gov. Cullom and the new State officers were inaugurated to-day. There was a fine display by the State Militia.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, decidedly cold and clear or clearing weather, with diminishing north-westerly winds, backing to westerly, and in the western portion of the former to southerly.*

INAUGURATION OF GOV. WILLIAMS, OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—At the last moment it was decided, on account of the crowd, to have the inauguration ceremonies of Gov. Williams at the Academy of Music, causing considerable delay and confusion in seating the audience. At 11:30 Governor elect J. D. Williams appeared on the stage, and was received with great enthusiasm. The retiring Lieutenant Governor as presiding officer of the joint session, opened the exercises. Gov. Williams being sworn into office by Hon. Judge Niblack and introduced by the retiring Governor, Hendricks, addressed the Legislature, after which Lieut. Gov. Gray, being sworn in and having addressed the joint session, an adjournment was had.

Gov. Williams, in his inaugural Message, says the regular Message enjoined by the Constitution having been already submitted to the Legislature by his predecessor, he considers it inappropriate to submit any recommendations at this time. He urges economy, favors cheap transportation by the railroads, and careful management of the common school fund, but makes no reference to national questions.

The following testimonial, signed by the most eminent surgeons, physic

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 8, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	21	Molasses (N.O.) hhds.	2,323
Beeswax, pkg	50	Oil, bbls	60
Beans, bbls	1,388	Resin, bbls	618
Cotton, bales	7,236	Oil-cake, pks	1,598
Cut Cake, bbls	525	Pork, pks	2,709
Canvas, bbls	95	Beef, pks	137
Dried Fruit, pks	170	Cut-meats, pks	6,625
Eggs, bbls	897	Grease, pks	201
Flour, bbls	10,705	Lard, pks	8,266
Wheat, bushels	238,509	Stearine, pks	213
Corn, bushels	93,778	Butter, pks	3,352
Oats, bushels	45,740	Cheese, pks	352
Rye, bushels	4,429	Tallow, pks	286
Malt, bushels	16,053	Lard-oil, bbls	30
Barley, bushels	11,500	Dressed Hogs, No	1,564
Peas, bushels	5,100	Pea-nuts, bags	387
Grass-seed, bags	833	Quicksilver, flasks	100
Flax, bales	30	Rice, pkgs	627
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Sausages, (S.O.) bbls	347
Corn-meal, bags	45	Spelter, pcs	868
B'kwt Flour, pks	865	Starch, pkgs	2,383
Oat-meal bbls	100	Skins, bales	7
Hops, bales	596	Tea, half-chests	562
Hides, No	261	Tobacco, hhds	103
Hides, bales	85	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	588
Leather, sides	11,937	Whisky, bbls	362
Lead, pigs	1,076	Wool, bales	113

COFFEE—Rye has been actively sought after and again quoted very firm; offerings very light. In voices of 3,852 bags by Aurora. 5,063 bags by the Hawthorne, and 4,459 bags Santos by the Gustave Amsinck, just arrived were sold previously....Other kinds wanted, but quiet, owing to the holidays and high prices asked....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 20¼c.@21c.; good, 21¾c. @21¾c.; prime, 21¾c.@22c. gold, ₰ lb, 60 days' credit; R.'o, in job lots, 20¾c.@21¾c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 20¼c.@21c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 17¾c.@23¾c.; Java, invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@ 21c.; Savanilla, 19¾c.@21¾c.; Mexican, 19¾c.@20¾c.; Jamaica, 19c.@20c., and San Domingo, 17¼c.@17¾c. gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery at firm prices....Ordinary quoted nominally at 11¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@13c.; Middling, 13¼c. @13 7-16c. ₰ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,734 bales, (of which 675 bales were on Saturday) including 1,000 bales to spinners, 469 bales to spinners, and 265 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, the dealings have been unusually extensive, however, for prices, and more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,400 bales, of which 8,300 bales were on Saturday evening, and 45,100 bales to-day, with 3,600 bales on the sale, on the basis of Middling, with 25,000 bales, closing at 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c; February, 13 10-32c. @13 3-64c.; March, 13 33-32c.; April, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; May, 14 1-16c.; June, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; July, 14 5-16c.; August, 14½c.; September, 13 15-16c.; October, 13⅝c.@13 11-16c. ₰ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-16c. ₰ lb., closing weak and tending downward....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,283 bales, and at the shipping ports 25,614 bales, against 36,844 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 36,470 bales, against 57,648 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since the 1st of September have been 2,710,107 bales, against 2,540,677 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 18,832 bales: to the Continent, 3,330 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 293,157 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 956,021 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Strict Good Ord.	12½	12½	12 9-16	12 9-16
Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Strict Low Mid	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Middling	13⅜	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Mid	13⅞	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅜	Low Middling	12⅜
Strict Good Ord.	11¾	Middling	12⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Nearly all grades of State and Western Flour were held with rather more firmness, on quite moderate inquiry, as a result, the volume of was light, and the aggregate of the dealings was again limited. Desirable brands of Minnesota Extras met with most favor, and, in instances, brought somewhat higher rates. Very little disposition was shown by the export interest to operate....Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 obls. of all grades, including unsound Flour as $4 25@$6; sour Flour at $4 20@$6; very poor to fancy No. 3 at $4 25@$5; chiefly at $4 60@$4 75; poor to choice Superfine Western $5 25@$5 75; mainly at $5 85@$5 75; poor to very good Extra State, $5 80@$6 good to choice do, at $6 05@$6 10; very fancy White Wheat brands, $5 80@$7, mainly at $6 70@$7 for the West Indies, (the latter rate for strictly choice, in new pkg.,) and quoted $6 80@$6 95 for brands suited to the English trade; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6; very good to choice do., $6@ $8 25; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 80@$8 25; ordinary to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, buying very largely at $6 10@$7 75; Extra Genesee at $6 75@$7; poor to strictly fancy Minnesota clear and straight $6 25@$8; Extras at $6@$7 90, chiefly at $6 75 @$7 55 for fair to about choice, and up to $7 75@$8 for very choice to fancy; and Minnesota Patent Extras, fair to ordinary to very fancy, at $7 75@$10, mainly at $8 25@$9 65. Included in the sales have been 1,700 bbls. shipping Extras, of which only 500 bbls. City Mills, 1,000 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 700 bbls. do. Patent do., 400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, these mostly at $6 50 @$7 25,) 450 bbls. Superfine, and 300 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rate. Also 300 bbls. Extra State, sour, in store, at $5 25. Of the sales of straight Minnesota were 150 bbls. strictly fancy at $5....Southern Flour has been in less demand, but quoted steady in price. The purchases to-day were mainly for home trade purposes....Sales have been reported here of 350 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 75 for poor to choice superfine; $6 85@$6 95 for poor to fair Extra shipping Extras; $6 90@$8 75 for fair to choice Trade and Family. Business mostly in Extras at from $7@$8....Rye Flour has been in rather better request at unaltered prices....We quote at from $4 40@$5 15 for poor to choice; mainly for fair to prime; prime State quoted at $5 20@$5 30; very choice Canada held at $5 35@ $5 for short nair to. about choice Superfine State, (of which 150 bbls. reported at $5 10@$5 15 for fair to choice to fancy do., (the latter for very small lots;) $4 70@$4 90 for Pennsylvania, and $4 50@$5 for fair to fancy Western....Corn-meal has been in some demand at somewhat easier rates....We quote at $2 85@ $3 10 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 05 for Yellow Jersey; $3 30 for Yellow Baltimore; and $3 60 for Brandywine.... Sales have been reported of 925 bbls., including Yellow Western in lots, part from store, at $2 90@$3; Brandywine at $3 60.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in fair demand, within narrow ranges, with 40,000 bags Yellow Western at 100 lb.; most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $1 10 for City Mills and $1 10 for Western....Oat-meal has been in light request, within the range of $5 25@$6 75 for very choice held higher; Canada, $7@$7 25.....Buckwheat Flour has been moderately sought after within the range of $3 70@$4 10 for about fair to choice State, Jersey, and Western, mostly at $4 10....Rye Flour was sold at $3 90@$4 10 for very good to choice ₰ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been comparatively dull again to-day. Export purchases were very moderate. Some inquiry was reported from millers, with some bidding also on speculative account. Prices of Spring declined 1c. ₰ bushel, under more liberal offerings, influenced, in part, by the weakness in gold, and the firmer range in ocean freights, which were against the outward movement. Winter Wheat nominally, as last quoted....Sales were reported to-day of only 42,000 bushels, including prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 10,000 bushels, for export, at $1 40, in store, or $1 42 afloat; choice No. 2 Chicago do., in store, 3,000 bushels, taken for speculative account at $1 40, (with prime No. 2 do., reported as available at $1 38;) ungraded Spring, in lots, mostly within the the range of $1 27@$1 35, (of which the only lot of any moment was of 8,000 bushels Chicago, afloat, called Nos. 2 and 3, mixed, blowed and screened; taken by a local miller at $1 35).....Corn has been offered less freely and quoted a trifle firmer, but with much activity. Inquiry mainly for home use....Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, old crop, fair ordinary to choice, (nominally,) within the range of 70c.@84c., and to-day's latter rate for very choice; prime No. 2 Chicago held at 64c. afloat, and 63c. in store, (but without transactions;) New-York steamer mixed at 58¾c.@59c., chiefly 58½c. New-York no grade, new crop, at 58c.@58½c.; very choice shown by the export interest Western, car lots, at 58½c.@60c., as to quality, mostly at 56½c.@58½c. Western Yellow, car lots, old crop, at 60c.@60½c.; Southern Yellow, from dock, at 58½c. Rye has been offered quite moderately and held rather higher, in the instance of strictly prime, but quiet. We quote about fair to prime Western at 83c.@85c.; good to prime State, afloat, 92c.@95c.; Canada, in bond, 90c. Barley has been attracting more attention, almost wholly from the malsters, and has been quoted steady. ....No. 1 Canada quoted at $1 11@$1 12½; six-rowed State, about fair to prime, 75c.@95c.; two-rowed do., ordinary to very choice, at 65c.@75c.; sales were reported of 9,500 bushels prime No. 1 Canada at $1 11; 10,000 bushels six-rowed State at 80c.; 6,600 bushels Canada East, about fair, at 78c.; and a car load of Feed stock at 49c.....Barley-malt inactive at about previous rates....We quote fair to very choice Canada West at $1 07@$1 20, cash, (with higher rates claimed for choice parcels,) and Canada Western State, nominally at 85c.@$1; two-rowed do. at 67½c. @82½c.....A small lot of Canada reported sold at $1 18.....Buckwheat has been very quiet, with State quoted at 52½c.@53½c. per 56 lbs.; Canada, 52c.@ 52½c.....Canada Peas, in bond, dull at 99c. About 13,000 bushels reported as purchased in Canada are being shipped hence, by steam, to Liverpool....Oats have been less sought after, but ruled rather stronger in price, on light offerings....Sales reported of 32,500 bushels, including white Western at 42c.@50c., as to quality, mostly at 42c.@46c.; White State, poor to choice, at 45c.@50c.; chiefly at 47c.@48c.; and Mixed Western at 40c.@47c., chiefly at 41c.@43c.; New-York Extra White, 750 bushels, at 52c.; New-York No. 1 White, 750 bushels, at 51c.; New-York No. 2, 350 bushels, at 49½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 42c.@42½c., chiefly at 42½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,500 bushels, at 46c.@43½c.; Mixed State at 47c.@ 51c. for poor to choice, mainly car lots at 49c.@50c.; and steamer Mixed Western, 7,000 bushels, reported at 35c. ₰ bushel....Feed has been of comparatively ready sale, at full rates, with 40-ft. quoted at $19 50 @$20 50 (on sales of 1,850 bags, mostly at $20;) 60-ft. at $20@$22; 100-ft. at $22@$25 (a car-load of choice bringing $25, and Rye Feed at $20@$21; Sharps at $24@$26).....A slow movement has been reported in Clover-seed, which, however, has been quoted steady; about 300 bags Western reported sold at 12½@12¾ for fair to prime; prime State quoted at 16¾c.; very choice Canada held at 16¾c., but no bid reported; Timothy quiet at $1 90.....Other Seeds dull....Hay and Straw about as last quoted.....The stock of Grain in the public ports to-day consisted of 3,668,010 bushels Wheat, 3,077,504 bushels Corn, 341,750 bushels Rye, 903,615 bushels Barley, 426,406 bushels Malt, 1,088,104 bushels Oats, and 821,779 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 9,529,918 bushels, as against 9,836,959 bushels last Monday, and 8,264,181 bushels Jan. 10, 1876, and 5,991,673 bushels Jan. 11, 1875.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been quiet, but quoted firm, at from 50c.@60c. for good to very fancy, chiefly at 52c.@57c. Market otherwise nominally as before. Little inquiry noted from any source.

PETROLEUM—Has been somewhat noted in all kinds; Crude dull; quoted at 13½c. in bulk, and 18c. in shipping order.....Refined very quiet; quoted by refiners at 27c. for early delivery....In Philadelphia, quoted at 26¾c.@27c.; Baltimore, quoted nominally at 25c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 27c.....At Baltimore, quoted for early delivery, at 27c.....Crude advices less favorable.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in less demand and unsettled for early delivery.....Western advices as to Pork and Lard, very unfavorable.....Sales reported since our last, for early delivery of 580 bbls. new Mess, at $9 90@$9 95, and 500 bbls. do. at $9 75.....Other kinds quiet.....Extra Prime, inspected, quoted at $14 50.....Prime Mess at $12 50@$12 62½.....Sales of 200 bbls. Prime Mess, March option, at $17.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess moderately active, but at the close with lower; closed last January at the close nominal; February, $16 15@$16 20; March, $16 35.....Sales, 500 bbls. February, on private terms, and 3,000 bbls. March at $16 50@$16 55.....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted down to 5c.@5¼c.; light Pigs at 5¾c.; Western at 7¾c.....Cut-meats in moderately active demand at rather irregular prices.....Sales include 83,000 Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14@13 ₰. at 9c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range; also 100 bbls. Selected Hams at $23@$23½.....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, 6¾c.@ 6¾c.; Pickled Hams at 10½c.@10¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c.@7½c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@12¼c.; Western dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 9@10 ₰ lb., 10¾c. @11c.....Bacon has been less sought after, with Long Clear here quoted at 9¾c.@9¾c., though City held higher; Long and Short Clear, February delivery, nominal.....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at 9c., but without further important transactions.....Western Steam Lard has been very dull for early delivery, closing lower and decidedly heavy.....Of Western dry-rendered for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. Prime at $11 60; quoted at the close at $11 55 asked.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam less active, closing much cheapest and very weak.....Western Steam, for January, quoted at the close nominal; February, $11 55; March at $11 72½@April, $11 90.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 4,000 tcs. at $11 55@$11 80; of 4,000 tcs. for March, at $11 72½@$11 82½; and 750 tcs., April, at $11 90@$12 02½.....City Steam and Kettle Lard quiet; quoted at the close, $11 25@$11 37½; sales, 40 tcs. at the latter rate.....And No. 1 quoted at $10 75@ $10 87½.....Refined Lard in some demand; quoted for the Continent at $11 87½ for early delivery, and for the West Indies at $10 25@$10 37½.....Sales, 300 tcs. for the West Indies, as quoted rates; and 600 tcs. for South America, on private terms.....Beef has been moderately sought after, mostly, in a jobbing way, at generally steady prices.....We quote Extra Mess at $12@$12 50; Extra Mess, new, at $12@ $11 50 for plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ₰ bbl.....Tierce Beef quiet and quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $20@$21; India Mess, new, $22@$24; City Extra India Mess, $25.....Sales 150 tcs. City Extra India Mess, and 350 tcs. Philadelphia Mess, on private terms.....Beef Hams have been in good demand, with choice Western quoted up to $29 ₰ bbl. Sales, 125 bbls.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.....Tallow firm and fairly active.....Sales, 106,000 lb. good to prime, at 8¾c.@8¾c.; choice Western, in bbls., quoted at 8¾c. bid.....Stearine scarce and firm, but quiet. Western in tcs., prime quoted at the close at $12 asked, and $11 37½@$11 50 bid.....Domestic Rice has been attracting more attention on a firm basis as to values.....We quote fair to strictly choice Carolina, in job lots, at 6¾@6¾c. Louisiana at $4 25@$6 ₰ 100 lb.....East India Rice has been generally dull, with Rangoon quoted at $2 75@$3, gold, in bond; Patna at $7@$7 25, currency, nominal; and Java at $3 75@$4, gold, ₰ 100 lb.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1 14; sales 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The berth Freight movement was very light to-day, apart from the Grain Contracts, which reached a fair aggregate. Rates on Grain were quoted somewhat firmer; on Provisions, Cotton, Flour, and other general cargo barely steady. The business in the chartering line was very dull, but indicative of no important change as to rates. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum in some request. The annual election at the Maritime Exchange tended to impede operations.....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. do., for through freight, rumored at 3s. ₰ bbl.; and by steam, 135 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₰ lb.; 18,000 bushels Peas at 6¾d. ₰ bushel; small lots of Provisions at 40s.@42s. 6d.; 300 bags Rice, reported at 40s. ₰ ton.....For London, by sail, 9,000 bushels Grain on private terms.....For Glasgow, by steam, 60,000 bushels Grain at 6¾d. ₰ 60 lb.; 1,500 bbls Flour (or through freight) on private terms; 250 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₰ bbl.; 500 tcs. Beef, reported on private terms.....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 640 tons, (just arrived here,) with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Portland, 4s 5d. 9d. ₰ bbl., (with some further inquiry noted from this source at the quoted rates,) and an Italian barr, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, (chartered there,) at 6s. 6d. ₰ quarter.....For Havre, by steam, 1,000 pks. Provisions and 1,000 bags Seed, reported on private terms.....For Vieja, a Danish brig, 260 tons hence, with about 1,200 quarters Corn at 5s. ₰ quarter.....For the Cape of Good Hope, an American brig, 350 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported on private terms.....For the River Plate, an American brig, 453 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.....For Matanzas, a schooner, with Railroad Ties, from Kingsbridge, reported at 30c.....For Cardenas, a brig and schooner, with Empty Hogsheads, from Boston, reported at 90c.@$1. For the south side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, a brig and schooner reported at 35c.@37½c. for sugar.....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fort Royal, reported at $7.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 8, 1877.

On a moderate run of horned Cattle trade on this forenoon was dull at 5¾c. ₰ lb. reduction on our last quotations. The quality of the herds to hand was rather too coarse to suit the demand, and a few car loads remained unsold at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 8¼c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 9c.@11¾c. ₰ lb., weights 5¾ to 9 cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed for tare. Milch Cows have also fallen off in demand; range of prices $40@$70 ₰ head, with 1 Cow sold for $90; Calves always included. Smooth quality Veals sold at 7¾c.@10c. ₰ lb. Coarse quality Calves at $2@$10 50 ₰ head. Sheep and Lambs very slow of sale; Sheep sold at 4¼c.@7¾c. ₰ lb; Lambs at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₰ lb.; mixed flocks at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₰ lb. Live Hogs sold at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₰ lb.; City Dressed opened at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₰ lb., with general sales at 8¾c. ₰ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 49 cars of horned Cattle, including 14 cars due; sales as follows: 112 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 generally good Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 50 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 52 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 80 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@11c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 52 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for C. Freer 34 common Ohio Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; for J. Watson 18 common Ohio Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale for S. Burchman, 18 Ohio Steers. W. Seigel sold for T. C. Eastman 80 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt. H. F. Burdsall sold for self 19 fair Ohio Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 74 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 9¾c.@11c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gibbs sold for S. Ledner 61 fair Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., with a fraction as to weight, head, weight 7½ cwt., for self and Brown 20 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 10 cwt. G. W. Vail sold for self 19 Indiana Cows at 8¾c. @10c. ₰ lb., weight 9¼ cwt. H. Knowlton sold on commission 2 State Oxen, at 8¾c. ₰ lb., weight 2,968 lbs., to dress, 54 lbs. ₰ head; 2 State Oxen at 8¾c. ₰ lb., weight 3,270 lbs., to dress, 55 lbs. net; 1 Canada State Cow, weight 1,120 lbs., at 4c. ₰ lb.; 18 dry State Cows, weight 980 lbs. ₰ head, at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 1 Cow and her Calf, for $55. Ulery & Gray sold for Goff & Co., 32 Kentucky Steers, dry Cows and Oxen, mixed, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Brown, 32 common Kentucky Steers at 9c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 2 good Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; held on sale for Kentucky Steers; for Brown & Hoelscher, 36 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 10 fair Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 3 Kentucky Bulls at 4¼c. ₰ lb., live weight 1,330 lb. ₰ head; for Z. Becker 74 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 7 cwt., scant; 22 Kentucky Bulls at $4 35 ₰ cwt., live weight 1,260 lb. ₰ head; for H. Kahn 15 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 35 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. D. Walzel sold for self and H. Livingstone 71 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 81 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weights 7@7¼ cwt.; Hume & Elliott sold 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,580 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 169 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,740 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 260 State Sheep, weight 24,310 lb., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 60 State Sheep, weight 5,970 lb., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 390 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 39,650 lb., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 60 State Sheep, weight 5,130 lb., 1 Veal, weight 140 lb., at 9c. ₰ lb.; 23 Calves, at $9 ₰ head; 46 Calves, at $10 50 ₰ head; 156 State Lambs, weight 13,300 lb., at 7¼c. ₰ lb. Sold for week ending Jan. 8, 1877, 2,304 Sheep and Lambs, at $6 48 average ₰ head; 31 Veals and Calves, at $12 50 average ₰ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—J. Kirby sold 140 State Sheep, weight 18,770 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 216 State Sheep, weight 17,160 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 383 Michigan Sheep, weight 34,090 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 90 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,910 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb. 98 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,040 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 294 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,380 lb., at 7c. ₰ lb. Dows & Hallenbeck sold 192 State Sheep, weight 141,080 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 111 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,770 lb., at 5¼ @ 6¼c. ₰ cwt.; 104 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,590 lb., at 6¼c. ₰ cwt.; 195 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,640 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 140 Illinois Sheep, weight 12,280 lb., at 5¼c. ₰ lb.; 70 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,600 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 28 Michigan Sheep, weight 3,050 lb., at 7c. ₰ lb.; 119 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,680 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 84 mixed Ohio Sheep and Lambs, weight 7,300 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 69 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 7,710 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 100 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 10,800 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 132 Canada Lambs, weight 15,110 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 10 Canada Lambs, weight 880 lb., at 7¼c. ₰ lb.; 21 Canada Lambs, weight 1,790 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 490 lb., at 10c. ₰ lb. Sold for week ending Jan. 6, 1877, 4,088 Sheep and Lambs for $21,838 76, at $5 34 average ₰ head.

At Forty-fifth Street Cattle Yards—George Reid sold 47 Ohio Hogs, live weight 9,860 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 34 Ohio Hogs, live weight 7,500 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for T. C. Eastman, 60 good Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@ 11c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 70 good Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for D. McPherson 63 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9¼c. @10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for J. Reid 2 good Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 15 good Ohio Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for J. Holmes 18 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Baldwin & Joseph 14 coarse Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., with $1 off ₰ head, weight 8½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 34 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 good do., at 10¾c., mixed weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. D. Walzel sold for Walzel & Allerton 85 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10½c. ₰ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for Walzel & Allerton 30 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₰ lb., weight 5¾ cwt; 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for T. C. Eastman 80 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt. H. F. Burdsall sold for self 19 fair Ohio Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 74 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 9¾c.@11c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gibbs sold for S. Ledner 61 fair Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., with a fraction as to weight, head, weight 7½ cwt., for self and Brown 20 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 10 cwt. G. W. Vail sold for self 19 Indiana Cows at 8¾c. @10c. ₰ lb., weight 9¼ cwt. H. Knowlton sold on commission 2 State Oxen, at 8¾c. ₰ lb., weight 2,968 lbs., to dress, 54 lbs. ₰ head; 2 State Oxen at 8¾c. ₰ lb., weight 3,270 lbs., to dress, 55 lbs. net; 1 Canada State Cow, weight 1,120 lbs., at 4c. ₰ lb.; 18 dry State Cows, weight 980 lbs. ₰ head, at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 1 Cow and her Calf, for $55. Ulery & Gray sold for Goff & Co., 32 Kentucky Steers, dry Cows and Oxen, mixed, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Brown, 32 common Kentucky Steers at 9c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 2 good Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; held on sale for Kentucky Steers; for Brown & Hoelscher, 36 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 10 fair Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 3 Kentucky Bulls at 4¼c. ₰ lb., live weight 1,330 lb. ₰ head; for Z. Becker 74 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 7 cwt., scant; 22 Kentucky Bulls at $4 35 ₰ cwt., live weight 1,260 lb. ₰ head; for H. Kahn 15 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 35 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. D. Walzel sold for self and H. Livingstone 71 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 81 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weights 7@7¼ cwt.; Hume & Elliott sold 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,580 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 169 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,740 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 260 State Sheep, weight 24,310 lb., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 60 State Sheep, weight 5,970 lb., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 390 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 39,650 lb., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 60 State Sheep, weight 5,130 lb., 1 Veal, weight 140 lb., at 9c. ₰ lb.; 23 Calves, at $9 ₰ head; 46 Calves, at $10 50 ₰ head; 156 State Lambs, weight 13,300 lb., at 7¼c. ₰ lb. Sold for week ending Jan. 8, 1877, 2,304 Sheep and Lambs, at $6 48 average ₰ head; 31 Veals and Calves, at $12 50 average ₰ head.

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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 10 BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24
CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 ABYSSINIA, WED., Jan. 31

Steamers marked ✠ do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA can bark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.

No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and are unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAN MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Jan. 10

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ATNA.....Jan. 27

Superior first-cabin passage accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 16, at 6:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 10
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 13

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination at lowest rates. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticket and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:

AMERIQUE, Fenouix.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sangster.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $70; third cabin, $45. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. With superior accomodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England.....Jan. 10, 1 P. M. (The Queen Jan. 20, 9 A. M.
Pennsylvania.....Jan. 17, 9:30 A. M. Spain.....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.

Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
CUBA.....Saturday, Jan. 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 17

Steam-ships will leave New-Orleans Jan. 12 and Feb. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

Freights or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria.....Jan. 13 2 P. M. Columbia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
California.....Jan. 20, 9 A. M. Victoria.....Feb. 3, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. Elysia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool. Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Illinois.....Jan. 11 Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1
Lord Clive.....Jan. 18 City of New-York...Feb. 8
Ohio.....Jan. 25 Indiana.....Feb. 15

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

INDIAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, Currency. Drafts at low rates. Steerage, $35.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, Amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of Fifth st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Jan. 13 AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20 WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to connecting Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCOTLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELAND, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

First cabin, $80, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Jan. 18 HERDER.....Feb. 1
WIELAND.....Jan. 25 FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHLAND & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

PROPOSALS

FOR

$2,800,000 7 8/10 p. c. Bonds

OF THE

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENTS FOR THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAME UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1877,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,800,000, MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act relating to cities of the first class having a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants," passed May 4, 1869, and "an act supplementary thereto," passed Feb. 24, 1876, a vote of the people of the CITY OF CINCINNATI, and a resolution of the City Council as prescribed by the said act.

SAID BONDS WILL BEAR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, AND THE PRINCIPAL WILL BECOME DUE IN 1906, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BEING PAYABLE AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK IN NEW-YORK.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed:

"PROPOSALS FOR 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI," AND INCLOSED IN A SECOND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are the last of the issues authorized for the completion of the Southern Railroad, owned by the MUNICIPALITY OF CINCINNATI.

The right is reserved on the part of the undersigned to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE ON JAN. 11.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday (9th January) of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Banking House of said bank, in the City of New-York.

Notice is also hereby given that a special or called meeting of the shareholders of said bank has been duly called, and will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary or proper for reducing the capital stock of said Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, from time to time, to such sum, not less than three millions of dollars, as will, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of said bank, best promote its interests; and to that end to vote upon an amendment or addition to the article of association of said bank, whereby it shall be provided that the Board of Directors shall have power to reduce the capital stock of said Association, from time to time, to such sum not less than three millions of dollars, as will in their judgment best promote the interests of said bank, and to do all acts necessary or proper to effect such reduction or stock.

Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

BROOKLYN CITY 7s.

KINGS COUNTY 7s.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s.

NEWARK CITY 7s.

JERSEY CITY 7s.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s.

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND

LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

STOCK SPECULATORS

Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of New-York *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges at the New-York Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage, (26 cents a month.)

L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 37 Broad st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund, its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars in cash; and invites proposals for the sale to it of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall st., for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $18,000 principal of said bonds, for the purpose of the sinking fund.

ROBERT BAYARD, Acting Trustee.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from twenty thousand to fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the stockholders are requested to return their certificates and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January, prox.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 10, prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY.—The amount of the capital of the company is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.) Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, real estate, &c., in Venango, Pennsylvania, as heretofore reported, necessary for the business of the company as full stock not liable to any further call or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the company does not exceed two hundred dollars, ($200.)

A. L. DICKINSON, President. EDW'D ARNOLD, Secty.
H. B. LORD, DAN'L S. ARNOLD,
JOHN R. HALL, DAVID L. BANNING,
Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Edward Arnold, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Shafer Farm Oil Company; that the foregoing report has been signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees of the company, and that the same is true.

EDW'D ARNOLD.

Sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1877.

G. B. ABBOTT,
Notary Public, Kings County, Acting in New-York County.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 56, 443, 584, 676, 709, 712, 739, 827, 883, 886, 925, 945, 959, 960, 1,100, 1,312, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE st., offer for sale Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company first consolidated sinking fund mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1875; payable Jan. 1, 1905. Interest 7 per cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company Trustees. Total amount secured under the mortgage is $3,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE AND LAND GRANT BONDS.—The semi-annual interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the banking-house of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st.

LAND DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly interest, due Jan. 1, 1877, on the above bonds, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1877, at the office of TRASK & STONE, No. 7 New st., and the fifty bonds of $1,000 each, of the above issue, drawn at the annual drawing in October, numbered, viz., 18, 27, 34, 44, 46, 53, 63, 85, 91, 122, 133, 138, 165, 166, 186, 189, 193, 198, 203, 220, 221, 269, 270, 273, 275, 281, 285, 286, 288, 293, 296, 297, 305, 310, 328, 340, 352, 357, 359, 372, 391, 418, 420, 456, 461, 465, 472, 475, 488, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the same place.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per. cent. and an extra dividend of three per cent. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, was declared payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCTON ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

A. M. H. DUVIN, Secretary.

43D DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five ($5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 2d to 10th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February following the books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. (10,) payable on and after Jan. 1, 1877.

D. D. LMEDS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (3) THREE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 40TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

F. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of six per Cent. was declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS from Gold and Currency Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1877, (with the exception of the Pension Bonds) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after the 2d of January next.

R. S. FERRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE National Park Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1877.

E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGular semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. E. CRABB, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TREASURER'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after 2d inst.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Fifty-second Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits on the 1st day of January next, (by the rules entitled, thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500,

and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums.

Payable on and after Jan. 15.

R. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 5 CHAMBERS ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1877.

Hereafter, and until further notice, the highest rate of interest allowed to depositors will be upon sums of $2,000 and under, and upon those of larger amounts, one per cent. per annum less.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees have declared their usual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

REMOVAL.

This bank has removed from Nos. 398 and 398 Canal st. to their

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND 6TH AV.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THOS. FLOYD JONES, Sec.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, 1 and 3 3d av., opp. Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED 1859.

47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President,
A. F. OCHSENHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1877.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VERMILYE, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

J. HASKEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM RENSEN, }

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, corner of Canal st. Interest for the six months, ending Dec. 31, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto under the bye-laws and rules of the bank. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8TH AV. AND 14TH ST.—64TH DIVIDEND.—The profits of this bank have been such during the past six months as to warrant the Board of Trustees to declare the USUAL 6 PER CENT. interest on all sums from $5 to $5,000, according to the regulations of the bank.

Interest commencing from the 1st of each month.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $3,610,967 91. SURPLUS, $481,647 50.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. R. H. ROLL, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,

MR. VANDERBILT'S WILL.

THE INSTRUMENT FILED IN THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

NEARLY ALL OF THE VAST ESTATE BEQUEATHED TO WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT —THE COMMODORE'S WIDOW, SISTERS, CHILDREN, AND GRANDCHILDREN HANDSOMELY PROVIDED FOR—HIS PASTOR AND PHYSICIAN ALSO REMEMBERED—NO CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of Commodore Vanderbilt was offered for probate yesterday afternoon in the Surrogate's Court, and a citation was issued to the next of kin, returnable on Feb. 27. The will was opened and read yesterday noon at the residence of Mrs. Emily S. Thorn, one of the Commodore's daughters, in West Sixteenth street, in the presence of all the sons and daughters of the testator, except Mrs. Horace F. Clark, who is now traveling in Europe, and Mrs. Catharine Lafitte, who resides at Bordeaux, France. After the will had been read, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Henry L. Clinton, counsel for the Executors, and by Mr. Augustus Schell, went to the Surrogate's office, where Mr. Vanderbilt filed the following petition for the admission of the will to probate:

W. H. VANDERBILT'S PETITION.

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. SURROGATE'S COURT.

To the Surrogate of the County of New-York:

The petition of William H. Vanderbilt, of the City of New-York, respectfully showeth that your petitioner is an executor named in the last will and testament of Cornelius Vanderbilt, late of the County of New-York, deceased; that the said deceased was, at or immediately previous to his death, an inhabitant of the County of New-York, and departed this life, in said county, on the 4th day of January, 1877, and that said last will and testament relates to both real and personal estate. Your petitioner further shows that the widow, only heirs, and next of kin of said deceased are Frank S. Vanderbilt, his widow, and William H. Vanderbilt, your petitioner, Phebe Jane Cross, Ethelinda Allen, Eliz. Osgood, Emily S. Thorn, Sophie J. Torrance, Maria Louise Clark, Mary Alice La Bau, Catharine Lafitte, Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, children of deceased, severally residing in the City of New-York, except Marie Louise Clark, who is temporarily in Europe, and when last heard of was at Lisbon, Portugal, and Catharine Lafitte, who resides at Bordeaux, France; that the deceased left no other child or descendant of any deceased child him surviving, and that the above-named persons are of full age; that the estate and effects for or in respect of which the probate of said will is applied for do not exceed in value the sum of —— dollars.

Your petitioner therefore prays that the said last will and testament may be proved, and letters testamentary granted thereon according to law.

W. H. VANDERBILT.

City and County of New-York, ss.:—I, William H. Vanderbilt, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that I have read the foregoing petition, to which I have subscribed my name, and knew the contents thereof, and that the matters of fact therein stated are true, and that the matters therein stated of my information and belief, I believe to be true.

W. H. VANDERBILT.

Sworn this 8th day of January, A. D. 1877, before me, D. C. CALVIN, Surrogate.

Surrogate Calvin issued a citation to the widow and next of kin, (the sons and daughters of the testator,) returnable at 11 o'clock A. M. on Feb. 27, in the Surrogate's Court. It had been intended to have a shorter citation issued, but as the two daughters who are abroad could not be communicated with and heard from with certainty at an earlier date, the time was fixed as given. Mr. Clinton said yesterday that the witnesses named in the will would all be present to prove it on the return day; that he had heard of no objections to the will, and had no reason to suppose that it would be contested. The estate of Commodore Vanderbilt, previous to the several conveyances of real estate and stocks and bonds to his son William H., has been estimated on the authority of those placed in a position to know as much as could be known of his affairs, to be of the value of nearly $100,000,000, but he conducted his business in such a manner that it is doubtful whether any one except his son William H., knows the exact sum of his wealth. Mr. Clinton came into the will proceedings simply as counsel for the Executors, in relation to the formal proceedings necessary to secure the admission of the will to probate, and was not present at the reading of the will, and has no accurate knowledge of the total value of the estate, either before or since the conveyances made to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. Mr. A. T. Stewart's will was probated on the evening of the day of his funeral, but in his case it was sworn that there was no next of kin to be notified by citation, and a vast and complicated mercantile business pressingly required definite steps to be taken forthwith, as Mr. Stewart had died after quite a short illness. In Commodore Vanderbilt's case the next of kin are numerous, he has had a very prolonged illness, has made ample arrangements to cover the contingency of his death, and leaves a business interest, which, vast as it is, has been running for a long time past in the hands of the man chosen by the Commodore to continue it. So there is no pressing necessity for an immediate probate. Following is the will:

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S WILL.

I, Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the City of New-York, do make and publish my last will and testament as follows:

First—I direct my Executors, immediately after my decease, to pay to my beloved wife, Frank A. Vanderbilt, the sum of $500,000 in bonds of the United States of America of the 5 per cent. loan, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, commonly known as 10-40 bonds, at par, in performance of the antenuptial contract made by and between me and the said Frank A., bearing date the 20th day of August, 1869, whereby I agreed that, if she should survive me as my widow, my Executors or Administrators should, immediately after my death, pay to her $500,000 in the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at par; and she agreed to waive and release all dower in my real estate, and all right, title, and interest in and to my personal estate, except such sum of $500,000 of bonds. This direction or bequest is on condition that my said wife do accept the same as performance of my part of said ante-nuptial contract, and in lieu of dower in any and all real estate of which I may have been seized at any time during my marriage with her, and of all claim and demand to the personal estate of which I may die possessed, except as hereinafter expressly bequeathed to her. I also give, devise, and bequeath to my said wife, Frank A., the house and lot No. 10 Washington place, in the City of New-York, with the appurtenances, and also the statuary therein contained, for and during her natural life. I also give and bequeath to her, absolutely, all the furniture, pictures, and other household articles which may be in or appurtenant to said house at the time of my decease, including books, musical instruments, plate, and all other chattels of that kind, but excepting the portraits of my mother and my deceased wife, which two portraits I give to my grandson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of my son William H., and upon the decease of my said wife I give, devise, and bequeath the said statuary to my said grandson Cornelius, and the said house and lot to my said son William H., in fee. I also give and bequeath to my said wife two carriages and one pair of carriage horses, and the harness appurtenant thereto, to be selected by her from those I may own at the time of my decease.

Second—I give and bequeath unto my five daughters—Phebe Jane, wife of James M. Cross; Emily, wife of William K. Thorn; Maria Louise, widow of Horace F. Clark, deceased; Sophia, wife of Daniel Torrance; and Mary Alicia, widow of N. Bergasse La Bau, deceased—for their own use, $1,250 000 of the registered bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, of $5,000 each, dated Dec. 1, 1873, payable Dec. 1, 1903, being part of an issue of not exceeding $25,000,000, secured by a mortgage on the railroad of said company to the Union Trust Company of New-York, dated Oct. 15, 1873; also, $1,250,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, payable the 1st of May in the year 1900, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum, and secured by a mortgage on the railroad of said company to the Union Trust Company of New-York, dated the 1st of May in the year 1872, making together $2,500,000 of bonds, which I direct to be divided by my Executors among my five daughters before named, in equal shares, as soon as can conveniently be done after my decease.

Third—I give and bequeath unto the Trustees hereinafter appointed, $1,400,000 of the ten-forty bonds of the United States of America of the 5 per cent. loan, described in the first clause of this will, in trust for the uses and purposes hereinafter set forth, viz.: In trust to set apart and hold $400,000 of said bonds, and receive the interest thereon as it accrues, and pay the same over to my daughter Mrs. Ethelinda Allen, wife of Daniel B. Allen, for and during her natural life, for her separate use, and upon her separate receipt, it being my will that she shall not have power to anticipate such income, nor to transfer or dispose of her right to receive the same, or any part thereof. And upon the decease of my said daughter Ethelinda, I give and bequeath the last-mentioned $400,000 of bonds unto her children who may survive her, and the lawful issue of any of her children who may have died before her, such issue to take the share or shares which their parent or parents would have taken if living, and in default of her leaving any lawful issue her surviving, I give and bequeath the last-mentioned bonds, after her decease, to my residuary legatee, hereinafter named. The said Trustees are hereby directed to set apart, out of the bonds in this clause bequeathed to them, the further sum of $500,000 of such bonds, and to hold the same in trust to receive the interest thereon, and pay the same over as it accrues and is received by them unto my daughter, Mrs. Catherine Lafitte, wife of Gustave Lafitte, for and during her natural life, upon her separate receipt and for her separate use. It being my will that she shall not have power to anticipate such income, nor to transfer or dispose of her right to receive the same or any part thereof. Upon the decease of my said daughter, Catharine, if she shall leave children her surviving, I direct that the last mentioned $500,000 of bonds be divided by the said Trustees into as many shares as there shall be of such surviving children, and that the said Trustees set apart one of said shares for the benefit of each of said children, and hold each share in trust to receive the interest thereon and to apply the same to the use of such child during his or her natural life, paying over such income to such child after his or her having attained the age of 21 years; and, if any child shall die, of each of said children, the principal of the share held in trust for him or her shall go in absolute ownership as he or she may by will direct, and in default of such will, to his or her next of kin. But in case the said Catharine shall leave her surviving children, and also lawful issue of any deceased child or children, such issue shall be included in the division as representing their deceased parents, and the share which would have been set apart in trust for the benefit of the parent, if living, shall be paid to such issue. And should the said Catharine leave no children her surviving, the last-mentioned $500,000 of bonds shall be paid over to the issue of her deceased children, should there be any, they to share per stirpes, and should there be no such issue, said bonds shall go to her next of kin as if she had died intestate owning said bonds. The said Trustees are hereby directed to set apart the remaining $200,000 of the bonds in this clause bequeathed to them, and to hold the same in trust, to receive the interest thereof and apply the same to the maintenance and support of my son, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, during his natural life, at such times and in such manner as they shall deem best for his interest. And I authorize said Trustees, in their discretion, instead of themselves making the application of said interest money to his support, to pay over from time to time to my said son for his support such portions as they may deem advisable, or the whole of the interest of said bonds. But no part of such interest is to be paid to any assignee of my said son, or to any creditor who may seek by legal proceedings to obtain the same; and in case my said son should make any transfer or assignment of his beneficial interest in said bonds or the interest thereof, or encumber the same, or attempt so to do, the said interest of said bonds shall thereupon cease to be applicable to his use, and shall thenceforth during the residue of his natural life belong to my residuary legatee. Upon the decease of my said son, Cornelius J., I give and bequeath the last-mentioned $200,000 of bonds to my residuary legatee.

Fourth—I give and bequeath unto my sister, Phebe Vanderbilt, $1,200 per annum during her natural life; to my niece Phebe Ann Blake, $300 per annum during her natural life; and Rebecca Little and her daughter Cornelia, during their joint lives, and to the survivor of them, during her natural life, the sum of $200 per annum. And I direct that the annuities in this fourth clause provided for do commence from the time of my decease, and the first payment thereof be made in six months thereafter, and that said annuities be paid half-yearly thereafter.

Fifth—I give and bequeath unto my brother, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Railway Company, dated the 1st day of April, 1873 and payable the 1st of April, 1893, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; to my niece Annie Knox, daughter of my sister Ellen, $20,000 of like bonds of the Staten Island Railway Company; to my nephew, Cornelius V. Deforest, two registered bonds of $5,000 each of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, of the issue described in the second clause of this will; to my niece, Phebe Ann Dustan, $5,000 of the consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, of the issue described in the second clause of this will; to Mrs. Sophia White, daughter of Andrew Ainslie, $5,000 of like bonds; to Charlotte Haskell, daughter of my sister Charlotte, $5,000 of such bonds; to each of the three daughters of my niece, Mrs. Phebe Ann Dustan, $5,000 of such bonds; to Charles Simonson, son of my neohew Charles M. Simenson, deceased, $10,000 of like bonds; to my family physician, Doctor Jared Linsley, $10,000 of like bonds; to Capt. James Braisted, formerly in my employ, $4,000 of such bonds; to Lambert Wardell, an old and faithful clerk, $20,000 of such bonds, provided he is in my service at the time of my decease. I further give and bequeath unto my grandson, William K. Thorn, Jr., son of my daughter Emily, $25,000 of registered bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, of $5,000 each of the issue mentioned before mentioned; to Samuel Patten Hand, son of Obadiah Hand, a brother of my mother, one of such registered bonds of said company of $5,000; to Dr. Charles F. Deems, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers in the City of New-York, $20,000 of such registered bonds of said company of $5,000 each; to Mrs. Maria Lockey, wife of Gen. Gordon Granger, $10,000 of such registered bonds of said company of $5,000 each; and to the wife of my nephew, Samuel Barton, $25,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Railway Company of the issue in this clause of my will before described.

Sixth—In case I should part with any of the bonds hereinbefore bequeathed, either to legatees or Trustees, or take, for any reason, I should not have on hand at the time of my decease a sufficient amount of each description of bonds to fulfill all of the bequests in this will contained, I direct my executors to supply the deficiency by purchasing, with the general funds of my estate, the necessary amount of the kind of bonds which may be lacking, and to apply the bonds so purchased to the fulfillment of such bequests. And if any of the bonds which I have bequeathed in trust should be paid off before the termination of the trust upon which they may be held, I direct that the Trustees reinvest the proceeds thereof in other bonds of the United States of America, and hold the same upon the same trusts upon which they held the bonds paid off, and that the same limitations of remainders do apply to such substituted bonds. The interests upon all the bonds in this will bequeathed, either to legatees or in trust, shall be apportioned up to the date of my decease, and no more thereof as shall have accrued up to that date, though not then due or payable, shall, when collected, belong to my residuary legatee.

Seventh—All legacy and succession taxes which may be payable in respect of the bequests and devises in this will contained I direct to be paid out of my residuary estate; but should any taxes be imposed upon the income of the bonds bequeathed in trust, or upon such bonds or the proceeds thereof while held in trust, they are to be borne by the respective trust estates to which such bonds may belong, and to be deducted from the income payable to the several beneficiaries.

Eighth.—All the rest, residue and remainder of the property and estate, real and personal, of every description, and wheresoever situated, of which I may be seized or possessed, and to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease, I give, devise and bequeath unto my son, William H. Vanderbilt, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to his and their own use forever.

Ninth.—I constitute and appoint my son, William H. Vanderbilt, and my grandson, Cornelius, son of the said William H., and also, when he shall become of age, my grandson William, another son of the said William H., and also my before-named nephew, Samuel Barton, Executors of this my will, and Trustees of the several trust estates hereinbefore created. And should any of the said Trustees refuse or be unable to act as such, or resign their Trusteeship, the said trusts, together with the estates and powers hereinbefore granted to the Trustees, shall vest in those of said Trustees who shall act. And should any of the said Trustees die, the said trust estates, trusts, and powers shall vest in the survivors and the survivor of them. But it is my will that no commissions or compensation shall be charged to my estate, or to any of the said trust estates, or to any of the persons for whose benefit the said trusts are created, by said Executors or Trustees for their services as such Executors or Trustees; it being my intention that they shall serve as such Executors and Trustees without any compensation whatever, and they are severally appointed on that condition. And should either of them refuse to qualify and act, or to continue to serve as such Executor and Trustee without compensation, his appointment herein contained shall be void and of no effect. And should my nephew, Samuel Barton, refuse to act as such Executor and Trustee without compensation, the bequest to his wife hereinbefore contained shall become void, and the bonds bequeathed to her shall revert to my residuary estate.

Tenth.—It is my will that in case any direction or provision of this my will should be held illegal or void, or fail to take effect for any reason, no other part of this my will shall be thereby invalidated, impaired, or affected, but this my will shall be construed and take effect in the same manner as if the invalid direction or permission had not been contained therein. And should any of the legacies herein lapse, the same shall go to my residuary legatee before named.

Lastly.—I hereby revoke all wills and codicils by me at any time heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal to this my last will, written on 24 pages of paper, in the City of New-York, the 9th day of January, in the year 1875.

The words "five" on the first line of the fifth page, and "three" in the first line of the eighth page, written over erasures.

[SEAL.] C. VANDERBILT.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the testator, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
No. 140 West Forty-third street New-York.
SIDNEY A. COREY,
No. 122 East Thirty-seventh street, New-York.
JOSEPH HARKER,
Everett House, New-York.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
No. 17 West Thirty-first street, New-York.

CODICIL.

I, Cornelius Vanderbilt, do make a codicil to my last will and testament, which bears date the 9th day of January, 1875, and is hereto annexed, as follows, viz.:

First—I give and bequeath unto my grandson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of William H. Vanderbilt, all the shares of capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company which now stand in the name of my said grandson on the books of said company, and of which I hold the certificates in my possession, being 23,396 shares; also, all the shares of the capital stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company now standing in the name of my said grandson on the books of the last-named company, and of which I hold the certificates in my possession, being 31,650 shares.

Second.—I give and bequeath unto my grandson, William K. Vanderbilt, all the shares of the capital stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company which now stand in the name of my last-named grandson upon the books of said company, and of which I hold the certificates in my possession, being 50,000 shares.

Third.—I give and bequeath unto my grandson, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, another son of the said William H. Vanderbilt, 20,000 shares of capital stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to be delivered to him when he shall attain the age of 21 years; but should he die before attaining that age, the last mentioned 20,000 shares are to be equally divided between his brothers, William K. and George Vanderbilt.

Fourth.—I give and bequeath unto my grandson, the said George Vanderbilt, another son of said William H., 20,000 shares of capital stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to be delivered to him when he shall attain the age of 21 years; but should he die before attaining that age, the last mentioned 20,000 shares are to be equally divided between his brothers, William K. and Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Fifth.—I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Frank A. Vanderbilt, 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in addition to the bequests to her in my said will contained.

Sixth.—With the foregoing modifications, I confirm and republish my said will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the City of New-York, the 30th day of June, 1875. [Seal.] C. VANDERBILT.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the testator, as and for a Codicil to his last will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

EDWIN D. WORCESTER,
No. 88 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y.
S. DERICKSON,
No. 17 West Washington place, N. Y.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
No. 17 West Thirty-first street, N. Y.

FUNERAL OF MRS. EGBERT.

SERVICES IN THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, BRIGHTON HEIGHTS—THE REMAINS TAKEN TO THE MORAVIAN CEMETERY AT NEW-DORP.

The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte Deforest Egbert, sister of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, took place yesterday afternoon from the Reformed Church, on Brighton Heights, Staten Island. The funeral ceremonies were of a very simple character, and consisted only of the brief, but impressive, services provided by the ritual of the Reformed Church. They were conducted by Rev. W. T. Enyard, Pastor of the Reformed Church on Brighton Heights, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kipp, of the Church of the Huguenots, and Rev. Mr. Vogel, of the Moravian Church. The musical portion of the services was performed by the congregation, led by Mr. Enyard, with the exception of one tenor solo, "Thy will be done," which was very effectively rendered by Mr. Charles L. Gunn, tenor soloist of Rev. Dr. Hepworth's church, in this City. There was no attempt at display whatever, and the floral offerings consisted of three pieces only—a cross, a crown, and an anchor—composed of white and yellow roses, camellias, pinks, &c. The cross was the gift of the Vanderbilt family, and the anchor was contributed by the immediate family of the deceased—the Deforests. The remains were encased in a rosewood casket, covered with black cloth, with silver handles and silver bands. On the outside of the coffin-lid was a silver plate, bearing the inscription:

Charlotte Deforest Egbert,
Died Jan. 5, 1877,
Aged 65 years, 3 months, 7 days.

Among those present, of the immediate friends of the deceased, were her two sons, Cornelius and Charles Deforest, and Mrs. Haskell—a married daughter—her brother, Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and Miss Phoebe Vanderbilt, her sister, and many other relatives. The services at the church were to have begun at 1 o'clock P. M., but it was 1:45 before the funeral cortége arrived. The services at the house before starting for the church were very brief, consisting only of a prayer by Rev. Mr. Enyard. Arriving at the church the casket was borne up the main aisle, preceded by the clergymen, who recited the ordinary services of the Reformed Church, and followed by the friends. The casket was placed in front of the altar, the official clergymen ascended the pulpit, and the services were continued. First the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep," was sung by the congregation, with organ accompaniment, and this was followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Vogel. Mr. Charles L. Gunn then sang the solo "Thy will be done," and the hymn "Jesus my all to heaven has gone" was sung by the congregation. The fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians was then read by Rev. Mr. Enyard, who also recited a few Scriptural paragraphs contained in the burial service, and the closing prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Kipp, and Rev. Mr. Vogel pronounced the benediction. The remains were then taken out of the church, placed in a hearse drawn by two black horses, and conveyed to the Moravian Cemetery at New-Dorp, and then placed in the cemetery receiving vault with brief ceremonies, where they will remain until Spring opens, when they will be interred in the family plot owned by the deceased lady, by the side of her first husband, Col. John Deforest. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: John Hitchcock, John G. Wood, Henry Mendell, William Collins, John H. Wood, H. C. Greenough. The receiving vault in which the remains were placed was built by the late Commodore Vanderbilt at a cost of $5,000, and presented as a free gift to the Moravian Cemetery.

AN ADROIT BURGLARY.

A CATHARINE STREET PAWNSHOP ROBBED ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON—DIAMOND JEWELRY VALUED AT $4,000 CARRIED OFF.

On Sunday afternoon the pawnshop of Moss Brothers, at No. 61 Catharine street, was visited by burglars, and diamond jewelry valued at $4,000 carried off. The premises are guarded by three young men, who sleep in a room on the second floor, immediately over the pawnshop. The place is closed on Sunday, although the young men spend most of the hours of the morning there. At noon on Sunday these young men, as was their custom, went out to dinner, intending to return at 6 o'clock in the evening, and to remain in the building for the rest of the night. An aged Irishman keeps an apple-stand immediately in front of the pawn-shop. He had obtained permission from Moss Brothers to place his stand on Sunday close to the front door of the shop, so as to afford him some shelter from the weather, and to this circumstance the prompt discovery of the burglary is due. This fruit vender saw the young men employed in the place leave at noon, and at about 1:30 o'clock, while standing with his back to the door, his attention was attracted by an unusual noise. He listened attentively and heard distinctly the dull sound of hammering and wrenching, and the footsteps of persons moving about inside. He at once suspected that a robbery was being perpetrated. While considering what course to adopt he noticed two of the clerks referred to passing along Monroe street on their way up town. He whistled and they at once obeyed his summons. He imparted to them his suspicions and one of the clerks immediately took out his keys and endeavored to open the front door. The key turned in the lock, but the door remained fast, being evidently bolted on the inside. The attempt to open the door alarmed the burglars, and the clerks outside could hear the sound of scampering feet as the thieves made their way out of the place. One of the clerks remained on guard at the front door while his associate went for a policeman. Patrolmen Quinn and English, of the Seventh Precinct, were quickly on hand. Another attempt was made to open the front door, but proved unnecessful. Information was sent to the Madison Street Police-station, and Capt. McElwain, with a section of Police, proceeded to the spot. The block was surrounded with a cordon of Police, and every precaution was taken to prevent the escape of the burglars, but without effect, the burglars having, doubtless, left the neighborhood before the Police arrived. After spending considerable time in devising means to enter the building, a ladder was procured and raised to the second-floor window. One of the clerks mounted this ladder, and, as he opened the window, he saw a hole in the wall opposite him, just above the landing at the head of the first flight of stairs. The clerks accompanied by policemen then entered the building through the window and went down stairs to the pawn shop. A small safe which had contained exclusively diamond jewelry had been forced open and emptied of its contents. The bar across the safe had been wrenched off with a "jimmy" and holes had been drilled in the door near the lock, and the lock itself wrenched off. It was an easy matter then to force open the door, which had been torn to pieces. The drawers in the safe had been taken exclusively diamonds they contained removed, and the drawers scattered about the floor. After securing the contents of the smaller safe the burglars had commenced operations on the large safe, which contained money and jewelry to the amount of $30,000. They had torn off portions of the huge door, and five minutes more would have given them possession of its contents. On being alarmed, the burglars fled, leaving a large combination "jimmy" sticking in the door of the safe. The movements of the burglars were traced until it was found that the hole through which they had entered the pawnbroker's establishment opened into a room on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 63 Catharine street. On attempting to enter their room the door was found secure, and as the key could be seen in the lock on the inside it was hoped that the burglars were still there. When the Police entered, however, no human being was found in the apartments, but scattered around were the evidences of the burglars' work. The apartments which constituted the workshop of the burglars consist of a rear room with two windows looking out on the yard and two dark bedrooms, one leading out of the other, with small windows on the hallway. The middle room was the one in which the aperture through the wall had been cut. A hole about two and a half feet thick was cut through the two walls, which together were 20 inches thick, and the débris was carefully stowed away and disposed of without attracting attention. In the débris were found several William H. Vanderbilt bonds, which had been used to remove the bricks from the wall, and in the pawnshop in front of the safes was found a large assortment of burglars' tools of the latest and most approved patterns.

The proprietors of the pawnshop were apprised of what had been discovered, and on arriving at their establishment made an examination to see what property was missing. The contents of the large safe were found intact, the burglars not having succeeded in forcing it open, but it was completely wrecked. The smaller safe was empty, and the contents, consisting of diamond jewelry valued at $10,000, had disappeared. On looking through the room occupied by the burglars, a casket was found which contained diamonds valued at $6,000, the property chiefly of Mrs. Moss and relatives, who had placed them in the shop for safe keeping. The burglars had dropped this casket in their hurried flight. The loss of the Messrs. Moss will therefore not exceed $4,000. The diamonds consist chiefly of solitaires, set in rings, pins, and studs. The Police have a valuable clue to the burglars, and Detective Dorcay, of the Central Office, has been specially detailed on the case by Superintendent Walling.

REJECTING MR. BEECHER.

A NEW ASSOCIATION OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS—NEARLY ALL THE PROMINENT MEN OF THE DENOMINATION IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN INCLUDED IN THE MEMBERSHIP.

Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle of this City, has been chosen Moderator of a new Congregational association just organized in this City. It will be remembered that at the meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Association held directly after the adjournment of the great Plymouth Church council it was voted, against the protest of the most distinguished members, not to proceed to investigate the charges made against the character of one of its members, but to appoint a committee to solicit testimony against Mr. Beecher which should be offered before the commission provided for by his council. Immediately on the votes having been taken, four of the leading members of the association, Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Rev. Dr. William I. Budington, Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, and the Secretary, Rev. H. H. McFarland, of the American Seamen's Friend Society, publicly withdrew, and Prof. B. N. Martin, D. D., of the New-York University, and Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, of the *Independent*, also signed a protest against this action, but without their withdrawing. These gentlemen, with about 10 others, have now united to form a new Congregational Association, which shall not be responsible for Mr. Beecher or for the lax views of church government and of clerical irresponsibility which he represents. Besides those mentioned above, the following join the new body: Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, Pastor of the Church of the Disciples, in this City; Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, Pastor of the Central Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Bishop Falkner, Pastor of the Church of the Mediator, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. J. H. Lockwood, Pastor of the New-England Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, Secretary of the American Congregational Union; Rev. Dr. D. B. Coe and Rev. Dr. A. H. Clapp, Secretaries of the American Home Missionary Society; Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman, Secretary of the American Bible Society; and Rev. M. H. Wilder, of Brooklyn. These men include pretty nearly all the Congregational clergymen of prominence in this vicinity, and they form a very strong body. The few prominences left are Henry Ward Beecher himself, his brother Edward, his editor, Lyman Abbott, and his counselor and defender, Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs. The following preamble and constitution signed by the members expresses in guarded but distinct language their idea of the principles of ministers and of their relations to each other's character, "that the ministry be not blamed," and their adherence to the rights of a council to withdraw fellowship from, as well as to extend it to, a church or minister.

PREAMBLE.

We, whose names are undersigned, being Pastors and ministers in connection with Congregational churches, associate ourselves together for mutual Christian culture and to maintain in all ways open to such associations of ministers the essential principles of the Congregational polity.

We hold to the proper independence of the churches in all matters of local concern, and no less to that fellowship of those churches which is implied in the communion of doctrine and order, and which is recognized by a council of neighboring churches and ministers, when suitable investigation has ascertained the existence of such community of faith and of government.

We also believe that the fellowship thus extended by a council to a church, or to its Pastor, may in like manner be withdrawn by a council when occasion requires.

As an association of ministers, we hold it to be our duty to watch over one another in the Lord, "that the ministry be not blamed," and to aid each other toward higher attainments in knowledge, character, and Christian usefulness; at the same time that we labor individually, and as an association, to secure the prevalence of those principles heretofore practiced among us by which alike the rights of the churches and the solemn obligations of the mutual public fellowship are maintained.

Believing that the independence of each local church, in matters which concern itself, is perfectly consistent with such fellowship of churches in all matters of common interest, and that upon the maintenance of this fellowship depends the co-operation of the churches in all general evangelical work, as well as the preservation of their purity and good name, with those of their ministers, we hereby agree in adopting the following Constitution and by-laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. *Name.* This body of Congregational ministers shall be called the Manhattan Congregational Association.

ART. II.—*Object.*—The object of this association shall be to conserve the rights and maintain the obligations involved in the fellowship of Congregational ministers, to promote the qualification of its members for the ministry of the Gospel, and to perform such other offices for the welfare of the churches and the advancement of religion as do not involve authority and jurisdiction over the churches—such as the collection of the statistics of the churches, and the examination of candidates for the Christian ministry, and recommending them, if found worthy, to the churches.

ART. III.—*Membership*—This association shall be composed of pastors and other ordained ministers in the exercise of the Christian ministry, or in the administration of Christian benevolence, or the work of education. Such persons, approving the objects of this association, and holding for substance of doctrine to the confessions of faith of the early synods of New-England, having been nominated for membership at a previous meeting, and being present, may become members by vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, upon signing this Constitution. Brethren who have been members of other ministerial bodies will be required to present letters of dismission from them upon their admission to this body; and brethren going from our vicinity into the bands of other ministerial bodies will be required to take letters of dismission from this body within two years from the time of such removal.

Articles IV. and V. relate to the officers and meetings of the association, and Article VI. prescribes the conditions under which the Constitution may be altered.

A POLICEMAN SHOT.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer McDonnell of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was patrolling on Seventh avenue, he noticed that the door leading into Bernarde Courtney's saloon, No. 315 Seventh avenue, was open. The officer entered the hallway, suspecting that a burglary had been committed, and on approaching the rear door of the saloon, a man jumped upon him and threatened to shoot him if he did not keep quiet. The officer told him who he was, and the burglar thereupon drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering behind the officer's left ear. Two other burglars, who were in the store, alarmed by the pistol-shot, ran into the hallway and saw the injured officer struggling with their mate. They at once ran off. Capt. Williams and Detective Schmidtberger, having heard the shot, ran to McDonnell's assistance, and captured the burglar. He gave his name as James Farrell, residing at No. 449 West Forty-first street. He was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and confessed that he shot the officer. He was remanded to the custody of Capt. Williams. McDonnell's injuries are serious.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Miss Clara Woolhouse, aged 20, residing in Astoria, Long Island, fell overboard yesterday afternoon while attempting to board the ferry-boat George Law, at the foot of Grand street. She was rescued by Daniel Sullivan, a deck hand, and taken home by her brother.

On Friday evening, while the family of Mr. S. Browning were at dinner in the basement of their residence, No. 355 West Fifty-seventh street, an adroit house-thief climbed up the pillars of the front portico, and, opening one of the windows, crawled into Mrs. Browning's bed-room. He forced open a bureau drawer, and stole therefrom a gold watch and a quantity of jewelry, valued at $163.

On Sunday a car-shed adjoining the Third Avenue Railroad Depot at Harlem was crushed in by the accumulation of snow on the roof. The shed was demolished, and six cars which were in the shed were so badly damaged as to be almost worthless. The loss is estimated at $6,000. The pavilion at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, was also crushed in by the weight of accumulated snow, causing a loss of $300.

The statement in a morning paper that there are apprehensions for the safety of the Fall River steamer Newport, now in New-Haven harbor, is controverted by the agents and officers of that line. Col. Borden, the agent in this City, says the Newport is laying so easy on the flats there that not even a door of a stateroom is out of place, all opening and closing easily. The Newport will, he says, undoubtedly resume her trips on the route in a few days.

Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has been requested by a number of prominent business men of the City to call a meeting of that body on Thursday next at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of excessive and discriminating taxation levied by the Municipal and State authorities upon the banks and bankers of this City, and by the Federal Government upon all national banks, bankers, and banking institutions throughout the United States.

The annual election for officers of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York took place yesterday afternoon. The following ticket was chosen: President, John H. Boynton; Vice President, C. Frederick Elwell; Secretary, Elijah A. Houghton; Treasurer, Albert H. Brown. Directors—Thomas P. Ball, James Henry, David B. Dearborn, John Zittiosen, Zacchens Bergen, Marcus Hunter, John L. Merrill, John Galway, William H. Van Brunt, Simon F. Maskie, George R. Hayne, Henry Bowring, Amadee Vatable, William H. T. Hughes, Alexander Munn, Edward N. Norton, Mark W. Maclay, William E. Barnes, Robert Dillon, James S Chew, Livingston Roe. Auditing Committee—Stephen C. Talbot, Henry P. Booth, William D. W. Miller.

BROOKLYN.

It cost $5,733 80 to remove the snow which fell during the recent snow-storm from the principal streets.

Rev. C. H. Ercrest, Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, corner of Marcy and Lafayette avenues, has been called to the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Chicago.

The Police sold for the benefit given for the sufferers by the Brooklyn Theatre calamity at the Academy of Music, 6,000 tickets at 50 cents each. Officer Reardon, of the Fifth Precinct, received the silver shield given to the man selling the greatest number of tickets in the Eastern District. Officer Simonson, of the First Precinct, won the Western District shield.

In the case of Hugh McCulloch & Co., bankers, of London, England, against George Hoffman, a wealthy New-York merchant to recover $3,500 paid to Haffman's son on a letter of credit, Judge Pratt yesterday denied the application of the defendant for a new trial, on the ground that the newly-discovered evidence could have been produced if reasonable diligence had been used on the first trial, which was decided in favor of the bankers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love reports the receipt of $68,527 30 in taxes and assessments in Jersey City last week.

John Connelly, aged 12 years, was run over by a sleigh in Schureman street, New-Brunswick, yesterday, and seriously injured.

Mrs. Anna Matthews, a resident of Brooklyn, was badly burned last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at the house of Mrs. Hillier, on Bull's Ferry road, Union Hill, where she was visiting.

In response to a call from Mayor Buckley, the leading tax-payers of Paterson will hold a meeting this evening to discuss the subject of taxes, and consider plans for the reduction of municipal expenses.

John Bates was caught in the act of committing a burglary yesterday morning in a saloon on Springfield avenue, near Howard street, Newark. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, and subsequently committed for trial.

County Physician Converse was notified yesterday of the sudden death of a child of John Schwartz, residing on Bull's Ferry avenue, Guttenberg. He found on examination that the

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REVOLUTION IN LOUISIANA.

WHITE LEAGUE RULE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE COURTS AND POLICE STATIONS SEIZED—THE LAWFUL POLICE DISPLACED BY AN ARMED MOB — NO BLOODSHED—NICHOLLS SUSTAINED BY THE WHITE LEAGUE UNDER THE NAME OF MILITIA — GOV. PACKARD VIRTUALLY A PRISONER IN THE STATE-HOUSE — UNITED STATES TROOPS LOOKING ON IN READINESS TO PRESERVE PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—To-day the history of New-Orleans has been marked by the Nicholls revolution. So far it has been bloodless, though prosecuted with an armed force on the part of the citizens of New-Orleans. At an early hour this morning the streets were filled with armed men in citizen's dress. They are called the "State Militia" and the "new Police;" they are commanded by Gen. Frank N. Ogden, who commanded the White League organization of 1874. Their appearing so soon after Mr. Nicholls assumed the "Governorship" of the State shows that the organization must have been previously made and officered. Under recognized law, the officers of the Metropolitan Police force could scarceiy be removed, except for cause. They have been put ont, and questions of law are to be determined hereafter.

The first work of the citizen soldiers was to take possession of the various police stations and the city telegraph. A handful of policemen in a place could not be expected to stand against an armed organization of 5,000 men, and the stations were surrendered. The Third Precinct Station is connected with the Court Buildings and Sheriff's office. Early this morning the Sheriff refused to open court for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Ludeling appointed another man to do that duty, and the court opened and adjourned soon after out of respect to the memory of Judge Saucier, late of one of the district courts. About this time Gen. Ogden's men had obtained possession of the Police Station and the building, and the persons appointed by Mr. Nicholls as a Supreme Court appeared and took possession of the Supreme Court-room. The appointees of Nicholls are T. C. Manning, Chief Justice, and R. H. Marr, Alcibiades De Blanc, Judge Eagen, and Congressman W. B. Spencer as Associate Justices. They went through the forms of opening a court, and adjourned about noon.

It was expected that an attack would be made on the State-house, but that was not accomplished to-day, and no demand was made for its evacuation. Gov. Packard is in his office, and all avenues leading to the State-house are guarded by Ogden men, so that the Governor and such members of the Legislature as remain in the building are virtually prisoners. All day the streets about the State-house have been crowded with people, and a stray shot at any time from the Police within might have created a riot. Under such circumstances the House and Senate met without a quorum. This, too, was the day on which United States Senators should have been elected.

During all of the revolutionary proceedings of to-day the United States soldiers have stood resting on their arms, quiet spectators, Gen. Augur declaring that he had no authority to interfere under his old and standing instructions, except in case of actual rioting, and then only so far as to interpose in the interests of peace. Signal officers from the gun-boats of the Navy took position on the cupola of the State-house and signaled back to the boat from the besieged building. Gov. Packard is without a militia to sustain his position, and to have a few hundred people in the streets killed by the Police stationed in the State-house building, would have been assuming a great responsibility.

There must be some lawful way out of this muddle, or it must appear there can be no State Government in Louisiana. Everything is comparatively quiet this evening. Armed men are patrolling the streets. There is danger that, in subverting the regular Police authorities, men have been employed who cannot be controlled. One of the Democratic papers says in warning: "The irresponsible violence of an intemperate crowd of people, having no organization, might jeopardize the very cause with which they sympathize." The upholders of Nicholls have declared that they would rule or that they would bring martial law. They are proceeding on that plan. What may be done to-morrow cannot be foretold now.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE DAY'S INCIDENTS.

At 9 o'clock this morning the members of the White League, which have been mustered in by Nicholls as Militia, began to assemble with arms at Lafayette square, with the avowed purpose of maintaining the Superior Court, abolished by the State Government. By 9:30 A. M. the streets were filled with armed men hurrying to Lafayette square, where orderlies were dashing about on horseback, presenting all the appearances of preparation for battle. Armed men reported to the Sheriff, whose purpose was to take possession of the Supreme Court-room, then in charge of the Metropolitan Police, and install Nicholls' newly-appointed Judges of the Supreme Court. An advertisement appeared this morning ordering members of the Washington Artillery to assemble at the armory at 10 o'clock. It was expected that the movement on the Supreme Court would be made at 11 o'clock. Chief Justice Ludeling was there on the bench, and Capt. Gray, of the Metropolitan Police, with a strong force was in possession of the building, under an order from the Chief Justice. Gov. Packard was at the State-house, cool and calm. He had telegraphed President Grant for assistance. Nicholls was at St. Patrick's Hall.

At 11 A. M. the armed men began moving in different directions from Lafayette square. About 500 passed down St. Charles street, apparently toward the Supreme Court, and others marched south and west. At 11:45 a demand was made for the Third Precinct Station-house, in the Supreme Court building, and refused. About 10,000 persons were assembled around Jackson square, a large portion of whom were on the levee side of the square and armed. Gov. Packard discovered that the Metropolitan Telegraph wires had been cut, and he established communication with United States Marshal Pitkin, at the Custom-house, by means of the United States Signal Corps. The Metropolitan Police at the State-house were armed with Springfield rifles. The United States troops were stationed at the Orleans Hotel, two blocks distant, watching the crowd at the square, but were not under arms.

At 11:50 A. M. the Nicholls White League militia took possession of the Supreme Court building and installed the so-called Judges, and soon afterward all the Police stations were taken possession of. Not a gun was fired.

A *Picayune* extra issued at noon, says of the assembling of armed bodies this morning that few were aware that the legal State Militia had been organized and armed for the execution of the orders of Nicholls, and that these men on the street were there in obedience to their call as the State Militia. Gen. Ogden was in command, and he was assisted by Gens. Borgar and Vandry, Col. D. B. Penn was in control of the Adjutant General's department. In various parts of the city the militia were assembled, the artillery being organized at St. Mary's Market. They had two field pieces, and at 11 o'clock prepared to move down to Lafayette square. The purpose of this movement was to see that the Nicholls Supreme Court should be permitted to take its seat. It was a notorious fact, revealed by the military commander on the Republican side, that the court would not be allowed to sit, and the militia was called out to see that no body or power should interfere with it. It is the intention of the militia to hand the court over to the justices, and on this issue is made. At 12 o'clock was announced by the militia as the time to march down to Jackson Square. This place is defended by two or three hundred policemen, and a battery of seven or eight guns. The State-house is defended, or is thought to be, by about 1,200 men, mostly negroes. The new Police force being thoroughly organized, it is very probable that the militia will this evening hand over to them the regular stations.

A reporter of the *Picayune* this morning visited Gen. Augur, and ascertained that all the officers and men were under strict orders, and prepared to take the streets at a moment's notice. To the inquiry as to what was the character or part he meant to take in the political drama now enacting, Gen. Augur replied that his instructions and intentions were to keep the peace. The reporter suggested that Nicholls was prepared and determined to do this without the aid of United States troops, to which Gen. Augur replied, "I hope he will." He said that in the event of a conflict on the streets of any serious character, he would intervene.

At 1:20 P. M. the Nicholls government were in possession of everything except the State-house. Up to that time no effort had been made to take possession of that building, around which thousands of unarmed citizens were congregated, blocking up the streets for squares and rendering it impossible to reach it. About 3,000 of Nicholls' Militia were under arms on the levee at the foot of Decatur street, and it was reported that the demand for the surrender of the State-house would be made in the afternoon. The force under Gov. Packard there did not exceed 300. The Commander of the United States sloop-of-war Ossipee, established a signal station on the Custom-house in order to communicate with the officials there. The Ossipee and monitor Canonicus are lying off the foot of Poydras street. United States Marshal Pitkin was in constant communication with Washington, giving every phase of the situation.

Chief Justice Ludeling this morning issued an order removing Civil Sheriff Handy, and appointed Alfred Bourges to that position. Handy was acting under orders from Nicholls; hence this action.

Up to 2:15 P. M. there was no important change in the situation. Ogden's militia were massed within a square of the State-house, which was reinforced by a company of colored militia numbering 100. Gov. Packard said he would resist any attack made upon the State-house. The Democratic leaders now assert that they have no intention of attacking the State-house.

The following document was issued by Nicholls, in the form of a proclamation:

To the People of Louisiana:

I should be most profoundly surprised and disappointed should any citizen of Louisiana at this moment so far forget himself as to be guilty of any excess whatever. There is danger in collecting in large bodies. I urge you, therefore, to return at once peacefully to your homes. The greater the wrongs to which you have been subjected, the greater to your credit should you recognize and recollect your own simple and plain duty as citizens. Let no one be injured, however obnoxious he may be, and let the people of the whole country see that we are law-abiding, just, and moderate.

Nicholls' Judges of the Supreme Court, after spreading their commissions on record, and appointing Alfred Roman clerk, adjourned the court till Wednesday.

About 2:30 o'clock some one in the crowd on St. Louis street fired two shots with a pistol into the Auditor's Office in the lower portion of the State-house, and three shots were returned from within, which caused great excitement. No one was hurt, however. Soon after Mayor Austin drove up in a carriage, and read Nicholls' proclamation to the crowd. Part of the crowd dispersed, but the larger portion remained, and at 3 o'clock Nicholls and Chief Boyian were endeavoring to disperse them.

About 6 o'clock to-night the Nicholls Militia, about 5,000 strong, had a review on St. Charles street, opposite Lafayette square. As they marched through the street they were cheered by men, and ladies who thronged the galleries waved their handkerchiefs. They were principally armed with Springfield rifles with bayonets and cartridge-boxes, though some were armed with carbines, shot-guns, and old muskets, and marched in a manner that showed they were familiar with the school of the company. After the review companies were detailed for duty and marched off to different points. Some are patrolling the city to-night, but most of them were disbanded for the night. All ages from 16 to 60 are represented in this Militia, and all nations, except Africa, are represented. As they passed the Custom-house this morning on their march to Jackson Square, the windows on Old Levee street were filled with United States soldiers. The Militia brought their guns to a carry arms and gave three cheers, which were responded to by the soldiers.

At 9 o'clock to-night the agent of the Associated Press attempted to enter the State-house to interview Gov. Packard, but was halted by the Nicholls guards, and refused admission. Gov. Packard and the Legislature are in the State-house, but the White Leaguers have refused to allow provisions to be carried inside, and Gov. Packard and the Legislature are in a state of siege. The Legislature had no quorum in either branch to-day, as some of the members were outside, and asserted they were afraid to risk their lives inside. Consequently no action was taken toward the election of a United States Senator.

All kinds of sensational rumors are afloat to-night, notably one that the State-house is to be attacked. On this subject prominent Democrats stated that the plan of the Democrats was to have the Supreme Court enjoin Packard from usurping the functions of Governor, and in the event of his refusing, to have him arrested for contempt.

At 10 o'clock to-night all is quiet. The Nicholls Government have a strong Police force on duty throughout the city.

The Democratic Legislature, with a quorum in both houses, voted for a United States Senator, J. B. Eustice received a majority of the votes cast for Senator, for the term ending in 1879. There was no choice for Senator for the long term.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PEACE OF NEW-ORLEANS ALONE TO BE SECURED—GEN. AUGUR AND MR. NICHOLLS—THE LEGISLATIVE APPLICATION FOR AID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The news received from New-Orleans during the day has been meagre, but has been anxiously watched, and many false rumors have been in circulation. The latest and most authentic news received to-night is that there has been no collision, or at least no bloodshed. The city is, however, practically in possession of armed White Leaguers who have taken the Police station-houses and threaten the Capitol building. This news is confirmed by dispatches from several sources. Gen. Augur reports that he called upon Nicholls this evening and gave him notice that his forces must be dispersed; that violence could not be tolerated or permitted by the United States officers. Pledges of the strongest kind were given to Gen. Augur that the mob should disperse and that peace should be maintained. At present the Federal Government will do nothing more than protect and enforce the peace of the city. It would seem difficult to long maintain an attitude of neutrality if the warlike actions of the Democracy continue. It is understood that the application of the Legislature for Federal troops is on its way to Washington, and will be received here day after to-morrow. It is thought that the question will then be raised in such form that the President will soon have to decide between the rival State Governments, and in that case Packard would undoubtedly be sustained. There is some private talk of an agreement to be brought about in New-Orleans between the contending parties by which the necessity of Federal interference will be averted, but of this there would seem to be just now an extremely remote possibility.

Senator West received to-night the following dispatch from Gov. Packard, dated New-Orleans, 10 P. M.:

Upward of 2,500 armed White Leaguers are still parading the streets. Nicholls, of course, claims his mob to be Militia, and not an unauthorized armed body. They have captured the Central Police Station and the State Arsenal, with all the arms, including two batteries. The State-house is now invested by armed men denying egress and ingress. The peace cannot be maintained without the recognition of the legal Government. S. B. PACKARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Cabinet session to-day continued for nearly three hours. There was much conversation about political affairs generally, but especially with regard to the condition of those in New-Orleans, as various telegrams had been received from that city expressive of fears of violations of the public peace, owing to the existence of two State organizations, and the consequent excitement of the acts of the respective parties. The following dispatch was sent to Gen. Augur immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet, by the direction of the President, and indicates the purposes of the Government as expressed by the President in recent interviews:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

To Gen. C. C. Augur, New-Orleans, La.:

A dispatch just received from the United States Marshal at New-Orleans indicates that unauthorized armed bodies of men are organized and assembling in a manner to threaten the peace and safety of the city. If this be so, notify the leaders of such organization that they must desist on pain of coming in conflict with the United States authority, sustained by the military power of the Government. Report at once the situation and your action, keeping in mind the fact that this order has no reference to a recognition of either of the claimants for the Governorship, on either Legislature.

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Lieut. Holmes, of the Thirteenth Infantry, testified before the Senate Sub-committee to-day to a peaceable election in East Baton Rouge, where he was stationed.

Mayor Jostreuski, of Baton Rouge, who had promised certain information in reference to the Order of 228, submitted a letter from Judge Whitaker setting forth that the order was a secret one, but arrangements had been made by which the members of the committee could be initiated, and assuring them that nothing inconsistent with their ideas of religion or politics would be required. Senators Wadleigh and McMillan respectfully declined the invitation.

A. Brosom, (colored,) of East Feliciana, testified that he was taken out by a band of men and hung up by the neck. John Brooks (colored) testified that he was afraid to vote the Republican ticket in that parish. Aaron McKenzie (colored) swore that he had been taken out by the whites and severely whipped, and made to promise that he would vote the Democratic ticket, and he did so.

Rev. John Reiley and three other colored men testified to numerous acts of violence and a reign of terror among the blacks in East Feliciana. Reiley stated there had been a great deal of cotton stolen there, and there was much dissatisfaction with officials, not only Republicans, but Democrats.

Samuel Robinson and seven other colored men testified that they had voted the Democratic ticket without intimidation; they thought the times were bad, and wanted a change.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY IN APPEAL BEFORE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE—THE DECISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The matter of the appeal in the case of the Continental Life Insurance Company was argued in General Term of the Supreme Court to-day before Justices Learned, Boardman, and Bockes. It will be remembered that one John O. Hoyt, who owned only 15 shares in the company referred to, brought suit to have the company dissolved and a Receiver appointed, which was done, and one Anderson was so appointed. It was alleged that this proceeding was collusive, and intended to cover irregularities and to conceal grave frauds in the management of the company. The State Superintendent of Insurance caused the Attorney General to take action in the matter, who, thereupon, brought suit to set aside the proceedings on the ground of fraud. The matter was argued before Judge Osborn in Special Term, and he appointed a Referee to take evidence in the matter, alleged by the Attorney General. From this order the Receiver Anderson and the plaintiff Hoyt both appealed, and this appeal was heard to-day. Mr. John L. Hill appeared for Anderson, Mr. G. W. Miller for Hoyt, Mr. William Barnes for the policyholders, and Mr. Henry Smith of Albany for the Attorney General. The argument lasted all the forenoon. The point made by the counsel for Hoyt and the Receiver was that the Continental Insurance Company no longer existed; that a motion to dissolve the company and to appoint a Receiver having been made before a Court of Record, which court had granted it and had appointed such Receiver, that thereby the corporation ceased, and determined that having ceased to exist there was nothing against which the Attorney General could proceed, and, consequently, that the proceedings of that officer and the action of Judge Osborn in appointing a Referee to hear evidence was illegal and void.

Mr. Smith, replying for the State, argued that a chartered corporation derived its power from the people of the State, and only by the action of an officer representing the people could that power be taken away. It would be a monstrous doctrine that a corporation with millions of assets, having Trustees and other legally-constituted officers, all deriving their authority from the State, could be dissolved at the instance of a single stockholder in a friendly suit for the appointment of a Receiver. The relation of the corporation to the State continued, and must continue until it was dissolved by the same power which made it. There would be no limit to the frauds which might be perpetrated, were it possible for any one owning a share in a company to walk into some court with a friend, and, having had that friend duly appointed a Receiver, thereby dissolve the corporation.

The court took this view of the matter. No written opinion was delivered, but the order of the court below was affirmed. The reference will therefore proceed, and the whole transaction of the appointment of Anderson as Receiver will be thoroughly sifted. The Court said it had some doubt whether Judge Osborn's order was appealable, but, as a safer proceeding than dismissing the appeal, it would affirm the order.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—1 A. M.—*During Wednesday, in the Soth Atlantic and Middle States, falling barometer, stationary or slowly rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds and increasing cloudiness will prevail, possibly succeeded by light snows in the northern portions of both.*

For New-England, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, stationary or rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed by light snows in the northern portion.

THE GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan 9.—Gov. Garland's message was delivered to the General Assembly in joint convention to-day. It treats entirely of State matters. The current expenses of the Government for the past two years have been $663,775. The State debt is $17,620,362. Of this amount $1,400,000 is outstanding Treasurer's certificates. The Governor recommends, as do the State Board of Finance, that the State continue to borrow money to pay the expenses of the Government till the Treasurer's certificates are absorbed by taxation, and in the meantime that steps be taken toward a compromise of the bonded indebtedness of the State. The Governor also recommends the organization of an Immigration Bureau, the aiding, fostering, and caring for the public schools, and a system of railroad taxation.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Jan. 9.—At a caucus this evening, the Republicans nominated W. H. Hiner for President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and J. B. Cassaday for Speaker of the Assembly. The Democrats have nominated W. W. Eied for President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Joseph Hamilton for Speaker of the Assembly. The Republicans have a majority in both houses.

THE RUSSIAN IRON-CLADS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—Official advices have just been received by the Russian Minister here that the orders to the Russian fleet have been changed, so that it will proceed direct to Hampton Roads, where it has been directed to Winter. The Russian Minister will leave here by rail to-morrow night for Washington.

A FARCE IN THREE SHOTS.

NOBODY HURT AND EVERYBODY SATISFIED.

THE LATEST PICKWICKIAN DUEL.

THE EYES OF THE UNION ONCE MORE ON DELAWARE—BLOODLESS RESULT OF THE BENNETT-MAY AFFAIR—THREE SHOTS AND A PEACEFUL PARTING—MR. BENNETT CONVINCED THAT "NO ERROR" WAS COMMITTED—DETAILS OF THE REMARKABLE MEETING AT MARYDELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MARYDELL, Md., Jan. 9.—The long-expected and much-talked-of duel between Messrs. Bennett and May has finally occurred, and its ridiculous termination forms perhaps a fitting climax to the history of the affair. The parties met and exchanged three shots and separated, both more than satisfied with the result, and neither one hurt as to life, limbs, digestion. Whether the duel took place in Delaware or Maryland seems open to a little dispute, but it took place close to the boundary line dividing the two States. The meeting was on the farm of Mr. Murray, a New-York lawyer, at 1 P. M., yesterday. There was a mistake made by the parties to the affair, which changed entirely the locality of the combat. The evident intention of the gentlemen was either to fight in Delaware or across the line separating Maryland and Delaware, but a mistake in the bearings caused the contest to take place in Maryland. It seems that Mr. Bennett, although absenting himself from his house on Fifth avenue, did not leave New-York City, as reported, on the day after the encounter in front of the Union Club-house, but he remained in the City until Sunday evening. Accompanied by S. Howland Robbins, Dr. Charles Phelps, Louis Lorillard, Carroll Livingstone, and a servant, Mr. Bennett took the 9:30 P. M. train from Jersey City to Philadelphia where Messrs. Livingstone and Lorillard took leave of the remainder of the party and went to the Continental Hotel, at which they registered under assumed names. The others proceeded by rail to Wilmington, Del., arriving at that place at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Here tickets were purchased for Easton, Penn., but the party left the train at Marydell, and after a few moments of conversation started across the country on foot in the direction, as they supposed, of the Delaware State line. After proceeding a short distance they were joined by Mr. May; his second, Dr. Frederick May, of Baltimore, and a surgeon, also from Baltimore, said to have been named Tilghman. This party had driven up in a sleigh from the direction of Dover. Mr. May and his friends had left Baltimore on Sunday evening, and had gone direct to Dover, arriving there about 8:30 A. M. The party carried blankets, overcoats, two cases of pistols, and surgical instruments. They represented themselves to be railroad officials, May saying he was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while Bennett gave his name as Daniel Drew, of New-York, and stated that his mission was the purchase of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad. They had with them maps of the Peninsula, and to several parties whom they encountered they said they were hunters bound on a gunning expedition. So great was their caution that these statements were generally believed in the neighborhood. Mr. Bennett's face showed a scar which was much swollen, probably by the cold. They walked down the railroad track due south for about a mile, and then, turning to the left, crossed an open field over a small hill into a glade which separates the Chaptauk River from the road. Here a suitable spot was selected, and the combatants were placed in position, face to face, at 20 paces.

The ground having been measured and the men being in position, the seconds took the pistols from their cases and attended to the loading of the weapons. The arms were taken by the principals, and then, after the usual preliminaries, came the order—"Fire!" There was a single report, and when the slight smoke of the burning powder had disappeared, both men were standing unhurt. Two more shots were exchanged with a similar result. After the third shot was fired the seconds interfered, mutual explanations were made, and the affair amicably, though, of course, rather sheepishly, settled. Both parties left the field evidently in high spirits at the pleasant conclusion of what promised to be a bloody tragedy. Mr. May and his party drove to Slaughter's Station, and thence to Dover, where they secured rooms and spent the night in a rather convivial manner, sundry pitchers of ale, as is said, being called into requisition. They left for Philadelphia this morning and were to start thence immediately for New-York City. A Mr. Tilghman was with Mr. May. They paid liberally for services rendered them, including that of silence. Mr. Bennett proceeded to Clayton, at which place he secured a special train for Wilmington and Philadelphia. On his way to the train Mr. Bennett was heard to inquire frequently of his friends as to whether he had committed any error in making the proposals which he had submitted to the other side, to which they replied that he had not, but that what was done would prove satisfactory to both parties. It is believed that both men are satisfied, and that there will be no further hostile meeting.

THE FIELD AFTER THE FIGHT.

A neighboring farmer, who chanced to witness the arrival of the dueling party, acted as our guide during the day. He happened to be working in a field near the State line, fixing up some fences the recent storm had prostrated. Between himself and the supposed prospecting railroad party was a narrow strip of open wood which acted as a partial cover, and doubtless prevented the beligerents from observing him. He says the gentlemen walked leisurely along until they reached a stone supposed to mark the boundary line between the two States, and then stopped. Two of the gentlemen stepped apart from the remaining company and walked about 15 or 20 paces, when they suddenly halted, and, turning about, one of them returned to the party. These gentlemen were evidently the seconds pacing off the distance for shooting, for in a few seconds two others of the party were seen to lay off their overcoats and take up positions, one where the party remained after walking off with his companion, and the other at the point to which the second gentleman had returned. All save these two now withdrew some 40 or 50 feet, and the seconds proceeded each to load a pistol, standing near one another at the time. They evidently used regular dueling pistols, for powder was forced into the weapons from what appeared to the honest but astonished farmer a powder-flask, or some small article held in the hand. This was succeeded by a short parley between the gentlemen, after which they walked to their principals and handed over the pistols. Again withdrawing, one of them called out, "Are you ready?" in a tone which was distinctly audible to the countryman, who says he had by this time become thoroughly frightened. Whether the two principals responded or not he is unable to state, but he distinctly heard the same man who had propounded the interrogation call out in a sullen tone, "One, two, three," and instantly the report, sharp and quick, rang out. He did not notice any smoke issue from the pistols, but accounts for this by the fact that he was watching to see one or both men fall, and paid no attention to the firearms. In this, however, he was happily disappointed. This was repeated twice. After the third shot neither of the principals moved from their positions for a minute or two, and then there seemed to be a consultation which lasted eight or ten minutes, at the conclusion of which the entire party left the ground. The party of three (Mr. May's) walked back to the sleigh, while Mr. Bennett's party hired a conveyance at Slaughter's, the next station above this, and drove to Clayton. May and his friends drove off in the direction of Dover. Neither of the three appeared to be in the least hurt, for each walked without any assistance from the other. These facts are given as they were narrated to your correspondent by the farmer while we were plodding across the fields toward the ground.

As we ascended a little knoll and drew near the summit the farmer said, pointing a little to the right: "There is the place, just on that little level yonder." The ground indicated was reached in a couple of moments, and on making a close inspection it was found that the footsteps in the snow, which was soft at the time of the duel, but was now frozen hard, were wonderfully distinct. The stone above alluded to as marking the line was about 50 feet off to the right of the firing parties as you look across into Maryland from Delaware. Not a drop of blood could be seen anywhere on the snow, nor was there the slightest evidence that any one had fallen to the ground. The tracks made by the seconds in measuring off the distance were every one perfect, and were 20 in number—10 made by the right and 10 by the left foot. Your correspondent paced it off, and could not get over the ground, without making an extraordinary stride, in less than 21 paces. Both the seconds must have been extremely long-legged men, for such tall walking as they did upon this occasion is rarely seen. We have been over many battle-fields in our time, but this was the most barren of trophies of any we ever witnessed. Not a fragment of shell, a splintered gun-stock, a strip of rent clothing, or even a stray bullet could be found. Tall tracks alone remained to show where a few brief hours before a remarkable struggle had raged, and your correspondent did not feel like bringing off any of these.

We retraced our steps to the road, bade adieu to the countryman, and returned as rapidly as possible to this place, which is the nearest telegraph station. Here we learned that Mr. Bennett's party had gone direct to Clayton on returning from the field, where they telegraphed to Wilmington for a special train, which was promptly sent, and at 7:52 they started for Wilmington, reaching there at 9:08 o'clock. They then took the regular 9:46 train for Philadelphia, and reached that place about 12 o'clock.

May's party was traced to Dover, where they stopped for the night. In the morning Mr. May and one of his friends took the train for Philadelphia, the other member of the trio going direct to Baltimore. All who saw them state they were apparently in good health. Mr. Fred. May is said to have read a paper during the trip to Philadelphia. The conductor of the special train which took Mr. Bennett and his friends from Clayton, stated to your correspondent that the gentlemen were in excellent spirits during the journey, were lavish with their money, and seemed to be bent on having a modest kind of spree. While waiting at Wilmington for the train going north, one of them proposed that they remain there all night, whereupon another said, "No; go on to Philadelphia and have a high old time. Make a night of it." Every one in this neighborhood is convinced that no blood was shed. The Bennett party spoke to no one here, and at Clayton the only person who heard a syllable uttered by any of them was the station agent and the telegraph operator. To neither of these parties, however, did they speak of the object of their visit, and it was not until about 2 o'clock to-day that the modest folk of that sleepy village had any suspicions that a duel had been fought within a few miles of them. The first intimation they had of it was a telegram from Philadelphia, asking for news.

MR. BENNETT IN PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY AT THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL—FRIENDS REGISTERED UNDER ASSUMED NAMES—HOW THEY PASSED THE NIGHT—A VOYAGE TO EUROPE IN PROSPECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The arrival of James Gordon Bennett and party in this city last night produced great excitement, especially when it was known that he had met Frederick May according to the rules of the *code duello*. The Continental Hotel has been crowded all day, and the affair has been discussed in all its possible phases.

Mr. Bennett laid his plans in regard to the affair very carefully, and these who were in the secret knew well where to go and what to do. On Monday afternoon two gentlemen arrived at the Continental Hotel and registered as James Hunt and C. Lowery, New-York. The first-named gentleman was assigned to parlor No. 44, and the latter to parlor No. 45. The adjoining room, No. 43, was engaged at the same time, and fire was ordered in each of the apartments. The latter room was for Mr. Bennett. The three rooms communicated, and they were soon comfortably warmed. About midnight a cab drove up to the hotel and three gentlemen alighted and passed into the corridor. They had come from the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, at Broad street and Washington avenue, and the driver was a man named Quinn, who did not know who his passengers were until he saw the name of J. G. Bennett placed on the register, and then he comprehended the situation. Mr. Bennett's party were at once assigned to parlors Nos. 56 and 57. The night was passed in a most convivial manner, and the scene of the afternoon was soon forgotten, as the case of champagne which found its way to No. 43 disappeared. Indeed, the carousal lasted so long and was so noisy that many of the persons rooming on the same floor were unable to sleep. The duelist and his companions slept long in the morning, leaving orders at the hotel office to be awakened at 9:30 o'clock, at which hour Mr. Bennett arose. It was then learned that the names of the parties who had arrived yesterday afternoon were fictitious—that "James Hunt" was Mr. Louis Lorillard, and that "C. Lowery" was none other than Mr. Carroll Livingstone, thus shewing conclusively that Mr. Bennett's second in the duel was Mr. S. H. Robbins, as the other two who were reported to have been engaged in the affair were in Philadelphia while it was taking place.

Mr. Bennett's servant kept a strict watch at the hotel office for letters and telegrams, and carried all messages to Mr. Bennett's room, not allowing the hotel servants to perform this service. A number of messages were sent away during the day, but to whom they were addressed could not be learned. A gentleman who visited Mr. Bennett this morning reported that he was in good spirits, and was not hurt in the encounter; but in the conversation held he did not refer to the duel. The principal was kept a close prisoner all day, not even the servants being allowed to enter the room, his meals being received at the door by one of his friends who remained in constant attendance upon him. Dr. Phelps, of New-York, seeing that his services were not required longer, left the city on the 11 o'clock train. All efforts to get a word from him in regard to the affair proved fruitless.

Further inquiries by THE TIMES correspondent reveals the fact that on Sunday morning last, about 3 o'clock, two gentlemen answering the description of Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Lorillard arrived at the La Pierre House, and registered as Mr. Harrington and B. Barnes, New-York, the handwriting being the same as that on the register at the Continental Hotel for Messrs. Hunt and Lowery. Mr. Livingstone asked for a room with parlor attached, and desired to impress upon the clerk the fact that breakfast must be served promptly at 6 o'clock, as he and his friend would take the 8:10 train that morning for Wilmington, Del. Both were nervous—Lorillard pacing the floor, while Livingstone ordered a breakfast of toast, tea, and eggs in some shape or other. They retired and left the hotel about 7 o'clock, and did not appear here again until Monday evening, when they engaged rooms at the Continental Hotel. It is not known positively that Mr. May came to this city to-day. If he did he proceeded to the residence of some friend, as the hotel register fails to reveal his whereabouts, either under an assumed name or his correct one. It is believed he proceeded northward.

Midnight.—James Gordon Bennett and his friends left the Continental Hotel shortly after 11 o'clock to-night. They passed out by the ladies' entrance, and took a carriage, the driver being instructed to proceed to the West Philadelphia Depot to meet the midnight train for New-York. They slipped out of the house so quietly that their departure was hardly observed. Clerks in the hotel have become suddenly reticent. It is not believed that the party will go as far as New-York. There are rumors to the effect that Mr. Bennett will sail for Europe to-morrow, and that instructions were telegraphed to New-York to a friend to procure four passage tickets on the steamer sailing.

BENNETT'S SURGEON AND SECOND.

DR. PHELPS DECLINES TO GIVE ANY DETAILS REGARDING THE DUEL—MR. HOWLAND ROBBINS NOT TO BE FOUND.

Dr. Charles Phelps, the medical gentleman who is said to have attended Mr. Bennett as surgeon, was found by a TIMES reporter yesterday at his residence, No. 117 East Nineteenth street. The Doctor had evidently returned from a sudden expedition or tour, judging from the traveling-bags, overcoat, &c., with which his reception-room was encumbered. He received THE TIMES' representative cordially, but on the all-important subject of the combat refused to say anything beyond the fact that whatever he had done he was fully responsible for. He would not even admit that there had been a duel, or that he had been in Philadelphia, although his name and address were registered at the Continental Hotel in that city on Wednesday night. In regard to Mr. Bennett, he said if that gentleman or his friends had registered his name at the hotel in question, it was fair to presume that he had been there in person. As to the details of the fight, who was hurt and to what extent, he refused to vouchsafe any information whatever.

Mr. Howland Robbins, who is understood to have acted as Mr. Bennett's second, and who has been absent from the City for several days, has apparently not yet returned, or, if in town, is keeping sedulously quiet. A rigid inquiry at the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Jockey, and other clubs last evening failed to develop his whereabouts, although the most contradictory stories as to his having been seen in the City during the past 48 hours were told by different persons. At the Jockey Club it was said that he had breakfasted there on Monday morning, and left there on the evening of the same day. None of his associates, however, could be found to admit that they had seen him, and his present whereabouts are still a matter of mystery.

GOSSIP AT THE UNION CLUB.

THE MEMBERS UNWILLING TO IMPART INFORMATION ON THE ABSORBING TOPIC—MORE RUMORS—BELIEF THAT MRS. BENNETT WILL GO TO EUROPE AT ONCE.

The members of the Union Club seemed determined yesterday to give no information regarding the duel, and there was an evident disinclination among them to talk with outsiders. From the mysterious manner that every club man assumed whenever a reporter approached him, it might easily be inferred that, although Mr. Bennett had come out of the duel unscathed, Mr. May had either been killed outright or received a grievous wound. Close observation of members at other times, however, gave rise to the belief that the duel bore a remarkable resemblance to the bloodless encounter of "Tommy Little and the great Mr. Jeffrey." Late last night a number of the club was found who was willing to unbosom himself. He said that a duel had certainly been fought and that Mr. May had been wounded. He refused to state definitely in what part of May's body the bullet had lodged, but pointed, as he spoke, in a suggestive way, to his own right shoulder. Then he said: "But Mr. May's wound is by no means dangerous. It does not even prevent him from using a pen." He also said that the gentleman mentioned in the newspapers—Mr. Howland S. Robbins—did not really act as second to Mr. Bennett. The seconds of the two combatants were non-residents of this State, chosen because they would not be amenable to the laws of New-York. The gentlemen declined to tell how the combatants acted after their encounter, but said that Mr. May had gone to Washington, and that Mr. Bennett had returned to this City. He felt convinced that Mr. May's brother would not endeavor to procure satisfaction from Mr. Bennett. In conclusion, he said he believed that Mr. Bennett would start for Europe either to-day or on Saturday night in order to avoid arrest.

Dr. Frederick W. May and the members of his family refused positively yesterday to talk about the duel. A near relative of the family was found, however, at the Union Club. Upon being interrogated, he declared that he knew nothing definite of the meeting between Messrs. Bennett and May. He was convinced, however, there had been no bloodshed. He had received a dispatch on Monday night from a gentleman with the dueling party, which simply said, "All right." This, he considered, meant that neither of the duelists had been hurt. Yesterday afternoon Dr. May received a dispatch from his son, which simply said "Have written." The letter thus alluded to was expected to reach him last evening. The relative of Dr. May with whom the reporter of THE TIMES conversed, said that if the letter arrived last night, and contained anything that could properly be given to the public, he would communicate it. At a late hour he sent word that he knew nothing new, and from this it is presumed Mr. May's letter has not yet reached his family.

MISTAKEN FOR ONE OF THE "ACTORS."

The public interest in the Bennett-May farce was such yesterday as to rouse even the sedate inhabitants of Jersey City. On the arrival of the 4 o'clock train from Philadelphia a rush was made for the cars, and the pleasure of the multitude was great when a tall, manly form robed in a brown overcoat made its way through the throng, amid exclamations of "That's Bennett!" "That's him," &c. The gentleman, who was non other than Mr. John H. Draper, of the well-known auction firm of Draper & Co., bore his blushinge honors with exceeding good humor, and when the ferry-boat carried his receding form from view four-fifths of the people on the Jersey shore imagined that they had beheld the veritable "hero" just returned from "the field of honor."

THE PENALTY FOR DUELING.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND MAY AND THEIR SECONDS LIABLE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION—THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK AND MARYLAND ON THE SUBJECT.

Contrary to general belief, it is not the duty of the District Attorney of any county to investigate any violations of the law which may take place within his jurisdiction. As a rule his duty is to take action on complaints sent to him by a committing magistrate—not to institute proceedings or go out of his way to discover real or imaginary offenders. Pers

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

MEETING OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—THE LOWER HOUSE NOT YET ORGANIZED—A PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED IN THE SENATE—GOV. BEDLE'S MESSAGE PRESENTED—THE FINANCES OF THE STATE—NATIONAL AFFAIRS REFERRED TO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1877.

The excitement occasioned last evening by the anticipated difficulty in the organization of the lower house of the Legislature was augmented by the failure of that body to organize this afternoon. The Republicans hold a meeting in the morning to receive the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Democracy upon the subject of the division of the offices. The committee had been instructed to demand the Speakership for the Republican nominee, Mr. Scovil, of Camden. The Democrats had refused peremptorily to listen to any proposition for compromise which did not concede the Speakership to Mr. Rabe, the nominee of the Democratic caucus. The caucus this morning continued the compromise committee. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the Democratic members met in caucus in the Supreme Court Chambers, and nominated R. F. Rabe, of Hudson, for Speaker, and John Y. Foster, Republican, for Clerk. While they were engaged, the hour of 3 having arrived, the House was called to order by Mr. Foster, the Clerk of the last House. The roll-call showed that only the Republican members were in attendance, and as their number lacks one of a quorum, an adjournment was taken till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, with Gen. Sewell in the chair. The new members were ceremoniously sworn in, and an organization was effected by the choice of Hon. Leon Abbett, of Hudson, as presiding officer; of Charles K. Jamison, of Somerset, as Secretary; John Simerson, of Warren, as Assistant Secretary; Thomas G. Bunnell, of Sussex, as Engrossing Clerk; Addis Hayes, of Burlington, Sergeant at arms, and Michael C. Nathan, of Hudson, Assistant Sergeant at arms. The Republican nominees were Gen. Sewell, for President; N. W. Voorhies, Secretary; William Cloke, Reader, and F. F. Paterson, Engrosser. The Senate then listened to the annual Message of Gov. Bekle. The following are the principal points made:

"It seems probable that your labors will not be arduous, and that this session can be concluded at an early day. The financial affairs of the State have been carefully managed during the last year. The receipts into the Treasury for the year ending Oct. 31, 1876, were \$3,195,403. The balance in bank to the credit of all the funds (except sinking) Oct. 31, 1875, was \$308,769 05. These sums added make a total of \$3,504,262 05. The disbursements for the year for all purposes (not including those from the sinking fund) were \$3,386,186 04, leaving a balance in bank, Oct. 31, 1876, of \$118,076 01. Of the amount disbursed, \$218,500 was invested for the benefit of the school fund as a permanent increase. That taken from the total disbursements leaves \$3,167,686 04 for the expenditures of the year. It is impossible safely and wisely to legislate without a full comprehension of the scope and character of all the purposes for which the public moneys are already being expended. Applications are often made to the Legislature on the ground of charity, benevolence, or other claims of duty, which in themselves appear plausible and meritorious, and which, if considered alone, might induce appropriations; yet, viewed in the light of other obligations, at once are seen to be beyond the ability and any present duty of the State. Economy is as valuable to the State as to individuals, although a narrow policy in legislation does not promote good government or substantial growth, yet there is danger that the State may become too liberal, even for the best of objects, and exceed both its means and existing duties. It is important at a time like this, when most branches of business are depressed, and the people feel the need of retrenchment, that all public expenditures should be kept at their lowest reasonable limits. As stated, the last year's disbursements, less the school fund investments, were \$3,167,686 04.

"The outstanding war debt of Oct. 31, 1867, was \$2,396,300. The assets then in the sinking fund were \$1,339,379 57. The State owns 6,000 shares of the stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and of the joint stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies amounting to \$288,700 at par value; also bonds of the joint companies for \$24,000, and a bond of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company of \$10,000. They are worth in the market about \$400,000. These, or an equivalent amount of securities, should always be retained. The State also owns Centennial stock for which \$100,000 were paid, under the act of 1874. The Exhibition has been a success far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, and great credit is due to the Commissioners and Finance Board, particularly the latter, and especially its President, John Welsh, for most admirable financial management. The United States appropriated \$1,500,000 by an act of Congress, Feb. 16, 1876, toward the completion of the "Centennial buildings and other preparations," and a question has arisen under certain provisions of the act, whether the United States is entitled to be reimbursed the amount so appropriated before any payment is made to the stockholders. Without going into particulars, the contention of the stockholders is that they should be first paid, and a bill in interpleader has been filed in the Finance Board in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to settle the question. The State will be represented in the suit, and a speedy argument and decision are expected. In a communication from the President of the board, an approximate estimate gives the stockholders 85 per cent, the United States the preference, and, if otherwise, 80 per cent.

"The county bonds for the surplus revenue of the United States amount to \$764,670 44. The Controller estimates \$1,650,000 as the amount of disbursements to be made and provided for during this year. That includes \$100,000 for the principal of war bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1878, and \$42,959 55 for interest to meet the demands of the sinking fund next year. These sums must be provided for by the taxes. It also includes \$238,000 now due from the State fund to the school fund, and \$65,000 to grow due for the year 1877. Should the law be changed so as to relieve the pecuniary necessity for the above item, from the payment of this annual sum to the school fund, that last amount (65,000) can be deducted from the estimate of liabilities. The estimate of probable revenue is \$1,651,505 43. This is made up of the usual tax of one and a half mills on the dollar according to the ratables of 1876, and will amount to \$895,402 06, being \$23,694 50 less than last year's tax."

In relation to the State Prison, the Governor says, the number of convicts, Oct. 31, 1876, was 829. It is an imperative necessity that additional room be furnished as early as possible. He recommends that provision be made for the care of insane convicts. The cost of maintaining these, last year, was \$10,075 41.

"The use in November last of Federal troops to aid in excluding from the House of Representatives of South Carolina certain persons claiming to have been elected members, and having the judgment of the highest court of the State in their favor, was a clear invasion of the rights of States and a most dangerous perversion of the authority conferred by the National Constitution to protect a State against domestic violence. In effect, a mere question relating to seats in a State Legislature was determined for them in their by the military power of the General Government. The act should have been officially and unmistakably repudiated and condemned, lest it might become a precedent for like or greater abuses. The claim of some, high in office, at this late day in the history of our Republic, that the President of the Senate should count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, has created a widespread apprehension that the line of precedents which have given a practical construction to the Constitution and confirmed its meaning may be departed from and the will of the people in the recent election not fairly ascertained and obeyed. That, and kindred questions affecting the count, have passed beyond or under the control of partisan politics, and must now be solved on constitutional and legal principles, free from party bias and under a deep sense of justice. Men upon whom the responsibility rests can rise equal to this great duty and by a broad statesmanship assure the country that the result, whatever it may be, is uncontaminated by fraud or undue advantage. My hope and belief is that they will. God grant that wise counsels may prevail—that party success be as nothing in comparison with the noble purpose of doing right, despite the consequences, and our land be saved from bitter and disastrous strifes."

SOME PUNGENT REFLECTIONS ON THE SITUATION.

THE ASPIRANTS FOR SENATORIAL HONORS—PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF PROBABLE CANDIDATES—THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Legislature of New-Jersey met to-day, with a tie in the Assembly and a Democratic majority of one in the Senate. There is great excitement among small politicians about a possible dead-lock in the organization of the lower house, and much speculation as to which party will surrender. Outside of the hangers-on who hope to be clerks or door-keepers, or Sergeant at arms, this sanfile has very little interest, except as it bears remotely on the serious question of the United States Senatorship. The Republican managers, who threw away the control of the situation last November, are waiting for some providential interference. They have already had one Democratic Assemblyman retired, and another dying of typhoid fever; they have found one seat to contest; they claim two or three members as "Independents," and say that certain others are advertising themselves as "open to conviction." But after all, there stands that refractory majority of "one" on joint ballot, which is not much to boast of, but quite enough to make a Senator. There never was a scarcity of Democratic candidates for anything in New-Jersey, but the public have been made to believe that two alone of all the aspirants will struggle with determination to the end. One of these is Ashbel Green, a fussy and consequential New-York lawyer. He is well connected, has a prosperous practice, grades "fair to middling" in political morals, and if he should reach the Senate nobody would ever find it out but Mr. Green. He has emerged from the huddle of mediocrities into something like prominence because he is supposed to be the choice of the State-house Ring. There is enough truth in this to keep Mr. Green comfortable until voting time, when he will suddenly drop into a hole which Gov. Bedle, who has great talent for burrowing in dirt and darkness, has been industriously excavating underneath him. Then the little Governor will crawl up on top of Mr. Green, shake the soil from his broadcloth, utter some pious sentiment, and take the State-house votes. Hon. Leon Abbett, the exemplary Senator from Hudson, is helping Mr. Green, because Mr. Abbett hopes to be President of the Senate, and if he assists Mr. Green into the hole and Mr. Bedle into Frelinghuysen's seat, Mr. Abbett will be ex officio Governor of New-Jersey, with a luminous pathway to future glory stretching straight away before him.

John R. McPherson, an ambitious butcher, asserts that he already holds a majority of the caucus, and this is dangerously near the truth. Mr. McPherson's wits have been sharpened and his moral sense blunted by contact with many practical political jobbers, until he is a finished statesman. From the late court-house sensation backward, there have been few large operations in Hudson County in which his hand has not been suspected. No adult male in New-Jersey would ever think of Mr. McPherson as a Senator; but Col. Thomas Scott wants a steady voter when his South Pacific scheme comes before the Senate, and Col. Scott knows his man. When in the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was quite as reliable a representative of Pennsylvania interest as Frank Ward was in the lower house. But since Mr. Jay Gould's lobby has coalesced with Col. Scott's, the Colonel feels less nervous, and he may refrain from perpetrating so gross an outrage upon his subjects in New-Jersey as to make this person Senator. Even if he persists in his intention he may force a rebellion, and two or three Democrats might muster sufficient self-respect to bolt from caucus control and fill the air with music. In this event and in many another contingency, there are plenty of Democrats who would like to hold the fort with hope of drawing Republican support. There is Vanatta, a stealthy, Italian sort of gentleman, who always suggests a stiletto to the man whom he slides behind; and Joel Parker, a compound of adipose tissue and Bourbonism; and Ben Williamson, who would have a little of every Senatorial qualification if he had a little conscience; and Bob Gilchrist, who wouldn't make a bad Senator if he was only leveled up well; and Teese, the feather-weight Congressman from Essex in the present House; and Righter, who wanted his place in the next; and Browning, a paleozoic respectability from Camden. On a much higher level of mental endowment and personal character and political sagacity, Staff Little stands biding his time; and Chancellor Runyon, who remembers how Ben Bogart helped him in his simonus ascent, is also in the hands of his friends.

If there should come a genuine January thaw, it is not improbable that some Republican will have a chance in the general break-up. It will hardly be Frelinghuysen, who might have won with a Republican majority. Secretary Robeson has warm friends in the lower house, but seems to them unjust treatment, but Mr. Robeson realizes his position, and if he has suffered from bad company is content to await the tardy justice which time will bring. Sewell has no strength of his own, and there remain to select from: Cortlandt Parker, William Walter Phelps, and George A. Halsey. Mr. Parker is, without doubt, a man of Senatorial stature, and, after having almost grasped a prize of first magnitude so often, his friends are encouraged to hope that his opportunity at last has come. The independent course of Mr. Phelps, which under other circumstances might prove a detriment, is now a strong argument in his favor, and there is no question of his eminent fitness for the position; while the sturdy common sense of Mr. Halsey and his recognized ability as a manager make him a formidable competitor for any post of honor in New-Jersey for which he chooses to contend. Any one of the three would do credit to the State and help it overwhelm the depressing influence of Randolph, whose narrow and bigoted partisanship is most annoying to respectable men of all parties. All things considered, the situation is sufficiently doubtful to restrain political prophecy within moderate limits, and the serious illness of McPherson does not mitigate the prevalent uncertainties.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1877.

STREET CLEANING.

HOW MR. DISBECKER DID IT—A RESUME OF THE WORK OF THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU FOR 1874 AND 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the controversy raised by the present Board of Police as to the cleaning of the streets of the City I have heretofore taken no part, and would now abstain from doing so were it not for the statements made at the meeting of the Board of Apportionment yesterday. The facts on the subject of the past management of the Department of Police as to the cleaning of the streets, are as follows:

Prior to the year 1874 there was no unexpended balance of the appropriation for street cleaning remaining to the credit of the department at the close of any one year. In 1874, the amount of the appropriation for cleaning streets was \$950,000. For the first six months of the year the moneys paid on account of this appropriation were \$497,158 57, and in addition to this amount there were liabilities incurred, but not paid, amounting to upward of \$80,000. I was appointed Chairman of the Street-cleaning Bureau early in July, 1874, and from that date I had the sole charge of the matter during the latter half of the year 1874. I caused the streets to be thoroughly swept and the garbage and ashes removed, and in the month of December the snow and ice were removed from Broadway from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street. I performed this work, which was paid for out of the appropriation for cleaning the streets—the entire expenditure for the latter half of 1874, including the payment of the \$80,000 arrears for the first six months of the year, —being \$385,546 23. For the first time in the management or the cleaning of the streets by the Police Department, my management produced a surplus in the Treasury, the amount of the surplus for street-cleaning fund for 1874 being \$67,295 15.

At my request the Board of Apportionment in making up the estimate for the year 1875 reduced the appropriation for street cleaning from \$950,000, the amount of the appropriation in 1874, to \$800,000, the amount of the appropriation for 1875.

During the entire year 1875 I had the charge of the cleaning of the streets as Chairman of the Street-cleaning Bureau. There were no less than 27 snow-storms during this year, and the snow of each storm as it fell was removed from Broadway from the Battery to Thirty-fourth streets, and various other streets, particularly Wall, Cortlandt, Fulton, Nassau, Chambers, and Fifth avenue from Fourteenth to Fiftieth street were kept free from obstruction of ice and snow. I caused all the work to be performed, and had the streets during the year properly swept and the garbage and ashes removed, and when I left the department on the last day of the year there was to the credit of the appropriation \$120,932 14. All claims connected with the cleaning of the streets for 1875 had been paid before I left, except the payroll for December, which was made up and signed by me, amounting to \$48,848 96, and a few bills, all of which I had approved, and which did not exceed in amount \$2,000. Thus, after performing all the work, there remained for the second time, through my management, a surplus in the treasury of the appropriation for cleaning the streets of about \$70,000.

When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were—in December, 1875—making up the final estimate for the year 1876, I advised that the appropriation for street cleaning should be still further reduced from \$800,000—the amount appropriated for 1875—to \$725,000, which was the amount appropriated for 1876, and this amount, I can say from my knowledge of the work to be executed, was ample to meet the expense for the same, including the expense of keeping the leading thoroughfares free from the obstruction of ice and snow. The system of the Board of Police co-operating with the stage and railroad companies as to the removal of ice and snow, was first introduced by me, and this co-operation continued during my management of the Street-cleaning Bureau. There was not during the years 1874 or 1875 any special appropriation for removing ice and snow.

After my management of the Street-cleaning Bureau ceased, there has been no surplus of the appropriation for cleaning the streets. It was therefore only during my management of the bureau that there remained a surplus, and it is this surplus that the present Police Commissioners desire to have placed at their disposal.

ABRAHAM DISBECKER.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9.—James E. Burbans, the Pine Plains ticket agent for the Poughkeepsie, Hartford, and Boston Railroad Company, has been missing since Saturday night. His accounts are all right, and as he is a man of irreproachable character, it is feared he has met with foul play.

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

NOTES FROM THE ANCIENT CITY.

THE ELEMENTS OF WHICH THE PRESENT CHAMBER IS COMPOSED—BALDNESS AND WISDOM—A NUMBER OF MEDICAL MEN—EUGENIE AND HER COW—WINTER WEATHER IN ITALY—THE MANIA FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS—THE CHURCHES OF ROME—BRIGANDAGE AND BEGGARY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 18, 1876.

One who has long been a spectator in the Italian Parliament, looking down from one of the tribunes, will notice a considerable change in the elements of which the present Chamber is composed. That there are fewer bald heads to be seen among the Deputies is not a proof that all the old men have been left at home; for it is a fact of physical temperament, among Italians hardly to be expected, that baldness is common at an early age. Whether it be a national fever of the blood, or excessive care and activity, or laziness of the brain and nervous system, which causes a premature loss of hair, must be left to the physiologists to determine. But if there are fewer bald heads in Parliament, it does not necessarily follow that there is less of political wisdom. Indeed, the progress made the past week in casting up the balance for the year shows that the 250 or more Deputies present are capable of making a display of business energy. The Party of the Left are masters of the situation, and have it nearly wholly after their own fashion. The benches of the Opposition are thinly filled, and hardly a voice has yet been raised by any of that party. One who lounges away an hour or two every day in the convenient places assigned to journalists has time enough to compare notes with his associates, so few incidents are presented to occupy attention in the proceedings of the Chamber. In a few days the members will go to their homes, to pass the two or three weeks of the Christmas, New Year's and Epiphany vacation. It may be deemed a healthy symptom—the fact that the Italian Parliament has a respectable number of men of the medical profession among the members, both of the upper and the lower house. The well-known Dr. Pantaleoni, of Rome, is a conspicuous and useful member of the Senate, and Dr. Baccelli, Dr. Bertani, and Dr. Lanza—who has held the place of Prime Minister—are among the best-instructed and active in the Deputies' Chamber. Luigi Carlo Farini, one of the most honest and capable of the men that Italy has had in public life in our time, was a physician by profession. He died refusing the emoluments which the State offered him for his patriotic services, leaving an example of generous abnegation rare in this epoch of huckstering demagogues and politicians, who peddle their talents for the rewards of place.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, with her son, is here; but their presence produces no sensation. Pity is felt for the good lady, as for one who has tasted the cup of the two extremes of the sweetest and bitterest experiences. As for the young man, her son, he is looked on kindly, left as he is new to carve out, with the talents he has, his future fortunes. The two are lodged in the modest villa of the Cardinal Bonaparte, near the Pia gate. The Prince is active, flitting from one side of the town to the other, making visits and seeing the monuments. On arriving here he went at once to pay his respects to the Pope. The ex-Empress sent a note to the holy father, thanking him for kindnesses of the past, and asking when it would be convenient to give audience for a prolonged conference, Saturday was named, and day before yesterday, just before noon, a modest carriage, closely shut, was seen to stop before the entrance of the Vatican, on the side of St. Peter's, and from it alighted the ex-Empress, her son, and a single attendant. The Pope was not very well that day, and the interview continued for but half an hour. No one knows what was talked about, and it little concerns outsiders to know, as Vatican conferences now have little influence upon the political interests of the world. But we are reminded of the long period of twenty years that Louis Napoleon did constable's duty at the door of the Pope's palace, while Italians were pleading to be allowed to be protestors of all the members of their own political household, and vainly pleaded until there came at last a Providential intervention.

The gloom and drip of the weary Winter months have well set in, and the week of rain which has already afflicted us leaves little hope that we shall fare much better for the rest of the short days. For us it is no disappointment; but to those who come to Rome for the first time a wet blanket is thrown over the warm expectations which much novel-reading may have awakened in fanciful minds. Any part of the year, except Winter, is the best time to enjoy Italy, if such enjoyment depends upon continued fine weather. And yet there are days in Winter, if the season is a favorable one, so mellow, genial, and delightful, that for the moment we are all carried away with admiration of the climate, and the only expressions indulged are those of praise. During such bright intervals real pleasure is found in going out on the Campagna, to get a good drenching of sunshine; which takes more bad humors out of the body, and out of a mind chronically prone to melancholy, than can any mediome, or music and dances and wax-lights of the most brilliant salons. I have traversed the Campagna scores of times, in every direction, mode, and sense; by rail, vettura, go-cart, and on foot, and know well its grassy levels, and ups and downs of ruins and tufa rocks, and, what there are of them, rural dells. If Percy Shelley could come back to this world, he would not find the shrubbery still growing upon the top of the vast fragments of wall left of the Baths of Caracalla. In the preface to "Queen Mab," the poet tells us that he spent whole days sitting among the bushes which made a charming sylvan nest of those heights, and that there the principal part of the poem was composed. Shelley—as a poet naturally must—indulged in a little exaggeration in describing the extent of those hanging gardens which nature—left undisturbed—had formed upon the ruins. But now they hardly exist, and the passages in the walls which lead to them have been closed up. The archæological directors, under their head man, Signor Rosa, have made sad work in some places with their bungling attempts to patch up the ruins. They have even laid down a pavement in some of the great chambers of these thermæ, instead of leaving untouched the grass-grown area, scattered over with fallen fragments, among which former visitors found pleasure in clambering.

Speaking of this mania for making "improvements" reminds me that they have begun a tinkering process in the ancient church of St. John Lateran. The Pope's architects have taken it into their heads that to render harmonious the general design of the building it is necessary to extend considerably the tribune, or head of the cross, and it has been determined to add on 50 or 100 feet. A good deal of interesting old work in marble, mosaic, and fresco has to be removed, and fears have been expressed that the damage done to these cannot easily be restored. For my own part, I only wish they would let these old monuments alone. But the Pope has plenty of money, although he goes begging for it, and his engineers need a job. The work laid out will require several years for its execution, and a large sum of money will be used up. I think of the neglected and suffering condition of the great bulk of the proletaire population of Rome; their wretched habitations, scant food and raiment—and that of the worst quality—and the utter ignorance, both of morality and of letters, in which the children of the very poor are growing up. Christ nowhere has said [illegible] great churches; but in several places is the recorded injunction, "Feed My lambs." Rome has churches enough, the Lord well knows, crusted over with marbles, mosaics, and gilding, and all sorts of vanity of human endeavor. The present is a period of unusual suffering, owing to high prices, scarcity of foreign visitors—upon whom the Romans still too much depend—and the crowding in of new comers competing for places. I do not know when I have met so many cases of those in extremely pinched circumstances as have been encountered so far this present Winter, into which my hands of sedroit entered. One has to keep a bottle of the "milk of human kindness" about his person, from which to sip, so as not to allow the heart to harden against the more pressing demands. The streets swarm with beggars, in spite of the prohibitory law, and special cases of distress are reported in the newspapers. Brigandage and beggary go hand in hand—both companion evils, and evils which it seems the most difficult to extirpate. Sometimes proofs of their union are brought home to the breasts of some of us. A few nights back, Mr. Wood, of the London *Times*, was waiting for a friend near one of the hotels at the Piazza del Popolo, when he was accosted by a man asking alms. Mr. Wood took out his purse to give the mendicant something, when he was seized by the throat and both purse and watch were snatched and carried off. The act was so sudden and unexpected, and the surprise so stunning, that there was no time to give the alarm, and in a moment the thief was outside the city gates. Mr. Rose, the Englishman who was taken by brigands, near Palermo, and a ransom paid for his life, is now in Rome, and has seen the British Minister about the affair. It is said that the purpose is to ask the Italian Government for an indemnity in an equivalent sum. One does not know whether such a claim will stand law if it is made, or whether, in any case, it will be safe to establish such a precedent. It would be treating this Government as if it were no better than an incompetent negro authority on the African coast.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TONS OF GUN BARRELS FOR TURKEY—SERVIA SAID TO BE NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE—ROUMANIA'S DECLARATION.

ANTWERP, Jan. 9.—A large firm here has concluded a contract with the Porte for dispatching to Turkey, within three days, 2,500 tons of gun barrels of the kind known as Endean's patent.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special dispatch from Berlin contains the following: "It is announced that whether there be war or not the Russian Government proposes raising a new loan in the Spring."

The *National Zeitung* states that Servia is negotiating for peace directly with the Porte on the basis of the *status quo* and the maintenance of the Treaty of Paris. The Porte is favorable to this scheme. The *National Zeitung* says the German Ambassador at Constantinople is about to be recalled and no successor will be appointed.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "Roumania has declared to the Porte that Article seven of the new Constitution violates her rights. She consequently declares herself released from her vassalage, throwing the responsibility of the step upon the Porte."

DISSOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN DIVISION IN SERVIA.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The *Post* announces in an official form that the Porte has again pressed Nubar Pasha to accept the Governorship of Bulgaria, and Nubar is disposed to accept.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch reports that on Monday the commander of the Russian division in Servia published an order of the day announcing the dissolution of the Russian division and appointed Wednesday as the day for their departure to Russia. It is said steamers for their conveyence have been chartered. The correspondent suggests the order may possibly be meant to exercise pressure upon the Russian volunteers, who refuse to be embodied in the Servian Army. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* confirms this view, and says the Russian Legion is nominally dissolved, but the majority will probably remain as Servian soldiers. The Vienna correspondent says doubtless if the Legion remains and Servia is again ordered to take the field, she will obey. Preparations have been made in view of this. A new line of fortifications has been constructed from Razarj to Krusevec. The lines about Parahin and Cuprija have been completed and strengthened. Servia is so demoralized by her defeats that there is great doubt whether she can be expected to muster sufficient moral courage to make an independent peace with Turkey. Although the Servian Government is supposed to be making efforts in that direction a separate peace will certainly not be made while the Legion remains. The Government is overawed by the Legion, but on the other hand has relied upon it against the popular reaction which without doubt is impending.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE—THE ACTION OF THE POWERS—THE ANDRASSY NOTE A BASIS FOR THE DEMAND OF THE PORTE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "At yesterday's sitting of the conference the European plenipotentiaries pointed out that several points of the proposals of the powers formed part of the Andrassy note, and the Turkish representatives indicated their willingness to enter into discussion on the basis of that note. It is believed that at to-morrow's sitting the plenipotentiaries will make a last appeal to the Turkish representatives to discuss the proposals of the powers."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "In semi-official quarters the fact that no decision was reached in yesterday's sitting of the conference is regarded as affording further proof that the Porte seeks to use the new Turkish Constitution as a means of avoiding compliance with the demands of the powers. Russia has reached the limit of concession, and the other powers have declared their determination to uphold the programme of the conference. Hitherto no pressure has been exerted upon the Porte, nor does the present action of the plenipotentiaries bear such a character. Nevertheless, the powers, while couching their representations in the most moderate terms, will firmly uphold their demands."

Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian plenipotentiary, is stated to have recently suggested that the reforms proposed by the powers be extended to Macedonia, Epirus, and Thessaly. It is understood Lord Salisbury, the English plenipotentiary, replied that such a proposal did not come within the scope of his instructions. A second dispatch from Constantinople says: "The *Phare der Bosphore* (newspaper) declares that inasmuch as all the articles of the conference programme are formed with the view to the delimitation or establishment of a privileged province, therefore, even if the powers withdraw four-fifths of their demands, the Porte would still persist in its objections." It is considered possible that to-morrow's sitting of the conference will be adjourned at the instance of the Turkish delegates, who are desirous to take steps toward an understanding on the basis of the Andrassy note."

A telegram from Constantinople announces that the next meeting of the Conference has been postponed to Thursday, at the request of the Turkish Minister, who will hold a Cabinet Council to-morrow to draw up a new project, on the basis of the Andrassy note.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily News* says at Monday's sitting of the conference the Porte suggested that a commission composed of Ottoman subjects be substituted for the proposed international commission. The European Plenipotentiaries refused to listen to this suggestion. Lord Salisbury and Gen. Ignatieff have postponed their departure until Monday. This will give the Turks another week. Midhat Pasha, at his interview with Salisbury, declared that Europe was foolish to continue to annoy Turkey, as a general war might thereby result.

The *Times*, discussing the statement that the Porte is elaborating a new scheme, based on the Andrassy note, anticipates little result if Turkey is permitted to fence with the proposals of the powers. The game of delay has lasted too long, and we are all beginning to feel that the attitude of the conference is somewhat humiliating. But some signs appear to show that forbearance has nearly reached its limit. Prince Bismarck is said to have forbidden his representative to discuss any further concessions, impatience is beginning to be shown in other quarters, and unless the Turks suddenly change their tone a rupture may come any day.

A dispatch from Pera to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that great excitement prevails among the Turks in consequence of reports circulated by a Turkish newspaper of Russian defeats in Turkestan, and crowds of people are parading the streets of Constantinople cheering over the news.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 9.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, the House bill abolishing the District of Columbia Board of Police Commissioners, was passed unanimously. The Runyon contempt case, growing out of the matter of the \$8,000 check in the Oregon Cronin-Grover Electoral affair, was called up, and a resolution directing the arrest of Mr. Enos Runyon was adopted. The debate on the resolutions of Mr. Wallace regarding the counting of the Electoral vote was resumed, and Mr. Sherman spoke at length on the Louisiana election and the action of the Returning Board in throwing out certain polls, contending that the board had acted according to law. The resolutions went over.

In the House, the subject of the refusal of Mr. William Orton to appear and testify before the Louisiana Investigating Committee or to produce telegrams, came up, and a resolution directing the arrest of Mr. Orton was adopted. The case of J. Madison Wells and other members of the Louisiana Returning Board for refusing to produce the election returns, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report what action should be taken.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Attorney General for the year 1876. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

INTEREST UNDER THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, complaining of the rate of interest (four per cent.) allowed under the Geneva Award, and asking that two per cent. additional be paid to them. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAWES expressed the hope that the Judiciary Committee would give the subject early attention.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said the committee was making all the progress that it could in regard to this matter, and discussed it at every meeting of the committee.

WATER TRANSPORTATION ACROSS FLORIDA.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession concerning a water line for transportation from the mouth of the St. Mary's River, between the States of Georgia and Florida, through the Okefinokee swamp and through the State of Florida to some suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico, embracing the probable nature and character of such waterline, the extent of country and population to be benefited by its construction, and probable cost of survey. Agreed to.

THE DISTRICT POLICE.

The House bill to abolish the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia and to transfer its duties to the Coimmissioners of the District of Columbia, was laid before the Senate and passed by a unanimous vote without discussion.

THE OREGON ELECTORAL CHECK FOR \$8,000.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called up the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday, instructing the President pro tem. of the Senate to issue his warrant for the arrest of Enos Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers, of Wall street, New York City, and have him brought to the bar of the Senate to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in refusing to answer the questions propounded to him by the committee as to who ordered the check for \$8,000, to be drawn in favor of Messrs. Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon.

Mr. WHITE, of Maryland, said he would vote for any resolution to enforce an answer to any legitimate question, but if he understood the testimony before the committee, the sum of money sent from New-York to Oregon was contributed by Democrats. Unless some Senator could state there was good reason to believe that this money was corruptly used, the Senate had no right to inquire into the private business of New-York bankers. There was not the slightest evidence to show that this money was obtained for an improper purpose, and certainly it was not used. If there was no charge that the \$8,000 was improperly used, it should be made, and he would vote to arrest it out. Why, asked he, should the Senate give authority to its committee to investigate the private affairs of this New-York banker?

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, said he was surprised that the honorable Senator from Maryland should oppose the adoption of this resolution. It had appeared before the committee that a large amount of money was paid to Mr. Cronin at or about the time he was appointed messenger to carry the Electoral vote to the President of the Senate; that \$8,000 was transferred to Ladd & Bush, in Oregon, from New-York, on the very day the votes were to be cast for President and Vice President. It was evident from this whole transaction that that there was a species of juggling carried on, and if this witness [Runyon] could be made to tell who his customer was, every honest and candid mind would be satisfied that this \$8,000 was connected with the conference held in Washington for the purpose of being used in some way in connection with the controversy then pending before the Governor of that State. As to how the money was used, or who received it, was another branch of the case.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, said he for one, believing that fraud should be ferreted out to the very bottom, would vote for the resolution. If there was any fraud in Oregon or elsewhere in regard to this Presidential contest, he wanted it probed to the bottom.

Mr. WHITE said he was anxious to ferret out fraud, but he proposed to ferret it out decently and in order. Having been educated at the bar, he felt it to be his duty to interpose an objection when he saw such latitude allowed in the production of testimony as would be allowed in no court of justice in this country. Cronin testified that he was paid to come to Washington to be present as one of gentlemen in Oregon, but the testimony had, in no way, connected Cronin with this New-York banker.

Mr. MORTON said Cronin was paid \$2,000 in Oregon by a draft on Charles Dimond in New-York. Dimond himself swore that he paid Cronin \$2,000.

Mr. WHITE said he would withdraw all objection. It was the first time he had heard of it.

Mr. MORTON said Cronin talked about a subscription having been taken up to pay him for bringing the vote of Washington, but there was no evidence to show that there was any such subscription, and he [Mr. Morton] did not believe there was. The evidence showed that the Chairman of the Democratic Committee in Oregon sent a draft on the bank of Ladd & Bush, and there he got a draft on Dimond in New-York for \$2,000, and another on San Francisco. That draft on New-York was paid by Dimond in the City of New-York.

Mr. WHITE said he understood that Cronin drew a draft upon Dimond, and that induced him to withdraw his objection. Now, it appears that Ladd & Bush, the bankers in Oregon, drew the draft on Dimond.

Mr. MORTON replied that Bellinger took Cronin to the banking-house of Ladd & Bush and had the draft drawn for Cronin's benefit.

Mr. WHITE said he did not see what this transaction with Ladd & Bush had to do with the \$8 000 check ordered in New-York of Martin and Runyon.

Mr. MORTON replied there was a connection there and a very delicate one. The resolution was then agreed to without a division.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolutions submitted by Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, yesterday, in regard to counting the Electoral vote.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, who was entitled to the floor, said the constant reference to Louisiana whenever the Presidential contest was discussed showed the importance of the vote of that State. He was tired of having the action of the returning officers of Louisiana charged as being false, and he proposed now to discuss the question as to whether the evidence before the Returning Board was sufficient to justify honest men in throwing out the votes of certain polling places on account of intimidation and violence. The Electors of Louisiana had met and recorded their vote for Gov. Hayes for President and Mr. Wheeler for Vice President. Their vote was duly authenticated and delivered to the President of the Senate, and was entitled to credit. He argued that Hayes and Wheeler were legally entitled to the vote of Louisiana for President and Vice President, and said he admitted that at the bar of public opinion, which must be known as the verdict, gave them the vote of the State was not only legally done, but was rightly done. If Gov. Hayes had been returned as elected wrongfully, he could gain no honor from such a high office as that of President. It was known that Gov. Hayes had not struggled for the office, neither had he purchased it. Yet, if it had been conferred upon him in pursuance of the Constitution, he would exercise his power. He was not to be tricked out of the office. He [Mr. Sherman] would accept any plan for a fair and honest count of the vote and felt sure that Gov. Hayes rightfully received the vote of the State. Turning from the law of Louisiana, passed in 1872, requiring the Returning Board to throw out the votes from precincts or parishes where the election was carried by fraud or violence, and argued that there was not one scrap of evidence to show that the Returning Board acted in disregard of the rights of others. Wealth, social influence, the personal safety of the members of the board—all had a tendency to make the board decide in favor of the Democratic Party. There was nothing to lead the members of the board to decide in favor of the Republican Electors except the plain mandates of the law. He then referred to the troubles in Louisiana during the existence of the Know Nothing Party and said violence was then aimed at persons of foreign birth and Catholics; now it was aimed at negroes. He referred to the testimony before the Returning Board, and said such scenes of violence as depicted by many of these witnesses could not occur in any of the Northern States without bringing about wholesale bloodshed and strife. The law was perfectly clear that if these Returning Officers felt that there had been intimidation sufficient to deter men from voting as they desired, they were in duty bound to throw out the votes of precincts where such intimidation was practiced. Mr. Sherman then quoted at great length from the testimony of Lieut. Col. Brooks, of the Army, Charles Coleman, and many others to show that intimidation, violence, and bloodshed prevailed in Louisiana, and said all this violence was to compel men to vote the Democratic ticket and elect Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States. This intimidation extended to Mississippi also, where the Democratic votes were made by such means. The votes thus made were to be opened and counted for Samuel J. Tilden. He argued that colored men voted the Democratic ticket in very few inst

LAW REPORTS.

HOW A RAILROAD WAS ROBBED.

TRIAL OF TWO FERRY EMPLOYES CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD—BETWEEN $60,000 AND $70,000 PER ANNUM SAID TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN—THE OPENING OF THE CASE BY THE PROSECUTION.

The trial of Jacob A. Van Valkenburgh and George W. West, two of the ferry employes charged with being concerned in the elaborately-planned conspiracy by which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was defrauded out of between $60,000 and $70,000 per year, was commenced before Judge Sutherland yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, with whom is associated Senator Leon Abbett, appeared to prosecute the case on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Mr. John O. North conducted the defense. The magnitude of the conspiracy and the large number of persons engaged in it has attracted great attention to the case, and the court-room was filled with railroad and ferry officials. Mr. Brooke, in opening the case, said that in the early part of 1875, in consequence of certain circumstances connected with the financial matters of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a radical change was made in the manner of issuing and collecting tickets on all the company's railroads and ferries. At the ferries between the cities of New York and New Jersey, under this arrangement, were two classes of employes—ferry-masters and ticket collectors. It was the duty of the ferry-masters to issue tickets and receive fare from every person who passed through the ferry; and the duty of the ticket collector was to take up all such tickets and deposit them in a box supplied by the company. Counsel clearly illustrated to the jury the manner of issuing and collecting ferry-tickets by means of a full-sized ferry-master's counts and ticket-taker's box, which he had produced in court for the purpose, and proceeded to show that at the commencement of each ticket-taker's tour of duty he was supplied with an empty ticket box or peculiar and intricate construction, which the ticket-taker, even had he a key, could not open unless he was acquainted with its mysteries. At the expiration of each eight-hour tour of duty the ferry-master transmitted to the Auditor's office in Philadelphia the number of tickets sold by him, and at the same time, the box of the ticket-taker was removed, and forwarded to the same destination. The simple act of removing the ticket-taker's box set in motion the machinery which closed and secured the opening for the admission of tickets; consequently the contents of the box could not be tampered with on the journey to the Auditor's office, and, on being opened, the number of ferry tickets should correspond exactly with the number sold by the ferry-master. The accounts of the ferry-master and ticket collector should agree exactly, and if either were honest he would be a check on the other. In order to carry out any scheme of fraud against the company there should of course be a combination between the ferry-master and the ticket collector, and such collusion there was in the present case. West, a ferry-master, and Van Valkenburgh, as ticket collector, were on tours of duty together, and by a previously arranged plan succeeded in defrauding the company of a very large amount. Van Valkenburgh would, for instance, retain a certain number of the tickets given him by passengers entering, and when the number had reached 100, would, as opportunity offered, return them to West, who would re-sell them, and divide the proceeds with his confederate in the ticket collector's box on being relieved from duty. For a long time this conspiracy to defraud was successfully carried on, and extended to the other employes of the company, and other frauds, by three cent ferry tickets alone, reached the enormous sum of between $60,000 and $70,000 per year. The specific acts charges against the two prisoners took place on Aug. 1 last. On that day they were on duty together, and a man named William N. Plattner, a discharged ticket collector, who knew the conspiracy and had participated in it, was present. Van Valkenburgh, who had retained 100 tickets, and was waiting an opportunity of getting them back to West to be re-sold, called Plattner, and secretly handing him the tickets, asked him to convey them to West. Plattner took the tickets, but instead of handing them all to West retained five, which he subsequently delivered to Mr. Henry H. Gwinner, Auditor of the company, in Philadelphia. At the close of his tour of duty, West forwarded his report to the Auditor, and among the tickets sold were the five which were abstracted by Plattner, and which, had the employes been honest, would have been found in the ticket collector's box when opened. This was the first suspicious circumstance against the prisoners, and the surveillance of the private detectives, which was immediately brought into requisition, showed that the number of ferry tickets retained during the eight-hour tour of duty of West and Van Valkenburgh amounted to 350. So general did the conspiracy become that the honest employes were known as "sneaks," while the dishonest party, of which West and Van Valkenburgh were bright and shining lights, were admiringly characterized as "solid men." During the trial he would produce "incontrovertible evidence that the prisoners had been guilty of that meanest, most contemptible crime of betraying the sacred trust reposed in them by their employers. Mr. Brooke then examined Dr. C. L. Hart, Ferry Agent, and Henry J. Filman, General Ticket Agent of the New-Jersey Division, who testified to the manner of distributing and collecting ferry tickets. The case will be continued to-day.

A FAMOUS BANK ROBBERY.

ONE OF THE BURGLARS OF THE BOYLSTON BANK IN BOSTON OPENS A GORGEOUS RESTAURANT IN PARIS—HIS EXPERIENCES DISCLOSED IN A SUIT AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

The trial of the case of Catherine L. Wells, otherwise Catherine L. Flynn, against William C. Conner, Sheriff, now in progress before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, has disclosed a very interesting story in which figure some of the participants in the famous Boylston bank robbery in Boston. The action itself is brought to recover $2,000 for alleged damage to and loss of property seized by the Sheriff in a replevin suit brought by George Chapman against Francis Strong. The property was in possession of the latter when seized. The plaintiff in the present action was, in 1871, a bar-maid at the Washington Hotel, then kept by her uncle, in Liverpool, England. After the robbery of the Boylston Bank, one of the burglars, named Charles Bullard, escaped to Liverpool, and took lodgings at the Washington Hotel, under the name of Charles Wells. He seems to have made himself agreeable at this domicile, for in two weeks after his arrival he married Catharine L. Flynn, the bar-maid, who was a very prepossessing girl. Bullard had plenty of money, and took his wife to Paris. He liked the French capital so well that he opened a restaurant there, which was known as the American Restaurant, and was at No. 3 Rue Scribe, under the Grand Hotel. The place was fitted up in gorgeous style, at a cost of $40,000. The place was frequented by traveling Americans and by the flash thieves of the day. Among those who made the place their head-quarters were "Ike" Marsh, Adam Worth, "Bob" Corcoran and "Tony" Bullard, four of the persons said to have been concerned in the Boylston Bank affair. A "green room" was connected with the restaurant, in which faro and other games of chance were indulged in. After the place had been in operation for about a year, Bullard, alias Wells, was arrested by the Police. He gave bonds, however, and then fled, leaving Worth to manage a transaction by which a London diamond merchant was robbed of $20,000 worth of jewels. Bullard returned to this country, and his furniture, duly packed, was forwarded hither and stored with one Francis Strong. Bullard resided here for about a year, spending part of the time in an inebriate asylum. Meanwhile, as is alleged, one of his associates in the Boylston Bank robbery ran off with his wife, the present plaintiff. On Sept. 6, 1875, Detectives Dearborn and Chapman, of Boston, arrested Bullard, who, pleading guilty to the charge of burglary at the Boston bank, was sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years. Bullard averred that Chapman furnished him with some money, and in return he assigned to Chapman all his property, expecting to be paid back, after the expiration of his sentence, the difference between the money advanced by Chapman and the value of the furniture. The property had been seized by the Sheriff in a suit brought by Chapman against Strong, and Mrs. Wells, or Bullard, having obtained leave to come in the suit as a party, established her claim to the ownership of the bulk of the furniture. The Sheriff then gave her the property. She claims that a portion of the furniture was lost, and that another portion was damaged. The Sheriff, in defense, says that after seizing the goods the counsel for both parties agreed to have them stored in consequence of this he claims he is not responsible for loss or damage. Besides this, he claims that the whole of the property was returned uninjured, and that the plaintiff expressed her satisfaction at its condition. The case is still on.

THE EMMA MINE LITIGATION.

In the trial of the Emma Mine suit yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, the greater part of the day was spent in the argument of counsel as to the admissibility of certain letters of William M. Stewart to the witness James E. Lyons. Several of these, merely detailing the progress of operations for the sale of the mine, were admitted by Judge Wallace. The witness then gave the substance of the telegram sent by Prof. Silliman and Messrs. Hussey and Williams making a favorable report on the condition of the mine. At the March meeting of the board Mr. Anderson, President, made a strong speech in favor of the mine as an investment, and he then told Park that he [Park] must have furnished the money. Park told him that one day he offered Anderson 20 shares of stock, but he was afraid to take them.

On cross-examination Mr. Enoch questioned the witness very particularly in regard to his financial affairs, and in this connection read Mr. Lyons' deposition in a suit brought against him in bankruptcy by Edward Strong. In this he said he was not engaged in any business, lived by borrowing money, and that his assets were $50 and a few worthless mining stocks. He said he was a part owner in the Monitor Lode, which he did not enumerate in the list of stocks given in the deposition. At the time he believed the property was valuable, and so it afterward proved. The cross-examination will be continued this morning.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an order directing Samuel J. Tilden to show cause, on the 12th inst., why the judgment by default for costs recently obtained by him in the suit of Henry H. Beaky should not be set aside.

James Brown, a lad of 17, who appropriated a check for $145 given him by his employer, Jacob Seibert, to deposit in bank, and who raised another from $41 to $49, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for five years.

In the case of the Bank of Louisiana against Brandon and others, hitherto reported in THE TIMES, Judge Van Vorst, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday directed a verdict for the plaintiffs for $10,490. The exceptions were ordered to be heard in the first instance at the General Term.

Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Alexander Douglas against Henry A. Gildersleeve. The plaintiff sued to recover $144 32, a balance due on a bill of $349 80 for coal and wood furnished to the defendant. The latter demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judge Daly overruled the demurrer and gave judgment for the plaintiff, with leave to defendant, however, to answer on payment of costs.

An application was made to Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court, Chambers, recently on behalf of the Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank to remove Peter L. Cortelyon from his position as Assignee of Benedict Brothers, the jewelers. The ground of the application was the insolvency of Cortelyon. A reference was had and the Referee found the statements of the bank to be true. The report was presented to Judge Donohue yesterday, and he said he would remove the Assignee. Emmet R. Olcott appeared for the bank and Charles Earle for the Assignee.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision vacating an attachment obtained against the property of Nicholas Malavazi, in a suit brought by Charles A. Easton and others. The latter brought the action to recover $899 50 on a cotton transaction. They obtained their attachment on the ground that Malavazi was concealing himself to avoid the service of a summons in the suit. Judge Daly vacated the attachment on the ground that the affidavit on which it was granted did not show that Malavazi knew of any legal proceedings to enforce the indebtedness.

James Driscoll, as Administrator of his deceased wife, Mary Driscoll, sued the City to recover $5,000, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Barrett and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mary Driscoll, it appears, lived, in August, 1871, at the south-east corner of Thames and Greenwich streets, and, on her way home from a visit to a baker's shop, fell into a hole in the sidewalk opposite to her residence. She died two days later, and her husband brought the action to recover the statutory damages on account of her death. The defense was contributory negligence. A sealed verdict was ordered in the case.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Underhill vs. Williams; Hubbard vs. Tennel; The People, &c., vs. The People's Savings Bank; Gibbens vs. Dermott, and matter of Brook Avenue, &c.

Orders Granted.—Ryan vs. Ryan, and Reegden et al. vs. Best.

Remington vs. Westerman.—Default set aside, on payment of costs, &c., and $10 costs of motion.

Matter, &c., of Eighth Avenue.—Motion denied.

Weed vs. Bouch.—Granted, but the consent is contra. 12 Abb. N. S., 112.

Walker vs. Walker.—Memorandum.

Matter of Courtney.—Proof on defendant's part to excuse not sufficient.

Smith vs. The Board of Police.—Must be referred to ascertain facts.

Schenfert et al. vs. Corby.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler.—Motion granted on payment of costs of the term, one-half the allowance, $250, and $10 costs of motion.

By Judge Davis.

Matter of Halberstadt.—The proceedings should be dismissed and the petitioner remanded with costs, to be collected and to be paid to the Receiver, &c. Memorandum.

Patrick vs. Patrick.—Order granted.

Daly vs. Jacob.—The Referee is entitled to have his fees taxed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 569 of the Laws of 1869, as amended by chapter 192 of the Laws of 1874. The fees of the Referee on the first reference ought also to be allowed, and the disbursements actually paid for searches. These must be adjusted by the order. Order to be settled on two days' notice. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Bond vs. McNif et al.—Referee's report of sale confirmed.

Ward et al. vs. Gowery.—Order granted.

Freeman vs. Garner.—Order to continue action against John J. Lawrence.

By Judge Freedman.

Claflin et al. vs. Moore et al.—Order vacating order of arrest, &c.

Monaghan vs. Nichols et al.—Order opening default taken on the 7th day of December, on payment of costs, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Easton vs. Malavazi.—Motion granted on terms. See opinion.

Webster vs. MacLaughlin.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Pope vs. Pope.—Report confirmed. Decree of divorce will be granted.

Douglas vs. Gildersleeve.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Wood vs. Bagot.—Motion denied if plaintiff give notice of trial and file note of issue for February Term.

Rosendorf vs. Langenzen.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Sears vs. West.—As the attorney claiming the lien has assented to the disposition of the fund, no further claim from him need be apprehended; $10 costs awarded to Vernon & Hill, attorneys for third party.

Perry vs. Perry.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Wice vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company.—Case settled. See memorandum.

Mowry vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Case settled; all amendments allowed, except the nineteenth, twenty-fifth, and thirty-eighth. Those disallowed.

Fox vs. Fox.—Motion denied; case referred back; evidence of wife improperly excluded.

Wheelock vs. Davis.—Interlineation in undertaking.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Trautman vs. Langbein.—I cannot see any reason for a change in the order already made.

Gottwald et al. vs. Clapp, impleaded, &c.—Order signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Motions Granted.—Kugler vs. Bayer; Crawford vs. Hines; Zima vs. Mallahan; Goldman vs. Cohn; Richardson vs. Diosey; Day vs. Gerdan; Richardson vs. Lochr.

Fox vs. Levine.—Attachment bailable in $500.

Dikeman vs. McCartney.—Security for costs required.

Ahern vs. Taylor.—Injunction modified.

Muller vs. Henken.—Motion to disclose address denied, and motion for substitution granted.

Loewenstein vs. Cronogan.—Attachment bailable in $500.

Defaults Noted.—Garsia vs. Lynch; McDonald vs. White; Levine vs. Mendelsohn; Milliard vs. Ham; Railway Advertising Company vs. Farwell; Maxwell vs. Gibson; Massey vs. Davis; Doll vs. Eller.

Warren vs. Orny.—Motion denied.

McRoberts vs. Brost.—Security for costs ordered.

Utter vs. Phillips.—Defendant discharged from arrest.

Orders Granted.—Frankel vs. Walter; Little vs. Eisner; Warrington vs. Richardson; Ogden vs. Kaufman; Levy vs. Abrahams; Brown vs. Van Kleek; Waldron vs. Shafer; Calkins vs. Hirsch; Speias vs. Hirsch; Bruce vs. Lawrence.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Clayton vs. Oakes.—Papers on motion filed.

Gouge vs. Hatch.—Case and exception settled and filed.

By Judge Sheridan.

Ahern vs. O'Shea.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Dentzis, JJ.

Nos.	
161	Claflin et al. vs. Lesale, Jr., et al.
162	Lynch vs. Levy.
166	Whiteside et al. vs. Hyman.
167	Boos et al. vs. Mussey et al.
123	The People ex rel Murphy vs. Godley.
125	Tradesmen's Nat'nal Bank vs. McFeely, &c.
126	Same vs. Same.
168	Park, Jr., et al. vs. Simmons et al.
169	Same vs. Same.
171	Mallett vs. Mayor et al.
171½	Jaffray et al. vs. Brown.
112	Bremer et al. versus Pennsman et al.
113	Bremer vs. Noyes et al.
120	Wines vs. The Mayor, &c.
122	Somerville versus Crook et al., &c.
134	Vischer vs. Greenbank Alkali Co.
175	Oberman vs. World Mut. Ins. Co.
173	Smith vs. Boding et al.
124	Fallins vs. Melville.
135	Whitney, Jr., vs. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
95	Leszynsky vs. Broome.
99	The Queen vs. The Board of Police.
82	Steketee vs. Richardson.
179	Beard vs. Lawson.
161	Cashman, Jr., versus Mahan.
186	Chandler vs. The Allonez Mining Co.
192	Leslie vs. The Pacific Belt Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Demurrer.

Nos.	
22	Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen.

Law and Fact.

1	Graham vs. Meyer.
38	Law. Reas. Mov. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.
46	Ford vs. Gebner, &c.
47	Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
51	Miller, &c., vs. Senior, &c.
60	De Castro et al. vs. Brett et al.
62	Brumscheidt et al. vs. Bisanger et al.
64	Malloy vs. Vanderbilt
65	Female Guardian Society versus The Mayor, &c.
75	Kissam vs. Algie, &c.
83	Vanderhoef vs. Tuckator et al.
87	Allen vs. Dissay.
28	Bard vs. United States Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
2527	Chambers vs. Katz.
862	Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Hilleland.
1723½	Bruce et al. vs. Norrill.
3841	Lackey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3948	Stewart vs. Conner, &c.
3785	Librig vs. Brodie.
2011	Rodman vs. King et al.
2783	Solomon vs. Conner, &c.
1825½	Burrves vs. The Mayor, &c.
2577	Livingston et al. vs. Cornell et al.
2835	Eleventh Ward B'k vs. Godchaud et al.
1998	Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
2240	Garrett vs. Brennan.
1430	Hotchkiss vs. Kelly et al.
848	Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1584	Holland vs. Forty-second St. & Grand St. R. R. Company.
1574	McClelland vs. Havemeyer et al.
1586	Roth vs. Mora.
1588	Baldwin et al. vs. C. & Ind.
1592	McIntyre vs. Wilson.
1593	National Bank of Poultney vs. Collier.
1598	Brown vs. Chambers.
1600	McMaster vs. Meehan.
1604	Robbell vs. Orient M. I. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
2267	Halstead vs. Koss.
278	Reck vs. Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.
2089	McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
2288	The People, ex rel. Bowne vs. O'Brien et al.
1329	Gapen vs. Crawford.
1617	Miller vs. Miller.
825	Averill vs. De Mott.
15	Dickerson vs. Wason et al.
3023	Mack vs. The Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R. Co.
1315	Gintes vs. Gill.
3949	Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
1885	Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.
718	Wann vs. Ashley.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Issues of Fact.
2	Mears vs. Karney.
7	Daly vs. Munro et al.
13	Oakley vs. Hyatt.
19	Nitzke vs. O'Neill et al.
31	Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Davis et al.

Nos.	
73	Hilbank vs. Nat. Bank of Norwalk.
57	Reed vs. Livingston.
11	At. and Pac. Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	
14	Rose et al. vs. Gidan (Mut. Life Ins. Co.
15	Lowenbein vs. Campbell.
16	In the matter of Davis.

Nos.	
18	Batterby vs. The Mayor.
35	Crowell vs. Jackson.
17	Abbarn et al. vs. Boyd et al.
102	Dorsey vs. Ward et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	
1150	Fowers vs. Curry.
205	Van Dorn vs. Central P. N. & H. R. R. Co.
362	Dutch vs. Dorsey.
361	Wiseman vs. Kemington & M. Co.
623	Keith vs. Conner, &c.
451	Becker vs. Bochus et al. &c.
410	McMahon vs. Walsh.
401	Ludlow et al. vs. Spofford.
435	Bell vs. Barrett &c.
500½	Finck vs. Gresham.
348	Aroseman versus Hinckley.
269	Abenais vs. Grey.
552	Knapp vs. Roche.
436	Van Raath versus Boraem.
501	Hindekoper versus Laug et al.
502	Same vs. Same.

Nos.	
503	Same vs. Same.
504	Wells vs Lang et al.
376	Man. and Bldrs. Bk. vs Pangburn.
485	Marks vs. Brewers' and Malsters' Ins. Co.
340	Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone.
341	Same vs. Same.
315	Uanels vs. Fitzgerald.
1053	Caffee vs. Lord, Jr., et al., &c.
156	Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. Ass'n.
317	Sullivan vs. O'Hara, &c.
63	Travers vs. O'Brien, &c.
437	Kennedy vs. Bodine.
447	Slade et al., &c. vs. Biggies et al.
444	Wright vs. Fay.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Jan. 15, 1877.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
13	Booth vs. Jarrett et al.
28	Levy et al. vs. Newmen et al.
4	Patten vs. New-York Elevated R. R. Co.
16	Fay vs. The Central Park Savings Bank.
10	Ahn vs. Neuhaus.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	
726	Fuentes vs. Mayorga.
950	Dibbs vs. Lank.
570	Graelet al. vs. Nichols.
77	Horstman versus O'Brien.
827	Heidick vs. Boyd.
583	Gerry, Jr., vs. Mc-Donough.
560	Shelley vs. Ward, Jr.
907	Schmerhorn versus Devlin.
478	Earle vs. New-York Life Ins. Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	
8585	Connolly vs. Diegel.
6800	Beinmeluer versus Fleischl et al.
5038	Saenger vs. Marks.
5174	Chase et al. vs. Copp.
3418	Kieter et al. vs. Dinsmore.
5400	Verder vs. Duncan
1583	Mitchell vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
6694	Allures vs. Connor.

Nos.	
4185	Russell vs. McKane.
6091	Shanbury vs. Hardcastle.
7393	Bullell vs. McArthur
7382	Wakeman vs. Murray.
4986	Nickerson versus Streeter.
6501	Preifer vs. Gutweiler
7598	Kerl vs. Earl.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	
5228	Seward vs. Halskad.
2293	Schumaker vs. Holts.
5488	Topping vs. Smith.
4165	Mecker et al. vs. Ellis.
7235	Crichton vs. Gibbons.
7431	Mattialarge vs. Worst.
7557	Hone vs. Blum.
6863	Senior vs. Flagg.
5909	Pieper vs. Loudoun et al.
7527	Sanderlin vs. Conkbn.
5454	O'Connor vs. Nat. Tree Ins. Co.
7881	Zeimer vs. Foltz.

Nos.	
4577	Cohen et al. vs. Assall.
6121	Thurber vs. Hermann.
5443	Rogers et al. vs. Frankenthal.
5527	Gove vs. Gove.
5531	Dolgner vs. Ryers.
5523	Hermann vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
5430	McAuley vs. Levy.
5530	Evans vs. Sparenberg.
4862	Forshemer versus Tucker.
5438	Duryes vs. Johnson.
5525	Lepham vs. Oatley.
5086	Kills et al. versus Schenck et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	
5078	Duffy vs. Joyce.
7051	Little vs. Connor.
5544	Hitchins et al. vs. Doran.
7456	Lawson vs. Foord.
7549	Leary vs. Butler.
6522	Wilson vs. Mac Laughlin.
7569	Brandt vs. Barnes.
7513	Lewis vs. Wilkens.
7505	Wilhelms vs. Reily.

Nos.	
7548	Celluloid Novelty Co. vs. Russell.
7566	Gibbs vs. Stilwell, Jr.
5552	Murray vs. Luthy.
5557	Van Aulan vs. Disch.
5560	The New-York Daily Bulletin Association vs. Andrews.
5561	Sharman vs. Mason.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John Smith, John Schroeder, William Pendleton, Burglary.
Daniel Dougherty, felonious assault and battery.
Hugo Schultz, George Wilson, Kate Riley, Francis Murray, James Jackson, James Reddington, grand larceny.
John Delahanny, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Joseph A. Van Valkenburgh, George W. West, forgery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

10	Del. & Hudson	71⅞	100
300	West. Un	85. 72⅝	100
800	do	72¾	400
100	N. Y. C. & H	102⅛	300
15	do	102	200
100	do	101⅞	300
200	do	101⅝	200
200	Mich. Cen	47⅛	300
100	do	47⅜	400
100	do	47⅝	500
100	do	47½	1500
300	Lake Shore	64⅝	200
1000	do	64⅝	200
500	do	64⅝	200
500	do	64¾	200
125	Cen. of N. J	86⅝	200

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	113⅜	
10,000	do	113⅝	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	112 13/16	
1,000	do	113⅝	
10,000	U. S. 5-20, '65 N.	109⅝	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	109⅝	
21,000	do	109⅝	
20,000	do	109⅝	
3,000	do	109⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67	112⅝	

$15,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	112⅝	
10,000	do	112⅜	
10,000	do	112 13/16	
1,000	do	112¾	
5,000	do	112⅝	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	112⅛	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81 R	111⅞	
25,000	do	112	
82,000	do	111⅞	
10,000	do	111⅝	
150,000	do	112	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	N. Car. 6s, old	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c. c.
10,000	N. C. do	22½	do
10,000	N. Car. 6s, S. T. 1st class	4	do
10,000	Tenn. 6s, New	43½	do
2,000	C. & A. Inc.	104	do
1,000	City 7s, 1876 con.	7s. 100⅞	do
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m.	110⅜	do
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st L. G. Div.	101½	do
2,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	111½	do
5,000	C. & P. C. & A.	100⅝	do
1,000	St. W. 1st '88	102	do
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	103⅜	do
10,000	do	b3. 73⅛	do
2,000	U. Pac. 7s, 1st	101⅝	do
1,000	U. P. S. F.	c. 94⅜	do
1,000	do	94⅛	do
2,000	Gt. W. 2d	71⅜	do
2,000	H. 1st 7s, C.	119½	do
5,000	West. Pac. b. c.	110½	do
25	Am. Exch. Bank	105	do
270	Continental Ins. Co.	104	do
10	Bank of N. Y.	410	do
15	Bank of Com. b. c.	165½	do
10	Int. & Gt. b. c. &	71½	do
7	Adams Ex.	114½	do
10	do	104	do
30	do	100½	do
20	do	100¼	do
50	U. S. Ex.	88¾	do
400	West. Un.	b. c. c. 72⅝	do
700	do	72⅜	do
200	do	72⅝	do
50	N. Y. C. & H.	102⅝	do
	U. c. c.	opg. 101⅞	do
500	do	101¾	do
200	Erie Railway	9⅛	do
100	do	9⅜	do
2000	Mich. Cen	47⅜	do
700	do	47⅝	do
200	do	s3. 47½	do
200	do	s3. 47⅝	do
100	do	47⅝	do
100	North-west	b3. 80½	do
300	North-west. Pref.	57⅛	do
300	Cen. of N. J	86¼	do
300	Rock Island	101⅛	do

100	Mor. & Es	s3. 91¾	do
100	Lake Shore	64⅝	do
400	do	64⅝	do
300	do	s3. 64⅝	do
200	do	64⅝	do
300	do	64¾	do
100	do	64¾	do
100	Ohio & M.	7⅛	do
70	do	7⅛	do
100	Ohio & M. Pf.	12⅝	do

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	103	200
1,000	C. & A. R. 1 & P. 7s	109½	100
20	Cen. Nat. Bk.	99¼	100
100	N. Y. C. & H.	102	100
200	Erie Railway	9⅝	400
200	Mich. Cen	47⅛	200
100	do	47⅜	400
100	do	47⅝	500
100	do	47½	1500
300	Lake Shore	64⅝	200
1000	do	64⅝	200
500	do	64¾	200
1649½	Buffalo, Erie & Western	24	100
1315	Gintes vs. Gill.		
3949	Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.		
1885	Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.		
565½	Wood, &c., vs. De Land.		

100	Rock Island	101⅛	
100	do	s3. 101⅜	
100	do	s3. 101¼	
100	D. L. & W.	76⅜	
200	do	76⅜	
100	do	76¾	
300	do	76⅝	
200	do	s3. 76¼	
100	do	76⅜	
300	do	76⅝	
100	do	c. 76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
100	do	s30. 54	
200	do	53¾	
100	do	b5. 53⅝	
100	do	53⅝	
100	do	53⅝	
100	do	53⅝	
100	Mor. & Essex	91¼	
100	do	91¼	
100	do	b. c. 91¼	
100	do	91¼	
100	do	91¼	
100	do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT.—Mr. Barry Bockett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—KING LEAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

PARK THEATER.—ZIP; OR, POINT LYNDE LIGHT—Miss Lotta, Mr. E. A. Locke.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE AMERICAN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph H. Keene.

METROPOLITAN RIDING ACADEMY. — ATHLETIC SPORTS—EQUESTRIANISM.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZUREE—Kiralfy Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

Certain active Republican "workers" are in Washington with the reported intention of procuring a "new deal" in Federal appointments in New-York. It is announced that District Attorney BLISS will not be reappointed—a fact not precisely new—and that ex-Judge DITTENHOEFER is favorably talked of as his successor—a statement which, we trust, is not true. It is exceedingly desirable that a man of the highest character and ability should be secured for the very important office of United States District Attorney in this City. It will be very hard to find such a man till after the 4th of March, when the prospect of a four-years' tenure of office would be rather less dubious than it can be now. It is needless to add that Mr. DITTENHOEFER would not, under any circumstances, be a fit nomination.

This is the year of political equipoise, and even New-Jersey has its legislative crisis. The lower house of the State Legislature is a tie, and in the Senate the Democrats retain a majority of but one. The United States Senatorship, of course, takes precedence of all other questions, and has the effect of making both parties move very warily. The equally-divided House failed to obtain a quorum yesterday owing to the absence of the Democrats, and it is not improbable that it may fail to organize for some days to come. There are at least two Democratic members whose seats are contested, and in whose election an honest inquiry would undoubtedly reveal gross frauds. If the Republicans succeed in electing the Speaker, a Committee on Privileges and Elections would doubtless be appointed, ready and able to do entire justice in these cases. But as the acceptance of a report seating the contestants would give the Republicans a majority on joint ballot, and the consequent power of electing a United States Senator, it is tolerably clear that the organization of the House will be bitterly fought over. In any case, it is possible that Democratic divisions may result in throwing the control of the Senatorship into Republican hands, and as the party candidates are men so capable as CORTLAND PARKER, WILLIAM W. PHELPS, and GEORGE A. HALSEY, it is, on every ground, desirable that there should be such a result of the contest.

The House of Representatives has had another touch of the "Bastile" fever. A resolution was adopted yesterday directing the Sergeant at Arms to bring Mr. ORTON before the Bar of the House to answer for contempt in refusing to appear before Mr. MORRISON'S committee in New-Orleans, and a similar resolution will probably be passed to-day, ordering the production of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board before the Bar of the House for a similar offense. These proceedings are rather more suggestive of petty vindictiveness than of a desire to preserve the dignity and sustain the well-founded prerogatives of the national Legislature. Neither dignity nor privilege can well survive tactics which are at once ridiculous and oppressive.

We take this opportunity to make an apology to our neighbors of the *Graphic*. It will be remembered by our readers that in the months of October and November, 1875, our columns contained several articles imputing improper motives to the Messrs. GOODSELL in the conduct of the *Graphic* and the *Spectator*, and also reflecting upon their personal character. Upon an examination of the facts of the case, we have become satisfied that injustice was done to each of the Messrs. GOODSELL in the several publications referred to. We are convinced that the articles in question should not have been written, and that they should not be remembered to the prejudice of the Messrs. GOODSELL as journalists or citizens.

The New-Hampshire Republicans make their nominations for Governor, State Railroad Commissioner, and Congressmen to-day. The contest in that State will be a very warm one, the Congressional ticket being especially important in view of the close vote in the next House. New-Hampshire sends two Democrats and one Republican to the present House, and the result of the March election may be a very influential one as affecting the next Congress. Both parties will try hard to gain at least one Congressman. The Republican candidates for nomination are as numerous and solicitous as the chances of success seem to warrant. The Republicans of New-Hampshire are probably convinced of the urgent necessity of making the best possible selections, both for the Congressional and the State offices. If there are any reluctant men of unexceptionable strength, they ought to be induced to enter the field. With a first-rate ticket, the State is sure for another term of Republican administration with an increased majority.

It is quite evident that the process of cleaning the streets must begin by cleaning out the Police Board. While New-York has been sacrificing hundreds of thousands of dollars because of the accumulation of snow, the Police Commissioners have resolved themselves into a body of hair-splitting pedants, whose construction of the law is as painfully precise as their practice of it is disgracefully loose. It is decidedly absurd, to say the least, to find the logic-choppers of the Police Board professing to be "fixed as fate" against deveting a dollar of street-cleaning funds to the removal of snow, while at the same time they are caught paying 30 extra patrolmen out of the proceeds of fines and penalties. It Messrs. SMITH, ERHARDT & Co. do not perceive the necessity of abandoning the attempt to conduct business for which they are obviously unfitted, Mayor ELY cannot too promptly recognize the necessity of relieving them of a trust which they have grossly betrayed. Failing relief from other quarters, a much-abused public will probably not turn in vain to the Legislature.

The Bennett-May duel turns out to have been as much of a farce as the encounter out of which it grew. Three shots were fired, nobody was hurt, the demands of "honor" were declared satisfied, and mutual explanations were followed by reconciliation. We shall now probably be told that this chivalrous pair of rowdies, who had the reputation of being crack shots, did not fire with the intention of hitting, or that, as frequently happens in such cases in novels and on the stage, they fired into the air, and then fell on each other's neck, in mutual admiration of a wonderful stroke of magnanimity. The fact probably is that both were horribly afraid, and that the steadiness of their aim was interfered with by the extent to which they felt their valor "oozing out, as it were, at the palm of the hands." Under such circumstances, it is not only fortunate that neither of the principals was injured, but that the fatal bullets—if bullets indeed there were—did not hit some of the spectators of the bloodless conflict. Any suggestion that a stray cow was wounded in the mêlée may be dismissed as frivolous.

THE CONFLICT IN LOUISIANA.

Affairs in Louisiana have reached a point so critical that an accident may at any moment produce armed strife and bloodshed. The earlier doings of the Democratic minority who seceded from the Legislature and went through the formality of declaring NICHOLLS elected to the Governorship, were in their way too ludicrous to excite serious apprehension. That, however, was but the beginning. It seems to have been intended quite as much to test the temper of the Federal Administration as to give effect to the Tilden programme, with a view to ulterior proceedings at Washington. Whatever the motive, the result has to a certain extent borne out the expectations of the Democratic managers in New-Orleans. The telegraph assured them that so long as they abstained from disturbance of the peace they would be allowed to go on unmolested. NICHOLLS and his friends accepted the hint and went a step or two further. They provided for the sinews of war by levying a tax which the New-Orleans Democracy are credited with paying promptly. The exchequer of the bogus Governor is, therefore, not absolutely empty. Then he and his associates appointed Judges, directed the organization of a Police force, and otherwise indicated a determination to take into their own hands the Government of the city and the State. All this without a sign of hindrance from Washington.

Yesterday developed more aggressive tactics. NICHOLLS declared in his inaugural that he would exercise the functions of the Governorship, and that his party should direct the concerns of the State. The incidents we now report prove that the avowal, impudent as it appeared, was not an idle boast. The "White Leaguers" responded to NICHOLLS' call in considerable force, filling the streets, mustering in the squares, and—to borrow the language of the Associated Press—"presenting all the phases of an army on the eve of battle." The demonstration was under cover of a pretense that the armed crowds thus brought together were "Militia," held subject to orders for the maintenance of NICHOLLS' authority, but the fact remains that they were members of the "White League," which played in the State the part of WADE HAMPTON'S rifle clubs, and were drawn to New-Orleans for precisely the same purpose as that which animated the latter when they took possession of Columbia. The display of force did not end here. The artillery companies were ready for service. NICHOLLS had also appointed a conspicuous member of the White League Chief of Police, and he in turn had organized a body of men who were ready to carry out the orders of the officials whom NICHOLLS had selected, or who had avowed an acceptance of his authority. Thus sustained, he proceeded with his plan. The city telegraph was seized. One after another of the Police stations was captured and the members of the regular force ejected. No attempt at resistance was made, and none could have been made with the slightest chance of success. A demand was presented for the surrender of the Supreme Court building, but it was refused, and the lawful Chief Justice for a time remained in possession, with a portion of the regular Police force under his direction. NICHOLLS' appointees for the Supreme Court subsequently met, organized as a court, and adjourned till to-day, when the power which NICHOLLS controls will be used to enforce their authority. GOV. PACKARD and the Republican members of the Legislature who had assembled were occupants of the State-house, all the avenues to which were held by NICHOLLS' citizen soldiers. So the day closed, the latest dispatches reporting that the streets were patrolled by the armed Democracy, and that the usurping Governor, yielding to the suggestion of Gen. AUGUR, had issued a proclamation calling upon his supporters to preserve the peace.

This, then, is in brief the situation: The election, as reported by the duly constituted authority, gave to the State a Republican Executive and a Republican Legislature by decisive and bona fide majorities. The criminal violence of the Democrats did not save them from defeat. They refuse, however, to accept as final the count made by the Returning Board. In spite of an adverse vote, they insist that they are entitled to the Government, and forthwith they organize one to suit themselves. The defeated candidate they declare Governor, the minority in the Legislature they call the Legislature. They take possession of the courts, drive out the lawful Judges, put creatures of their own upon the Bench, and prepare to work the machinery of law in utter defiance of the authority which rests upon law. They create their own Police force, and with the help of armed members of secret political societies obtain complete supremacy in New-Orleans. The lawful Governor is virtually a prisoner in his own office. The lawful Legislature is practically dispersed. Lawful authority—the authority ordained by the majority in the State or deriving positions from the Republican Executive—is trampled under foot. The Democrats, by the sheer force of armed organization, have for the time acquired the mastery. They hold New-Orleans, and they have wrested from the legally-chosen Government of the State the functions that are essential to the management of its affairs. And by way of exemplifying how the United States "guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," the Federal troops now in New-Orleans rest on their arms quiet spectators of a revolution which makes of republican government a mockery, and transfers the ruling power from a majority of electors to a minority of armed and reckless partisans.

How long will this condition of affairs be allowed to stand? There was no bloodshed yesterday, not because the forces that obey NICHOLLS are unwilling to do anything that may be needful for the attainment of their ends, but because Gov. PACKARD, with the slender strength at his command, shrank from a resistance which, without Federal help, would have been ineffectual. That help he is reported to have sought without avail. The question, therefore, is, will the Federal Administration permit usurpation, armed and audacious, to accomplish its purposes unchecked? If yes, what becomes of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution? If no, what further phase of violence must be awaited to bring about interference? Respect for the conclusions yet to be announced by the investigating committees is well enough, but it may be carried too far. We know in advance that they will differ, both as to the election and as to the relative merits of parties in the present conflict. The Administration will be obliged, after all, to form its own judgment as to the measures that may be necessary to restrain the revolutionists; and plain people will be disposed to think that something effective should be done without much further delay.

MR. DANA'S POINTS.

The *North American Review* for January presents an article by Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., which deserves attention. It is entitled "Points in American Politics," and is a discussion in a frank and familiar form, of a number of questions which are engaging the study of intelligent men throughout the country. Most prominent among these is, naturally, the amendment to the Constitution with reference to the election of President and Vice President. We are glad to see a man of Mr. DANA'S acknowledged weight giving attention to the abolition of the Electoral Colleges, the abandonment of election by general ticket, and the substitution of a vote by districts, as proposed by Senator MORTON. These are important propositions, and they go to the root of many of the difficulties and embarrassments under which the country is laboring. It may be that there are solid, practical objections to them; but we have not yet seen them produced, and meanwhile it is a good sign that they are receiving attention from thoughtful men outside the ordinary range of those who take an immediate interest in public affairs.

The Electoral Colleges have no excuse for existence. They no longer serve the purpose for which they were contrived, nor can they seriously be said ever to have done so. They are cumbersome, complex, and confusing. Not one in ten of the voters of the country has any clear idea of what they are, or how they work, or under what conditions they exist. On the other hand, while they do no good, they may lead to great harm. Only in the late election there were rumors of attempted bribery of Electors, and the path to such an offense was made easier by the proposal, in apparent seriousness, that one of the Republican Electors should betray his trust and throw the election into the House, because the Democrats would not acknowledge the legal result.

If the Electoral Colleges are to be abandoned, there are only two ways of choosing a President which are likely to be considered. One is by a majority of all the votes in the country. The other is by districts, that is, by giving one vote to the plurality candidate in each district, and the two votes at large to the candidate having the plurality in each State. The objection to the first method made by Mr. DANA is that it multiplies the worst evil of the present system by increasing the inducement for fraud. If it is an object now to practice fraud for the Electoral vote of Ohio, or New-York, or Pennsylvania, in the large towns of those States, what would it be when the Presidency directly depended on the result? Whether this objection has as much force as Mr. DANA gives it we doubt, but we are confident that the vote by districts would be found in practice to be the fairest and the most easily guarded, while it would give all the advantages of a direct vote.

Whatever method were adopted there might still be difficulties and disputes in regard to the result, and for the settlement of these Mr. DANA makes a somewhat undefined suggestion that they be left in the first instance to the State tribunals, and that Congress should be denied any extensive powers with reference to them. This suggestion is, in substance, and as far as it goes, a sound one. We incline to the opinion, however, that Congress could with advantage direct that where State laws fail to provide for adequate adjustment of such disputes, the District Courts of the United States might be resorted to.

Mr. DANA gives the most interesting portion of his article to civil service reform, and his remarks on this subject are well considered and pointed. Its importance cannot be rated too high. No other question presses so urgently for a right solution. If we had not had our civil service debased and demoralized, not one of the great evils which now afflict the country would, in all likelihood, give us serious trouble. If the spoils system had not made the administrative offices of the Government a means of rewarding party service, the South could never have attained the supremacy which was so absolute before 1860 that they were ready, in order to maintain it, to plunge the country into civil war with its long train of difficulties. Without the spoils system the detestable appointments at the South which, since the war, have disgraced the Republican Party and led to the worst abuses of its power, never could have taken place, because these appointments would not have been made at the dictation of Southern adventurers in Congress. Without the spoils system, no such man as Mr. TILDEN could have organized the canvass he has just failed in, since he could not have commanded the solid support which the hope of public plunder has induced his followers to give him. Indeed, it is the merest commonplace to say that more than half of the corruption, baseness, intrigue, and chicane of our politics on both sides comes from the sustained operation of the greed of office which the spoils system makes a strong motive force in party action. Remove this and we open the field for the working of that public spirit on which all free Governments must depend for power and stability. Decline to remove it, and we shall stumble along in the tedious path we have so long and painfully followed, until some unusual but inevitable disaster or disgrace shall startle the country to a realizing sense of its folly.

VALLANDIGHAM EXHUMED.

The Democracy of Ohio declare in convention assembled that to count the Electoral vote as JEFFERSON counted it, and proclaim the result as the father of Democracy proclaimed it, "will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms."

This has the tone of the ante-war resolutions by that dear, departed leader, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, and breathes the rebellious spirit of the illustrious exile and martyr. Another dead patriot has been exhumed for seditious purposes at the Columbus Convention. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, who departed this life on or about the date of the demise of W. W. BELKNAP, returned from the grave to tell us that if TILDEN is not unconstitutionally counted in, his ghostly voice is for "wah!"

The notorious ALEXANDER LONG, of Cincinnati, expelled from Congress for treason, appeared at the Columbus indignation meeting as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and proceeded to instruct the public on the sacred duty of obedience to law. The temporary Chairman of the Ohio Convention of Malcontents was Gen. A. J. WARNER, of Marietta, who supported TILDEN and HENDRICKS on the confessed ground that he desired inflation to revive the manufacturing business in which all his money was invested. The permanent Chairman, J. DURBIN WARD, wants TILDEN or some Democrat made President, because the business of politics, to which he has long applied his energies, needs a Democratic revival. Mr. DURBIN WARD, being hungry and heartsick from hope deferred, is opposed to the Jeffersonian plan of counting in a President. Gen. TOM EWING, the great apostle of inflation, upon whom the mantle of PENDLETON has fallen since the latter has deceased, was the favorite orator and "wah hoss" of these indignant and indigent Democrats. As the son of the great Whig leader and profound lawyer, THOMAS EWING, Gen. EWING has a personal prestige and popularity which render his position somewhat commanding. It is a mistake to suppose that "Young Tom," as he is called, has not sufficient acuteness and clearness of intellect to know the difference between financial wisdom and financial nonsense. No one is so well aware as himself that his inflation speeches in his joint debates with Gen. WOODFORD, contained a vast mass of rubbish. EWING is the owner of coal lands in Ohio valued at a million dollars, which have been for some time on the market. He supported and now supports, the declining candidates, TILDEN and HENDRICKS, because he wants to "unload;" to convert his unsalable coal lands into greenbacks of a new issue, and relieve himself from embarrassment through a currency expansion.

If Gen. EWING could realize on his large investments, he would doubtless become as sound on financial questions as his distinguished father. If financial barriers were out of the way, he would naturally gravitate toward Old Whigs of the school of Gov. HAYES, rather than affiliate with his father's enemies. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, a feeble brother, known as "Cumberland Gap MORGAN," assisted at this Democratic funeral. "Jongee" THOMPSON was of necessity on hand with his blasting bugle. The ablest Ohio Democrats, such as Senator THURMAN, WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, Judge RANNEY, Judge STALLO, FRED. HASSAUREK, and Judge SCRIBNER were conspicuously absent from the Columbus congregation of Tilden mourners. Even "Rise-up" WILLIAM ALLEN rose not up, nor did he sit down with the mourners.

CITY MISERIES.

Such weather as that which we have had during the past few weeks makes the New-Yorker despair of a republican government. For, during such a crisis, he is abandoned to the elements and the street-car companies. To be sure, nobody pretends that a limited monarchy, or even an autocracy, could waft away a snow-storm, or compel a central bureau to furnish mild skies and a tranquil atmosphere to order. But a republican form of government, as illustrated and exemplified in this City, collapses under any marked meteorological disturbance. When a snow-storm fills the streets, and ice covers the sidewalks, the City Government becomes as limp as a dish-rag. If the City, from Harlem to the Battery, and from river to river, were covered five fathoms deep with snow, the men who make a ludicrous and yet exasperating formula of guarding Municipal interests, would be found hidden away in some quiet corner, maundering in muffled tones, "More money! more money!" Poor Commissioner NICHOLLS has been waiting these ten days for the snow to turn to "dirt," so that he can clean it out. He has money for removing dirt, but none for removing snow. In Boston they would call Commissioner NICHOLLS "a very talented man."

Meanwhile, the street-car companies wreak upon the long-suffering public the pent-up wrath of several months of fair weather. There was a time—before the snow came—when it was pleasant to walk down town in the morning, and to walk up town at night. This might still be possible, but the City misgovernment has ingeniously put an embargo on this innocent recreation. The man who lives up town takes his life in his hand when he goes to his business of a morning. If he were as reverent as his New-England grandfather was, he would have a note "put up" in church, asking "the prayers of the congregation for "one about to go" down town. On one occasion during the late meteorological crisis, there was a line of empty cars reaching from Union square to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Inquiry elicited from a conductor the gloomy response, "BERGH has made a raid." The cars, crammed with tortured passengers, had been drawn through the snow by two horse-frames to each. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had interfered to compel four horses to be put to each car. Whether this was to relieve the passengers or the horses is not clear. As a rule, the car companies do not keep surplus horses. When the teams are "doubled up," the number of cars is reduced. Consequently, if Mr. BERGH'S humane intentions were in behalf of the hapless passengers, his aim was defeated. A vehicle meant to carry twenty-two people was obliged to carry eighty-four. The spectacle of a street car wallowing through the snow, drawn by four sorry nags, and loaded to the gunwale with desperate men, women, and children, ought to convince a wandering New-Zealander that civilization is a failure.

If the conductor of one of these engines of torture would only content himself with treading on the feet of his victims, punching their ribs with his elbows, and shooting them from one end of the car to the other, he might be endured. But, when it is coldest and stormiest, he insists upon having both doors open; and, of a particularly raw night, he stands in the front door by the half hour, while he and the driver exchange views on the state of the country. There seems to be a great deal of time lost while the roads are blocked with snow. As soon as "the going" permits, the street-cars rage along the tracks, without stopping for anybody. They are apparently making up for lost time. When the drivers and conductors used to divide a percentage of the company's profits, they were solicitous about picking up every possible passenger. Now, their sole purpose in life is to make schedule time. The passenger must snatch the car with a flying leap. No stoppage is made for him to disembark; and, if he is lame, feeble, or gouty, he is cheered with a "be lively, there," from the gallant conductor. That a car should be run solely for schedule time, without regard to taking on passengers, seems a waste of horse power. Nevertheless, this is apparently the system on which most of our street railroads are managed. On the whole, it would, perhaps, be better for the public if the old plan of allowing the conductors to deduct their commissions from the receipts were restored.

Considering the woes of a street-car conductor, this may seem harsh. No one can look upon one of these unhappy beings, feebly hanging on by the door, at night, while he nods in an uneasy sleep, without a feeling of pity. No man who works seventeen hours a day, in all weather, for two dollars a day, subject to various taxes, should be expected to develop the highest virtues. He is the slave of a corporation. He is not responsible to the moral sense of an outraged community. As for the railroad company, it gradually, with the help of the City Government, reduces its customers to a state of vassalage. There have been several attempts to introduce rapid transit conveyances. These are uniformly defeated by the street-car companies. These latter have a monopoly of the public torture, which they will not part with if they can help it. So this obsolete and ancient means of transporting a great population is maintained. In like manner, the rack and the thumb-screw were employed long after the progress of civilization had made them odious. It is lucky that Manhattan Island is no bigger than it is. If it were larger, people would be obliged to give up traversing it, and its many-headed government would perish of inanition. As it is, we have stopped growing, and Controller JOHN KELLY says of a report that business men are to be consulted on public affairs, that "business men don't know nothing about politics." TWEED was a King Stork, to be sure. Now we are under a King Log.

THE DECLINE OF THE HERALD.

The decline and fall off of the *Herald* has been conspicuously apparent during the last fortnight. It has never attempted to compete with the principal morning newspapers in the character of its leading articles, but it has always boasted of its enterprise in the collection of news. In this very particular, however, it has recently been beaten, not only by the journals which it regards as rivals, but even by the least enterprising of the evening newspapers, and it is difficult to see how it can henceforth make even a pretense of being a purveyor of news.

Not many days since, a young man, who had obtained a certain degree of celebrity on account of his skill in polo, was fallen upon in a public thoroughfare of this City and badly beaten by another young man. The affray took place in front of a well-known club-house, and ended with a grand transformation scene, in which the eminent polo-player was converted into a picturesque representative of the obsolete semaphore telegraph, by being planted head downward in a snow-bank, with his vigorous legs waving rhythmically in the air. Of course, a spectacle of this nature demanded the notice and criticism of the press, and consequently it was fully described the next morning in all the newspapers, with the solitary exception of the *Herald*, in which not a line in reference to the matter appeared.

At first, the readers of that journal endeavored to defend its shortcomings by asserting that the spectacle in front of the Union Club had not been advertised in the *Herald*, and hence, by a rule of that paper, was not entitled to any notice. The futility of this defense was sufficiently apparent from the fact that the spectacle had not been advertised in any paper whatever, and that, moreover, it was a matter of news rather than of amusement. It was then said that the two young men who participated in the affair were altogether too ridiculous to deserve the attention of a great newspaper. That the young men were ridiculous cannot be denied, but it would be the height of absurdity to claim that only the acts of persons of good sense should be chronicled in the columns of a newspaper. The truth is, no defense of the *Herald's* failure in this matter can be made. Were the elder Mr. BENNETT still in charge of the *Herald*, we all know how promptly he would have issued an extra, giving a full account of the dastardly outrage upon the eminent polo-player, together with a brief sketch of previous outrages perpetrated upon the same person, either by the Governor General of Canada, or by the Prince of Wales, who once looked a gift yacht in the mouth, so to speak. There would also have been a "*Herald* map" of the street in which the outrage occurred, whereon the spot where the combatants met; the precise locality in which the defeated person was stood on his head in the beautiful, but cold and sloppy, snow; the outlet of Tanganyika, and the conjectural course of the Lualaba would have been accurately laid down. But this grand opportunity for the display of enterprise was completely missed by the present conductor of the *Herald*, who evidently gained his first knowledge of the affair by reading THE TIMES on the following morning.

It would naturally be supposed that after one such humiliating defeat, the *Herald* would have been on the alert to redeem itself upon the first occasion that might offer. A few days later both the two ridiculous persons already mentioned disappeared from the City, and every one said, "The *Herald* will now organize an exploring expedition, and find these two young men, no matter what it may cost." Strange as it may seem, the *Herald* did nothing of the sort. Apparently, it was so deeply humiliated by its failure in the matter of the street-fight that it determined to ignore the very existence of the ridiculous young men. The other newspapers, however, pursued their accustomed course. They ascertained that the young man who had been placed upside down on a snow-bank considered that his honor—which is evidently situated somewhere in the hollow of his head—had been injured by contact with the snow; that he had challenged the aggressor to fight a duel; and that the two had gone to Delaware for that purpose. Even this news did not stimulate the *Herald* to activity. Perhaps the blood of the graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, may have been stirred by the mellifluous sound of the word "jooel;" but, nevertheless, the columns of the *Herald* gave no sign of their emotion. Finally, even after the public learned through the other newspapers that the two ridiculous persons had actually met and exchanged shots, the *Herald* still failed to describe the duel, or make the slightest editorial allusion to it.

Of course, there is no possible excuse to be made for such a series of utter failures, and the persons at present in charge of the *Herald* office must expect to be visited with the severest reproof from the proprietor of that journal as soon as he learns of their shortcomings. Not only has it been beaten in a matter of news, but it has wholly neglected to use its influence to check the effusion of blood. Had the *Herald*, on the day after the first affray, explained, calmly but firmly, to the inverted polo-player that to be undeservedly whipped by a hot-headed brawler did not carry with it any necessary disgrace, and that if he had deserved to be thrashed, he ought to maintain a dignified silence and promptly go to Europe, we should have had no duel. Instead of doing this, however, the *Herald* loftily pretended that the two young men were beneath its notice, and so permitted them to add to the rest of their follies the guilt of attempting murder. Hereafter let us hear no more of its pretended enterprise and its imaginary influence. The newspaper that once discovered the channel through Plum Gut, that caught the stray LIVINGSTONE in the wilds of Africa, and that made a brilliant, though unsuccessful, effort to secure a special report of Lord DUFFERIN'S masked ball, cannot now discover a street brawl that takes place not only under, but even in direct contact with, its nose, and is unable to obtain the slightest information as to a duel which every one outside of the *Herald* office has reason to expect. Its day of usefulness is clearly ended, and if its proprietor carries out his present wise intention of residing henceforth in Ujiji, he had better take his newspaper with him, and transform it into a *Missionary Herald* under the immediate management of that eminent evangelist and converter of native kings, Mr. H. M. STANLEY.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

RUTLAND, Jan. 9.—In the accident on the Rutland Railroad yesterday seven persons were injured, namely: Mr. Nichols and son, of Ludlow, Vt., badly cut in the head and face; Edward Crosby, of Brattleboro, bruised on the chest and head; P. A. Brown, Westfield, Mass., ankle sprained; J. W. Snow, Somerville, Mass., Route Agent, injured on the stomach and back by being thrown against the stove; Mrs. F. Sampson, of Boston, severely jarred; Miss Julia Conant, of Brandon, injured internally. The first two were sent to East Wallingford; the rest, with the exception of Miss Conant, who went home, are at the Bardwell House in this city. There were about 30 persons in the passenger car, many of whom were scratched and bruised. Among them were Lieut. Gov. Proctor, who had his hand slightly injured. It appears that the engine, in making a sharp curve, must have broken a piece from a rail as it passed over, causing the truck of the passenger-car to leave the track, dragging the mail-car with it.

OVER $3,000,000 INVOLVED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The contest between the trustees of the Lick estate and the heirs is finally amicably arranged. John H., a natural son of James Lick, receives $533,000, from which he pays $72,000 to other heirs in various amounts. This leaves the trustees in a position to carry out the conditions of the trust deed, and gives clear title to all real estate included in the trust, which, on the testimony of experience, has increased in market value 50 per cent. by clearing away the cloud on the title caused by the recent contest. The value of the property involved is estimated at $3,300,000.

ALBANY.

A SHORT SESSION.

BILLS INTRODUCED—SPINOLA MAKES AN OTHER SPLURGE—NO COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED—MR. COWDIN'S BANK BILL—THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE—THE BROOKLYN COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Though it was well known that the committee list would not be announced this afternoon, nor the appointments to the small offices in the Speaker's gift, the Assembly chamber, or rather the lobbies, cloak rooms, and other unprivileged parts of the House, were crowded at the hour for meeting with a miscellaneous crowd of applicants, of all ages and sizes, for the offices of page-boys, assistant clerks, &c. On the call to order the floor was cleared to some extent of these anxious attendants, and it was then seen that the House was rather thin. The only business done was the introduction of bills and resolutions and the presentation of reports, among which that on the State Prisons did not appear. The resolution for the appointment of the Reapportionment Committee was adopted. Judge Hogeboom, in presenting it, made a special request of the Speaker that he [Hogeboom] be left off it, which, of course, will be done. Though the whole business of the hour's session was more or less routine, and did not strictly admit of debate, still some little debate was interjected under the sanction of unanimous consent. The ancient Spinola contrived again to make an ass of himself, and be a nuisance.

Mr. Cowdin introduced a bill on the subject of bank taxation. The subject is an important one, and a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held on Thursday to consider it. Mr. Cowdin's unfamiliarity with parliamentary routine caused him to err in pressing the reference of the bill to a committee to which it did not properly belong. He is a prepossessing speaker, but, unfortunately, was wrong in speaking at all on this occasion. The remark was general that he had made "a bad start." The bill provides that no tax shall hereafter be assessed upon the capital, property, or franchise of any bank or banking association, either State or national; that shareholders shall be assessed, as they are upon any personal property, at the town where such bank is located; that the shares shall not be assessed at a greater rate of valuation than that at which other real and personal property in the hands of individual citizens in this State shall be assessed; that the total valuation of said shares for assessment shall not exceed the actual value of the property of the bank, in which its capital and surplus may be invested, exclusive of all property with respect to which a private citizen, at a moneyed ance to everybody else. He was tripped on one or two points of order. He moved to take up his resolution relating to the indebtedness of New-York, and was voted down; got into a protracted dispute with Mr. Alvord about a trivial resolution offered by the lattar for the appointment of a mail clerk; and wound up the performance by voting for it himself. This climax caused a general laugh, but the House will not laugh at Mr. Spinola very long. He threatens to interrupt business too seriously. Members naturally grow impatient with a man whose idea of legislative duties seems to be confined to "having some fun with the boys." Already his own associates on the Democratic side are beginning to express a wish that it should be publicly understood Mr. Spinola represents no one but himself.

corporation, other than a bank or banking association, is not liable to assessment and taxation by the authority of this State. That from such valuation shall be excluded all amounts invested in real estate owned by the bank within this State, provided that nothing therein shall be held or construed to exempt from taxation the real estate held or owned by such bank; but it shall be subject to State, county, municipal, and other taxation, to the same extent and rate, and in the same manner, as other real estate is taxed.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill prepared, it is understood, by the State Board of Charities, to provide for the custody and reformatory treatment of vagrants and disorderly persons. It is enormously long, containing 26 good-sized sections. Mr. Fish, being asked what it was, said he did not know, except that it did not apply to New-York.

Mr. Peter Mitchell has a bill which, in substance, provides that where a man is tried for a felony who has been previously convicted of a felony, that fact shall not be used against him, nor shall the jury be made aware of it unless the prisoner offer evidence of good character. After he has been found guilty, the court is to be permitted to make known the fact of the previous conviction.

Mr. Dan Bradley, of Kings, has a bill which, in one short section, reduces all the city departments of Brooklyn, now governed by commissions, to single heads, these being the present Presidents of the several boards. Another bill offered by the same thorough-going gentleman, provides that the State shall pay its just share (one-fourth) in the cost of the New-York and East River Bridge. It provides that the State shall pay one-fourth the expense.

Mr. Lange, of St. Lawrence, has a bill amending the second section of the law of 1865, relating to the right of suffrage, by adding to it a clause that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the registration of persons proved to be citizens of the United States, under title 25, section 1,993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The intent of the amendment is to clear up the doubt which now seems to exist whether, under the law as it now stands, persons born abroad of citizen parents have the right to vote.

The Senate held a 20-minute session with 20 members present. A message was received from the Governor complaining of the careless manner in which bills have been engrossed, and giving notice that he will refuse his signature to such bills hereafter. Senator Bixby introduced a bill authorizing the Park Commission to complete the improvements in and around Morningside Park.

It was currently reported last night that there is some trouble with the committee list. Nothing was done with it yesterday, but this evening Mr. Sloan, it is said, undertook a final revision, which soon advanced so far as to change the aspect of the whole list. Various friends are besieging the Speaker with advice, assistance, suggestions, and information, the effect of the whole being slightly confusing. He may find safety in a multitude of counselors, but apparently he has not found comfort. Some persons have suggested that he dismiss his Cabinet, lock himself in a room and make up the list himself. It may happen that the announcement of the committees will be delayed a little. The latest gossip is that Gilbert, of Franklin, a good man for the place, will have the chairmanship of the Insurance Committee, and also that Mr. Husted will be upon it.

A VIRGINIA BANK ROBBERY.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—Samuel H. Thornburn, charged with robbing the Citizens' Bank of Petersburg, Va., on the 30th ult., of $16,700, returned to that city last night and surrendered himself. He states that he was at Harrisburg, Penn., when he heard of the robbery, and that he was accused of it, and, being guiltless, at once started back to face the charge and establish his innocence. Upon being searched only a few dollars were found upon his person. Thornburn positively denies having any of the money, but declines to tell why he went away. Richard Bagby, of the firm of R. J. Gates & Co., who was arrested on a charge of counseling and abetting Thornburn in making false entries in the books of the Citizens' Bank of Petersburg, by which Bagby was enabled to obtain $10,000 of the money of the bank, has been admitted to bail in $15,000, under a writ of habeas corpus, to answer the charge on the 18th inst.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Schultz & Van Bargen, a heavy wholesale liquor firm, controlling the Justice, Bullion, and Exchequer Mining Companies, made an assignment to their creditors yesterday. The assets of the firm are stated at $630,000 in excess of the liabilities, and it is believed their affairs will be straightened and the firm enabled to resume.

A POST OFFICE SAFE ROBBED.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 9.—A safe in the Post Office at this place was blown open by burglars last night, and robbed of about $50 in cash. A package containing $830 worth of stamps was overlooked by the robbers, but about a dozen registered letters were carried away.

FOUR DEGREES BELOW ZERO AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—The Ohio River froze over here last night, but the transfer steamers have broken out a passage so as to make regular trips. The weather is clear and intensely cold. The mercury fell to 4° below zero during the night.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS OF OHIO—THE CALM AND DIGNIFIED ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THAT STATE IN CONTRAST WITH THE SWAGGER AND BLUSTER OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 9.—A series of resolutions, which is understood to have been agreed to in joint caucus of the Republican members of the General Assembly, was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day relating to the Presidential situation. The resolutions were offered as a substitute for a much longer and more aggressive series presented some days ago by a Democratic member, and, after reasonable opportunity for discussion, will be passed by both houses. The preamble declares that the Democratic Party is the only political organization that has ever attempted to set aside a Presidential election by violence; recites the course of that party throughout the late war in instigating and sustaining the rebellion, and after the war in resisting reconstruction and all reasonable plans of settlement, and declares that the same party, again fairly beaten at the ballot-box, is resorting to intimidation, blustery and threats of bloodshed to defeat the inauguration of the legally-chosen President. The first resolution declares the spirit and purpose of the Democratic Party of Ohio, as now manifested, to be unpatriotic and wicked, and that they will receive the unqualified condemnation of the people. The second calls upon all law-abiding people to visit with scorn and condemnation the party thus threatening violence and attempting intimidation. The third, fourth, and fifth resolutions read:

That the Republicans of Ohio believe that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were fairly, honestly and legally elected on the 7th day of November last, and are fully entitled to be inaugurated, and to hold the offices thus conferred upon them, but they will not countenance or consent to violence or disregard of law, or established precedent to secure such a result, and will cheerfully abide by and conscientiously uphold the conclusion and judgment of the legal and constitutional authority of the nation, charged by the constitution and laws with the duty of deciding the question and declaring the result.

That we oppose and condemn compromises with wrong, or abandonment of right, and without dictating to Congress or any member of it, we demand a just and fair settlement of the question soon to be submitted for decision, and call upon all good citizens to peaceably abide by such decision when made.

That we demand that no man or political party shall be allowed to secure office or power in this country by bribery, falsehood, trickery, or violence, either aimed at people, States, Electors, or Congress, and we denounce no more infamous and more wicked, the intimidation of voters practiced by the Democratic Party in the recent election in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, and elsewhere, the tricks by which votes were attempted to be obtained for Tilden by fraud and corruption in Oregon and Colorado, and the corruption that has marked the steps of the Democratic Party before and since the election.

The concluding resolutions commend the dignified conduct of Gov. Hayes, and assure the people, North and South, that they may safely confide in him; they also commend the course of President Grant in upholding the supremacy of the laws and endeavoring to secure to the people the constitutional exercise of the elective franchise.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice President elect, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD TO-DAY—NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR AND MEMBERS OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION TO BE MADE—THE NAMES OF PROMINENT CANDIDATES — DISTRICT CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD AT DOVER AND CONCORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and a Railroad Commission, to be supported in the approaching campaign, which closes on the second Tuesday in March, will assemble in this city to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Many of the delegates have already arrived, and are actively engaged in canvassing for a candidate. Gov. Cheney has been twice elected to office, and usage renders him ineligible for a third term. Moreover, he has no desire for the place, and would not accept it if tendered him. He has filled the office with dignity and ability, and, could he be persuaded to continue in the chair for another term, would doubtless be unanimously nominated. The very best of feeling prevails among the Republicans of the old granite State, but to predict the action of the convention with any degree of certainty is, at this time, exceedingly difficult. Appearances, however, to-night, are quite favorable to the nomination of Hon. B. F. Prescott, of Epping, the present efficient Secretary of State, to that position. He would make a strong candidate. Hon. James W. Johnson, of Enfield, Gen. Natt Head, of Hooksett, Evarts W. Farr, of Littleton, Zimoi S. Wallingford, of Dover, Dexter Richards, of Newport, and others, are also prominently mentioned in connection with the Executive nomination. But the chances are strongly in favor of one of the three first named.

The Congressional Convention for District No. 3 will also be held in this city to-morrow. Hon. Henry W. Blair, of Plymouth, will undoubtedly be renominated. He has served one term already, and, by party usages, is entitled to a second. The conventions for Districts Nos. 1 and 2 will be held in Dover and Concord respectively on the 17th inst. The leading candidates in District No. 1 are: Gen. Marston, who has already served two years in Congress; Hon. John J. Morrill, formerly a member of the Governor's Council, who will receive a large share of the support of the two upper counties of the district; Hon. S. M. Wheeler, of Dover, who will receive some local support, and Mr. Alonzo Nute, of Farmington, who has been unwilling to be a candidate, but would undoubtedly be one of the strongest nominations that could be put in the field. He is developing much unsolicited strength, and, if nominated, he will be found more than a match for Frank Jones, the present Democratic incumbent. In the Second District the contest is hourly increasing in interest. Practically speaking, the fight has narrowed down to two candidates—O. C. Moore, of Nashua, and James F. Briggs, of Manchester. It is, however, predicted that the contest may become so bitter as to give the nomination to a third man, in which event Hon. D. H. Burns, of Wilton, or Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, might be the choice of the nominating convention.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

EFFORTS OF THE DEMOCRATS TO SECURE THE ELECTION — THE INDEPENDENTS NOT DISPOSED TO SELL OUT THEIR CHANCES—A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE NOT YET AGREED UPON—GEN. LOGAN'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.—The Democrats caucused this evening, and appointed an executive committee of eight, with the understanding that they were to receive overtures from the Independents, if any were made. The committee is in favor of a fusion. The Inuependents threaten that if the Democrats do not unite with them they will divide on a joint ballot, present two names, one for the Republicans to take up, the other for the Democrats, and whichever first gets a solid vote will receive all the votes of the Inuependents and be elected. Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, is the last man talked of as a compromise candidate. His friends think he would get all the Democratic and Independent votes. He has been asked if he will be a candidate, but he has not answered yet. Gen. Logan is as strong as on the night of the caucus. Two of the bolting Republicans show symptoms of returning to the fold, while the two others act as if they would remain out permanently.

THE FLORIDA INVESTIGATION.

TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN MISREPRESENTED—NEITHER OF THEM BELIEVES THAT TILDEN CARRIED THAT STATE—NUMEROUS FRAUDS TO BE REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The two Republican members of the committee that have just returned from Florida—Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, and Dunnell, of Minnesota—feel greatly outraged because they are represented in several prominent newspapers as having made up their minds that the Tilden electors were honestly chosen in Florida, and that one or both of them would probably join in the Democratic report to that effect. Neither of these gentlemen have such a purpose, and neither of them believes that Florida voted for Tilden. They will give some authoritative denial of the story, perhaps on the floor of the House. A gentleman from Florida says that Mr. Woodburn was exceedingly efficient in the investigation, and the remark is attributed to him that he had found frauds enough in two counties to give the State to Hayes beyond any question. Mr. Dunnell is equally firm. These gentlemen tried to observe an agreement of the committee, that individual opinions should not be expressed until after the evidence was before the full committee for consideration. Their reticence in consequence of that agreement has subjected them to gross misrepresentation.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

THEY WILL HAVE NO INFLUENCE IN SOLVING THE PENDING QUESTION—GATHERINGS WHICH DID THE DEMOCRATS LITTLE GOOD—REPUBLICANS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Democratic meetings of yesterday have been talked of here much to-day, and it is agreed they will have no influence on the solution of the Presidential controversy. The first and most conspicuous fact was that the meetings were manufactured by a few political leaders. After all the efforts made, the character and conduct of the meetings were such as to excite ridicule and contempt rather than to gain sympathy and popular support. The Democrats admit the meetings have done them no good, and Republicans are satisfied they have done the Democratic cause actual harm. As for the gathering of 50,000 or any other large force of Democrats in Washington to witness the count and bull-doze the Republicans, the project is regarded as perfectly absurd. The meetings do not show that any desire exists among the people to interfere with the proper and responsible officers in their duty of determining who is elected President. The result of the meetings has been to increase considerably the Republican confidence.

A DEMOCRATIC FLAT FAILURE.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE 8TH INST. WITHOUT THE DESIRED RESULT—THE MASS OF THE DEMOCRATS UNMOVED BY THE FROTHY WAR SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The demonstrations at Columbus and Indianapolis yesterday have not had the desired effect. The war speeches of Tom Ewing and George W. Julian have awakened no response in Democratic rank and file, and the sheet-iron thunder, produced at such labor and expense, has not been followed by an echo. Hardly a word was heard on the streets, to-day, about the Tilden or fuss programme, the Bennett-May affair and the trouble in New-Orleans fully occupying the public mind. The Democratic leaders here are thoroughly convinced that the inauguration of Hayes upon a count of the vote by the Senate would be an act of usurpation to be resisted by force of arms, but they find difficulty in bringing the mass of the party up to that advanced doctrine.

The report in THE TIMES of John G. Thompson's plan of swearing in 100,000 deputies to be on hand in Washington on the 4th of March, to enforce the will of the House, causes some amusement here, where "Jonge" is known. It recalls the formidable preparations for the inauguration of Vallandigham, in 1863, when 100,000 Democrats were to have met the fugitive on the Canadian frontier, and to have escorted him to the Governor's chair.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OREGON.

MASS-MEETING HELD AT PORTLAND—CARRYING OUT TILDEN'S ORDERS—GROVER'S RECENT ACTION INDORSED—RESISTANCE TO GOV. HAYES' INAUGURATION ADVISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—A large mass-meeting was held here last night by the Democracy, pursuant to instructions issued by the National and the State Central Committees. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Considering the excited state of the public mind over the pending struggle on the part of Tilden and his party, there was less denunciation and party bitterness evinced than was anticipated. The meeting was addressed by a number of prominent speakers, most of whom tempered their partisan rancor with a surprising degree of moderation. Only a few counseled a resort to violent and revolutionary expedients in the event of Mr. Hayes' inauguration. Resolutions were unanimously adopted heartily indorsing Gov. Grover's recent action, denouncing in the most acrimonious terms the conduct of the Returning Boards, and demanding, in the name of the American people, the inauguration of Tilden, claiming his election certain beyond human doubt. Similar meetings were held in most of the counties in the State, and proceedings of a kindred character are reported. The Democracy in this State appear united, and seem determined on the question of resistance to Gov. Hayes' inauguration.

THE OREGON CASE.

THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE — CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE GIVEN—DEMOCRATIC IRREGULARITIES OF SPEECH INDULGED IN—PALPABLE FALSEHOODS SWORN TO—THE TESTIMONY IN FULL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Oregon investigation to-day resulted in obtaining some very contradictory testimony respecting what took place in the room where the Electors met. Klippel, who was present, swore in the most positive manner, in direct opposition to a statement by Cronin. The latter said that Cartwright and Odell demanded of him the production of the Governer's certificate of election, and he refused to show it or give it into their possession because he desired them not to have it to inclose with their votes sent to the President of the Senate. Klippel, who was produced as a strong Democratic witness, swore that no conversation took place in his hearing, and if there had been he must have heard it. Mr. Cronin's testimony on this point was corroborated by several witnesses, and Mr. Klipples' statements are all shaken by the palpable falsehood in contradicting Mr. Cronin.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued the investigation of the Oregon case to-day. Henry Kleppel, who was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector in Oregon at the late election, testified, in answer to Senator Kernan, that he was a resident of Jacksonville, Oregon, and that he was in Salem, Oregon, on the day of the meeting of the Electoral College; after the Republican Electors had elected Mr. Watts to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation, the witness wrote on a slip of paper to Mr. Cronin: "The election of Watts is conclusive proof that they ignore you;" Mr. Cronin then left the Republican Electors, saying to the Republican Electors as he did so: "Then you refuse to act with me." Witness understood Mr. Cartwright to say, "I do." In answer to Senator Morton, witness testified that it is 250 miles from Jacksonville to Salem. Before he left home he believed he had been defeated as a Democratic Elector; he had been urged to go to Salem by a number of parties; he received a letter from Secretary of State Chadwick informing him of the time when the Electoral vote would be counted; he received a letter from Mr. Bellinger asking him to go to Salem on that day; witness has no acquaintance with a man named Patrick, and does not know that he ever saw the man referred to, but Cronin told him he had met a man named Patrick, whom Cronin described to witness as a pompous fellow who wanted to impress him [Cronin] with his duty as a Democratic Elector; Cronin did not say that Patrick represented himself as an agent of Gov. Tilden or that Patrick had offered him any consideration; a secret meeting was held at Salem after the arrival of witness, at which the whole Electoral question was discussed; at the meeting of the Electoral College he did not hear Cronin refuse to produce the certificates; nor did witness hear Odell and Cartwright demand that the certificates be laid on the table; Cronin did say, "Let us vote and attach the certificates to our votes." The secret meeting was held at the Capitol, in the room of the private Secretary of Gov. Grover. Witness never had any private conference in relation to the matter with Gov. Grover. Witness saw the Republican Electors signing papers after Cronin had left them. He also saw ballots lying on the table at which the Republican Electors sat; when Secretary of State Chadwick knocked at the door, at the time of handing the certificates of the Electors into the room, Cronin stood in the middle of the room; Cronin went promptly to the door upon hearing the knock, and took the envelope containing the certificates from the Secretary. Mr. Chadwick, who advanced a step into the room, but did not speak Cronin's name. Witness stated that he was sure the Republican Electors never once demanded their certificates of election of Cronin; was sure of it as he was of anything he had testified to. In answer to Senator Mitchell, Mr. Klippel testified that he was beaten as an Elector by over 1,000 votes, and thought when he went to Salem that he had 10 or 12 more votes than had any of his colleagues. He had "five shooter" in his person on the day the Electoral vote was cast, but knew of no arms being taken from the armory prior to the counting of the vote; his expenses from his home in Jacksonville to Salem were borne by himself and no one else; but he had talked with Mr. Billinger about raising a subscription to pay the necessary expenses—to pay the lawyers. Witness said he would subscribe; but Mr. Billinger said as he [witness] had paid all the expenses of his journey to Salem, he need not do so. The witness heard mention of money being raised to pay Mr. Cronin's expenses to Washington; he paid his own expenses from Jacksonville to Salem, and paid his own expenses during the campaign; he had never been reimbursed for the money thus spent, and no one has ever promised him that he should be.

In answer to Senator Morton, witness stated that it had been agreed upon before the Electoral College met that Parker and Miller should be appointed Electors in case Odell and Cartwright refused to act with Cronin. In reply to Senator Kernan witness stated that the idea was to appoint men, even if Democrats, who would cast their vote for Hayes and Wheeler; got the pistol he carried at the hotel where he stopped in Salem; the Republicans were considerably excited, but the Democrats were peaceable and quiet. In reply to Senator Morton witness said the Republicans held indignation meetings at several places, and denounced Cronin's and Gov. Grover's action, as outrageous. They talked and swore.

Senator Morton—I guess they did not swear like the Army in Flanders.

J. N. A. Miller, one of the Electors appointed by Cronin, testified, in answer to Senator Kernan, that he lives at Jacksonville; he was in the Senate Chamber, at the Capitol at Salem, the day before the Electoral College met, and went into the room where the college was in session when his name was called; when he went in he found that he had appointed him in place of Cartwright, who refused to act; Cartwright then got up and came over to them, when witness asked him if he refused to act with Cronin; Cartwright replied that he did, and witness then accepted his account of the proceedings, which did not differ from that of Mr. Klippel. In reply to Senator Morton, he testified that it cost $60 to go to Salem from Jacksonville and back, not including hotel bills; he went to Salem to get his daughter and to see the counting of the electoral vote; he was requested to act as an Elector by Klippel in the Odell and Cartwright refused to act with Cronin on the day the vote was counted he did not hear Odell ask Cronin for the certificates and did not hear Cronin refuse to produce them; he had a pistol in his pocket on the day the Electoral College met; it was a five-shooter, and he always carried it on his person.

Mr. Dolph, a Portland (Oregon) lawyer and a prominent Republican, was recalled, and testified, in answer to Senator Morton, that Mr. Chadwick did not enter the room a single step when he handed Cronin the Electoral certificates, and he said he was quite sure that Mr. Chadwick called Cronin's name. In answer to Mr. Kernan, Mr. Dolph stated that he had a pistol on his person on the day of the meeting of the college—a seven shooter; he told Secretary Chadwick that day that the proceedings of the Cronin College were a gross outrage, and that the people of the State ought never to allow the Governor to leave the State alive; he might have been somewhat excited then.

Mr. Morton—In reference to this remark about the Governor, what were the circumstances under which you made it? A.—I was considerably exasperated against the Secretary of State and the Governor, and felt that a great crime had been committed against the people of the State for which they had no legal redress, and that some punishment ought to be meted out to the instigators.

Senator Kernan—Then where an offense has been committed you would resort to murder and violence, would you? A.—No, Sir. I don't believe in lynch law, but I do think that the perpetrators of the crime in question ought to be punished in some way.

Mr. Kernan—Well, then, what did you mean by your remarks in regard to Gov. Grover? A.—The remarks were made under the circumstances I have described, and I don't know that I have anything to add to my explanation. Mr. Dolph, in reply to Senator Kernan, also stated that he had been in Washington since the last of December, and that he had business of a professional nature here in addition to being a witness in the Oregon case.

Mr. Cartwright was recalled, and in answer to Senator Morton testified that he did ask Cronin for the certificates of the Electors three or four times, and Cronin refused to give them up; the last time he was requested Cronin replied, "You may as well understand first as last that I will not give up the certificates." In answer to Senator Kernan witness replied that he was somewhat excited at the time; he had a pistol on his person, a seven-shooter, but does not know whether it was loaded or not; witness' brother, who lived in Salem, handed it to him on the morning of that day. At this point the committee adjourned.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris was to-day at 12 o'clock elected United States Senator on the first ballot in both houses of the Legislature, for the long term, to succeed Hon. Henry Cooper, whose term expires March 4, 1877. For the short term, one ballot was taken in each house, as follows: William B. Bate, 34; James E. Bailey, 24; D. M. Key, 12; Peter Turney, 9; A. H. Pettibone, 20; Horace Maynard, 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Frank Frayne is acting and shooting at the Olympic Theatre, in London.

"Robinson Crusoe" is the title of the pantomime at Covent Garden, in London.

Signor Rossi is engaged at St. Petersburg for Lent, a period when the Russian theatres are closed. He is to play at the Théâtre-Marie.

The Fantaisies-Oller, on the Boulevard des Italiens, in Paris, has been closed by order of a Judge sitting in chambers, in consequence of non-execution of an ordnance legally issued.

Miss Minnie Hauck, the young American prima donna, is at present the great musical attraction at Berlin. Since the beginning of October she has appeared at the Hotopernhaus in no less than ten different operas.

"The Forty Thieves" is the subject and title of the pantomime at Drury Lane Theatre, in London. The Vokes Family fill the leading rôles. Pantomime, of course, is the attraction at almost all the other metropolitan theatres.

The Communal Council of Brussels has just voted a supplementary credit of 1,500 francs as an encouragement to Mlle. Dulait for the success that young Belgian artist has obtained at the Paris Théâtre Français in "Rome Vaincue."

The first of the representations at the Salle Ventadour, in Paris, in which Mlle. Albani was to appear, was to take place on the 6th of January. She was to sing, during her engagement, in three operas, "Lucia," "Rigoletto," and the "Sonnambula," in the order named.

At the Third Théâtre-Français (that of M. Ballande,) in Paris, a five-act comedy, entitled "L' Obstacle," has been produced with much success. The plot, without being novel, is strongly dramatic, and gives rise to some striking situations. The obstacle in question is one that is interposed to prevent the marriage of a charming young girl, *Mlle de Champlieu*, to her betrothed lover, *Georges de Liary*. The obstacle lies in the fact that the mother of the young lady, who was supposed to be dead, is, in fact, leading the life of a *demi-mondaine* under the name of *Mme. De Rives*. All is well that ends well, and it is thus with the story of "L' Obstacle."

In the French budget of the fine arts, the proposition of the Minister of that department, which for the past year amounted to 1,618,000 francs for the national theatres and the Conservatoire, is for the present one 1,643,500 francs. The difference is the result of some additional branches of study at the institution last named, more particularly a course of lectures on the general history of music, an orchestra class, four singing classes of special character, and two preparatory courses for the violin. The subventions granted to the national theatres are not altered, being for the Grand Opéra 800,000 francs, the Théâtre Franç is 240,000 francs, Opéra Comique 140,000 francs, Théâtre Lyrique 100,000 francs, and Odéon 60,000 francs.

Of Mme. Carvalho's performance of *Isabella* in the revival of "Robert" at the Paris Opera-house, a critic says: "It was simply marvelous. The lady is over 50 years of age, and her voice has already shown fatal symptoms of decay, yet I have never heard the flexible music of the Princesse more delicously sung, especially the *Robert, toi que j'aime*, which aroused a genuine and spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm from the audience. She looked, too, so wonderfully youthful and pretty, particularly in the dress of the fourth act, which was extremely trying, being a perfectly plain and close-fitting robe of white cashmere, with wide hanging sleeves, only relieved by a few lines of narrow gold braid down the front. In this severely simple garb, with a good deal of reddish golden hair hanging over her shoulders, and confined by a plain circlet of gold, she did not look 20 years of age."

WASHINGTON.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

DEMOCRATS ENDEAVORING TO BREAK DOWN THE EVIDENCE—AN ABLE SPEECH BY SENATOR SHERMAN—THE EVIDENCE QUOTED—STRONG POINTS MADE—A FEEBLE ATTEMPT AT REPLY MADE BY SENATOR BOGY—THE RIGHT OF A MINORITY TO REBEL AGAINST THE MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The principal feature of the Senate proceedings to-day was a debate on the Southern question, which demonstrated very clearly that the Democrats intend to rest their claims to the Presidency upon the vote of Louisiana. They have evidently discovered that they can hope for nothing from Florida or South Carolina, and it now seems to be assured that they will devote all their energies to breaking down the evidence and overturning the testimony upon which the Returning Board of the Pelican State threw out the vote of the "bull-dozed" parishes. The debate referred to was opened by Senator Sherman, who spoke for nearly two hours and a half. Referring to the action of the board in the matter, he proved very conclusively that it was entirely in accordance with the law and the Constitution of the State. He believed, however, that there was something more than legal action required. The people, who were the grand and final judges of all such questions, would demand not only that the action of the board should be legal, but that it should be just, equitable, and right. To prove that the Returning Board had acted justly, it was only necessary to prove that the testimony upon which the vote of the intimidated parishes had been thrown out was reliable and sufficient. The Senator then referred to the character of the testimony upon which this action had been taken, and made a very good point against the Democrats by quoting the evidence given by Gen. Brooke, of the Third United States Infantry, and other United States Army officers, whose word could not be doubted, and who, it will be remembered, swore positively that in East and West Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Morehouse, Ouachita, and a number of other parishes, such a reign of terror had been established by the white Democrats before the election that not one black man in a hundred dared to attend political meetings or vote the Republican ticket. The Speaker also referred to and quoted the very conclusive testimony of Ben Morgan, the negro Coroner, who swore that he had not held inquests over the bodies of murdered Republicans, because he had been warned that if he did so he would be killed, or, to use his own words, that "somebody would have to hold an inquest over him." All these things, continued Senator Sherman, are true before God. And yet it sometimes seems impossible to make the American people believe them. They will not believe, because they cannot bring themselves to think that in this nineteenth century men can commit such crimes as those which are committed in Louisiana.

Here Senator Withers, of Virginia, interrupted the speaker by the remark, "As those which in your opinion are committed." "No," replied Senator Sherman, quickly; "I make no statement simply upon my own opinion. The crimes of outrage and murder to which I refer were proved against the Democrats beyond all question; proved by testimony which would have been accepted as conclusive by any court in the country." Then he continued to quote from the testimony, and concluded by a strong and effective argument in support of the just and lawful action of the Returning Board. When he had finished Mr. Bogy obtained the floor, and made a vain attempt to pick a flaw in the address of the Senator from Ohio. He made the old-time, worn-out, general charges against Gov. Kellogg, Mr. Packard, and other Republicans of Louisiana, and claimed that they had no interest in the State and paid no taxes. Of course the honorable Senator was not aware that what he stated was untrue. Had he taken the trouble to inquire, however, he could have discovered that Mr. Kellogg alone owns more real estate in Louisiana than Messrs. Nicholls, McEnery, and all the other Democratic pretenders combined; and this property, it may be well to state, was bought and paid for long before the Governor held an office in Louisiana.

After making the misstatements regarding Gov. Kellogg and Mr. Packard, the Senator seemed to lose all control over his feelings. He said in one breath that the white men of the South were justified in rising as they had done to crush out the Governments that were oppressing them, and in the next he denied that there had been any crimes committed in Louisiana for political effect. then he concluded by making the remarkable statement that it was much easier to get colored men to testify to violence and intimidation than it was to get white men. This, of course, is true, for it is a well-known fact that the black men are intimidated, outraged, and murdered—not the whites. At this point Senator Boutwell gave notice that he would speak on the Mississippi election in a few days, and that he would prove even greater crimes against the Democrats there than those referred to by the Senator from Ohio. Then Senator Sherman concluded the debate on his side by the remark that, as Senator Bogy had admitted the right of a minority to rebel against, and, by force, overcome, the rule of a majority, it would be useless to discuss the matter with him further, for it would be just as well for the Republicans of New-York to claim that they would be justified in overturning by force, fraud, and violence, the thieving Democratic Government in that City.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PRIVACY OF TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES—THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS—CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House to-day adopted a resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to take William Orton into custody and bring him to the bar of the House to answer for contempt in refusing to appear before Mr. Morrison's committee at New-Orleans, in obedience to the summons of the House. A similar resolution was introduced directing the Sergeant at Arms to take into custody the members of the Louisiana Returning Board for their refusal to appear and answer before the same committee. This resolution was postponed until to-morrow, when it will probably be passed.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. Cox's bill regulating immigration, with an amendment reducing the amount of head tax to be imposed on each immigrant from $2 to $1 50. The details of this bill have already been printed in THE TIMES.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to-night entertained the celebrated silver currency advocate, M. Cernuschi, at dinner, and invited several Senators and Members of the House to listen to a statement of his guest's views on the silver question. The silver bill was not taken up in the Senate Committee on Finance to-day, as was intended, owing to the absence of three members of the committee. It now begins to look as if the other important questions of the Winter would really crowd the silver legislation over to next session, but this cannot be hoped very confidently.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Orders have been issued from the head-quarters of the Army to the Superintendent of Recruiting Service at St. Louis to discontinue enlistments at that station, except for the Tenth Cavalry, until further orders. Capt. Andrew Sheridan, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, has resigned. Major John W. Todd, of the Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at Louisville, Ky., and awaits further orders.

Cadet Midshipman Edwin B. Webster, of Connecticut, who was dismissed from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, last October, for refusing to reveal the names of the Cadet Midshipmen that he had seen "hazing," has, at the instance of Senator Barnum, been reinstated by the Secretary of the Navy.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Moses Hallet, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado; W. S. Decker, to be United States Attorney for the District of Colorado; John D. Miles, of Indiana, to be Indian Agent for the Upper Arkansas Agency, Indian Territory; Charles D. Pasten, of Arizona, to be Register of the Land Office at Florence, Arizona; Barbour Lewis, of Tennessee, to be Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah; Moses M. Bane, of Utah, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah; Third Lieut. C. T. Borlan to be Second Lieutenant in the Revenue service.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

THE PRESENT INCUMBENT NOT TO BE REAPPOINTED—THE OFFICE SAID TO HAVE BEEN TENDERED TO GEN. ARTHUR—JUDGE DITTENHOEFER'S CHANCES CONSIDERED GOOD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Thomas Murphy, Hugh J. Hastings, A. B. Cornell, Col. Frank Howe, and a number of other gentlemen prominently connected with New-York politics, arrived in Washington last evening and this morning. They are all very reticent as to the object of their visit, but it is generally understood here that they come regarding one or two contemplated changes in the Federal service at New-York City. It can now be definitely stated that Col. George Bliss will not be reappointed to the position of United States District Attorney which he now holds. The office has been tendered, it is understood, to Gen. Chester A. Arthur, but he prefers to retain the position at the head of the Customs Department which he has so long and satisfactorily filled. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer is now considered by his friends the most prominent candidate for the District Attorneyship, and it is probable that Mr. A. B. Cornell will be appointed to the position of Naval Officer of the Port.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS SURPLUS.

THE BALANCE OF THE GENEVA AWARD—A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE FOR THE FORMATION OF A COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Congressman Freeman, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution in the House to-day, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report the most feasible plan of appropriating the balance of the Geneva award fund, so as to reimburse, in the most equitable manner, losses by the rebel cruisers, and for the disposition of funds that may remain after such adjustment of losses in such a manner as to promote the interests of American ship-building and commerce. The resolution provides that the Commission shall consist of one Senator, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, two members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, and two other persons to be named by the President of the United States. An effort will be made to get the resolution considered by the committee at its next meeting and reported to the House at an early day.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS—HOW THE PEACE WAS PRESERVED AND THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP SECURED—DEMONSTRATIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE A PROPER ONE—THE SPIRIT OF INSURRECTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following is the conclusion of the annual report of Attorney General Taft, communicated to Congress to-day: "The state of the country, in anticipation of the recent Presidential election, has thrown upon the National Government unusual responsibility. Evidence which could not be discredited came to the President and to the Department of Justice showing that intimidation and violence prevailed in several States to such an extent as to prevent freedom of opinion, and that in South Carolina unlawful military companies known as "rifle clubs" were organized, and that by riding through the country armed, doing violence to peaceable people, and menacing the good citizens who differed with them in political opinion, they broke up or prevented assemblages for political discussion. In view of the actual and prospective danger of lawless violence before and at the election, and in pursuance of the statute which requires the Attorney General "to exercise general supervision and direction over the Attorneys and Marshals of all the districts in the United States as to the manner of discharging their respective duties, I communicated to the Marshals in those districts which appeared to be in special danger from intimidation or fraud the instructions inclosed. These instructions have heretofore been published, are stringent in their character, and designed to secure voters in the exercise of their rights. The Attorney General says: "I am satisfied that the United States Marshals and Attorneys acting in concert with the Supervisors of Election under these instructions in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, New-Orleans, and in several of the Southern States, contributed materially to the preservation of the peace and to the securing to the citizens freedom in the exercise of the right of suffrage. The interest when the people of the United States have in the purity of the ballot for Federal officers to be elected by the popular vote, and the acts of Congress intended to guard the ballots for Congressional candidates from fraud, justified and required the instructions. Such were the demonstrations of domestic violence in South Carolina a few weeks before the election, so defiant and uncontrollable by civil power, that the Governor of the State applied, under the Constitution, to the President, stating that he was unable to suppress the domestic violence that existed in the State; that armed organizations, contrary to law, known as "rifle clubs," continually roamed over the country doing violence, and that they were altogether beyond his control, breaking up the peace of the State and terrifying the citizens. The declaration of the Governor, supported by ample evidence from other sources, left the President no course but to comply with his constitutional demand by issuing the appropriate proclamation, and by ordering to that State such military force as seemed to be necessary and was within his control. The troops were not intended to interfere, and did not interfere, with any citizen's right to vote, but on the contrary their endeavor was to make it safe for citizens to vote according to their political opinions. There is no authentic evidence that any man has been deprived of his right to vote, or of his freedom of opinion by the presence of the small military force in South Carolina. To have refused the aid sought by the Governor to suppress domestic violence and insurrection would have been a plain denial of the constitutional right of the Governor and people of South Carolina. The spirit of insurrection in South Carolina, and in some other States in which colored voters are numerous, seemed to be founded upon the idea that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the deprivation of citizens of their rights to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, was a blunder, and that the people of the South were not bound to recognize or submit to it. But such pretensions, in view of the history and under the present circumstances of the country, are unreasonable. The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was forced upon the people of the Union by the insubordination of the then dominant voting population of the States which had been in rebellion against the Government. It became obvious that the freedom and civil rights of the colored citizens of those States could not otherwise be preserved. At the same time, with the adoption of this amendment, the political power of those States was increased to the extent of two-fifths of the colored population; in other words, by more than 20 Electoral and more than 50 Congressional votes, so that, but for the fifteenth amendment, the party with which these States have generally affiliated would have been in a decided minority in the late election, instead of approaching, as it did, equality with the Republican vote. To allow the Southern States the increased political power implied by extending the rights of suffrage to the colored population, and then to allow the exercise of this right to be prevented by intimidation or otherwise is a perversion of the Constitution, and operates most injustly toward the other States of the Union. Without denying the inconvenience of having a large population of unintelligent voters, it is enough to say that the colored citizens have, under the Constitution, a clear title to the ballot, of which I know no fair or even practicable way to deprive them. It is the duty of those who are more intelligent to aid in putting into operation a system of popular education which shall reach every class in every State. Universal education of the voting people, both white and colored, is essential to the safety of our republican Government. No time should be lost in furnishing ample opportunities to every American citizen, of whatever complexion, race or condition, to acquire sufficient mental and physical training to vote and fight with intelligence. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALPHONSO TAFT, Attorney General.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED—CIVIL ENGINEERS TO EXAMINE THE BROKEN STRUCTURE—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 9.—Mayor Hepburn reports that between $300 and $400 worth of property has already been recovered. A committee of civil engineers from various parts of the country have volunteered their services to thoroughly investigate the cause of the falling of the bridge. This committee is already on the ground, and commenced their work to-day, but owing to the severe cold their progress is slow. When these gentlemen have carefully examined the broken bridge, piece by piece, and made their report, it will be the nearest approach to ascertaining where the responsibility for this terrible disaster lies that can ever be arrived at.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—The *Leader's* Ashtabula special says: "The Coroner's jury convened at 9 o'clock this morning. George M. Reid sworn: Am Superintendent of Bridges for the entire length of the Lake Shore Railroad; have been in the employ of the road five years; previous to that was employed by the McNairy & Cladin Manufacturing Company of Cleveland; am perfectly familiar with the construction of both iron and wooden bridges; all inspection and repairs of bridges are under my direction; Mr. A. L. Rogers is inspector of the division in which the Ashtabula bridge is located; considered myself perfectly familiar with the Ashtabula bridge; thought it was a very strong bridge, heavy in all its parts; have never received any report that anything serious was the matter with it; it never needed anything but trifling repairs; went through the bridge last September for the purpose of inspecting it, and while so doing two trains passed over; examined it for two hours; have made bridges a study for the past 25 years; the bridge was put up in 1865; was considered above the ordinary

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Spirits Turp. bbls.	838
Beeswax, lbs	7	Staff, bbls	4,774
Beans, bbls	180	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,250
Cotton, bales	949	Fork, pkgs	1,980
Copper, bbls	34	Beef, pkgs	199
Dried Fruit, pkgs	21	Cut-meats, pkgs	5,585
Eggs, bbls	151	Grease, pkgs	119
Flour, bbls	6,634	Lard, tcs., pkgs	2,451
Wheat, bushels	15,750	Lard, kegs	356
Corn, bushels	29,200	Stearine, pkgs	204
Oats, bushels	11,200	Lard Oil, pkgs	3,000
Rye, bushels	2,525	Cheese, pkgs	903
Malt, bushels	7,613	Tallow, pkgs	67
Barley, bushels	9,500	Pressed Hops, No	1,207
Peas, bushels	200	Hops, pkgs	409
Grass-seed, bags	2,697	Sugar, (N.O.) hhds	100
Corn-meal, bbls	900	Spelter, pcs	1,953
Corn-meal, bags	300	Shot, bags	941
Oat-meal, bbls	26	Hides, bales	4
Hemp, bales	15	Silk, pkgs	176
Hops, bales	47	Tea, half-chests	1,715
Hides, bales	494	Tobacco, hhds	6
Hair, bales	30,327	Tobacco, bxs & cs	209
Lead, pigs	125	Wheat, bags	500
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	90	Wool, bales	39
Oil, bbls	190		

ASHES—A light jobbing trade in progress with Pots quoted at $4 75, and Pearls at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted steady at from 30c.@32c. for Yellow, but has been very slow of sale.

CANDLES—The inquiry for all kinds has been limited at unchanged rates. Adamantine quoted at 11½c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—There has not been much movement reported in the wholesale line in any kind. Prices have varied little....Liverpool House Coals quoted at $15 @$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5.50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $5@$6; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5 25@$5 50; and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 50 for coarse.

COFFEE—Rio firm and wanted....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18c.@19c.; fair, 21c.@21½c. good, 21½c.@21¾c. prime, 22c.@22½c. gold, ₱ lb., 6 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@23½c. job; Santos, fair to good invoices, 20½c.@21¼c. and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 18c.@23¼c.; other kinds in request and were full prices. Java, 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21c.; Jamaica, 19c.@22c., and San Domingo, 17½c.@17½c., gold, ₱ lb. The receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 43,793 bags; 38,312 bags in stock in first hands to-day, 7,481 bags; afloat and loading for the United States to Dec. 1, 217,768 bags; purchased for the United States to Jan. 6, 170,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at firm prices....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@13c.; Middling, 13¼c. @13⅞c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,478 bales, (of which 175 bales were on last evening,) including 296 bales to shippers, 534 bales to spinners, and 648 bales to speculators....For all the former dates the dealings have been again heavy at higher rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,200 bales, of which 11,400 bales were on last evening, and 3,700 bales on the 30th ult., 3,800 on the 29th ult., on the oasis of Middling, with January options, closing at 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; February, 13½@13 17-32c.; March, 13 25-32c.@13¾c.; April, 13 31-32c.; May, 14 3-32c.@14 5-32c.; June, 14 9-32c.; July, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c.; August, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; September, 14c.; October, 13 19-32c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb., closing firm.....The receipts at this port to-day were 949 bales, and at the interior ports 14,550 bales, against 13,937 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 54,847 bales, against 73,585 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,727,488 bales, against 2,572 907 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 25,416 bales; for the Continent, 14,871 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 237,328 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 986,578 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Strict Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Strict Good Ord	12¼	12¼	12 9-16	12 9-16
Low and Middling	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Strict Low Mid	13	13	13¼	13¼
Middling	13¼	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Mid	13⅝	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅜	Low Middling	12⅜
Strict Good Ord	11¾	Middling	12⅝

MEAT—One more week of dullness has once more to pass over to note any important extent. Prices have been without change of moment....We quote: Dry Cod, $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; Pork—Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 75; Mackerel quoted at $17@$22 ₱ bbl.; $9 50@$12 for No. 2, and $6 50@$10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 15c.@17c. for Scaled, and 13c.@14c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$2 10 ₱ box.....Stock in store at the beginning of the year included 5,000 quintals Dry Cod, 200 bbls. Pickled Cod, 600 bbls. Pickled Scale, 1,000 quintals Hake and Pollock, 7,050 bbls mackerel, 3,000 bbls. Pickled Herring, 70,000 bxs Herring, and 500 pkgs. Pickled Salmon.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally held with much firmness, in view of the very moderate offerings of most kinds, especially of favorite brands, in first hands, and the speculative trade and of spring Wheat, in the, and family extras; but the demand from all sources, as well on export account as for home use, has been on a restricted scale, checked more or less by the difficulties in the way of moving and delivering supplies with promptness, owing to the snow and ice obstructions to transportation. The main call from the export interest was for City Mill Extras for the West Indies, and for Minnesota Extras for English account.....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,800 obls. of all grades, including unsound flour at $4 20@$6; Sour Flour at $4 25@$5; very poor to fancy State, $4 25@$5 50; and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 50 for coarse.

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Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅜	Low Middling	12⅜
Strict Good Ord	11¾	Middling	12⅝

Mild—one more week of demand has once noted, but no to

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED. Jan. 10 BATAVIA....WED. Jan. 24
CHINA....WED. Jan. 17 ASSYRIA....WED. Jan. 31

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Great Circle Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Jan. 10

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
VENA.....Jan. 27

Superior first-class accommodations for passengers.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 16, at 6:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

STO W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 10
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY....Jan. 13

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to interior points at all rates per mail.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticket and bills of lading issued to all points in the South and West.

JAMES W. QUARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or CHESTLEY D. HAZLE, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 351 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (to land passengers and mails) for Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Morton st., as follows:

ANTILLES, Commander.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Commander.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
LABRADOR, Commander.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine), first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $21 with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England....Jan. 20 | The Queen....Jan. 27
Ireland....Jan. 17 | Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.

Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FROM ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 22 | SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 10
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3

Rates of passage in currency.

First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria....Jan. 12, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
California....Jan. 20, 2 P. M. | Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LEITH.

Utopia....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Devonia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River. N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, Currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 15 | AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. S. SCOVILLE, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA. DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 1 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Jan. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
CUBA.....Saturday, Jan. 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 17

Steam-ships will leave Havana for Vera Cruz and Tampico on the 13th and 28th of each month.

Steam-ships will leave Havana for New-York on the 1st and 16th of each month.

Freight or passage apply to
KALBFLEISCH & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broad st.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

First cabin, $80, $90, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....Jan. 19 | SILESIA.....Feb. 1
WIRLAND.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Scotland: First Cabin, $150 gold; Second Cabin, $85 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

PROPOSALS FOR $2,800,000 7 3/10 p. c. Bonds OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENTS FOR THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF SAME UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1877,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,800,000, MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act relating to cities of the first class having a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants," passed May 4, 1869, and "an act supplementary thereto," passed Feb. 24, 1876, a vote of the people of the CITY OF CINCINNATI, and a resolution of the City Council as prescribed by the said act.

SAID BONDS WILL BEAR INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR, AND THE PRINCIPAL WILL BECOME DUE IN 1906, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BEING PAYABLE AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK IN NEW-YORK.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed:

"PROPOSALS FOR 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI," AND INCLOSED IN A SECOND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are the last of the issues authorized for the completion of the Southern Railroad, owned by the MUNICIPALITY OF CINCINNATI.

The right is reserved on the part of the undersigned to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE ON JAN. 11.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid in par and accrued Interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31, 282, 350, 530, 603, 1,168, 1,191,
1,223, 1,331, 1,421, 1,482, 1,483, 1,673, 1,744,
1,774, 1,813, 2,054, 2,105, 2,121, 2,181, 2,205,
2,305, 2,415, 2,536, 2,629, 2,678, 2,729, 2,765,
2,808, 2,812, 2,865, 2,910, 2,925, 3,098, 3,124,
3,245, 3,303, 3,315, 3,452, 3,518, 3,559, 4,073,
4,172, 4,309, 4,538, 5,030, 5,256, 5,294, 5,298,
5,326, 5,462, 5,473, 5,617.

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

BROOKLYN CITY 7s.
KINGS COUNTY 7s.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s.
NEWARK CITY 7s.
JERSEY CITY 7s.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s.

For sale by
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

STOCK SPECULATORS

Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of New-York *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges at the New-York Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage, (26 cents a month.)

L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 37 Broad st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund, its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make small accounts desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days.

Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES ATTRITION COMPANY, limited, will be held at their offices, No. 208 Broadway, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1877, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Tellers for the next annual meeting.

Dated, New-York, Dec. 30, 1876.

P. V. QUICK,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAVING been reduced from twenty thousand to fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, the stockholders are requested to return their certificates and receive new ones, which will be ready for delivery on the 10th of January, prox.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 10, prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1877.

By order WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

C. SUERNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall st., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany, issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

LAKE SUPERIOR, SILVER ISLET, AND OTHER MINERAL LANDS CONSOLIDATION.—The Trustees hereby notify all concerned that the time within which parties entitled may unite in the plan of consolidation has been extended and absolutely limited to the 1st day of February next. Formal assent, accompanied with the requisite cash payments, and the certificates of the assenting party's Silver Mining Company of Silver Isles shares, with transfer duly signed, must be made to the undersigned—for the Trustees—on or before that day, to secure participation in the benefits of the plan. By order of the Trustees.

H. B. STRONG, Secretary.

No 52 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1876.

CITY OF PARIS, EDGAR COUNTY, ILL., Eight per Cent. Bonds, due in 1891; municipal purposes; interest payable in New-York; total debt, $20,000; assessed valuation of property, $1,338,325; population, 7,000; interest promptly paid. A first-class investment. For sale by

WM. R. UTLEY, No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 9 Astor House,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

44TH DIVIDEND.

The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of ten (10) per cent. on demand. First-class risks at lowest rates solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WILLIAM H. EISLEY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per Cent. upon the capital and quarterly surplus and special reserve funds, is payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 159 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January. JAMES YERKANCE, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 59 Liberty st. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1877.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1877.

Hereafter, and until further notice, the highest rate of interest allowed to depositors will be upon sums of $2,000 and under, and on those of larger amounts once per cent. per annum less.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees have declared their usual dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

REMOVAL.

This bank has removed from Nos. 308 and 308 Canal st. to their

NEW BANKING HOUSE
BROADWAY, 32D ST., AND 6TH AV.

Open daily, 10 to 3; and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THOS. FLOYD JONES, Sec.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 and 3 3d av., opp. Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852.

47TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President,
A. P. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, }
T. W. ELLIS, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 and 76 Wall st.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:

On sums of $5.00 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $5.00, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1877.

WM. H. MACY, President,
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $1,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums in excess of $1,000 and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL D. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1877.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. E. VER LUYE, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM HERBERT, }

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, corner of Canal st. Interest for the six months, ending Dec. 31, 1873, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at the rate of six PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws and rules of the bank. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARO, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 AND 343 BOWERY, CORNER 9TH ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1877.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were duly and unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

ALFRED S. BARNES, THOMAS BARBOUR,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY, HIRAM W. HUNT,
THEODORE I. HUSTED, JEROME L. HILL,
DELORME KNOWLTON, MITCHELL N. PACKARD,
GEO. W. PERKINS, HENRY RAU,
E. P. SMITH, W. O. WOODFORD,
WM. WOODWARD, Jr., JOSEPH WILDE,
JAMES T. WOODWARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD was unanimously re-elected President.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
JOHN Q. PREBLE,
ALEXANDER MCLEANSONS,
GARDNER S. COLBY,
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,
JOHN T. HILL,
ALVAH HALL,
CHARLES M. FIELD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JOHN T. HILL was unanimously re-elected President.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 13th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 17th day of January.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on the 16th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ON COLUMBIA Heights, near Pierrepont st., river side, overlooking New-York Bay; two suites of rooms, unexpectedly vacated, can now be secured; also large double rooms in suite, for two or more single gentlemen. Apply at No. 204 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 2 West 39th st.,
has to offer, for account of parties unexpectedly obliged to vacate their rooms, an elegant suite, with or without private table.

A FAMILY ON 46TH ST., VERY NEAR THE Windsor, will rent with first-class board, two floors, en suite or single, suitable for families or gentlemen. Address P. O. Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET a large, well-furnished room, all modern improvements, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; terms moderate; house and neighborhood desirable. No. 241 East 19th st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Large handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, bath-room, large closets, &c.; house and table strictly first class; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 365 WEST 26TH ST.—A SMALL NEW-England family desires to rent two large and two small rooms, with board, together or separately, house and surroundings unexceptionable, near elevated railroad.

NO. 26 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH AV.—Elegantly-furnished rooms; unexceptionable board and accommodations to families or gentlemen; physician's office; terms moderate.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor, with open grate, and private table if desired. Location, 22d st., between Broadway and 5th av. Address M., box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Mrs. STOUTENBURGH has a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table. References.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—NO. 12 East 16th st.; handsomely furnished parlor with room adjoining; with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, nice front parlor and bedroom; also single room; house and table strictly first-class; location unsurpassed. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH EXcellent board to families or gentlemen; terms reasonable. Call at No. 9 Washington place, near Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, with board: house and location first class.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room to let, with first-class board; also hall room; reference.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, three rooms; well furnished; table excellent; private table if preferred; terms moderate; references.

BOARD WITH A PRIVATE FRENCH Protestant family; fine sunny rooms; home comforts; references. No. 145 West 45th st.

FORTY-SIXTH ST., NO. 175 WEST.—Rooms with excellent board at reduced rates to desirable parties; references exchanged.

HARLEM.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in a private family; reference exchanged. No. 56 West 127th st.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—A LARGE PLEASant room, also two hall rooms; with or without board.

NO. 40 IRVING PLACE—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, price moderate; board if desired; small private family; references.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT and other rooms with board; locality and appointments unexceptionable; references.

ONE ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE Table; No. 33 East 23d st., Madison Square.

NO. 49 EAST 9TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; also table board.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—DESIRABLE THIRD-story front rooms, with board, at moderate price.

FIFTH AV., NO. 14.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor, also rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 114 WEST 32D ST.—A COMFORTABLE back room, with board; also table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—Large front half-room, third floor; grate and closet; also two unusually pleasant fourth-floor rooms; references.

NO. 54 EAST 21ST ST.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished suite of third-story front rooms; southern exposure; to a refined family; to gentlemen; reference exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM T

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SNOW IN THE STREETS.

DETERMINATION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS NOT TO REMOVE IT, EXCEPT A SPECIAL APPROPRIATION BE MADE FOR THAT PURPOSE—THEIR REPLY TO THE MAYOR.

The utter failure of the Street-cleaning Bureau to remove the snow and ice from the principal thoroughfares of the City, and the abominable condition in which the streets have been for the past two weeks, have attracted considerable attention. The Board of Appertionment, on Monday last, unanimously refused to grant an additional appropriation to the Police Commissioners for street-cleaning purposes, as they had already appropriated a sufficient asum for that purpose. Police Commissioner Nichols, Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee, on being asked yesterday what steps the board intended to take in the matter, said that when the snow first fell he and Commissioner Wheeler, the other member of the committee, were in favor of removing it at once. The matter was brought before the board, and Gen. Smith, the President, and Commissioner Erhardt, were both opposed to it, for the reason, as they said, that there was no appropriate fund in existence out of which the expense of such work could be paid, and the Board had no right to use money appropriated for street-cleaning for the purposes proposed. They then made application to the Board of Apportionment for the appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of removing snow and ice from the streets, and the Board of Apportionment refused to grant the appropriation. Therefore, he said, it was the opinion of the Board, and in that opinion they were sustained by their legal adviser, that, in the face of the refusal of the Board of Apportionment to give them the money asked for, they had no right to use the money appropriated for street-cleaning purposes to remove snow and ice from the streets. He said that the Committee on Street-cleaning were still anxious to remove the snow, but that they could not do so against the opposition of their colleagues on the board and the legal advice of counsel. He had had 500 carts and 600 or 700 laborers waiting from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. every day since the snow fell, ready to be put to work at a moment's notice, as soon as they could obtain the proper authority to do so. The counsel of the board gave it as his opinion that all the money heretofore used for removing ice and snow had been misappropriated, and that the opinion heretofore given by Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith did not cover the point now at issue, as at that time the appropriation for removing ice and snow had not been refused. When asked what the committee proposed to do about the matter, Mr. Nichols replied that they had consulted Corporation Counsel Whitney for his opinion, and that he was disposed to be guided by that opinion, whatever it might be. He contended that he was anxious to remove the snow from Broadway and the various cross streets leading to the different East and North River ferries as soon as what were considered legal obstacles thereto were removed. Referring to the statement made on Monday by ex-Commissioner Voorhis, in regard to the expense of running the Street-cleaning Department under Mr. Voorhis' administration, Mr. Nichols said that Mr. Voorhis omitted to state that for six years previous to last May the New-Jersey Central Railroad had removed all the ashes, garbage, and other material gathered from the North River side of the City, furnishing boats, laborers, tugs, and a place for dumping. In that way, he said, $75,000 to $100,000 per year had been saved to the board. Since last May, however, the railroad companies had abandoned the arrangement, and the work now devolved upon the City.

Commissioner Erhardt said that so far as he was concerned, when he was satisfied that the board had no right to spend money for any specific purpose, he was as "fixed as fate," as he had rather be removed for not spending it than indicted for spending it. The position of the board, he said, is this: When Judge Beach drew the present bill he purposely left out snow and ice, because he saw that the City could not remove it and bear the expense. When the snow first fell, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Wheeler were anxious to remove it from Broadway by doing as the previous board had done, and using the money appropriated for cleaning the streets. Both he and Gen. Smith, however, satisfied that the law did not provide an appropriation for that purpose, were of the opinion that the taking of money from the street-cleaning fund to do that for which an appropriation had been denied would be a clear violation of all the opinion of counsel. The other two Commissioners finally concurred. Besides, if it is the duty of the board to remove the snow and ice from Broadway, it is also their duty to remove it from every street in the City, which it is impossible to do, and which if attempted would speedily bankrupt the Treasury. When asked what action the board proposed now to take, and whether they would be guided by the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whitney, when obtained, Mr. Erhardt said that, inasmuch as the courts had already decided that they were not bound by any unsound law or any unsound decision of a law officer in regard to the acts of any public officer, he preferred to be governed by what he regarded right before he would consent to adopt any course liable to legal complications. If the snow was to be removed from the streets under the law governing street cleaning it must be done in accordance with the provisions of that law and towed out to sea and dumped; and that," said the Commissioner, "cannot be done."

Gen. Smith, President of the Board, and Commissioner Wheeler, the other member of the Street-cleaning Committee, were also asked to state their position in regard to the matter, and both coincided with the opinions expressed by their colleagues.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' REPLY TO THE MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION.

The subjoined communication was transmitted yesterday by Gen. Smith, President of the Police Board, to Mayor Ely:

SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst. is received, requesting me to inform you "why the removal of ashes has been suspended, and whether it is practicable to have snow removed from at least one or two of the principal streets?" To the first inquiry I beg to reply that ashes and garbage have not been removed with usual promptitude and regularity because:

First—The snow and ice in the streets have rendered it impossible, with the sub-cart force at the command of the Street-cleaning Bureau, to perform the work of collection with the accustomed regularity.

Second—By reason of the obstacles of ice in the bays and storms on the coast, the tugs and scows cannot go to sea, and the material is producing an objectionable, if not an illegal, accumulation at the dumps.

Third—Because the law and the constituted authorities do not allow the material (ashes and garbage) to be disposed of within the City limits.

In answer to the second inquiry, allow me to say that it would be practicable to remove the snow from one, two, or more principal streets if the board possessed the money, and the authority to expend it; but the power to grant that the board is authorized to remove snow from any street, it is, by chapter 677 of the laws of 1873, and would by that act be required to remove the snow from all the streets, unless you exhaust the whole appropriation for street-cleaning for the year 1877.

Inasmuch as the Board of Apportionment have recently swallowed and struck out from our department estimate the item for removing snow, and as we have refused to transfer for that purpose any part of the unexpended balance for 1875, and having in view the consequences of expending public money for purposes for which appropriations have been refused, the board, as at present advised, are not willing to spend public money when there is well-founded doubt as to the legality of the proceeding.

They beg to state that the Board of Apportionment will by resolution appropriate or devote any part of the appropriation for 1877 to, or if they will transfer to the year 1877 any part of the unexpended balance of 1875 for the purpose of removing snow or ice; or if the board will state by resolution what portion of the appropriation of 1877 may be expended for removing snow and ice, and designate the streets and parts of streets which shall be cleaned, the board will be most happy to apply it promptly to the purpose for which it is appropriated. Yours respectfully,

W. F. SMITH.

THE BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

Very little testimony of importance was elicited last night at the inquest concerning the death of the victims of the Brooklyn Theatre. John R. Petty described the escape of a man from a window on Flood's Alley. Frederick Jenkins testified that he heard confused noises on the stage before the rising of the curtain, and a man's voice calling "Get down from there." John Boyle testified that he escaped from the top gallery, and saw no Policeman go up the gallery stairs. George Hyson, Jr., assistant scenic artist, testified that he had seen a hose on the stage, but could not say whether it was a fire-hose or not. George W. Holland escaped from the gallery, coming down the stairs with about 70 persons. The gallery, the witness said, was crowded. Patrick Heffernan gave similar testimony, after which the inquest was adjourned until this evening.

THE STEAM-SHIP MONTGOMERY.

The steam-ship Montgomery, which was run into and sunk on Sunday last by the steamer Seminole, of the Boston and Savannah line, left this City for Havana at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 5. She took out only four passengers, all of whom were lost. Their names were: Venancoo Alday, Juan Porcy-Pons, George Grastaves, and Manuel Suadez Gonzalez. The cargo consisted chiefly of provisions, and was valued at about $50,000. The Montgomery was built in 1858 in this City for the Cromwell Line. At the breaking out of the war she was sold to the United States, and was equipped as a gun-boat. She did excellent service along the Atlantic coast, and was extremely fortunate in capturing prizes. At the close of the war she was bought by Russell Sturgiss and Robert L. Taylor, and with the Huntsville formed the Black Star Line between New-York and Savannah. Two years ago she was sold to Otto Gelpcke, and was put upon C. H. Mallory & Co.'s Fernandina and Port Royal Line, Mr. Gelpcke being associated with Mr. Mallory in business. About a year ago the vessel was seized in behalf of a number of mortgagees, and Messrs. Richard Irwin, Richard Poillon, and John Roach were appointed Trustees for the mortgagees, and managed the steamer from that time up to the day of her loss. For several months after her seizure she lay idle, but was subsequently chartered by C. H. Mallory & Co., who used her a time for the transportation of cotton. Having no immediate use for her she was recently leased to James E. Ward & Co. The Montgomery is insured in the interests of the mortgagees, but the Trustees declined to state the amount of the insurance.

A NEW METHOD OF SWINDLING.

AN ADVERTISING AGENT DECEIVES A NUMBER OF MERCHANTS, AND CHEATS HIS EMPLOYER—HE MAKES BIG CASH COMMISSIONS EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF HIS CONTRACTS.

Last Summer the firm of H. W. Pinninger & Co., No. 81 Barclay street, were called upon by H. K. Whytal, who exhibited a prospectus of the "Patrons of Husbandry (Grangers) and Sovereigns of Industry United States Business Directory," an advertising sheet, and solicited an advertisement. He said that the publisher, Mr. O. R. Ingersoll, of No. 259 Front street, was the manager of the Patrons' Paint Company, engaged in the manufacture of Ingersoll's ready-mixed paints, and did a large business with the Grangers; that he was constantly receiving large numbers of letters asking him to give his correspondents the names of leading business houses in this City, in order that they might buy goods without fear of being cheated. This correspondence had become such a burden that Mr. Ingersoll had decided to add the cards of a certain number of firms to a circular of his own advertising the company's paint, for a sum merely sufficient to pay the postage. For this reason he would take advertisements at only $10 per page, and $5 per half page. Whytal's story was so plausible that the Messrs. Pinninger were induced to sign a contract for a half-page advertisement, to be paid for when the circular was published, the edition to be of 25,000 copies. A short time ago they were much surprised to receive a bill from Mr. Ingersoll for the sum of $75 for the advertisement, and very naturally refused to pay it, saying that they had agreed to pay $5 only. Ingersoll then presented the contract, written on a printed blank, in which it was stated that $75 should be paid. The firm then called attention to the fact that the word "seventy" was written in before the word "five" in a crowded manner, and had evidently been inserted after the contract had been signed by them. They also called attention to the fact that the "five" was begun with a capital letter, which was unusual. They then produced their copy of the contract, across the face of which Whytal had written his initials, which was for $5 only. As they refused to pay, Mr. Ingersoll placed the matter in the hands of his lawyer, who brought suit to recover the amount charged. The firm referred the matter to their attorney, and this gentleman, obtaining a copy of the circular, wrote to all the firms who had advertised in it, asking whether they had met with a similar experience. In many instances the replies were in the affirmative, and a general intention of refusing to pay the excess charged, was manifested. These facts having been obtained by a TIMES reporter from Mr. Todhunter, counsel for the Messrs. Pinninger, yesterday afternoon, the reporter called on Mr. Ingersoll at his place of business, No. 259 Front street, to get his version of the matter. Mr. Ingersoll said it was true that Whytal had solicited advertisements for his circular as stated, but that he had no personal knowledge of any acts or bad faith on his part. In the early part of last year he had published a Directory of similar character to the one in question, and had employed Whytal to procure the advertisements. He had done his work satisfactorily, and the bills were all collected, and no complaints had been made. Later in the year, believing him to be honest, he had again employed him in the same capacity. The rates he had directed him to charge were $150 per page and $75 per half page, and these rates were printed on the margin of the sample sheet or prospectus he had given him. On the back of the contracts the same rates were printed. In point of fact, however, he believed that Whytal had in many instances watered into contracts for $10 and $5 per page, instead of $150 and $75. But he (Ingersoll) was really the only sufferer, as Whytal had raised the amounts set down in the contracts before turning them into his office, and had been paid his commission of 30 per cent on them, thus receiving $22 50 for a half-page advertisement, which he had agreed to insert for $5. But this had nothing to do with collecting the bills. Mr. Ingersoll was ready to say that he had complied with the terms of his contract, and had printed the 25,000 copies he had agreed to, and had had them distributed through the mails. If the parties had signed the contracts in such a manner as to admit of the interpolation of another word before the one denoting the sum agreed upon, it was their own negligence, and he did not feel that he ought to suffer for it. Besides, the advertisements were worth what had been charged for them, and the advertisers, as business men, ought to have known there was something wrong when so little was asked. He had paid Whytal about $1,000 in commissions, and had expended about an equal amount in having the circulars printed and sent through the mails. He thought, as the advertisers had secured the advantages of the circular they ought to be willing to bear some of the expense. He would be perfectly willing to compromise with any of them on a fair basis, as he had already done in several cases, but he was not willing to bear all the burden. In cases where a forgery or interpolation was clearly proved he did not propose to bring suit, but where it was open to a doubt, and the contract bore the amount written clearly on its face, he would. As for Whytal, he had not seen him for some months, and he believed he had left the City.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING — ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Bar Association of the City of New-York held its annual meeting last night. Hon. William M. Evarts presided. The annual report of the Executive Committee stated that $6,000 had been appropriated to the library fund during the year. According to the Treasurer's annual report, the balance to the credit of the general fund was $6,238 07, and to the Library fund, $1,478.12, the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges of perjury preferred by Mr. Victor Lusker against Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, reported that there was nothing in the charge, Mr. Rosevelt having already been exonerated by two competent legal tribunals, and recommended that the charges be dismissed. The report of the Committee on Amendments, in favor of the passage of a law by Congress providing for the appointment of two additional Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for this circuit, was adopted by the association. The following gentlemen were elected members of the association: John Brooks Leavitt, L. E. G. Rande, James L. Bishop, Frank Etheridge, Frederick H. Comstock, Eugene L. Bushe, Robert C. Cornell, George N. Williamson, David L. Williams, John O. Heald, and James R. Adams.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—William M. Evarts.
Vice Presidents—Samuel J. Tilden, Charles W. Sandford, James Emott, William Aitchell, and Charles Tracy.
Recording Secretary—Mason Young.
Corresponding Secretary—William Allen Butler.
Treasurer—Edward Mitchell.
Executive Committee—Edgar S. Van Winkle, Stephen P. Nash, James C. Carter, Joseph Larocque, and Julien T. Davies.
Committee on Admissions—Charles B. Moore, Silas S. Brownell, George W. Soren, Charles C. Beaman, Jr., S. Sidney Smith, Ernest G. Stedman, and Thomas H. Rodman, Jr.

The association then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of considering the subject of the revision of the statutes.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Messrs. George Leavitt & Co. will sell to-night, (Wednesday,) at their art gallery, No. 817 Broadway, a lot of paintings selected from the valuable collection made from time to time by Mr. Charles M. Congreve, of Brooklyn. There are a hundred paintings in all, and about eighty of these are water colors. Among the few oil paintings worthy of special note, are three good specimens of Theodore Fréé. This popular painter of Oriental subjects is represented by two cabinet pieces—"Arabs at a Fountain," and "Tombs Near Cairo." His best work, however, is a charming and powerful drawing of an Arab in encampment at twilight. H. Waterman, a London artist, is represented by two large paintings. H. A. Harper, another London artist, is represented by two very fine specimens of his workmanship. These are "Wharfedale," a fine landscape, and "Kilchurn Castle." The Spanish and Italian schools are fairly represented. Indoni is great in landscape and picturesque figures, and a few very pretty pieces from his easel will be found worthy of special attention. Among the American artists are a few exceptionally fine works of art by W. T. Richards, who contributes a very quiet painting, in quiet but effective gray tone, of a scene on the coast of New-Jersey. The late Van Beest of this city is the painter of a remarkably careful study of the "Whalers" in black and white. Mr. J. C. Thom, of New-York, treats a very conventional picture, a "Winter Sunset," in a weird and highly characteristic manner. The two specimens of Still Life, by Amalie Kaercher, have been exhibited in the Association Gallery, and are familiar to connoisseurs. There are, besides those mentioned, a few other works of very high merit. The sale commences at 8 P. M.

FUNERAL OF SHINNECOCK INDIANS.

The funeral of the six Shinnecock Indians, drowned at the wreck of the Circassian, took place yesterday at the Indian Reservation on Long Island. The funeral was largely attended by the residents of Sag Harbor, Bridgehampton, and Southampton, by whom the dead men were held in high esteem. Thus far 22 bodies have been recovered from the wreck, four being washed ashore at Montauk Point on Monday. The bodies have not yet been recognized. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE STRANDED STEAM-SHIP.

L'AMERIQUE STILL IMBEDDED IN THE SAND—PREPARATIONS FOR REMOVING THE CARGO—FUNERAL OF THE DROWNED SAILORS.

The stranded steam-ship L'Amérique, which was driven ashore on the coast of New-Jersey, near Long Branch, on Sunday morning, was still in the same position yesterday. Monday night was very dark, and the wind veered around to the north, from which point it blew a light gale almost during the entire night, accompanied at intervals by snow. This had the effect of beating down the surf, which still thundered against the vessel's starboard side. The men attached to the life-saving station near by remained on the beach all night and kept up a blazing log fire, which brought out the ship in strong relief against the dark sky beyond. The incoming tide banked up the sand on both sides of her, and the strong current that swept up the beach washed it partially away from stem and stern. If L'Amérique was not so deeply imbedded in the sand this washing away from both ends might result in her being badly strained, but it is not thought that this will occur. The Coast Wrecking Company's men have laid one anchor from the stern to which is attached a great cable 22 inches in circumference, and weighing 2,000 pounds. This is "backed" by a second, somewhat smaller, to which is attached a second anchor. Six of these cables and anchors will be laid, stretching along the starboard side of the vessel. Power will then be applied by means of a steam windlass, and it is expected that the ship will be got afloat. This work will necessarily take some time, and no efforts can be made to get the ship off the beach until after her cargo is all taken out.

The agents of the company yesterday employed longshoremen to the vessel, and they were all day engaged in making preparations to discharge the cargo. The middle portion of L'Amérique was yesterday sunk in the sand to a depth of about 10 feet, while the ends were sunk between five and seven feet. Opinion is divided as to the possibility of getting her off the beach, and the men along the coast wonder how she got so high up. The work of removing the cargo, which is uninjured, will probably be commenced this morning. The funeral of the three sailors, Francis Domalain, Francis Bastard, and William Lebourbis, who were drowned on Sunday morning while endeavoring, with the aid of buoys, to reach the ship from the shore in a yawl boat, took place yesterday afternoon from Long Branch. The remains were inclosed in plain coffins, and were interred at Mechanicsville, N. J.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—A BOARD OF OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the First Division "Rendezvous" last evening, Major Gen. Shaler, the President, in the Chair. The latter, in delivering his annual address, referred to the past year as being the most important in the history of the Association, owing to its being the Centennial year of American independence. In the Centennial long-range rifle match, contested on Sept. 13 and 14, the American riflemen had measured lances with the representative riflemen of four other countries, and it was a peculiarly happy coincidence that the riflemen of this country, had been successful in a rifle-match contested just 100 years after the attainment of American Independence. The American Riflemen had commenced long-range rifle shooting on the same plan in which they had always begun a new enterprise—with a determination to succeed, and "to be first, or not at all." The General recommended the continuance of these matches as the most effective encouragement to rifle shooting. In reference to future administration he recommended that the range should be made self-sustaining, and that the charges for admission to, and the use of the range should be made as low as possible. Owing to the growth of the association, he said the position of Secretary was becoming exceedingly onerous, and it would not be many years before it would become necessary to employ a gentleman to fill that position at a salary which should provide adequate compensation to enable him to devote his entire time to the business of the association. He was gratified to be able to state that the property of the association was unincumbered, and that the organization was practically free from debt.

The Secretary next read his annual report, giving in detail the matches and meetings held during the past year. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to have been $22,613 04, including the balance on hand at the beginning of last year; expenditures, $21,946 24; leaving a balance on hand of $666 80. The assets of the association were shown to be $103,633 79; liabilities, $2,878 07. The vacancies in the Board of Directors were next filled by the election of the following gentlemen: Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Capt. Joseph G. Story, Hon. N. P. Stanton, Col. George D. Scott, and Major Joseph Holland. The meeting then adjourned.

The new Board of Directors held a meeting immediately afterward, Gen. Shaler in the chair. The Board at once proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, Hon. N. P. Stanton; Vice-President, Col. George W. Wingate; Secretary, George S. Schermerhorn, Jr.; Treasurer, Major Daniel D. Wylie. Executive Committee, Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, and Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers, and the meeting then adjourned.

THIRD DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED EULOGIZING THE RETIRING OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION AND COMMENDING THE COURSE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

At a meeting of the Third District Republican Association on Monday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, As we are about to enter another year under the auspices of a new President and associate officers, it is fitting that we offer some tribute to the retiring ones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily approve the action of our past officers for the upright, capable, and fearless manner in which they have discharged their respective duties. And be it further

Resolved, That we return our most heartfelt thanks to Mr. Thomas H. Geary, our late President, for the able, energetic, and gentlemanly manner in which he has fulfilled the position he has held for the past three years—one which has been ably and nobly filled, and which will meet with the hearty approval of all good and sound Republicans of this district. And be it further

Resolved, That we heartily indorse THE NEW-YORK TIMES as the only true and reliable Republican newspaper now published, and we recommend it to the favorable consideration of every reader throughout this district as fearless and independent.

THE THOMAS PERJURY CASE.

The trial of Ezra P. Thomas, an importer of millinery goods, charged with perjury in having sworn falsely to his losses by a fire on his premises on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874, with intent to defraud the insurance companies, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who conducted the prosecution, examined Andreas W. Ketchum, an appraiser, who testified that Thomas' losses by the fire were estimated at a little over $11,000, while the accused claimed a loss of $23,000. Thomas' books, by which Mr. Rollins offered to prove that the accused had deliberately falsified his accounts in order to carry out his fraudulent intentions, were then produced and admitted as evidence. This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and a motion to acquit having been denied by Judge Gildersleeve, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to sum up to the jury without offering any testimony. Mr. Hall argued that the accused had made a fair estimate of his stock on hand at the time of the fire from his books, which were his only guide. The difference in stock between the amount of loss claimed by the prisoner and that estimated by the appraisers had been utterly destroyed by the fire. Counsel contended that the evidence of the prosecution was flimsy in the extreme, and had failed to establish the grave charge which, if proved, would consign his client to an ignominious incarceration in the State Prison. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in replying for the prosecution, alluded to the awful crime of perjury and its effects on the community. The defense had apparently treated the matter lightly, not condescending to explain away the damning evidences of guilt which had been produced. The District Attorney then went through the prisoner's books in detail, and pointed out to the jury the evident "cookery" which had been carried on. Judge Gildersleeve will charge the jury to-day.

AN EXPENSIVE ATTORNEY.

The case of William Muller against Otto Herken was brought before Judge McAdam in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an application by the plaintiff to have Sigismund Kaufmann substituted as his attorney in the place of A. P. Wagner. The latter, it appeared, on a judgment of $750 had collected and retained as fees $500, and insisted upon having $90 more. Muller, in an affidavit, stated that he had gone to Wagner asking for some of the money which had been collected. Muller told him he wanted to purchase shoes, clothing, &c. Wagner, he says, laughed, and said it was not "fashionable for lawyers nowadays to give their clients any money." In court yesterday, Wagner admitted keeping the money, but insisted that the court should protect his lien for the balance claimed. Judge McAdam granted the motion for the substitution of attorneys at once, deciding that the attorney had more than protected himself, and needed no protection from the court. It is now proposed to submit the case to the Supreme Court, General Term, on an application for the disbarring of Wagner.

SALE OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH PEWS.

LARGE FALLING OFF IN THE AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS PAID—LIST OF THE HIGHEST BIDS.

The annual auction sale of pews at Plymouth Church took place last night. The attendance of bidders was not so large as in former years, and the bidding was less spirited than usual. The premiums paid were unprecedentedly low. The first choice sold to H. B. Claflin for $600, and he selected Pew No. 89, which he has occupied for two years. Last year he paid $650 for the same pew. The second choice brought $525, against $625 last year. Moses S. Beach paid $375 for the same pew that Mr. George W. Sage paid $625 for last year. The first five bids brought the premiums down below $400, and the fifteenth, $300. The aggregate of the pew sales this year is $48,421 50. Last year it was $63,683; in 1875 it was $70,319 50; in 1874 it was $59,430; in 1873 it was $60,230; in 1872 it was $59,875.

Mr. Beecher called the audience to order promptly at 7 o'clock, and said: I have great pleasure in addressing the outs this evening, for since last Sunday there have been no persons in possession, and you are all out in the cold. Now, this is the evening in which you will all have an opportunity of getting in. I do not think it fair to disguise from you the impression which prevails that it is hard times with most of you; that is the rumor, and I more than half believe it is so; and it is not fair, under such circumstances, that there should be anything like the same endeavor to carry up the pew rents that have characterized some years that were more flush. With this we are all familiar, and expect that you will accommodate yourselves to the circumstances. If, therefore, the rentals of the evening should fall below the average of the two or three years past we shall not be disappointed, and no doubt in some respects we shall be gratified; that is to say, if it shall enable some persons to procure seats at a cost more nearly within their means than hitherto, that will be a gratification to me.

Following are the highest premiums paid:

Pew.	Premium.	Purchaser.
89	$600	H. B. Claflin.
56	525	R. C. White.
57	500	S. V. White.
58	510	J. C. Southwick.
100	475	Mebb all and Hatch.
90	375	M. S. Beach.
101	325	J. B. Hutchinson.
86	3 5	S. Benedict.
102	310	S. H. Smith.
103	300	S. V. Babcock.
104	300	A. Storrs.
134	300	Charles Dennis.
131	295	H. C. Collins.
99	305	S. P. Durvea.
55	295	H. W. Sage.
132	290	J. C. Wemple.
133	285	T. W. Park.
87	29	Aaron Hedley.
59	270	C. L. Benedict.
85	270	J. Whitelaw.
84	270	D. S. Arnold.
88	260	Charles S. Evans.
83	260	George C. Tellman.
277	255	Jacob Murray.
278	300	L. a. Parsons.
269	275	Mrs. S. Dorlan.
279	275	J. W. Mason.
208	270	H. Van Ingen.
233	260	M. C. Ogden.
288	260	Anderson & Pratt.
254	255	D. H. Cole.
98	250	A. D. Porter.
215	225	D. Hinkley.
54	220	J. T. Howard.
53	235	H. C. King.
135	245	S. A. Secomb.
220	220	R. T. Hunter.
92	215	H. Hodges.
280	205	H. W. Wheeler.
255	205	S. Belcher.
292	205	Van Indesine.
277	205	H. G. Reeves.
270	205	R. R. Raymond.
105	205	Joseph Piney.
106	205	H. A. Richardson.
107	205	Mrs. and Cutts.
43	205	N. Southwick.
42	205	N. Southwick.
44	205	A. Stanwell.
45	205	Burt and Pitkin.
46	200	C. T. Christian.
144	205	H. G. Lanham.
145	205	A. L. Holley.
146	200	S. G. Sees.
147	205	H. J. Ouley.
130	200	John Arbuckle.
128	200	C. N. Howard.

A SUIT FOR SEPARATION.

The case of Sarah Perry against Edward C. Perry was brought before Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion to strike out the greater portion of the defendant's answer. Judge Daly denied the motion. In her complaint the plaintiff alleges that she was married to the defendant on Nov. 23, 1869, and that she has always conducted herself toward her husband as a faithful and obedient wife should. The defendant, she alleges, abandoned her on Aug. 6, 1876, and refuses to provide for her and their children. She seeks a separation from bed and board, and asks for the custody of the children. The defendant, by way of answer, alleges that since the marriage he has always endeavored to support his wife and children properly, but that the plaintiff failed in her duties toward him and the children. She has been, he asserts, for a long time addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors in a way and to such an extent as to have caused their home to be broken up repeatedly and the family to be exposed to distress and danger. Her fits of intoxication, he says, for a series of years have been frequent, violent, and protracted, and by reason thereof his scanty means have been wasted by her, piece by one article after another of his furniture has disappeared. Her own clothes have been parted with, and needless debts have been incurred by her. By reason of the plaintiff's conduct, Mr. Perry alleges, the family have been driven from place to place, and he has not been able, at any time to feel any reasonable certainty from day to day as to what might happen to his family, nor how long they might be able to reside in any given place. He denies the charge of abandonment, and says he is now lying dangerously sick at his sister's house in Brooklyn, whither he was obliged to go in August last, owing to the plaintiff's continued intoxication and neglect. He says he is desirous of providing for his wife and children, and intends to try and do so as soon as his health is restored.

THE CHARGES AGAINST H. B. HERTS.

Mr. H. B. Herts, the auctioneer, appeared yesterday before Mr. John Hardy, the chief clerk of Mayor Ely, to answer the charges preferred against him by Capt. Walsh, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who alleged that Herts made false representations in relation to a sale of furs. The affidavit of Capt. Walsh having been read, counsel for Mr. Herts presented several others on behalf of his client, which contradicted the statements made by Capt. Walsh that the auction was a fraudulent one. An affidavit made by ex-Deputy Sheriff William Henry, corroborating the statement of Mr. Herts, was then presented, together with the affidavit made by Mr. Jaques H. Herts, who says that he was counsel in an action brought in the Marine Court, in which Gabriel A. Joseph was plaintiff and A. Morse defendant; that on June 10, 1876, he recovered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $485 41 and costs; that he issued execution to the Sheriff, and that on the 8th inst. he received a check for the amount of the judgment. This affidavit was accompanied by one of ex-Sheriff Conner, reciting that the execution had been issued to him and that the judgment had been satisfied. The Mayor will probably render a decision to-day or to-morrow.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN'S PATRONAGE.

The following appointments of assistant clerks, librarians, and messengers, under the new Common Council, were made yesterday by Capt. Toomey, the Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen:

	Salary.
William H. Moloney, First Assistant Clerk	$2,500
Patrick H. Maguire, Second Assistant Clerk	1,500
Joseph H. Purroy, Third Assistant Clerk	1,200
Andrew Hannemann, Fourth Assistant Clerk	1,200
Michael Clyne, Fifth Assistant Clerk	1,000
John Perry, Librarian	1,000
Richard McLoughlin, Assistant Librarian and Janitor of City Library	1,000
James Walsh, Sergeant at Arms	1,200
Michael J. Goodwin, Engrossing Clerk	1,000
Redmond Joyce, Engrossing Clerk	1,000
Luke Walsh, Messenger	1,000
Henry Schwab, Assistant Messenger	900
Thomas Fitzsimons, Door keeper	1,000
	$15,500
Add salary of Chief Clerk Toomey	5,000
Total	$20,500

The list is about the same as that of last year. Every Democratic Alderman was allowed to name a candidate and have him appointed.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Robert W. Strachan, house-furnishing goods, of No. 355 Eighth avenue, assigned his property to Adolph Libko yesterday.

In the assignment of Daniel W. Terry, hats, of No. 240 Third avenue, to Henry Lippens, the liabilities are reported at $5,662 60 and the assets at $750.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Joseph Schmitt to Ashbel P. Fitch. The liabilities are $64,344 65, of which $3,000 are secured. There are $5,867 33 of good and $18,854 04 of doubtful assets.

Case, Chapman & Lockwood, wholesale dealers in millinery goods at No. 543 Broadway, have been adjudicated voluntary bankrupts by Register Allen. The liabilities amount to $83,090 and the nominal assets are $35,000. The principal creditors are: Edwin J. Brown, $37,375; the Ninth National Bank, $6,263 71; Auffmordt & Co., $3,897 50; A. Picaut & Sons, $6,663; M. S. Chapman, $2,648; E. C. Cawdor & Co., $2,632 46; Ball & Bro., $2,362 81.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Horticultural Society held their annual dinner last night at Mouquin's.

The annual meeting of the St. George's Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place this evening at Delmonico's.

A man, supposed to be Patrick Grimes, was found sick at No. 125 East Eleventh street last evening, and died soon after in the office of the Commissioners of Charities. His remains were taken to the Morgue for identification.

The Superintendents of the various street railroads in this City have been invited to confer with the Sanitary Superintendent in relation to the practice of covering the floors of the cars with straw, which is prohibited by the Sanitary Code.

It is said that Messrs. Guntzer, Cowing, and Reilly will be appointed as the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, and that they will meet next Friday to consider Alderman Cole's resolution providing for heating the City railroad cars.

The trial of Sergt. Miller before the Police Commissioners was concluded yesterday. Several witnesses were examined for the defense in corroboration of testimony already before the board, and Inspector McDermott was recalled in rebuttal. The case was referred to the board for decision.

Frequent inquiries were made yesterday at the office of Messrs. C. L. Wright & Co., relative to the steam-ship Colombo, of the Wilson Line, bound from Hull to New-York, reported lost, being about a fortnight overdue. The company had nothing to communicate, having received no recent report from the ship.

The annual meeting of the United States Military Post Library Association was held last evening at the Bible House, the President, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, presiding. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall was re-elected President; Robert Hoe, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and John R. Ketchum, Corresponding Secretary.

The documents in the case of Dr. J. K. C. Walker, of No. 88 Greenwich street, who was charged with giving a false certificate of death in the case of an infant named Irene Fitzgerald, were transmitted by the Board of Health yesterday to the Coroner's Office, it being out of the jurisdiction of the Health Department to investigate the cause of death.

Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M., on Monday evening elected the following officers: Max Moral, M.; William Mills, S. W.; Christopher Wilpkin, J. W.; Aaron Cohn, Treasurer; Michael E. Goodhart, Secretary; J. Judell, S. D.; Joseph Groaner, J. D.; A. Newburger, Chaplain; H. Heitz, Marshal; C. Janzen and D. Benoliel, S. and J. M. of C.; F. Kipp, Organist; H. S. Jennings, Raphael Prince, and Charles Foster, Trustees; Isidore Pinksohn, Tiler.

The annual meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday, when the following officers were elected: President, E. P. Baker; Secretary, F. B. Thurber; Treasurer, E. R. Durkee; First Vice President, Col. F. A. Conking; Second Vice President, John F. Henry; Third Vice President, Jeremiah P. Robinson. The Treasurer reported that the expenditures during the past year had been $7,863, and the receipts $6,805, leaving, with the balance in the Treasury, a balance on hand of $1,125.

Timothy Reagan, aged 31, residing at No. 215 West Houston street, went into the drug store of John R. Keating, No. 68 Downing street, yesterday, and asked for half an ounce of laudanum, stating that he wanted to apply the narcotic as a lotion to a sore finger. Keating, suspecting that he wished to commit suicide, gave him arnica instead. Reagan went home and swallowed the arnica, and then told his mother that he had poisoned himself. A policeman was called and the would-be suicide was taken to the Charles Street Police Station.

BROOKLYN.

Daniel Ferry was sworn in as Justice of the First District Court, *ad interim*, in the City Clerk's office, yesterday.

The East Reform Church, corner of Madison and Bedford streets, was sold by auction yesterday under a second mortgage foreclosure suit. The property brought $50. The mortgages amount to about $72,000.

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THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

GOV. KELLOGG ELECTED SENATOR.

ONE BALLOT FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE SHORT TERM—QUIET IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE WHITE LEAGUE REVOLUTIONISTS SOMEWHAT TAMER—NICHOLLS CONCEDED TO HAVE MADE A BLUNDER IN HIS LAWLESS HOT-HASTE—AN INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Comparative quiet reigns in our city to-day. The revolutionists are still in possession of the Police-stations, of the Supreme Court room, and of a few arms and two pieces of artillery, forcibly taken from the State Arsenal. They failed to follow up their first victory, and did not attack the State-house, as was expected. It having been reported that no such attack would be made to-day, the members of the Legislature assembled as usual. A quorum was found in joint session, and the Assembly proceeded to vote for United States Senator.

The ballot for the long term was declared first in order. Ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg was nominated and elected United States Senator, without opposition, receiving 83 votes. Ex-Gov. Warmoth, a member of the House, having himself Senatorial aspirations, voted for Kellogg, and in explaining his vote said the validity of our State Government might be in question, and he wished Mr. Kellogg to go to Washington with all the support that could be given him here.

Balloting for the short term resulted in no election to-day, and will be continued to-morrow. Lieut. Gov. C. C. Antoine received 22 votes and P. B. S. Pinchback received 26 votes. Other candidates received small numbers of votes. It is believed Pinchback has polled his full strength, and that if a colored Senator is to be elected that Antoine will be the man.

The seceding Democrats were in session at Odd-fellows' Hall to-day. They voted for a United States Senator, but failed to get a majority for any one man.

Mr. Nicholls has made a few appointments, and keeps up a show of being Governor. He has demonstrated that people enough can be collected in a great city to overthrow and subvert the Police authorities, as did Mr. McEnery, in a similar White League uprising in 1874, and he has shown that he could forcibly take possession of the Supreme Court room and keep out the Judges. He has attempted things which he could not lawfully do were he Governor—that is, by removing officers of the Police without trial, and by appointing Judges of the Supreme Court where no vacancies existed. It is believed his indecent haste to take possession of the State Government, and the forcible means he employed, without first exhausting all peaceful methods, will injure the prospects of his party.

The Congressional investigating committees are still at work getting at the bottom facts. The House committee, in the past, has spent much time in trying to prove that there were no armed organizations in Louisiana. Within two days the Democratic members of the committee have seen 5,000 armed White Leaguers appear on the streets of New-Orleans at daylight, and march past the committee-rooms on the way to push a Supreme Court from the Bench, and to overthrow a State Government; and yet the Democrats tell us there can be no intimidation, and Watterson says the Crescent City is as quiet as a nursery.

WHITE LEAGUE EXUBERANCE CHECKED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—At 9:30 A. M. the city was perfectly quiet, and, with the exception of a few armed squads patrolling the streets and wearing the white ribbon badges of the Nicholls "police," there was nothing to recall the events of yesterday. Not a single case of violence or disorder occurred during the night, as far as is known. Both sides were exceedingly reticent in regard to their intentions, and nothing is known of them outside the circle of their trusted friends.

On visiting the State-house this morning a line of White Leaguers was found on the south side of St. Louis street, and on the opposite side a line of the Metropolitan Police. The former permitted representatives of the press to pass, but the latter halted them until word from Gov. Packard was received to pass them inside the building. The Metropolitans looked as if they had been on duty all night without sleep, and the members of the Legislature presented a similar appearance. Gov. Packard, who had just returned from breakfast, looked as cool and collected as on yesterday. He stated that there was no change in the situation since last evening beyond the fact that the House would have a quorum to-day, which was prevented yesterday by the foars of the members. The Senate still lacked one to complete a quorum. Ex-Gov. Kellogg, United States Marshal Pitkin, and others were present, engaged in earnest conversation. All were very reticent, and declined to give any information as to their intentions.

The *Republican* this morning says: "At about 10 o'clock last evening, Marshal Pitkin informed Gen. Augur that his deputies had been refused admission to the State-house. Gen. Augur immediately communicated with Mr. Nicholls, and stated through a staff officer that this must be stopped. Mr. Nicholls said it was not by his order, and directions were then given that there should be no restrictions placed upon any persons entering or leaving the State-house or vicinity. Nicholls' Police patrolled the streets last night, but made few or no arrests. At midnight but few men were on the streets, and most places of business were closed. A train of cars from Mobile brought in several companies of United States troops at 11 o'clock last night."

In its leading editorial on the affairs of yesterday, the *Republican* also says: "As we have at present no Government in this State whose authority is undisputed, and as there are two or three Congressional committees trying to find out the truth about the late election, perhaps the President may deem it his duty to establish martial law till such time, if ever, as Congress shall come to some conclusion and agreement in the premises. Such a step would at least give to the business community a season of peace such as they understand it, instead of sounds of war alarms, and the tramp of armed men that all day yesterday resounded through the streets of the city. Though we are tolerably well-seasoned to popular commotions here, there is a decided preference on the part of the majority of the people for a government of any kind strong enough to maintain itself over the uncertainties necessarily incident to two armed hostile forces in the same camp."

At 11 A. M. no armed men were to be seen on the streets, and it was said they have all disbanded. Gen. Augur stated that he anticipated no further trouble. He has notified both Nicholls and Packard that he would only interfere to keep the peace, and that when it was reported to him last night that Nicholls' Police were preventing Government officials from visiting the State-house, he promptly notified Nicholls that he could not allow that, and Nicholls replied that it was done without his knowledge.

At 12:30 P. M. the Legislature was in session with a quorum present. A crowd of several hundred people were congregated in the streets around the State-house, but were very quiet.

The *Picayune*, in an extra published at 2 P. M., says: "Alfred Bourges, the newly-appointed Sheriff for the Supreme Court, made a demand for possession of the Court-room this morning, and was refused. It is expected that a squad of Police will be sent there to take it."

The Republican Senators, of the Senate Investigating Committee, were in conference with the Republican chiefs at the State-house, this morning. It was rumored that the conference had reference to the existing state of affairs, and that they would join in a telegram to President Grant for recognition.

There is much discussion here over the legal aspect of yesterday's proceedings. The Democrats allege that Chief Justice Ludeling, who was appointed by Gov. Kellogg a few days since, could not hold over, while the Republicans claim that the Chief Justice had authority to remove the Sheriff before he took possession of the Supreme Court-room.

In the House Mr. Warmoth made a motion, which was carried, that the speaker instruct the Sergeant at Arms to see that the members had free ingress to and egress from the State-house.

Mr. Warmoth also introduced a resolution which recites that the peace and good order of the State is threatened by the present condition of affairs, and that it is the duty of all, especially those claiming authority, to provide means to secure good government and quiet to the State. Therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That a joint committee be appointed, five by the Speaker and three by the President of the Senate, which shall be empowered to confer with a similar committee appointed by the members of the Legislature who recognize Nicholls as Governor, to devise and report as soon as practicable measures to secure a lawful and peaceable settlement of the pending political contest relative to the government of the State. The resolution went over under the rule.

To-day an injunction was sent out of the Fifth District Court by Ogden enjoining Alfred Shaw from acting as Judge of the Superior Court, lately created by the Republican Legislature.

The Nicholls "Government" has organized a regiment of field artillery, with John Glynn, Jr. as Colonel, and a full staff. Nicholls to-day made numerous appointments of parochial officers. Three Napoleons and two Gatling guns, lately taken from the Washington Artillery by Gov. Kellogg, were taken from the State Arsenal to day by Nicholls, and drawn through the street by bodies of men to the Washington Artillery armory.

The Democrats assert that the Republican Legislature was without a quorum to-day, as the absence of Senators Hamlet, Weber, Wheeler, and Demas left the Senate with one less than a quorum. The Republicans say that while there was no quorum of the Senate, the joint session had 84 members, whereas 79 constituted a quorum. They also say the death of Senator Meredith has left the Democratic Senate without a quorum of the members claimed by that body.

The authorities at the State-house claim to have authentic information, which they say will be published in detail in the *Republican* to-morrow, of bribes offered to members of the State-house Legislature to join the Nicholls' Legislature. They believe that these bribes have been accepted in some cases. P. J. Kennedy, an ex-Levee contractor under Gov. Warmoth, and a member of the State-house Legislature, is indicated by some as the agent employed.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PROBABLE EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE LAWFUL GOVERNMENT BY THE PRESIDENT—HOPES OF THE DEMOCRATS OF OBVIATING THE NECESSITY FOR INTERVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There is very little doubt entertained that the President must, as soon as he receives the formal requisition from the Louisiana Legislature, decide to recognize Mr. Packard as Governor. The facts will first, of course, be carefully examined, and Judge Taft will be very careful that any action taken shall square with the law. The Democrats anticipate such a recognition, and have hoped that by some arrangement among the local politicians they would be able to prevent any Federal interference between the rival Governments.

THE MOB ABOUT THE STATE-HOUSE IN NEW-ORLEANS ORDERED OFF BY THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS—THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION STILL PENDING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of War and the President were in consultation about noon to-day upon the subject of telegraphic information received here officially from New-Orleans through military and other sources, and it was decided to send a telegram to the military commander at that post, giving the exact position of the General Government in the matter. Accordingly, the following was telegraphed from this city:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10.

Gen. C. C. Augur, New-Orleans, La.:

It is reported that the State-house in New-Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so, notify all persons to disperse, and compel compliance with your order. It is the determination of the President to see that the Legislature is not molested. When he has full knowledge of all the facts in the premises he will decide which should be recognized.

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The following telegrams were received here yesterday evening:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9, 1877.

(Received at Washington 4:20 P. M.)

To Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The armed bodies are the new Police and armed posse acting under orders of the Nicholls Government. They have substantially possession of the city except the State-house. The Arsenal and Supreme Court are reported to have surrendered to them. I have declined to interfere on either side until there is a violent breach of the peace. My orders simply authorize me to prevent violence and bloodshed; none has, as yet, occurred. Will communicate your dispatch to Mr. Nicholls.

C. C. AUGUR, Brigadier General Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.

[Received at Washington 5:06 P. M.]

To Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington:

Have just received assurances from Gen Nicholls that the armed forces under his orders will be disbanded at once, and that he had given strict orders that no disturbances should occur. State-house not disturbed.

C. C. AUGUR, Brigadier General Commanding.

The subjects before the Cabinet, yesterday, that were referred to the Attorney General, referring to a decision as to which is the legal Legislature in Louisiana, are still before the Department of Justice. It is believed that the President will be advised by Judge Taft, within a very short time, but that he will not act in the premises until action by the entire Cabinet is had on the subject. The Attorney General has been very reticent thus far upon the tenor of any advice officially given to him, or as to the impressions which govern him in his consideration of the matter. The greatest interest is felt in all quarters here, and nowhere is it greater than among officers of the Army for the preservation of peace in New-Orleans. At the War Department the impression is positive that the military authorities are fully able to carry out the orders of the Government, and fully sustain the position of the President.

Representatives Gibson, Ellis, and Levy, Democrats, of the Louisiana delegation, called on the President to-day to ascertain whether any interference was contemplated by him looking to a recognition of the rival Governments in that State. The Secretary of War and the Attorney General were present at the interview. The substance of the President's reply was to the effect that he would not, in the absence of all the facts before him, issue any order recognizing either Government or any of their respective departments. The President attached no importance to the fact that one Legislature occupied the Capitol and the other St. Patrick's Hall, and he assured the delegation that the troops would be employed only for the purpose of suppressing violence, preserving the public peace, and preventing collisions. The delegation express themselves perfectly satisfied with the interview.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

VIEWS OF A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—INTIMIDATION AND MURDER FOR POLITICAL REASONS CLEARLY SHOWN—THE ACTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD WARRANTED BY THE TESTIMONY AND THE LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Crapo, of the House, committed to investigate the Louisiana election, has just returned from the field of the committee's labor, and was in his seat to-day. Hardly was his return generally known before the rumor was circulated that he had come back convinced of the fair and honest election of the Democratic ticket in Louisiana, and would join with his Democratic associates in a report to that effect. This rumor Mr. Crapo emphatically contradicts. On the contrary, it may be said that if he should render judgment upon his present information he would decide unhesitatingly in favor of the Republican ticket. During the greater part of the time spent by committee in the State, Mr. Crapo has served on the sub-committee, the other members of which were McMahon and Ross, specially charged with the investigation of Ouachita Parish and its vicinity. For a week, however, he sat with the full committee in New-Orleans, examining the action of the Returning Board, and upon the question of the fairness and honesty of that action his opinion will be received with great interest. On this point Mr. Crapo expresses his belief that the testimony adduced before the board was sufficient, if believed, to justify their finding. He adds that much testimony has been taken by the Congressional committees which was not produced before the Returning Board, and which, in his opinion, renders it doubtful whether certain polls excluded by the Returning Board ought to have been thrown out. These polls, however, if counted, would not change the result, the number of votes being small.

The failure of the board to fill the vacancy, which the law directs should be filled by a Democrat, he regards as very unfortunate for the Republican side, and it is quite plain that he does not consider the explanation of that failure to be satisfactory. As to the result of the investigation by the sub-committee in Ouachita Parish, Mr. Crapo entertains no doubt that the Republican vote was materially reduced by intimidation. By the murder of Dr. Dinkgrave, on the 31st of August, the Republicans of Ouachita, nearly all of them negroes, were deprived of their chief leader and organizer, and although the Democrats endeavored to show that the murder was the sequel to a fatal quarrel which took place six or seven years ago, yet the negroes throughout the parish regarded it as the beginning of a war upon them, and the effect was precisely what it would have been had Dinkgrave been killed for the avowed purpose of intimidation. He thinks there is some reason to distrust the story of Eliza Pinkston, though it was firmly believed by Capt. Hale, the army officer commanding at Monroe, and by the officials at New-Orleans. The record of murders and assaults, however, is such as to leave no doubt of the fact of atrocious violence toward the blacks. Mr. Crapo has a list of seven murders and thirteen assaults, all of them upon black Republicans, according to the testimony before the sub-committee in Ouachita.

The national issue, Mr. Crapo observed, seems to be secondary with the Louisiana people, the main struggle being over the State Government. The white people bitterly hate Kellogg, Packard, and their associates, and do not care so much to elect Tilden as to overthrow the detested local Government. This intense dislike of the local Government is not, he thinks, altogether without good reason. They earnestly desire Tilden's success, however, believing that it would put an end to the Republican State Government.

THE REVOLT ENGINEERED FROM WASHINGTON BY DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representatives Ellis, Levy, and Gibson, of Louisiana, after their interview with the President to-day, telegraphed as follows:

To Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana:

We have seen the President, Taft, and Cameron together here. We are assured the Federal Government will not now interfere or recognize Packard's Government, or any of its departments. Cameron telegraphs Augur to disperse any mob threatening the State-house. The President will not recognize either government. Both stand as before him, and regards the occupation of the State-house by one in the same light as the occupation of the Court-house by the other government, and will keep hands off unless a collision occurs. We advise no attack on State-house; maintenance of present position, and delay in the election of a long term Senator.

ELLIS, LEVY, and GIBSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee to-day resumed its examination into the East Feliciana election. Six colored men testified that they were intimidated, and were forced through fear to vote the Democratic ticket. Supervisor Anderson testified to the general intimidation of colored voters, and detailed an attempt to assassinate him. He said his protest to the returns was made in New-Orleans because he dared not make it there.

The Senate Sub-committee continued the examination into the election at East Baton Rouge to-day. The witnesses examined to-day were for the Democrats.

United States Supervisor Guy Samuels testified that he heard nothing of bull-dozing for seven or eight months previous to the election; he said that he belonged to a Democratic club which had 70 or 80 colored members.

A. T. Young, Granville Pierce, Paul Daigre, and G. Casinat, the two last-named colored, testified to a peaceful election and no intimidation, while Lewis Morgan, colored, testified to general intimidation, interruption of Republican meetings, and that he had been shot at several times.

The principal witness examined by the House Committee to-day was W. L. Catlin, of New-Orleans, Chief Clerk of the Republican Committee on Registration, the substance of whose testimony was that he brought to the registration was correct and according to law. He got a copy of the registration from the State-house and sent out 29,000 sewing-machine circulars. He did not know whether any Republicans were stricken off, but believed 15,000 illegal votes were polled at the last election. He thought most of those registered fraudulently were Democrats. He had seen repeating, some voting four times.

William R. Williams, colored, testified: Was a Deputy United States Marshal at poll No. 5, Ninth Ward, New-Orleans; on the evening of the election Alfred Bourges, Republican candidate for Sheriff, asked him how the election was going, and on his replying "Democratic," Bourges told him he [witness] must enter a protest to the vote of that poll, as it would help the ward, but witness declined to do so, as the election was fair.

The House sub-committee heard the testimony of several witnesses to the effect that the election in the Parish of St. Landry was devoid of intimidation.

Several witnesses from Plaquemine Parish testified that they had heard of the intimidation of colored Republicans, but did not personally know of any.

Mr. Milan, (colored,) a candidate for the Legislature, admitted that he had told negroes in his speeches that if they voted the Democratic ticket they would be re-enslaved.

A number of witnesses from the Parishes of Lafourche, Iberia, and Franklin also testified to a peaceable election.

Mr. Handy Madeley, (colored,) testified that because he refused to preach political sermons his speeches that if they voted the Democratic ticket they would be re-enslaved.

At the evening session of the House committee John Butler and J. C. Wise, of Rapides Parish, testified to the bad character of J. Madison Wells, and that he would not be believed on oath in the parish on any question in which he was concerned.

E. B. Wyble, a lawyer of New-Orleans, testified to the conservative tone of Nicholls' canvass, and said that the colored people were dissatisfied with the State Government for not having schools.

PRESIDENT ORTON ARRESTED.

HE IS OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED OF BEING IN CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—HIS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was in his office, he was visited by a Deputy Sergeant at Arms who, on being shown into Mr. Orton's presence, produced a writ, which he proceeded to read. It was an official notification of his being in contempt of the House of Representatives, and after having read it the deputy formally placed Mr. Orton under arrest. Mr. Orton ordered a copy of the writ to be made, which was sent to his counsel, after which he said that he would accompany the Deputy Sergeant at Arms to Washington this morning by the Limited Express train. Mr. Orton declined to converse about the subject of his arrest or the cause of it, saying he could not with propriety say what he would do before he had appeared before the bar of the House.

THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—Hon. William A. Wheeler arrived here to-day, and met Gov. Hayes at dinner this evening.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

EARLY ACTION BY THE SENATE ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, AND LOUISIANA ELECTIONS—THE COMMITTEE ON THE POWERS OF THE HOUSE—A PROPOSITION FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Morton will to-morrow, or very soon, offer a resolution in the Senate declaring that the States of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina having voted for President and Vice President, and the result having been determined and declared through the properly constituted authorities of those States, there is no power in the State courts, nor in Congress, nor in any other tribunal whatever to reverse or change the result as thus determined. The language of the resolution is not quoted, but the substance will be nearly as above.

There is some talk of increasing the number of the committee of the House appointed to take into consideration, specially, the constitutional prerogatives of that body. The committee now consists of four Democrats and three Republicans, and they cannot agree upon any proposition. Moreover, the Democrats are said to be afraid of one of their own men. The proposition which the committee was intended to report is that the House has the right and power to reject the Electoral vote of a State without the concurrence of the Senate. When it appears, as is predicted it will, that this proposal cannot be reported from the present committee, it will be found that there are arduous labors to perform and that more members are needed for work; and when the additional appointments are made there will be no longer room left for doubt as to the steadfastness of a Democratic majority.

The Senate Committee on the Electoral Vote has agreed upon a proposition, and embodied it in the form of a bill, which has been sent to the committee of the House on the same subject. The only point of the Senate bill which can be certainly stated is that when there is only one Electoral vote returned from a State and objection is made to counting it, the concurrence of both Houses of Congress shall be necessary to sustain the objection and reject the vote. The question of dispute in the committee would seem to be as to what shall be done in case there are two returns from a State, and, in that case, which shall be counted. The position has been taken by some Senators that the concurrent action of both houses should be necessary to determine which should be counted. According to such a provision, if the House should vote to count one return and the Senate should vote to count the other, neither return could be counted. It would be absurd to enact a statute which should enable any party to defeat an election by the people, by simply placing a bogus set of returns in the hands of the Vice President, as, for example, has been done from Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. What the Senate proposes to do in the case of two returns is very closely guarded and kept a secret. It is probable that the details of the Morton bill of last session have been in the main adopted by the committee.

The House Committee on Counting the Electoral Votes did not receive the proposition of the Senate to-day, the Senate not having been able to have their action engrossed in time. The House committee met to-night, and were in session until near midnight. Several propositions were discussed, but nothing was determined. The committee will meet again at 1 o'clock to-morrow, when the action of the Senate committee will be presented, together with the Senate committee's invitation for a joint conference.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS—GEN. LOGAN'S CHANCES—MR. WASHBURNE'S OVER-ZEALOUS FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10.—No new developments in the Senatorial contest were made to-day. The Democratic Conference Committee have opened negotiations with the Independents, but it is not probable that they will unite upon any one for several days, and it would not be astonishing if they never united. Gen. Logan's position is unchanged, except that the four bolters are weakening under the strong pressure brought to bear upon them by their constituents. Gen. Logan will probably have the Republican strength of 100 votes solid, requiring only three more to elect him. By organizing the bolt, Mr. Washburne's friends have destroyed whatever chances he had. It is believed that Judge David Davids will not consent to run.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

PRESIDENT SEELYE WILL ACCEPT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS—HIS OPPONENTS—MR. BOUTWELL'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The friends of President Seelye, of Amherst College, who favor his election to the United States Senate, claim to have direct authority from him that he will accept the Senatorship if it comes to him spontaneously, but that he positively refuses to take any part in the canvass in his behalf. This will give confidence to his friends to work for him, but it is very doubtful whether the different elements can unite strongly enough to carry the election. He has decided opponents both among the Hoar men and the Democrats, the latter not liking him on party grounds. The Custom-house is not as pronounced for Boutwell as has been thought, and it is possible that his support there will fall him after the first few ballots.

THE NEW-JERSEY SPEAKERSHIP.

FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE THE LOWER HOUSE YESTERDAY—WHY THE DEMOCRATS DID NOT ATTEND TUESDAY'S MEETING—THREE BALLOTS FOR SPEAKER TAKEN—A TIE VOTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon the efforts to organize the lower house of the Legislature have proved abortive. The houses met at 10 o'clock, the usual hour. Business was confined in the Senate to the reception of four bills, and then an adjournment was taken to 3 o'clock, and then again to 8 o'clock in the evening. One of the bills introduced makes it usury to demand more than 6 per cent. interest on loans. Another authorizes the alteration of the Soldiers' Children's Home in Trenton for use as a deaf and dumb asylum, at an expenditure not to exceed $5,000; a third is for the purchase by the City of Paterson of water works, and the fourth is a local bill of no special interest. The members of the House assembled at 10 o'clock, all being in their seats. They were sworn in by Mr. Foster, Clerk of the last House. Mr. Bergen, to guard against surprise by either party, moved that 31 votes shall be required to elect the officers. Mr. Griggs moved to lay the motion on the table, but was defeated by a vote of 37 to 23, seven Republicans voting with the Democrats against it. Mr. Griggs then withdrew his opposition, and the motion was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Bergen's motion, made immediately afterward, that the House proceed to organize, was adopted without any show of opposition. Hon. Alden G. Scovel was nominated on the Republican side by Mr. Drake, of Essex, and on behalf of the Democrats, Mr. Bergen nominated Rudolph F. Rabe. The two ballots taken showed a tie for the candidates, and the House adjourned till 3 o'clock. Just before the time for the reassembling of the body, the Republicans went into caucus. It had been understood at noon that an organization would be effected at 3 o'clock, the basis being that the Democrats should have the Speakership and the Republicans the Clerkship. Consequently, when, after the caucus had risen, it became rumored that the Republicans had agreed to take the Clerkship, and Reading Clerkship, and Engrossing Clerkship, and Sergeant at Arms in exchange for the Speakership, the Assistant Sergeants at Arms and the Journal Clerk, it was readily believed. The House, had, however, scarcely been called to order before Mr. Howell, Republican, of Essex, moved a further adjournment till 8 o'clock in the evening. The Democrats and seven Republicans, as in the morning, voted together, and carried the motion. Mr. Howell is one of those who have been counted on all along by the Democrats as willing to bolt the Republican caucus, if necessary, to consummate the combination by which Mr. Rabe expects to reach the Speaker's chair.

The caucus of the Republicans sat till after 6 o'clock. Considerable discussion brought out the fact that a number of members of the caucus are in favor of organizing upon some basis or other. The Conference Committee have heretofore been directed to demand the Speakership from the Republicans. It is stated to-night that the caucus directed the Conference Committee to use their own judgment in the matter. This cannot be regarded as a recedure from the demand for the Speakership. The Republican committee will probably offer no compromise which does not place their candidate in the chair of the presiding officer. The committee can take no final action without first responding to the caucus, where the party demanding the Speakership is in a large majority.

The House met at 8 o'clock this evening. Immediately after the roll-call Mr. Lund moved an adjournment till Monday evening. The Democrats opposed it, and five Republicans voted with them. Three ballots were taken, resulting in 39 votes for Rabe and 30 for Scovel. A motion to adjourn till to-morrow morning was carried by a unanimous vote. Both sides are sanguine of their reaching a compromise and an organization.

There was much speculation last night both among Republicans and Democrats, as to the reason why the 30 Democrats had not attended the meeting yesterday morning. It was at first thought to indicate a design on their part to prevent an organization. The Democrats explained, however, that their caucus lasted longer than they had expected to sit, and that the desire to finish their caucus work before going into the meeting alone prevented their attendance. The Democrats themselves are much more interested in the causes which kept them away than the Republicans have been. It seems that Mr. Mackey, of Warren, one of their number, absented himself from the caucus, and that his absence was part of the reason why they did not put in an appearance at the meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mackey says that he waited at the foot of the stairs, expecting them down from the Supreme Court Chamber where they caucused, to attend in the Assembly Chamber to organize. His absence was the subject of much comment among Democrats last night.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF BENJAMIN F. PRESCOTT FOR GOVERNOR AND GRANVILLE P. CONN FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER—THE RESOLUTIONS—EMPHATIC INDORSEMENT OF ACTS AND POSITION OF THE PARTY—RENOMINATION OF MR. BLAIR FOR CONGRESS.

CONCORD, Jan. 10.—The Republican State Convention was called to order in White's Opera-house at 11:30 A. M., by Hon. Daniel Hall, of Dover, and the following officers of the Convention were elected: President, Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, and one Vice President from each county; Secretaries, J. H. Kent, of Portsmouth; G. W. Fox, and O. C. Hatch. Committees on Resolutions and on Credentials were appointed.

Mr. Pike took the chair and addressed the Convention. After expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Pike remarked that at no time had it been more important that the action of the Convention should be wise and patriotic for the results of the coming election. The first one following the Presidential election would be watched with keenest interest, as indicating the current of popular opinion on the issues involved in the national contest, and as showing their verdict upon a sober second thought. The speaker made a brief comparison of the platforms of the two parties for the past twenty years, and then discussed the questions involved in the difficulties surrounding the solution of the Presidential contest, claiming that no trick, no fraud, no illegal proceedure should be a stepping-stone to the President's Republic; and while all Republicans would regret to see a graduate of Tammany inaugurated as President, it had better a thousand times be, than that the right and law should be disregarded. He argued that the settlement of the all-important question was vested in the President of the Senate and House of Representatives, and expressed the hope that whatever the result might be, if violence was attempted, an outraged people would not again permit traitors to go unhung. The address closed with a brief discussion of the alleged outrages at the South.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pike's speech, on motion of Mr. Jesse Mann, the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for Governor, Messrs. Dow, of Exeter; Varney, of Dover; Quint, of Manchester; Tenny, of Claremont, and Cox, of Enfield, were appointed tellers.

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes, 674. Necessary to a choice, 338.

Benj. F. Prescott	283	Natt Head	134
S. Wallingford	80	E. W. Farr	77
James W. Johnson	68	Scattering	32

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes, 646. Necessary to a choice, 324:

Prescott	351	Farr	48
Wallingford	51	Scattering	30
Head	166		

Benjamin F. Prescott was declared to be elected, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Granville P. Conn, of Concord, was then nominated Railroad Commissioner.

Mr. Prescott delivered a short speech thanking the convention for his nomination.

The resolutions which were adopted declare:

First.—The first and paramount allegiance of citizens is to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Second.—That the United States Government is in turn bound to maintain and protect each and every citizen in the full, free, and open exercise of every right and privilege appertaining to citizenship.

Third.—That we view with alarm and indignation the attempt by the Democratic Party of the South, unrebuked and unchecked by its Northern wing, to rob the freedmen of their franchise by intimidation, violence, and murder.

Fourth.—We condemn, as disloyal and inhuman, and fraught with the utmost peril to our institutions, the conduct of the late Presidential canvass by the Democrats of the South, in that they undertook, by processes that shame our civilization, to nullify indirectly the Constitutional amendments adopted to conserve the fruits of the victory over the rebellion, and to overturn the large majority against them in several of the Southern States.

Fifth.—We also condemn the attitude of the Democratic leaders, especially of the North, since the Presidential election, in striving to secure by illegal and violent means an advantage which does not belong to them, and by such methods to count in Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States. The incendiary appeal and rebellious threats of Northern Democratic orators and newspapers are such as to put to shame any declarations that have thus far emanated from Southern sources, and are deserving of the severest censure and condemnation.

Sixth.—We tender our earnest sympathy and pledge our undivided support to the Republican members of Congress and to the National authorities in their endeavors to conserve peace, maintain the laws, and preserve the precedents so essential to the safety and perpetuity of republican government.

Seventh.—In Rutherford B. Hayes we have a man who is fully identified with the great principles of the Republican Party and imbued with a proper appreciation of its past services, who is fitted by ability and experience in public affairs for the responsibilities of the high office of President of the United States, and whose name and career are guarantees of an administration of the Government in the interests of all the people upon principles of honest economy, intelligence, and fidelity to public trusts.

Eighth.—It is a matter of especial congratulation that in this trying hour of the nation's experience we have in the Presidential chair the great chieftain and distinguished civilian, Ulysses S. Grant; invincible upon the field of battle, he has proved himself equally courageous and wise in administering the affairs of the Government, and upon his patriotism, honesty, and courage the hearts of the loyal people of the land rely now as ever with unabanging faith and confidence.

Ninth.—We welcome all evidences of a disposition on the part of those lately in arms against the Government to accept in good faith and entirety the reconstruction policy of the nation, and we pledge to all such our sympathy and aid in their efforts at building up the waste places of their section, cementing anew the bonds of union, harmony, and brotherhood.

Tenth.—Inasmuch as a stable currency is an essential factor in the prosperity of any Government, we reiterate our conviction that the nation's pecuniary obligations should be paid in coin, and that the resumption of specie payments in 1879 ought to be redeemed.

The remaining resolutions refer to local issues.

After appointing a State Central Committee the Convention adjourned.

Hon. Henry W. Blair, of Plymouth, has been unanimously renominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District.

THE STATE CANALS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION OF BOATMEN—THE SUBJECT OF MOTIVE POWER UNDER DISCUSSION—VARIOUS PLANS PROPOSED.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 10.—The State Convention of the forwarders, boatmen, and others interested in the canals of the State, reassembled in the Syracuse House to-day, President Fisher of Rochester, in the chair. The following State Central Committee was appointed: Lewis Castle, of Buffalo; Christopher Schwinger, of Tonowanda; Hiram Benedict, of Lockport; P. J. Myers, of Rochester; B. F. Taber, of Ithaca; John Leighton, of Syracuse; B. C. Frost, of Oswego; Hiram Foxgrove, of Phœnix; William E. Witten, of Durhamville; A. E. Culver, of Utica; C. K. Finney, of West Troy; C. E. Davis, of Whitehall; and A. R. Gray, of New-York. Hon. C. E. Davis, of Whitehall, was made President of the above committee, and Hiram Benedict, of Lockport, Secretary.

The subject of motive power was then discussed. Mr. Porter, of Wisconsin, advocated the plan of driving piles on the berme bank of the canal, and laying thereon a T rail. By this system only 10 per cent. of the power was lost, and by the cable system 25 per cent. was lost. Mr. Porter said all they wanted was the right to lay their rail, as proposed, through the Erie Canal, interfering with no other systems whatever, and putting no one to any expense save themselves. If they could get permission to do this they would guarantee to carry grain from Chicago to New-York for 8 cents per bushel. This would at once place the canal ahead of all competition in the carrying trade.

Mr. R. W. Bissell, of Lockport, urged the convention to recommend to the Legislature a petition to give the company the privilege desired, and he made a motion to that effect. The Belgian system of towing boats had its representative in Mr. Emerson Foote, of New-York, who sent in a series of resolutions which he wished the convention to adopt, recommending that system for State use.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, urged that the Belgian system had the right already from the Legislature to test its contrivance on the canal, and hence the resolutions were entirely unnecessary. The trail-boat system could come on the canal at any time and use its boats. All he asked was to allow the new Stevenson invention to be tested at no expense to any one save its proprietor.

R. W. Bissell offered an amendment to his resolution, which recommended the Legislature, if in accordance with the interests of the State, to give any and all inventions the right to test their powers on the canal, but in no way to obstruct the present mode of towing. The amendment was adopted.

The committee of five reported this evening in favor of organizing in the City of Buffalo five commission-houses, under the management of one President, one Secretary, and one Treasurer, and a Board of Directors chosen from five sections of the State. The report was adopted, and the following Directors were elected: President, Jefferson Collins, West Troy; Vice President, William Postlander, Ithaca; Treasurer, James L. Bread, Phœnix; Secretaries, S. H. Finn, Lockport; William E. Witter, Durhamville; C. C. Meyer, Rochester. A resolution was adopted approving of the use of the Belgian cable-towing system as the most practicable use of steam yet demonstrated, and recommending its introduction upon the entire length of the canal. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—EXAMINATION OF THE MASTER CARPENTER CONCLUDED—THE "PRESIDENT'S BRIDGE."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 10.—The Coroner's Jury assembled at 10:45 o'clock this forenoon, and adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The examination of Mr. A. L. Rogers, master carpenter of the Erie division of the road, was concluded. There seems to be a slight disposition manifested to shirk responsibility among the officials of the road. Mr. Rogers testified yesterday that he had sometimes inspected the bridge, but did not consider it his duty to do so, while Mr. Reid, the inspector of bridges for the entire line of the road, testified that he depended largely upon Mr. Rogers' report. To-day Mr. Rogers testified that he heard Mr. Collins say, before the bridge was rem

till after the beginning of a new Administration. But the subject of a Democratic disorganization in the South has been raised with startling distinctness, and impresses strongly the leading politicians of both parties. It continues to be discussed, and will be a prominent topic here for many weeks to come, and until it shall appear that the prospective movement has no vitality left in it. It is worth while, then, to inquire carefully concerning the causes which could produce a division of the white party in the South, concerning the manner in which these causes may become operative, and also the great good that would follow to the whole nation from a breaking-up of the sectional division of national political parties.

THE BASIS AND THE MOTIVE OF DIVISION.

The division of political parties by geographical and sectional limits has been deemed from the foundation of the Government the greatest danger that could threaten the Republic. A "solid South" has been sought by no party save the Democratic, and even Democrats complain of the evils of a union of one class of voters in the South—the negroes—in favor of the Republican Party. They demand a division of the colored vote. Republicans desire a division of the white vote. Either position by itself is wholly partisan, for every Democrat knows that a reinforcement of the solid white vote by a considerable number of negroes would insure his party the control of every Southern State. On the other hand, the union of any considerable part of the white vote with the unbroken colored vote would make several States securely Republican. But there is this difference, that the Republican may desire the division of the white vote for patriotic as well as partisan reasons, for he knows that such a division is the first and necessary step toward a division of the colored vote. Before sectionalism can be destroyed, the distinction of races politically must be broken down, and the negroes can never vote otherwise than in their own race interests till the whites cease to act together in politics simply because they are white. Whoever, therefore, Republican or Democrat, wishes to see "the color line" broken, the Mason and Dixon's line in politics blotted out, the people of the South, black and white, voting on one side or another of public questions because of an honest difference of opinion concerning those questions, and not because of race prejudice, must look for the fulfillment of such a hope through a political division of white voters, which can be the only useful beginning of the great political movement.

Such a division cannot be made by force; it cannot be arranged by a political trade. Hayes could no more secure the support of a Southern party by promising and dispensing patronage among them, than he could gain over a faction of Northern Democrats by the same means. There never was a more stupid political canard than the story that propositions from Lamar and others had been made and considered, or that any assurances could be given. The winning over of a few leaders would be of little value. The movement must be of the people who engage in it, and they must be impelled by a motive which shall act strongly upon a great many minds in the same way. There must be a deep underlying principle, or if not a principle, at least a powerful cause. There exists such a cause or motive, and when once understood it must act powerfully. There is also a natural basis, or rather a boundary line, for the party division.

This motive, I am sorry to admit, is not such as to satisfy either the sentimental patriot or the professional office-holder. It is, indeed, a very selfish motive, and for that reason all the more powerful. It is the hope, the ambition, of white people of the South to control their local and State Governments. It is stimulated by party jealousies among the Southern whites, that took root near half a century ago with the organization of the Whig Party; which grew and multiplied till the nomination of Fremont and the dissolution of the Whigs; which still existed when Douglas and Breckinridge were voted for, and when secession was determined upon; and which, though apparently destroyed by the war, still lives in the breasts of men who had become of age to vote at the breaking out of the war. It has been said that no man over 40 ever changes an opinion which he entertained at that age, and it may be well believed that every man of the South who voted for gallant Harry Clay in 1844 still has the o'd feeling toward those with whom he contended at that time. The same class of men who voted for Clay generally opposed secession, and from this class Douglas received all of the small vote returned for him in the Southern States, and Bell and Everett, and "the Constitutional Union," received the remainder of the vote for Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Scott in 1852.

The old Whig vote is then a basis of Democratic division in the South, and the direct motive is furnished by their undoubted power—by giving a hearty support to the Administration of President Hayes, and thus forming a coalition with the colored vote—to gain political control of their States against the more dangerous element of whites. Of this motive more will be said hereafter. The basis of such a political movement is worth full examination. It will surprise most men under 35, or even 40 years of age, in short all who did not participate actively in the last canvass before the disbanding of the Whig Party, to know the extent of political division that existed in the Southern States before the abolition of slavery became a distinct party issue. Without attempting to give detailed statistics in this letter, it will be easy to show the important facts sufficiently. The greatest contest of the Whig Party was made in 1844, with Clay as the candidate, who had been voted for as a candidate just 20 years before, when as yet the name Whig had been applied to no political party in this country. The Whig Party existed 10 years after the contest for Clay, and four years later it elected its candidate Taylor, but its ranks in the South began to be broken by the anti-slavery agitation. In 1844 the Democrats were in a minority in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Their majorities were in round numbers only 6,000 in Virginia, 2,000 in Georgia, 11,000 in Alabama, 6,000 in Mississippi, and 10,000 in Arkansas. In Louisiana it was 699, and this small majority was produced by Slidell sending roughs from New-Orleans by boat to repeat at Plaquemine. The State was then given to Polk, and the infamous Plaquemine frauds were the first ever attempted in a Presidential election. For some time it was supposed the result of the Presidential election would turn upon the vote of Louisiana, till finally the State of New-York was unexpectedly found to have voted for Polk. In the States of Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas the vote for Polk was 372,473 and for Clay 345,422. Prior to the war the Electors in South Carolina were always chosen by the Legislature. It will be seen that the Southern vote of thirty years ago was divided between the two parties with singular closeness, and but for the sectional institution of slavery no sectional party could have ever arisen and long endured. A generation of men have passed away since the final blow to the Presidential aspirations of gallant Harry Clay was struck by his defeat in 1844. The men now living who voted for him then must be at least 53 years old, and they constitute, of course, but a small part of the present voting population of the South. But wherever they are found they are men of influence, and generally men of character.

VOTE OF THE SOUTH IN 1860.

The Whig Party did not grow, or at least but slightly, in the South after 1844; but its influence was felt, and was in some degree the cause of the Democratic break in the Charleston Convention of 1860 and the nomination of two Democratic candidates for the Presidency in that year, though the party organization was already destroyed. The Democratic vote in the South for Douglas and Johnson was made up, in its personnel, of the old Whig voters, who gave their adhesion to Douglas' doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty." In the ten States heretofore named Douglas received 156,169, of which upward of 58,000 were from Missouri and 25,000 from Kentucky. The Douglas vote in the South can to-day, I believe, be confidently depended on to resist measures of force and of revolution in behalf of Tilden. But the number is not great. That larger element of moderate Southern Democrats is found among the old Whigs who voted for Bell and Everett. The vote for Bell was almost entirely the old Whig vote, and the war was not begun by the will or wish of this class, though most of them were at last drawn into the vortex of the dreadful storm. The line of demarcation between the Breckinridge Democrats on the one hand and the Douglas Democrats and the Bell and Everett or Constitutional Union men on the other, was as strongly drawn as party lines can well be. Let us see, then, how the white Southern vote was divided as late as 1860. It will be found that a similar division new would make an end of the sectionalism of the party. The figures are so interesting and important as to deserve a presentation in detail in the following table:

	Douglas.	Bell.	Breckinridge.
Alabama	13,651	27,875	48,831
Arkansas	5,227	20,094	28,733
Florida	367	5,437	8 543
Georgia	11,590	42,886	51.889
Kentucky	25,651	66,058	53,143
Louisiana	7,625	20,204	22,681
Mississippi	3,283	25,040	40,797
Missouri	58 801	58,372	31,317
North Carolina	2,701	44 990	48,539
Tennessee	11,350	69,274	64,709
Virginia	16,290	74,681	74,393
Texas	....	15,438	47,548
Total	156,536	470,349	521,052

Two of the States in this table were not admitted into the Union till after the election of 1844. They are Florida and Texas, both admitted in 1845. In the 12 States the united vote of Douglas and Bell was 626,885, and greater than the Breckinridge vote by more than 100,000. Sixteen years have passed—years crowded with great actions and grand changes. The young men who voted for the first time in 1860 are new 37 or 38 years old. They became impressed at once by the solidifying influences of the war, and are nearly all, doubtless, Democrats of the Breckinridge type. Old political contests have no place in their recollection, and no influence on their minds. All young men who have since become voters have been under similar influences, and are generally hopeless adherents of the extreme wing of the party. Sixteen years has taken away thousands of those who voted for Bell and Douglas. How many of that class of Democrats remain in the South cannot be computed without laborious examination of vital statistics and life tables. But it is evident that there must be 200,000 or 300,000 at least, and quite enough of them to form the basis of a powerful party in the Southern States.

There is thus shown to be the basis of a party division of the Southern white vote and the motive for it. How, then, might it be brought about? It has been shown that the Northern Democratic talk of war had almost precipitated it. The preference of a large number of Southern Democrats for the inauguration of Hayes rather than a doubtful armed conflict for Tilden, it forced to an expression this Winter, would have created the division immediately. But as that cause of speedy action seems to have passed, the movement must be looked for further in the future. Suppose the pretended expectation of the Democrats that Tilden will be declared elected should be realized. In that case the Democratic Party is at once a unit, and will remain so unless the unity is destroyed by Tilden's own partisan mismanagement. Many Democrats fear he would break up the party, but that is a mere shadow. But if Hayes is inaugurated the situation will be very different. A large faction of Democrats may be expected to continue a violent and unreasonable opposition. This faction will include all the Northern wing of the party and the "last ditchers" of the South. This would be the great opportunity for the moderate Southern men to assert themselves, particularly if the farce of a pretended inauguration of Tilden should be presented. It would not be a very large white party of the South that would hold the key of the situation. By giving their support to Hayes—honestly acknowledging his election—they would become a portion of the Administration party. Acting with the colored voters they would soon lead them, and in conjunction with them control the Governments of several States—certainly of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and possibly of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

It is easy to see that the causes of a Southern division are most likely to be made operative and endowed with vitality by the election of Hayes. There could be no trade about it. The affair would be entirely in the control of the Southern men. It is hardly to be supposed that any Republican President would attempt to drive away that support, though there are some prominent Republicans, I believe, who do not desire it, who feel troubled on account of the prospect, and would regard such a movement as a dangerous blow at the Republican Party. I do not think this view finds much sympathy, but do not care to enter upon a discussion of it further than to present the fact. There are those, on the other hand, who think such a division of the Southern vote is of greater importance to the country than even the existence of the Republican Party, though they cannot see how that would be imperiled by a few recruits. Such a movement in the South would, I think, be in harmony with Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, and would receive his sympathy and support. But, of course, I have no means of interpreting his views, and till he himself chooses to speak further, the situation must be judged by his letter of acceptance. But I think he had some such solution of the Southern difficulties in mind when he wrote the following:

"A division of political parties, resting merely upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. * * * The moral and national prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influences of all legitimate agencies of the General Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessing of honest and capable local Government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end."

SOME OBJECTIONS AND ANSWERS.

This letter is already too long, and any considerable discussion of the good to flow from a partition of the Southern vote must be omitted. Indeed this branch of the subject hardly needs consideration, one would suppose, for it would seem that no one could dispute that to secure this end would be the crowning glory of the Republican Party. But there are those who make objection. It seems hardly proper at this time to give a personal turn to the subject. The first and most urgent objection is, that a Southern support of Hayes' Administration, if encouraged and aided by him, would introduce into the party a new and uncertain element, with special demands, which must be met at the risk of party destruction; that the support would be given for a purpose, and when the end was achieved the allies would desert, and destroy the party organization. Those who raise this kind of an objection seem to think the party would be like the blacksmith in the fable, who took home the frozen viper and warmed it into life and power for harm to those of his own household. This objection is met by a consideration of the condition in which the white supporters of Hayes would find themselves. They would not be able to maintain themselves without a struggle. They must keep the colored vote by preventing negroes from being "bull-dezed." They would need the support, morally, and in all proper ways, of a strong national Administration. They would be compelled to work heartily in conjunction with the Administration in all respects, and self-interest would bind them to the national party that sustained them. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the class from which alone much is to be expected comprise the best and truest men of the South, who are uncomfortable in their present political associations, and are rather desirous for a change. The old Republicans who are still fighting for the protection and elevation of the negro would find such an aid worth seeking.

There is another class of objections which must be mentioned. They come from the Southern Republican politicians. They complain that they have borne the brunt of the battle now these many years, and they do not think the party should encourage any movement or policy which shall lessen their political control. In other words, they do not want to encounter any new risk to a continuance in office-holding. This objection can be, and is urged in a very plausible manner. There is this to be said about it. There have been two modes of Republican suffering in the South. There are those who have suffered as Senators and Representatives. Governors and judicial officers, tax-gatherers and revenue agents. There are also those who have suffered for voting the Republican ticket without reward. Should not the latter class be considered also? I have in mind a Represent-

ative from a Southern State who has been in Congress two terms. He has been elected and "returned" for the third time as a Republican. He fears the Democrats will threw him out of his seat. It is announced that he is preparing a speech, in which he will claim that the election officers who declared himself elected committed a fraud in giving his State to the Hayes Electors. There is not the slightest reason for such action except self-interest. Now, it seems to me, the party has suffered more for this man than he has suffered for the party. Some discrimination would of course be necessary in the recognition of individual members of the party, and there is no ground to believe that any useful man would be lost overboard while the freight was shifting, so to speak. Every honest and able Republican of the South would sustain himself and be amply recognized under the new conditions.

The whole subject is a constant theme of earnest talk in Washington, and will continue to be till there is a marked change of some kind in the political prospects. I but echo the sentiments of the great majority of the Republican leaders, including the wisest and best of them, I believe, in saying they feel that there has been since the war no such promising situation, no occasion so laden with possibilities of re-cementing the Union, of restoring the unity and strength of patriotic feeling throughout the land, and of destroying forever the last remnant of sectional prejudice as a political power, and an element of national disintegration. T. E. C.

THE NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION—THE GRAND CEREMONIAL—SCENE IN STAMBOUL.

The Pera correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes under date Dec. 24: "Yesterday the new Constitution of Turkey was publicly proclaimed to the population of Stamboul. A stranger scene than that which was witnessed on this grand historical occasion was never seen in the capital of Islamism. Characteristic of the nation, the ceremonial observed was a curious commingling of Oriental simplicity and magnificence. As the hour approached at which it was understood that the Government of Turkey would be changed from an autocratic to a democratic rule, the narrow streets which lead to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Sublime Porte became thronged with a motley crowd. Ascending the hilly avenues which rise from the bridge of boats, threading their way between vehicles which rapidly drove in the direction of the old Seraglio, were people of almost every nationality under the sun. Circassians in their long coats and fez caps, Mohammedan women covered with their yashmacks, negroes, Turks in fezzes and Turks in turbans, Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, Franks, all filled the footways and thronged the roads. They squatted on the steps and under the doors of the houses, and clustered in the ancient Osman rulers; they filled the windows of the quaint shops and houses which abut upon the Porte; they climbed on the ruins which the great fire of 1863 left behind, stood thickly on the mounds of earth where the sacred pigeons of the Porte usually feed, and they thronged the great irregular square or court-yard in front of the windows of the Foreign Bureau. Here, also, there were large numbers of carriages massed, drawn by splendidly caparisoned horses, belonging to the great dignitaries of State and the leaders of the Moslem nation. Such a crowd as was here assembled has, in truth, never been looked upon before. All kinds of costumes, all ranks of society, were gathered here. Priests and dancing dervishes, beggars and wealthy Osmanli, soldiers, women, and children were in the throng, while in the carriages which I have mentioned were many of the richer Mohammedan ladies, heavily veiled and grandly dressed.

The Porte is a large building, having a great number of windows, facing the square in which the crowd thus waited; and at about the centre a kind of loggia was fixed, hung with rich scarlet draperies, and emblazoned with the crescent and star. This overlooked the great mass of the people in the old Seraglio, and from it could be seen not only the greater part of Stamboul itself, but the Bosphorus, the shores of Asia, and even the Sea of Marmora. The day was hazy and damp—else the panorama was of the grandest. More than that, it was full of suggestiveness to those to whom was intrusted the duty of proclaiming the new Constitution of Turkey. Presently troops began to file into the court-yard, and line its sides, the military bands also came and commenced to play Turkish national airs. At length, at 1 o'clock (*à la France*) approached, a loud fanfare of trumpets announced the arrival of the Sultan's Secretary, who, riding on horseback, and accompanied by a splendid escort, bore the Imperial firman, which was inclosed in a magnificent envelope of satin and velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and studded with diamonds and pearls.

Awaiting the arrival of this great State document was the Grand Visier, who, standing in the loggia in sight of the people, took the envelope, kissed it, pressed it to his forehead, and afterward handed it to other great officials, who repeated the ceremony, significant of obedience. In a loud voice Midhat Pasha then read to the assembled crowd the terms of the new Constitution, the heads of which have already been telegraped to you. At this moment I was admitted through the courtesy of his Excellency Blacque Bey to the loggia itself, and thus was enabled to see more easily and completely the proceedings which followed. On the platform thus temporarily provided were all the great civil and military dignitaries of Turkey, the great ecclesiastical chiefs, and the naval officers. Sumptuous costumes in every conceivable variety were on every side, from that of the Sheik-ul-islam, who wore a white mantle embroidered with gold and a white turban wreathed with cloth of gold, to that of the Jewish Rabbi, who was attired in a blue turban embroidered with silver, and those of the Armenian priests who bore the curious head-gear of their nationality, and the still stranger veils. Of the decorations, too, it is impossible to speak, they were so numerous, but I noticed that nearly all wore either the broad red ribbon of the Medjidie or the green one of the Osmanli.

A little while elapsed after the formal reception of the Firman which was to confer a new constitution upon the nation, and then the Imam of the Porte came forward, and in a grand sonorous voice recited ten prayers. In the pauses thus offered all appeared to kneel, touching their arms simultaneously, while the bands joined in the strange chant, and gave even greater volume to the deeper amens with which the crowd responded. At length there came a prayer for the Sultan, which, couched in Arabic, supplicated long life and health for Abdul Hamid; and this being received with loud and enthusiastic cheers, the bands struck up a lively national air once more, while the guns of the batteries firing announced to Constantinople that the Constitution had been proclaimed. A general salute followed, and then the crowd dispersed, for the rain was falling heavily. As night came on the public buildings of the Capital were illuminated in honor of the event, and a grand torchlight procession went to the palace of the Sultan. Everywhere the populace seemed enthusiastic; bands played, lights were burned, and Stamboul, with its scores of minarets and domes, presented a magnificent appearance. Only one thing tended to mar the brilliancy of the scene—the heavy rain which fell, and which assisted in great measure the effect of the strange gathering of costumes and faces which assembled on this grand historical occasion."

LOVE'S ICY TEST.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The other evening as a patient policeman was pacing his beat on Howard street a young man passed him and ran up a flight of stone steps and rang the bell. The officer heard the door open, a young lady's voice sing out, and he said to himself:

"'Tis love's young dream."

He was just moving on when another young man approached, looked up at the house, and in a sheepish way asked the officer if he had seen any one go in. He was informed of what had occurred a moment before, and he gasped:

"It was that sneaking chap from Cass avenue."

He walked on, and the officer walked, but 10 minutes later the young man climbed the stone steps with a pail of water in his hand and emptied its contents over every stone. He was sitting on the horse-block opposite as the officer came back, meaning to stay there until his plan enfolded or until he froze to death. He didn't freeze. In about 10 minutes the door opposite opened, two voices were heard in a muffled tone, and then the young man from Cass avenue came down the steps on his ear, his elbow, his shoulder-blade, his heel, or on most any other part of the human make-up. He struck the sidewalk, shot across it to the gutter, and came to a standstill with his head in the snow. There was a peal of laughter from the house as the door shut, and the watcher on the horse-block chuckled and remarked:

"That heartless laugh was not uttered by a woman who loves—I'm hanky!"

Five minutes later he carefully crawled up the icy steps, and the good policeman heard him cordially greeted, and mused:

"Well, if there ain't more'n seventeen different ways of finding out if a girl loves you!"

SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.

Returns of ship-building tonnage in Maine for the year 1876, made from official sources, show the total value of tonnage built, estimating the cost at $50 per ton, to be $3,676,667. The largest amount of tonnage built has been in the Bath district, and the smallest amount has been in the Saco district. The Bath district also shows the largest increase, and the Bangor district the largest decrease. The total amount of tonnage built in the State in 1876 was 73,573 34-100, a decrease of 1,487 11-100 as compared with 1875, when the total amount of tonnage was 75,060 45-100, and a decrease of 48,975 40-100 as compared with 1874, when the total amount of tonnage built was 122,548 74-100. The aggregate number of vessels built in 1876 was 138, embracing 31 ships, 22 barks, 4 barkentines, and the remainder smaller vessels. In 1875 there were built 153 vessels, embracing 29 ships, 19 barks, 8 barkentines, and the remainder smaller vessels. In 1874 there were built 253 vessels, embracing 31 ships, 36 barks, 11 barkentines, and the remainder smaller vessels. The prospects are that a larger amount of tonnage will be built the present year than last year.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ROLLWAGEN ESTATE.

THE HEIRS AND THE SUPPOSED WIDOW OF THE LATE FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN IN COURT—LITIGATING OVER THE OWNERSHIP OF TWENTY-FIVE HOUSES.

The case of Louis P. Rollwagen against Magdalena Hermann, otherwise called Magdalena Rollwagen, and others, was brought before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a demurrer to the complaint. The suit is one of those growing out of the difficulties attending the attempted disposition of the estate of Frederick Rollwagen, who died in October, 1873, leaving a large amount of property, including many parcels of real estate. The deceased, for some time prior to his death, was in a condition of great mental and physical weakness, and is said to have been entirely under the control of his housekeeper, Magdalena Hermann, who would not allow any of his relatives to visit him. After his death she produced what purported to be his will, by which he gave her nearly all of his property, and claimed that she had been married to him. This will was declared null and void after a protracted litigation. The present action was then begun by the eldest surviving son of Frederick Rollwagen, to partition the real estate left by the deceased, consisting of about 25 houses in this City. In such an action, all the heirs and relatives of the deceased, as well as those having an interest in the property, must be made parties. As the heirs, &c., denied, however, that Magdalena Hermann had been married to the deceased, the following clause was inserted in the complaint: "That the said defendant, Magdalena Hermann, otherwise called Magdalena Rollwagen, of full age, claims to be the widow of Frederick Rollwagen, deceased, and entitled to dower in said real estate; that said defendant, Hermann, is not the lawful widow of said Frederick Rollwagen, deceased, and was never lawfully married to him." To this the alleged widow demurred, claiming that the question whether she was the lawful widow of the deceased or not could not be tried in an action for the partition of real estate. The plaintiff's counsel argued that as Magdalena Hermann claimed to be the widow, she must be made a party to the action. Were this not done, as she had 20 years in which to bring suit for her dower in the property, and as no one could compel her to sue, there would be a cloud on the title of the real estate for 20 years, if she lived as long. The question whether she is or is not the widow of the late Frederick Rollwagen could be sent for trial to a jury before the Judge of the action. Judge Lawrence, after hearing the arguments, took the papers, reserving his decision. George F. Langbein and Henry L. Clinton appeared for the plaintiff, and William Henry Arnoux and Ritch & Woodford for the defendant, Hermann.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF A PICTURE.

Chance visitors, as well as the regular court habitués, were rather astonished in going into Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday and finding placed against one of the walls a huge picture of Metamora, an Indian chieftain, arrayed in all the panoply of war paint, plumes, and the other accessories of a well-regulated red man's toilet. The picture was the subject of dispute in an action brought by Edward H. Hotchkiss against Robert E. Kelly and others, and tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury yesterday. The suit was to recover $2,500, the value of the painting referred to, the plaintiff claiming that the defendants had seized and wrongfully converted the picture. In answer the defendants alleged there had been no conversion of the picture, but that it had been seized under a chattel mortgage. The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that there was no allegation that the defendants had possession of the picture, nor of any fact upon which conversion could be predicated. Judge Van Brunt said he thought the complaint defective in that respect. The plaintiff's counsel then offered to amend, but Mr. Frederick Coudert, who represented the defendants, opposed the motion, saying they were not only willing but anxious to give up the painting, which was very expensive to keep, and they had never wished to retain it. They would now give up the picture and pay the costs of the suit. They would even pay the carriage hire any part of the City if they could only be rid of it. The counsel said his clients had not slept since they had the picture. He added: "Talk of having an elephant on your hands! It is nothing compared with having a 'Metamora.'" Judge Van Brunt finally put the case off for the term, so that a motion may be made in Chambers to amend the complaint.

A SPORTING MAN'S BUSINESS.

A. T. Stewart in his lifetime leased Niblo's Garden to Charles Thorne, Sr., John F. Chamberlin, the sporting man, becoming the lessee's surety. Thorne not paying the rent, Chamberlin was sued and a judgment recovered for over $27,000. The judgment was returned unsatisfied, and an order was then obtained for the examination of Mr. Chamberlin in supplementary proceedings. The examination was begun yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Chamberlin, in response to questions put by John D. Townsend, the counsel for the Stewart estate, said he had no place of business now. He admitted having become security for the payment of the rent. He recollected that the rent was to be paid weekly, but recollected nothing further about the lease. He did not think that at the time of becoming surety he was worth the amount of money for which he became surety. Mr. Chamberlin was then questioned as to some of the details of his business. It appeared that he carried on a part of business at Washington during the Winter, and at Long Branch in Summer. The business at Washington was a losing one. He did not know as to whether it paid at Long Branch or not. He said: "We had two branches, one at the beach and the other in the country. On one we always lost money and on the other we sometimes made money. We always lost money on the restaurant."

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, signed the formal order denying a motion to compel the plaintiffs in the suit of Lysander D. Childs and John P. Southern against William E. Everett and others to file security for costs. The plaintiffs allege that in April, 1871, they entered into an agreement with the defendants for the purchase, from time to time, of South Carolina bonds. They say that about $150,000 in money was put into the project, and that a large amount of bonds were purchased. These bonds, after having been pledged to various banks to secure advances, were finally sold at a loss. The plaintiffs claim that Everett received the money arising from the sale of the bonds, and refused to account for it. The defendant Everett, in answer, says that he had no partnership with the plaintiffs, but bought South Carolina bonds on his own account. The agreement referred to by the plaintiffs, he says, is void, as against public policy. The ground of its nullity, as alleged, is that by it the parties were to influence the South Carolina Legislature into passing certain measures which would appreciate the value of the bonds. Rodman & Adams appear for the plaintiffs, and Grimball & Rives for the defendant Everett.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

A case which is really extraordinary in many respects was made the subject of a decision by Judge Speir in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action in question was brought by one Louis Bamberger against George Hibbard, and in it the plaintiff obtained a judgment against the defendant for $401 75. This judgment was docketed on March 12, 1856. The defendant afterward made a motion to vacate the judgment, and subsequently the matter was referred to a Referee. The latter made his report on Sept. 10, 1872, finding the judgment to be a good and valid one. More delays ensued, and it was not until last month that the matter was brought before the court. In the meantime Hibbard had died and was succeeded by his widow and executrix. The latter was served with notice of a motion by the plaintiff to confirm the Referees' report and for leave to issue execution on the judgment. Judge Speir rendered a decision, yesterday, in which he confirms the Referees report, but denies the motion for leave to issue execution, holding that the plaintiff must enforce his judgment against the representatives of the deceased in the manner prescribed by law.

DAMAGES FOR SELLING EXEMPT PROPERTY.

The case of James Hall against John P. Corrigan was tried before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. This action was brought against the defendant to recover damages for trespass in taking and selling under execution $50 worth of working tools belonging to the plaintiff, which were exempt by law from execution. On the trial it appeared that James Brierly, a brother-in-law of the defendant, made confession of judment to the defendant, in the name of the firm of which he and plaintiff were partners, without the plaintiff's knowledge or consent. This judgment was afterward set aside. It further appeared that the brother-in-law was present when the property was taken by the Sheriff from plaintiff's residence in Brooklyn, and also when it was sold, and he afterward took part in selling it again. A verdict of $300 was given for the plaintiff, to which the Court added an extra allowance of five per cent. Royal S. Crane appeared for the plaintiff, and John T. Sweeny and Michael Nolan represented the defendant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following were the proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 653.—*The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Marion, plaintiff in error, vs. Aaron Clark.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. A. L. Williams, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Alfred Ennis, for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 154.—*George W. Bowen, appellant, vs. Nelson Chase et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. James O. Carter, of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. L. S. Chatfield, for the appellant.

No. 18.—*George W. Bowen, plaintiff in error, vs. Nelson Chase.*—Passed for the present.

No. 155.—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appellant, vs. J. Morrison Harris, assignee, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by E. O. Henckley, of counsel for the appellant, and continued by J. M. Harris, for the appellee.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

The examination of William B. Duncan was resumed yesterday before Register Ketchum, but nothing of importance was elicited.

In the suit of James Driscoll against the Mayor, &c., the jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a verdict of $1,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

A decision was rendered by Judge Blatchford yesterday in the United States District Court in the case of Samuel C. Boehs, in bankruptcy, dismissing the application to revoke a discharge given.

The will of the late Charles R. Lohman, husband of Mme. Restelle, was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The will is dated July 15, 1862. The estate, which is a very large one, is mostly left to his wife.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict denied the motion for a new trial in the case of George Jones, convicted of perjury, and sentenced the accused to 13 months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

A sealed verdict was rendered yesterday in the suit of Catherine L. Flynn, otherwise Catherine L. Wells, against ex-Sheriff Conner, in which there were some disclosures relative to some of the parties concerned in the Boylston Bank robbery.

In the trial of the Emma Mine suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, the entire day was occupied in the cross-examination of the witness James E. Lyon by Mr. Beach, and will be continued this morning. The testimony was net of general importance.

John Smith, a laborer, who broke into the butcher shop of George Saunders, No. 170 Waverley place, on New Year's morning, and stole eight turkeys, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Smith to four years in the State Prison.

Hugo Schultz, a respectable-looking young man, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $300 from Daniel Ahern, of No. 137 East Eighth street, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for two years.

Julius Max Borchardt recovered a judgment for $1,500 in a suit brought by him against the United States Fire Insurance Company and tried before Judge Sedgwick and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday. The action was brought to recover $3,650 on a fire policy. The defense was that his answers given to the Fire Marshal were incorrect.

Kate Reilly, a dishonest domestic, and her confederate, Francis Murray, were jointly charged before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday with stealing about $200 worth of clothing, furniture, and property of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Post, of Fifty-first street and Broadway, in whose employ the woman was. Both were convicted. Murray was sent to State Prison for two years and six months and the woman for two years.

The divorce case of James M. Heatherton against Mary J. Heatherton was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. In this suit the plaintiff was ordered to pay alimony to the defendant. The latter obtained an order yesterday to compel her husband to assign to a Receiver, as security for the payment of the alimony, his suit against Thomas Hastings, and his interest in the contract for the plumbing of the new Post Office.

The case of Read against Livingston was brought up before Judge Speir in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, but was adjourned until to-day. It appears that the defendant put up a livery stable in Fifty-third street, near Fifth avenue. There are in this neighborhood many fine buildings, costing from $50,000 to $100,000 each, and the proprietors of these costly residences object to the close proximity of the stable, "with all that that implies." The plaintiff owns a building adjoining the stable, and seeks to prevent the defendant from using his building as a livery stable. She claims that the adjoining property is depreciated in value thereby.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a motion allowing the defendants in the case of Bigler against the Mayor, &c., to amend their answer. The action was brought to recover damages on a contract for supplying lumber to the Dock Department. At Trial Term the plaintiff recovered a judgment for over $70,000. This was reversed by the General Term. The amendment proposed is to insert in the answer a general denial of the plaintiff's claim, and an allegation of the illegality of his contract in not containing a statement of the quantities required. The amendment is allowed only on payment of all the costs up to date.

The case of Grace Arons against Solomon Fisher was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff was a servant in the employ of the defendant. Having a claim of $11 against her mistress she brought an action in the Eighth District Court, under the "Servant Girl act." Judge Gedney allowed her $14 50 as costs in addition to the judgment for the $11, thus bringing the total judgment up to over $25. On this judgment the defendant was arrested, but the application for her release by writ of habeas corpus to Judge Donohue yesterday, and he discharged her, holding that the costs in the case were excessive.

The trial of the suit of Patten against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was begun before Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The details of this action have been given heretofore in THE TIMES, when it was argued on the motion for a temporary injunction. The plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction to restrain the defendants from building a switch or turn-out on his premises in Greenwich street, and also seeks damages for trespass. At the trial yesterday the old deeds, charters, &c., published hitherto, were put in evidence. Henry A. Cram and Charles Jones appear for the plaintiff and E. C. Delavan for the defendants.

AN EXCHANGE OF REAL ESTATE.

The case of Adam Cambeis against Solomon Kats was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. It appears that on Jan. 5, 1874, Cambeis agreed to sell the defendant the property at No. 435 East Eighteenth street for $14,500. Of this amount $500 were paid on the spot, $4,000 were to have been paid on the delivery of the deed, and $10,000 were to be given by the delivery of certain New-Jersey property valued by the defendant at $12,000, which was mortgaged for $2,000. The plaintiff sues to recover the $4,000 which he claims was never paid him. The defendant claims that he paid the money to one Philip E. Smith, at the plaintiff's request, for the payment of judgments and liens against the property. The plaintiff, however, insists that Smith was the defendant's agent. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed, yesterday, that there was a conspiracy between the defendant and Smith for the purpose of cheating the plaintiff out of the $4,000. The counsel also stated that the New-Jersey property, which had been valued at $12,000, and was mortgaged for $2,000, was worth so little that the plaintiff had abandoned it to the mortgagee. Judge Van Vorst, in charging the jury, called their attention to the only point involved, which was as to whether Smith was the agent of both parties, or merely of the defendant. The jury, failing to agree, were locked up for the night.

THE FERRY CONSPIRACY CASE.

The trial of Jacob A. Van Valkenburg, ticket collector, and George W. West, ferry master at the Cortlandt Street Ferry, charged with being concerned in an extensive conspiracy to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, examined a large number of witnesses from among the employes of the company, who testified in the manner of distributing and collecting ferry tickets. William N. Plattner, formerly a ticket collector in the employ of the company, then took the stand, and swore that on Aug. 1 he had conveyed 95 tickets from Van Valkenburg to West, who resold them and divided the proceeds between himself and his accomplice. The five tickets retained by him he marked and delivered to Mr. Gwinner, Auditor of the company. Plattner admitted that he had been one of the dishonest employes, and understood the entire conspiracy to defraud the company. The case will be continued to-day.

NOT GUILTY OF PERJURY.

At the opening of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Gildersleeve charged the jury in the case of Evan P. Thomas, on trial for perjury, in having sworn falsely as to his losses by a fire on Nov. 15, 1874. His Honor clearly reviewed the evidence, and directed the attention of the jury to their duty in the matter. He alluded to the heinousness of the crime with which the prisoner stood charged, and warned them against allowing their repugnance to such an offense to prejudice their judgment against the accused. Their verdict should be based entirely upon the evidence, otherwise it would not be a true one. The jury after an absence of three hours returned a verdict of not guilty, and Thomas was thereupon discharged.

MAKING THEATRES SAFE.

A suit was begun in the Supreme Court a few days since by John A. Foley in behal

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOETHE'S WEST-EASTERLY DIVAN. Translated, with introduction and notes, by JOHN WEISS. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877.

SAPPHO. A tragedy in five acts, by FRANZ GRILLPARZER. Translated by ELLEN FROTHINGHAM. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1876.

We have two pretty little volumes here that bespeak the interest in German literature which has been steadily growing in this country for many years. Both appear in modest form, although both are the results of a long acquaintance with the language. John Weiss has attempted the most difficult of feats in translating the Western poems founded on hints from Eastern writers, which Goethe collected together under the broad title of *West-Oestliche Divan*, the latter word representing a number of poems like the word "anthology," or bouquet of verse. Not that the poems of this singular collection are particularly abstruse; they are not so difficult as the second part of *Faust*, for instance, because, as Goethe himself says in his explanatory notes, he purposely chose the most homely language to bring before the German public of the beginning of this century those unusual thoughts and similes which he found in the Persian poets. But it is this very homeliness and idiomatic cast of expression that puts a translater to his trumps. There is an atmosphere of quiet good nature, a mighty ease and self-confidence, very often a playfulness, about the *Divan* that requires the most delicate hand to reproduce. Perhaps it is expecting impossibilities to look for this trait in a translation. Mr. Weiss' is certainly the best hand that has yet been laid upon the work, and although we have no doubt that a year or two hence he will see a thousand spots where revision is needed, we ought to be thankful that it is he who has done the first rough quarrying. Considering that it is a first edition, the translations are close enough to satisfy any one who does not read the original; those who do will hardly read the books except out of curiosity.

As an example of Mr. Weiss' lapses from exactness—probably owing to the demands of the rhyme and rhythm—we will note the fourth stanza on page eight—

"Her shawl beneath does not demur,
I sit, the flower-commender,
She knows well what belongs to her
Is blithe to me and tender."

where the first two lines have no sense, and do not convey the original at all. Goethe says, "I sing the flowers down (off) from her shawl." At the same time this will serve to show with what extraordinary difficulties Mr. Weiss has had to contend.

The next poem appears to be at fault as to the meaning:

Hardest a poem is to cover
One never puts a bushel over.

Here the words in italics should mean "unless one" puts a bushel over. In fact Mr. Weiss shows a lack of skill in arranging words in a line which would be discreditable to him were he a professed poet. On page 32 we are not sure that he has not improved on the original for the most part. "Hint" is a little jerky, but some of the poems in Goethe's *Divan* are jerky:

HINT.

"Yet they are right whom I upbraid;
There needs no argument be made
That just the word alone is stale.
Speech is a fan; the sticks between
A pair of glances must be seen;
The fan is but a handsome veil;
Behind it is the face concealed,
And yet the maiden is revealed,
Since chiefest grace she has—her eye,
Lightens to mine a clear reply."

It is a little book full of instruction and delight to those who have powerful mental digestions and do not fear to wrestle with the meaning of a poem. We sincerely trust that it will find enough readers to warrant a second edition, thoroughly revised by the same competent hand.

Miss Frothingham has had experience as a translator from the German, and her new effort, Grillparzer's *Sappho*, attests it. It is very well done. Much easier as a task than Goethe's *Divan*, the tragedy will also find a far wider public. There is some coldness about it when compared with tragedies by the greatest men, but it is lovely, and in parts decidedly stirring. Grillparzer incorporated a good deal of Greek poetry, literally translated, into various of his works, and in this we have the largest of the scanty fragments that have reached us under the name of *Sappho*.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

The North American intends to turn over a new leaf this year, like many other periodicals. Instead of a quarterly review, it is to appear every two months, like its New-York competitor *The International*. For the new plans a new set of editors are responsible, the old arrangement having come to an end owing to difficulties between the executive and legislative departments of the office. The January-February installment is supported by six writers already known in their various departments, namely, Messrs. Dana, Whipple, Gryzanowski, Nadal, Fiske, and Godkin. Richard Wagner's *Theories of Music* is handled by Mr. Gryzanowski in a style which shows his mastery of the subject, but which leaves something to be desired in respect to lightness and clearness. This is all the more to be regretted from the fact that the essay is exceedingly able and interesting, going deep into a subject about which every one is talking. But the abstruse terms and expressions made use of may prevent the article from reaching as wide a circle as it deserves. Mr. Gryzanowski is neither an anti-Wagner nor a pro-Wagner critic, but seeks to define the real merits of the German poet, composer, and thinker, without yielding to the excessive assumptions made by the champions of the music of the future. In the following article Mr. E. S. Nadal strives to fix the position of Bret Harte in literature, and, as is usual with Mr. Nadal's work, we are not sure whether he is successful or not. We are only aware that we come upon the choicest bits of thought as we read along, in very much the same manner as we remember enjoying his *Impressions of Social Life in London*. We begin with thinking him vague and a little timid, when suddenly a phrase occurs which shows that the subject has been digested in a mind, peculiar perhaps, but of no mean capacity, and moreover not afraid to speak out what it thinks. Mr. Nadal has the rare faculty which the French express by the word *causer*, to which our nearest word is "chat," but without the derogatory sense we attribute to that expression. He is never brilliant, but shines with a quiet inner light that some people enjoy more than anything else. Upon Bret Harte comes "Darwinism," treated by Prof. John Fiske, of Harvard. A paean of triumph is sung upon the success of the theory, and its general outlines are again laid down. "The Eastern Question" exhibits Mr. Godkin at his best. He appears to have traveled in Turkey, and seen the working together of Turks and Christians with his own eyes. He draws a parallel between the timid Christians, made nerveless by centuries of oppression, and our Southern negroes, who dare not avail themselves of the legal protection afforded them by Government. His article is instructive, interesting, and able. The remedy proposed for Turkish lawlessness is to police the country until the rising Christian generation, uncowed by the despotism of individual Mohammedans, shall be strong enough to maintain its rights. The leading article of this number is political, furnished by Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., while the worn-out subject, *Beaumarchais Unveiled*, is again served up, this time by Mr. E. P. Whipple. The list, therefore, presents politics—foreign and domestic—literature—foreign and domestic—science, and music.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Ginn & Heath, Boston, are about to publish another of Rev. Henry N. Hudson's textbooks for reading. This time the selections will be confined to Addison and Goldsmith.

—The National Temperance Society, No. 58 Reade street, in this City, have in press *The Brewer's Fortune*, by Miss M. D. Chillis, and are about to publish *The Wife's Engagement Ring*, by the well-known story-writer, T. S. Arthur.

—E. Steiger has in press Kiddle & Schem's *Cyclopædia of Education*. The work deals with the entire range of educational subjects, and has for its contributors men of acknowledged ability and information in educational matters.

—Lee & Shepard are soon to publish an important treatise, by Prof. A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts College, on *The Art of Projecting*. It is a manual of experimentation in physics, chemistry, and natural history, with the *porte lumiere* and magic lantern, and will contain numerous illustrations.

—The new poet, John W. Chadwick, contributes an article on "The Basis of Morals" in the January *Unitarian Review*, a monthly journal of theology and literature, representing the New-England Unitarians and published in Boston. Dr. George E. Ellis furnishes a paper on "Scaling the Meeting-House," and Elizabeth B. Peabody some delightful "Reminiscences of Dr. Channing" for the same number.

—A new novel, by Mrs. Alexander, called *The Heritage of Langdale*, will be immediately published, under special arrangement with the author, by Henry Holt & Co. The forthcoming book on Russia, by D. Mackin Wallace, which Mr. Ralston, the highest English authority, says, in the *Athenæum*, he believes "will prove the best ever written about Russia," will soon be published by Henry Holt & Co.

—Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. intend to publish very soon an abridged edition of the *Life of Charles Kingsley*, written by his wife. It will be about half the size of the English edition, and will retain the fac-simile of his original manuscript of "The Three Fishers," as well as a portrait and several wood-cuts. The purpose is to furnish a less expensive book than the two-volume English edition, but to give all the most important facts and objects of curious interest to be found in the larger work.

—Clergymen and laymen of an investigating turn of mind are promised during the coming month a new volume of Lange's *Commentaries*, from the same house of publishers. It is on Chronicles. The serial which has been running through *Scribner's Monthly* under the title of "That Lass O' Lowrie's" is to be issued in book form. As it appears in installments, it is a work of very strong dramatic interest, and finds abundant favor with magazine readers.

—Of new editions of English works, the Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. are about to issue volume third of Stanley's *Jewish Church* and Stanley's *Life of Dr. Arnold*. Biography will be further supplied in the new *Life of Norman MacLeod*, which is to consist of two volumes in one. This edition is the only authorized republication of the English work printed from duplicate plates. All the pen-and-ink sketches by Dr. McLeod will accompany the text in fac-simile.

—The *Library Table* for January, published by Henry L. Hinton & Co., No. 744 Broadway, is an excellent number of a little sheet which not only furnishes reviews of many recent books from the pens of our best critics, but gives much information about books and authors and current periodical literature which is very convenient to have at hand. It is published at a dollar a year, and stands midway between the *Publishers' Weekly* and the reading public. It is only a year old and is a growing periodical.

—D. Appleton & Co. are to publish *Two Lilies*, by Miss Kavanagh, in their "Library of Fiction" in a few weeks. They have concluded to use Miss Mather's *Cherry Ripe* as a serial in *Appletons' Journal*, and will begin to print it in the February number. Mr. Junius Henri Browne's paper in *Appletons' Journal for* February is entitled "The Men who Fascinate Women." The illustrated articles are "Our Winter Birds," and "Ruben's Land." Nora Perry, of Providence, is one of the story-tellers.

—Mr. Warren F. Draper, of Andover, Mass., has reprinted from the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and will publish early in January, a new work by Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, with the title, *A Statement of the Natural Sources of Theology*. It is, to some extent, a discussion of their validity, and of modern skeptical objections. An article is to be added on the first chapter of Genesis, and the work as a whole is one which will carry weight with thinking men. Another work when Mr. Draper has just reprinted from the third London edition is Canon Sorowne's *The Book of Psalms*, a new translation with introductions and notes explanatory and critical.

—The February number of *Scribner's Monthly* will contain a little paper by a new writer who ventures into print with a subject of great charm to musical people. It is called "Traditional Music of the French Pyrenees." Miss Sturgis has only a few words to say, and these rather timid, about the picturesque inhabitants of the Béarnais, but she also gives us the music and words of three or four genuine songs of the people, such as probably no one else could furnish. Although both music and words are simple in the extreme, there is delightful freshness and naïveté in all of them. That which the conscripts sing as they march away from their native villages—the "Adieu to Navarre"—has wonderful pathos.

—Many tributes have been paid to Theodore Parker's memory, and his religious writings still have a fair circulation in this country and in England. His *Discourses on Religion* is now in its fourth edition, and loving friends have taken the occasion of a new issue to edit the work and prepare it for a wider circulation. Mr. W. C. Gannett has prepared an analysis of its contents; Mr. Frothingham has written a preface, in which he traces Mr. Parker's religious influence upon this generation; and the lady who was the companion of his literary labors, Miss Hannah E. Stevenson, has furnished a biographical sketch which, in the portraiture of personal character, leaves nothing to be desired. Altogether no pleasanter memorial of Mr. Parker has yet been given to the public.

— No land is safe from Jules Verne, nor does the sea, nor even the moon, escape his active imagination and ready pen. Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. will shortly publish his latest bright venture in the shape of *Michael Strogoff; or, The Courier of the Czar*, a book whose name explains that Russia has been called upon to furnish her quota to the fame of Jules Verne. This will be a "timely" volume during the presence in our waters of the Russian fleet. The English version will contain the original illustrations engraved after designs by Ferat. Bound up with it will appear *The Mutineers*, a story of Mexican life by the same author, which invades the American Continent and plays the rôle of pendent to the Russian story. With Mexico in civil war on the south and Russia fighting Turkey across the water, we will have in these tales two character sketches, full of adventure, which treat of the two nations on which public attention is fixed.

—The *Penn Monthly* for January will contain several articles of exceptional interest. One is by Dr. Ely Vande Warker on "Pauperism and its Allied Offenses," treating the questions from their physiological and psychological points of view, and touching upon trampism and the social evil. Another is the first of three popular and practical lectures, recently delivered under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, on "Art Industries," by Dr. Christopher Dresser, of London, author of *The Principles of Decorative Design*. Another, entitled "Phonetic Spelling," is a review of the movement now being made to improve our orthography. There is also a paper by Rev. Charles G. Ames, "Wisdom in Charity," in which he discusses the proper methods of systematically dispensing charity, and gives some account of the Philadelphia relief societies; and Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson contributes an interesting article on "The Library of the University of Pennsylvania," with many anecdotes of the noted men who have been connected with it.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 10.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate Mr. Boutwell presented resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade asking Congress to provide for a commission to meet commissioners from other counties to consider the expediency of remonetizing silver, and authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to appoint similar commissioners to fix the relative value of gold and silver. It was referred to the Finance Committee. The House bill to correct errors in the Revised Statues was considered without final action.

In the House, the bill to repeal so much of the act of Dec. 17, 1872, as requires the construction of a pivot-draw in any bridge to be erected over the Ohio between Covington and Cincinnati, was discussed and rejected by a vote of 74 to 133. The Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to attend an international conference on the relative value of gold and silver came up, and the discussion consumed the morning hour without action. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, the pending question being the amendment reducing the compensation of foreign Ministers. No action was reached.

SENATE.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade, asking Congress to provide by law for the appointment of a commission to meet Commissioners from other countries and consider the expediency of remonetising silver coin, and authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to appoint similar Commissioners for the purpose of fixing the value of silver in relation to gold coin, and until such international convention on the subject silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum above $10.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in presenting the petition, said he desired to make a brief statement as to the character of the petitioners and the subject to which the petition related. He was justified in saying that the Boston Board of Trade had among its members many gentlemen who had made the subject of money a study. They were concerned, naturally, in individual credit and public honor. He concurred in the views of the memorialists, but as the subject was now in the hands of a committee of the Senate, he did not propose to enter into any discussion of it.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said, while he concurred with the Senator from Massachusetts as to the standing of the petitioners, he thought there were some remarkable statements in the petition. The law, as it stood to-day, recognized silver coin as well as gold in the payment of debts due the Government. He did not think it would be any violation of the public faith to pay public obligations in silver coin.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the petitioners had stated nothing that was in conflict with the view of the Senator from Missouri. They only desired to present to Congress the views which they entertained touching the expediency of issuing silver money in this country until an understanding should be had with other countries.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate had already passed a bill providing for an international commission to adjust and arrange the relative value of gold and silver. It had also passed a bill authorizing a convention between the United States and Great Britain to fix a common unit of value. These bills had been sent to the House, and would no doubt be passed.

The petition was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

MEXICAN CLAIMS REPORT.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate the report of the Commissioners to adjust claims between the citizens of the United States and Mexico, under the Conventions of 1863, 1871, and 1876.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, moved to amend so as to call upon the President for the report, and to insert the usual words after "transmit to the Senate," "if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest." Agreed to, and the resolution as amended was passed.

THE TESTIMONY IN THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted a resolution to print 500 additional copies of the testimony taken before the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding the late Presidential election in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, and in regard to the casting of the Electoral vote in the State of Oregon.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said he was not aware that the testimony had yet been reported to the Senate.

Mr. MORTON replied that it had not, but the Senate had ordered it to be printed. A portion of it was now in the hands of the Public Printer, and if extra copies were to be printed, they should be ordered now before the type was distributed.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the House bill to perfect the revision of the statutes of the United States.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, explained that the bill proposed no new legislation. It was simply to correct errors in the Revised Statutes, many of them of a verbal character, and make those statutes agree with the law as originally passed. The law was then read by paragraphs, and the various corrections explained by Mr. Boutwell.

THE OLD DISTRICT JAIL.

Pending discussion, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Conference Committee on the bill authorising the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove the old District Jail building from Judiciary square, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE HOUSE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill authorizing the formation of a mixed commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the United States. Made special order for the 23d inst.

BRIDGING THE OHIO AT CINCINNATI.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being a bill to repeal so much of the act of Dec. 17, 1872, as provides for a pivot draw in any bridge to be erected across the Ohio River between Covington and Cincinnati.

Mr. SAYLER opposed the bill, arguing that the law of 1872 had been passed after a long struggle to establish its principles after careful consideration on the part of the House, and after a most careful investigation on the part of the Committee on Commerce, and that its principles should not now be departed from. The only possible purpose which this bill could subserve was to save a small amount of money to a bridge company. There was nothing else in it. He declared the Ohio River with its navigation unimpeded and protected under the law of 1872 was worth more to the City of Cincinnati than all the railroads put together.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, favored the bill, saying that it was not a question of how much money would be saved to the Bridge Company, but it was a question of the delay and danger which always attended draw-bridges. The true theory of the opposition to the bill was that a great monopoly existed between the Cities of Covington and Cincinnati in the form of a wire suspension bridge. He felt authorized to say that 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of Cincinnati demanded that this bill should pass.

Mr. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, argued against the bill as one for which there was no necessity. The projectors of the new bridge had now the full, cast authority to construct it if they complied with the law of 1872 on the subject.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, expressed the hope that the question would not be considered as one merely between the cities of Cincinnati and Covington. It was really a question of the free navigation of the Ohio River. The law of 1872 had been the result of long consideration, not only on the part of Congress but on the part of the Engineer Corps of the Army. It was a matter of vital moment that the navigation of the Ohio River should not be obstructed. The river was the poor man's highway, and was incapable of being made the subject of monopoly. He would not be faithfully representing the interests of his constituents if he did not object to the proposed changes in the law of 1872.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, closed the debate by an argument in support of the bill.

The House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill, and it was rejected—yeas 74, nays 133.

RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The House then, as the regular order of business, took up the Senate joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to attend an international conference on the subject of the relative value of gold and silver.

Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, opposed the bill, saying that this was one of the measures to rule silver out of the currency of the country, and that everything that looked toward acknowledging that silver was not money was acknowledging that all debts must be paid in gold, and for one he was unwilling to concede that.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, advocated the measure. He spoke of the bill for the coinage of silver dollars, recently passed by the House, as a measure which was acted on *pêle mêle*, with scarcely an hour for debate, as if the House understood the whole question; that here was a perfectly reasonable, cautious, and statesmanlike proposition from the Senate, with which the great commercial powers of the world were in harmony. He did not understand how men of ordinary intelligence and sagacity could come here and pass on a question from blind prejudice on blind ignorance. He appealed to the common sense of the House to treat this question with manly respect.

Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, opposed the bill as one that had been got up for the purpose of delay in the remonetisation of silver. After the Silver Commission appointed by Congress should have reported, Congress would be asked to wait for the results of this proposed international conference. He was in favor of this Government taking a step first; act on its own responsibility, and then ask other nations to agree to that action. He hoped that Congress would act independently of other nations. This country had had enough of foreign dictation on the subject. It was dictation under which silver was demonetized some years ago.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, thought it was the part of wisdom to invite a discussion which would throw light on a question on which it was agreed that there was no person able to speak with any authority. There were different opinions in regard to the propriety of making silver a standard of value. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Lindermann, Director of the Mint, to the effect that an international conference was indispensable in order to establish a uniform ratio of value between gold and silver.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, expressed his surprise that the opposition to this measure was coming from the same quarter that the advocacy of the remonetization of silver came from. They seemed to think that the pending measure was antagonistic to the plan of making silver coin a legal tender. On the contrary, if silver was again to be made a legal tender it was indispensable that there should be an agreement among the leading commercial nations of the world in order that that quality on the part of silver might be permanent, and that there might be a ratio of convertibility established between gold and silver.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, opposed the bill, saying that the relative value of gold and silver was controlled by the commercial interests of the country, and that, therefore, there was no necessity for a commission. All that was needed was to recognize both gold and silver as the money of the country, and the relative value of each would be regulated.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, advocated the measure, and asked whether the House was disposed to assert that there was no interest in the world connected with the question of gold and silver except that which was limited to the jurisdiction of the United States. The question could not be separated from the action of other Governments, because if other Governments demonetized silver a glut of silver would be thrown into the United States as would prostrate values for years. He quoted Mr. Cernucchi as stating that the safety of the bi-metallic currency depended on the co-operation of European nations.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, said that though he was an advocate of a double standard of value, and had voted for the restoration of the silver dollar, he would vote for the present bill, as he thought the commission which it sought to appoint would report favorably on the restoration of silver as the money of the country.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, expressed himself in favor of the measure, and referred the members to the information contained in the very valuable letter from Minister Washburne to the State Department, stating the case as now argued in the French Assembly. He asked that the letter be printed in the *Record*.

Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, opposed the measure as one in the interest of the bondholders. He was convinced that it was the result of a conspiracy between the bondholders of this and other countries against silver.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The morning hour expired without action on the bill, and the House then, at 4 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Caulfield, of Illinois, in the chair,) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered last Saturday by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, reducing the compensation of foreign Ministers. The discussion in the committee rose without action on the amendment, and the House, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

THE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

From the Scotsman, Dec. 23.

The Peers of Scotland assembled yesterday in Holyrood Palace to elect two of their number to sit in the House of Lords in room of the late Marquis of Tweeddale and Earl of Leven and Melville. Before the business of the day was entered upon, attention was called to the fact that Mr. Goodeve-Erskine, claimant to the Earldom of Mar, was sitting at the table as a Peer. The Lord Clerk-Register having stated that, in view of the recent decision of the House of Lords, he could not recognise this gentleman except as a commoner, it was moved by Lord Elphinstone and seconded by Lord Saltoun, that he be requested to leave the table, whereupon Mr. Goodeve-Erskine insisted that the decision in question only established the Earl of Kellie's right to an Earldom of Mar created in 1565, whereas it was a much older cordom that he held—himself as representing. After a good deal of discussion, in the course of which Mr. Goodeve-Erskine expressed himself as unwilling to ruffle the feelings of noble Peers by insisting on close proximity, the question of where he should sit was compromised by his drawing back a little from the table. When it was later stage of the proceedings he claimed to answer for the title of Mar, the Lord Clerk-Register refused to recognize him in that capacity, and declined to receive a protest he handed in because it bore the signature in question. Protests were also lodged as to the precedency of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and against the recognition as Peers of the Earl of Eglinton and the Earl of Breadalbane. The result of the voting was announced to be that the Earl of Mar and Kellie and Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, were elected representative Peers. The only other Peer proposed was Lord Forthwick, and for him only three votes were given.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES SWINDLED.

At Clerkenwell Police Court recently a number of ladies and gentlemen, professional and amateur actors, applied for advice under the following circumstances. They stated that they saw an advertisement in the public press, of which the following is a copy: "Stage.—A manager of a first-class provincial theatre has an opening for amateurs; ladies and gentlemen can at once receive good salaries; also first violin to lead, second violin, cornet, flute, and harpist. professionals. Manager, No. 278 Gray's-inn-road, W. C." In consequence of that they went to that address, and were engaged by Mr. G. Gaston Dantree and his manager, Mr. H. J. Dantree, to attend a rehearsal at the King's-cross Theatre on Tuesday last, and to open at the Woolwich Theatre next week. The salaries were stated as from £2 to £5 per week, the engagement being for three months, it being stated that the company would go to several provincial towns. The advertiser stated that he had scenery of the value of £300, and was the lessee of several provincial theatres. To insure the attendance of those who were engaged he took from them sums varying from £1 10s. to £2. On their presenting themselves for the rehearsal at the King's-cross Theatre, they were surprised to find that, though Mr. Dantree was known there, nothing was known of his whereabouts. As they considered they had been done out of their money, they had to ask the court for advice as to what they should do. The magistrate said that it was a matter for the Police to inquire into, and the applicants went to the station and made their complaint.

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* of the 4th inst. says: "A caucus held in St. Paul last night by the Democratic members of the Legislature resulted in a resolution that Congress should be invoked by millions of petitions to settle the Presidential muddle; that the President of the Senate should not be allowed to count anybody in or out, and that both houses should agree upon a plan for getting the country out of its troubles. The action of the caucus, so far as we have been able to ascertain, appears to have been temperate and judicious, and the fact that the Democratic members of the Legislature have come far voted for all the Republican caucus nominees, evinces an uncommon desire on their part to promote harmony and good will. Some of the nervous and apprehensive Republicans have come to the conclusion that all this brotherly love and gentle calm forebodes a coming storm that shall sacrifice Windom and every other good thing that cometh out of the Republican councils, but we are impressed by no such apprehension. The Democracy of Minnesota have a commendable respect for the 24,000 majority which resulted from the election of last Fall; and their leaders are, besides, a little more sensible than the average. That's all."

GUN-COTTON FOR SIGNALLING PURPOSES.

Gun-cotton, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is about to be utilized for signalling purposes by the Trinity House. On a point at the north-west of Heligeland, 105 feet above the level of high water, a fog signal has been established. When the weather is foggy an explosion of gun-cotton will take place every 15 minutes, making a report similar to that of a gun. If this experiment answers, gun-cotton will no doubt be henceforth extensively used for coast warnings; and, considering the number of naval disasters which have lately occurred owing to errors in reckoning or some other unaccountable cause, it is almost time that some attempt should be made on a new system to warn navigators against the dangers incurred by "hugging the coast" in foggy weather.

ALARM AT A FUNERAL.

The Rochester *Express* of Monday evening says: "Yesterday afternoon, at the funeral services of Miss Martha Volk, one of the Ashtabula victims, an accident of a serious nature came near happening. The gallery at the east end of the German Evangelical Church was packed to its utmost capacity. All at once, a slight noise was heard overhead, followed by a space of two inches appearing at one of the columns, which supports the gallery. A rush was made for the stairs, only about two feet wide, and the crowd below having heard the confusion also rushed for the doors, the whole mass meeting in a tremendous jam at the lower hall. Several gentlemen entreated the crowd to be slow, but all to no avail. After a few minutes order was restored, and the service went on."

REBELS IN RUSSIA.

It is stated from St. Petersburg that on the 18th of December a demonstration against the Russian Government was made outside the Kasan Church. Toward the close of the service several young men, apparently students, accompanied by young women, entered the building and behaved in an unseemly manner. When the service was over they assembled outside the church, and one of the young men made a speech, gave cheers for liberty, and finally waved a red flag. The others cheered, and then began to attack the Police. The public, however, interfered, and a number of arrests were

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 C., R. I.&P.	7s. 109⅝	200 Lake Shore	54¼
30 N. Y. C. & H.	s3. 102	1000 do	s3. 54⅜
30 do	102	100 do	c. 54⅜
200 do	101⅞	100 do	54⅜
20 do	102	100 do	s3. 54
100 West. Union	72⅝	100 do	c. 54
1700 do	s3. 73	400 do	54⅛
300 do	73	200 do	54¼
1000 do	73⅛	100 do	c. 52⅝
600 do	s3. 73⅜	700 do	54¼
1700 do	73⅛	200 do	s3. 54¼
1300 do	b3. 73⅛	100 do	b3. 54⅛
900 do	s3. 73⅛	310 St. Paul Pf	53⅜
100 Mich. Cen	47⅜	100 Ill. Cen	63
100 do	c. 47⅜	100 do	b3. 62⅝
300 do	47⅜	11 do	63¼
200 do	s3 47⅜	100 do	62¼
100 do	47⅜	200 do	62¼
30 Harlem	137	100 do	s3. 62½
500 D., L. & W.	76⅛	50 Ohio & Miss	7⅝
40 do	76⅛	100 Ohio & M. Pf	15
200 do	76¼	100 North-western	38⅛
100 do	76⅜	100 do	38⅝
100 do	s3. 76⅜	100 North-W. Pf	b3. 57

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6-20 C., '65 N	12.109⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	b.c.s3.111⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	12.111¼	10,000 do	12.111¼
25,000 do	s3.112¼	75,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	12.111⅜
80,000 do	12.112⅜	10,000 U. S. 4½ R., '91	12.107½
10,000 do	b3.112⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 C.R.I.&P.	6s. f. 103⅞	25 C. & N. W. Pf	b.c. 57
3,000 Ch., R.I.&P.	7s. 109⅝	1400 Mich. Cen	b.c. 47⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. c.s.f	s3. 48⅛	200 do	48
6,000 do	b.c. 48¼	100 do	48⅛
10,000 do	b.c. 48¼	2600 do	48
6,000 do	b3. 48¼	100 do	s3. 47⅞
1,000 C. & Alt.	1st. 113	900 do	47⅞
1,000 N. W. Alt. C. G.	92⅜	300 do	b3. 47⅞
4,000 do	b.c. 93	700 do	47⅝
3,000 L. S. 1st., C. R	b.c. 104⅜	100 do	b3. 47⅝
2,000 L. S. 1st., C. 1st	b.c. 104½	100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 101⅞
1,000 Erie 2d	103½	200 do	101⅝
5,000 Erie 3d	104	200 do	54¼
7,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv	85	100 do	54⅛
6,000 do	b.c. 86¼	100 do	s3. 54⅜
10,000 do	b.c. 86¼	2600 do	54⅜
6,000 do	b3. 86¼	100 do	s3. 47⅞
1,000 C. & Alt.	1st. 113	900 do	47⅝
1,000 Con. Pac. gold	106⅝	300 do	b3. 47⅞
5,000 Con. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	91⅝	700 do	47⅝
500 T. & W.	2d. 8m. 68	200 do	s3. 53⅝
1,000 T. & W.	1st, St. L. Div. 78	2400 do	53¾
1,000 A. & T. H.	2d Pf. 90	1100 do	53⅞
20 Am. Ex. Bank	105	1900 do	54
10 Del. & H. Can.	96	300 do	b3. 54
5 Wells-Fargo	b.c. 85½	600 do	s3. 54
10 Amer. Ex.	b.c. 57¾	200 do	54⅛
25 Adams Ex.	b.c. 101¼	300 do	b3. 54⅜
1500 West. Un.	b.c. 73⅝	700 do	54⅜
600 do	s3. 73⅝	200 do	s3. 54⅝
3800 do	b3. 73⅝	1300 do	54⅝
1000 do	73½	1500 do	s3. 53⅝
300 do	b3. 73½	700 do	b3. 53⅞
100 do	s60. 73⅛	1200 do	52
200 do	73½	400 do	b3. 52⅜
700 do	b3. 73½	200 do	s3. 52⅜
200 do	s60. 73⅜	400 do	52⅜
1100 do	b3. 73½	200 do	52
400 do	73½	100 do	52¼
200 Mich. Cen	b.c. 47⅜	200 do	75⅞
19 do	47⅜	400 do	75⅞
75 do	47⅛	10 Chi. B. & Q	b.c. 117⅝
100 do	47⅝	100 Ohio & M.	b.c. b3. 7⅜
400 do	47¾	100 N. J. So	b.c. ¾
100 C. & R. I.	b.c. 101⅜	28 Mor. & Es.	b.c. b3. 92

SALES FROM 2:33 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U.S. Cur.	6s b3. 122	100 North-west. Pref	56¾
5,000 Un. Pac.	1st 103¼	200 D., L. & W	76
3,000 do	103⅜	3000 do	76⅜
3,000 P. of M.	2d 85½	200 Cen. of N. J	36⅛
600 West. Un	73½	200 do	36⅛
2600 do	73⅝	200 do	36⅜
2600 do	73⅝	200 do	s3. 36
1000 do	s3. 73⅝	100 Ohio & Miss	7½
100 Adams Ex	s3.101	200 Rock Island	101¼
50 U. S. Ex	58½	100 do	s3. 101¼
10 N. Y. C. & H	101⅞	100 do	b60. 101⅜
200 Erie Railway	b3. 9⅝	100 St. Paul	b3. 19¾
400 Lake Shore	54¼	500 St. Paul Pf	52¼
600 do	s5. 54⅛	101 H. & St. Jo	13½
400 do	54⅛	100 do	13⅝
2100 do	54¼	100 H. & St. J. Pf	27
1500 do	s3. 54¼		
100 Ill. Cent	63½		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

While business on the Stock Exchange today was fairly active, the market was of that character known in street parlance as "ragged," some stocks being weak, while others, on the contrary, exhibited marked strength. Prominent among the latter was Western Union, which, opening at 72⅞, advanced with occasional fluctuations to 73⅝, and closed at the highest point of the day. The report that a strong pool are buying this stock, and intend to put it to much higher figures, is an open secret, and, indeed, the common property of Wall street; but perhaps the almost universal dissemination of this point constitutes an element of weakness in the speculation as likely to lead skeptical folk to believe that the engineers of such a movement are exhibiting a rather suspicious generosity in taking the general public into their confidence. Lake Shore, which in point of activity came next to Western Union, was weak in the forenoon, declining from 54¼ to 53½, but later recovering to the opening figure. The weakness of the stock in the early dealings was in a measure due to apprehensions

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT — Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—RUY BLAS—TAMING OF THE SHREW—Mr. Edwin Booth.

PARK THEATRE.—ZIP; OR, POINT LYNDE LIGHT—Miss Lotta, Mr. E. A. Locke.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE AMERICAN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURENE—Kiralfy Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

CHICKERING HALL.—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT—Miss Emma C. Thursby, Miss Louise Finch, Mr. E. Hoffman, Mr. George Ellard.

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NOTICE.

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The labors of the Joint Committee on the Counting of the Electoral Vote can hardly be said to mature, though the impossibility of agreement is becoming rather more apparent. The Senate branch of the committee is said to have agreed on a plan which has been submitted to their colleagues from the House. Its essential features are, as yet, in doubt. It provides, however, that when but one set of certificates are returned from a State, and when the counting of the vote thus certified is objected to, the concurrence of both houses shall be necessary to sustain the objection. How conflicting certificates from the same State are to be dealt with does not appear. The Democrats in the House are, meanwhile, becoming doubtful of the fealty of one of their Representatives on the committee, and are talking about overruling the weak—or honest—brother by the introduction of partisans of a less scrupulous type. Their theory is that the House has the right to reject the Electoral vote of a State without the concurrence of the Senate, and, as nothing less will satisfy them, the deliberations of the joint committee would seem to be somewhat of a waste of time.

Mr. SLOAN has made very fair selections for the membership of the Assembly Committees. The list gives evidence neither of caprice, favoritism, nor pre-election bargains. It is probably the best that could be done by an honest and disinterested man compelled to deal with mixed material and conflicting interests. The leading committees are mainly composed of strong and respectable men, who may be trusted to prefer their public duty to the interests either of political cliques or of grasping corporations. The exceptional standard of character and ability which has been secured on the Committee on Cities is an earnest that the interests of New-York tax-payers will be safer in its hands than they were in the hands of its immediate predecessor.

The Tennessee Democrats have adhered to the extreme policy which guides the counsels of their party. They have rebuked the moderation of Senator KEY, whom the Governor appointed to fill the place of ANDREW JOHNSON; they have elected for the long term ISHAM G. HARRIS, who as Governor of the State basely betrayed it at the beginning of the war, and whose whole course was that of a malignant rebel. It may be remembered that his nomination as Elector at Large, in the Presidential campaign, revived a record of his disloyalty so peculiarly disgraceful that he was induced to withdraw from the field. Too infamous for a Presidential Elector, he is nevertheless good enough, in Democratic estimation, for the United States Senate, and thither he goes, to expound the Constitution and the principles that should regulate the government of the Union.

"Independent" journalists agree with Democrats in interpreting the events at New-Orleans as evidence of the "real feebleness" of the Republican Government of the State. They are nothing of the kind. They prove simply that the Louisiana Democrats, having failed in their attempts to carry the State by a system of intimidation and violence, have concentrated their forces in New-Orleans, and have succeded by brute force in acquiring temporary occupancy of certain offices, State and local. No man doubts that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has behind him a majority of the citizens of South Carolina, yet, left to himself, he would have been powerless as against WADE HAMPTON'S organized "clubs." So it is with Gov. PACKARD. His title to the office he holds depends not upon the command of an armed force capable of vindicating his right at the point of the bayonet, but upon the vote of the State; and it is in no degree impaired by the fact that his adversaries have been enabled by the possession of arms and the advantages of military discipline to obtain control within the city. If the electoral verdict of a State may be reversed by a partisan coup d'état, our ideas of republican government need readjustment.

There is now a prospect of getting at the truth in regard to the bankrupt Continental Life Insurance Company, its condition, its management, and the intrigues that have been carried on to profit by the misfortunes of its policy-holders. It is impossible to doubt that the original proceedings by which the affairs of the company were transferred to a Receiver, appointed at the instance of a single shareholder, were intended, primarily, to avert thorough investigation, and in the next place, to facilitate the sinister schemes of parties who did not appear in court. We may now hope to have a genuine investigation in the interest of the policy-holders and the public. The public are concerned only because there are matters connected with the business and the alliances of the Continental which should be dragged to light. The policy-holders have something more tangible at stake. So far, under the Receiver, they have been ignored, and being in almost total ignorance of the position of their own funds, they have been exposed to influences that are neither scrupulous nor disinterested. Now let us have the whole truth.

The memorial of the Board of Trade of Boston, which was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. BOUTWELL, very properly asks for an International Convention to consider the question of "remonetizing" silver. It is not at all impossible that such a convention might be acceded to by the European countries. France is in trouble concerning her silver, which is yet a legal tender, but which she has been obliged to stop coining. England has been greatly disturbed by the effect of the changes in the value of silver upon her Indian trade. Germany, though not likely to do anything which would unsettle the public mind regarding the policy she has now definitely adopted—to use gold as the only commercial legal tender—might, nevertheless, take part in the discussion of a subject so vitally interesting to her. Austria, Russia, and Italy suffer from paper money too much to be of great importance in this connection, and Holland and Belgium would doubtless enter the convention if England and France did. But whether the convention be practicable or not, any step toward making silver a legal tender here would be a leap in the dark, with a gulf of ruin as the probable end.

The Grand Jury now in session have very properly taken cognizance of the Bennett-May duel and of the actors in that serio-comic transaction. Their proceedings have been brought to public attention by the contumacy of a witness—Dr. CHARLES PHELPS—who refused to answer certain questions touching his knowledge of the now famous encounter. Dr. PHELPS was committed to the custody of the Sheriff pending his attainment of a more communicative frame of mind, but will be brought before Judge DONOHUE to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. The Doctor's defense is that the questions propounded to him in the Grand Jury room tended to show "that he was cognizant of some alleged crime which had occurred out of the jurisdiction of the court," and that his refusal to answer was justified by the privilege of being excused from testifying to matters which might criminate himself. It will probably be found that the law affords all the protection which Dr. PHELPS can, under the circumstances, expect or demand, and that investigation into the lawless proceedings of the Bennett-May set of brawlers will not be baffled in this fashion.

THE TALK OF "COMPROMISE."

It would, perhaps, be asking too much of them, but it would certainly be satisfactory to the country if the people who are constantly urging a "compromise" regarding the Presidency would explain what they mean. It is so extremely easy to use high-sounding words, with an air of impartiality and even magnanimity about them, that a great many persons are indulging in that practice now, without knowing or trying to know what they are talking about. The Republicans, says one, should be "conciliatory;" they should be ready to "make concessions." This sounds well, and it costs nothing. If any Republican should deny it, he would be accused of being narrow and bitter and extreme. But if a request were made to define this language, and any one using it were called upon to say distinctly how the Republicans should show their conciliatory disposition, and precisely what concessions they should make, it would be found either that no answer could be made, or else that the answer practically amounts to this: that Mr. TILDEN should have the Presidency to which he has not been elected. This is so plain, and has been shown so often, that it is not unfair to infer that those who now talk of compromise do so only in the interest of Mr. TILDEN, and do not expect anything to come of it except Mr. TILDEN'S unqualified success.

As a matter of fact, we are not aware of anything which the responsible leaders and representatives of the Republican Party were fairly required to do to prove their desire for a just settlement of the Presidential dispute, that they have failed to do. There was only one question actually involved from the first, and that was which candidate had a majority of the Electors chosen according to the laws of the several States. That Mr. HAYES has a majority of the Electors no one now seriously disputes. It is objected, however, that in Louisiana, and possibly in Florida, the Republican Electors were not legally chosen. Each branch of Congress is now investigating that subject. We do not know that any man of sense objects to the Senate's doing so. It could not very well do otherwise. The House hurried off its committees without asking the co-operation of the Senate, and the Senate could not well consent to take the result of the House investigations alone. It was bound to inform itself in the premises by its own instrumentalities, and it is doing so. Meanwhile a Republican in the House proposed a committee from each branch of Congress to consider an agreement as to the mode of counting the votes, and such committees are now in session. What more could the Republicans have done? What more can they in decency be asked to do? Nothing.

But it is objected that some prominent Republicans are "giving out" that Mr. HAYES is elected and will be inaugurated "forcibly if need be." Such utterances are not common among Republicans, though they are occasionally made. The most that can be said against them is that they are unnecessary. They are certainly not unnatural, in view of the systematic vaporing which some prominent Democrats think it becoming to keep up.

As the Republicans have, up to the present time, done everything that was required of them by law or justice, so they will continue to do. They have entered with sincerity upon an attempt to come to an agreement with the Democrats as to the part to be taken by the respective houses in the counting of the vote. There is no doubt that if such an agreement is arrived at the whole party will legally abide by it whatever its consequences may be. But it need not be expected that if no agreement is reached, the Republicans in the Senate will incontinently surrender all their rights, and ask meekly to be led under the yoke by the Democrats. The Constitution confides to them certain powers, and imposes on them certain duties. What is the extent of each they will inquire with candor and conclude with fairness and moderation. But, having come to a conclusion, they will not hesitate to do whatever they believe they are required by the fundamental law to do. On the Senators lies a peculiar responsibility. They are not, as the members of the House are, the lingering representatives of a phase of popular feeling which has already passed away. They are not, as the Executive is, a mere instrument for carrying out the law as interpreted to them by others. They are the chosen representatives of the States, members of a body which does not lose its continuity, and which, by its tenure, by its numbers, and by its intimate relations with all departments of the Government, is enabled and required to act as a conservative force in our national life. It is peculiarly the business of the Senate to see that the precautions which the Constitution has provided against any confusion in the administration, any interruption of the operation of the Government, shall not fail of their purpose. And this is not a matter for trade and dicker with pretenders to the Presidency, under however specious a guise it may be presented. It is a matter to be governed solely by law, temperately and impartially interpreted, but firmly and energetically executed.

A NATIONAL TAX ON IMMIGRATION.

The bill purporting "to regulate immigration," which Mr. Cox asks the House of Representatives to adopt, is really a bill to restore as a national impost the head-money tax, which, when collected under New-York law, was declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. The proceedings before the House Committee on Commerce developed the fact that support of the measure is confined to the New-York Commissioners of Emigration, to whose extravagant expenditures the judicial decision put a sudden stop; while very decided opposition proceeded from the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, and from representatives of the Boards of Trade of Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Resolutions against head-money taxes on immigrants, passed by the Indianapolis Convention of 1870, and by the Baltimore Convention of 1871, were also laid before the committee. The contest is, therefore, in effect, between the advocates of a broad national policy on the subject of immigration, and the friends of the sinister policy on which the treatment of immigrants at this port has rested; and it is one in which the true interests of New-York are identified with those who resist the demands of the New-York Commissioners. The latter desire to secure for their own purposes a revenue out of all proportion to any service they render the immigrants, and they have no support outside the class of partisans who are worthily represented by Messrs. HEWITT and COX.

There was always something obnoxious in the idea of collecting money for the emigrant landing at and passing through a seaboard city. In the West the tax was especially unpopular, and it was frequently made an occasion of complaint against New-York. The condemnation of it pronounced by the Supreme Court was necessarily limited, in direct terms, to the operation of the State law. Mr. Justice MILLER, in delivering the opinion, expressed objections to the principle of a capitation tax under whatever authority it be levied. "No just rule," he remarked, "can make the citizen of France, landing from an English vessel on our shore, liable for the support of an English or Irish pauper who lands at the same time from an English vessel." The question was before the Supreme Court in another form in 1848, and one of the Judges then declared a tax of this nature to be in violation of the treaty obligations of the United States with foreign powers. It is therefore probable that the enactment of Mr. Cox's measure, or any measure akin in principle to it, would be followed by proceedings designed to test the constitutionality of the tax, and to determine, once for always, the legitimacy of the policy from which it would derive its sanction.

But we do not believe that Mr. Cox's skill or Mr. HEWITT'S influence will give to the New-York Emigration Commissioners the command of a source of revenue which is burdensome to the emigrants and the steam-ship companies, and which naturally tends to alienate from this port a very important branch of passenger traffic. The House committee has so far yielded to the opponents of the tax as to agree to its reduction from $2—the amount proposed by Mr. Cox—to $1 50. The concession is a tribute to public opinion, but it is not enough. As a matter of principle, a capitation tax is indefensible; as a matter of expediency, it is unwise. This country invites immigration, and several of the States strive energetically to promote it. Why, then, meet the immigrant with a tax for the privilege of landing on American soil? Why subject him, if he land at New-York, to the vexatious machinery of Castle Garden, and the tender mercies of a commission that exists more for partisan than public uses? If the State wish for a continuance of the nuisance, let the State pay its cost. If the National Government must deal with the subject of immigration at all, let it take into its own hands the management at the various ports, and provide out of ordinary income for the maintenance of the requisite agencies; to invite immigration and then to tax the immigrants—to extend a nominal welcome to all comers, and then to impose upon every new comer an obligation to prove that he is neither a pauper nor a thief, as Mr. Cox's bill clearly does—is as ungenerous as it is impolitic. The Democratic members from New-York will doubtless sustain the bill, in obedience to Mr. HEWITT'S orders; but the country generally only needs to be informed of its provisions to protest against its passage.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

The recent drowning of the Shinnecock Indians on board the wreck of the *Circassian* has nearly extirpated what was once a large and powerful tribe. Years ago the Shinnecocks became Christianized and civilized, and have ever since steadily melted away. In like manner, the civilized Montauk Indians, who dwell in the extreme eastern part of Long Island, have dwindled to a mere score of feeble and inoffensive farmers. The American savage does not seem capable of withstanding the enervating influences of civilization, and loses his energy and his hold on existence as soon as he lays aside his barbarism. The fierce Sioux, and the wild Huntington savages are still vigorous and formidable, but the peaceful Shinnecocks and Montauks and Cattaraugus Indians are doomed to speedy extinction.

The Huntington savages, who are still as fierce and bloodthirsty as were the aborigines who massacred the feeble colonists of the last century, do not attract much attention from the public, for the reason that they keep within the bounds of their reservation. Indeed, the greater part of the people of this City are unaware that on the northern shore of Long Island, and within fifty miles of the City, there still dwells a wild and ferocious tribe of savages. Though nominally subject to the laws of the State of New-York, the Huntington savages are practically independent. Within the boundaries of Huntington our laws are totally disregarded. The tribe appears to recognize to some extent the authority of its leading medicine man, and probably professes a nominal allegiance to its chiefs, but the influence of these men does not reach the dignity of government, and interposes no real check upon the anarchy which prevails. The Huntingtonian is virtually a law unto himself, and does what seems evil, and therefore meritorious, in his own eyes. On the few occasions when the State authorities have attempted to execute State laws in the Huntington reservation, uniform failure has followed, and it is now the accepted policy of our Legislature and courts to permit the tribe to follow its own inclinations so long as no outrages are committed upon the neighboring civilized settlers.

It is only about three years ago that the Huntington savages murdered one of their number in circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The victim had shown an inclination toward civilization, and was accused of having written poetry. For this, and probably other reasons, he had earned the hatred of the fiercer members of the tribe, and he was therefore put to death with the same cruel ceremonies which are practiced by the Indians of the Plains. He was fantastically dressed, exposed to the hootings of the squaws, tortured with heated pitch, and cruelly mutilated. Had this act been perpetrated anywhere except in the Huntington reservation, the law would have been swift to avenge the murdered man; but, although two or three of the chiefs and one of the medicine men were arrested, they were finally liberated—possibly because it was thought bad policy to discourage the Huntingtonians from thinning out their numbers by mutual slaughter.

It must not be supposed that no efforts have been made to Christianize these barbarians. They have shown, however, a hostility to the good missionaries who have gone among them which has been exceedingly discouraging. Within the last month, certain earnest Methodists have been holding prayer-meetings on the reservation, and striving to touch the hard hearts of the savages. Whether those Methodists were missionaries sent forth by the Home Missionary Society, or whether they were converted Huntingtonians, is not definitely known. In either case they were certainly brave men, who deserved the respect of really brave savages. Nevertheless, they were treated with a malignant hostility which, indeed, stopped short of murder, but which must have bitterly pained their pious hearts. The young braves of the tribe entered the wigwam in which the prayer-meetings were held smoking their pipes and wearing their war paint. They interrupted the speakers with insulting remarks in their harsh native tongue. They pulled the bonnets from frightened women, and toyed with their hair as though they were about to reap it with the scalping-knife. Even some of the native women vied with their savage kinsmen and lovers in converting a religious meeting into a scene of barbarous riot. As yet the missionaries have not been mutilated or murdered, but that their lives are in daily peril no one who knows the ruthless character of the Huntingtonians can for a moment doubt.

It is clearly a mistaken policy which thus permits a chronic state of anarchy in the Huntington reservation. The Huntingtonians should be made to submit to our laws, and should be treated precisely as other inhabitants of the Commonwealth are treated. The wilder savages should be disarmed and kept in order by a strong military force, while those who show any aptitude for civilization should be provided with teachers, and protected from the hostility of their ignorant and brutal neighbors. If these savages have latterly been more turbulent than ever, it is undoubtedly because the failure to punish the murderers of the Huntington poet led them to believe that the Government is afraid of them. Now that the campaign against SITTING BULL is ended, Gen. CROOK might be sent to teach the Huntingtonians a lesson. If they cannot be kept in order on their present reservation, they should be sent to the Indian Territory, their tribal organization should be broken up, and they should be scattered among the Creeks, Choctaws, and Cherokees. Otherwise they will some day break out from the Huntington reservation, and carry tar, feathers, and slaughter among the helpless residents of Syosset, Woodbury, and other frontier towns.

ANOTHER DRAMATIC FAILURE.

Considering the extent of the preliminary advertisement of the affair, it must be confessed that Mr. TILDEN'S "uprising of the people" on Jan. 8 was a ruinous failure. If any smart dramatic agent—Mr. BOUCICAULT, for instance—had given so much preparation and so little performance, he would be drummed out of the profession. It is as though the town had been for months placarded with announcements of a great combination circus, and had been finally entertained with the performances of two or three trick mules. Gen. JACKSON fought the battle of New-Orleans on Jan. 8, and as he is in some sort a Democratic hero, the modern Democracy consider that day a Democratic holiday. So, although neither JACKSON nor the modern Democracy would be willing to recognize each other if the old hero were alive, the 8th was fixed upon as the day for the "uprising of the people." There was busy note of preparation, and an attentive listener could hear the clatter of the machinists behind the curtain. A careless scene-shifter occasionally let fall a sheet of patent thunder, or was struck by a streak of Jersey lightning, before the show began. It was to be a great day for TILDEN and Reform. The spectacle had been prepared at great expense, and an army of supernumeraries had been engaged from the vast multitude of people who "would like a nice little place without much work in it." Never was there such a flat failure. The people utterly refused to rise. The band played and the trick mules cavorted, but there was neither applause nor enthusiasm. The sheet-iron thunder rattled, and two or three Ohio Copperheads bounced up and down until they were weary. But there was no response.

There is no means of knowing what might have been the result of this demonstration, as it was intended to be called, if it had had the field to itself. If there had been a dearth of news, and people were feeling bored with a prevailing dullness, the great Tilden show of the 8th might have stood some chance. But farce always draws better than tragedy; and while the mock tragedians were dressing for the play, a party of comedians were attracting popular attention by their performances on the Delaware and Maryland line. What fatality could have induced the managers of the Bennett-May combination troupe to fix on Jan. 8 as their date of début? We do not believe that this was accidental. It was the result of a deep-laid plan to spoil Mr. TILDEN'S stage thunder and ruin his play. If PENDLETON, BEDLE, DURBIN WARD, and the rest could have had the field to themselves, they might have at least been heard of afterward. But on that disastrous day, when the curtain went up and the band began to play, everybody was asking about the duel. It does not matter that the duel was not much of a duel. It was real enough until the truth came out, and when it did come, it was too late to save the Tilden tragedy. "Was the man hit? And if so, where?" were the questions of the hour. We can imagine poor Mr. BEDLE, over in New-Jersey, trying to deliver himself of his ponderous views on the subject of counting the Electoral vote, while some eager listener broke in with, "Oh, tell us which man got the best of it." What is the use of talking chop-logic to a community that is more interested in knowing the details of a fight (which was not at all a fight) than in the details of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S argument? To be sure, people rushed for the newspapers on the morning of the 9th, but they did not look for "the great uprising." They had forgotten all about it. Even Mr. TILDEN, who, according to the *Express*, is "full of a certain subject," must have unloosened his waistband and read the account of the duel. For a moment, let us hope, he forgot his own private woes in the contemplation of those of other men.

Nevertheless, when the great Democratic Reformer roused himself to the situation he must have been disgusted. His grand drama had failed because people were busy talking about something else. Even the enthusiastic reports circulated at the Liberty Street Bureau, were crowded out of the Democratic newspapers by accounts of "the great duel." It was in vain that Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON offered to disguise his hundred thousand office-seekers in shirts of mail as deputy sergeants at arms. It was in vain that cut-and-dried resolutions were read over the heads of the listless Democracy. Their eyes were with their thoughts, and they were far away on the Delaware line. We do not credit the report that Mr. TILDEN, when he heard that the duel was to take place on the 8th, wrote to one of the principals imploring him to put it off one day. It is very certain that such a request would have been acceded to with alacrity. If Mr. TILDEN had only asked it, the duel would have been postponed indefinitely—and "glad to oblige you" thrown into the bargain. But the ex-Governor has missed his chance. Jan. 8 comes but once a year, and it is useless for him to attempt another great uprising of the people.

NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Pacific Mail chartered steam-ship Zealandia, from Sydney via. Auckland and Honolulu, arrived here to-day, bringing the British mails. The Sydney *Herald* says the notorious slaver, the brig Carl, was wrecked at Bluff Harbor, South Australia. The *South Australian Register* says that a contract has been entered into with the Ketterland India Steam Navigation Company for the establisment of a mail service between Port Adelaide, Port Darwin, and Batavia, the South Australian and Java Government to pay an annual subsidy. The shipment of California salmon ova has resulted in a complete success. New discoveries of argentiferous lodes are reported.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, held here to-day, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception that the name of William H. Vanderbilt takes the place of Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased. The following is the ticket: William D. Bishop, Edward M. Reed, Wilson G. Hunt, George N. Miller, Chester W. Chapin, A. R. Van Nest, Henry C. Robinson, E. H. Trowbridge, Nathaniel Wheeler, C. M. Pond, Augustus Schell, George H. Watrous, W. H. Vanderbilt.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

PORT ROYAL, Jan. 10.—The Russian corvette Bogatin, 2,100 tons, Capt. Chafreff, 315 men, has arrived here. She will coal to-morrow and proceed to Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON.

DANGER ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ALONG THE RIO GRANDE—DESPERADOES AND OUTLAWS READY TO PLUNDER—THE GOVERNMENT APPEALED TO FOR PROTECTION—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN HELD AS A HOSTAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Government is again in frequent receipt of information of a most disorderly and dangerous condition of affairs along the Rio Grande, caused by the violent acts of Mexican outlaws. It seems that they are plundering and pillaging at will again, and preventing the execution of the revenue laws, and keeping up a reign of terror all along the Texas border. A letter received to-day at the Treasury Department from S. A. Slade, Special Deputy Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, making application for guards to protect the Government property at that place, says: "Northern Mexico is now in a state of revolution and anarchy, filled with desperadoes and outlaws only waiting an opportunity for general plunder. The absence of troops here will embolden them, and leave us at their mercy on the one side and the Indians on the other. Col. Andrews is now at Presidio del Norte, in this district, with 100 men and two field-pieces, for the purpose of releasing from the hands of Mexican outlaws one Miller, an American gentleman, who is held by them for ransom, the sum of $80,000 being demanded. El Paso, Mexico, just opposite us, is filled with suspicious characters, mounted and armed, flying about the country from one side of the river to the other, apparently waiting for some preconcerted method of action, and it is confidently believed that the presence of troops here has prevented them from committing depredations and open acts of violence." The same letter states that the Collector at El Paso has gone to Presidio del Norte to give such instructions and take such precautions for the protection of the Government's interests as the exigencies require. An incendiary pronunciamento, in Spanish, from the Mexican General, Diaz, is inclosed with the letter, and the statement made that its circulation has caused much excitement, and that all business is suspended. Ample precautions are being taken by the Government to protect the rights and interests of its citizens along the Rio Grande, in case of an actual outbreak in Mexico, and to prevent any acts of violence to the people along the border. It is believed here that there are already troops enough in the garrisons along the river to prevent any serious acts of lawlessness on the part of the Mexican banditti.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

THE HOUSE BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE—THE WORK OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL ERRORS DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate spent a long session to-day in considering the bill correcting errors and omissions in the compilation of the Revised Statutes. About two-thirds of the House bill was gone over and its propositions concurred in, and it is intended to finish the bill to-morrow. At the beginning of this Congress the Joint Committee on the Revision of the Laws had before it from the departments and in letters from importers and other citizens about 2,000 supposed errors in the Revised Statutes. A careful examination was first made by the committees separately, and afterward by both committees acting jointly. It was discovered in this manner that the number of actual errors, omissions, and repetitions, was only 182. In cases where the new language used was capable of two constructions the joint committee rejected it, and inserted instead the language of the original statute. The bill passed the House last June.

THE DISQUALIFIED ELECTORS.

THE OREGON CASE—COL. W. T. PELTON TO BE SUMMONED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The committee examining the Oregon frauds has issued a subpœna for Col. William T. Pelton. He has not displayed that alacrity and desire for explanation which would indicate any wish to be more favorably regarded than if judged by the testimony as it now stands. The committee will be compelled in his case as well as in others to examine an unwilling witness.

GEN. FROST, OF MISSOURI, SUMMONED BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE—NO TESTIMONY TAKEN IN THE OREGON CASE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning, and, at the suggestion of Senator Kernan, ordered that Gen. D. M. Frost, of St. Louis, be subpœnaed to appear before them to testify in relation to his [Frost's] alleged ineligibility as a Presidential Elector. Mr. Frost was chosen Presidential Elector, on the Democratic ticket, for the Third Missouri District at the late election. When the Missouri Electoral College met the Republican candidate for Elector for the Third District, Mr. Stifel, appeared and demanded that he be allowed to cast a vote for President and Vice President of the United States, as Gen. Frost, the only person who had received more votes than he, [Stifel,] for the office of Presidential Elector for the Third District, was ineligible, but he was refused. Gen. Frost is a graduate of the West Point Academy, and served in the United States Regular Army until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he entered the Confederate service, and the Missouri Republicans claim that the political disabilities which Gen. Frost incurred by his service in the Confederate Army have never been removed, and therefore he was ineligible to the office of Presidential Elector. Gen. Frost was not present at the meeting of the Electoral College, and the vacancy caused by his absence was filled by the other Electors.

No testimony was taken by the committee to-day in relation to the Oregon Electoral matter. To-morrow Charles Dimon, the New-York banker, who telegraphed the $8,000 check from New-York to Oregon on the 6th of December last, will appear before the committee with his letter and account books, for the purpose of showing what correspondence and what business transactions have taken place between himself and parties in Oregon since November last. Mr. Turner, the contumacious witness, (telegraph operator,) will appear before the committee either to-morrow or Friday, for further examination.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN—ACCUMULATIONS OF THE PAST YEAR—NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE COLLECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The annual report of the Librarian of Congress, submitted to-day to the Joint Committee on the Library, shows that the number of bound books in the library at the present time is 311,097, and of pamphlets, 100,000. There were added to the library last year 17,390 bound volumes and 8,636 pamphlets, besides an increase of the law library by 3,211 volumes—giving the law library a total of 37,727 volumes. There were also added to the library 2,445 maps and charts. The additions to the library during the past year have been more than usually important, embracing many acquisitions of early American imprint. The business of the Copyright Department during the year shows a considerable increase of entries. The whole number of entries for the 12 months of 1876 was 14,882, against 14,197 for the preceding calendar year.

The materials for a new general catalogue of the library, and embracing over 200,000 titles, have been prepared and are ready for the press, but no appropriation has been made for the expense of printing. The importance of its immediate publication is adverted to, as it will represent the entire contents of the library up to date. The present arrangement of catalogues renders it necessary to consult 12 volumes to ascertain if any particular book is in the library. During the past year the publication of the first volume of the original historical documents relative to the French discoveries and explorations in the north-western portion of the United States and on the Mississippi has been made. The whole work will contain six octavo volumes, and will cover a vast collection of letters, official papers, and other documents in the original French, relating to discoveries and settlements under Chevalier de Lasalle, and other explorers in territory now belonging to the United States, from A. D. 1614 to 1752.

The question of most pressing importance connected with the interests of the library of Congress, referred to by the Librarian, is the providing of a suitable building to contain its rapidly-accumulating stores. After referring to his previous reports, and to the report made by the Joint Committee on the Library last session, recommending an appropriation of $150,000 for commencing the construction of a library building, Mr. Spofford says: "The whole subject is again earnestly commended to the early attention of the committee, with the single remark that the injury to books, bound newspapers, and objects of art, which are piled in unprovided with shelves or room, is constantly increasing with every addition, while the difficulties and embarrassments attending the administration of the library and the copyright business of the country within such narrow quarters are such as would not be tolerated for a single season in any first-class business-house in any city of the country. The undersigned cannot doubt that the committee will agree with him in the belief that the people of the country stand ready to sanction any wise expenditure necessary to protect and preserve these great collections of a nation's literature and art, which are intrusted to the immediate care and responsibility of the representatives of the people."

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

A REHEARING ASKED FOR—REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—THE REQUEST EARNESTLY OPPOSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It appears from official documents that the Government of Venezuela some time ago expressed a desire to our own Government to have a rehearing of the cases of the claims adjudicated by the Commission and Umpire against Venezuela. It was further stated that the Venezuelan Government would treat the convention, though its limitation had expired, as if it were still in existence, and therefore a new one need not be negotiated, and would agree that a competent commission be appointed by both Governments, and that Venezuela would continue the payment of the former awards in installments, on condition that the money should not be distributed to American citizens, but held on deposit for the payment of claims hereafter to be considered just. Venezuela asked for a rehearing, not for delaying payments, but because of the fraudulent character of many of the claims, and the corrupt proceedings of the commission, and, above all, because the confidence of both countries was abused and betrayed by it. Several days ago Secretary Fish wrote to the Venezuelan Minister expressing his regret at the persistency with which the Venezuelan Government sought to avoid its accountability in the matter of the awards. It said that in the convention between the two Governments every customary and practicable precaution was taken to insure fair dealing. Not only was one of the two Commissioners a Venezuelan citizen, but the representative of the Emperor of Russia in Washington was selected the Umpire made choice for that trust of a citizen of that republic also. The adjustment of claims in the manner provided for in the convention of 1866 has hitherto been regarded as a method which, while it secures substantial justice, was the means of putting an end to irritating discussions between the two Governments, and thus strengthening their good understanding. Perhaps in no instance has such an adjustment been entirely satisfactory to both parties. If the application should now be granted it would make a precedent most inconvenient for the future, and would sooner or later either put a bar upon the settlement by the means resorted to between the United States and Venezuela of claims against foreign Governments, or would require their payment to be exacted otherwise than by peaceful adjudication.

The greater part of the claims for the proceeds of captured and abandoned cotton and other property not barred by statute were ascertained by judgments, and the recoveries of claimants thereon in the Court of Claims, from the year 1867 to 1876 inclusive, the total being $11,530,939. Most of the pending suits, brought after the time limited by statute, involve claims in the aggregate amounting to $12,000,000. Of the many other claims apparently pending no action had been taken for a long time, and therefore the Assistant Attorney-General moved to dismiss them for want of prosecution. There were 2,196 suits. The motion was granted in 1,190 cases, and 1,217 were dismissed by consent of claimants. The aggregate of claims thus disposed of was $13,138,686.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the thirty-seventh call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon bonds and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 10th of April next, and the interest on the bonds will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon Bonds.—$100, No. 17,001 to 21,350 inclusive; $500 No. 22,101 to 26,700 inclusive; $1,000, No. 53,301 to 62,400 inclusive. Total, $7,000,000.

Registered Bonds.—$50, No. 201 to 300 inclusive; $100, No. 3,451 to 4,500 inclusive; $500, No. 2,751 to 3,250 inclusive; $1,000, No. 10,001 to 12,000 inclusive; $5,000, No. 4,151 to 4,750 inclusive; $10,000, No. 5,151 to 5,200 inclusive. Total, $3,000,000.

The case of W. H. Ottman, who was indicted with Halleck for complicity in the $47,000 Treasury robbery in June, 1875, was called up in the Criminal Court, to-day, for a new trial, on motion of Ottman's counsel. The Judge decided that the indictment was imperfect, and the case was dismissed. But Ottman is still held, the case going to the jury for a new indictment. The defect was only in one count of the indictment, the several other counts being valid, and the District Attorney decided to send the case to the Grand Jury for a new indictment. It thus goes over to the March Term of the court.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

William L. Campbell, of Colorado, to be Surveyor General for the District of Colorado, and John G. Clark, of Wisconsin, for the District of Dakota; James Lindsay, of Wisconsin, to be Register at Ironton, Missouri, and the following Postmasters: S. M. Jamison, at Reno, Nevada; J. W. Repher, at Manhattan, Kan.; H. H. Aplin, at Wenona, Mich.; Benjamin Swarzey, at Pekin, Ill.; C. E. Allen, at Lancaster, N. H., and Mary J. Rockafellow, at Mechanicsburg, Penn.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads met to-day for the purpose of taking action on the bill in aid of the construction of a Southern transcontinental railroad, commonly known as the "Compromise Texas Pacific Railroad bill," which was reported from the Sub-committee yesterday. The full committee adopted nearly all of this report, with very few amendments, but before concluding its consideration or taking a final vote upon the proposition as a whole, the session was interrupted by the meeting of the House, and the matter went over until to

ALBANY.

THE COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

THE SEVERAL HOUSE COMMITTEES—THE MORE PROMINENT CHAIRMANSHIPS—LESS DISSATISFACTION THAN EVER BEFORE—SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES—A FLOOD OF NEW BILLS, REPORTS, AND PETITIONS—BETTING ON ELECTIONS AND POOL-SELLING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

There was no thin House this morning. Every member was in his seat, anxious to hear what places he had been given on the committees. The reading of the list was the first business done. The final revision had been perfected late last night, and some changes made which had set to hard guessing those who indulged in that amusement, and thrown all into a state of uncertainty. The reading occupied nearly half an hour, and as might be expected, amid profound silence. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Alvord, rising to a question of privilege, asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee upon Rules; but the question being put to the House, the old veteran was not excused, and that by a strong vote. Mr. Brown, of Cayuga, was excused at his own request from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Game Laws. The committees are as follows:

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Husted of Westchester, Alvord of Onondaga, Hogeboom of Columbia, Post of Cayuga, Hayes of New-York, J. G. Graham of Orange, Cozans of New-York, Bradley of Kings, Maynard of Delaware.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Strahan of New-York, Hogeboom of Columbia, Hepburn of St. Lawrence, Gilbert of Franklin, Santee of Steuben, Laughlin of New-York, Ruggles of Steuben, Piper of Niagara, H. H. Rockwell of Chemung.

On Affairs of Cities.—Messrs. Fish of Putnam, Smith of Onondaga, J. S Graham of Monroe, Cowdin of New-York, Stephenson of Kings, Corsa of New-York, Mitchell of New-York, McGroarty of Kings, Tabor of Erie.

On Railroads.—Messrs. Gilbert of Franklin, S. Baldwin of Allegany, Billings of Orleans, Bowen of Clinton, Morey of Livingston, Pay of Fulton and Hamilton, O'Hare of New-York, Herrick of Albany, Moller of Westchester.

On General Laws.—Messrs. Hogeboom of Columbia, Post of Cayuga, T. A. Case of Chautauqua, Lang of St. Lawrence, Backenstose of Ontario, Peck of Oswego, Davenport of Otsego, Weiant of Rockland, Purdy of Westchester.

On Canals.—Messrs. Baker of Washington, Gallagher of Erie, Alvord of Onondaga, Sheldon of Madison, G. M. Case of Oswego, Moore of Onondaga, Spinola of New-York, Bissell of Niagara, Curran of Albany.

On Commerce and Navigation.—Messrs. Webb of Dutchess, Hayes of New-York, Gere of Tioga, Suydam of Kings, Keator of Ulster, Filkins of Rensselaer, Sloan of New-York, Shanley of Kings, Brick of Richmond.

On Insurance.—Messrs. J. G. Graham of Orange, Cowdin of New-York, Husted of Westchester, Lang of St. Lawrence, Skinner of Jefferson, Moody of Broome, Weiant of Rockland, Coulter of New-York, Floyd Jones of Queens.

On Banks.—Messrs. McKee of Herkimer, S. Baldwin of Allegany, Cowdin of New-York, E. Case of Oneida, Clapp of Essex, M. L. Baldwin of Yates, Galvin of New-York, Childs of Seneca, Rice of Lewis.

On Internal Affairs.—Messrs. Buren of Clinton, Hammond of Dutchess, Hodges of Monroe, Spicer of Jefferson, McGraw of Cortlandt, Valentine of Wayne, Nachtmann of New-York, Langner of Erie, W. L. Rockwell of Monroe.

On Affairs of Villages.—Messrs. Noyes of Saratoga, F. A. Case of Chautauqua, Billington of Madison, Brillman of Cheuango, Welsh of Delaware, Barnes of Otsego, Wemple of Montgomery, Durland of Orange, Bulner of Queens.

On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Gallagher of Erie, Billings of Orleans, Waddell of Warren, Potter of Washington, Corbett of Oneida, Williams of Chautauqua, Galvin of New-York, Proper of Columbia, Humphrey of Greene.

On Public Printing.—Messrs. Skinner of Jefferson, Suydam of Kings, Clark of Wyoming, Marvin of Kings, Clapp of Essex, Moore of Oneida, Holaham of New-York, Neilson of Saratoga, Sanders of Schenectady.

On Public Health.—Messrs. McFalls of St. Lawrence, Gnick of Schuyler, Hammond of Dutchess, Stephenson of Kings, King of Cattaraugus, Billington of Madison, Langner of Erie, Grady of New-York, Lougyear of Ulster.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.—Messrs. Hepburn of St. Lawrence, McKee of Herkimer, Backenstose of Ontario, Marvin of Kings, Wickes of Tompkins, Keator of Ulster, Lyon of Kings, Hamilton of Ulster, Maher of Albany.

On Public Education.—Messrs. Smith of Onondaga, Hodges of Monroe, Orr of Erie, Taylor of Genesee, Peck of Oswego, Winch of Ontario, Lyon of Kings, O'Hare of New-York, Ecclesine of New-York.

On Militia.—Messrs. Gere of Tioga, Shannon of Cattaraugus, Clark of Wyoming, Waddell of Warren, Herbst of Onondaga, Welsh of Delaware, Spinola of New-York, J. H. Brown of Schoharie, Flecke of New York.

On Claims.—Messrs. Shannon of Cattaraugus, Gnilck of Schuyler, J. S. Brown of Cayuga, F. Case of Oneida, M. L. Baldwin of Yates, Thistlethwaite of Wayne, Dillmeier of Kings, M. Healy of New-York, Crowley of Erie.

On Federal Relations.—Messrs. Lang of St. Lawrence, Baker of Washington, Fish of Putnam, Gilbert of Franklin, G. M. Case of Oswego, Cofra of New-York, J. Healey of New-York, Hamilton of Ulster, Grady of New-York.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Morey of Livingston, Husted of Westchester, Strahan of New-York, Backenstoze of Ontario, Barnes of Otsego, Cozans of New-York, W. L. Rockwell of Monroe.

On Civil Divisions.—Messrs. Waddell of Warren, J. G Graham of Orange, Sheldon of Madison, Skinner of Jefferson, Skillman of Cheuango, Purdy of Westchester, Tighe of Kings.

On Game Laws.—Messrs. J. S. Brown of Cayuga, Shannon of Cattaraugus, Webb of Dutchess, Gilbert of Franklin, Orr of Erie, Childs of Seneca, Sister of Rensselaer.

On Expenditure of the Executive Department.—Messrs. Hammond of Dutchess, Fish of Putnam, Gnlick of Schuyler, Smith of Onondaga, Moore of Oneida, Maher of Albany, Coulter of New-York.

On Trade and Manufactures.—Messrs. Corbett of Oneida, Noyes of Saratoga, Powers of Clinton, Pay of Fulton and Hamilton, Filkins of Rensselaer, J. Healey of New-York, Dimond of New-York.

On Manufactures of Salt.—Messrs. Hodges of Monroe, Herbst of Onondaga, Spicer of Jefferson, Taylor of Genesee, Thistlethwaite of Wayne, J. H. Brown of Schoharie, Bulmer of Queens.

On Grievances.—Messrs. Potter of Washington, Hepburn of St. Lawrence, Hammond of Dutchess, T. A. Case of Chautauqua, Winch of Ontario, Bissell of Niagara, Crowley of Erie.

On Expenditures of the House.—Messrs. Billings of Orleans, McKee of Herkimer, S. Baldwin of Allegany, Taylor of Genesee, Kopf of Cattaraugus, Tighe of Kings, Sager of Albany.

On Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills.—Messrs. Santee of Steuben, Baker of Washington, M. L. Baldwin of Yates, Sheldon of Madison, E. Case of Oneida, Mitchell of New-York, Bradley of Kings.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Webb of Delaware, Barnes of Otsego, G. M. Case of Oswego, Wickes of Tompkins, Billington of Madison, Ecclesine of New-York, Curran of Albany.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. T. A. Case of Chautauqua, Waddell of Warren, Noyes of Saratoga, Valentine of Wayne, Winch of Ontario, Rooney of New-York, Burns of Rensselaer.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Suydam of Kings, Wickes of Tompkins, Valentine of Wayne, Peck of Oswego, Thistlethwaite of Wayne, Brill of Suffolk, Sliter of Rensselaer.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Herbst of Onondaga, Morey of Livingston, McFall of St. Lawrence, Webb of Dutchess, King of Cattaraugus, Ruggles of Steuben, Durland of Orange.

On Petitions of Aliens.—Messrs. Clark of Wyoming, Santee of Steuben, Potter of Washington, Spicer of Jefferson, Skillman of Chenango, Tabor of Erie, Stone of Oneida.

On State Prisons.—Messrs. Post of Cayuga, S. Baldwin of Allegany, Williams of Chautauqua, Moody of Broome, McGraw of Cortlandt, Piper of Niagara, Niven of Sullivan.

On State Charitable Institutions.—Messrs. Hayes of New-York, Herbst of Onondaga, McFalls of St. Lawrence, Williams of Chautauqua, Orr of Erie, Floyd Jones of Queens, Flecke of New-York.

On Rules.—Messrs. Alvord of Onondaga, Husted of Westchester, Hogeboom of Columbia, Nachtmann of New-York, Spinola of New-York.

On Joint Library.—Messrs. Fay of Fulton and Hamilton, J. S. Brown of Cayuga, Webb of Montgomery, Herrick of Albany.

On Apportionment.—Messrs. Alvord of Onondaga, Hogeboom of Columbia, Fish of Putnam, Gallagher of Erie, Shannon of Cattaraugus, Marvin of Kings, Moody of Broome, Rooney of New-York, Maynard of Delaware, Moller of Westchester, Brill of Suffolk.

Sub-committee of the Whole.—Messrs. J. S. Graham of Monroe, Langbein of New-York, Holaham of New-York, McGroarty of Kings, Humphrey of Greene, Keator of Ulster, Stephenson of Kings, Potter of Washington, Sanders of Schenectady, Rice of Lewis, Stone of Oneida, Gere of Tioga, Davenport of Otsego, J. S. Brown of Cayuga, Gallagher of Erie, Clark of Wyoming.

The general sentiment in respect to the committees as a whole seems to be satisfactory. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that there is less dissatisfaction than usual, for no committee list ever made up could give complete satisfaction. About two-thirds of the members desire to be made Chairmen, and if they are not, they believe that their merits have been more or less slighted. The Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. Husted is Chairman, as anticipated, is a strong one, including some of the best men in the House. "Honest Dan" Bradley, of Kings, finds a place on it as a just recognition of his sturdy integrity and independence of character. Mr. Strahan retains his place as Chairman of the Judiciary, a fact which caused some remark; but the Speaker was always favorably inclined to him. Judge Hogeboom also retains his place as Chairman of General Laws; Baker, of Washington, has the Canal Committee, for which he was an anxious aspirant; Mr. Fish retains the Chairmanship of Cities, which was expected. The Committees on Railroads, Insurance, and Banks are headed respectively by Mr. Gilbert, of Franklin; Mr. J. G. Graham, of Orange, and Mr. McKee, of Herkimer. These are all excellent appointments, and the committees are made up so that they are neither the servants nor the enemies of the special interests they have to deal with. They are described as "iron-clad." Mr. Post, of Cayuga, has the Chairmanship of the Committee on State Prisons. Mr. Post has made a study of the subject, has done excellent service to the State in connection with the government of the Elmira Reformatory, and is well satisfied with his appointment. The ancient Spinola turns up on the Committee on Military Affairs, and on Rules, appointments which are looked upon as a grim joke on the part of Mr. Sloan. Some of the Democrats are dissatisfied because neither New-York nor Brooklyn has a Democratic representative on the Judiciary Committee. A little unfavorable comment has been made on the virtual ignoring of Dr. Hayes. Dr. Hayes is, beyond question, one of the most talented men in the House, and on many subjects which come before it has a wider, deeper, and more accurate knowledge than any other member even pretends to have. So far as Mr. Sloan is concerned, it is universally conceded that he has made up his committee list solely in the interests of good legislation.

Under the call of counties, there was a rush of bills this morning. Mr. Husted presented, at the request of Secretary of State Bigelow, a bill appropriating the sum of $30,000 for the completion of the tabulation of the census, and explaining that unless the bill be passed before the 15th, this work would have to stop. He asked that the bill might have its third reading at once. Mr. Alvord immediately rose and objected, for he said he had been informed that the clerks who should have been employed upon the census tables, had been employed on something else. "If that is the case," said Mr. Husted, "I withdraw my request." So the bill went to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to report at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Neilson, of Saratoga, has a short bill to enable every female over the age of 21 years, resident of any incorporated village, and owning property liable to taxation in it, to vote upon all questions of raising money by tax in such village.

"Dan" Bradley comes up again with his bill, defeated after a hard struggle last year, to set apart for the exclusive use of canal-boats, all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier No. 2 to and including the west side of Pier No. 10 East River. The trouble with this bill.—a veteran in the Legislature—is that it touches certain privileges of the New-York Central Railroad, which company fights it successfully every year.

That fruitful source of trouble, the Morningside Park, was the subject of another bill, introduced in the Assembly. It authorizes and directs the Controller "to pay for any work, services, or materials furnished or to be furnished under any contract or contracts for improving the streets and avenues, or either of them, upon and bordering Morningside Park, by the construction of roadways, &c., which have been or may be adopted by the Department of Public Parks." The Controller is authorized to issue assessment bonds for the amounts necessary. The second section of the bill gives all the lands embraced within the park, and the streets and avenues bordering upon it, into the exclusive control of the Park Department. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate.

Mr. Ecclesine, of New-York, signalized his advent to the Assembly this morning by offering a resolution requiring the District Attorney of New-York to report to the House the number of indictments in his office, the number untried, and the reasons why they had not been tried. As soon as the Clerk read it, Mr. Fish and Mr. Strahan were on their feet to debate the resolution, which thereby went over under the rule. The report of the Bank Superintendent, of the State Board of Charities, and some minor documents were presented to the House.

By an unfortunate disarrangement of the types in the Albany correspondence of THE TIMES to-day, Mr. Cowdin and Gen. Spinola were very ludicrously confounded. Mr. Cowdin introduced his bank-tax bill, and Gen. Spinola made another splurge in debate, besides attempting, out of order, to call up his resolution in relation to the debt of New-York. It unluckily happened that Mr. Cowdin also has a resolution pending on the same subject, which made the disarrangement referred to worse than it would otherwise have been. It is, of course, not to be supposed that Mr. Cowdin made himself a nuisance to everybody, or even an ass of himself. These remarks referred to Spinola.

The first of the list of bills which may be expected to be introduced this session, to prevent betting on elections, pool selling, &c., made its appearance to-day. Section 2, of article 2, of the State Constitution, as amended in 1874, makes the acceptance or offering of a bribe for a vote, exclusion from the right of suffrage, but nothing beyond this. The bill referred to provides in its first section that in addition to the penalties now provided by law, any person who shall be convicted of bribery or accepting a bribe, shall be adjudged guilty of a felony, and may be excluded from the right of suffrage for not less than three nor more than 10 years. The second section is aimed at pool selling, for which the penalties are sufficiently severe. Any person who voluntarily becomes interested in a bet upon the result of an election is adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and the wager is made forfeit to the county. Any person who acts as a stakeholder is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined, at the discretion of the court, any sum not exceeding $500, and imprisoned for any period not exceeding one year. The third section of the bill relates to giving evidence in these cases. It will be seen that if this bill, or a similar one, becomes law, the mere act of selling a pool would work a forfeiture of the moneys to the county, subject the person who buys to the penalty of imprisonment and disfranchisement, and the stakeholder to fine and imprisonment.

SENATE.

The standing committees of the Senate were announced by Senator Robertson, and are the same as last year, with the exception that Mr. Prince is made Chairman of Commerce and Navigation, in place of Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Wagstaff and Mr. Sprague are assigned to the same places on the other committees that were held by Senator Booth, deceased, and Mr. Rogers, resigned.

Senator Wagstaff introduced a bill for the abatement of nuisances by Boards of Health in incorporated cities. It is the same bill that was before the previous Legislature, but failed to pass for lack of time in the last days of the session, and is designed more especially to reach the Hunter's Point nuisances, whose effluvia finds its way to Murray Hill. A like bill has been introduced into the House.

Senator Kennaday introduced a bill to facilitate proof in courts of this State of the existence of corporations in other States and Territories. It provides that an exemplified copy of the certificate of incorporation shall be prima facie evidence of the existence of a corporation.

The Senate held an executive session, but nothing was done beyond the confirmation of a few notaries. The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs being absent, no report was made on the nomination of Capt. Wiley for the post of Commissary General, in place of Kilbourn Knox, but it is said that the nomination will be confirmed at the next executive session.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

During this month only, season tickets admitting to the Aquarium will be sold at reduced rates. Students and naturalists ought to bear the fact in mind.

The twelfth annual Christmas-tide festival concert for the Orpheon Free School Fund is to be given at Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening. It will be, as heretofore, under the direction of Mr. Jerome Hopkins.

A new and original comedy from the pen of Mr. Leonard Grover will be produced in a fortnight at the Park Theatre. It is entitled "Our Boarding-house," and its success in San Francisco and in Chicago has been very marked.

The concert complimentary to Miss Thursby, reference to which has already been made in this place, occurs at Chickering Hall, this evening. Miss Thursby is to have the co-operation of Mr. Richard Hoffman, Miss Finch, and the male quartet of the English Glee Club.

The distribution of rôles in "The Lady of Lyons," to be represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Saturday afternoon and evening, is as follows: *Claude*, Mr. Coghlan; *Pauline*, Miss Davenport; *Col. Damas*, Mr. Hardenberg; *Beauséant*, Mr. Henry Crisp; *Glavis*, Mr. Ringgold; *Mme. Deschappelles*, Mrs. Gilbert; the *Widow Melnotte*, Miss Mary Wells.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.

ALL CONNECTED WITH IT AFRAID OF ARREST.

MR. BENNETT IN THE CITY, BUT NOT VISIBLE—HIS FRIENDS AND MR. MAY'S MORE RETICENT THAN EVER—THE PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE DUEL TO BE SUMMONED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY—MR. BENNETT'S PROBABLE INTENTIONS.

Mr. Bennett was closeted at his house all day yesterday, and was visible only to his most intimate friends. To all inquiries the servants returned the stereotyped answer "not at home," and although their stories as to their employer's whereabouts during the day differed widely, on the point of his absence from the house they were unanimous and emphatic. One of them admitted that his master had been at home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but had gone out an hour later, he did not know whither. Other visitors were told that Mr. Bennett was at his club, and still others that he was out of town. In the evening the reception room on the ground floor was lighted, and a dim light was observed in Mr. Bennett's apartment on the second floor.

At the clubs the members were generally disinclined to talk on the subject of the duel, the committal of Dr. Phelps having evidently thrown cold water on the sentimental side of the affair. It is generally claimed that May received a slight flesh wound during the encounter, and that the failure of the combatants to puncture each other more effectually was due to the novelty of their position and the unusual distance—20 paces—between them. There seems to be little doubt that the pistols were loaded with bullets, although the fact has been recalled that a mock bullet of some easily pulverized substance has been sometimes palmed upon bloodthirsty principals by their more humane seconds. The difficulty, however, of hitting a man at a distance of 20 yards with a hair-trigger pistol, leveled and fired at the word, is considered sufficient to account for the bad marksmanship of both parties. The chief subject of discussion among the club men now is the upshot of the present legal proceedings against all the persons implicated in the affair. The rumor that Mr. Bennett intends to evade prosecution by sailing for Europe is not generally credited, although some profess to think that this will be his next move. It is thought, however, that such a course, if taken, would only cover both "duellists" with additional ridicule, and make them the "laughing-stock" of the town for a long period. It is more probable that Mr. Bennett will remain in retirement for a short time, and then appear in his usual haunts, without exciting much comment, and that any danger of prosecution will eventually "blow over." On Tuesday night and yesterday morning it was rumored that Mr. Bennett would start for Europe on the steam-ship Parthia yesterday. The report proved to be a mere canard, however. The gatekeeper at the Cunard docks stated to a TIMES reporter that the passengers of the Parthia arrived at the dock at 1 o'clock and shortly afterward, and that neither Mr. Bennett, Mr. May, nor their friends were among them. He further stated that there were no parties among the passengers unusually "muffled up," or appearing in any way to desire to avoid public recognition.

No information could be obtained at the Union Club. The members there appeared to be in a state of consternation. Many of them have been summoned to appear as witnesses before the Grand Jury, and as a consequence are mute as to what they know. It is apparently their belief that they are bound in honor not to reveal their knowledge under any circumstances, and it is likely that to-day they will emulate the conduct of Dr. Phelps before the Grand Jurors. Those members of the club whose names have not yet appeared in the newspapers were, if possible, more determined to be silent last night than their comrades. The general intention of the members with regard to furnishing information was well expressed by a relative of the May family, who said to a TIMES reporter, very courteously: "My dear Sir, I know nothing definitely; but I assure you that if I did know anything I would not tell it to you. I am now summoned before the Grand Jury, and don't like the call." Mr. Lawrence Jerome said: "I don't know anything certain about the affair, except that Mr. Bennett was in the City today. Where Mr. May is I can't tell, nor can I say that he is wounded. The fact is, the duel is over and we have given up talking about it. If I were one of the principals I would pack up my valise and go to Jersey, to remain until I got ready to deliver myself up."

No information could be procured at the residence of Dr. May. The invariable response to the query of callers was "The doctor is not in." Mr. Frederick W. May, of Baltimore, who acted as second to his cousin, was at Dr. May's house last night. As several other relatives called and remained there a long time, it is presumed there was a family council over the unfortunate occurrences of the past week, and to decide upon future action.

IMPORTANT LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

DR. CHARLES PHELPS, MR. BENNETT'S SURGEON, SUMMONED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY—HE DECLINES TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS REGARDING THE DUEL AND IS COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.

A not unforeseen outcome of the Bennett-May duel was witnessed in some proceedings before Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when Dr. Charles Phelps, who accompanied Mr. Bennett on his dueling trip, was committed for contempt of court in refusing to answer certain questions put to him by the Grand Jury in regard to the affair. It seems that the Grand Jury of the General Sessions had brought to their official notice the statements in regard to the duel, and were inspired with a desire to carry out the law on the subject, and teach the parties—to quote Hudibras—

"The perils that environ
The man who meddles with cold iron."

Acting with this object in view they summoned before them Dr. Phelps yesterday. This gentleman made his appearance in the Grand Jury room and was questioned by the foreman of the jury in regard to the duel. The inquiries which he declined to answer were:

Q.—From Philadelphia where did you go?

Q.—After leaving New-York on Sunday evening did you see J. G. Bennett before you saw him in Philadelphia on Monday evening?

Q.—When did you last see him?

Q.—Do you know if any hostile meeting has occurred between Mr. Bennett and Mr. May?

Q.—Did you come to Philadelphia in company with J. G. Bennett?

Q.—After leaving New-York on Sunday last, when and where did you see Mr. Bennett?

Q.—At whose request or intervention did you leave New-York on Sunday morning?

Dr. Phelps declined to answer any of these questions. The foreman of the Grand Jury thereupon called in the District Attorney, who propounded the same questions to Dr. Phelps, but with no better result. The witness was then taken before Judge Gildersleeve, to whom the questions asked of the witness were submitted for decision. Judge Gildersleeve, after careful examination, announced that the witness was bound to answer the questions, and he directed the Grand Jury to take the Doctor back to their room and repeat their interrogatories. An attorney who appeared for Dr. Phelps contended that the witness should not be compelled to answer any questions that might criminate himself, but the Judge directed the examination to proceed. In a few minutes the Grand Jury returned with Dr. Phelps, and announced that the witness still refused to answer the questions asked. Judge Gildersleeve said that in view of the action of Dr. Phelps, he had no other alternative than to order him to be committed for contempt. His Honor then directed that Dr. Phelps be taken into custody, and the witness was removed by the officers of the court. Not having been convicted of any crime, the prisoner could not be held by the officers of the court, and was therefore handed over to the custody of Deputy Sheriff McGonigal. Dr. Phelps sent immediately for A. Oakey Hall, and held a long consultation with him. Mr. Hall drew up a petition for a writ of habeas corpus and the writ itself, and went before Judge Donohue, to whom he presented the petition. Judge Donohue, after reading it, signed the writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable in Supreme Court, Chambers, at 9 A. M. to-day. The following is the text of the petition presented to Judge Donohue:

The petition of Charles Phelps shows that he is an elector and citizen of the City and State of New-York, and is by profession a physician and surgeon, No. 117 East Nineteenth street, in this City, and that he is now committed, detained, and in custody and under arrest, by and under process from the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, as he is informed; and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any court of the United States or by any Judge thereof, nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretense of such imprisonment under arrest, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is, that being subpœnaed to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury of this County, he attended before that body, and was asked certain questions tending to show that he was cognizant of some alleged crime which had occurred out of the jurisdiction of this court; and which question he refused to answer, wherefore he was adjudged guilty of contempt of court and by a commitment of said court for such contempt was arrested and imprisoned; that by such process he is now detained in this County by the Sheriff thereof; that petitioner is unable to annex hereto a copy of such commitment, because he was removed before a demand therefor could be made. Petitioner avers that his said imprisonment is illegal, because the Grand Jury, as appears from the face of such commitment, as he is advised by counsel and believes, had no jurisdiction to inquire into the matter as aforesaid, and because this petitioner declined and now declines to be interrogated of such matter because answers to the questions propounded by the said Grand Jury would tend to expose him to a prosecution in another State for a felony; wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus may forthwith issue, directed to the Sheriff of this County, commanding him, the said Sheriff, to forthwith produce the body of petitioner before a Justice of the Supreme Court, so that the cause of the alleged illegality of the imprisonment of petitioner by the Sheriff may be forthwith inquired into.

Dated the 10th day of January, 1877.

CHARLES PHELPS,
No. 117 East Nineteenth street.

Charles Phelps, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition subscribed by him are true.

CHARLES PHELPS

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1877.
CHARLES H. BABCOCK,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York County.
JOHN A. FOLEY,
Attorney for Petitioner.

After the granting of the writ, Mr. Hall returned to the Sheriff's Office, where Dr. Phelps was sitting, and announced the result of the petition. Dr. Phelps conversed with his counsel for a few moments and then left the office, accompanied by a friend, and in the custody of the Deputy Sheriff, he proceeded directly to the Lotos Club, where he passed the night in charge of the Deputy Sheriff.

The committal for contempt is for 30 days, unless the person purges himself of the contempt before the expiration of that period, or is set at liberty by the decree of a competent tribunal.

BENNETT'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE DUELING PARTY STEAL AWAY FROM PHILADELPHIA AT MIDNIGHT—THEIR EFFORTS TO AVOID RECOGNITION—ARRIVAL IN NEW-YORK EARLY IN THE MORNING—THE GENTLEMEN DRIVEN TO THEIR HOMES.

Mr. Bennett and his friends arrived in New-York from Philadelphia at 5:35 o'clock yesterday morning. Having kept closely confined to his room at the Continental Hotel during Tuesday, refusing to see any one save the four or five members of his party, Mr. Bennett concluded toward evening that he would take the 7:35 train for this City, and so notified the clerk of the hotel. Subsequently, however, he changed his mind, doubtless because of the difficulty he would experience in leaving the house unobserved at an hour when the corridors and lobbies were crowded with people eager to catch a glimpse of any one connected with the recent duel. Besides, the train in question has no sleeping coach attached, is usually well patronized, and reaches New-York about 11 o'clock, an unsafe hour for a party of four or five who are endeavoring to avoid arrest. The midnight train was therefore fixed upon. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Howland Robbins, his second, when the time arrived for departure, left the hotel separately by a private door, and the others straggled out, one by one. Carriages conveyed them to the depot, where they quietly strolled in and took seats together in the gentlemen's waiting-room while Mr. Bennett's servant procured tickets for berths in the sleeping-car. "What party is this?" asked the clerk when the servant laid down a $20 bill in payment for four sections and one berth. "Oh, its a party of gentlemen," was the response. As soon as the gates were opened the "party of gentlemen" hurried into the Pullman coach, and lost no time in getting the curtains of their sleeping apartments between themselves and the outside world. Mr. Bennett occupied section No. 4, and Messrs. Carroll Livingstone, Howland Robbins and Lawrence Jerome, had secured berths near at hand. While these gentlemen were standing in the aisle encouraging the porter to renewed and more expeditious efforts in making up their beds, a voice was heard exclaiming, "Howland! Howland! when did you say we would be in New-York?" "Look here, Jim, don't call out my name in that way," said Howland, as he put his head between the curtains of section No. 4, from behind which the interrogation came. "Well, d—— it," said "Jim," "what are you calling my name for?" Before getting into his berth Mr. Robbins went to the end of the car where the servant was standing guard over half a dozen valises, hand-bags, and overcoats, and asked to see something from "Jim." His request was complied with, and the "something" turned out to be a flask of ample dimensions, the contents of which rapidly found its way down the throats of the duelists' party. When the traveling-bag was opened it disclosed to view a large pistol, which Mr. Robbins hurriedly concealed by throwing a loose piece of wearing apparel over it. The weapon was plated with silver, and in all probability was the weapon used by Mr. Bennett in the duel. The servant, on being questioned, refused at first to say anything about the meeting, but subsequently told the reporter that Mr. May fell at the first shot. "I saw him fall myself," he said. This was doubtless untrue, for this fellow was left at the depot when the party went to the ground, and therefore could not have seen the firing. On arriving at Jersey City hasty toilets were made, and the duelling party stepped aboard the Pennsylvania Duncross Street Ferry, where they were compelled to wait 20 minutes for a boat. Several conferences were held here, and Mr. Bennett was of the opinion that they ought to separate. Robbins objected, however. While waiting Mr. S. S. Cox, who had been a passenger on the same train, had a ten-minutes' conversation with Mr. Bennett. Finally the boat came, and all hands entered the gentlemen's cabin. On reaching New-York the duelists took a carriage and were driven rapidly through Desbrosses street to Canal, through Varick and Carmine streets, up Sixth avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Fifth avenue. At the corner of Twenty-fourth street the coach stopped, and Mr. Lawrence Jerome alighted; at Twenty-seventh street Mr. Carroll Livingstone got out, and at Thirty-first street Mr. Robbins took his leave. The coach was then driven to Mr. Bennett's house, No. 425 Fifth avenue, where that gentleman alighted and entered, the door being promptly opened for his admission.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Dr. Hiram Gustavus Farr, who was arrested Nov. 17 at the instance of Anthony Comstock, of New-York, for sending improper circulars through the mails, to-day, in the Civil Circuit Court, filed a $25,000 damage suit against Mr. Comstock. The complainant specifies that on that date Mr. Comstock published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he [Farr] was arrested in conjunction with Dr. James B. McCann, and was a forger, counterfeiter, and felon, and had in his possession counterfeit plates for which the Government was looking.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held last evening at the rooms of the club, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn. P. W. Ostrander, President, occupied the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year were $4,309; expenditures, $4,053 36. The club now owns 30 yachts, according to the Treasurer's report, of which 22 are schooners, 24 sloops, and 4 steamers. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Commodore—John S. Dickerson, of schooner yacht Madeleine.
Vice Commodore—James D. Smith, of schooner yacht Estelle.
Rear Commodore—R. H. Huntley, of sloop yacht Niantic.
President—P. W. Ostrander.
Secretary and Treasurer—William T. Lee.
Assistant Secretary—George G. Dunning.
Measurer—John M. Sawyer.
Fleet Surgeon—J. G. Johnson, M. D.
Judge Advocate—John Oakey.
Trustees—Robert Dillon, W. S. Wadsworth, Charles W. Blossom, W. McElroy, and the President, Secretary, and Treasurer ex officio.
Committee on Membership—A. L. Blood, William U. Ringwood, and Edgar F. Grant.
Regatta Committee—Henry W. Turner, William Bisbon and John E. Ames.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA, SERVIA, AND TURKEY.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS—THE PORTE STILL INDIFFERENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—The *Turquie* (newspaper) states that in consequence of Roumania's uneasiness the Porte has officially declared that the new Constitution was purely internal, not affecting the rights of a principality guaranteed by international treaties.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Marquis of Salisbury will have an interview with Midhat Pasha to-morrow." It has been remarked that Gen. Ignatieff's attitude toward the Porte has been more conciliatory the last few days. The arms taken from the Christian inhabitants of Bulgaria at the time of the insurrection are now being restored. Roumania's resolution to throw off allegiance to the Porte is understood to be contingent upon the latter attempting to enforce the application to Roumania of article seven of the new Constitution."

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian representative, in a confidential communication to Midhat Pasha on Saturday, urged the acceptance of certain points of the conference proposals, and indicated the means of evading others. He advised the acceptance of an international commission with consultative powers only. He suggested the appointment of officers of instruction instead of the establishment of a foreign gendarmerie, and the appointment of a Bulgarian instead of a European as Governor of Bulgaria. He guaranteed Russia's assent to the proposals thus modified. He denied in the course of his letter that Russia incited Servia to make war.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Council of Ministers held to-day came to a decision relative to the course to be taken by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries at the session of the conference to-morrow. What the decision is has not yet become known. It appears certain, however, that the conference will continue sitting.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade reports that Servia continues the work of armament. The first class of the reserve has been called out and will be stationed at Gladova and Negotin. Russia has purchased 100,000 Remington rifles for Servia. Gen. Nikitine has sent Adjutants to Radofevatz, Gladova, and Negotin to prepare plans for the march of the Russian army corps, coming via Roumania. It is considered in Belgrade that the conference has miscarried, and that a speedy declaration of war by Russia is expected.

The *Post's* Berlin special says the Russian Consul at Bucharest has been summoned to Kicheneff. The *Post* makes the following announcement very prominently: "We have reason to believe there is still some ground for not despairing of a pacific issue. Within the last few days urgent representations have been telegraphed to the Porte, which have at least secured attention."

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says Gen. Nikitine and staff left Belgrade by steamer yesterday (Wednesday) morning. It is asserted that he has gone to St. Petersburg to report on the condition of Servia; but the correspondent considers this improbable, and suggests that the General has possibly gone to the Lower Danube in connection with some unexpected movement there. Nearly all the Russian officers and soldiers have left Servia. M. Marinovics is expected to return from St. Petersburg on Friday. It is confidently asserted that he will form a Cabinet with the avowed intention of negotiating an immediate peace. A strong party favors this idea.

The *Russian Telegraphic Agency* reports that the sitting of the conference to be held to-day (Thursday) is expected to be decisive.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna says it is officially reported that there are only 1,451 invalids in the mobilized army of Russia and no epidemics prevail. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, reviewing the situation, concludes that Russia, to gain time, has no objection to reverting to Andrassy's note. It is doubtful how long this Turkish expedient will be effectual. Russia begins to realize that she must mobilize a larger army to coerce Turkey, not for war, but to support diplomatic action. The knowledge that her present mobilized force is insufficient has produced no pacific sentiments. Mobilization is fast extending to the east and north of the Empire. It is probable that the Russians will soon cross the Pruth. This step would not signify immediate war; it would on the contrary be taken as a means of avoiding it by frightening the Turks into compliance with Russian demands.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* considers that to-day's meeting of the Conference will be a great step in advance, as a basis will then be found in the Andrassy note, on which discussion will be possible. The postponement of the meeting from W

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	47	Tar, bbls.	121
Beeswax, pkgs.	1	Resin, bbls.	514
Bones, lbs. bags	768	Oil-cake, pkgs.	768
Beans, bbls.	603	Pork, bbls.	1,201
Cotton, bales	5,356	Beef, pks.	309
Copper, bbls.	53	Cut-meats, pkgs.	9,478
Dried Fruits, pkgs.	164	Grease, pkgs.	113
Eggs, bbls.	239	Lard, pkgs.	3,942
Flour, bbls.	10,178	Lard, tierces	895
Wheat, bushels	2,039	Stearine, pkgs.	120
Corn, bushels	20,095	Butter, pkgs.	5,802
Oats, bushels	15,800	Cheese, pkgs.	735
Rye, bushels	1,666	Tallow, pkgs.	4,419
Malt, bushels	3,503	Tallow-oil, bbls.	52
Barley, bushels	1,500	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Peas, bushels	400	Dressed Hogs, No.	559
Grass-seed, bags	1,941	Sea-nuts, bags	571
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Pecans, pkgs.	381
Corn-meal, bags	240	Rice, pkgs.	317
Buckwheat Flour, pkgs.	422	Sugar, (N.O.) hhds.	161
Hops, bales	168	Syrup, bbls.	64
Hides, No.	4,121	Starch, bbls.	1,530
Hides, bales	430	Skins, bales	48
Leather, sides	3,167	Silk, pkgs.	167
Lead, pigs	1,915	Tea, half-chests	291
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	4,338	Tobacco, hhds.	47
Meat, bales	90	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	530
Oil, bbls.	111	Whisky, bbls.	979
Spirits Turp., bbls.	67	Wool, bales	204

BRICKS—A comparatively moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies at somewhat irregular prices. Deliveries yet quite difficult to make with promptness, which circumstance operates against free dealing.

COFFEE—Held very firmly but quiet; offering light; 2,000 bags Santos, in the hands of second holders, sold on private terms.....The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos have been summed up thus: 2,000 bags Java, 2,122 bags Maracaibo, 846 bags Jamaica, 705 bags Mexican, 100 bags Augustura, 90 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our previous range, and also 3,894 bags St. Domingo in transit to Europe.....Stock of other than Rio and Santos, 7,797 bags as at 22,572 mats.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Trade has been moderate since our last; unchanged rates.....Hogshead Staves quoted at $30@$160; Pipe do., $100@$230; Barrel do., $5@$23.50; Shook do., $20@$60; Hoops, $15@$36 per M; $2 50; Molasses do., $1 90@$2; Box Shooks, 70c.@75c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50; Hoops, $27@$36.

COTTAGE—Ice been comparatively quiet at about former rates in small instances.

COTTON—A moderate business has been reported for early delivery, partly for shipment to Liverpool, at unaltered rates.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11 3/8c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12 5/8c.; Middling, 12¾c. @13 7-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,393 bales, (of which 882 bales were on last evening,) including 100 bales to shipment, 207 bales to spinners, 186 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit, and for forward delivery the dealings have been less extensive at lower figures.....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,800 bales, of which 7,500 bales were on last evening, and 22,100 bales on the week, with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options, closing 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; February, 13 5-16c.@ 13 13-32c.; March, 13 9-16c.; April, 13¾c.; May, 13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.; July, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; August, 14¼c.; September, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; October 13 3/8c.@13 7-16c.; November, 13 5-32c.@13 7-32c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 5-32c.@1c. ₱ lb.; barely steady.....The receipts at the ports were 5,955 bales, and at the shipping ports 13,896 bales, against 15,195 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 68,743 bales, against 88,720 bales same time last week, and 70,443 bales last year. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,741,380 bales, against 2,594,466 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain, Cross, 19,500 bales; Shipping ports, 30,900 bales; to the Continent, 20,400 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 234,854 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 955,413 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary		11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Ordinary		11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary		12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Strict Good Ord		12½	12½	12 9-16	12 9-16
Low Middling		12¾	12⅞	13	13
Strict Low Mid		13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Middling		13⅛	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling		13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Mid		13⅝	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair		14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Fair		14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary		Low Middling	12¼
Strict Good Ord	11¾	Middling	12⅝

FERTILIZERS—Have been selling rather more freely and have been quoted generally as before.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Purchasers for the West Indies and the Provinces bought moderately to-day of suitable grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly of City Mill Extras, and desirable Winter Wheat trade extras, at very firm prices, apart from which the movements were quite limited, but at full rates. Home trade dealings were light. The limited offerings and extreme prices asked impeded business.....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,500 bbls. at all grades, including unsound Flour at $4 25@$6; Sour Flour at $4 25@$5 10; Trade Extra, 5,000 bbls., at $5 75, for shipment, and a small lot of Sour Minnesota at $6 50; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $4 20@$6; chiefly at $4 65@$5, (of which 100 bbls. choice State at $5;) prime to choice Superfine Western $5 25@$5 75; mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to good Extra State, $5 85@$6; good to choice do. at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, $6 90@$7, mainly at $6 70@$7 for Trade; (the latter rate for strictly choice, in new pks.,) and $6 95 for brands suited to the English trade, (of which latter 1,000 bbls. for the provincial trade;) inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 85@$6; good to choice do. $6@$6 25; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 85@$6 25; and other grades within the previous range.....Included in the sales have been 5,300 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 4,100 bbls. City Mills, 700 bbls. Minnesota, and 500 bbls. Extras; 600 bbls. do. Patent do., 875 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, these mostly at $6 75 @7 10;) 300 bbls. Superfine, (in small lots,) and 400 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern firm and moderately active.....Sales, 1,150 bbls., mainly Extras, within the range of $7 25@$8.....Of Rye Flour, 375 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly at $6 75@$6 for low to good choice, and $6 90@$7 for choice up to $6 10@$6 15 for choice to very choice do; $4 65 @$5 for Pennsylvania; market somewhat brisker.....Of Corn-meal, 350 bbls. sold, in lots, including Yellow Western, at $2 90@$3; Brandywine, in bags, at $3; market unaltered.....Corn-meal, in bags, in request at $1 05@$1 45, as extremes, ₱ 100 lb.....Of the sales were 1,800 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10 for City Mills, and $1 10@$1 15 for Western; 500 bags Yellow Southern, choice, at $1 45. Buckwheat Flour in slack request, and quoted at from $3 85@$4 for fair to choice State and Pennsylvania, chiefly at $3 75@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Dealings in Spring Wheat were to a fair aggregate, mainly on export account, at rather stronger prices. The movement was checked by the advanced view of the principal holders, who were very reserved in their offerings of stock and willing to maintain rates.....Winter Wheat in moderate request and Winter Red was held firmly, but without important business..... Sales were reported to-day, of 114,000 bushels, including Amber State, a small lot, at $1 60; prime to choice Spring, in Milwaukee, at $1 30@$1 40; mainly at $1 44@$1 45, mostly at $1 44; No. 2 Chicago do. so-called, in store, 32,000 bushels, at $1 38; very choice No. 3 Milwaukee do., 12,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 39, (of which 9,000 bushels Winter Wheat, new, mixed, in store, at $1 39); and ungraded Spring, at $1 18@$1 38, as to quality, of which 25,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 26.....Corn has been more active, mostly for former prompt shipment, and prices, during the day, for new crop, but closing generally rather lower.....Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, old crop, poor to choice, within the range of 58c. as extremes, of which 6,000 bushels good Kansas, in store, with 6,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago, also in store, sold in one lot at 62c.; New-York, at 58c.@59c., (of which 2,000 bushels in store, 2,200 bushels, at 60c.; New-York steamer mixed at 58¾c.@58¾c., leaving off at 58¾c.; New-York no grade, about 15,000 bushels at 58c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 59c.@59½c.; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 59c.@60c., as to quality; Western Yellow, car lots, at 59c.@62c.; Southern White at 59c.; and Southern Yellow, from dock, at 53c.@59c.....Rye dull and irregular; old car lots of state sold, from track, at 85c.; same do. in store, at 80c.; new crop held as high as 93c.@95c.; prime Western, in store, held at the extreme rate of 90c.....Of Barley, sales reported of 10,000 bushels prime No. 2 Canada at $1 11, and 1,500 bushels Prime two-rowed State at 49c.; market firm but dull.....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat nominally as last quoted. .....Oats ruled stronger in price, on a somewhat livelier local trade call.....Sales reported of 43,000 bushels, including White Western, at 34@35c., as to quality, and mostly at 44¾c.@47½c., White State, poor to choice, at 49c.@52c.; Mixed Western at 41c.@43c., chiefly at 41c.@44½c. for old car lots, and 43c. for 8,800 bushels prime new No. 2 Chicago; Mixed State, new No. 1 White at 51c.; New-York No. 2 White at 45½c.@46c.; New-York No. 2 at 43c.@44c; New-York No. 3 at 43¾c.; New-York No. 3 White at 43½c.@44c.; Mixed State at 44c.@51c. for poor to very choice, mainly car lots at 48c.@50c. ₱ bushel.....Feed has been in better supply and quoted easier in price, in most instances, on a moderately active movement, with 40-lb. sacks at $19@$22 chiefly at the inside quotations (500 bags) 60-lb. sacks at $20@$22; 100-lb. at $22@$25. Rye Feed at $19@$21; Sharps at $25@$27, (this grade having been extremely scarce.) .....Clover-seed has been moderately sought after, with prime to choice Western quoted within the range of 15¼c.@15½c.; strictly prime State at 16¾c. Sales reported of 600 bags Western at 15c.@15¼c.; part for shipment to Havre; and 100 bags fancy State at 17¼c. Timothy dull at $1 90.....Other Seeds in light request, quoted as before.....Bale Hay has been in fair request and quoted firm in price.....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 85c.@75c., and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.; Clover, 60c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c. @60c.....Straw has been inactive, including Rye Straw within the range of 60c. @85c.; Oat, 50c.@65c. ₱ 100 lb.

HIDES—Have been very dull and quoted weak, with sales generally more or less nominal. Recent sales of City Slaughter reached 7,200 lb., chiefly for export, on the basis of 10c.@10¼c., cash, for 70 to 80 lb. averages. .....Stock in Hides and Skins, 93,000 pieces, and 3,000 bales, against 145,900 Hides and 1,401 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been held more firmly, with a fairly active inquiry noted for the better qualities, in good part for export, which tends to lessen the stock of this crop of 1876, quoted at 13c.@27c. for ordinary to choice, with fancy lots quoted up to 30c.; Eastern new, 12c.@28c.; new Wisconsin at 12c.@17c.; Yearlings, 12c.@17c.; California of 1876 at 23c.@27c.; Oregon, 22c.@27c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately sought after, and generally held firmly.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted firm as to values, though the general movement has been without notable animation.....We quote sole thus: Hamlock Tannage—Light, 28c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@ 27c. for California, and 24c.@25c. for common to thick; Heavy, 28c.@31c. for Buenos Ayres, (the latter rate for strictly prime;) 28c.@29c. for California, and 26c.@28c. for common Hide; Heavy, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@29c. for California, and 27c. @29c. for common to choice Hide; good damaged stock, 24c. @25c.; poor do., 19c.@21c. ₱ lb.....Crop slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 32c.@34½c., Light Crop, 35c.@36c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 32c.@37c.....Texas thus: Light, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 34c.@35c.; Bellies, 18c.@18½c.; Rough Hamlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 29c.@32c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Trade in New Orleans has been on a restricted scale, at from 50c.@60c. for good to very choice, chiefly at 52c.@57c., and down to 40c. for very common. Market otherwise inactive; quotations about as before for foreign grades; a rise in sales of 150 bbls. Porto Rico, for refining, noted on private terms.....Syrup more sought after, and quoted up 1c. per gallon.....Sugar-house Molasses dull, at a decline of 1c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been very quiet here on the basis of $1 50@$2 60 for common to good strained ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits Turpentine more in demand, with merchantable parcels for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 40c.@ 41½c. ₱ gallon. Sales reported of 250 bbls. merchantable at 40½c., and 200 bbls. in shipping order, at 40½c.

PETROLEUM—A dull and rather weak market noted for crude.....Crude very quiet; quoted at 15c. in bulk, [illegible]

[illegible] Refined in fair request, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing at meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 ABYSSINIA.....WED., Jan. 31
BATAVIA.....WED., Jan. 24 ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and stored at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Freight Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

First cabin, $80, $90, and $100, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 16, at 6:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River;

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Secondcabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28 with superior accommodation, meat, wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

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ETNA.....Jan. 27

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ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria.....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
California.....Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Victoria.....Feb. 3, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Circassia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

From pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 13 | AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Spain.....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
The Queen.Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Egypt.....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70. Currency Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from $1 upward at current rates. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 69 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

JOHN P. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. W. SCUTLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. Co., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MEXICO, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or R. J. CORTIS, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Jan. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
CUBA.....Saturday, Jan. 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 13

Steam-ships will leave New-Orleans Jan. 12 and Feb. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

P. LAMADRID & SON, No. 331 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Jan. 18 | FREDERICK.....Feb. 1
WIELAND.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS.

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.
BROOKLYN CITY 7s.
KINGS COUNTY 7s.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s.
NEWARK CITY 7s.
JERSEY CITY 7s.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s.

For sale by
VERMILYE & CO.

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS. FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS. INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELLERS,
available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

STOCK SPECULATORS

Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of New-York *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals, also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges at the New-York Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage, (26 cents a month.)

L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,

No. 37 Broad st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON Consolidated Railroad Bonds for sale at 95 per cent. and interest.

The Eight per Cent. Bonds due June, 1877, will be received in payment at par and interest, or they will be paid in cash on presentation.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund, its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. FRANK W. PARKER, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (3) THREE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

ERIE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1877.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand at their office in New-York.

WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 345 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1877.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next. S. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. and an extra dividend of three per cent. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. (10,) payable on and after Jan. 1, 1877.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 109 BROADWAY.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1876.

COUPONS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS (from Gold and Currency Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1877, (with the exception of the Penal Pension Bonds) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after the 2d of January next. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

43D DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 2d to 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per Cent. upon the capital and guaranty surplus and special reserve funds is payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

WARREN HARRIOT, FRANCIS A. PALMER,
ANDREW MILLS, GEO. W. PLATT,
JOHN C. WORK, FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
HUDSON HOAGLAND, JOHN LAWRENCE,
CHARLES BISHAM, GEO. C. PETERS,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
GARRET VAN NOSTRAND, CHAS. SUKKHALTER,
JOHN L. EVERITT, WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY L. HOGUET,

and JOHN BODINE. SAML. C. HARRIOT, and JOHN W. MASURY, were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHAS. SUKKHALTER, Esq., re-elected Vice President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were duly and unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ALFRED S. BARNES, THOMAS BARROUR,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY, HIRAM W. HUNT,
THEODORE I. HUSTED, JEROME L. HILL,
DELORME KNOWLTON, MITCHELL N. PACKARD,
GEO. W. PERKINS, HENRY RAU,
E. F. SMITH, W. G. WOODFORD,
WM. WOODWARD, Jr., JOSEPH WILDE,
JAMES T. WOODWARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD was unanimously re-elected President.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
JOHN P. PEEBLES,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
GARDNER S. COLBY,
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,
JOHN T. HILL,
ALVAH HALL,
CHARLES M. FIELD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JOHN T. HILL was unanimously re-elected President.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held on TUESDAY, 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WILLIAM M. BLISS, JAMES M. HALL,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, CHARLES A. DENNY,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS, LEONARD J. SHANSTY,
JAMES M. DUNBAR, WILLIAM L. STRONG,
JOHN BRYDGES.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM M. BLISS was unanimously re-elected Vice President. ED. SKILLEN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
No. 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH M. COOPER, WILLIAM A. BREWER, Jr.,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, THOMAS W. ADAMS,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM, FREDRICK WIEBUSCH,
SAMUEL R. PLATT, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
CHARLES DURNELL, SHELDON CLEMENT,
GEORGE FARMER, HENRY M. ANTHONY,
HENRY A. DIKE, JABEZ A. BOSTWICK,
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors this morning Mr. JOSEPH M. COOPER was unanimously re-elected President. GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

BENJ. S. SHERMAN, HENRY E. NESMITH,
RICHARD IRVIN, ROSWELL SKEEL,
JOHN BILLARD, Jr., ALEXANDER M. ORR,
CYRUS CURTISS, DAVID L. WALLACE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING, WM. B. KENDALL,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN, SIMEON PITCH,
HENRY BOHN, BENJAMIN H. COX.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN was unanimously elected President.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 13th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 17th day of January.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on the 16th inst. between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

GEORGS CABOT WARD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate and six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VER. ILTEE, President.
J. HASBEN BROADES, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM HENSEN, }

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF FLORIDA.—SALE OF THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD.—WHEREAS, by an act

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MAIL ROBBERIES.

ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE —RECOVERY OF 22 NOTES AND CHECKS, AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO $50,000.

New facts were developed yesterday in connection with the mail robberies reported last week. The Post Office authorities received from Mr. Irish, the Montreal Agent of Adams Express Company, the mail-bag sent to Montreal by some of the gang addressed to J. A. Thome. It proved to be a No. 2 pouch of through mail from Philadelphia to Boston, and contained about 500 letters, all of which had been opened and rifled. Upon examination, it was discovered that the checks found in the trunk of Mary Jane Collins corresponded with inclosures noticed in these letters, bringing more conclusive evidence against the persons arrested. In rifling the mail, however, many notes and checks were overlooked, 22 being found in the recovered bag, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $50,000. These and the letters returned will be forwarded as addressed as soon as possible. The checks found are as follows:

Check dated Dec. 26, 1876, of G. C. Hoag, General Agent, to Rowland Perry, $1,294 60.

Check dated Dec. 26, 1876, of Kennedy, Chields & Co. to J. G. Ditman & Co., $21.

Check dated Dec. 26, 1876, of D. C. Warren to E. Borda, $1,309.

Check dated Dec. 26, 1876, of Morse, Shepard & Co. to Porter & Dickey, $565 13.

Check dated Dec. 26, 1876, of John C. Fernald to Walter G. Wilson & Co., $34 43.

Note dated Sept. 20, 1876, payable in four months, of Old Bedford Coal Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, $1,743 91.

Note dated Sept. 9, 1876, payable Jan. 30, 1877, of Howard Lulling & Co. to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, $2,368 61.

Note dated Sept. 9 1876, payable four months from date, of Howard Lulling & Co. to Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, $2,246 33.

Note dated Sept. 12, 1876, payable four months from date, from W. H. Gray to Simons, Opdyke & Co., $194 23./

Note dated Sept. 19, 1876, payable four months from date, of Bangs & Horton to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, $12,500.

Check dated Dec. 23, 1876, of Noyes, Snow & Co. to J. B. Lippincott & Co., $3.

Same to same, $3.

Draft dated Dec. 23, 1876, of J. P. Morris Company to Charles W. Seabury, Treasurer Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, $9,750.

Check dated Dec. 26, 1876, of Hall & Co. to P. W. & R. R. Weed & Co., $73 38.

Check dated Dec. 22, 1876, of Wentworth & Downing to Charles Baird & Co., $242 08.

Check dated Dec. 25, 1876, of W. N. Pile to H. Hartman, $3 60.

Check dated Dec. 23, 1876, James T. Eldridge to Mrs. A. H. B. McClellan, $56.

Check dated Dec. 27, 1876, of A. N. Clark to James Wharton, $179 55.

Check dated Dec. 23, 1876, of Drexel & Co. to Francis B. Sears, $4,000.

Check dated Dec. 26, 1876, of Farley, Haney & Co. to Meigs, Dale & Co., $316 40.

Check dated Dec. 27, 1876, of Castner, Stickney & Wellington to same, $4,898 10.

Check dated Dec. 26, 1876, of A. W. Greenleaf to Henry McKay, $2,500.

John Kelly and Mary Jane Collins, arrested for complicity in the robberies, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination. Assistant United States Attorney Foster appeared for the prosecution, and R. M. Emerson for the defense. The case of Miss Collins was taken up first, and Officer Blackwood, Anthony Yonmans, Bianch Smith, and John Brown, of the Philadelphia Post Office, were examined on the part of the prosecution, when the case was adjourned until to-morrow. It is understood that James Crawford, arrested for connection with the case, has made a confession which fully explains the mystery that has attended the robberies. This cannot be made public at present.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES REVEALED.

BOGUS CHECKS AMOUNTING TO $50,000 DRAWN ON A BOSTON BANK—THE BLANKS PRINTED IN THIS CITY.

Forged checks aggregating about $50,000 have recently been drawn on the First National Bank of Boston. On Dec. 5 a gentleman pretending to represent the Cashier of the First National Bank of Lowell called at the office of Messrs. Maverick, Stephens & Co., engravers, of this City, and said that he wished to have some check blanks printed at once. The Cashier was in a great hurry for them. He was a stranger and Mr. Maverick believed that he had made a mistake in coming to his firm. Upon looking over his books he could not find that he had ever done any work for the Lowell National Bank. He was not averse, however, to having a new customer, and showed samples of check blanks from which the stranger made a selection. He said that he had the stamped paper at his hotel and would send it down immediately, and ordered the work to be ready for him at 4 o'clock the next afternoon. The stamped papers were sent down and the printing was done at the appointed time, the number of blanks printed being 495. The man did not call, however, until 7 o'clock in the evening, after the members of the firm had gone home. He received the parcel from the errand-boy and paid for the printing. The next morning Mr. Maverick discovered that a receipted bill for the work had been left, the boy having failed to give it to the man. He therefore sent it to the Cashier of the First National Bank of Lowell in order that the bank might have a voucher for its disbursement. The Cashier sent back word that he had not ordered no checks-blanks, and asked for information. Mr. Maverick at once forwarded samples of the check-blanks which he had printed for the stranger, and here the matter dropped. Nothing was heard of the false checks until last Monday morning, when $50,000 worth of them were presented to the First National Bank of Boston. Five checks of $9,000 each were received from the First National Bank of Montgomery, Ala. A telegram had preceded them declaring them to be forgeries and asking them to be returned. Five other checks of equal amounts were received at the Clearing-house in Boston. All had the forged name of the Cashier of the Lowell Bank. The checks were sent in Alabama by persons claiming to be Massachusetts cotton buyers. The persons who first accepted them will probably be the only losers.

AN ALLEGED CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

HOW MRS. THOMAS, WIDOW OF THE "DYNAMITE FIEND," WAS DEFRAUDED.

Mrs. Cecile Thomas, the widow of Thomas the "Dynamite Fiend," became acquainted, about eighteen months ago, at the Gramercy Park Hotel, with Mrs. Louisa O'Conner, alias "Louisa Randolph," alias "Louisa Williams," a woman of culture, pleasing manners, great conversational powers, and admirable address. "Mrs. Williams" soon obtained such an influence over Mrs. Thomas as to induce her to lend her a camel's-hair shawl, worth $1,500, two diamond rings, a diamond brooch, a watch and chain set with diamonds, and a sole-leather trunk. "Mrs. Williams" excused herself for not returning the property within a reasonable period on the plea that she had "lent it to her sister." She shortly afterward removed from the Gramercy Park Hotel, and could not be found by Mrs. Thomas, who then instituted a suit against her in the Marine Court to recover the property, and obtained an order of arrest from Judge Sinnott, who fixed the amount of bail at $2,500. It was subsequently ascertained by Deputy Sheriff Frank Bollett, who was intrusted with the order of arrest, that "Mrs. Williams" had gone from the Gramercy Park Hotel to the Hoffman House, thence to Barnum's Hotel, and had finally taken board at No. 333 West Twenty-third street. The Deputy Sheriff obtained an interview with "Mrs. Williams" by a ruse—acting under the pretext that he had a letter for her from a gentleman with whom she was well acquainted—and arrested her. She then vainly endeavored to have Mr. Richard O'Gorman (with whom she claimed an acquaintance) become responsible for her appearance, in order to prevent her being taken to jail. Mr. O'Gorman denied that he knew anything about her of a favorable character. The result was that she was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

HOW MONEY IS WASTED IN BADGES.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, Supervisor Phelps offered a resolution instructing the Law Committee to draft a law under the provisions of which the salary and fees of all county officials, from the Sheriff down to the humblest clerk, shall be reduced. The resolution was referred to the Law Committee. The next resolution offered was passed unanimously. It was to the effect that gold badges to cost $58 each be supplied to each of the newly-elected Supervisors, and that $150 be appropriated to furnish a gold badge for the Supervisor at Large. The Chairman pro tem. will not announce the committees until to-day. After reappointing Patrick McGuire Keeper of the Morgue, Michael Clancy and John Brady Engineer and Assistant Engineer, respectively, of the Court-house, and transacting some routine business, the board adjourned.

A VESSEL ABANDONED AT SEA.

A report was made yesterday to the Maritime Exchange that an abandoned vessel, lying on her beam ends, was seen in latitude 44° north, longitude 53° west, on Dec. 3. She was of 900 or 1,000 tons burden. Her bottom was coppered, except the false keel; her rudder was unshipped and hung loosely in the trunk. No name could be seen on the vessel. In the water near her was a great quantity of light lumber, such as ship-planks, deals, scantling, and lathwood. It was supposed that this was the deck-load of the wrecked craft, as cleats were noticed on some of the planks. The material appeared to have been in the water a very short time. No sign of the crew of the vessel could be seen.

THE AMERIQUE DISASTER.

REMOVING THE CARGO BY SEA AND LAND —THE PILOT TO BE EXAMINED NEXT TUESDAY—THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The work of removing the valuable cargo of the French steamer Amérique, which began Tuesday morning, was prosecuted with greater activity yesterday. When it became known that it would be impossible immediately to get the vessel off the beach, and that her cargo would be constantly imperiled so long as it remained on board, word was communicated to the Treasury Department and a request made that she should be permitted to land her cargo on the Jersey shore without invalidating her clearance papers. A reply was received by the Collector at Perth Amboy, in whose jurisdiction the accident occurred, and an arrangement was made by which it became possible to go on with the unloading without delay. Capt. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company, then stretched three cables from points opposite as many hatches to the shore, and pulleys having been rigged on each of the cables, the boxes and other packages were hoisted out, run out by these cables and pulleys to the shore, and lowered into wagons on the beach. They were then taken to Seabright Station, carried to Sandy Hook, and thence brought to this City by the steamer Jesse Hoyt. At the same time lighters received loads from the seaward side of the vessel, and also brought them up the Bay. The goods arriving by way of the Southern Railroad and steamer Jesse Hoyt were taken to the stores No. 31 West street, while those from the lighters are ordered to the stores at No. 542 Washington street. Even at the most expeditious rate of speed possible under the circumstances, it will probably be two or three days before the ship can be unloaded.

The manager of the Coast Wrecking Company, Capt. Merritt, is personally superintending the work of preparing the vessel for removal from the beach. He is reported as feeling very confident of his ability to do it if the weather does not become stormy. Three heavy cables, with very large anchors, have been planted in position to work her off, and they serve to prevent her from driving further up on the sand. Yesterday the sand bad so washed up opposite the centre of the ship that it was possible to walk almost to her side without much danger of getting wet. On Tuesday next the Pilot Commissioners will examine Harry L. Wever, the pilot who boarded the Amérique on Saturday noon. There seems to be every reason for his fear that he will be "broken," notwithstanding the fact that he has always been considered an excellent pilot, and never before fell into difficulty. The pilot of the Rjukan was but a day or two ago deprived of his license because he accepted the soundings made by the officers of the ship instead of having his own, and it is now thought that the failure of the pilot to interfere with the movements of the Amérique will be construed into negligence, notwithstanding that the Captain had not resigned the steam-ship to the pilot. Wever coincided with Capt. Ponzolz in his calculations, and made no effort to change the vessel's course. The Pilot laws say that the duty of a pilot strictly is to keep a vessel in the channel-way, and conduct her safely to her anchorage or dock. The management of the vessel, whether moved by sails or steam, belongs to the master; but he takes orders from the pilot, whether to go fast or slow, if under steam, and if under canvas to make or take in sail, and he is to see that they are executed.

HEAD-MONEY ON IMMIGRANTS.

THE BILL NOT YET REPORTED—A PROPOSITION UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE STEAM-SHIP LINES.

The House Committee on Commerce and Navigation had not last night reported the bill to reimpose the head-money tax, although it was generally expected by the agents of the steam-ship companies in this City that it would be reported favorably, with some amendments. The head-money tax, it was understood, would be reduced from $2, as asked for by the Commissioners of Emigration, to $1 50. A day or two ago it was stated in these columns that Mr. Gustav Schwab, agent for Oelrichs & Co., of the North German Lloyds Steam-ship Line, was favorable to a proposition for the steam-ship companies to take charge of Castle Garden and to pay each its proportionate share of the cost of keeping emigrants while they remained in port. Mr. Schwab was not then authorized to make this statement for all of the companies, but has since been assured that he was free to meet with the approval of the steam-ship agents. The provisions of the bill are still considered to be wrong in principle, and it is probable that in case it should be pushed through the House of Representatives an effort will be made to hold it back in the Senate.

In regard to the proposition to take charge of immigrants that it was said that in Boston the arrangements made by the Cunard Company for the reception and treatment of immigrants, from the time of their landing until they were forwarded to their destination, have left nothing to be done for them by the State or city authorities. Upon landing, the immigrants are housed and fed at the company's charge, until they leave the wharves. Westbound passengers take their departure by railroad cars, starting from the wharves, where they are also ticketed to their destinations and have their foreign money exchanged. Interpreters, speaking the different European languages, are kept in the company's service to communicate with immigrants on their arrival. In a word, everything is done in Boston by the Cunard Company that is done in New-York by the Commissioners of Emigration.

AN ICE GORGE IN THE NARROWS.

Great masses of ice moved down the North River into the upper bay yesterday morning. Incoming vessels made way against them, however, until they entered the Narrows and choked the passage. At 10 o'clock the Norwegian brig Avance, British brig Oliver Cutts, the German bark Henry, and the brig Frau, of the same nationality, on their way to this City, encountered the ice off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and were carried by it back to Stapleton, where they anchored, and by means of extra cables and other devices withstood the floe. They could not, however, make their way up the Bay until afternoon. The ice moved out of the Narrows until it met the stationary mass in the Horseshoe. Then the floe was backed, and at noon a gorge formed at the outlet of the Narrows, between Fort Wadsworth and Hamilton. This gorge extended almost the entire length of the Narrows, and a fleet of vessels was held fast by it. The health officer at Quarantine was unable for several hours to board the vessels. Among the craft delayed in the floe were the steamers San Jacinto and Albemarle and the barks Rachel and W. W. Thomas. None of them were much damaged. The gorge continued until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the flood-tide broke it up.

LICENSES FOR VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Marshal John Tyler Kelly, who has charge of License Bureau in the City Hall, presented to Mayor Ely yesterday a report of the business of his office during the past year.

The report states that 20,422 licenses were issued during the year, and that the fees received from the same, together with the revenue from fines, amounted to $65,473 25. The licenses granted were as follows: Eight dummy-engines (of the Hudson River Railroad Company) at $50 each; 7,041 double and single trucks, from $1 to $5 each; 1,100 coaches, including hacks, at $5 each; 594 cabs, at $3 each; 2,209 public venders, at $5 each; 329 kindling-wood venders, at $2 50 each; 528 coal venders, at $2 50 each; 1,019 carmen at $1 each; 812 dirt carts, at $1 each; 293 second-hand clothing dealers, at $25 each; 88 pawnbrokers, at $50 each; 212 junk shops, at $20 each; 72 junk-boats, at $20 each; 1,700 junk-carts, at $10 each; 73 intelligence offices, at $25 each; 59 emigrant boarding-houses, at $10 each; 1,708 express wagons, at $5 each; 90 steam-boat runners, at $25 each; stages of the Madison Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street Lines, the only stages now running, $20 each. Licenses were also issued for every car of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies, at $50 each.

THE SEAWANHAKA BOAT CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, of Brooklyn, was held last evening, Mr. Robert H. Orr in the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed that the club was at present in a sound financial condition, and after the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Frederick A. Fox; First Vice President, Daniel A. Moran; Second Vice President, James F. Hendernagle; Treasurer, William A. Kelly; Secretary, William H. Goodnow; Captain, Robert H. Orr; Lieutenant, John M. Ranken; Investigating Committee, A. Harris, Jr., J. Moller, T. McFarland; Board of Trustees, W. Wilson, C. Searles, C. D. Jones, A. W. Fisk, J. M. Ranken.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN MISSION.

Yesterday morning Messrs. T. A. Cree and G. A. Hall set out on their tour of Christian visitation among the young men of the South. They act under direction of the International Young Men's Christian Association Committee. The tour contemplated extends from Virginia to Texas. Thirty-six places will be visited, the first being Petersburg, Va., where the State Young Men's Christian Association Convention of Virginia will be held on Friday, 12th inst. Seven similar conventions have been arranged for at the South upon the line of their route.

THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

THEIR PRESENT STANDING.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS—CONDITION OF THE BANKS AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR—RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF LEGISLATION.

The report of Superintendent Ellis states that 84 banks organized under the general banking law of the State reported to the department Sept. 30, 1875. The same number reported at the close of the last fiscal year. Four new banks were established during the year, and four banks were closed. All of these went into liquidation and passed beyond the jurisdiction of the department. Under present laws the Superintendent has no cognizance, officially, of the transactions in respect to a banking association after it ceases to exercise its functions as a bank. Ten trust, loan, or mortgage companies also reported July 1, 1876. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company has reduced its capital to $750,000, which is invested in real estate now leased. The company terminated its financial operations in other ways, and consequently no longer reports to the Superintendent.

The following summaries of the quarterly reports of all the banks, made upon the days respectively named, show the condition of the banks at the close of each of the last two fiscal years:

CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN THE STATE SEPT. 18, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts less due from Directors and brokers	$68,191,919
Overdrafts	123,361
Due from banks	8,330,767
Due from Directors	2,268,3 4
Real estate	2,173,1 4
Specie	815,256
Cash items	7,637,815
Stocks, promissory notes, and United States legal-tender certificates	4,388,820
Bonds and mortgages	397,442
Bills of solvent banks, and United States demand and legal-tender notes	11,892,563
Loss and expense account	745,339
Assets not included in either of the above heads	111,665
Add for cents	249
Total resources	$107,071,918

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$24,915,790
Notes in circulation	77,895
Surplus fund	3,096,094
Profits	6,408,670
Due banks	7,564,808
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and Directors	1,059,361
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	1,865,224
Due depositors on demand	61,834,937
Amount due not included in either of the above heads	259,689
Add for cents	150
Total liabilities	$107,071,918

CONDITION OF THE BANKS SEPT. 23, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$63,062,801
Due from Directors of the bank, included in loans and discounts	$2,132,894	93.470
Due from trust companies, state, national, and private banks and brokers		6,884,113
Real estate		2,248,714
Specie		1,639,943
Bonds and mortgages		368,148
Stocks		6,859,375
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		11,285,947
Cash items		7,777,216
Loss and expense account		457,719
Assets not included under either of the above heads		90,937
Add for cents		201
Total		$100,759,644

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$24,463,317
Surplus fund	2,564,756
Undivided profits	6,021,340
Circulation	70,435
Due depositors on demand	56,774,912
Due to trust companies, State, national and private banks and brokers	8,786,415
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	370,265
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	1,489,324
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	218,744
Add for cents	136
Total	$100,759,644

The comparison is evidence of continued inactivity in business. The amount of capital is nearly the same this year as last, but the deposits, as well as the discounts, have declined approximately $5,000,000.

The trust companies, and other moneyed corporations under the supervision of the Superintendent, made the following report of their condition on June 30, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$5,876,634
Stock investments		22,151,283
Par value of the same	$22,311,525	
Estimated market value of the same	23,378,042	19,635,475
Amount loaned on collateral securities		13,092,646
Amount loaned on personal securities		3,240
Overdrafts		2,793
Due from Directors or Trustees		413
Due from banks		1,494,381
Real estate		5,119,082
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		138,707
Cash on hand		2,140,229
Other assets not included in either of the above heads		35
Add for cents		
Total resources		$80,654,948

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$11,584,475
Surplus and other profits	7,144,083
Deposits in trust	29,444,552
General deposits	20,923,017
Other liabilities not included in either of the above heads	2,560,803
Add for cents	18
Total liabilities	$80,654,948

June 30, 1876, they reported their condition to be:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$5,987,060
Stock investments		22,595,019
Par value of the same	$21,540,628	
Estimated market value of the same	24,007,211	21,918,012
Amount loaned on collateral securities		13,228,743
Amount loaned on personal securities		4,262
Overdrafts		504
Due from Directors or Trustees		97,359
Due from banks		733,252
Real estate		
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		5,305,613
Cash on hand		167,981
Other assets not included in either of the above heads		2,295,286
Add for cents		5
Total resources		$72,324,087

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$9,999,250
Surplus and other profits	5,253,772
Deposits in trust	31,446,226
General deposits	22,503,163
Other liabilities not included in either of the above heads	3,131,614
Add for cents	3
Total liabilities	$72,334,037

There were received and destroyed in the department during the last year, $1,409 in State bank notes; $293 were bills of associated banks, and $1,116 were those issued by incorporated banks. The amount of circulating notes canceled during the year is $113,238.

The great majority of State bills now sent to the department for redemption are not redeemable, because the period fixed by law for redemption has expired.

The aggregate circulation of State banks outstanding on the 30th of September, 1876, was $735,-968 50. The total amount Sept. 30, 1875, was $849,-226 50; the reduction in the sum being $113,238. The decrease during the year in secured circulation is $59,745. The decrease in unsecured bills, which was issued by incorporated banks, is $63,494. The secured circulation outstanding Sept. 30, 1875, was $167,783. The unsecured circulation at the same date was $568,205 50.

The Superintendent held in trust Sept. 30, 1876, $1,380,425 07. Of these, $23,900 were bonds and mortgages; cash, $105,725 07; stocks, $1,250,800. The amount deposited by banks is $580,046 09, and by trust and loan companies, $830,378 98. The total decrease in the securities during the last year was $2,962 37.

Under the act of 1873 (chap. 585) 14 of the old incorporated banks have either closed or are now closing their circulation accounts; another has closed its accounts under a special law. There still remain 15 more of the same class of banks, whose representatives yet fail to act under the law of 1873.

The Legislature of 1875 passed an act (chap. 564) providing that building, mutual loan and accumulating fund associations should report annually to the Superintendent of the Banking Department; and, further, that such companies should be examined once in two years by a person appointed by the Superintendent. The act is crude and incomplete. There is no provision in it for the assessment of the associations to pay the expenses which may be incurred in the execution of the law. No appropriation was made for that purpose. It is not proper or practicable for the Superintendent to expend the funds raised for meeting expenses on account of other corporations, by the assessment of such corporations, where there is no provision for the reimbursement of such expenditures by a tax upon the building and loan associations reporting to the department. Upward of 200 of these associations reported last year. Either the act of 1875 should be repealed or provision should be made by the amendment of the law to raise the requisite money to give efficiency and facility to the execution of its provisions, so far as they call for the supervision of the associations by the Superintendent.

A similar condition also exists in respect to the safe-deposit companies, which was created by a law (chap. 613) passed in 1875. The same necessity exists for action by the Legislature in respect to these corporations as in the case of the building associations.

The Superintendent renews his former recommendations, as follows:

1. That the banking laws be codified, reduced, and amended, so as to insure brevity, simplicity, and symmetry in them.

2. That the responsibility of stockholders in banks for the debts of the banks be precisely defined by law.

3. That the assumption and use of corporate titles by private bankers be prohibited.

4. That the laws which provide for the taxation of bank capital be made more clear in their terms, and be so framed that banks shall not be inequitably and excessively taxed in comparison with other property of equal value.

The long-continued depression of business has tended to discourage the formation of new banks. Capital has sought permanent investments rather than active employment in trade. The wants of the community for banking facilities have been amply supplied, and the present outlook for an increase in the number of banks in the State is not flattering. Capital, ever watchful of its own interests, will not be wanting for banking purposes whenever a revival of trade shall warrant its profitable use. With a final settlement of the pending political problem, and a clearly-defined national policy in regard to a speedy resumption of specie payment, we may look for a healthy and lasting improvement in business activities. Until then, the cloud of fear and doubt which has hung over the business community for the last three years will not be lifted, and commerce, now palsied, will look in vain for real and permanent prosperity.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT WOOD AND CLERK LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN—APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1877.

The Board of Education held its first meeting of the new year yesterday, President Wood in the chair. The election for President for the ensuing year, which took place immediately after the convening of the board, resulted in the re-election of Commissioner Wood by a vote of 18 to 1, the latter being cast for Commissioner Halsted. In thanking the board for the honor again conferred upon him, President Wood referred with particular warmth to the "discourteous manner in which the board had been treated by the Board of Apportionment" in the latter's "reckless" reduction of the Budget of the Board of Education for 1877 without any previous intimation to or consultation with the Commissioners. This reduction of $335,352, he said, would prevent the providing of additional school accommodations so much needed in the upper wards of the City, and cripple other equally necessary improvements. The compulsory law, said the President, in conclusion, save send children to school or they will be imprisoned, but the Board of Apportionment, without vouchsafing any reason for its action, declares that necessary accommodations shall not be provided for the children, and, as far as it is concerned, that they may be either imprisoned or allowed to wander in the streets and grow up thieves and vagabonds. The address was ordered to be printed in full and referred to the proper committee. Elections for Clerk and Auditor for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of Lawrence D. Kiernan and John Davenport to fill the respective offices. The clerk next read a communication from the Board of Apportionment, notifying the Commissioners of the amounts appropriated for educational purposes during the year. At the conclusion of the reading, Commissioner West offered a resolution providing that the special committee of nine, known as the Committee on Salaries and Economy, be revived and intrusted with the duty of considering the financial condition of the board, and of recommending such measures as shall meet the exigencies of the case without detriment to the public schools. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The meeting adjourned after the announcement by the President of the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Finance—Commissioners Dowd, Kelly, Schell, Vermilye, and Beardsley.

Teachers—Commissioners Halsted, Haseltine, Kelly, Place, and Baker.

Buildings—Commissioners Wilkins, Dowd, Vanderpool, Vermilye, and Watson.

Supplies—Commissioners Beardsley, Halstead, Wheeler, Westmore, and West.

Auditing—Commissioners Baker, Goulding, Traud, West, and Watson.

Sites and New Schools—Commissioners Vanderpool, Cohen, Westmore, Wilkins, and Traud.

Course of Studies and School Books—Commissioners Wilkins, Wheeler, Place, Haseltine, and Baker.

School Furniture—Commissioners Goulding, Cohen, Baker, Walker, and Vermilye.

Normal College—Commissioners Kane, Halsted, Schell, Place, and Walker.

Evening Schools—Commissioners Haseltine, Schell, Place, Wilkins, and Kane.

Colored Schools—Commissioners Watson, Dowd, West, Westmore, and Cohen.

Warming and Ventilation—Commissioners Traud, Vanderpool, Goulding, Wheeler, and Kelly.

By-laws, Election, and Qualifications—Commissioners West, Beardsley, Baker, Haseltine, and Walker.

Nautical School—Commissioners Westmore, Traud, Dowd, Watson, and Kane.

Annual Report—Commissioners Vermilye, Schell, Wheeler, Goulding, and Walker.

Nominations for Trustees—Commissioners Place, Halstead, Beardsley, Goulding, Wilkins, Kelly, West, Wheeler, and Kane.

Special Committee, Salaries, and Economy—Commissioners Kelly, Halstead, Schell, Cohen, Wilkins, Vanderpool, Vermilye, Haseltine, and Kane.

A RABID CAT.

TWO YOUNG MEN BITTEN IN THIRD AVENUE —A CASE OF ILL-REQUITED KINDNESS.

In the month of February, 1875, a working man was tried in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of cruelty to a cat, preferred by one of Mr. Henry Bergh's officers. The officer swore that he saw the man seize the cat in the street and tie a handkerchief around its neck, and then kill it by striking its head against the curb or sidewalk. The man stoutly protested his innocence, and said that as he was passing along the street the cat sprang at him and attempted to bite him, and that the handkerchief spoken of by his accuser was already tied about the cat's neck. Failing to bite him in the first attack, the man said the cat sprang at him again, and he was compelled, in self-defense, to seize the animal and kill it. The scratches on his hands, he said, were received while obtaining a proper hold on the handkerchief in order to enable him to effect his purpose. The Justices on the Bench, considering the testimony against the prisoner to be conclusive, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The affair provoked considerable discussion on the part of the press and the public, many persons thinking the sentence too severe, and others being inclined to believe the man's story. Others, again, approved the sentence, on the ground that it was a clear case of cruelty, as it was ridiculous to suppose that a cat would attack a man without provocation. The man, however, served his term of imprisonment on the Island and the matter was dropped. Those who believed that the accused was innocent, will find matter that will tend to confirm them in their belief in the following case, which came under the observation of a TIMES reporter yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Richardson, a young gentleman employed in the office of Mr. James H. Rutter, General Freight Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was badly bitten in the hand by a cat on the night of the 1st inst. About 9:30 o'clock on the night in question, while sitting with his mother and sisters in their rooms on the second floor of the house No. 230 East Thirty-fourth street, they heard a cat crying, as it suffering from cold, and Mr. Richardson, actuated by a spirit of kindness that would have done justice to Mr. Bergh himself, went out to its relief. Descending the staircase which leads to their apartments, and which is built on the outside of the house, he arrived at the entrance and found that the cat was behind the door which was open and pushed back, inward, nearly as far as it would go. With the intention of reassuring the animal, and inducing it to go entire with him, where it would find both food and shelter, he stooped, and placing his hand near the opening between the door and the wall, gently called, "Pussy! Pussy!" The call was answered, but the reply was far from satisfactory, for the cat sprang at the friendly hand extended to it, and seized it between its teeth, at the same time inserting its claws in his wrist. In an agony of pain Mr. Richardson withdrew his hand, with the cat clinging to it, and in order to release himself was compelled to tear the animal away by main force, the teeth lacerating his flesh very badly. So soon as he was free he new wisely sought to drag the cat without loss of time and had the wounds thoroughly cauterized. At present he is doing well, although the wounds are still painful. The next morning the same cat was found in the plumbing establishment of Mr. John F. Finn, No. 501 Third avenue, and his apprentice, Robert Dickey, a lad of about 16, approached it and attempted to pat it on the head. To that moment it was to all appearances perfectly gentle, but he had hardly touched it when the animal sprang at his hand in the same manner it had done at Mr. Richardson's, and fastened its teeth in his thumb, one of them going through the nail. The boy made violent efforts to shake it off, but not being able to do so, he seized the cat by the throat and choked it until it let go its hold. He then threw it on the floor, and, not having the fear of Mr. Bergh before his eyes, caught up a large wooden snow-shovel that lay near, and beat it to death. He also had his wounds cauterized, and is now doing well.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to remark that the case of 1875 and the one just cited both occurred in very cold weather, and that as far as could be ascertained both animals were "pariah," or homeless cats.

SIMULTANEOUS WEATHER REPORTS.

Secretary of the Navy Robeson has, at the request of Secretary of War Cameron, formally assured the latter of the fullest co-operation of the Navy Department with the War Department in the work of carrying out the one daily simultaneous meteorological observation—now made with the co-operation of so many nations on land—as fully as possible at sea and around the world. The order of the Secretary of the Navy is dated Dec. 25, and requires that on every naval vessel, and at every naval station, wherever they may be, an observation, in storm or sunshine, one meteorological observation shall be taken and recorded daily at the precise instant—7.35 A. M., Washington mean time. The record of these observations is to form part of the record of the United States Bulletin of International Meteorological Observations, and the greatest care and promptitude are enjoined in preparing it.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Christmas Festival of the Italian School will be held this evening in the new building, No. 156 Leonard street.

The Park Commissioners yesterday adopted a resolution reducing the pay of the laborers of the department from $2 to $1 60 per day.

Mr. Willis S. Paine, Receiver of the Bond Street Savings Bank, has paid to date the first dividend of 55 per cent., the sum of $462,845 44.

John Hafner, aged 48, of No. 48 Allen street, died at his residence yesterday from the effects of a fracture of the skull, received by falling from a truck four months ago.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day, the President will appoint a committee of five to inquire into the necessity of securing an ample supply of Croton water for this City.

Owing to the dirty condition of the streets of the City, the Fire Commissioners have been compelled to furnish extra horses to the different engine companies, in order to prevent delay in arriving at fires.

A sale of goods condemned for failure to claim and pay the duties due upon them in the Custom-house was held yesterday in the auction-house of John H. Draper & Co., No. 112 Pearl street. The sale was smaller than those formerly held, the entire proceeds amounting to but $7,000.

A collision of Second Avenue cars occurred last evening, at Thirty-eighth street, resulting in painfully bruising the head of a passenger named Edward Meister, of No. 410 Sixth street, who was cared for at Bellevue Hospital. Alonzo Edwards, conductor of one of the cars, was slightly injured.

An aged man, whose name is supposed to have been Patrick Grimes, was found in a dying condition yesterday under the stoop of No. 125 East Eleventh street. He was removed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and died there a few minutes afterward. He was homeless and friendless and utterly destitute.

The Charity Ball of 1877 will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Feb. 1. The arrangements are being completed to make it an unusually brilliant affair. A full list of the managers, from whom tickets can be had, will be published in these columns in the course of a few days. The boxes are in charge of Mrs. Edward Cooper, No. 8 Lexington avenue.

BROOKLYN.

Chief Engineer John Y. Culyer announced good skating at Prospect Park yesterday.

It cost $11,214 63 to maintain Prospect Park during December, 1876. A large part of this sum was expended in building a house for skaters, and removing the snow from the ponds.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has withdrawn its application to the Common Council for permission to build a road on the De Kalb avenue route. The protest of the property-owners against the road received the support of the Mayor.

The inquest into the circumstances attending the death of the victims of the Brooklyn Theatre fire, was continued last evening. Several witnesses were examined, but not a single new fact was elicited. The taking of testimony will be concluded next Friday.

A little boy named James Murray, was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing a box of crackers. The boy's sister, a pale girl with a hunger-pinched face, pleaded for the release of her brother. She said that neither the prisoner nor herself had tasted food in 24 hours. Justice Walsh discharged the boy and gave the girl $2 to buy food.

Edward Hogan, a laborer, residing at No. 40 Atlantic avenue, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted with a club on Ellen O'Shea and Catherine Keenan. Mrs. O'Shea and Mrs. Keenan were being entertained by Mrs. Hogan when the latter reached home on Tuesday night. Hogan broke up the party, and assaulted all three women. His wife escaped without injury, but her visitors were seriously hurt. Mrs. Keenan had her left arm broken in two places and several of her ribs fractured by Hogan's club. Mrs. O'Shea received a severe scalp wound and several painful bruises.

NEW-JERSEY.

George Holmes, a brakeman on an Erie Railway freight train, fell from the roof of a car in the yard at Jersey City, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

John Madden, the man who was struck by a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday near the Hackensack Bridge, died of his injuries yesterday.

The friends of Rodman Price, Jr., deny the allegations made against him to the effect that he recently disappeared from Weehawken to avoid payment of certain notes alleged to have been issued by him.

On Tuesday Mrs. Hicks, residing at No. 54 Garden street, H

The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOUISIANA WHITE LEAGUERS.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS QUIET, BUT IN FULL SWAY IN NEW-ORLEANS EXCEPT IN THE STATE-HOUSE—SEIZURE OF THE RECORDER'S AND REGISTER'S OFFICES — NO CHOICE OF A SHORT TERM SENATOR—TWO REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE CAPTURED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Affairs in this city have not greatly changed since yesterday. The State Government of Louisiana is confined to the State-house. Peace is kept in the city, but really there is no law and no Government for neutrals. The quietness is as a cessation of hostilities between two armies. Persons on the streets look suspiciously at each other, places of amusement are deserted, and there is no heart for business.

The Supreme Court is still debarred entrance to the court-room. Yesterday the Recorder of Mortgages and the Register of Conveyances were kept from their offices by the White League patrol, and no business could be transacted at these offices. A number of notaries protested against the interruption of business and the unwarranted closing of the Mortgage Office, and applied to Mr. Nicholls for relief. That gentleman appointed the so-called ex-Gov. John McEnery Recorder of Mortgages, in place of Gen. Frank J. Herron, and to-day Mr. McEnery broke open the doors of the office, in presence of about 200 armed men on the streets, and installed himself as Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of Orleans.

The House and Senate at the State-house met again in joint session to-day, a quorum being present, and proceeded to again vote for United States Senator for the short term. Mr. Pinchback received 30 votes, a gain of four over yesterday, and Antoine received 21 votes, a loss of one from his vote of yesterday. The joint session then adjourned without electing a Senator.

Judge Alfred Shaw, of the Superior Civil Court, commissioned by Gov. Kellogg for a court created by the present Legislature, opened court to-day, although he had received the injunction of a Democratic Judge, issuing from a District Court, not to do so. The Democrats recognize the validity of Kellogg's commission, but deny the authority of the Legislature to create the court over which Judge Shaw presides, or to do any other binding act of lawmaking.

In all ways there is clashing of the legal and pretended powers, with no near prospect of getting out of the mud. A Presidential order to reinstate the Supreme Court and restore its records would greatly help the matter, without passing judgment upon the claims of the two Governors. Business men are uncertain and know not what to do. A large class say: "Give us any Government that will abide and endure."

Two members of the Legislature elected as Republicans went over to the Democratic side, to-day, and were sworn in at Odd-fellows Hall. If money can avail, others may follow. A New-York hackman cannot be more solicitous for passengers than are the Democratic Sergeants at Arms of the Nicholls' Legislature; so that the Republican members dare not venture out for fear of being arrested and used as quorum makers in the wrong House. And yet all is quiet.

FURTHER DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—There was no change in the situation this morning, and the orders of General Augur virtually forbidding any aggressive moments by either party will doubtless prevent any collision. All eyes are turned to Washington, watching events there. Gov. Packard has commissioned A. S. Badger, Major General of the Louisiana State National Guard, and ordered him to organize the first division to-day. The *Republican* in summing up the situation this morning admits that if force is to decide the question of supremacy the Republicans are powerless against their opponents, who, it says, are fully organized, equipped and trained in the use of arms.

In an interview with Gen. Augur this morning a *Times* reporter reports him as saying that he thought the muddle here would be quietly and peaceably settled, and that he would not interfere except in case of riot and bloodshed, or in the event of any attempt being made to prevent the Legislature from pursuing its duties. This last signified either the Democratic or Republican Legislature, as afterward explained. He had heard nothing of the increase in the Police force, and did not deem it of any moment.

Capt. McGloin's Company of Nicholls' White Leaguers took possession of the offices of the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances, on Chartres street, installing John McEnery, who received an appointment from Nicholls to the office of Recorder of Mortgages. This person is the late pretender to the Governorship.

Both Gov. Packard and Mr. Nicholls are besieged by applicants for office and their political friends, rendering access to them exceedingly difficult. A crowd of some 200, nearly all colored men, is around the State-house.

The Republican Legislature had one ballot for United States Senator this afternoon, resulting as follows: Pinchback, 30; Antoine, 21; Lewis, 13; Beattie, 12; Anderson, 4, and scattering, 6. The Senate is still without a quorum. One member of the House came in to-day, and that body still has a quorum. Pinchback's friends claim he is master of the Senatorial situation. No disturbances are reported to-day. Antoine's friends assert that Pinchback spirited away the four absent Republican Senators, who are on Lake Pontchartrain fishing, and that they will not return except to secure Pichback's election to the United States Senate. It is doubtful whether an election for Senator will take place to-day, even if a quorum of the joint assembly can be had, which is exceedingly doubtful, as it is understood to be the policy of some members to prevent an election until the solution of the present difficulties in regard to the State Government is arrived at.

Two Republican members of the House, Mr. Barrett, of Rapides, and Mr. Kennedy, of St. Charles, were reported as having withdrawn from that body, and given their reasons therefor in speeches.

In an interview to-day Gov. Packard stated he intended to retake the Supreme Court building, but that he would proceed under the forms of law and would avoid a conflict which would remain as a cause of bitterness after the recognition of his Government, which event he regarded as certain. Col. Casey returned to-day and denies that he has Senatorial aspirations; that the first he knew of his name being connected with the contest was learned here to-day. The bolting members of the Legislature had another ballot for United States Senator to-day without result. The four Senators who left the State-house are said to be at Pinchback's residence to-night, with a guard of Nicholls' Police around the house at their request, to prevent their capture by the Sergeant at Arms.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The House Committee to-day examined Attorney General Hunt, whose evidence was substantially the same as his affidavit in Senator Sherman's report. He stated that he believed he was fairly elected or he would not act for a moment, and that he had ceased to act since the seizure of the Supreme Court. Brevet Brig. Gen. Brookes also repeated his testimony as given before the Returning Board and Senate Committee.

Mr. Jewett, Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, testified as to the "sewing-machine" circulars for which he was responsible, and said it was not done to deprive any one of his vote who was entitled to vote; the total number of erasures from the registration in New-Orleans during the last election was, colored, 3,368; white, 7,738; he said the election in this city was quiet and peaceable; he explained the famous circular to Supervisors, which has been frequently referred to before the various committees, by saying the majorities the Supervisors were urged to send in, were the legitimate Republican majorities; witness had also compiled a statement for the Republican Committee, showing the number of colored and white voters in the State, which was made from the census returns to the State Register, which did not show the color of the voters; witness made this showing by dissecting the families.

Before the Senate Committee to-day the examination of Judge Lyons was resumed in regard to East Feliciana; during which he stated that the colored Republicans there had nominated Democrats for the Legislature, because they thought they were better men than their own; he also testified to the bad character of John Gair; witness said he believed negro suffrage was necessary as a protection to the colored people.

James M. Doyle testified to the pacific and conservative tone of Nicholls' and Wiltz's speeches in the canvass.

Judge McVeigh corroborated Judge Lyons' statements in regard to the campaign in that parish.

The consideration of East Baton Rouge Parish was continued by the Senate sub-committee. George Tanner (colored) testified to the general intimidation of colored voters and several whippings, one of which he witnessed, the victim being Mrs. Holme; he was present at the hanging of Babe Mathews (John Gair's sister) in Clinton; she was taken from the jail by white men, one of whom offered a prayer for her after it was decided by vote to hang her; she was then hanged.

John McVille (colored) testified to general intimidation and violence in the parish.

Eliza Pinkston was examined. She had a handkerchief about her head, and walked with difficulty. Her testimony was substantially the same as that already published but she stated that her husband was a firm Republican, and had been threatened because he left a Democratic meeting before it was over, and that he attended a Republican meeting the night before he was killed; and that after the killing of Henry, and while she was hiding, she had been assured of protection if she would say it was black men who had killed Henry and wounded her. She will be cross-examined to-morrow.

Dr. C. B. White, a resident of New-Orleans, testified to numerous wounds, twelve in all, which Eliza Pinkston's body showed when she reached the city. Most of them had cicatrized and were superficial. Her wounds in themselves were not immediately dangerous at that time, but her condition was one of nervous prostration.

GOV. WILLIAMS ENLISTING TROOPS.

THE INDIANA MILITIA TO BE PLACED ON A WAR FOOTING—THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR—SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS ACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—It is reported on good authority that Gov. Williams has declared his intention of putting the State Militia of Indiana at once on an efficient war footing. Officers are to be appointed to traverse the state, enlist men and muster volunteers into the legion. The force will be organized and armed and put in condition to be called into active service at a moment's warning. The Governor has the power of appointing all field officers above Major, and is himself Commander in Chief. The laws of the State provide that the legion can be called into active service whenever the Governor declares by proclamation that there is war, invasion, insurrection, or public danger, or when any one of these is threatened or anticipated. This measure, if carried out promptly, will put Gov. Williams in command of a formidable force. Whether it has any especial significance at the present juncture is a question about which there may be a difference of opinion.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

EFFECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PERFORMANCES OF THE 8TH TO STRENGTHEN THEIR OPPONENTS—VICE PRESIDENT ELECT WHEELER'S VISIT—INTRODUCTION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 11.—There is visible disappointment among the Democrats here as to the effect of their melodramatic performances of Jan. 8. The expectations of the revolutionists that their incendiary suggestions would fire the popular heart, and that the Republicans would quake beneath their furious fire of resolutions and speeches, have not been realized. The result has been just the reverse. People who have not forgotten all about the 8th of January meetings, are wondering how it happened that so much money and effort were expended to so little purpose. The threats of violence have only added to the firmness and unity of the Republicans, without creating any alarm whatever in the public mind.

Hon. William A. Wheeler arrived here last evening, and became the guest of Gen. John G. Mitchell. He spent the evening and this forenoon with Gov. Hayes, whom he had never met before. At noon the Vice President elect was waited upon by a committee of the General Assembly, led by a Democratic Chairman, inviting him to accept the courtesy of the two houses. Mr. Wheeler assenting, was introduced to the Senate by Mr. Curtiss, President pro tem., and to the House by Speaker Grosvenor, but made no remarks. Members were then presented to him individually. He then held a short levee at the executive department, where he was the recipient of several hundred calls. Mr. Wheeler's visit was entirely unexpected to the people here, and was terminated by his departure at 1 P. M. for Washington.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

CAUCUS OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—SILENCE AS TO THE RESULT—RESOLUTION TO BE REPORTED TO-DAY—CONGRESS AND THE TELEGRAPH—THE STATE CAPITAL QUESTION.

special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus in the State Library this evening. The subjects discussed were the Presidential complications and the action of the National House of Representatives in attempting to violate the secrecy of the telegraph message. These subjects were fully and freely discussed. What conclusion was arrived at can only be conjectured by the outside world, as the lips of all the participants in the caucus are sealed by a pledge of secrecy. A programme of subsequent action was determined upon, it is said, but as to that programme, or any particular feature of it, nothing definite can be ascertained. A series of resolutions on the subjects discussed will be introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-morrow, and until then the curious will be compelled to exercise their patience. The caucus adjourned till next Wednesday, when final action will be taken on the subjects mentioned. Persons here who profess to be able to read the signs of the times, entertain gloomy forebodings for the immediate future. They think the country is on the verge of another terrible war; that the condition of feeling in your city and Maryland are as bad, if not worse, than during the period which immediately preceded the firing on Sumter. Should the worst come, Pennsylvania will do her full duty.

The action of the National House of Representatives toward Mr. Orton of the Western Union Telegraph Company will probably result in the repeal of a law now in force in Pennsylvania, requiring telegraph companies to retain on file for three years copies of all dispatches sent over their wires.

A bill for the removal of the Capital has been offered in the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Nothing more will probably be heard of the bill this session. A Local Option bill has also been presented and referred to the appropriate committee; what its fate will be can only be conjectured, but the indications are that it will not pass.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CAUCUS—IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—At a secret meeting of the Republican members of the State Legislature, held to-night, earnest speeches were made sustaining the course of the National Administration toward the Southern States by Messrs. Huhn, of Philadelphia, Speaker of the House, Myer, and others, and a series of pronounced resolutions were adopted requesting Gov. Hartranft to place the Militia of the State on an immediate war footing, that Pennsylvania may be ready to support the Government at any moment in carrying out the wishes of the people. Speeches were also made eulogistic in character of President-elect Hayes, and the State was pledged to support his inauguration.

THE BAY STATE SENATORSHIP.

AN ACTIVE CANVASS IN PROGRESS—MR. BOUTWELL AND GEORGE F. HOAR THE PRINCIPAL CONTESTANTS FOR THE SEAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The contest for the seat in the United States Senate to be vacated on March 4 by Mr. Boutwell has assumed a tangible shape. Both of the leading candidates have their whippers-in at work, and the doubtful ones are quietly and persistently importuned to give them support. George S. Boutwell wants to be his own successor, and he has organized his campaign well. Headquarters have been established where all information can be obtained, and where the details of the fight are mapped out. His most formidable rival just now is Hon. George F. Hoar, whose strength seems to develop daily, and to become more troublesome to the supporters of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury. As far as can be judged from appearances now, after a careful survey of the field, it seems that Mr. Hoar is actually ahead. The Boutwell men admit that their case is not as strong as they had at first supposed it would be, but they are confident of carrying the day, having the best organization and the shrewdness and tact necessary for a successful canvass. Should they be beaten, or should they see their candidate falling off after the second or third ballot, they will drop him and concentrate their forces on some new name and try to stampede Mr. Hoar's supporters. "Anything to beat Hoar" is the cry of the Boutwell men, and the old feud which sprang up in the Senatorial fight of 1874 and was continued in 1875, between Judge Hoar and the then supporters of Mr. Dawes, will be kept up by nearly the same elements that then prevailed. The chances of other candidates, who may be called compromised candidates, appear to be better in this than in previous contests as the leaders of the different factions do not hold their men in hand with as tight a rein as they would if members were not inclined to exercise their own individual judgment. Should a break-up follow a second or third ballot, Rice seems to stand the best chance, Bullock next, Seelye, Devens, and Sanford following in the order mentioned. The Democrats had a secret caucus again to-day, and it is well understood that they will throw their first vote for Gaston, and after that for an Independent, probably Bullock, Seelye's chances appearing to be injured by the semi-official statement made this morning that he would take the office if it was spontaneous. The Boutwell leaders had a secret conference at the Parker House to-night, the doors being guarded. In the Custom-house, Collector Simmons leads the fight for the sitting Senator, and has entered into the contest with his usual vigor. The Hoar men have established head-quarters, and the fight will go on with animation until Tuesday, when the first ballot will be cast.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

EX-GOV. PALMER THE FAVORITE OF THE DEMOCRATS—LOGAN AND DAVIS FORMIDABLE RIVALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.—The Democrats held a caucus to-night, and adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, having accomplished nothing. They will probably nominate ex-Gov. Palmer and vote for him on several ballots, if necessary. Eight Democrats styling them Independents, stayed out of the caucus and decided to vote for Judge Davis. Eight Independent Senators balloted this evening, but could not agree. State Senator Haines and Congressmen Anderson and Campbell were the favorites; neither of them got a majority, and it is not likely any of them ever will. Another caucus will be held to-morrow. It is stated to-night that Davis will accept if elected. He is the strongest opponent that has been named against Logan, as the independent Senators will probably accept him. There is no change in Logan's strength, except that it looks now as if he would command the full Republican vote.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE ANXIETY TO LEARN THE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSITION—RETICENCE OF THE MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Since the information escaped from the Senate Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote that they had agreed and prepared a bill and were ready for conference with the House Committee, double vigilance has been exercised to prevent the important features of the agreement from becoming public. To-day the members of the House Committee are denying that they have received a bill, or that they have been asked for a conference, and when leading questions are asked they refuse to talk. The statement last night is, however, abundantly verified, excepting that the bill prepared may not have been sent to the House Committee, though it was ordered to be communicated. Considering the desire of the committee to keep the substance of the bill from publication, it will, perhaps, not be given to the House Committee till there is a joint meeting, which will soon be held. Of course, everybody is intent on knowing what the result of carrying out the proposal would be upon the election, and the committee think that the prospects of agreement would be destroyed by revealing so much of their bill. A member of the House Committee said if the provisions of the bill were such as were reported, it would be of no use for it to be reported to them.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, investigating the alleged informality in the Electoral vote of Oregon, resumed the investigation to-day. Mr. Enos Runyon, who had been adjudged guilty of contempt in refusing to answer as to who had procured the $8,000 check drawn by his firm, payable to the order of Charles Dimon in December last, was called. Mr. Finley A. Johnson, attorney for Mr. Runyon, requested permission to state that Mr. Runyon intended no contempt to the Senate or to the committee; that he (Mr. Runyon) has always honestly been of the opinion that such transactions as the one in question were of a confidential character, and ought not to be disclosed. So far as he (Mr. Johnson) was personally concerned, he would be willing to abide the penalty of the Senate for contempt rather than disclose, without leave, a transaction between himself and a customer.

Mr. Enos Runyon was then called upon the stand, and in reply to the question by Mr. Morton, "Who procured the check of $8,000 to be drawn on your firm?" said, "It was Conrad N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York." The witness said Mr. Jordan applied for this check on the morning of the 6th of December last; there was no money paid for the check by Mr. Jordan, or collaterals deposited; it was a matter of honor between them; the witness acknowledged that it was an unusual way of doing business, as it is the custom in such cases to have money or collaterals deposited; witness did not see Wm. T. Pelton on the day the check was issued, nor has he seen him since; nor has he had any correspondence with him; witness did not know Mr. Pelton in any way in this transaction; Mr. Jordan did not indicate for what purpose he wanted the check, but he did not want the transaction placed on Martin & Runyon's books; the amount of the check was charged to him, witness,) on the books of his firm; Mr. Jordan said he would fix the matter up in a few days, but mentioned no definite time.

By Mr. Mitchell—Witness' firm sent Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon, a dispatch on the 6th of December that his firm had deposited $8,000 in the Bank of North America to their credit; he had had no conversation with Ladd & Bush since; Mr. Jordan did not say how he would pay for the check; he only said that in a few days he would fix it; when witness was first subpœnaed he saw Mr. Jordan, and the latter objected to having his name divulged; witness was advised by Mr. Jordan to consult Mr. Burton N. Harrison, a lawyer, before coming to Washington to testify.

In reply to a question by Mr. Kernan, witness said he saw Mr. Jordan yesterday, and he gave him permission to disclose his name. Witness stated further that he would not have disclosed Mr. Jordan's name had not that gentleman given him permission to do so.

Mr. Runyon, having purged himself of contempt, was discharged. During the afternoon the committee sat with closed doors and examined the letter and bank books of Charles Dimon, the New-York banker, to whom Runyon delivered the $8,000 check, which was ordered by Mr. Jordan on Dec. 6. These books, according to Mr. Dimon's statement, show the correspondence and business between himself and parties in Oregon since November last. Nothing in addition to what Mr. Dimon has heretofore testified to was ascertained by the examination of the books, and he was discharged. The committee have ordered that Conrad C. Jordan, who procured the $8,000 check from Mr. Runyon, be subpœnaed to appear before them as a witness.

It is stated here to-night that Gov. Tilden is a Director of the Third National Bank, of which Mr. Jordan is the Cashier. Gen. D. M. Frost, the alleged ineligible Missouri Elector, has arrived in Washington, and will be examined to-morrow or next day.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE POWERS OF THE HOUSE IN THE COUNTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House Committee on the privileges, powers, and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the Electoral vote held a long session to-night, and finished their report on that subject. Their conclusions are:

First—That the power to count the Electoral vote is not conferred by the Constitution upon the President of the Senate.

Second—That the power is conferred by the Constitution upon the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third—That in the execution of the power to count the Electoral vote the House of Representatives is at least co-ordinate and equal with the Senate.

Fourth—That in counting the Electoral votes, no vote can be counted against the judgment and without the assent of the House.

These propositions were agreed to by a strict party vote: Representatives Knott, Tucker, Maish, and Sparks, Democrats, in the affirmative; Representatives Seelye, Burchard of Illinois, and McDill, Republicans, in the negative. Representative Knott will make the report to-morrow, and will ask that a day be fixed for its consideration, when ample opportunity will be afforded for debate. Representative Knott will move in the House that two more members be added to the committee, additional labor having been imposed upon it by the resolution of Representative Willis, which instructs that committee to inquire whether any votes had been given contrary to the prohibition contained in the first section of the second article of the Constitution, which is as follows: "But no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector;" and also by the inquiry directed by Representative Kasson, to ascertain whether any Electoral votes had been cast by persons whose political disabilities had not been removed.

DEMOCRATIC TRICK IN MICHIGAN.

PUTTING AN EX-LIBERAL REPUBLICAN TO BE DEFEATED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—SPARING THEIR OWN MEN THE HUMILIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANSING, Jan. 11.—The 34 Democrats in both houses of the Michigan Legislature held a caucus this evening and agreed to throw their votes for Charles S. May, of Detroit, for United States Senator. The election will take place on Tuesday next. May, who has until recently lived at Kalamazoo, was a very radical Republican until 1872, when, being an aspirant for Congress and failing of the nomination by the Republican Convention of the Kalamazoo District, he came out for Greeley a day or two later, and has since become identified with the Democratic Party by securing an engagement from Tilden's "Liberty Street Bureau," making 50 speeches at $50 each. The caucus, to-night, professed to regard him as a Liberal Republican, and the chief spokesman said: "It might have a good effect on the Illinois Senatorial election for us to make a liberal show, since our case here is a hopeless one." May was Lieutenant Governor of Michigan in 1861 and 1862. He is a lawyer of fair ability.

A COLORED MASS-MEETING.

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND IN COUNCIL—RESOLUTIONS AND AN ADDRESS URGING THE AMELIORATION OF THEIR CONDITION—THE LOYALTY OF THE BLACK MEN TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11.—A mass-meeting of colored citizens was held in Newport this evening to consider the present aspect of political affairs. Benjamin T. Burton presided. Letters were read from William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Fred Douglass, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Van Horne, George T. Downing, and Rev. J. G. Yeiser. The following resolutions and address, presented by George T. Downing, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the colored people, a minority with rights to be secured, believe it politic to have a representation in all great political parties that may exist; nevertheless, we feel that we are forbidden to form any alliance with the Democratic Party so long as it, as at present, opposes every effort designed to protect us in our rights.

Resolved, That the Republican Party should do more than it has done for the colored people in the way of protection and encouragement, as an act of justice and expediency.

Resolved, That the Republican Party should heed this friendly suggestion, for the body of the colored people in the South, if not protected and encouraged, will, we fear, break down under the weight of difficulties and outrage to which they are subjected because of their devotion to the party, and become the prey of their landlords and of those who give them daily employment. It will be seen how essential is this element of strength.

Resolved, That President U. S. Grant has our warmest thanks for his humane, prompt, and just policy in defending the weak; that his name will live and be honored when the names of his traducers will be forgotten.

Resolved, That it is our firm conviction that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler are legally and justly entitled to be inaugurated President and Vice President of these United States; that inasmuch as their opponents, through agencies the just use of which is questionable, have obtained a large vote that stimulates them to use intimidation and the threat of civil war to secure the above offices; we, in the interest of loyalty, of good government, for the sake of freedom and equality, entreat those who have law and order on their side, to stand firm in all emergencies.

An address on the present political situation was adopted, of which the following is the substance:

The colored people of the country are not only interested, like others, in the present political affairs, but are specially concerned. We colored citizens of Rhode Island ask the attention of the moral class of the country to a tendency to yield in the matter of protecting us in our rights. We would induce the Republican Party, the professed defender of equality before the law for all men, to do more that is legitimate and proper to warm the colored people in their attachment to it, and proclaim in accord therewith as follows: It is the declared policy of the Republican Party to respect our rights as a part of the body politic. The Democratic Party, which was the ready tool of the slave power, and which is the servant of the present Bourbon power, has opposed every proclamation, amendment, and law designed to protect us in our rights, the people, as a rule, in the interest of slavery, were not educated to respect us. From this statement it will be seen that we must naturally feel a special concern as to which of these two parties shall have the administration of the Government. We are interested in other issues, but this is to us a vital point.

It is the substantial interest of all sections and of all classes, as affecting all interests, to have fraternal relations exist between all sections and classes: we believe that Hayes and Wheeler sustain a relation to this end which enables them to work in the desirable direction much better than could Tilden and Hendricks, but politicians and others having personal ends to serve must not lose sight of the fact that there is a sense of justice in the heart of fair play that has such a hold upon large numbers of the American people, in connection with securing us in our rights, that there never will be real peace in the land until respect for the rights of all men shall universally prevail, to an extent, at least, as broad as is true of New-England and some sections. This is destiny. * * *

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE STRESS TO PROMOTE THE TEXAS PACIFIC SCHEME—MAGNITUDE OF THE JOB—THE REVISED STATUTES — THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS PASSED—NEGROPHOBIA STILL EXTANT—THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE AND POLYGAMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Texas Pacific Railroad bill has been passed by the House Committee, and will be reported the next time the committee is called, which will be very soon. The provisions of the bill which interest the country are unchanged, except, perhaps, that they are made more objectionable by increasing the magnitude of the obligations. The bill, if passed, would saddle upon the Treasury the responsibility for the payment of a sum nearly large enough to build the canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by the Nicaragua route. The people are looking upon this latter project as a dream, because of the immense cost, and even while they wonder at the magnitude of the enterprise and think that perhaps it may be undertaken by some future generation, Tom Scott and C. P. Huntington are actually expectant of getting out of the Treasury nearly the amount that seems so fabulous when mentioned in connection with the great international highway between the oceans, whose construction would be the marvel of the age. The bill will meet with determined opposition in the House; but its chances of passing can be better estimated when there has been a vote in the House on some preliminary motion concerning it. At present it seems to outsiders that the bill cannot pass.

This morning, in the Senate, during the consideration of the bill which provides for the correction of errors in the Revised Statutes, Senator Thurman suggested that, instead of adding a volume of amendments and changes to the laws, it would be far better to re-enact, and so have them accurate, without amendment or alteration. This idea was approved by a number of other Senators, and the matter was laid aside for further consideration.

The House, to-day, passed the consular and diplomatic and Military Academy appropriation bills. The bills as passed are substantially the same in terms and amounts appropriated as the acts of last year making appropriations for these purposes. Holman's effort to reduce the salaries of the London and other first-class missions failed. An earnest but unsuccessful effort was made, under the leadership of Reagan, of Texas, and Springer, of Illinois, to abolish the resident Ministers at Hayti and Liberia. The fact that the peoples and Governments of those two countries are negroes was the principal motive of this movement to reduce them from the diplomatic to consular grade. Both Reagan and Springer showed their ignorance of the commercial value and political importance of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Haytian Republic. Hayti commands the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and a very large proportion of our export trade is with the islands of the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea. Unless a proper diplomatic representation be maintained at Hayti our valuable commerce with that and contiguous islands would be secured by other nations. The value of domestic products annually exported to Hayti is $6,000,000, and most of these are the products of Illinois, which sends Mr. Springer to Congress, and of other Western States.

The House Committee on Territories to-day heard arguments from delegate Cannon, of Utah, and others, against the bill for the regulation of elections in the Territories. This bill was originally intended to apply only to Utah, but the committee have extended its scope and made it applicable to all the Territories. It provides that the elective franchise shall not be extended to polygamists or women, and makes polygamists ineligible to office. It also provides a general system for the conduct of elections in the Territories. The passage of the bill would be a direct blow at the saints of Utah, who now control the political machinery of that Territory, as far as it is regulated by the elective franchise. The passage of the bill would force Delegate Cannon, who has a plurality of wives, to abandon his plural wives or suffer disfranchisement. The committee will report the bill favorably.

A bill for giving the Indian Territory a government like other Territories of the United States and calling it Oklahoma is again to be pressed. The lobby has been quietly working the scheme, and in the general excitment it has escaped notice. The bill, put in plain English, provides that the Indian Territory shall be open to white settlement, and the Indian rights and titles shall be extinguished, and the railroads built through the Territory shall become possessed of the valuable lands which lie along their routes. Part of the same lobby which is engaged on the Texas Pacific bill is working up the Oklahoma bill, and it, like the other jobs which are gradually coming forward, needs to be closely watched.

THE OREGON INVESTIGATION.

MR. RUNYON PURGES HIMSELF OF CONTEMPT —THE $8,000 CHECK PROCURED BY THE CASHIER OF A BANK IN WHICH MR. TILDEN IS INTERESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections at this morning's session examined Enos Runyon, the contumacious witness in the Oregon case. It will be remembered that at a previous examination Mr. Runyon testified that he had drawn a check for $8,000 in favor of Ladd & Bush, bankers, of Oregon, and that it had been returned to him, and that he had then drawn a check for the same amount in favor of Charles W. Dimon, by whom it was transmitted to Ladd & Bush. At the examination referred to Mr. Runyon refused to testify as to who had directed him to draw the check, and for this he was adjudged guilty of contempt. This morning, however, he purged himself by testifying that it was Conrad N. Jordan, cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York City, who had procured the check from the firm of brokers of which he is a member. The witness said that Mr. Jordan applied for the check on the morning of the 6th of December last. There was no money paid for the check by Mr. Jordan or collateral deposited. It was a matter of honor between them. The witness acknowledged that it was an unusual way of doing business, as it is the custom in such cases to have money or collaterals deposited. Mr. Jordan however did not want the transaction to be made public, and for that reason he [the witness] had not required a deposit, and on the books of the firm had entered the amount of the check as a personal draft of his own. Mr. Runyon's testimony is considered of importance, as it is generally understood here that Mr. S. J. Tilden has an account at the bank of which Jordan is the cashier. If such is the case, it will perhaps be necessary for Mr. Jordan to show why he was so anxious to transmit $8,000 secretly to the banking firm with which Gov. Grover and Mr. Cronin were in direct and frequent communication.

THE $8,000 CHECK MATTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says, regarding the allegation that $8,000 was sent to Oregon from New-York, to be employed in influencing Gov. Grover's action in the recent electoral muddle, the fact is generally known and admitted that the sum named was sent to Oregon to secure certain political results; that H. Y. Thompson, the Republican lawyer, who made the principal argument before Gov. Grover in behalf of issuing a certificate to Cronin, received $3,000 for his services as counsel; that Cronin got a similar sum, and that the remainder was returned. It is stated upon trustworthy authority that neither Grover nor Chadwick received a dollar of the money said to have been sent from New-York.

A DISTRICT POLICE SCANDAL.

TESTIMONY OF CHIEF RICHARDS BEFORE THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE —COMMISSIONER MURTAGH CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO ENTRAP CONGRESSMAN WHITTHORNE INTO A PLACE OF DISREPUTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House committee to inquire into the official acts of the late Board of Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia met this morning. Major Richards, the Chief of Police, testified as follows:

The Police Commissioners had control of all the appointments; about the 1st of July last, Mr. Murtagh came to my office and requested that some attention be paid to Mr. Whitthorne, of the Naval Committee; Mr. Murtagh stated that the investigation was being pressed in a severe and uncalled-for manner, that matters were being inquired into that he did not think came within the scope of the powers of the committee, and that he wished Mr. Whitthorne watched; that he had information that Mr. Whitthorne, while in Philadelphia, had visited houses of ill-repute, and that he might do the same thing here; that he wanted him watched, and that if Whitthorne visited such houses, he wanted the officers to be prepared to raid the house and arrest him; after the arrest was made, he was to be taken to the Police station; the reporters were to be notified, and they were to come and work the facts up; after Mr. Murtagh left my office I concluded that I would not mention it to the detectives, and indeed I did not for ten days; about ten days after the first interview, Mr. Murtagh came to know what had been done; I said, "Nothing; it will require time;" he said it was important to do something, as there was great anxiety at the Navy Department to have something done; I then told Detective McDevitt of the plan; I told him, "This must not be carried into effect, but you must appear as if you were doing something;" Mr. Murtagh again subsequently called to inquire how the thing was working, and I said, "Well, we are looking to see what can be done;" he said that the Committee on Naval Affairs would make its report in a few days, and if something wasn't done immediately it would soon be of no effect; as I remember, the Naval Committee postponed its report, but, meanwhile, Murtagh called three or four times, and was quite anxious to know what had been accomplished; McDevitt suggested that it would cost money to do the watching, and Murtagh authorized me to spend what money was needed; he complained of the detectives, and said that he wanted them to make daily reports of what they were doing; Murtagh suggested that if Whitthorne could not be found in a house of ill-fame that he must be enticed into one; Murtagh, at one of his interviews with me, suggested that McDevitt was not doing anything, and then I put him in communication with Detective Miller; I told Col. Cook of the plan suggested by Murtagh; Cook was the attorney of the board; he said: "Have nothing to do with it, as it is not in the line of your duty." Witness said in reply to questions by Mr. Davy that he had known Murtagh for 20 years, and he considered that he was still on terms of friendship with him; that the *Republican* newspaper, of which Murtagh was proprietor, had made charges affecting his (witness') character in connection with an attack on the gamblers, but Murtagh had told him repeatedly that he did not mean that either witness or the public should construe them as aimed at the witness; he (witness) said the law in relation to gambling was, that upon the complaint of any reputable party, the house complained of was raided, and the implements of the business taken; that he had never, upon the complaint of a citizen or Police Officer in the form of the law, failed to raid the place complained of; witness said that after summing up everything in his own mind he had not now an unkind feeling toward Mr. Murtagh; that Murtagh's attacks on him had evidently something back of them which he [witness] didn't understand; witness said it was not his policy, nor was it the policy of the Police Board, to raid houses of ill-fame when they were situated in a well-defined disreputable section of the town, but that when any house was established outside of these limits it was broken up; witness has known, by general report, that gambling-houses were in operation; have ordered the lieutenants to keep a watch; no raids were made, because no complaints came in the proper shape. Witness said that the worst of the raids on houses of ill-fame was that the inmates were merely fined, and that they went back to their same course of living, distributing themselves in rooms, sometimes in respectable houses; there was no place to send them, no reformatory institution, and hence it had been his policy and the policy of the board to keep the houses within well-known disreputable lines; on one occasion, he gave orders to have every house raided the next night—not let one escape; when Mr. Murtagh heard of the order he called a special meeting of the board, and witness was directed to rescind the order; this is a matter of record; witness said that up to two or three weeks ago there had been no public clamor against the gamblers; that when arrests were made the offenders were not punished, and this operated on the Police force in a way to make them lose their enthusiasm.

Q.—Do you know of any combination entered into by a number of persons to assail Mr. Murtagh on account of the stand he has taken to suppress gambling? A.—I certainly do not.

Q.—Were any efforts made to employ a woman to aid in the Whitthorne case? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Was any money paid? A.—No, Sir. One night Detective McDevitt said he was going out on the Whitthorne matter, and he needed money; I let him have $10; it did not come from Mr. Murtagh.

Q.—What gave rise to the newspaper attack on the gamblers? Did you know that it originated with Mr. Murtagh alone? A.—So far as I know, it did.

Q.—When Murtagh asked you to watch Whitthorne did he express any feeling, personally, in the matter? A.—No, Sir, I think not; he said that the Secretary of the Navy had a good deal of feeling to know what Whitthorne was doing; that Whitthorne was p

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE REFORMED CHURCH QUESTION.

THE DISPUTE WITH THE CALVINISTS—TWO FACTIONS STRUGGLING FOR SUPREMACY—THE DECLARATION OF FAITH OF 1872—A DIVISION OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT CLAIMED—LIBERALS WITHOUT CHURCHES AND WITHOUT SALARIES—THE OFFICIAL PRINTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 22, 1876.

In 1872, M. Coquerel was the recognized chief of the Liberal party of the Reformed Church of France, and was engaged in a serious dispute with the Orthodox party or the Calvinists. He looked at the question from a religious point of view, and seemed to argue that everything else ought to be made secondary, when a thing was claimed in the name of religion. He wanted the State to recognize the division in the Reformed Church by giving half the elections and half the property to the seceding Liberals. But, in order to do this the State had to recognize another religion and make provision for it. The question was whether the schismatics were numerous enough to warrant their recognition among the religious sects protected by the State, and if so, to find out some basis for a division of the offices, the churches, and the property. Before the war there were two factions within the Reformed Church, each of which struggled for supremacy. Toward the last days of the Empire the schismatics had gained materially in strength, owing to the exertions of a few eloquent Pastors like Anastase Coquerel. The Calvinists were growing weaker and weaker every day, when in 1872, the aged historian, Guizot, threw himself into the midst of the contest. He pronounced in favor of the Calvinists, called the consistories together, and had a synodical meeting in Paris. Owing to his exertions, what is known as the *credo* of M. Guizot, or the "Declaration of Faith" of 1872, was adopted by a majority of four votes. This majority, so far as the French Government was concerned, gave the Reformed Church into the hands of the orthodox party. They controlled the elections to churches, the church property, and the money which the Government pays annually for the support of public worship in France. It was only a few years ago that the Reformed Church and the Jewish Church were acknowledged as religions, and admitted to a share in the *budget des cultes*. Naturally, the Liberal parties complained that they were forced into a position where they had to capitulate at the expense of their consciences, or to revolt against the decision of the Synod. As a general thing, they refused to accept the Calvinistic *credo* of M. Guizot, but did not carry their revolt to such a point that a complete rupture was brought about. Both parties agreed that a compromise was necessary to prevent a scandal, but neither party would yield upon the point of doctrine.

M. Thiers was greatly annoyed by this quarrel and refused to order the elections. Since then the Government has allowed matters to drag on, in the hope of seeing the two parties come to some agreement. But all attempts at compromise have been unsuccessful, and finally M. Dufaure came to the conclusion that it would be best to order the elections under the regulations adopted in 1872, according to the formulary of the Synod, hoping thereby to effect a junction between the moderate men of both parties, and at least to render the schismatic portion as small as possible. It must be evident to every mind that the Government cannot cut a Church in two and make two recognized Churches of it, nor can it take a schismatic faction and raise it to the dignity of a religion recognized by the State. Naturally it has to deal only with the Reformed Protestant Church of France, and as there are two portions claiming to represent that Church, it must examine the evidence. It finds, therefore, that the orthodox party had a majority in the last Synod, and hence it can fairly claim to be the Reformed Church. The protesting Protestants are not obliged to accept the decisions of that Synod, if they have conscientious scruples against it, but their non-acceptance gives them no right to claim a division of the Church establishment. It may be hard upon the men who are really forced into a position where they must "capitulate or revolt," but none of the arguments which they have yet presented appear strong enough to warrant any other decision than that adopted by M. Dufaure. He says that the Government has to do solely with the organization of the Reformed Church. If the Liberals want to secede and start another Church, they are free to do so, and can apply regularly to the Government for permission. Their application will receive careful consideration. If they do this, they will have to start *de novo*, but if they can obtain a division of the Church property they would require but little money.

This was the position of affairs the other day when M. Dufaure went out of power, and the Liberals became very much alarmed when they heard that the elections were about to be ordered under the rules adopted by the Synod of 1872. They do not accept its formulary of ordination, and when they do accept it, the Liberal Pastors cannot share in the elections, and will find themselves afterward without churches and without salaries. Several deputations were sent to M. Dufaure, but he remained firm, declaring that he was acting in the interests of the French Protestant Church in forcing the Protestants to heal their quarrels by a compromise of some sort, or by forcing a limited number of schismatics out of the way. After sending in his resignation, M. Dufaure went to see his successor, M. Martel, who was ill in bed, and obtained a promise from him to carry out this policy. The Liberals say that this was a piece of gratuitous interference on his part, and they blame him severely. But it is better for all parties that some arrangement should be arrived at without further delay, for the Protestant Church of France has suffered long enough by this scandal. The Calvinists say that the fault lies with the Liberals; the latter retort in like terms; and as all attempts at compromise have proved unavailing, it is well, perhaps, in the interest of religion, to force a solution of some sort.

I told you some weeks ago about the quarrel between M. Wittersheim and M. Dallez about the publication of the official journals, and said that the matter was before the Assembly. The Chamber refused to vote the 40,000 francs subvention demanded by M. Dalloz for the *Bulletin des Communes*, which was given him by M. Casimir-Périer four years ago as compensation for the refusal of the Assembly to ratify his contract. Since then M. Dallez has continued to publish the *Bulletin des Communes*, a paper sold for one sou, giving the laws passed by the Legislature, and has received a subvention therefor. But the publisher of the *Journal Officiel*, M. Wittersheim, has constantly protested against this division of the Government spoils. He claims to be the only authorized official printer, and says that if the *Bulletin des Communes* has to be published, it should be, like the *Journal Officiel* and the *Bulletin des Lois*, in his hands. I remarked, when discussing this question, that M. Dallez had, in fact, some rights, though they were not very clearly defined, and that, in order to settle the matter, the Assembly had authorized him to bring a suit against the Government. But, meanwhile, the Budget is under discussion, and one item in it is the 40,000 francs subvention, given to M. Dallos. M. Gambetta pretended that he had no grounds for an action, since his contract with the Minister of the Interior was conditional, or subject to the approval of the Assembly, and since that approval was refused, M. Dalloz had no ground of complaint, or, at least, for an action for damages against the Government. M. Gambetta is the leader of the majority in the Chamber, and when the question came up he had the subvention erased from the Budget. This is regular enough, but the difficulty came when the Budget came before the Senate. A grave question of principle is involved, namely, whether the Senate has the right of revising the decisions of the Chamber in financial matters. That is a question that will give rise to an angry discussion one of these days, but, meanwhile, the Senate assumes that it has the right to revise the Budget as well as the laws, and it has voted the 40,000 francs demanded by M. Dallos which the Chamber refused to allow. It is this question of the official printing, therefore, which will furnish the occasion for a dispute between the two houses as to the extent of their respective powers.

The case of the "woman cut in pieces" still continues to excite the Parisians, and the journals follow it up from day to day. Biloir was taken out of prison the other day to hear the evidence accumulated against him, but did not seem to be greatly affected by it. "What does all that prove?" he said, when the magistrate had concluded; "you have found certain things, but that does not prove that I am an assassin, or that Marie Le Monach is not yet alive. I knew her better than any one else, and I tell you that she was not like the woman at the Morgue." The evidence against Biloir is very strong indeed, though entirely presumptive. He will be brought up for trial early in January.

ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. OSGOOD BEFORE THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION—THE GREEK AND GOTHIC STYLES CONTRASTED.

Rev. Dr. Osgood lectured before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, at the Cooper Union, last evening, upon "Architecture in America." He defined architecture in its broadest sense as expressive, and said that it was intimately allied with all other forms of expression. As an art it was more difficult than sculpture, because the sculptor could change his work during its progress, while the architect could not. A great many metaphysicians had bothered themselves to discover how the arts were invented—an employment which the lecturer considered a decided waste of time. Architecture was in one sense a sort of literature. Dean Stanley said to a gathering of printers that in the olden time the cathedrals were the newspapers, and that new the newspapers were the cathedrals. The architecture of each age embodied its ideas, its aspirations, and its tendencies. Schofenhaur, who viewed the art from a hard, utilitarian standpoint, had said that it was a wrestle with gravitation. The Greek architecture was probably the most perfect of its kind. The Gothic was a higher type than the Greek, but the latter, as a whole, was the more perfect. There was no arch among the Greeks, the elements of their science being the column and the lintel. The idea of the column was by some thought to be taken from the trees, but this the lecturer considered a mistake. He attributed its introduction to the fact that in Greece stone was to be found in large masses, and that the most convenient form in which it could be rolled from the quarry to its place of destination was the circular section of the column. The lintel was formed of two pieces in order that if one broke the other would remain intact, and thus support the structure. The Greek temples were chiefly for outside show, and not for comfort. They were built from the outside inward, while the Gothic, on the other hand, were built from the interior outward. The Gothic was not, as has been said, the architecture of priests. It began with the great laity movement of the twelfth century. The first great example of this school was the Cathedral of St. Denis, commenced in 1130, and from that period until the present it had continued to grow in favor, and in the past 30 years had gained a powerful foothold in America. In a few months there was to be opened in Boston one of the most beautiful and impressive church edifices in this country, the new Trinity Church, presided over by Rev. Phillips Brooks. The business edifice in this New-York is the building on the North-east corner of Broadway and Bond street. Its style was known as the Victoria Gothic. The most beautiful public building in the City is the new district Courthouse, corner of Tenth street and Sixth avenue. The ugliest structure in town was unquestionably the rapid transit abomination on South Fifth avenue. He was in favor of rapid transit, but it was a shame to thus deface the thoroughfares of a great city for that or any other purpose. In regard to many of our public buildings, Americans had no reason to be ashamed. The Capitol at Washington was one of the handsomest structures of its class in the world—far superior to the English House of Parliament at Westminster.

In conclusion the lecturer said that it would be a happy day for the American people when the growth of a cultivated public taste compelled our architects and builders to use their designs upon the three leading ideas of beauty, utility, and convenience.

THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MR. COMSTOCK'S SOCIETY—ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. JOHN HALL AND REV. DR. DURYEA.

The second annual public meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, and was well attended, by gentlemen only, it having been announced that the addresses would be for the benefit of fathers of families. The Secretary and Agent of the society, Mr. Comstock, read the report for the year past, the particulars of which have been published, after which Rev. Dr. John Hall was introduced and spoke at considerable length. Our children, both boys and girls, he said, must be protected from the machinations of such foul beasts as the French school-master, for instance, who was recently convicted. The laws were good enough, but the enforcement of them was indifferent, to say the least, and the prosecuting officers should be made to enforce them more strictly. In Philadelphia the action of the State courts was such that the society had ceased prosecuting the offenders who peddle their wares in that city, and even in this State but little energy was shown. A man had been held out to the agent of the society, who had recently seen the janitor of one of our public schools who had been convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for selling indecent pictures to the children, pardoned after having served but 13 months of his sentence, while only last Monday another man—an old offender—who was sent to prison for one year, was pardoned, having served less than one month.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hall's address, Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, was introduced, and spoke vigorously and to the point for about 15 minutes. A collection was then taken up, the object being to raise $6,000 or $7,000 for the expenses of the society for the ensuing year. One gentleman gave $500, and, with commendable modesty, refused his name. The collection amounted to about $2,000.

A FATAL BAR-ROOM AFFRAY.

An investigation into the manner in which Robert Lusk met his death was held by Coroner Croker yesterday. The testimony showed that a number of roughs, including Lusk, Peter Reynolds, a boatman, and James McManus, a laborer, congregated in the saloon of Joseph Arthur, at No. 589 Eleventh avenue, on Thanksgiving Day, and that, having imbibed unlimited quantities of liquor, they quarreled. Lusk, according to the testimony of several witnesses, violently assaulted Reynolds, McManus, and Arthur. The last named testified that after Reynolds had been knocked down by Lusk, the former threw bottles at the latter, striking him once on the head. Edward Derick testified that Lusk was clubbed on the head by the policeman who arrested him for disorderly conduct. The jury found that Lusk died on Jan. 2, from the effects of a fracture of the skull caused by unknown parties on Nov. 30. McManus and Reynolds were held by the Coroner in default of $500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Ely has vetoed the Common Council's resolution assigning the Separate Troop of Cavalry to the building on Hall place and Seventh street.

It is said that the office of Public Administrator is to be removed from its present location at No. 117 Nassau street to one of the rooms adjoining the Mayor's office.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, consisting of Messrs. Guntzer, Reilly, and Cowing, will meet at 2 P. M. to-day to consider the resolution of Mr. Cole, providing for compelling City railroad companies to heat their cars. A hearing will be given to citizens interested in the matter.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A PLAN FOR GETTING RID OF THE ACCUMULATIONS OF SNOW—THE QUESTION OF FILLING UP THE SUNKEN LOTS—ACCIDENTS ON THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Morris offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to report to the board, at its next meeting, the advisability or practicability of permitting the Street-cleaning Bureau to open the man-holes of the several sewers after each snow-storm, and emptying therein, through such man-holes, the accumulation of snow and ice from the streets of this City. The resolution was adopted. Alderman Morris also moved that the preamble and resolutions, together with the communications from the Departments of Docks and Police, in favor of filling up the sunken and marsh lands above Randall's Island with ashes and other refuse collected from the streets, which were received by the board during the year 1873, be referred to the Committee on Police and Health. The communication from the Dock Department referred to, stated that the members could not see that any harm could come from filling up those lands with ashes. It was accompanied by a letter written by Gen. McClellan, approving of the scheme, and adding that the filling on Randall's Island should be of such a nature as not to effect the health of the children collected there. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Alderman Lewis offered at the last session, providing for executing a portrait of ex-Mayor Wickham, for the Governor's room, was called up, and amended so that the cost of the portrait shall be paid by an appropriation from the Board of Apportionment, and not out of City contingencies.

Alderman Morris moved to still further amend the resolution, by providing for having portraits of the late Mayor Havemeyer and ex-Mayor Vance also executed and placed in the Governor's room.

Alderman Sauer opposed the amendment on the ground, as he stated, that ex-Alderman Vance was not a Mayor, and that Mr. Havemeyer's portrait, taken when he was first Mayor at the age of 37, was already in the Governor's room.

Alderman Morris replied that the portrait of Havemeyer, taken at the age of 37, was certainly not a correct portrait of the man at 73 years of age.

The amendment was put and lost, and the original resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Morris then offered a resolution that portraits of Ex-Mayor Vance and the late Mayor Havemeyer be executed, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition from Theodore E. Tomlinson, asking the board to take steps to have the City manufacture its own gas, and to purchase the works of the present gas companies, was referred to a committee. The board then directed the Committee on Law to draft an ordinance providing for additional safeguards around hoistways, inside the stoop lines, from the basement to the sidewalk, and also to prepare an ordinance regulating the size and style of railings, so as to secure greater safety to persons traveling on the sidewalks.

Alderman Sheils called up the resolution providing that the resolutions of thanks tendered to Mr. S. A. Lewis, ex-President of the board, be engrossed at a cost not exceeding $50.

Alderman Cowing opposed the motion. He said he would be willing to subscribe toward having the resolutions engrossed, as he had great respect for Mr. Lewis, but he was opposed to using public funds for the purpose.

Alderman Morris said that if the board decided to have the resolutions engrossed at the cost of the City, it would be certainly proper to pay a similar tribute to ex-President Vance, who was as high-minded and honorable a gentleman as could be found anywhere.

These remarks had no effect on the board, for the resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Public Works, stating that the contracts for lighting the street lamps in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were made prior to annexation. The Central Gas Company lights the lamps in the Twenty-third Ward at $45 each per annum, and those in the Twenty-fourth Ward are lighted by the Scranton Gas Company at $50 each for the same time. The statement was ordered to be printed.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the board to appoint 500 additional Commissioners of Deeds was adopted.

Alderman Simonson submitted a preamble and resolution reciting the numerous accidents, some of them fatal, have occurred on the New-York Elevated Railroad; that they were occasioned by insufficient safeguards at the different stations to prevent passengers from attempting to enter or leave the cars while in motion at such stations, implying a criminal want of precaution on the part of the officers or managers of said railroad company. The resolutions then requested the Mayor to cause an inspection of such stations to be made by the Commissioner of Public Works, or the engineer of his Department, and have such safeguards provided by the Railroad company as may be deemed necessary, so as to prevent the possibility of any recurrence of such accidents, and that in case the railroad company refuse or neglect to supply such safeguards, then that the Mayor cause the subject to be presented to the Grand Jury with a view to compel the company to take all proper and necessary precautions to prevent repetitions of such accidents. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI.

REPORT OF THE HAYTIEN CONSUL AT THIS PORT—INCREASE IN THE EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND HAYTI.

The annual report of H. A. Keamley, the Haytian Consul at this port, gives the following interesting facts relative to the export and import trade for the year 1876, between the ports of the Republic of Hayti and the ports of New-York, and institutes a comparison between the trade of the past years and that of other years, as far back as 1872, showing a large increase, both in exports and imports, within the last few years, and the natural growth of the Republic itself in a commercial sense. Those acquainted with the resources of the latter say, that the increase will continue in the future, and at the same rate the Republic will become an important factor in the commercial world. The total value of the exports from New-York to Haytien ports during the past year was $3,947,054 35 in United States currency, or $3,555,904 82 in gold, at the average rate of gold during the year The total value of the exports in 1875 was $4,831,514 28 in United States currency, or $4,275,676 05 in gold, at the average rate of bullion during that year. In 1874 it was $3,332,870 02 in United States currency, or $2,975,241 in gold. In 1873 it was $3,688,588 27 in United States currency, or $3,293,337 30 in gold. In 1872 it was $2,376,140 38 in United States currency, or $2,121,533 91 in gold. The ports in the Republic of Hayti to which the exports were made during the year were, Port au Prince, (by far the largest, amounting to $2,143,237 18 in United States currency, or $1,930,844 32, in gold,) Anx Cayes, Jacmel, Cape Hayti, Gonaives, St. Mare, Port de Paix, Jeremil, Miragoane, and Aquiri, the volume of exports to each being in the above order The number of vessels employed in the export trade from the port of New-York to the ports of the Republic of Hayti during the past year was 174, with a carrying capacity of 87,954 tons, as against 197 vessels in 1875, with a carrying capacity of 59,713 tons; 159 vessels in 1872, with a carrying capacity of 51,798 tons; 156 vessels in 1873, with a carrying capacity of 47,510 tons, and 124 vessels in 1872 with a capacity of 31,399 tons. The total amount of imports to this port from all of the Republic of Hayti during the past year, were $2,653,603 in United States currency, as against $2,154,642 in currency in 1875; $1,374,285 in 1874, and $1,883,131 in 1873. The number of vessels employed in this trade during the past year was 157, and the imported articles consisted of logwood, coffee, cocoa, mahogany, honey, Cotton, turtle-shell, lignum vitæ, goat-skins, horns, hides, wax, gum quiac, peanuts, oranges, and pepper from the following ports: Aux Cayes, Port au Prince, Gonaives, Jacmel, St. Marguerite, Aquiri, Cape Hayti, Port de Paix in Jeremil. The exports from New-York exceeded the imports to this port from Hayti by $1,293,451 35 in United States currency during the past year. In 1875 the excess was $2,676,872; in 1874 it was $1,957,985 92; and in 1873 it was $1,800,457 27.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Bernard H. Helmcke, tailor, of No. 1 Barclay street, assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors, to Henry E. Hoppe, yesterday.

William I. Young and Charles M. Young, composing the firm of W. I. & C. M. Young, produce dealers, of No. 149 Reade street, assigned their property to Benjamin Carter yesterday.

Register Fitch has adjudicated Kenyon Cox, individually a bankrupt on his own petition. He was the partner of Daniel Drew, W. H. Hutchinson, and Horace Mannell, in the firm of Kenyon Cox and Company, bankers, which failed in the panic of 1873. Nearly all the debts are firm liabilities, and the 95 creditors have received 87½ cents on the dollar. From the schedules it appears that after the firm's failure Daniel Drew advanced $250,000 to pay the creditors. The following are the amounts the principal creditors have received on their claims: Fisk & Hatch, Co., $115,509; John Casey, $103,311 44; J. & J. Casey, $61,073 36; David Dows, $57,750; Canada Southern Railway Company, $395 74; Winslow, Lanier & Co., $39,375; W. H. Drew, $35,020 20; Metropolitan National Bank, $28,875; Charles Broadus, $29,968 41; Second National Bank of Erie, Penn., $19,632 99; Bank of North America, $14,437 50. Mr. Cox has no assets, and a claim for $136,774 46, money received in excess of his share of the profits and for losses in individual speculations, was sold recently at auction for $625.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION—REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AS TO THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK—THE CABLES TO BE MANUFACTURED FROM BESSEMER STEEL.

A meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was held yesterday, Hon. H. C. Murphy, the President, in the chair. There were present besides the President, Messrs. William Marshall, J. S. T. Stranahan, J. Riley, W. B. Leonard, Lloyd Aspinwall, Lawrence Turnure, H. W. Sloenm, W.C. Kingsley, T. Kinsella, C. J. Canda, J. Van Schaick, J. Mottey, J. McLean, T. Carroll, Controllers Kelly and Burrell, and Mayors Ely and Schroeder. The Secretary reported the financial condition of the company on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1876, as follows: Receipts to date, $7,124,896 41; expenditures, $7,059,808 49; cash on hand and in bank, $65,088, and liabilities, $15,304 75. The report of Chief Engineer W. A. Roebling was next presented, together with the reports relating to the testing of the various specimens of cable wire submitted by the different bidders for the contract. Mr. Reebling's report gave an interesting review of the work accomplished during 1875 and 1876. Both towers and anchorages had been nearly completed during this time, it not being possible to finish the small amount of work yet to be done until the cables are completed. After describing the method of constructing the towers, anchorages, anchor-plates, and chains, the report gives a minute description of the method of constructing and laying the cables. The main cables consist of 19 strands. These strands are not made on land and hauled across the river, but are laid up in place, and, as they cannot be made in the position which they are finally to occupy in the cable itself, each separate strand is laid up 60 feet above this position. By this means several advantages are gained. Not only is the strand out of the way of those already made, but each wire may be laid up under a strain of 400 pounds, thereby testing it to a certain extent throughout its whole length, and eliminating all bends or crooks. The regulation of the tension, which could not be accomplished in the low position, is also rendered possible. After the first 19 or the 19 strands are completed and regulated, seven of them are compressed together to form a centre core, around which the remaining strands are afterward placed, and the whole continuously wrapped with wire. The cables are made about five or six feet above the position they will occupy after all the settling has taken place. The length of time required to make the main cables is largely dependent on the wind and weather, and will require no less than two and a half or three years. The estimate of time being based on the experience at Cincinnati, where it took nine months to lay up 1,000,000 pounds of wire into cable.

Preparations, Mr. Roebling says, for the commencement of cable-making have been going on for two years past, during which time the machinery for running out the wire from the Brooklyn anchorage has been put up, and is only awaiting the construction of the foot-bridge for an active commencement.

Two designs were made for this foot-bridge; one in a low position, at the level of the floor of the main bridge, the other 60 feet above, at the level of the cradles and strands. Both positions have their advantages and disadvantages. The important consideration which led to the adoption of the high position was the accommodation of the shipping, since the low foot-bridge would have at once formed a barrier across the river at a uniform height of 150 feet above the water, while the upper position gave 210 feet height; which head-room would be maintained for a year or more, when the lowering of the cable-strands would slightly curtail it. A general plan for getting the ropes across the river, and suspending them, was sketched out some years ago, and has since been successfully carried out, the carrying over of the first heavy rope having suggested many improvements which greatly facilitated the work of getting over the remaining ropes.

The platform, or floor of the foot-bridge, Mr. Roebling says, is three and a half feet wide, and is composed of wooden strips with a small space between them, laid on top of the ropes. No suspenders are used. To protect such a frail structure against the violence of terrific gales, that rage almost weekly, is no easy task, and, notwithstanding every precaution, the temporary works will probably be disabled more than once before the cable-making is completed. The principal security against the wind is a pair of inverted storm cables, assisted by a number of "under floor-stays" in the main span. In the land span the guys lead directly to anchorages in the ground. In addition to these, the ropes are secured together laterally. It is of but little moment, he says, how much the strands may sway about in the middle of the span, but all great waves must be checked before they reach the towers, where alone the ropes can be injured. This is done by the "under floor-stays," and by securely fastening the ropes to the masonry, the inverted parabolic storm cables serving to prevent the foot-bridge being carried away bodily.

The question of the main cable-wire has formed the subject of much reflection and thought, especially in preparing the specifications for the same. Tests have been going on at intervals for the past six years, and constantly during the last two years. The making of the tests was intrusted to Col Paine, and were carried out under Col. Farrington's immediate supervision. The principle which served as a guide in these determinations was to obtain a certain rate of strength for the least amount of money. It was from the full data obtained from these extensive experiments that the first sketch of the requirements in tests was built up. This was then modified to suit this particular case. The report, in concluding, gives a description of the manner of making the cable-wire, and also of testing the cable.

The report having been accepted, the board proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Executive Committee, who had been engaged in the duty of receiving and opening bids, and recommending the award of the contract for cable-wire to Messrs. John A. Roebling, Sons & Co., of Trenton, N. J. Before taking action on the report, the President, at the request of Mr. Leonard, read a long letter from Mr. A. S. Hewitt, in which the latter expressed it as his opinion that the board should either stipulate in the contract to the successful bidder that Bessemer steel should not be employed in the manufacture of the cable-wire, or that if it were employed, it should be subjected to different and ampler tests than those which had been provided in the existing specifications of the Commissioner. Should the Engineer conclude that it was not possible to devise such tests, or should the bidders be unwilling to take a contract subject to such tests, then Mr. Hewitt urged that the Bessemer steel should only be admitted in the specifications with such tests as the present engineering knowledge of that material would wisely prescribe.

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POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A PATRIOTIC MESSAGE.

GOV. ANTHONY, OF KANSAS, ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION—CONQUERED REBELS NOT TO BE TRUSTED AS FRIENDS.

TOPEKA, Jan. 11.—The Governor read his message to the Legislature in joint session this afternoon. It is mainly confined to local matters, but refers to the present condition of national affairs as follows:

This condition of things was made possible by a magnanimity without reason, and an animosity without precedent, by which we made haste to say that treason was not a crime to be remembered, and traitors not men to be feared in power. These acts were sweet to the taste of mercy, and consoling to the spirit of forgiveness; but they have proved ashes in the mouth of wisdom, and bitterness to the soul of justice. By this mistaken action and unreasonable confidence, men who but a few years ago were in open armed rebellion against the constituted authorities of our Government, in a war without historic parallel in extent and cruelty, have found their way back into the halls of legislation and positions of exalted executive and judicial trusts in the National and State Governments. If these men, when thus reinstated, had by their acts vindicated our confidence in their returning loyalty and love of country, it would have been a sublime consummation for which the nations of the earth have sighed in vain since human governments were organized, but such consummation was not possible, because human nature intervenes to prevent a conquered foe from becoming a trusted friend. The leaders of that great rebellion may bow in manly submission to the results of a war in which they lost everything; but they can never cease to regret the lost cause as the jewel of their secret hope; of their inner hearts; nor would we respect them more if they could. The sooner we admit this great fundamental fact, the sooner shall we lift our Government above the perils of rebellion and revolution by keeping its control in the hands of those whose love for its priceless blessings is paramount to the love of life itself. In this, as in all previous conflicts involving the questions of human rights, human equality, and free government, Kansas stands before the world in the same heroic attitude it has ever maintained. In its majorities in its National and State ticket, and in the almost complete political unanimity of your body, it has reaffirmed its devotion to the right, and renewed its pledge to sister States and the world, that it will not be guilty of treason to the future by forgetting the bloody record of treason in the past.

Again, he says: More than this, the Republican Party does not desire, or will it attempt, to enforce anything in conflict with the will of the people and the interests of the Government. It will act from patriotic, not partisan, motives, and do its duty in the future as in the past; and its action, whether it leads us along the quiet path of peace or the rugged road of war, will have the support of the Commonwealth of Kansas. It is desired by the people of Kansas that the party of its choice be not kept in possession of the General Government by unfair or unlawful means; at the same time it is the unquestioned sense of public judgment and patriotism that not one step be conceded in compromise, nor yielded to intimidating talk of force. They fervently pray that the discordant element of war may not again come our land to desolate its peace, protect and defend the sacred earnings of the last great struggle, another like it, or greater, is necessary, they will be found ready, now as then, to do their duty.

SOUTHERN RIFLE CLUBS.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOUTH—IN CONSTANT READINESS TO OBEY ORDERS—POWER TO BE SEIZED BY FORCE—RIFLES AND CANNON ON HAND.

The special correspondent sent recently to this country by the London *Times* writes to that paper from Columbia, S. C., Dec. 2, as follows:

"This afternoon I found myself at the hotel table d'hôte next a member of the press with whom I had a slight acquaintance. We happened to leave the table together, and turned for a moment into his room. There, by way of illustrating a remark which had fallen at table, he pulled out of his waistcoat pocket a small pistol, and a larger one out of his coat pocket, and then, lifting the mattress of his bed, showed me under it a fine Remington rifle, the history of which he related in good joke. It was originally a Government rifle, and was one of a number used by the colored Militia. But after a serious riot which occurred—I believe near Charleston—the Militia did not consider it 'healthy,' as my informant phrased it, to appear with rifles in the streets, and so they were kept out of sight in what was supposed to be a place of safety. A colored man, however, in Government employ, found he could get at them, and offered to steal and sell them to a rifle club at $7 apiece, whereas they would cost in the ordinary way $18. The club at once closed with the offer, and distributed the rifles to men upon whom it could rely, on the condition that each man may swear about in the middle of the span, but all great waves must be checked before they reach the towers, where alone the ropes can be injured. This is done by the "under floor-stays," and by securely fastening the ropes to the masonry, the inverted parabolic storm cables serving to prevent the foot-bridge being carried away bodily.

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room. The snow began to melt and water to run. They soon he became aware that his shirt bosom was turning the color of his hat and vest, so that. He took off his hat. The original hue was again visible. He purchased another hat and donned another shirt."

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE.

STATEMEN

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 11.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, Mr. Morton announced that Mr. Enos Runyon had testified before the Committee on Elections, thus purging himself of contempt, and Mr. Runyon was discharged. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Post Route bill, regarding post mail service, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The bill to provide for the deficiency in the House contingent fund was called up, with a number of amendments reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee. A discussion on Democratic economy followed, and the bill passed. The bill proposing the sale of certain land in the Wallabout Bay was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The correction of the Revised Statutes was resumed, and the proposed amendment increasing mileage of Electoral messengers to 25 cents each way, was rejected. The bill was laid aside.

In the House, the credentials of Mr. David Dudley Field were presented and Mr. Field was sworn. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Holman's amendment reducing the pay of Foreign Ministers was rejected. Propositions to reduce the missions to the Sandwich Islands and Hayti to consulates were defeated. The bill was then reported to the House and passed. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole. It appropriates $265,161, or $24,904 less than the bill of last year. The reduction is effected mainly by cutting off longevity pay and restricting assistant professors' and teachers' compensation to their army pay; also by reducing the military band. The bill was passed without change. The bill to provide remedies for overcharge of duties was passed.

SENATE.

The House substitute for the Senate bill granting a pension of $37 a month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg was read and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATOR ELECT ROLLINS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the credentials of E. H. Rollins, elected United States Senator from the State of New-Hampshire for six years from March 4, 1877. Laid on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said of course no one would question the election of Mr. Rollins, but the certificate of his election probably was not as full as it should be. It merely said he was duly elected, and did not set forth when the Legislature met, time of election, &c. Sometimes a question might be raised about the credentials as not setting forth all the facts, and he merely made these observations now to call attention to the subject.

MR. RUNYON TESTIFIES.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a resolution discharging Enos Runyon, of the firm of Enos Runyon, bankers and brokers, of Wall street, New-York, from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms; he having testified before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and thus purged himself of contempt. Agreed to.

POST ROUTES AND FAST MAILS.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the House bill to establish certain post routes, and said the committee had considered the disagreement of the two Houses in regard to Fast Mail, and had directed him to report in favor of the Senate insisting upon its amendments, and to move that a Committee of Conference be appointed. Agreed to, and the CHAIR appointed Messrs. Hamlin, Paddock, and Maxey as the committee.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, from the Special Committee appointed at the last session to frame a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, submitted a minority report from that committee. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

THE HOUSE ECONOMY AND DEFICIENCY.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the House bill making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes. Amendments proposed by the committee appropriating $10,311 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the compensation and mileage of Senators; $2,268 for the pay of messengers; $5,000 for clerks to committees; $1,580 to pay stenographers for the select committee to investigate Mississippi affairs last year; $25,000 to defray the expenses incurred by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in making investigations recently ordered as to elections in various States, and $40,000 for the transportation of notes and bonds and other securities of the United States, were agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, asked how it was, in this age of reform and retrenchment, that so soon after the ides of August, when a patriotic Congress made provision for all the wants of the people and went to the country with songs of joy, this deficiency bill was brought in.

Mr. WINDOM replied that this was not a very large bill, and he wished he could congratulate the Senator from Vermont upon the fact that it would be the only deficiency bill; but he could not. There would be another. This bill, as it came from the House, appropriated $54,879. Some of the appropriations were for expenses incurred at the last session of Congress, and should have been provided for then.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, said it was no unusual thing to have a deficiency appropriation bill every session.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that it was not unusual to have such a bill, but it was unusual to profess economy and bring in the bills afterward.

Mr. WITHERS said the records of Congress would show that deficiency bills were passed at every session.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

RELIEF FOR ADMIRAL WILKES.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, called for the Senate bill for the relief of Admiral Charles Wilkes. Passed. It authorizes the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to credit his account with $350, the amount paid on account of mess bill.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House joint resolution relating to congratulations from the Argentine Republic and from the Republic of Pretoria, South Africa. Passed.

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF THE WAR.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, gave notice that, at an early day, he would ask the Senate to consider the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, which had already passed Congress and been vetoed.

Mr. CONKLING hoped this bill would not be considered until the Senate should be full, as it was a kind of test case in regard to allowing a certain class of claims growing out of the late war.

PROPOSED SALE OF LAND IN THE WALLABOUT.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, called up the House bill to provide for the sale or exchange of a certain piece of land in the Wallabout Bay, in the State of New-York, to the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he had heard something about this bill from officers of the Navy Department, and he thought it should be examined again by the Committee on Naval Affairs. He moved that it be recommitted to that committee.

Mr. KERNAN said he was aware that there was some objection to the bill on the part of naval officers, but he understood that the department did not object to it, as it provided for the appointment of a commission to arrange equitable terms for the sale of the property.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this property was worth a great deal of money, and for that reason the bill should be carefully considered.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said that since the bill was reported to the Senate at the last session, information had been laid before the committee, and letters had been received from the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, which prevented him from asking the passage of the bill in its present shape. Should it be recommitted the bill would be considered and reported back to the Senate as soon as possible.

The motion of Mr. EDMUNDS to recommit the bill was agreed to.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the House bill to perfect the revision of the statutes of the United States.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, in charge of the bill, explained the various corrections and changes at length. The reading of the bill having been concluded, he submitted an amendment to section 144 of the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that messengers bringing the Electoral vote to the national capital shall receive 25 cents per mile each way, in accordance with the law as originally passed, and said he did not press the amendment, but the matter had been brought to his attention, and he, therefore, submitted it to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he hoped this amendment would not be passed, since the original act allowing 25 cents a mile each way was passed. The whole mode of traveling had been changed, and 25 cents per mile one way was enough now.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, submitted an amendment requiring officers of the Ordnance Department and others having charge of ordnance supplies to make quarterly returns of all such supplies in their charge. Agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside informally, as the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hamlin] desired to submit certain amendments in regard to post routes.

The Senate then, at 3:45 P. M., went into executive session, and after a few minutes, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, presented the credentials of David Dudley Field, of New-York, who was then sworn in as a member of the House.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. HUNTER, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution providing for the counting of the Electoral vote. Referred.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California, introduced a like resolution, which was referred.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then, at 12:30, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Caulfield, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The question was on Mr. Holman's amendment, decreasing the pay of Ministers and Consuls, and it was defeated by a vote of 81 to 100.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, striking out from the list of countries the Ministers to which shall receive $7,500, the Hawaiian Islands, and providing for a Consul to that country at a salary of $3,500, which was defeated.

Mr. WATTERSON, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing for a Minister to Switzerland. Rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, abolishing the office of Minister to Hayti, and providing for the appointment of a Consul to that country at a salary of $3,500.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, favored the abolishment of the office of Minister to Hayti, saying that if there was any State where the United States could abolish its Minister, it was Hayti. There was no commerce between the two countries, and he could not see the necessity of having a Minister there at a salary of $7,500, when a Consul could fulfil the duties of the office.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment. He stated that the policy of the United States had been such as to strip it of nearly all the commerce of the States about the Gulf of Mexico. These States now carried their products to Europe, while the United States remained without any communication with them. But a policy might be adopted which would restore that trade. The Gulf of Mexico was no longer an American sea. The Island of Hayti was the key of the Gulf, but the Government of that island might part with its jurisdiction to any foreign Government if the United States placed itself in the attitude of an enemy to that country. He spoke of the great importance which Mr. Seward and other statesmen attached to those West India Islands as a region where the solution of the negro question would in future be worked out, and he deprecated the want of statesmanship involved in the amendment.

Mr. REAGAN argued that it was not through diplomatic agents that American commerce was to be improved, but through modifications of the tariff.

The amendment was rejected.

The committee, having concluded the consideration of the bill, rose and reported it to the House, when it was passed.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Turney, of Pennsylvania, in the chair) on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Finley, of Florida, in a speech on the political questions of the day.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the bill as a member of the Appropriation Committee, briefly explained the bill. It appropriated, he said, $265,161, which was a reduction of $129,919 on the estimates, and a reduction of $24,904 on the bill of last session as passed. This reduction had been made principally in the Pay Department, where $23,150 had been saved by striking out the longevity pay, and by not paying assistant professors and teachers any more than their regular army pay. A further sum of $8,544 was saved in the reduction of the band at West Point, and $1,050 in the item for repairs. There were also further reductions in the items for transportation, materials for officers, chemicals, &c. The expenses of the West Point Academy, he said, were entirely out of proportion to those of similar institutions, such as Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. There were 57 persons employed at West Point as officers and instructors. These 57 persons were paid in the aggregate $168,934, which was at the rate of $543 for the tuition of each Cadet, (there being 310,) as at present organized and governed. The institution was overgrown, and at some time in the near future the pruning-knife of economy would have to be used upon it. The bill was then considered by sections, and after some time the Committee rose and the bill was passed.

THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMMISSION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of an International Silver Commission.

Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, offered as a substitute an amendment, authorizing the President in the event of the joint reconstitution of silver, should one or more countries unite upon a convention with a view to agree upon a uniform relation of silver with gold, to appoint three persons to attend such convention, and also authorizing him to propose to such countries as use both gold and silver as a legal standard of value, such a convention.

The consideration of the bill then went over till Thursday next.

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Mr. WOOD, of New-York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide remedies for overcharge of duties on tonnage and imports. It provides that on the entry of any vessel the decision of the Collector of Customs as to the rate of duty or tonnage on imports shall be final and conclusive, except that the owner, master, or consignee may take protest against such decision, which protest shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury; and should he decide in favor of the complainant he shall draw his warrant on the Treasury in favor of the party entitled to payment on account of overcharge. The bill was passed.

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LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ARGUMENT IN THE FAMOUS JUMEL WILL CASE—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following case was heard in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

Bowen vs. Chase.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action of ejectment to recover lands of great value in the City of New-York, known as the Jumel estate. The principal point of interest in the case was the attempt on the part of the plaintiff to prove himself the son of Mme. Jumel. On the trial the court excluded evidence on the part of Bowen as to the identity of his mother, the question being, "Who was her mother?" and also evidence of other witnesses as to Mme. Jumel's statements to them as to her having a son, and her living in Rhode Island in early life with one Bailou, the reputed father of Bowen; also evidence as to the statements of Jumel, the husband of the Madame, that he had charged her with enticing him into marriage with her, and with then having a little son in Providence, and a great deal of other testimony offered to show facts supposed to have a tendency to establish the fact alleged. Objection was taken to such rulings of the court, and also to the admissions of evidence offered by the defense, the claim being that the declarations of Mme. Jumel were allowed when offered on the part of the defense to prove the identity of a niece of hers, but were excluded by the court when offered by the plaintiff to prove the identity of the fruit of her body. The argument is that this court will not say that while the law of New-York of 1830 makes Mme. Jumel heir to her son's estate, and the act of 1855, as well as the law of Rhode Island, makes him heir to her estate, she, the mother, has not such an interest in the suit as to make her declarations evidence of the fact that he is her son after her death. Clearly, it is said, her declarations are competent upon the question of her personal identity. The case embraces a great many points as evidence of interest to the profession. It followed the case in equity, except to restrain further suits by Bowen to recover property until after decision is finally made in the original action. Chauncey Shaffer and M. E. Sawyer for plaintiff; James C. Carter for defendant.

The following proceedings took place to-day:

No. 155.—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appellant, vs. J. Morrison Harris, Assignee, &c.*—The argument of this cause was continued by J. M. Harris and F. W. Brune, of counsel for the appellee, and concluded by H. E. Davies for the appellant.

No. 156.—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Morrison Harris, Assignee, &c.*—Passed for the present.

No. 157.—*Robert G. Hervey and the Paris and Decatur Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Rhode Island Locomotive Works.* No. 158.—*The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Rhode Island Locomotive Works.*—These causes were submitted on printed arguments by R. G. Ingersoll, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by H. S. Greene and D. T. Littler, for the defendants in error.

No. 159.—*Joseph W. Stanton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James H. Embry, Administrator, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by T. J. Durant, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Edward Lander for the defendant in error.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

LIABILITY OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Surrogate Calvin sustained yesterday the correctness of the accounting of Algernon S. Sullivan, Public Administrator, in the matter of the estate of John Seerin, deceased. Among the assets of the estate which came into Mr. Sullivan's hands was a bank-book, showing a deposit of $377 in the Third Avenue Savings Bank. This bank had failed before Mr. Sullivan became Public Administrator. He collected all the dividends paid by the Receiver of the bank, but was sued in his official capacity for the whole amount on deposit. Seerin's estate had first been in the hands of Isaac Dayton, the former Public Administrator, who did not remove the deposit from the bank because he supposed the deceased had put the money there as an investment. The Referee who audited the final accounting of the estate held that the Public Administrator was liable for the amount of the deposit on the grounds, first, because it is the duty of the Administrator to collect the account and deposit all moneys by him collected and received" in the bank designated by the Common Council; (and it is admitted the savings bank was not so designated;) and secondly, because there was evidence to show that the reputation of the bank for solvency was bad for some time before its failure. On the motion to confirm the report, the Public Administrator excepted to the above findings. After full argument, the Surrogate sustains the correctness of the Public Administrator's accounts. He holds that the evidence falls far short of establishing a general reputation which would raise a presumption of a knowledge of its unsound condition on the part of the Public Administrator, but on the contrary, that the evidence shows that the bank was in good repute as to solvency. The Surrogate holds that the Public Administrator was not guilty of neglect in failing to draw the money from the Third Avenue Savings Bank; that the investment originally made by the intestate, and that it nowhere appears that the Public Administrator knew of any suspicion as to the solvency of the bank or that he had not exercised requisite prudence in leaving the investment as deceased left it, and that the statute did not require the Public Administrator to collect deposits from savings banks as being cash in hand, but leaves it to his sound discretion. The account as rendered is therefore sustained.

THE FERRY-TICKET FRAUDS.

The trial of George W. West, ferry-master, and Jacob A. Van Volckenberg, ticket-collector at the Courtlandt street ferry, charged with being implicated in extensive frauds, by which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was robbed of over $60,000 per year, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The cross-examination of William N. Plattner, a discharged ferry-master, who gave exceedingly damaging testimony against the prisoners, was continued by Mr. Mott, counsel for the defense, who failed to shake the direct testimony of the witness. In answer to Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Plattner stated that he had been promised no reward by the company in consideration of his disclosures. Mr. Brooke then called Detective Walling, who testified to the arrest of West. Edward Coffman, of Camden, N. J., one of the men employed by the railroad company to count the number of persons passing through the ferry-house during the hour of duty of West and Van Volckenberg gave the result of his experience. Mr. Brooke next examined William Armor, Jr., in charge of the waiting-room of the ferry, who testified to seeing Van Volckenberg commit acts of fraud in connection with the issuance of tickets; William Paulen, of Newark, N. J., to whom Van Volckenberg said that he expected to be arrested for "crooked" work, and William Vanzie, a ferry-master, who was approached by Van Volckenberg with the intention of getting him into the dishonest conspiracy of employes. Dr. Charles L. Hart, ferry agent at Jersey City, was recalled, and explained with much clearness the details of the arrangements connected with the issuing and collection of ferry tickets. The case will be continued to-day.

TWELVE STREET-OPENINGS.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the application of the Department of Parks, appointed Joseph Blumenthal, Henry Lewis, and Meyer Batzel as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the cases of the following street-openings, all being in the newly annexed district; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, from Harlem River to Long Island Sound; One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, from Harlem River to the Southern Boulevard; Westchester avenue, from Third avenue to the City line at Bronx River; Cliff street, from Third avenue to Union avenue; One Hundred and Sixty-first street, from Jerome avenue to Third avenue; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, from Boston avenue to Union avenue; Tinton avenue, from Westchester avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street; Prospect avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth to the Southern Boulevard; Willis avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-seventh street to Third avenue; One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, from Third avenue to St. Ann's avenue; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, from Third avenue to Elton Avenue; Morris avenue, from Third avenue to Railroad avenue, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street.

A COUNTER STATEMENT.

In the matter of the arrest of Mrs. Louisa Randolph, in a suit by Mrs. Cecile Thomas, widow of Thomas, the "dynamite fiend," Mrs. Randolph and her counsel, John H. White, said yesterday that the property in question in the suit was of much less value than stated by Deputy Sheriff Bogart; that it had been voluntarily left in the possession of Mrs. Randolph by Mrs. Thomas; that Mrs. Randolph had been discharged from arrest on these facts being shown; and that the proceedings against her had been instituted by Mrs. Thomas in a spirit of vindictiveness and without just cause. Mrs. Randolph said further that she had no alias; that the mention of an alias in the complaint was unjust and untrue; that she had befriended Mrs. Thomas, when the latter was without resources, and that the suit against her was evidence of ingratitude.

SUIT AGAINST CORPORATION TRUSTEES.

The case of David W. Bruce against Caleb C. Norvell, Edward B. Wesley, and T. C. Platt was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, but was adjourned to Monday after some testimony had been taken. The suit grows out of the attempted establishing of the *Republic*. The plaintiff is a type founder, and sues to recover $5,189 49 for type, &c., furnished to the newspaper association. A judgment was obtained against the New-York Republican Association, which published the paper, and the plaintiff now seeks to collect the amount of the judgment from the defendants, who were the Trustees of the corporation. The ground by which he seeks to fasten the liability on them is that they failed to file the annual report for 1874, as required by law, within 20 days after Jan. 1, 1875. The defendants allege that most of the goods were furnished before the filing of the certificate of incorporation. Wesley claims he resigned before the certificate was filed, and Platt says he never was a stockholder.

COURT NOTES.

The jury in the case of Catherine L. Wells, otherwise Catherine L. Flynn, against Sheriff Conner, yesterday, brought in a verdict of $5 35 for plaintiff.

At a midnight session of the Fifty-seventh Police Court, held by Justice Murray, on Wednesday night, seven unlicensed liquor dealers, arrested in the Twenty-second Precinct, were held for trial in $100 bail.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland set down the cases of the indicted milk dealer for trial on Friday next. August Frilmann, of No. 29 Essex street, one of the accused dealers, pleaded guilty, and was fined $50.

The suit of Hammond against Dunlap & Co. to recover rent of the premises at No. 589 Broadway, has been discontinued. The action grew out of the change in the defendant firm, which went into liquidation and paid all its creditors in full. The new firm of R. Dunlap & Co. has been formed as a successor to the former one.

The trial of the case of John Patten against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was resumed yesterday. After three witnesses had been examined, their testimony coinciding with that given on the motion for an injunction, Judge Daly thought it unnecessary to go further into this branch of the case. The plaintiffs rested, and the defendants opened their case.

Maria Heuser, aged 35, was yesterday charged by Anthony Barbe, of No. 89 South Fifth avenue, to whom she was married on the 3d of December last, with bigamy. Mr. Ritter swore that he was married to her on the 3d of April, 1870. She claimed that she was divorced from Ritter, and that she had a legal right to marry. Justice Otterbourg reserved his decision.

Chauncey R. Weeks, one of the three Executors and Trustees under the will of R. W. Kelly, deceased, petitioned Judge Donohue yesterday to be relieved of his trust. Kelly married one of Daniel Drew's daughters, and when he died Mr. Drew acted as his sole Executor and as guardian of Kelly's children. Mr. Weeks never acted, and now that Mr. Drew has failed, seeks release from responsibility.

John Ward, aged 17, a sneak thief, called at the residence of Dr. Satterlee, No. 158 Madison avenue, on Dec. 23, and handed the servant a letter to deliver to the Doctor. The servant returned in a few minutes and found that the visitor had disappeared, taking with him a fur-lined overcoat, cap, gloves, and a pair of field glasses. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Ward pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for four years.

Before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was argued the case of Park and Tilford against Zachariah E. Simmons and others. The defendants to the action, as it appeared, were united together in a kind of social organization known as the North Club. The club was not incorporated, and had neither constitution nor by-laws. In spite of this, it managed to run up a bill for liquors, cigars, &c. with the plaintiffs. The latter sued and recovered judgment for $1,050 12, and the defendants now appeal. Decision was reserved.

The case of D. De Castro & Co. against Bret, Son & Co. was brought up before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. It appears that the plaintiffs chartered a vessel to go to Carthagena and return, stopping on the way at Savanilla. The complaint sets forth that there was a breach of the charter party by

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—RUY BLAS—TAMING OF THE SHREW—Mr. Edwin Booth.

PARK THEATRE.—ZIP; OR, POINT LYNDE LIGHT—Miss Lotta, Mr. R. A. Locke.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE AMERICAN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Miss F. Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph H. Keene.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURENE—Kiralfy Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—CONCERT—By Colored Jubilee Singers.

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NOTICE.

We can not notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Democratic anxiety to have it understood that their side is getting the best of the Oregon controversy is somewhat suggestive, and the pretense that Mr. RUNYON'S testimony of yesterday in regard to the $8,000 check relieves Mr. TILDEN of the suspicion of having paid it, is exceedingly impudent. The check was sent by Mr. RUNYON'S firm at the request of CONRAD N. JORDAN, the Cashier of the Third National Bank, and, curiously enough, it was drawn without either funds or collateral being deposited to meet it. The very intimate relations of Mr. TILDEN with the Third National Bank are perfectly well known, and the personal connection he has had with Mr. JORDAN in certain land speculations is no secret. The Senate committee are getting very near the source of the Oregon corruption fund, and they have only to push their inquiries a little further to find it not far from the bank account of the intriguer of Gramercy Park.

The nomination of Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York is one calculated to give general satisfaction. Keeping in view the influences which were brought to bear upon the President to make some very questionable selections, he deserves all possible credit for this proof of firmness and good sense. Gen. WOODFORD is an able lawyer, a thoroughly earnest and conscientious Republican, and a perfectly honorable man. Assuming his acceptance of the nomination, he will have an opportunity, as United States District Attorney in this City, to show how a very delicate and difficult kind of responsibility can be sustained with fidelity to the interests of the Government, and consideration for the rights of respectable merchants. His previous experience of the routine of the District Attorney's office will qualify him for a prompt discharge of its duties, and he will probably not be tempted to mix them up with the intrigues of our local politics.

Mr. COWDIN'S bill providing for a conference between the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the heads of departments, and "twelve eminent citizens of either political party," with the view of effecting a reduction and reapportionment of official salaries, is hardly the kind of measure needed to accomplish the desired result. Our local rulers, notwithstanding the feeble recommendation of Mayor ELY, are pledged to resist any reduction of salaries, and from "twelve eminent citizens," selected under the advice of Mr. JOHN KELLY, very little could be hoped in the way of advisory retrenchment. The conference would probably not be ready to report till the close of the session, and the suggested economy, however mild, would be likely to fail as ignominously as it did last year. The Legislature can dispense with all this elaborate and probably ineffective machinery by simply acting on the carefully considered and very minute recommendations of ex-Controller GREEN, as printed in Document No. 60 of last Assembly. That embodies a scheme of reduction radical enough to satisfy the tax-payers and much more trustworthy than anything which could be expected from the present City Administration.

A sorrowful story from the ocean comes to us by the way of the old sea-port of Gloucester, Mass., ten vessels being reported missing from the fishing fleet. These craft usually carry about ten men each, and the loss of life, if these ten schooners are wrecked, as is probably the case, will be large. It is a heavy loss for the hardy little community in Cape Ann to bear. The fishermen of the North Atlantic coast endure many hardships in pursuit of their dangerous calling. This cold and stormy season has witnessed many disasters; but this latest is one of the saddest repetitions of the old and tragical story of suffering, danger, and death on the sea, and of hope deferred, despair, and lamentation on the land.

While the Board of Aldermen are patching up half remedies for the removal of snow from the streets, the Police Board persist in the policy of dogged inactivity. While the snow lies, the ordinary street-cleaning is of course neglected, and the inaccessibility of most of the streets furnishes an excuse for leaving ashes uncollected for weeks. In fact, the snow gives the Solons of the Police Board an excuse for suspending the functions of the Street-cleaning Bureau altogether, and for either hoarding the appropriation or wasting it on a gang of political sinecurists. Patient as our citizens are, this sort of thing will probably prove too much for them. If the Mayor cannot compel the Police Commissioners to do their duty the Legislature can, at least, find some better hands to which to commit the business of street-cleaning. In the present condition of affairs this cannot be done too soon.

THE MODERATE ELEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

We are not inclined to exaggerate the importance of the frequently-recurring talk about the strength of the conservative element in the Southern Democracy or the influence it will exert upon the future of parties. There are, undoubtedly, certain facts which indicate the value of this element as a check upon partisan violence. For example, the resistance offered in the party caucuses to the insane demand for the impeachment of the President, and to the revolutionary programme laid down by persons who are understood to enjoy Mr. TILDEN'S confidence, had a double value. It directed attention to the danger incident to the policy of the Tilden managers, and it proved that for whatever lawlessness may be manifested, either in connection with the counting of the Presidential vote or the inauguration of Mr. HAYES, men like Messrs. HEWITT and WOOD must bear the responsibility. Again, the South has held aloof from the demonstrations which have taken place within the last few days in support of the avowed purpose to inaugurate TILDEN at all hazards.

On the other hand, it is impossible to ignore the evidence of Democratic unity, under the guidance of the most objectionable men, in Southern States whose former political history suggests the presence of the moderate element in more than ordinary force. Take Tennessee as an illustration. Once it was a Whig State. As late as 1860, the vote for BELL exceeded by some thousands the vote for BRECKINRIDGE, and came within five or six thousand of the Breckinridge and Douglas votes combined. Probably in no other Southern State are the old Whigs more numerous in proportion to population, or more influential in their business and social relations. That they care very little for Mr. TILDEN we can easily believe. But in State matters they are in accord with the ultra Democrats, as they have shown by aiding in the election to the United States Senate of one of the most infamous of the rebel leaders. There can be little solid ground for reliance upon the conservative tendencies of politicians who are not ashamed to invest ISHAM G. HARRIS with the power of the Senatorial position. The case is even worse in Louisiana, where in 1860 the Breckinridge Democrats outnumbered the Whig supporters of BELL by not more than two thousand. The moderate element might be looked for there, if anywhere in the South. What sign have we of its existence now? We may acquit it of active participation in the crimes which disgraced the Democratic Party during the canvass. But who hears of it at this moment as a force apart from the most violent of the Democracy? The whole party, whether originally Whigs or Democrats, are responsible for the revolutionary proceedings that have taken place in New-Orleans. It is idle to pretend that we may trust to the moderation of any portion of the Louisiana Democrats, when all of them are leagued together to overthrow the legally-elected Governor, to overawe the legally-organized Legislature, and to transfer the functions of government to men who, under the law of the State, have no right to them. We might follow out the argument by adducing the record of VANCE in North Carolina—a man as obnoxious to every honorable sentiment as ISHAM HARRIS, yet who, like him, could never have attained to his present position without the help of the Democrats whose antecedents favor the presumption that they would be on the side of loyalty and moderation.

These anomalies are not incompatible with the attitude assumed by influential Southern Democrats in Congress. We see nothing to justify the fear that, in the event of trouble over the counting of the Presidential vote, the Southern whites would respond to the incendiary appeals of their Northern allies. Their rejection of revolutionary counsels is to a large extent the result of their experience of civil war, but it also proceeds in a minor degree from their disposition to subordinate national concerns to the concerns of their respective States. Had bargaining been in order, and had the local Democratic managers been left to themselves, no one can doubt that in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida the success of the Republican Electoral ticket would have been acquiesced in without a murmur, in return for the acceptance of the Democratic State tickets. The fact cannot be regarded as a token of moderation, still less as a proof of a willingness to abandon the Democratic Party. It proves simply that the Southern whites are intent upon acquiring, above all other things, absolute supremacy in the government of their own States as the surest method of reversing the results of the war. It is only necessary to recall what has just occurred in Tennessee, and to study the tendencies of what is now occurring in Louisiana, to perceive the futility of hopes based upon the belief that any considerable division exists in the South between the presumably moderate and the notoriously violent sections of the Democracy. For all practical purposes they are heartily united, and the violent men have control.

The elevation of Mr. HAYES to the Presidency may be followed by some modification of this condition of things. An Administration which, while removing just grounds of complaint and abstaining from needless interference, shall calmly and uniformly enforce the law, may gradually win respect for its provisions and attract to the Republican standard some who now proclaim themselves Democrats. Only in anticipation of this contingency can any faith be placed in the probable obliteration of the "color line," or in the revival of a party power within the Democratic ranks that shall be antagonistic to the violent and proscriptive spirit which dominates in State affairs. There can, then, be no understanding in advance between the Republican President-elect and influential Southern leaders. The Republican Party stands upon its principles, and any conceivable fusion of the kind discussed must proceed on the part of the Southern whites from a more intelligent estimate of their own interests. The first indication of such a change will be the reassertion of their influence by the moderate forces of the Democratic Party in the administration of local affairs.

THE TAXES ON BANKS.

The national banks present the curious spectacle of corporations generally regarded as pampered monopolies, which are trying to give up their privileges, and have very good reasons for doing so. For the past ten years, the average demagogue—of which class we are sorry to admit there are too many specimens in both parties—has denounced the national banks as drawing a great deal of money from the Government for the privilege of lending money to their customers. The West especially, has resounded with the cry, "Down with the national banks." We have been pointed to the number of men who were engaged in the management or interested in the business of national banks, and been asked whether it was strange that the bank system had been fastened like a leech on the American body politic, when its representatives took so conspicuous a part in governing the country. Meanwhile, as we have said, these favored and petted institutions are trying, with excellent reason, to rid themselves of some of their expensive prerogatives.

According to official accounts, 71 banks have gone into voluntary liquidation within the past two years, which is more than half the number that had taken a like course during the previous ten years since the passage of the Banking law. The same account shows that, with loans amounting to $931,304,714 on the 2d October, 1876, the national banks reported that they had marked off total losses during the year ending Sept. 1, 1876, of $19,719,026, or very nearly 2 per cent. on the loans outstanding at the end of the year. On the other hand, the earnings of the banks for the same period were, for the first six months, 3.62 per cent., and for the second six months only 3.25 per cent. of their capital and surplus. It is generally supposed, however, that the circulation of the banks is a special source of profit. Without going into any detailed analysis to show precisely what the gains and expenses from circulation are, we beg to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the banks, between Jan. 14, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1876, surrendered their notes, or deposited United States notes to enable them to retire their own, to the amount of $51,621,678.

Here, then, we see banks surrendering their charters; other banks reporting heavy losses; banks surrendering, or preparing to surrender, more than one-seventh part of the entire circulation of the country, and the whole body of banks reporting average earnings of less than the legal rate of interest. If we ask the reason of this we shall be told that, in addition to other causes, which are common to all business, the banks labor under peculiar disadvantages as regards taxation of their capital and their business. Of the correctness of this statement there can be no doubt. Banks are tempting subjects for taxation under the present law. Their resources are known accurately by the Government. Their business is reported regularly. They are compelled to do everything, so to speak, in the light of day, and they cannot easily evade or transfer any burden which the Government may see fit to lay upon them. If they are overtaxed, their sole remedy is to contract or to surrender their business. So far as Federal taxation is concerned, they cannot run away from it, or deceive the authorities regarding its basis, or resort to any of the devices which other corporations, under color of the law, often practice with great success. And it is hardly materially different as regards State taxation, for a bank depends so largely on the good will of those who are well-acquainted with it, and on personal familiarity by its managers with its customers, that it cannot change its place of business from one State to another as a manufacturing or even a trading corporation can.

Banks now pay taxes to the United States Government on their circulation, on their capital not in United States bonds, and on their deposits. We have heretofore quoted the statements of Controller KNOX concerning the average ratio of these taxes to the capital and surplus of the banks. It is 1½ per cent., varying from 1 per cent. in Rhode Island to 2 per cent. in New-York City, 3 per cent. in Albany, and 2 to 3 per cent. in several other places. In addition, there is the State tax, which in 1875 averaged 2 per cent., varying from one-half of 1 per cent. in Louisville, Ky., to 3.1 per cent. in this City, 3.6 per cent. in Albany, 2½ per cent. in Chicago, and so on. The average total taxation is 3½ per cent., but there is great inequality. In Pennsylvania it is but 2 per cent., in Philadelphia only 2.8 per cent., in Pittsburg only 1.9 per cent., in Delaware 2 per cent., in New-Orleans 1.9 per cent., in Boston 3.3 per cent. In Cincinnati it rises to 4.6 per cent., in Chicago to 4.8 per cent., in New-York State it is 4.2 per cent., in New-York City 5.1 per cent., in Albany 6.6 per cent. It must be obvious to any one who will take the trouble to examine these figures, even cursorily, that taxation of this irregular character is an evil, and places the banks of some portions of the country at a grave disadvantage with reference to those of other portions, and even New-Yorkers, proverbially dull as to their own institutions, cannot but recognize that our banks are worse off than any others. With a single exception in our own State and another in the city of Milwaukee, the banks of New-York City are more highly taxed than those of any other city. They pay a rate 2½ times higher than those of New-Orleans, nearly twice as high as those of Philadelphia, a half higher than those of Boston or of Baltimore, and from one-tenth to one-fourth higher than those of other commercial cities of importance.

Under these circumstances, the movement for a reduction of taxation on banks, which resulted in the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday is not an unreasonable one, and ought to have weight with the national and the State Legislatures. Our readers are already familiar with the fact that the New-York banks are reducing their capital and their surplus. According to Mr. GUSTAV SCHWAB $12,500,000 of such reduction has already been made, and it is his opinion that the tendency in this direction is increasing in force, and is likely to carry the banking capital below the point indicated by the shrinkage of business. This would, of course, be a misfortune, and it is well that business men, and not bank officers alone, have taken the matter in hand.

CONSTITUTIONAL COUNTING.

The practice and precedents prior to 1805 having been heretofore fully presented, it is necessary to notice what took place on the occasion of counting the votes of the Electors who gave JEFFERSON a second term. The House of Representatives resolved, "that this House will attend in the chamber of the Senate this day, at 12 o'clock, noon, *for the purpose of being present* at the opening and counting of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States," and the Senate, on the receipt of this resolution, directed its Secretary to notify the House that "the Senate are now ready to meet them in the Senate Chamber for the purpose of *being present* at the opening and counting of the votes for President and Vice President." The President of the Senate officially certifies that he did, in the presence aforesaid, "open all the certificates *and count all the votes* of the Electors," to which declaration he deliberately set his hand and seal.

On the first election of MADISON, a message from the House informed the Senate that "the House is now ready *to attend* the Senate in opening the certificates and counting the votes of the Electors of the several States." As the act of opening and that of counting is placed in the same category, it is evident that the agency performing the one was expected to perform the other. But the opening the certificates, by constitutional command, had to be done by the President of the Senate, and that the connected or associated duty of counting was done by the same officer we know from his official certificate under the seal of the Senate of the United States. On the re-election of MADISON, the House informed the Senate that the House is "now ready *to attend* the Senate in opening the certificates and counting the votes," and while in attendance, the President of the Senate "did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and *count all* the votes," to which solemn declaration he set his hand "and caused the seal of the Senate to be affixed."

On the occasion of MONROE'S first election, the House informed the Senate that it was ready "to attend the Senate, and proceed in opening the certificates and counting the votes of the Electors," which would imply, if these House resolutions are to be taken literally, that the opening or breaking the seals of the certificates was the work of Congress. That any authority except the President of the Senate could perform this duty was impossible. We must therefore infer that the two houses were ready to proceed "to open and count the votes," by their presence and attendance only. The correctness of this view is made clear by the testimony of the President of the Senate, who certifies that he did "open all the certificates *and count all the votes* of the Electors," &c. Cumulative evidence of this fact is afforded by the wording of the joint rule, which requires the tellers "to make a list of the votes as they shall be *delivered*," which delivery, of course, could only be by their custodian, the President of the Senate. On the second election of MONROE, in 1821, a true definition of the duties of Congress is found in the official record in these words:

"The House of Representatives concur in the report of the joint committee appointed *to make arrangements* upon the subject of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States," and among the arrangements for the "ceremony" was the rule that the tellers should "make a list of the votes as they shall be declared"—by the President of the Senate, of course—who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States."

On Feb. 9, 1825, according to the official record, "the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, agreeably to joint resolution, for the purpose of opening and counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States." If this entry means that the Senate was to do or perform the opening and counting through its presiding officer, it was perfectly proper and perfectly intelligible. It cannot mean that the Senate, as a legislative body, was to open the votes, and hence did not mean that this body was to perform the apparently inseparable act of counting them.

The joint rule of procedure in conducting the ceremony was the same as had always been in use, except that the President of the Senate was requested to announce "the state of the vote, and the person or persons elected, if it shall appear that a choice hath been made agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, which annunciation shall be deemed a *sufficient* declaration of the person or persons elected."

It will be observed that on this occasion, as on others, the announcement or proclamation of the President of the Senate was the official evidence of an election or non-election. This officer accordingly declared JOHN C. CALHOUN duly elected Vice President, and that no person having received a majority of the votes given for President, the remaining duties in the choice of a President devolved on the House of Representatives. It thus appears that no action can be taken in the election or choice of a President by the House of Representatives until the proper officer makes proclamation of the failure to elect by the Electors appointed by the States.

A BLOW AT THE THEATRE.

There is an evident purpose on the part of the zealous upholders of law to secure the punishment of all persons who were in any way connected with the alleged duel which two foolish young men are currently reported to have fought. On Wednesday last a physician who is charged with having aided and abetted in the supposed duel was brought before the Grand Jury, and examined concerning the affair. Instead of telling the whole truth, he made the mistake of declining to answer any questions, on the ground that he was afraid of criminating himself. He was, therefore, very properly committed for contempt, and he may possibly be detained in the custody of the Sheriff until his patients get well for want of medicine, and his business thus sustains a serious loss.

If the two foolish young men and the various different kinds of foolish persons who accompanied them on their recent expedition to Delaware are to be thus persecuted by Grand Juries, they should make up their alleged minds to defend themselves by frankly telling the truth. The attempt to subject them to a legal prosecution is plainly based upon a mistake. Dueling is a crime of such peculiar idiocy that it ought to be punished with impartial severity. If the two foolish young men had really fought a duel, or had left the State with the intention of fighting, there would be no question as to the propriety of procuring their indictment. The plea that they are exceptionally silly would be no bar to their conviction; neither would they be entitled to leniency because they are ornaments of a social circle in which the brutal beating of one man by another is regarded as a pleasing spectacle for the entertainment of similar ornaments of society congregated behind a club-window The law is no respecter of persons or of idiocy, and whenever two foolish young men fight a duel, they should be liberally provided with all the comforts and privileges that Sing Sing can offer.

In this case, however, the assumption that any duel has been fought, or that any persons contemplated fighting a duel, is simply absurd. There is abundant and conclusive evidence to the contrary. Those who believe that a duel has been fought base their opinion upon the fact that the two foolish young men left town, after having caused it to be widely rumored that they intended to fight, and subsequently fired half a dozen rounds of pistol cartridges in a lonely locality in Delaware. To call this sort of thing a duel is to be weakly misled by mere appearances. When, during the representation of "The Shaughraun," guns are fired, and the villainous and the virtuous in turn fall upon the pasteboard sod, and remark that they are severally and collectively dead men, no spectator, except, perhaps, a casual Deacon from a remote Connecticut village, dreams that murder has been committed or the law against homicide in any way violated. We all know that when the curtain falls, the slain pick themselves up and return to their dressing-rooms without a scratch. Why, then, should intelligent men suppose that the so-called duel at Marydell, from which every one returned safe and sound, was more felonious or in any way more serious in its nature than are the combats in "The Shaughraun"?

A duel is defined as "a premeditated fight between two persons." In this case there was obviously no fight whatever, and hence there was no duel. It may be conceded that the two foolish young men did stand at fifteen paces from each other and fire three pistol shots each. If the pistols were loaded with ball, and the foolish young men fired at each other, one or both would certainly have been hit. Each had the reputation of being a good shot, and that a good shot should miss a large person, however foolish, at fifteen paces, is simply incredible. Even a poor shot, though he might have missed his opponent, would infallibly have brought down one of the seconds or winged the doctor. The two foolish young men, however, gave their bullets no billets whatever, and hence the conclusion is irresistible that they took the utmost pains not to hit anybody.

In all probability, however, their pistols were merely loaded with powder. When firearms are discharged on the stage, blank cartridges are, of course, always used. As much noise and smoke can be got out of a pistol without the use of a bullet as with one. Now, it is altogether improbable that the two foolish young men who went to Delaware expressly to fire pistols without hurting anybody neglected the obvious precaution of using blank cartridges. Without bullets no one could possibly be hurt, and as this was the evident object of those concerned in the so-called duel, it would have been an objectionable species of folly to provide the principals with ball cartridge. The evidence, then, indicates in the plainest possible way that there were no bullets in the pistols fired at Marydell, and hence, there was certainly no "fight" in the proper meaning of the term.

If those two foolish young men and the select audience which witnessed their private theatricals are to be indicted for dueling, a blow is struck at the whole theatrical profession. If the actors at Marydell are to be arrested, Mr. BOUCICAULT must be arrested for shooting sundry members of WALLACK'S company, and every actor who has at any time played *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* must be indicted for dueling. The two foolish young men played their farce out of doors instead of on the stage of a theatre, but that fact does not convert a harmless melodrama into a statutory offense. Of course, if they are willing to have it supposed that they were really in earnest, and were not amusing themselves by playing a farce as dull as the usual new American comedy, they cannot expect to escape punishment. If, however, they will listen to good advice, they will promptly go before the Grand Jury and furnish conclusive evidence that they never had the least intention of fighting. They cannot well make themselves more ridiculous than they are at present, but they can save themselves from much inconvenience by a frank confession. Doubtless, they bound themselves by a written contract to put no bullets in their pistols. Let them produce this contract, prove that they visited Delaware in the capacity of two amateur strolling actors, and thus clear themselves of the preposterous charge that they ever had the slightest purpose of fighting a serious duel.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Stewart L. Woodford, to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York; Elias Griswold, United States Judge for the Northern District of Florida; James Milward, of New-York, to be Consul at Ghent. Army—Alexander Sharp, of Missouri, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major; Capt. William M. Notson, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major; Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth Infantry, to be Major of the First Artillery; Lieut. Col. James Roberts, to be Colonel Fourth Artillery; Major J. M. Brannan, First Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Arthur Morris, to be Captain Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. J. L. Knapp, to be First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. J. B. Nixon, to be Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry. Naval—Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, to be Medical Director; Surgeon William E. Taylor, to be Medical Inspector; Passed Assistant Surgeon George S. Culbreth, to be Surgeon.

Alexander Sharpe, who was nominated to-day for appointment as a Paymaster in the Army, with the rank of Major, is the President's brother-in-law. He now and has been for nearly eight years United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, but intends to resign that office upon confirmation for the life position which to-day's nomination provides for him.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed only one nomination, namely, that of Charles T. Brian, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Revenue service.

A petition signed by 250 leading merchants and business men of Elizabeth, N. J., has been sent to the President asking him to pardon Jeremiah P. Fairbanks, now under suspended sentence for embezzlement while Cashier of the National State Bank.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $7,610,957; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $32,765,000; coin, including coin certificates to the amount of $51,753,300, $86,887,407, outstanding legal tenders, $366,055,084.

Solicitor of the Treasury Talbot has given an opinion in reply to Treasurer Wyman that a bank in estimating capital liable to duty may deduct from its capital such 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia as it may own, and be relieved from the payment of duty on capital to that extent.

Some time ago John Henderson, with others, was convicted in New-Orleans for committing whisky frauds, and sentenced to a term in the West Virginia Penitentiary. To-day his sisters left Washington for that place, carrying with them his pardon by the President.

Paymaster John Furey is ordered to duty as Inspector of Flour at New-York, on the 31st inst., relieving Paymaster Wright, who is ordered to the Colorado. Lieut. E. D. F. Heald is detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Wachita, Kan.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $304,433 72, and from Customs $366,479 71.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

DIPLOMATIC TROUBLES BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—The Nicaragua *Gazette* publishes the decree of Costa Rica, suspending all official relations between the two Republics, the first consideration of which says: "The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua by act has severed its relations with that of Costa Rica, by refusing to recognize the present Administration of the nation." The official organ of Nicaragua, refuting this decree, says the assertion that Nicaragua has not recognized the Administration of Herrera is not correct. Nicaragua has said openly that she did not choose to qualify the legality of every act, but thought it her duty to call the attention of the Costa Rica Cabinet to the circumstance that the Government of Herrera had been placed in power on account of its enmity to Nicaragua.

A revolutionary conspiracy in Salvador, headed by a young man named Don Balsazar Estribniar, editor of *La Prensa*, has been discovered. Beyond the meeting of the faction, nothing had been accomplished.

Costa Rica continues in the same impoverished and unsettled condition. Her railroad work is at a standstill, and war with Nicaragua is daily threatened by Gen. Guardia, who is now visiting Salvador and Guatemala in search of assistance to carry out his threatened invasion of that Republic.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

DEFEAT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS—PRESIDENT BORRERO OVERTHROWN.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—News has been received here of a bloody battle, fought at Galte, Ecuador, on Dec. 14, between the Constitutional Army, 2,500 strong, under Gen. Aparicio, and the revolutionary forces, under Gens. Urbina and Veintermilla, which lasted about three hours, and ended in the complete rout of the former and the capture of their Commander in Chief, Gen. Aparicio. It was a hard-fought encounter, and both sides behaved bravely, losing altogether about 400 killed and a much larger number wounded. When the news of the disaster reached Quito, President Borrero left the palace and took refuge, it is said, at the Colombian Legation, while the citizens pronounced in favor of the revolution. The revolutionary forces probably entered Quito on Dec. 25, which event, it was expected, would put an end to the war in that Republic.

TYRANNY IN SAMOA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—C. N. Griffin, United States Consul at Samoa, arrived here yesterday by the steamer Zealandia, en route to Washington. He is commissioned by the National Government of Samoa as Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty with the United States, with a view to the formal recognition of the native Government of Samoa by this country, and the cultivation of closer commercial and general relations. Mr. Griffin accepted the commission subject to the approval of the State Department at Washington. Concerning the state of affairs at Samoa, he says that the German house of Godeffroy & Co., a member of which firm is the German Consul there, has been carrying on affairs with a high hand, virtually ignoring native authority, and levying arbitrary fines on the people, in satisfaction of minor offenses committed by natives against German residents. In many instances the charges have been trumped up. In enforcing the payment of fines, Godeffroy & Co. have been backed by a German war vessel, and they have pursued generally an oppressive and tyrannical course, which has prompted the native Government to seek the moral support of the United States. Mr. Griffin will leave for Washington in a few days.

THE WAR IN COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—The war news from the interior of the Republic is meagre and indefinite, and generally considered less favorable to the Liberal or Government Party. A steamer, which arrived at Aspinwall on Dec. 29 from Santa Martha, brings advices to the effect that the armistice set on foot some time ago continues, and that negotiations for peace are being carried on between Gen. Velez, Commander in Chief of the rebels in Antioquia, and Señor Rodriguez, Secretary of the Interior and of Foreign Relations of the National Government. A revolution started in the State of Santander by Leonardo Canal against the Government was quickly suppressed. The revolutionists surrendered on Dec. 14 with all of their munitions of war. Canal is at liberty under a bond of $10,000.

A MISSING OFFICIAL DISCOVERED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., which says that information from a trustworthy source has been received there to the effect that Samuel S. Burdett, late Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, who mysteriously disappeared from New-York some months ago, was recently seen in San Antonio, Texas, by a gentleman who knows him well, and talked with him there. He did not allude to the cause of his disappearance, but asked his friend not to mention their meeting.

THE WRECKED STEAMER GEORGIA.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—The Panama Transit Company's steam-ship Wilmington, which sailed from New-York for the purpose of endeavoring to save the steam-ship Georgia, of the same line, which was wrecked in the Straits of Magellan, is reported to have arrived at Valparaiso. As she was not accompanied by the Georgia, it seems certain that her efforts to save that vessel have been fruitless.

THE PANAMA ICE MONOPOLY.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—The Legislature of the State of Panama have rejected the petition of the Boston Ice Company to abolish the ice monopoly in this State. The ice company have appealed to Bogota, where there is hardly a doubt the monopoly will be annulled as unconstitutional. Ice costs here, under the monopoly, seven cents a pound.

ALBANY.

THE COMMITTEES READY FOR WORK

BILLS COMING IN—POOL-SELLING AGAIN—A GENERAL COUNCIL ON THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK CITY—THE GAS COMPANIES—A PROSPECTIVE FIGHT OVER COUNTY TREASURERS—THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Both branches of the Legislature held short sessions this morning, and beyond the introduction of bills no business was done calling for comment. The standing committees have organized and are now in good shape for work. Next week there will be sufficient reports from these to go into Committee of the Whole upon. The House itself is only just settling into working order, but some of the new members have already contrived to make some bad mistakes; while others from whom trouble was expected have wisely kept quiet, knowing that the time for effective action is never at the start of the session. If gentlemen who come to the Legislature for the first time would only reflect that a legislative body is governed by a rather complex code of rules, and that the operation of these cannot be learned without at least several weeks' practical experience with them, they would not destroy their chance for usefulness by attempting to take a leading part in the business of the Assembly in ignorance of the principles upon which business is and must of necessity be conducted. There is only one safe rule for a new member to follow, viz., to keep perfectly quiet on the floor of the House for at least the first six weeks of the session. Any argument he desires to present upon a bill should be made before the committee to which it has been referred. If the bill is reported favorably, the members of the committee may be trusted to look after it in the House.

Another bill for the prevention of pool-selling has made its appearance. It makes the penalty for selling pools imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years, and a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000. It authorizes any Justice or magistrate to issue his warrant for the seizure of all the instruments used in pool-selling, in the same manner as other gambling instruments, and the arrest of the parties using them. Some bill on this subject will undoubtedly be perfected and reported by the Judiciary Committee at an early date; but fears are expressed that it will not get through the Senate.

A number of reports of various State institutions were presented, as well as the Prison Inspectors' report—happily the last with which the State will be afflicted.

Mr. Mitchell will introduce to-morrow a bill for the regulation of gas companies. It is made to apply to the whole State. It requires that gas companies shall report annually to the State Controller as follows: The amount of capital stock, incomes and profits from all sources; dividends, shares, and extra shares of stock issued; certificates of indebtedness; investments of any kind made in behalf of such companies; also all and any assets not above enumerated; the amount disbursed for improvements to machinery and works, sums expended for taxation upon income, and all expenditures of any kind whatever. The report must be sworn to by the President, Treasurer, and Secretary. The State Controller is empowered to reject any report which he may deem not sufficiently explicit, and require the company to file an amended report. Failure to comply with the provisions of the law is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, the prosecution of the delinquent officers to be conducted by the Attorney General.

One of the bills brought here by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton was introduced this morning by Mr. Cowdin, somewhat modified from the original form. Briefly it may be described as a plan for overhauling the City Government of New-York. It requires that within 20 days after the passage of the act, the Mayor shall summon the members of the Board of Apportionment, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the heads of the several City departments, and also 12 eminent citizens of either political party to meet in conference and do the following things: 1. Consider what is a reasonable and proper salary for every City officer, (except the members of the conference and of Judges and Justices) and what the actual and what the proper number of officers, clerks, and employes in each department and bureau. 2. The conference is to classify all clerks employed by the City into two or more classes, according to service, &c., and shall make, as far as possible, the salaries of each grade uniform. 3. The grading, &c., of the Police and Fire Departments is to be done separately. 4. The conference is to report a plan for promotions in the clerical service. Another duty of the conference is to report upon the experience of other cities in the matter of government, and all matters which may tend to further the ends for which the conference meets. The powers of the conference are simply advisory, as it is not empowered to do more than issue a report.

We shall have the long standing fight over County Treasurers renewed this session; bills having been already introduced into both House and Senate, putting these officers under the control of the County Supervisors, which seems to be what they particularly object to, and have fought against every session. There is a probability that this session the fight will go against them.

The first report from a committee (the Judiciary) was presented this morning, and it was an adverse one. The Chairman of the committee intimates that as few bills as possible will come out of it this session. There are too many statutes already.

Mr. Grady, of New-York, following Nachtmann's lead on the liquor question, offered a resolution requiring the Committee on General Laws to report within 30 days a new Excise law; which resolution was immediately jumped upon by Mr. Alvord, and sent over under the rule.

The "Lodging-house bill" has turned up. This, it will be remembered, is a bill to provide for the erection of free lodging-houses for tramps and vagrants in New-York City, and the furnishing of free breakfasts to them. Dr. Hayes introduced the bill by request, but wished it distinctly understood that he entirely disapproved of it.

Stranger to say, the notorious "old soldier" bill has not yet made its appearance. It may be expected shortly, and very amusing it will be, to see some respectable old gentleman, who has come to Albany for the first time, rising in his place to introduce this familiar old "strike," all unconscious of its character and reputation.

To-morrow a bill will be introduced in the Assembly relating to the new office of Superintendent of Public Works. In accordance with the suggestions of the Governor, it will be short, merely fixing the salary of the office, the amount of the bonds to be furnished by the incumbent, and one or two other necessary matters. A salary of $7,500, with traveling expenses, has been suggested by the Governor, and will be named in the bill; but the Canal Committee, to which the bill will go, may increase this sum. It scarcely seems sufficient. A man who is competent to fill so important a position could not be had for so small a sum. The Governor has not yet fixed upon any one of the 10 or 12 men who

DARK POLITICAL WAYS.

WHICH GIVE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

FOUR REPUBLICANS DESERT THEIR COLORS IN THE NEW-JERSEY HOUSE—A DEMOCRATIC SPEAKER ELECTED—AN EX-LIBERAL THE LEADER—CONJECTURES ABOUT THE INFLUENCES WHICH PRODUCED THE BOLT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1877.

The dead-lock in the New-Jersey Legislature was broken to-day by a bolt from the Republican caucus. The House met at 10 o'clock, and the roll-call showed all the members present, with the exception of Mr. Vail, of Union, who took his seat a few minutes later. The announcement of the presence of a quorum had scarcely been made before Mr. Cooper, of Morris, moved an adjournment to Monday evening. That was voted down by 34 to 26, and Mr. Egan's motion to proceed to the election of officers was carried. Mr. Griggs, of Passaic, raised the point of order, that, as the business pending at the adjournment of the House last evening was the choice of officers, it became of itself the first business to which the House could address itself this morning. Clerk Foster had scarcely declared that the point was well taken, when Mr. Howell, one of the Republican delegation from Essex, upon whose defection the Democrats had hung all their hopes, was on his feet shaking a paper. The paper was handed to the Clerk, who read it as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named gentlemen be and the same hereby are elected to the offices hereinafter named, respectively, to-wit: That Rudolph F. Rabe, of Hudson, be and he is hereby elected Speaker of this House; that John Y. Foster be and he is hereby elected Clerk of the same; that J. Herbert Potts be and hereby is elected Assistant Clerk; that Jonathan Goble, of Ocean, be and is hereby elected Engrossing Clerk; that John Fell, of Mercer, be and hereby is elected Sergeant at Arms; that William H. Brown, of Essex, be and hereby is elected Assistant Sergeant at Arms; that Samuel W. Bell, of Middlesex, be and hereby is elected Sweeper of the Ladies' Gallery; that Edward B. Smith, of Essex, be and hereby is elected Keeper of the Gentlemen's Gallery.

The Democrats winked knowingly to each other, and it was seen at once that the threatened bolt had occurred, and that the organization was to be effected. Mr. Howell had lumped the elections so as to compel action on all at once from an evident and very pardonable distrust of his Democratic friends. Mr. Griggs made the point of order that each officer must be elected separately. The Clerk declared that the point was not well taken. No appeal was taken from the decision, nor were any dilatory motions interposed. The resolution was submitted to a vote of the House, and adopted by the votes of the 30 Democrats and of Messrs. Howell, Van Rensselaer, Wrightman, and Vail, of the Republicans. Mr. Rabe was sworn in by Mr. Howell and delivered a short address, in which, after thanking the House for the honor conferred upon him, he declared that he would recognize no party on the floor, but endeavor to protect the rights of all without distinction of party. The other officers were then sworn in, and the House proceeded to business. A few important bills were received, and the House adjourned to Monday evening. The Senate adjourned to the same time immediately upon the organization of the House.

In the organization the Democrats secure the Speaker, the Assistant Sergeant at Arms, and one of the Door-keepers—Smith. It is understood to have been part of the arrangement, too, that they should have the privilege of naming the Journal Clerk, and in caucus this evening they selected James J. Madden, of Hudson, originally the Democratic nominee for Engrossing Clerk. The Republicans get the Clerk, the Reader, the Engrossing Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, and one of the Door-keepers.

The Republicans are denouncing vigorously the defection of their members. The causes which led to it are variously stated. In some quarters it is said to be the result of a combination on the question of the United States Senatorship. In others it is said that some moneyed corporations, in which Mr. Howell is interested and who have staked large interests upon the non-interference by the Legislature with the Five Country act, selected Mr. Rabe as their candidate. Whatever his motive was, it is certain that his defection has killed him politically. Howell has always been a lukewarm Republican, and during the Greeley campaign he went over to the Democracy, and was loud and bitter in his denunciation of the party which, by seating him in the Legislature, gave him the opportunity for to-day's treason. As to the others little is said, and what recompense they expect is not known. Howell is known to have been the arch-conspirator, and the others are thought to have followed his lead.

Now that the Democrats have secured the organization of both houses, they are beginning to feel timid of their men in the great struggle for the Senatorship. Rumors of fortunes offered to several of their members in consideration for their votes for one of the Republican candidates are rife among them. They openly charged Mackey, who absented himself for some reason from the caucus last Tuesday, with having waited and looked for an opportunity to sell himself. The Democratic caucus made their nominations on Monday morning. Their meeting at 2:30 o'clock, half an hour before the time appointed for the organization, was only to count the heads before going into the Assembly Chamber. When the roll was called Mackey was found to be absent. A committee was sent for him, and at about 3 o'clock he was found standing at the door of the Assembly Chamber. "Why," say the Democrats, in telling the story, "the Sergeant at Arms could have pulled him right in. He could have made up the one needed for a quorum, and an organization, giving the Republicans all the offices, could have been effected at once." When the committee discovered him, they asked him to go up stairs where the Democrats had assembled, which he positively refused to do, his pretext being that the caucus had refused to give some friend of his an office which he had sought for him. The members who waited in the room for the return of the committee were notified. Several of them waited upon him at once; and he finally accompanied them. He has not yet regained enough of their confidence, however, to save him from being "shadowed" wherever he goes.

VARIOUS THEORIES OF THE MEANING OF THE DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR — GOSSIP ABOUT THE SENATORSHIP.

From Another Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1877.

Trenton has looked for three days as if Gov. Bedle had ordered a levee *en masse* of New-Jersey's male population to assist in organizing the one hundred and first Legislature; but at last the Senate and House have exchanged compliments with each other and with the Executive; there has been a formal announcement that everybody was "ready to transact business," an adjournment without transacting any, and then a general folding of tents and oozing away from the capital. The eleven Democratic Senators quickly officered the upper house, on Wednesday, while ten Republicans looked on. Senator Dayton, of Bergen, came down with enough votes to control the caucus, but Leon Abbett, by an ambidextrous intimidation of both the foremost Democratic candidates for the United States Senatorship, secured Mr. Dayton's defeat, and climbed over him into the Presidential chair. The culminating spectacle in the Senate Chamber was rather tame, although Mr. Abbett's essay, which he read as a sort of religious preliminary to the Chaplain's prayer, was very touching, while the martial bearing and dimensions of the new Sergeant at Arms, and the sleek and well-conditioned look of the Democratic clergymen and editors, who were promoted to be clerks and door-keepers, elicited much kindly comment.

In the Assembly it appeared to the uninitiated as if there was a serious block, but the wise ones foresaw the end from the beginning. For three days there was intermittent balloting with 30 steady Republican votes for Scovel as Speaker, and 30 other votes delivered with unwavering Democratic emphasis for Rabe. But this morning, when the time was ripe, the Democrats received their promised reinforcement of four Assemblymen from Newark and one of its dependencies, and the House was organized with a Democratic Speaker and Republican Clerk. This defection has called out some very acrid criticism from Republicans, and there are various speculations as to its cause. One theory is that the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company was anxious to protect its mortgages from taxation, and preferred a Speaker from one of the "Five Counties," in which such property has been heretofore exempted. A second theory is that there has been some collision of interest between this company and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that Mr. Scovel would probably champion the latter. Political reasons are more plausible. Secretary Robeson and Gen. Sewell are both supposed to be Senatorial aspirants, and the defeat of Mr. Scovel, who is a fellow-townsman and intimate friend of these gentlemen, is a damaging blow to the prospects of both. Of course, this indicates among certain Republicans a strong feeling against the gentlemen from Camden, and this feeling is deeper than a mere personal objection. New-Jersey is afflicted with more geography than any other portion of the earth's surface of equal area. North Jersey and South Jersey stand forever facing each other with clamor for an equitable distribution of political honors, and each accusing the other of too grasping an ambition. It is not forgotten that a year ago it was a vote from Essex which gave Camden the Presidency of the Senate, and Essex refuses to-day to give Camden the Speakership of the House with all the leverage which this position will bring during the session when a Senator is to be chosen.

There may be some undercurrent of hostility to Gen. Sewell as a leader, inasmuch as he exercises a rather autocratic domination in the party councils, but geography is after all the serious difficulty, and it seems to be an incurable malady. That the Essex bolters looked beyond the defeat of Camden and Camden's candidate so far as to strike in the interest of some gentleman from Newark who aspires is both asserted and denied. Mr. Howell, the leader of the revolt, and all his followers are said to prefer Courtlandt Parker for Senator, but the indications point toward George A. Halsey as the gentleman who is to reap some mysterious harvest from to-day's sowing. Practically it means the defeat of both Camden and Newark, for it looks now as if these rival cities, which have heretofore divided and ruled at will, had declared a war which is to be waged without a truce. It, then, the Democrats break ranks, it will be the opportunity of some compromise candidate, who has not identified himself with either faction.

But whatever the motives of the four recalcitrant Assemblymen, (and they are all gentlemen of character and position,) and whatever the final result of their action, their methods have been criticised with much severity. If they had determined, for what seemed sufficient reason, to vote against a Republican candidate, they might have made an effort to select one whom they could support instead of making terms at once with the Democrats, as it is held they did. The Democratic organization was far from compact, and it was only held together by the promised Republican aid. If the bolters had consulted only with members of their own party, the Democrats would have yielded at the first collision, and the Republicans could have made as clean a sweep in the House as the Democrats made in the Senate. More than this: Senator Dayton was so treacherously slaughtered that some of his friends were anxious to hold out against Abbett, and with the help of Republican Senators the caucus slate could have been shattered. But when it was understood that in the House, with a tie vote, the Democrats could win, the party discipline grew more rigid in the Senate, and the disheartened minority did not dare to make the struggle.

What fresh combinations next week will develop, it is difficult to foresee. The Democrats claim, as one result of their victory, that they are now certain to keep their men all in hand, but they may be mistaken. Judge Green's friends aver that he holds a pledged majority of the caucus, and Mr. McPherson is sure that he can count as many. One of them will certainly be sold out; perhaps both.

MAY IN RETIREMENT.

HE IS SAID TO BE ON THE SHORE OF GUNPOWDER RIVER RECOVERING FROM THE MARYDELL STRUGGLE—PERHAPS HE IS THERE, AND PERHAPS NOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—It continues to be asserted here that Frederick May is much more seriously wounded than at first reported, and that the fear of what may happen in the event of fatal result is the reason for the secrecy observed in the matter. Around the Clubs to-day, and by persons intimate with the May family, it is stated that the wounded man is now at a ducking shore, on the Gunpowder River, 20 miles from Baltimore, and near the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, owned by a distant relative of the Mays. It is said that this comfortable house on the shore affords good quarters for a wounded man, while at the same time, it is in a secluded locality, from which all trespassers are forbidden, and is therefore favorable to concealment. It is well known that a prominent surgeon of this City has been out of town on a mysterious errand each day since Monday, and suspicion strongly points to his travels being for the purpose of attending on May. The Baltimore Frederick May, who acted as second for his cousin, cannot be found, and it is hinted that he is at the bedside of the latter in retirement, on the shores of the Gunpowder.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS.

Franklin A. Paddock, of New-York, through his brother, Senator Paddock, yesterday withdrew his name, which had been presented for the United States District Attorneyship for the Southern District of New-York, recommending for that office either Gov. Woodford or Mr. Tenney. Gov. Woodford was nominated in the afternoon by the President in place of Mr. Bliss, whose term has expired. Gen. Woodford informed a TIMES reporter last evening that he had received no official notification of his nomination, but would probably accept the office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The nomination of Gen. Woodford as District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York was made at the instance of Senator Conkling, who this morning finally recommended it.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Hopkins' Orpheon Concert occurs at Chickering Hall this evening.

It is now arranged that Mlle. Aimée and her troupe will appear at the Eagle Theatre, and not at the Lyceum, at the close of this month. Mr. Maurice Grau is expected in town on Sunday.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe will give four representations at the Academy of Music, the performances commencing on Jan. 22. "The Flying Dutchman" is to be sung during the week.

Mr. Daly's new *comédie vaudeville* called "Lemons" will be acted by Messrs. Coghlan, Crisp, Brougham, Lewis, and Hardenbergh, Misses Davenport, Sidney Cowell, and Rigl, and Mrs. Gilbert. New scenery has been painted for the piece.

The third and last public rehearsal preparatory to to-morrow evening's Philharmonic concert may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon. Goldmark's "Ländliche Hochzeit" and a quintet, septet, and chorus from "Les Troyens," by Berlioz, are the novel elements of the programme.

A testimonial concert to Miss Emma C. Thursby was given at Chickering Hall, last evening. Miss Thursby sang the florid soprano air, with violin accompaniment, from "Le Pré aux Clercs," and Taubert's "Bird Song," and a miscellaneous programme of considerable attractiveness, but of slender artistic importance was cleverly interpreted by Mr. Richard Hoffman, Miss Finch, Mr. Carri, a string sextet and a quartet of male voices.

COMMISSIONER NICHOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An Albany dispatch to an evening journal explains the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning as follows:

"Police Commissioner Nichols arrived to-night in the interest of Capt. Wylie, who was nominated for Commissary General of Ordnance in the place of Kilbourne Knox."

I rejoice to know he has reached a place where the walking is good and the streets decently cleaned.

A TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1877.

ERIE RAILWAY REPORTS.

The reports of the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company for October and November, 1876, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. In October, it appears, the Receiver began his accounts for the month, with a balance of cash on hand of $408,943 09. His receipts, including $111,145 86 from the issue of certificates of indebtedness added to the above balance, made, in all, $2,619,889 43. His expenditures amounted to $2,200,239 53, in which are included $26,750 for the purchase of cars, and $7,034 52 for paymentsa on the company's coal lands property. The November account begins with a balance of $419,649 48. This added to the other receipts makes a total of $2,475,617 49. From Receiver's certificates of indebtedness $24,375 24 were realized. The exoenditures were $1,892,039 93 in all, including $26,519 75 on old account and $7,327 20 on coal lands, and $26,895 83 for cars. The balance on hand, Nov. 30, was $383,578 06. The Receiver reports that the arrearages of pay due to the officers, employes, laborers, &c., have all been paid, and the men are hereafter to be paid regularly.

DEATH OF LUCILLE WESTERN.

Lucille Western, the actress, died at 7 o'clock last evening, at the Pierrepont House, in Brooklyn, of pneumonia. She arrived from Philadelphia last Sunday, and proceeded directly to the above-named hotel. She had an engagement to play *Nancy Sykes*, in "Oliver Twist," at the Park Theatre She was then suffering from a bad cold, but her condition did not prevent her from fulfilling her engagement until last Wednesday night, when she felt too ill to leave her room. She had acted at the matinée during the afternoon, although feeling very ill. Just before going to the matinée performance Dr. Spier was summoned, and he counseled the patient to remain in her room. Miss Western disregarded the advice, and possibly paid the penalty with her life. Even on Monday night, when she began her engagement, it was noticed by the spectators that her voice was little more than audible, and on the following day the local papers announced that its weakness was attributable to a sore throat. Nevertheless, her acting was very impressive, and it attracted much larger audiences than have attended the Park Theatre since the fire. On the occasion of the matinée the house was literally packed. In the evening Miss Annie Ward Tiffany assumed the rôle of *Nancy*. During the night Miss Western grew much worse, and when Dr. Spier called he found her in a high fever with strongly defined symptoms of pneumonia. The usual remedies were administered, but had little or no effect, the unfortunate lady sinking fast. Yesterday morning, however, she appeared to be somewhat better, and took a light breakfast of milk-toast and eggs. Stimulants were given throughout the day, and the patient seemed to be quite easy. No one thought she was in immediate danger; she was in and out of bed, and conversed at length with her nurse, the housekeeper, and her agent, Mr. A. G. Cambridge, who were with her almost continually. Shortly before 7 o'clock she got up to have her bed made. She sat in a large rocking-chair, drank a cup of tea, and ate a little toast. On returning to her couch she lay down heavily, threw her right arm across the pillow, and said, "Rest at last!" The tone was one of complete resignation and attracted the attention of the attendants, who hurried to her only to find she had sunken into a coma. The physician was hastily summoned, but he came too late, for Miss Western breathed her last in less than five minutes after uttering these words. Dissolution was seemingly so painless and quiet that even those who sat at her bedside, eagerly watching her countenance, could not tell absolutely when breathing ceased. During the afternoon of yesterday, seeing that Miss Western was very ill, her agent telegraphed to her mother at Malden, Mass., requesting the lady's presence. The mother answered the dispatch by asking if her daughter could not be brought home, and this dispatch was handed to Mr. Cambridge while he was closing the eyes of the dead actress. The remains will be taken to Malden to-day. Miss Western was the eldest of two sisters, Lucille and Helen, and was born at New-Orleans 8th January, 1833. From an early age she displayed decided talent for the stage, and when in 1858, or thereabouts, her mother married an unprincipled manager named W. B. English. Lucille and her sister were introduced to the public in a piece of a questionable character called "The Three Fast Men." In their new *rôles*, the sisters, and particularly Lucille, made a decided impression, though rather through their personal attractions than through any literary merit inherent in the piece itself. In fact "The Three Fast Men" was an eminently improper, even for that not over-fastidious day, that in Cincinnati and other cities Mr. English was enjoined by the courts against producing it. When it was finally withdrawn from the boards, Lucille had some difficulty in securing an engagement, but at length found one in a stock company in Philadelphia, under the management of Leonard Grover. While here she evinced remarkable dramatic power, and was recognized by John Brougham, Lester Wallack, Wiseman, Marshall, and other dramatic authorities, as an actress of great promise. In 1860 or 1861 she appeared in Baltimore in a dramatization of Mrs. Henry Wood's novel "East Lynne,"—which she is said to have purchased of Mr. Clifton Tayleure, the author, for a trifling sum. It was supposed that the play would only have a brief existence, whereas it proved the greatest success of the period, and gave Lucille Western a national reputation. It is estimated that her profits from the dramatization during the last 16 years have been between $250,000 and $300,000. Miss Western was first married to James Meade. Her sister, Helen, died at the Kirkwood House in Washington in 1867, and Lucille soon after engaged an actor named Herne as her business manager, and went to California on a professional tour. During the last few years she has been somewhat broken down in health, but has rarely allowed physical weakness to prevent her from fulfilling her engagements. She will be remembered by her personation of *Nancy Sykes*, *Margaret Rookley*, (in "the Child Stealer,") and *Madame Vine* in "East Lynne," and, in spite of critical disapproval of many of her methods, realistic almost to brutality—the impression of these performances will not be speedily effaced. Had Miss Western commenced her career ten years since, the influence of the society-drama which is now taking the place of melodrama pure and simple must have had a good effect upon her acting, and the prudeness of her style would doubtless have been lessened, its genuine power would have lost nothing by the increased refinement of the actress. Unfortunately the works in which she appeared were coarse and lurid, and the severe judgments often passed upon the performer in late years might with greater propriety have addressed themselves to the répertoire with which she had become identified.

CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA MINE.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS AT SAN FRANCISCO—STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE MINE—HOT WORDS BETWEEN STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Virginia Silver Mining Company was held here this afternoon. Messrs. Mackey, Flood, O'Brien, and Judge Heydenfeldt were present in behalf of the management, and S. P. Dewey represented the malcontents. The office was crowded and much interest was manifested. The Secretary submitted his report, which shows that the receipts for the year, including the balance outstanding from the last report, were $17,470,106 80. The principal items were the gross product of the mine, $16,646,177 71, and overdrafts in the Nevada Bank, $569,055. The Managers had previously stated that much of these overdrafts were to save the ruinous discount on silver. The disbursements include bullion to balance unsold in bank, $568,636; dividends, from the 22d to the 33d, inclusive, $11,838,000; reduction of ore, $1,806,285; bullion discount, $1,342,000; salaries, $486,560; ore purchase, $453,000; supplies, $238,650; taxes, $236,000; C. and C. shaft, $236,000; assaying, legal expenses, &c., accounting for the balance.

Mr. Dewey attacked Mr. Flood sharply, accusing him of withholding information as to the condition and prospects of the mine, and the probability of passing the January dividend, when a candid explanation a few weeks ago would have saved the public millions of dollars.

Messrs. Mackey, Flood, and Heydenfeldt defended the management, claiming that it was impossible to anticipate developments; that two or three days or a week could not promise anything for the future to a certainty, and that the management had done their best.

The old board was re-elected, the opposition ticket receiving 32,335 votes.

A resolution was adopted, providing that hereafter a monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures be placed on file in the office for the benefit of the stockholders.

A proposition was made that the company purchase the Pacific Mill, owned by Flood & O'Brien, and used for crushing Consolidated Virginia ore, but was voted down.

The discussion during the afternoon was very hot, charges of falsehood being exchanged by Messrs. Flood and Dewey, and the meeting adjourned amid considerable confusion.

THE BURNING MINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Nothing new can be learned in reference to the fire in the Lyken's Valley mines. The firemen are still at work combating the flames, but their progress is very slow. During an interview with a gentleman just from there this afternoon, it was learned that the work of extinguishing the fire is not progressing as favorably as was hoped. What is gained one day is lost the next. Fire, which is extinguished on the surface, smoulders underneath and breaks out again when least expected. The indications are that a month may elapse before an examination of the extent of the damage can be made.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—The United States steamers Pensacola, flag-ship, and Omaha are still in port. The United States corvette Lackawanna, Capt. J. S. Grier, was at Mazatlan, Mexico, Dec. 22, looking after American interests there during the present troubles. She expected soon to start for La Paz, Lower California, to return to Mazatlan.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE

THE POSSIBLE RESULT OF IT.

PROSPECTS OF AN ADJUSTMENT BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS—POSITION OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Constantinople, 12:45 P. M. to-day, says: "It is asserted that although the Porte maintains its opposition to the proposed international commission, and the manner of nominating the provincial Governors, it is still possible that a basis for an understanding will be found on the ground of the Andrassy note, inasmuch as the attitude of Russia is thought to be really conciliatory. The sitting of the conference to-day is regarded as very important. Hopes are still entertained of an agreement being reached, but the attitude of Germany is said to excite some misgiving. If the sitting be without result, or there appears to be no possibility of an understanding, the powers, it is thought, will take decisive steps."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "Roumania has expressed satisfaction with the declaration of the Porte, that article 7 of the new constitution was purely internal, not affecting the rights of a principality guaranteed by international treaties."

PARIS, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Bucharest published in the journals here, report that a band of Bashi-Bazouks crossed the Danube on Monday night, plundered a Roumanian outpost, and killed two Roumanian soldiers. There is great excitement in Roumania at the outrage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—The *Phare du Bosphore* says war must be considered imminent so long as the powers confine themselves to endeavoring to force the Porte to discuss their conditions without taking the Turkish proposals into consideration.

Herr Busch, the newly appointed Secretary of Legation, who will take charge of the German Embassy on the departure of Baron Von Werder, had an interview with Midhat Pasha to-day, and urged him to yield to the demands of the powers.

A dispatch from Pesth to the *Daily News* asserts that five fresh army corps will be added to the Kisheneff Army, and several divisions have already arrived.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says that it is stated there that the Turks attacked Rsiatz in the Negotin District on Tuesday, and 21 men were killed and wounded in the action. They attacked Negotin, but were repulsed. The Turks have burned two villages in the Morava Valley. It is possible that Gen. Nikotine has gone to the scene of action at Negotin. The *Times* correspondent adds that the Turks perhaps intend to violate the Servian soil, seize the south bank of the Danube opposite Turnseverein, and fortify the crossing place on both sides of the Ibar before the Russians or Roumanians can anticipate them. The Russian Consul has engaged a steam-boat to convey all the remaining Russian troops down the Danube.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople dated Thursday evening, says: "It is stated that at to-day's sitting of the conference, Baron Von Werther declared in the name of Germany that no further concession could be made. The Turkish delegates did not present to-day a new project for an understanding. The next sitting was fixed for Monday. It is generally believed here that the European plenipotentiaries will not then present an ultimatum, but will make a fresh communication to the Porte finally summing up the intentions of the powers, declaring this communication to be the last, and demanding that a categorical reply be given at the sitting following its presentation. If an understanding is then found to be impossible, the plenipotentiaries would quit Constantinople."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reports that the Italian delegate to the conference has been instructed to propose the removal of the seat of the conference to Vienna if no result is reached at Constantinople.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says explanations were exchanged in the conference which further demonstrated the existence of differences between the European powers and the Porte. The Turks persisted in rejecting the proposals of the powers, especially those for subjecting the appointment of Governors of Provinces to the approval of the powers and for an international commission. The Europeans remained united throughout the discussion. The conference rose yesterday before it came to any conclusion.

According to a Berlin dispatch it is said the Czar has demanded an immediate report on the state of the Southern Army, and he conferred Wednesday with the Minister of War concerning the further mobilization of troops.

It is reported that 50,000 Martini-Henry rifles, from Birmingham, have just arrived at Constantinople.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade, dated Thursday, says: "Gen. Nikitine goes to Gladova and Negotin to inspect the fortifications. He will return to Belgrade in a few days."

Intelligence comes from Bucharest that fresh means of transport for troops, artillery, and ammunition are arriving at Kisheneff. The Czar is expected there shortly.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the statement is confirmed that at the beginning of the week Prince Bismarck sent Baron Von Werther a very curt dispatch criticising the extreme slowness of the conference, declaring the plenipotentiaries had gone too far in their successive concessions to the Porte, and regretting that Werther had joined in the concessions. Bismarck at the same time sent to his minister a note, directing him to communicate the dispatch to Lord Derby and with it state that he (Bismarck) thought this series of concessions and modifications agreed to by the conference in the face of Turkey's delay and resistance was contrary to the dignity of Europe and impaired the force of its collective action.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE—PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Deutsche Zeitung* says that Gen. Ignatieff is of middle height, strongly built, with somewhat abrupt movements, and a military bearing. He has a high forehead, strongly marked features, piercing brown eyes, a reddish moustache turning white at the points, and "the broad face of a Panslavist." He speaks several languages, but with a Slavonian accent. His family belongs to the *petite noblesse*, but his father was a general like himself, and is now President of the Ministerial Council at St. Petersburg. Gen. Ignatieff first distinguished himself by a very able report on the English Army which he sent to the Czar while he held the post of military attaché in London. In 1858 he was sent as Special Commissioner to Khiva and Bokhara. He was then for a time Minister in China, after which he became President of the Asiatic section in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, whence he was sent, eleven years ago, as Ambassador to Constantinople. Lord Salisbury is described as "a serious-looking man of 46, with a frank, energetic, and intelligent countenance." The Austrian Plenipotentiary, Count Zichy, is a short, active man of 65; he is one of the few Hungarian noblemen, who instead of squandering their property, have increased it, and he is said to be a personal friend of Gen. Ignatieff. His enemies say that he possesses very little influence, whether with the Turks or with the other diplomatists. Baron Von Werther, the German Plenipotentiary, is of about the same age as Count Zichy, and "looks, with his short grizzled beard, like an old colonel on half pay." He is unpopular with the German residents in the Turkish capital; but he is much respected by his subordinates, and makes a great impression on the Turks by his haughty bearing. He detests newspapers and newspaper correspondents, and if a correspondent pays him a visit, even with best introduction, he always treats him as an enemy. His wife, who was a Countess Oriola, is a staunch Ultramontane, and, although his children were christened as Protestants, she has brought them up as Roman Catholics. The outward appearance of Sir Henry Elliot, proceeds the correspondent, is very similar to that of Baron Von Werther. They are both of the same age, and both "stiff and lean," only that Sir Henry looks more like a "Quaker missionary." Count Corti, the Italian Plenipotentiary, is "short, lively, thin, and dark;" the French representative, Baron de Bourgoing, is "round, fat, tall, and dignified." Count Corti is 52 years old, and first became generally known in connection with the Alabama Arbitration. He was for 15 years Secretary to the Italian Embassy in London, and then served as Italian Minister in Sweden, Spain, Holland, America, and Constantinople. He has a great reputation as a diplomatist, and it is said that his special mission consists in striving to obtain Corfu for Italy, as a naval station, beside Tunis, the Albanian coast, and other little acquisitions which are believed to be coveted by Young Italy. Baron Bourgoing is 55 years of age. Both his father and grandfather were Ambassadors, and he was the French Minister at Rome before he came to Constantinople.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY—VARIOUS REPORTS OF INTEREST READ—PRESIDENT CHANDLER'S ADDRESS—MORTALITY IN TENEMENT-HOUSES—THE CROTON WATER SUPPLY.

The annual meeting of the Public Health Association took place at No. 12 West Thirty-first street last evening, Dr. Charles F. Chandler in the chair. Dr. John C. Peters made a report for the Committee on Prevailing Epidemics, giving in detail the statistics of the various epidemics, including small-pox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, diarrheal disease, &c. Dr. W. De F. Day presented a series of maps, upon which were designated the location of the various cases of epidemical disease. Mr. William E. Partridge made brief address upon the subject of scattering salt in the streets for the purpose of melting the snow. His opinion in regard to the matter was that if the practice was allowed to continue, the simple result would be not the removal of the snow, but the conversion of snow into salt slush. He was of the opinion that there would be no difficulty in dealing with the snow question if there were not a "job" at the back of it. If steam could be used as a motive power in conveying the snow from the streets, he thought the expense would be far less than that now sustained in the continued interruption of business.

Dr. Peters expressed the opinion that the English system of salting the accumulated snow and ice, and then rapidly sweeping it into the sewers, was a good plan, and one which had been approved at a meeting of physicians in Philadelphia several years ago, when such men as Dr. Rogers, and Dr. Hayes Agnew had expressed their approval of that system.

Dr. Chandler, the President, next delivered his annual address. He said the ancients were far more particular in regard to hygiene than the people of modern times. In the early Christian ages, owing to a misconception of the Scriptural injunction in regard to "mortification of the flesh," it was believed that filthiness was akin to godliness. He had often heard it said when a child had died that "perhaps it was better for children to die young, for they were thus spared a great deal of suffering." Sanitarians, however, thought differently, and considered every life worth saving. The improvement in the public health during the past year had been very satisfactory, and the total number of deaths occurring during that period compared very favorably with that of previous years. The subject of the rate of sickness was very important, and one which he would endeavor to elaborate in a subsequent paper. It had been estimated that to every death 28 cases of sickness occurred. One of the most important topics for discussion was the overcrowding of tenement-houses. There was no reason why this City should not be one of the most healthy in the country; rivers flowed on either side of it; it was far the most part high ground, and in spite of all to the contrary, the supply of water was one of the finest possessed by any city in the world. He was of the opinion that one-third of the people who die every year in this City should be saved, as probably the greater part of this number of deaths was caused by overcrowding in tenement-house districts. In old times it had been customary among sanitarians to estimate 3 per cent. of the deaths in the City to the population of the tenement-house districts. Since April, 92, 1876, however, great care had been taken by the health officers to state whether deaths, as reported, had occurred in tenement houses or not, and the result had been to considerably reduce the established ratio, as it had been found that the actual number of deaths in tenement houses had been 53 per cent. of the entire mortality. It, however, the number of deaths in the City institutions were added to this number—and they were more properly of that class—it would be found that the death-rate was very nearly 60 per cent. It had been very truly stated that the Board of Health existed for the population of tenement-house districts, and there was no doubt that very much of the suffering of that class was alleviated by the board. It would, however, be impracticable for that body to adopt any stringent measures for the abolishment of the system of overcrowding in the tenement houses, as the capitalists who owned the buildings would resist with all their might, and the result would be disaster to the department. The speaker next passed to the question of the water supply. He said he was satisfied that the City was provided with an excellent supply of water. On certain occasions during the year the Croton water was turbid; the snow melted and ran into the streams before it could sink into the ground, and reappear in the springs, thus becoming purified; then, again, during the Summer, at certain periods, the water was turbid, owing to the presence of minute vegetable life, which produced an odor and an unpleasant taste, but these results were perfectly harmless, and it had not been shown that the turpidity of the water had caused any marked increase in the rate of sickness. A considerable portion of the city of London, England, derived its water supply from the Thames River, a portion of which receives the drainage of all the sewers of the city; but it had been found that the water of living streams had the power of purification and destroyed much of its own impurities. A plan had recently been proposed for utilizing the water of the Hudson for drinking purposes in this City. As to the character of the water there was no objection; but it was expensive, so far as the cost would go, would be fully as great as to increase the volume now derived from the Croton River and its tributaries. Dr. Chandler then spoke of the subject of improper food, and said that owing to want of an appropriation there were now no officers engaged in the inspection of meats. As to the adulteration of cereals or sugar, he did not believe it was carried on to any appreciable extent. He had examined the grape-sugar with which cane-sugar was said to be adulterated, and he had found it to be harmless in its sanitary conditions. He reviewed the project of providing abattoirs for the slaughtering of cattle, proposed a few years ago, and said that though the popular cry gone up against their establishment, the plan might have been acted upon, as at the time of that outbreak, the butchers had become reconciled to the project, and it would then have been an easy matter to have all the cattle arriving in this market for consumption, inspected before being slaughtered. The speaker then gave a brief outline of the recent work of the Health Department in preventing the adulteration of milk, and said he desired to correct the impression which had become general, to the effect that milk was adulterated with chalk or other substances, by saying that the Health officers had never claimed that anything but water had been used in diluting or adulterating milk. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that children under the age of five years, should be supplied with pure milk, as the lactean fluid was the principal article of food consumed by them at that period of life. Dr. Chandler concluded his address by giving the statistics of the deaths from various epidemical diseases during the past year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Charles F. Chandler, Pa. D., L.L.D.; Vice President, Col. William P. Prentice; Recording Secretary, C. E. Lockwood; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. John C. Peters; Treasurer, Dr. Charles P. Russel.

THE MAIL ROBBERIES.

Another one of the missing mail-bags stolen by members of the gang broken up last week was received yesterday from Toronto, Canada, making the last now known to be missing. This contained about 500 letters, all of which, with a few exceptions, had been opened. These letters had not been wholly examined up to a late hour last night; consequently it is not known what inclosures they may have contained. Yesterday afternoon, Assistant Postmaster Pierson received instructions from Postmaster General Tyner, that hereafter the mail wagons from the Post Office should be covered with canvas, and in this way an effort will be made to prevent the repetition of these robberies.

A CANADIAN SWINDLER IN NEWJERSEY.

MORRISTOWN, Jan. 11.—Mr. Fuller, of the firm of Abbett & Fuller, New-York, lawyers for the Consolidated, Bank of Canada, is here with an order for the release of John H. Tallmadge, confined in this jail for the past four months on a charge of swindling the bank. The Sheriff refuses to release him until to-morrow morning. It is believed that the release is for the purpose of rearresting Tallmadge on another charge. He professes to have made no settlement with the bank, and the lawyer says there is no settlement.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

NORFOLK, Jan. 11.—The Russian Minister and Admiral commanding the Russian fleet arrived here to-night. The fleet has not yet arrived.

TAMMANY PRIMARY FRAUDS.

The committee of five appointed at the meeting of the new Tammany Hall Committee on Organization on Monday last are investigating the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the primary election held in the First Assembly District, on Dec. 27, for delegates to the General Committee for 1877. Yesterday Justice Duffy appeared to defend himself and the inspectors against the charges made, and was seconded by ex-Police Justice Quinn, who, in an address of some length, asserted that the ticket appended to the return presented to the General Committee on its organization was printed before the primary election, and received a majority of the votes cast. This assertion was sustained by other testimony. Mr. Dalton insisted that the only ticket voted for at the primary election was the one agreed upon in caucus, and that this ticket had been altered by the Inspectors of Election and had been wrongfully received as genuine by the General Committee. The Committee on Investigation then adjourned, after hearing further arguments from ex-Justice Quinn. A report will be made at the next meeting of the Committee on Organization.

THE PRESIDENCY.

STIRRING ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN BLAIR, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE — HAYES AND WHEELER ELECTED AND MUST BE INAUGURATED.

Hon. Henry W. Blair, of the Third District of New-Hampshire, was introduced in the Republican Convention at Concord on Wednesday, after his nomination for re-election, and made a speech of acceptance, in the course of which he forcibly said:

We do not know the events of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1800 West Union..... 73⅝
200 do..... 73⅝
300 do..... 73⅝
200 do..... 73⅝
100 do..... 73⅝
100 do..... 73⅝
100 do..... 73⅝
100 Mich. Cen..... 47⅞
400 do..... 47⅞
300 do..... 47⅞
500 Ill. Cent..... 65
100 do..... 64½
100 Cen. of N. J..... 36¼
300 do..... 36½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$43,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..... 108⅝
1,000 do..... 108⅝
20,000 do..... 108⅝
110,000 do..... 109⅛
200,000 do..... 109¼
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 112¼
25,000 do..... 112⅜
20,000 do..... 112⅜
5,000 do..... 112

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, '75..... 100⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, '78..... 100⅛
2,000 N. C. F. A. '66. 15
1,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T., 2d series..... 41½
20,000 do. 3d class..... 4
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s..... 43½
20,000 Va. 6s, Def..... 7
8,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 72
2,000 Chi., R. & P. 8s, con. 7s..... 109¾
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n. 111
2,000 L. & W. B. con. 64
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M. Div..... 91¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div..... 101½
1,000 Erie 2d..... 104
2,000 Erie 3d..... 104
5,000 Long Dock..... 105
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103½
1,000 No. Mo. 1st..... 88
1,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 106½
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 103¼
3,000 do..... 103⅜
6,000 do..... 103⅜
2,000 U. Pac. S. F..... 94½
2,000 So. Pac. of Mo. 69
2,000 P. of M. 2d..... 85½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. 103¼
1,000 do. 1st, M. 79
500 T. & W. 2d, sm. 70
5,000 T. & W. 1st..... 102⅝
1,000 do..... 103
1,000 T. & W. 1st, L. Div..... 79½
4,000 T., P. & W. 2d. 35
7,000 W. U. C. 1900. 104
1,000 Ills. & So. L. 2d, con. 65
100 Manhattan Gas..... 105
3,000 D. & H. C. 8s, 1891 100
1,000 Can. So. 1st, with scrip..... 56¼
5,000 N. W. U. C. 6s. c. 92½
10 Am. Exch. Bank..... 104⅞
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 98½
8 Ninth Nat. Bk.. 80
25 Amer. Ex..... b.c. 57½
10 Adams Ex..... 101¼
48 do..... b.c. 101
70 U. S. Ex..... b.c. 83
10 do..... 83
800 West. Un..... b.c. 73⅜
15 do..... 73⅜
2200 do..... b.5. 73⅜
100 do..... 73⅜
300 do..... 73⅜
200 do..... 73⅜
100 do..... 73⅜
100 do..... 73⅜
100

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 9:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway New-York.

J. D. JONES, Agent.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or retiring to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL TO QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 | PARISIAN.....WED., Jan. 31
BATAVIA.....WED., Jan. 24 | ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticket and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Jr. BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Jan. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

First Cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 16, at 6:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class mail-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passenger accommodations. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Calms provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $100 and $150, according to accommodations. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria.....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Ethelia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
California.....Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Victoria.....Feb. 3, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Elysia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 13 | AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Spain.....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
The Queen.....Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Egypt.....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70, Currency. Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, Pier 42 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, Pier 42 North River, 3 P. M. & GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 52 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers Dirigo, Rose and Delaware also, with the steamer C. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

O. D. WORDEN, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

OLIVE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
CUBA.....Saturday, Jan. 20
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via HAVANA, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
KALKHANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Jan. 18 | HERDER.....Feb. 1
WIELAND.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUSHARDT & CO., G. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 3:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, Jersey City, Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-rn and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 1,291 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Chemung and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 9:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M. Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and Shore Line at 8 and 10 A. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES B. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this route leave 205 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK for SAVINGS,
No. 67 Bleecker st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VERMILYE, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

J. HARSEN RHOADES, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, Dec. 11, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $1,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums in excess of $1,000 and not exceeding $3,000, which dividend have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COSSEBOOM, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 and 76 Wall st.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1877.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK OF THE City of New-York.—The dividend of fifty-five (55) per cent., declared Dec. 30, 1876, is payable to depositors upon presentation of bank-books duly verified. Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WILLIS S. PAINE, Receiver, &c.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK SPECULATORS

Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of New-York *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges at the New-York Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage, (26 cents a month.)

L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 37 Broad st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1877.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking fund, its first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars in cash; and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

R. G. HICKS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

No. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 556, 619, 664, 676, 709, 711, 733, 867, 883, 888, 925, 945, 959, 960, 1,100, 1,342, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN B. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
59 Av., Corner 9th st.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1877.

44TH DIVIDEND.

The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of ten (10) per cent. on demand. First-class risks at lowest rates solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of February next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 13th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH Treasurer.

43D DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a half per Cent. upon the capital and guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, is payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 65 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 19, 1876.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVI- dend of Four per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1877, at our office as above. The Transfer Books will be closed Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 9, 1877.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT., both payable on demand. JAMES E. WILSON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (3) THREE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY st.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1877.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAINES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY,
New-York, 2d January, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

BELLEU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGU- lar semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. R. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1877.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand at their office in New-York.

WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 345 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 69 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1877.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 127 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 10, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYable on demand. A. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 153 BROADWAY, New-York.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand; also a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the stock of the "Seaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, No. 120 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 6, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. and an extra dividend of three per cent. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 194 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI- rectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUS- tees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

JAMES B. OGILVIE, Secretary.

LAMAR
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 184 Broadway, corner of John st.

Capital, (all invested in U. S. Bonds,).....$200,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1877.....411,284 54

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 11, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on demand.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 68 WALL ST.,
New-York, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL ST.,
New-York, Jan. 5, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable

THE TAXATION OF BANKS.

A PROTEST BY BUSINESS MEN.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ADOPTION OF PETITIONS TO CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE—THE EVILS OF EXCESSIVE BANK TAXATION FULLY SET FORTH.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms corner of William and Cedar streets, to take into consideration the subject of excessive and discriminating taxation levied by the Municipal and State authorities upon banks and bankers of this City, and likewise by the Federal Government upon all national banks, bankers, and banking institutions throughout the United States. Among those present were Mr. James M. Brown, Mr. Henry F. Spaulding, Mr. Gustav Schwab, Mr. Nathan W. Chandler, Mr. E. W. Corlies, Mr. George T. Hope, Mr. B. G. Arnold, Mr. W. H. Guion, Mr. James P. Wallace, Mr. A. S. Barnes, Mr. Benjamin B. Sherman, Mr. George A. Jarvis, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mr. George S. Coe, Mr. B. L. Solomon, Mr. John Paton, Mr. H. K. Bull, Capt. Ambrose Snow, Mr. Charles Watrous, Mr. James Hasleburst, and Mr. James F. Ruggles.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. S. D. Babcock, who stated that the call was not signed by parties directly interested in banks, but he should judge they were principally large stockholders, who were led to this course by the fact that excessive taxation would lead to the diminution of capital, and that some preliminary step was necessary to prevent this reduction and the diversion of capital that would add to the existing depression.

Mr. Gustav Schwab, in an address calling attention to the petitions circulated in the meeting, said that it was only natural that such an effort should be made in this State and City, where was represented over 28 per cent. of the banking capital of the United States, and where is held over 38 per cent. of the bank deposits of the country. Any tax on such capital and deposits for the benefit of the United States must necessarily be felt in the financial metropolis of this State more than anywhere else. On the other side, the taxation in the State of New-York has been brought to bear on our banks with far greater stringency, and to a much greater extent, than has been the case in other States, thus placing these banks in a very unfavorable position compared to these of our neighboring States. The injurious effects of such double taxation have, therefore, developed themselves here in a degree which forces upon bankers the necessity of action. The taxation borne by the banks of this City has, for a number of years past, averaged over 5 per cent. on the amount of their capital, and every observer of financial affairs must be aware that, with this heavy burden to carry, it has been exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for them to earn what must be considered a fair net interest for their stockholders. Many of the disasters and losses experienced by individual banks within the past ten years must be ascribed to their inability to earn dividends without taking undue risks. The national taxation had to be patiently borne as long as the credit of the country had to be redeemed from the effects of the war; but this object being now fully accomplished, they might justly appeal to Congress for relief from the whole of that war tax. With regard to State taxation, they might with equal propriety point to the great injustice with which the laws of the State operate on corporate bank capital in comparison with the capital of foreign bankers and of business men generally, and they might justly ask for such partial relief as will place the banks of the City and State since more on a par with those of other States. For no other reason than an excessive taxation have the accumulated surplus earnings of New-York banks within a short time past been reduced by upward of $3,000,000. Not only is this reduction in rapid progress, but for the same reasons a movement has also been initiated for the reduction of bank capital. If the propositions recently made to their stockholders by a few leading banks in this City are carried out, as they probably will be, the reduction of bank capital within the present year alone will amount to $12,500,000 dollars, or about 12 per cent. of the incorporate bank capital of this State, and 15 per cent. of the bank capital of this City. This reduction of bank capital and reserve is likely to go on and to assume much larger proportions than would be warranted by the temporary reduction in the volume of business, and if they now failed to stop its course, they will, when the much-desired revival of business sets in, discover that that revival is obstructed by the fact that the tools of commerce and industry have been blunted and rendered inadequate by unwise taxation. The sudden decrease of the bank capital of the country before 1857 culminated in the crisis of that year; the lesson might be applied to present circumstances, and a similar financial embarrassment be expected if a violent reduction of banking facilities be allowed to run to excess. For arresting this dangerous movement, no remedy be so far proposed except the relief from taxation prayed for in these petitions, and the Chamber of Commerce of this State will act in harmony with its traditions and duty if it adds the weight of its voice to the united effort of the banks, and indorses the sentiments therein expressed. Mr. Schwab then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber cordially indorses and adopts the petitions prepared for presentation to Congress and to the Legislature of this State on the subject of excessive taxation on banking capital, and that a committee of —— members be appointed to take charge of procuring signatures to the petitions and of their presentation at Washington and Albany.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Chamber is hereby authorized and instructed to communicate with the various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in other cities, requesting them to co-operate in this movement by immediately sending to Congress petitions similar to the one adopted by this Chamber.

Mr. George T. Hope seconded the resolutions. He was glad that the matter had been taken up by the right parties. We as bankers should speak for ourselves that are always objects of suspicion to legislators, as it was believed they were acting only in their own interests. It is the duty of members of the Chamber to study this question of the taxation of corporations. As a consequence of this unendurable tax the surpluses of our institutions are to be reduced, and the effect of the tax has been to interfere with and retard the success of our institutions. It should be the duty of our institutions to restrict their dividends until they have abundant surpluses. So with regard to all taxes imposed by the State; the tendency, unless they are wisely distributed, is evil. The citizens of New-York are interested in this subject, as discriminations in many ways have been made against this City, and it is unnecessarily in danger of losing its supremacy. The danger is quite as great to the rest of the State as it is to the City.

Mr. Isaac Philips also seconded the resolutions in a similar strain.

Mr. Henry Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, then read the petitions, which were as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth: That war taxes, both heavy and unequal in their burden, are imposed on the National banks, State banks, savings banks, and private bankers of this country, which taxes have been for several years productive of great commercial injury; that in no other country are such taxes incurred by the business of banking, and, the exigency having passed away, the war taxes can be taken off without any sacrifice to the Treasury at all commensurate with the benefit which will result to the agricultural, financial, commercial, and industrial pursuits of the country. That the continuance of this onerous and discriminating taxation on banking capital is rapidly withdrawing it from the business, leaving the commerce and industries of the country ill prepared to meet a long-hoped-for returning tide of prosperity. That a persistence in this unequal and special tax can lead to but one result, and that is, to compel the banks to withhold depression and inactivity. That the present time is a proper one for Congress to interfere for the relief of these interests; that the taxes now levied by the General Government upon the capital of the banks of the United States be immediately repealed; and the subject of bank taxation be remitted to the several States and Territories, as before the war. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

The petition of the undersigned, engaged in commercial, mercantile, and manufacturing business, respectfully shows: That the taxes upon the shareholders of banks in the City of New-York are assessed in a manner that imposes upon that single class of property a heavy and unequal burden, not applied to any other, and which is driving out of the City and State immense amounts of capital which have hitherto contributed to the public revenues, and have also promoted the growth and prosperity of every variety of taxable and dependent interest; that the diminution of banking capital in this City alone, and of the taxable value of bank shares consequent upon this unjustly discriminating assessment, has for the past year reached some $20,000,000, and the reaction is still further threatened. That this loss is occurring at a critical moment, when the commercial pre-eminence of this Metropolis is endangered by rival interests, and when the State and the nation will require all their combined capital to aid in restoring the country to a sound financial condition. That neither justice, public policy, nor even immediate revenue is promoted by the present method of taxing banks, but, on the contrary, that the city, state, and nation are all receiving irreparable injury from the consequent diminution of this important interest. Wherefore, they pray your honorable bodies to amend the laws so that the shareholders of banks in this State shall not be assessed above the actual value of their property so invested, after deducting all property with respect to which any private citizen or incorporated corporation, not a bank or banking association, is exempt from assessment and taxation by authority of the State. And your petitioners will every pray, &c.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was then voted that the committee suggested by the resolutions should consist of 10 members, and that it should be appointed by the Chair. The meeting then adjourned. After the meeting the petitions were signed by Williams & Guion, Archer & Bull, B. L. Solomon & Sons, B. G. Arnold & Co., John Monroe & Co., Oelrichs & Co., Francis T. Walker & Co., and George E. Sutare. The committee appointed by President Babcock was as follows: Mr. George T. Hope, Mr. Gustav Schwab, Mr. B. G. Arnold, Mr. H. B. Claflin, Mr. Martin Bates, Mr. James Hasleburst, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. James M. Constable, Mr. William B. Kendall, and Mr. A. S. Barnes. The petitions are to be circulated among business men for additional signatures.

AN INCIDENT OF CITY TRAVEL.

A BEAUTIFUL LADY IN DISTRESS—EXCITING CHASE AFTER A STREET CAR BY A STOUT GENTLEMAN—RECOVERY OF A VALUABLE PACKAGE.

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a very beautiful lady hurriedly entered car No. 40, of the New-York and Harlem Line, at Twentieth street, and informed the conductor that she had left a valuable package in the car immediately ahead, and anxiously asked whether there was any way by which she could obtain it without going to the terminus at the City Hall. She explained that she was in a great hurry, and that it was a matter of great importance to her to get possession of her package with as little delay as possible. The conductor very politely told her that he would endeavor to catch up with the other car, and at once went to the front platform and directed the driver to increase the speed of his horses. By this time the sympathies of the passengers were excited in the lady's behalf, and all watched the progress of the chase with much interest. A stout, well-dressed gentleman with a kindly face and gray moustache, perhaps remembering the old saying that "a stern chase is a long chase," and seeing that it would be some time before the car would be overtaken, volunteered to catch it. At this time the rear car had stopped at the corner of Thirteenth street, and having obtained a hurried description of the lost property, he sprang from the platform, and, gaining the sidewalk, gallantly started in pursuit. The spectacle of a stout, elegantly dressed gentleman, running at full speed down Fourth avenue, attracted considerable attention, and had it not been for his exceedingly respectable appearance he would undoubtedly have been arrested on suspicion, for even as it was, the policemen whom he met on his way turned and watched him as if doubtful whether it would not be proper to take him up as a matter of precaution. He continued on his way unmolested, however, and with the exception of a few collisions with small boys with sleds, met with no accidents.

In the meantime the conductor of No. 40 was on the front platform doing his best to attract the attention of his comrade on the "chase" by waving his handkerchief and blowing the driver's whistle. His efforts were unsuccessful, however, until Third street was reached, when the car was halted. The stout gentleman, who had gained about half a block on the car which he had left, immediately jumped on board, and a moment later came out triumphantly, holding the coveted package in his hand. The pretty lady who had been watching the progress of the gallant volunteer, so soon as she saw that he had been successful, impatiently stepped from the rear platform of the car while it was in motion, and fell in the street. At this juncture, a tall, lean, yellow-faced gentleman, attired in a long gray ulster, with an immense collar and heavy cuffs of astrakhan, sprang to her assistance and helped her to rise and escorted her to the corner. There she was met by the stout gentleman, who, with beaming face, gave her the package and blushingly received her thanks.

THE SINKING OF THE MONTGOMERY.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTAIN AND 18 OF THE CREW IN THIS CITY—STATEMENT OF THE STEWARD.

Capt. Winters and 18 of the crew of the steam-ship Montgomery, which was run into and sunk off Cape May on Sunday morning, Jan. 6, by the steamer Seminole, arrived in this City on Wednesday evening from Boston. They all give glowing accounts of the kind treatment received in Boston when they reached that city. E. O. Laughlin, the steward, yesterday gave to a TIMES reporter some interesting particulars of the collision and sinking of the vessel, and of the rescue of the men who were saved. Laughlin says that at the time of the collision he was asleep in his berth, which was on the main deck of the Montgomery. He was partly dressed, and when the crash came he sprang up, hearing a loud blowing of whistles and confused cries on deck. Emerging from his state-room he saw the two vessels locked together. The Seminole had struck the Montgomery at a point just opposite the foremast, driving her bow nearly halfway through the latter steamer. She then "slewed" or swung around, opening wide the breach made by striking, and allowing a flood of water to pour into the hold. Capt. Winters ran about the decks, apprising the sleeping men below of their danger, and urging them to jump to the Seminole, which lay alongside the Montgomery for a moment or two, so that several of the men could leap on board her decks. The latter backed out, and ten minutes after she was struck, the Montgomery, with a glide, without listing a particle, sank beneath the waves. Laughlin says he saw the Spanish passengers near by him a moment before the sinking, and that when the vessel went down several men were at work cutting away one of the boats. The night was very dark, and he could just see the forms of men in the water near him, although he could not distinguish faces. He swam about for perhaps half an hour, when he saw a dark object floating near him. He reached out for it, and caught the side of a boat. He was drawn in, and found it to be one of the Montgomery's boats. He took an oar, and three other men who were on board helped to pull the boat toward the Seminole. Soon after they picked up a fifth man. Seven men were saved by means of the Montgomery's boat, E. O. Laughlin, R. H. Jenkins, James Norton, P. O. Strum, James Callender, John Lehman, and John Hagan. While the Seminole's boat picked up three—John McEwen, Henry Osborne, and John Munroe—the first two of the last named being found on the upturned keel of a boat, while John Munroe was taken from a floating hatch eight minutes after the rest had been found. Among the lost were John O'Keefe, oiler, of New-York, a married man, whose brother and sisters are living; John Morgan, fireman, New-York, and Thomas Scott, New-York, all of whom lived in the First Ward. James Deering, stoker, New-York, and Thomas Stockburn, New-York, were lost. Laughlin says that, so far as he was aware, the discipline on the vessel was good. There were no women on board, the name of Alexander Phillips having been incorrectly reported from Boston as Alice Phillips Robbins.

THE CARGO OF THE AMERIQUE.

The Jesse Hoyt arrived in this City yesterday with 10 car-loads of the cargo of the steamer Amérique, and there seems to be every probability that by to-night the entire load of the steam-ship will be removed either to the beach or lighters, and that it will be received by the consignees in perfect order. The vessel is still in good condition, and efforts will be made as soon as possible to pull her off from the shore. The task is looked upon as a prodigious one, and even in the office of the Coast Wrecking Company the prospect of saving her is based entirely upon the continuance of favorable weather. The hull is now imbedded 12 feet in the sand, and a shoal has formed between the ship's side and the beach, upon which one may almost walk out to her. The Thingvalla will take out the freight intended for the Amérique.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP SIMLA.

The ship Simla, which was stranded a week ago, five miles south of Barnegat, yesterday began to fall to pieces, and will become a total loss. She was bound for this port in ballast, and after stranding was put into the hands of the Coast Wrecking Company. She remained dry and intact for several days, but the strain upon her becoming severe, she was broken up, the masts finally going by the board. Messrs. Salter & Livermore, the engineers, say that the ship was insured in Boston companies for $54,000, distributed as follows: American, $6,000; Washington, $6,000; China Mutual, $12,000; India, $6,000; Boylston, $6,000; Manufacturers', $6,000; Boston, $12,000; total, $54,000. The vessel will now probably be stripped and the material sold for what it will bring in the market.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE CAPTAINS.

A complaint has been preferred by Mr. H. B. Herts, the auctioneer, against Capt. Edward Walsh, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, charging him with improper conduct in stopping a sale of furs at Mr. Herts' establishment and denouncing it as a swindle. Charges are being prepared against Capt. Hedden of the Thirty-third Precinct, by Mr. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the department, who, however, declines to make the nature of the charges public until the matter has been acted upon by the Commissioners. It is understood that the complaints had its origin in a station-house "squabble," in which one of the Sergeants of the Thirty-third Precinct took a prominent part. Capt. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, is also at present the subject of an investigation by the Superintendent. The Captain is charged with having abused a respectable young man, who was arrested on suspicion of being a disreputable character, and failed to give the accused an opportunity to prove his good character, but kept him locked up at the station-house all night.

THE DE VERNON HOMICIDE CASE.

Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsel for Mme. Clotide de Vernon, widow of Gustave de Vernon, have sent a petition to Senator Wagstaff asking for the passage of a special act by the Legislature for the relief of the lady and child, her husband having died from the effects of a beating received by him from John Powar, a nurse in the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment by Judge Brady. The petition recites the poverty of the petitioner and the improbability of any recovery as against the City under the law as it now stands.

BEARING THE BRUNT OF IT.

DR. PHELPS' CASE IN COURT.

THE PRISONER PUTS IN A TRAVERSE TO THE SHERIFF'S RETURN—ARGUMENT ON THE LEGALITY OF THE COMMITMENT—THE QUESTION OF A WITNESS TESTIFYING AGAINST HIMSELF—THE DECISION RESERVED AND THE PRISONER TEMPORARILY REMANDED.

The committal of Dr. Charles Phelps for contempt of court, in refusing to answer certain questions put to him by the Grand Jury in regard to the Bennett-May duel, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, at 9 A. M. yesterday, on the return to the writ of habeas corpus obtained in the case. The Sheriff made a return to the writ, setting forth the authority by which he held the prisoner. The latter's counsel immediately put in the following traverse:

Supreme Court.—In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus for Charles Phelps.—Before Hon. Charles Donohue, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.—Now again comes Charles Phelps, who has before petitioned under the statute for his release upon writ of habeas corpus and of certiorari in aid; and the said petitioner having inspected the return to said writ now traverses said return as follows:

First—It doth not, as in fact and law it should in order to maintain his said detention, appear by the recitals of the commitment that either any member of the Grand Jury or any other person had, before this traverser was examined by said Grand Jury as a witness, complained under oath or otherwise in the name of the people against the said James Gordon Bennett or the said Frederick May as being guilty or probably guilty of the offence against the statutes of this State, so that the said Grand Jury could acquire any jurisdiction to examine this traverser in the mode set up in the commitment returned as true cause of the imprisonment of this traverser, or to examine this traverser as a witness any of the questions recited in the said commitment; and this traverser avers that as matter of fact no member of the Grand Jury nor any other person before this traverser was called as a witness had in any manner made on oath or otherwise any complaint wherein this traverser, Charles Phelps, could be lawfully examined as a witness before the said Grand Jury. And this traverser avers that at the time there was pronounded to him the questions set up in the commitment the said Grand Jury did not possess jurisdiction to propound to him said questions, nor did the Court of General Sessions possess jurisdiction to issue the said commitment.

Second—That at the time this traverser was called as an alleged and pretended witness before the said Grand Jury, no one had complained against this traverser, or against the said Bennett or May, as being an offender against the laws of this State in that he had within this State fought a duel with deadly weapons against any other person, or that he had, within this State, challenged another person to fight a duel, or that he had sent or delivered any written or verbal message purporting or intended to be a or such challenge or message, or had knowingly carried or delivered any or such challenge or message, or had been present within this State at any time or fighting therein any duel with deadly weapons, either as second, aid, surgeon, or had advised or given any countenance or assistance to such duel; and this traverser denies that any complaint embodying any or all of the foregoing particulars was in any wise entertained by said Grand Jury against any person at the time when this traverser refused to answer the questions alleged in the said commitment; and this traverser avers that neither he nor said Bennett nor said May was, in any wise, an offender against the statutes made and provided in the case of persons challenging to, or fighting a, duel within this State; and this traverser avers that he is not, and was not at the time of the propounding of the said questions, within the jurisdiction of any statute granting him immunity against prosecution for any or all of the offences aforesaid, should he testify to any matters tending to expose him to prosecution for a criminal offense.

Third—That the commitment is void in that on its face it shows that in propounding the questions aforesaid to this traverser the Grand Jury were proceeding to inquire into transactions occurring outside of this State.

Fourth—This traverser has been advised by counsel, and he believes and avers that by the recitals of the commitment he had been by an informal and illegal action of the Grand Jury, exclusively of any other charge, charged with having aided and abetted said Bennett and said May, or either, in leaving this State with an intention and purpose of eluding the law relating to dueling, and then of aiding and abetting said Bennett and said May or either in returning into this State a challenge to fight a duel out of this State, they being inhabitants thereof; and that said questions were by the Grand Jury propounded to this traverser under the instruction and direction of the Court, and this traverser alleges that if said charge be true he is amenable to punishment for a criminal offense in another State than New-York, as well as to punishment in this State, and he avers that by the compulsion of evidence he is upon such charge privileged from answering any questions which might tend to criminate him in such offense; and he avers that if said charge against him be true, then no statute giveth to him any immunity from punishment or protection, providing he gives testimony criminating himself, yet only to be used against other persons. And he avers that by the informal and illegal action of the Grand Jury at the time when said questions were propounded to him, said May and said Bennett were also charged as aforesaid with having left the State of New-York while inhabitants thereof for the purpose of eluding the laws made and enacted relating to dueling, and that of this State a challenge to fight a duel, and were charged with no other offence, and that to aid in discovering said and no other offence this traverser had been called into the said room from the examination as a witness, and being the examination of this traverser set up in the commitment, this traverser alleges that he was privileged by the Constitution and laws of the land from answering said or any of said questions. And this traverser avers that his acts set up in the commitment on its face, whereof he has been adjudged guilty of contempt, were acts necessarily innocent and justifiable, and that in refusing to answer said or any of the questions, he was only asserting a right which was secured to him by the Constitution and law of the land.

Fifth—That within his own mind in the Grand Jury room he declined to answer said questions because each tended to form a link in a chain of testimony which would criminate him in the allegations of crime imputed by the questions were true or founded upon fact. That he also was informed and believed by one of said questions for the reasons aforesaid, and claiming that the return shows him to be imprisoned solely because he refuses to answer questions for such reasons aforesaid, and because that the original petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari be adjudged of no effect, and that he be released from said commitment forthwith, without further day in court or further restraint of his liberty by the said Sheriff.

CHARLES PHELPS.

After the traverse had been put in the matter was adjourned until 1:30 P. M. At the appointed hour the court-room was completely filled with men eager to listen to the argument in the case. Dr. Phelps occupied one of the chairs in the court-room, and seemed to take things in a rather cool manner, betraying very few, if any, marks of intense interest. He was represented by A. Oakey Hall and John A. Foley. District Attorney Phelps appeared for the people.

THE ARGUMENT IN THE CASE.

Mr. Foley opened the proceedings by referring to the papers in the case, and read the traverse to the Sheriff's return.

District Attorney Phelps then said: I desire to be understood as making a motion for the dismissal of this writ upon the return and upon the traverse thereto, upon the ground that there is nothing alleged in the traverse which in anywise avoids or impeaches the commitment. I think it is proper I should make the motion at this stage, although prior to the order of discussion I have no preference, and am willing that the whole matter should be heard on argument, as may be agreeable to the court or counsel.

Mr. Hall said: My first proposition in behalf of the petitioner is that the Court has no full jurisdiction to inquire into the cause of detention stated in the commitment, and full power to discharge if the grounds we now present shall be deemed valid. I am aware that the General Term of this court in the Shanks case, in the second volume of Hun, had denied the power of a Judge at Chambers to discharge under similar circumstances. But your honor will remember that in the case I have referred to a peculiar plea of privilege, unknown to the law, was made, and was the basis of the habeas corpus. We have made this application, following the precise language of the case of Hackley, originated by Judge Waterbury as the District Attorney, and which subsequently came within the jurisdiction of his successor. Mr. Hall then referred to the Hackley case, in which the Court of Appeals held that cases of contempt like the present could be reviewed on habeas corpus and certiorari. Mr. Hall continued: The second proposition is that the commitment on its face shows that the Grand Jury were proceeding to inquire into an infraction of section 5 of the Dueling Code, or rather Anti-Dueling Code, in the Revised Statutes. For instance, in the matter of the inquiry as to whether one James Gordon Bennett or Frederick May, of the present month, left the State of New-York for the purpose of fighting a duel without the State, or for the purpose of receiving a challenge to fight a duel"—that was the subject matter of the inquiry which the Grand Jury had under charge. The statute is section 5 of the article on dueling, and is taken from the law of 1816, which was adopted with changes by the revisers. * * * In the Revised Statutes, sections 1 and 2 prohibit all kinds of acts wholly committed in this State. Section 5 relates to acts in relation to dueling and challenging partly taken—initiated, if you choose—here, and perfected in another State. The Grand Jury proceed to show that following, under section 5, are persons amenable to the common law rule of privilege. My proposition is this, that, in the language of the Court of Appeals in the Hackley case, it is a branch of the common law doctrine which excuses a person from giving testimony which will tend to disgrace him, to charge him with a penalty or forfeiture, or to convict him of a crime. It is, of course, competent for the Legislature to change any doctrine of the common law, but, I think, they could not compel a witness to testify, on a trial of any person, to facts which would prove himself guilty of a crime without indemnifying him against the consequence, because, I think, as has been mentioned, that, by a legal construction, the Constitution would be found to forbid it." Mr. Hall, continuing, said that if the inquiry of the Grand Jury were under sections 1 and 2, the witness could have immunity from punishment, but the inquiry is under section 5, and no immunity is provided or given by the statute. Under section 5 there are co-ordinate offenses—one against the laws of this State and the other against the laws of another State—so that a person might on his testimony given on proceedings here be charged in another State on his own declarations. That was the reason, doubtless, why the revisers did not attach under section 5 the immunity attached under sections 1 and 2. Another question, the counsel said, was whether Dr. Phelps was charged with complicity in the kind of transaction referred to in section 5. Mr. Hall then read the questions which the witness had refused to answer. One question was: "Do you know whether any hostile meeting has occurred between Mr. Bennett and Mr. May?" This called for personal knowledge, said the counsel. If he knew of any hostile meeting between them, he was more or less in complicity with these gentlemen, under the allegations against them which the Grand Jury were pursuing, and, therefore, the answer which he would make to that would tend to expose him not only to prosecution in this State, under section 5, but subject him to prosecution in some other State. Mr. Hall, proceeding, then said that Dr. Phelps, while in the Grand Jury room, made the declination in his own mind, relying on his common law privilege, and in the court-room his counsel so stated to the court. So far as the answers tended to criminate himself, it was the duty of the court to apprise him of his right in that respect. Mr. Hall, in conclusion, said: "I submit, reserving what else I may have to say till we have heard from our friends on the other side, that this writ should not be dismissed, because we are brought distinctly within the line of the argument, and the decision upon the law and logic of the case of the People against Hackley, and that the case of Shanks does not relate to this, because there was there no plea of privilege which the law would look at. In this case there is. It is a privilege which the law gives directly to a witness. Within the forum of his own mind he has a right to determine in reference to it, and having so determined all the court can do is to see if by any possibility the answer to the question would tend to link him with a criminal offense for which he would have to be prosecuted."

District Attorney Phelps, in response, said that it did not appear that the witness had at any time before the Grand Jury avowed or urged or claimed any privilege from answering questions upon the ground that the answers to them would tend to and wise to criminate himself. "It is not new averred," continued Mr. Phelps, "as matter of fact, either in the petition or traverse, that the answers of the witness to the questions propounded to him would in any wise tend to criminate him. The utmost that can be urged as a fact, in the allegations and the papers, is a hypothetical statement that if certain things be true, then the answers to these questions might tend to criminate him. He was brought before the Grand Jury as a witness, and certain questions were propounded which he refused to answer. It does not appear either by the commitment or the questions that any charge whatever had been made or was pending against the witness. There is not any question addressed to the witness through which the court can infer that any charge was made against the witness, or was to be made, as the result of that inquiry. My learned friend has announced as his first proposition that he claims the full jurisdiction of this court to inquire into the legality and justice of this commitment, and the mode selected, by writ of habeas corpus. I submit that the proposition is untenable. I submit that, under the clear provisions of the statutes, it must be conceded that the Court of General Sessions is a court of general criminal jurisdiction within this County, and that the Grand Jury impaneled is the grand inquest of this County, having authority to inquire into crimes and offenses committed therein. And it appearing that this witness has been committed by the orderly and regular process of the Court of General Sessions, then it becomes your honor's duty to dismiss this writ, and remand the prisoner to the custody whence he came. And I submit to your honor with great respect that, in this district at least, that question is settled in favor of the people in the case of the people against Fancher. In that case Shanks had been committed by the Oyer and Terminer for contempt for refusing to answer questions by the Grand Jury, and that commitment was precisely the same, I believe, as the commitment in this case." Mr. Phelps then called attention to the section of the Habeas Corpus act, by which it is provided that, in case it appears on the return to a writ, that the prisoner is detained for any contempt specially and finally charged in the commitment by some court or body having authority to commit for the contempt so charged, it was the duty of the Judge to remand the prisoner and dismiss the writ.

Judge Donohue asked whether the decision in the Shanks case had not been somewhat qualified by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed habeas corpus case.

Mr. Phelps said that in the latter case the court decided they could inquire on habeas corpus into the jurisdiction of the committing court, but not into the justice or legality of the commitment. Here there was no question of jurisdiction.

Judge Donohue remarked that it was a question as to whether the Grand Jury had jurisdiction to put certain questions.

Mr. Phelps, continuing, said that the question of the privilege of the witness was one to be determined by the court before whom the party was brought, and any error committed by the court could only be reviewed in the ordinary way, and not by writ of habeas corpus, and the question was not one of jurisdiction, but of error of the court, to be reviewed by appeal. The question whether the witness had the right to claim his privilege, and whether his privilege should be allowed under the circumstances, was a question to be determined by the court, and not by habeas corpus, or any proceeding by habeas corpus. The next proposition was, assuming that this court will proceed to inquire into the circumstances attending this commitment, that it nowhere appears upon these papers that the witness, either before the Grand Jury where he was examined, or before the court, was called upon to answer any question as alleged on the traverse that the witness had it in his mind, but Mr. Phelps said he apprehended that whatever the witness had in his mind cannot exempt him from answering the questions, if he did not bring the excuse of privilege to the knowledge of the tribunal examining him. The question of privilege, he said, must be availed of by the witness when the question is propounded. It was hinted in the traverse that the answers might tend to implicate the witness in an offense in some other jurisdiction outside of this State. "I apprehend," said Mr. Phelps, "that that is not a matter which your honor or I inquire into. I apprehend the courts here do not wish to furnish parties with immunity for offenses committed outside of this State, not under their control." In concluding, Mr. Phelps submitted, first, that on the face of the papers there is no privilege exempting the witness from answering these questions under the law; second, it is apparent upon the face of the papers that no privilege exempting the witness has been, or is now, claimed shielding him from answering; third, whatever may be the opinion of this court with regard to the propriety of the question of the privilege of the witness, that is a matter entirely within the province of the court which has ordered this commitment, and can only be reviewed, as errors in that court can be reviewed, on appeal, and that therefore your Honor has no power to inquire into the legality of the commitment, and it is your duty to remand the prisoner."

Mr. Hall followed in an argument in which he contended that it was the duty of the court to have advised the witness as to his privilege. The counsel also carefully reviewed the cases cited and contended that the writ of habeas corpus was the proper procedure in the case. He submitted the following propositions to the Court.

First—It is admitted that the Grand Jury were inquiring under section 5 of the Dueling act and not under sections 1 and 2—*i. e.*, for acts partly in this State and partly in another.

Second—Unless indemnified by statute against consequences of confession, a witness cannot be compelled, to testify toward tendency of crimination.

Third—The indemnity of section 3 of the Dueling act is confined by terms of the section to acts under sections 1 and 2, to wit: to acts wholly begun, continued, and ended in this State, and does not touch section 5. The reviser's notes to sections show that the distinction was purposely made.

Fourth—There being no immunity, or protection, or compulsion attaching to section 5, the witness may assert his common law privilege.

Fifth—Asserting it in court, as he did by counsel, and as he now by himself asserts his privilege, the court is committing acted illegally.

Sixth—There was reason for not compelling a witness to self-crimination where the acts were partially done out of the State, because even if immunity was attached to the home acts, the self-crimination could be used in another tribunal. The language of sections 6 and 7, and also the reviser's notes, show this construction.

Seventh—In any event the Grand Jury was without jurisdiction. No complaint was pending. It was fishing for testimony.

Eighth—The court should have advised Dr. Phelps not to answer instead of committing him.

Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision. Pending the decision he remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff.

ADDITIONAL WITNESSES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The investigation into the Bennett-May duel was continued by the Grand Jury yesterday, with no definite result. The persons summoned to appear were Mr. Herman Oelrichs, cousin of Mr. Frederick May, who is supposed to know a good deal more about the transaction than he cares to tell, and Mr. John Townshend, Mr. Bennett's family lawyer, who, it was stated, was called upon to draw up Mr. Bennett's will preparatory to that gentleman setting out for the dueling-ground. Both witnesses answered the questions put them by the Grand Jury, and were allowed to depart. The evidence elicited from them was, however, entirely inadequate to warrant the finding of an indictment against any of the principals or participants in the affair, and the Grand Jury adjourned without taking action. Dr. Frederick May, the father of Mr. May; Mr. Lawrence Jerome, Mr. Bennett's valet, Vogel, and others supposed to be in possession of information in relation to the affair, have been summoned, and their appearance is awaited with interest, although it is not expected that any material evidence will be obtained from them.

In conversation with a reporter, after his departure from the Grand Jury room, Mr. Oelrichs said that the Grand Jury had received no information from him about the duel, for the simple reason that he knew nothing. Neither himself, Dr. May, nor Mr. Lawrence Jerome knew anything of the affair, and it was only a waste of time to summon them. From his intimate connection with the May family, he was, of course, conversant with their affairs, but knew nothing whatever about the duel, or whether a duel had been fought at all.

DR. PHELPS IN MORE TROUBLE.

Police Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, is engaged in investigating an informal complaint made against Dr. Charles Phelps, Police Surgeon of the Eighth District, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Precincts, growing out of the alleged connection of the Doctor with the Bennett-May duel. It is asserted that Dr. Phelps, who is Mr. Bennett's physician, accompanied that gentleman to Maryland, and was present at the duel. If evidence is obtained to show that Dr. Phelps was absent from the City without having first obtained permission from the Board of Police, charges of absence without leave and neglect of duty will be preferred against him, and he will be placed on trial.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CLUB—EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.

The annual meeting of the Union League Club for the election of officers was held last night, and was attended by a large number of the members. There was no opposition to the regular nominations, and the following ticket was elected:

President—John Jay.

Vice Presidents—William Cullen Bryant, William E. Dodge, Noah Davis, James Emott, William Orton, Cornelius R. Agnew, Peter Cooper, Luther R. Marsh, Jackson S. Schultz, David Dows, Joseph Seligman, Theodore Roosevelt.

Secretary—Louis C. Lewis.

Treasurer—George Cabot Ward.

Executive Committee—Class of 1879—Josiah M. Fiske, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Frederick H. Man, S. Franklin Stanton.

Committee on Admissions—Edward P. Man, Edward M. Townsend, Charles F. Bardy, Frederick D. Tappen, Charles W. Griswold, Alfred E. Whitney, William A. Paton.

Committee on Library and Publications—T. M. Cheesman, Vincenzo Botta, J. Blair Scribner, George Jones, Isaac F. Wood, Joseph K. Gay, John M. Guiteau.

Committee on Art—Richard Butler, Bastman Johnson, George A. Arnold, John Q. A. Ward, Thomas Hicks, George A. Baker, Frank Waller.

Committee on Political Reform—Dorman B. Eaton, Isaac Sherman, Charles E. Whitehead, Henry J. Sendler, James M. Mead, Thomas K. Thorndell, Samuel B. H. Vance, Benjamin K. Phelps, Charles A. Peabody, Oliver P. C. Billings, Charles C. Beaman, Jr., Julian T. Davies, Henry K. Howard.

Auditors—Joseph S. Lowrey, William H. Lee, Charles E. Beebe.

The Treasurer's report for the year 1876 showed that the surplus of receipts over expenditures was $21,764 28. The building fund at the opening of the year 1876 consisted of $173,000 in 6 per cent. gold bonds. Adding the surplus of the year and the accumulation of interest on the bonds to this sum the building fund now amounts to about $220,000. The present membership of the Club is 1,317, of which 952 are residents, and 365 non-residents. The membership last year was 1,309.

It was announced that the annual ladies' reception will take place on Thursday, Jan. 25.

Last night was the regular monthly art exhibition night, and there was a very interesting collection of oil paintings displayed. Van Elton was represented by "Passing Showers;" M. Heade by "Old Mill at Lebanon;" J. T. Cropsey by "Wickham Pond, Orange County;" A. Schreger by his first horse study, "A Horse's Head;" W. Thompson by "The Road to School;" C. H. Miller by "Border of the Mill-pond, Little Neck Bay, Long Island;" D. Johnson by "Greenwood Lake;" S. R. Gifford by "A Wood Road;" William Hart by a perfect gem of a painting entitled "Jersey Cattle;" George A. Baker, H. P. Gray, S. J. Gray, and T. L. Clem each by a portrait, that of the last named having for its subject the venerable American poet William Cullen Bryant; C. Ogilvie, by a charming piece of canvas representing a scene of "The Sunny Summer Time;" J. Hoover, by a number of little boy and a little girl shivering behind their harp in a beating snow-storm, the picture entitled, "Out in the Cold World."

A little son of Mr. Charles Watrous exhibited his first essay in oil painting, a sketch entitled "Going to Market;" Mr. H. F. Lucas presented his "Marine Sunset," and F. A. Silva a marine painting upon the same theme, entitled "Sunset on

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE PROPOSITION PREPARED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—AN OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT—ALL DISPUTES TO BE REFERRED TO A COMMISSION—ITS COMPOSITION—THE PLAN NOT UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED—OBJECTIONS OFFERED BY SENATORS MORTON AND FRELINGHUYSEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Electoral Committees of the Senate and House had a long meeting this afternoon, being in session till 5:30 o'clock. Another meeting will be held to-morrow. The Senate proposition agreed on by the Senate committee was under consideration. The bill, or formal draft of the proposition, has been very carefully kept secret, but the general and most important outlines are known. It provides that the Senate shall, on the day for the counting of the vote, meet with the House in the hall of the latter body. The Vice-President shall open all the certificates, and the Tellers appointed for the purpose shall, as usual, read, record, and sum up the votes. But there are to be counted in the first place only the returns to which no objection is made. Where there is one return only from a State, and that is objected to, the two houses will determine whether it shall be counted, but the concurrence of both houses will be required to reject any vote. Where two returns are made from one State, the dispute is to be referred to a commission or tribunal composed of nine members of the House and Senate and the four Justices of the Supreme Court longest in service. The nine members of the House and Senate are to be selected by the appointment of five Senators and five Representatives, and then dropping one of the 10 by the drawing of lots. There might thus be on the commission five Senators and four members of the House, or five members and four Senators. The Justices who would become members of the commission by the terms of the proposition would be Nathan Clifford, of Maine; Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio; Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, and David Davis, of Illinois. This commission is to be authorized to determine all questions of dispute, their decision to be final. The disputed votes having been counted in the presence of the House and Senate, in accordance with the decision of the commission, and the whole number of Electoral votes having been summed up by the tellers, the President of the Senate will announce the result in the usual form, which will determine who is to be President of the United States.

The Justices of the Supreme Court who are named above must be personally unobjectionable to all parties. Justice Clifford is a Democrat, and was appointed by James Buchanan in 1858. His Democracy is of that type to which none of his party could take exceptions. Justices Swayne and Miller are both Republicans, appointed by President Lincoln in 1862. Justice Davis was also appointed by President Lincoln. He is an exceedingly able man, who has had some political aspirations not satisfied by his present office. He has been known for several years as a Liberal Republican, and was a favorite candidate for the nomination for President by the Liberals and Democrats in 1873. He was, however, set aside by the wire-pullers at Cincinnatti for Horace Greeley. His views on the present situation are not known, and he has probably given no expression to them.

The bill has not the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee, if reports may be believed, and they agree with what seems very plausible when the opinions publicly expressed by the individual members of the committee are considered. Senators Morton and Frelinghuysen gave a very reserved and reluctant consent to the proposition. It has become clear, however, that no arrangement could be made between the two houses which would determine positively, in advance of the count, who would be elected. There is no middle ground of compromise on which the two houses can come together. There can be no agreement, in fact, unless the determination of the questions in dispute is submitted to some fair and able tribunal, outside of Congress, whose action cannot be absolutely foretold. The Senate proposition is based on a bill passed by the Senate in the year 1800, when all disputes concerning Presidential elections were yet mere abstractions. That bill authorized the appointment of six members of the Senate and six from the House to act with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or in case of his absence, the Justice of longest service who might be in Washington. This was to constitute a grand committee to hear and settle all disputes. The bill was lost by a disagreement between the two houses. Many Republicans will doubtless hold, with Senators Morton and Frelinghuysen, that the proposition is too liberal and gives up just partisan advantages; but, on the other hand, there will be ample support for the position taken by Senators Edmunds and Conkling. The House Committee are said to look upon the proposition with some favor, though the prospects of a final agreement cannot be now estimated.

This morning in the Senate Mr. Booth made an exhaustive argument in favor of his resolution relative to counting Electoral votes. The resolution provides, in substance, that the President of the Senate *pro tempore* shall report the certificate of each State before handing it to the tellers. Any Senator or member of the House may object to the vote of a certain State being counted. This objection shall be made in writing. The President *pro tempore* shall decide whether or not such objection shall be entertained, but after he has done so, any member or Senator may appeal from his ruling. Then the final decision of all disputes which may arise in the way indicated shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and after the ruling of the Justices, which shall be final, the vote of the contested States shall be counted in accordance with their decision, and as they direct. Most of the important points in the resolution are embraced in the bill upon the same subject introduced by Mr. Wright.

JOHN THOMPSON, OF OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—John Thompson, Sergeant at Arms of the House, has returned from Ohio, where he has been superintending the Democratic meetings held on Monday last. Mr. Thompson was made the bearer of the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Democrats, calling upon the Democracy to assemble in Washington upon Feb. 12, and requesting the Democratic National Executive Committee to meet and issue a call for such an assemblage at the National Capital. To-day Mr. Thompson called upon Mr. Hewitt, and, presenting him with the resolutions of the Ohio Democracy, requested him to call the National Executive Committee together at once. Mr. Hewitt is reported to have positively declined to do this, and to have informed Thompson, during the excited discussion which followed, that the proposition of the Ohio Democracy was treason to the Democratic Party, and, rather than call the National Committee together to consider it, he would resign as Chairman of the committee. It is reported that Mr. Hewitt left for New-York to-night to present the matter to Gov. Tilden.

CONGRESS AND THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

AMUSING SCENES IN THE HOUSE—MR. BARNES OF THE WESTERN UNION AT THE BAR—THE HOUSE IN A RIDICULOUS POSITION—WATTERSON'S UNARMED ARMY—BARNES REMANDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON Jan. 12.—The House had the most amusing and interesting session of the Winter, and performed a good and entertaining farce, in dealing with Barnes, the contumacious witness. Members were, of course, in the best of humor, and were talking out of order amid great confusion, to which every member contributed. At one time the proceedings were suspended for 10 minutes or more, without objection, while a crowd of members gathered around the witness and his counsel and discussed a proposed amendment of his answer. The effort to amend was given up in despair, as Watterson wittily remarked, "because the witness had been so much confused by the variety of the able arguments that they could not decide how to amend." The report of the Judiciary Committee was a long legal rejoinder to the argument of Barnes, submitted to the House last week, and concluded with a resolution directing that he might be brought before the House that he might have opportunity to state, in reply to questions from the Speaker, whether he persisted in declining to obey the subpœna of the House. Mr. Barnes read a brief reply, stating that upon leaving New-Orleans he had resigned his position, for the reason that he was under heavy bonds as an officer of the company, and that another man was now acting as manager. If restored to his position, and any of the telegrams described in the subpœna could be found among the files committed to his custody, he was willing to produce them before the committee. The reading of this reply created laughter on both sides of the House. It was clear in an instant that the House had been fooled, so to speak. Barnes committed no offense in resigning, but had put it out of his power to furnish the telegrams. A discussion on the technicalities arose upon a decision made by the Speaker that Barnes was still in custody of the Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Garfield and others held that the witness was now in charge of the House, and subject to its order, and that the Speaker could not decide upon the sufficiency of the reply made by the witness. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, was opposed to wasting time in discussing technicalities. If the reply of the witness be pronounced sufficient, the House would be powerless to enforce obedience to its subpœna. It would be simply necessary for a witness to refuse to produce papers required in a subpœna, transfer them to the custody of another person, and thus evade the process of the House. Mr. Harris spoke with much earnestness, his remarks eliciting applause from the Democratic side. As is usual when members start applause from the floor, the Speaker looked sternly toward the galleries and cautioned their occupants that if the applause was repeated he would cause them to be cleared. There were numerous cries of order, and Mr. Townsend, of New-York, looking toward Henry Watterson, asked whether the applause came from the advanced guard of 100,000 unarmed men. This hit at Watterson's war speech of last Monday caused a hearty laugh at Watterson's expense. Mr. Knott finally offered a resolution declaring the answer of Barnes insufficient, and remanding him to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms until further orders from the House. The resolution was adopted by an yea and nay vote. A vigorous punishment of Barnes, a mere employe of the telegraph company, who is no longer in custody of the dispatches wanted, and who cannot possibly comply with the order, will be regarded as a foolish thing, and will indicate that the Democrats desire to appear more zealous to obtain the dispatches than they really are. Mr. Orton's appearance before the bar of the House will take place to-morrow. He is busy with counsel in the preparation of his answer.

THE CAPITAL POLICE BOARD.

THE BILL ABOLISHING THE BOARD SENT TO THE PRESIDENT—HIS APPROVAL OF IT ANTICIPATED—THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The bill abolishing the District Board of Police Commissioners was not sent to the President until yesterday. It is asserted by gentlemen who were instrumental in securing the passage of the bill that the President had given his assent to its passage, and that he will certainly approve it. There have been many contrary reports which seem not to have been based upon any knowledge of the facts. The investigation of the Police, in progress by a committee of the House, is thus far directed to discovering whether there was a conspiracy to arrest Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, last summer, in order to influence the report of the Naval Committee of the House in respect to the management of the Navy. Col. Richards, Chief of Police, and the detectives swear that Murtagh was very anxious to have Mr. Whitthorne arrested, but they also swear nothing was done. Vastly more important, however, than the investigation of old affairs is the new bill to place the Police under authorities that have the confidence of the people. It appears from the testimony that no attempt was ever made by anybody really intelligent and interested in the subject to have the Police useful for preventing crime.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the investigation to-day before the select committee on the alleged improper conduct of Mr. Murtagh, President of the Police Board of this District, Major Richards, the Police Superintendent, was cross-examined for nearly two hours by Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, counsel for Mr Murtagh. The whole drift and purpose of the examination was an attempt to show that Richards had not been active in suppressing gambling houses. It had very little, and that a rather remote reference, to the matter which the committee was instructed to inquire into.

Major Richards said he did not state yesterday that a woman was to be employed in the Whitthorne case until it was drawn out of him by the Chairman of the committee. He wanted to keep it out if he could; when he made his statement the woman was not in his mind.

Q.—How did *Hamlet* get out of your mind when you were rehearsing the play? A.—I don't know that it was out of my mind; I talked with the Chairman of this committee about the whole subject, and with Representative Whitthorne; if I failed to bring out the fact that a woman was to be employed to entrap Whitthorne into a house of ill-fame, I don't know why; possibly it might not have been in my mind, and probably I kept it back to state it at a subsequent stage in the investigation; I cannot give the conversation with Murtagh and myself nearer than I did yesterday; but if I made mistakes of matters of fact, I will gladly correct them.

Detective John A. McDevitt, of the Police force, was examined to-night. His testimony corroborated that given by Major Richards in relation to Mr. Murtagh's attempt to have Representative Whitthorne decoyed into a house of bad repute through the agency of some woman. The witness testified that he conversed with Major Richards and Murtagh in relation to the manner in which Mr. Whitthorne was to be decoyed, and Murtagh directed Major Richards to furnish witness all the money necessary for carrying out the plot against Mr. Whitthorne; witness, on the order of Major Richards, pretended to Murtagh that he was laying a trap for Mr. Whitthorne, while in reality he was doing nothing of the kind, all he did do was to get C. E. Flinders, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to see Mr. Whitthorne and obtain a good description of him; he paid Flinders no money for his services, but spent $10, furnished him by Major Richards, in treating Flinders.

On the cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. Wilson, witness declined to say whether the statement published in the newspapers that he (witness) was in the habit of gambling was true or not, and the committee decided that witness was not obliged to answer the question. Witness had an interview with President Grant the morning after the Police Board had been requested to resign. Mr. Wilson asked him if that interview was in any way connected with Mr. Whitthorne. Witness declined to answer, and the committee decided that witness need not answer the question at present.

The committee adjourned before the cross-examination of the witness was concluded.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS—HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN EXPENDED—THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS SUPERINTENDING THE IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President to-day sent a message to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution respecting the expenditures of certain moneys appropriated last session in the River and Harbor bill, and inclosing a report from the Secretary of War on the subject. The Secretary says that the act was signed on the 14th of August, and on the same day the President sent a special message to the House stating that he did not consider it obligatory upon him to expend all the money appropriated in the bill; that during his term of office no money should be expended on works not clearly national, and that, owing to a contemplated loss of revenue, it might be inadvisable to expend any money upon new works. The principles enunciated in this Message have governed the Secretary's action on this subject in every case presented to him. Immediately after receiving the bill the Chief Engineer was directed to ask for statements from the engineers in charge of works as to what works could be postponed for the present, and the replies from them recommended the expenditure of about $4,500,000 of the appropriation. This reduction was so slight as to practically amount to nothing, and therefore on the 4th of September, having obtained the approval of the President, the Secretary directed the Chief of Engineers, whose knowledge of this subject is more extended than that any other officer of the Government, to make statements from the sums appropriated for the various works according to his best judgment, and in such manner that the total amount should not exceed $2,000,000, only providing that no new works should be begun and none continued that were not national in their character. In making these allotments it was found that the amount designated ($2,000,000) was not quite sufficient for the purpose of carrying on the works absolutely necessary, and, therefore, the Chief of Engineers, after an extended interview with the President, was authorized in October to increase the amount to $2,237,000. Since that date, a few cases where small sums were urgently required to prevent damage or to make important examinations, have been favorably acted upon, and possibly there may be more of them. The Secretary suggests that the President had authority for his action under the law and the authority found in the River and Harbor Bill itself. The bill was in no way mandatory on the President to expend the full amount of the appropriations—nearly $5,000,000. The exercise of his discretion was influenced by the condition of the Treasury and the nature of the appropriations for other public works of quite as much importance as the river and harbor improvements.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Stewart L. Woodford to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, vice George Bliss, whose term has expired; John G. Clark, of Wisconsin, to be Surveyor General of Dakota Territory; Moses M. Bane to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah; Moses Hallett to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado; S. Decker to be United States Attorney for the District of Colorado; John D. Hopkins, of Maine, to be Collector of Customs at Frenchman's Bay, Me.; William A. Baldwin to be Collector of Customs at Newark, N. J.; Charles D. Paston to be Register of the Land Office at Florence, Arizona; William N. Kelly to be Register at Prescott, Arizona; James E. Macklin to be Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry. Postmasters—George M. Titeston at Huntington, N. Y.; John B. Marshall at Skaneateles, N. Y.; H. H. Winslow at Kokomo, Ind.; H. Aplin at Winona, Mich.; John W. Pipher at Manhattan, Kan.

The bill introduced by Senator Gordon to-day, to provide for the creation of a sinking fund to liquidate the Union Pacific and Central Railroad Companies' indebtedness to the Government, requires each of those companies to pay into the United States Treasury $750,000 per annum for a period of 34 years, commencing immediately, interest at 6 per cent. is to be allowed and compounded at the end of each year, by which means the sinking fund at the end of 34 years, will, it is stated, be sufficient in amount to liquidate the outstanding indebtedness of the companies, with simple interest added. The subsidy bonds will be due 12 years previous to that date.

The President has approved the act authorizing the use of certain funds in the Treasury belonging to the Osage Indians for aiding that tribe in agricultural pursuits and in extending improvements already begun on their reservation.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $453,711 83, and from Customs $369,989 01.

Commander Milton Haxtun is ordered to command the Vandalia, European Station; Acting Ensign George Glass to the receiving-ship Worcester, at Norfolk, Va.; Medical Director Joseph Wilson as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board at Washington; Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan to the Franklin at New-York. Commander H. B. Robeson is detached from the command of the Vandalia, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Assistant Surgeon George E. Harman, from the Franklin, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Somerby, from the Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Mrs. Grant's first afternoon reception was held to-day, and was very largely attended.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—The monitors Wyandette, Passaic, and Montauk, which have been in the Roads for the past three months, were sent up to Norfolk to-day, to make room for the Russian fleet, which is hourly expected. The Roads are crowded with merchant vessels.

NORFOLK, Jan. 12.—The frigate Svetlan, the flagship of the Russian squadron, arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon, having on board the Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Bontakoff. The remaining ships of the squadron—the Hero, Askold, and Cruiser—are expected to arrive to-morrow. The Russian Minister and Admiral Crown, of the Russian Navy, chartered a tug and immediately went down from here to Hampton Roads to escort the Grand Duke to this city. Suitable apartments have been provided for him at the Atlantic Hotel. Salutes were exchanged with the Hartford by the Svetlan at Fortress Monroe.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE SHORT TERM SENATORSHIP—SIGNALS AGREED ON TO BRING OUT THE WHITE LEAGUE WHEN WANTED — NICHOLLS' MANUFACTURED COURTS NOT TRUSTED BY EVEN DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS—NICHOLLS' ACTS ILLEGAL AND IMPOSSIBLE, EVEN IF HE WERE GOVERNOR—QUIET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Since yesterday there has been no change in affairs here, concerning the political muddle. The Legislature met in joint session at the State-house to-day, and took one ballot for United States Senator. A quorum was present, but the body adjourned without effecting an election. The Nicholls Police are patrolling the streets. The Democrats are resting under the expectation that Gov. Packard will make some effort to regain possession of the Supreme Court room. To prevent this, the General commanding the White League has issued an order to his men which says that in case they are needed to defend the courts, they will be summoned by signals on the fire-alarm bells. Upon hearing the number 22 sounded on the bells, the White League is to assemble with all dispatch at Jackson square. The ringing of number 33 will take the men to Lafayette square. The fire-alarm telegraph and all the Police stations are in possession of the Nicholls men.

Conservative lawyers, who believe Nicholls should be Governor, hesitate at bringing suits before the Democratic Supreme Court, believing that it cannot stand in law. Some of them say Mr. Nicholls has made a mistake in appointing Judges, to say nothing of the rude and military way he chose to put them on the bench. The point is that the Supreme Court, with Ludeling as Chief Justice, was appointed by Gov. Kellogg, whose authority is not questioned, and the appointments were confirmed by the Senate, which had in in it nine holding-over Senators whose elections are not questioned, to say nothing of the new Senators who were present to make up a quorum. Mr. Nicholls, then, even if he were Governor, had no right, three days later, to make new appointments. Gov. Packard could not do it. We have then a bogus Supreme Court put in place by the force of armed men as the first great act of Mr. Nicholls in trying to be Governor. The city is quiet.

REPORT FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—There has been no change in the situation since yesterday as far as is known. The weather was wet to-day and exceedingly disagreeable. Both parties are awaiting advices from Washington before taking any further action.

The Senate is still without a quorum. The four Senators who have been absent, at an early hour this morning asked for and were granted an interview with Gov. Packard, the result of which is not known. The State-house Police are on the *qui vive*, armed with rifles, and the outlook there betokens some new movement. Gov. Packard received a number of telegrams from Washington last night, but beyond the statement that they are encouraging, he declines giving their purport. He is evidently more hopeful than he was yesterday of recognition by the National authorities.

One more member of the Republican House—Mr. Estopinal, of St. Bernard—has just been sworn in as a member of the Democratic House. In the House Mr. Delacey, of Rapides, stated in a speech that he had been offered $10,000 to go with the Democrats. A resolution was introduced and referred declaring vacant the seats of Messrs. Barrett and Kennedy, who had gone over to the Democrats.

The Legislature had another ballot for United States Senator, resulting as follows: Pinchback, 29; Antoine 22; Beattie, 12; Lewis, 11; the remainder scattering.

The Democratic seceders had another ballot for United States Senator, which resulted in no choice.

The Senate to-day ordered the arrest of all the absent members, and issued an order to that effect addressed to Gen. Badger. The latter returned the order this evening, with the following indorsement, all of which was communicated to Gov. Packard by Lieut. Gov. Antoine, President of the Senate, for his information and action:

Indorsed, New-Orleans, Jan. 19. This order is respectfully returned to the honorable the President and members of the Senate with the report that after diligent search and inquiry I discovered that three or more of the absent Senators were secreted in a certain house in Camp street, near First street, in this city; said house is owned and occupied by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback. I repaired to the said premises with several assistant Sergeant at Arms and found a number of the so-called Nicholls police on duty around in the immediate vicinity of the house. Upon showing this warrant to Mr. Pinchback and demanding to enter for the purpose of arresting the absent Senators named in this order and was denied admittance to Mr. Pinchback, warned not to enter the premises at my peril, and informed that he had a force at hand to resist my posse. Perceiving a considerable number of the so-called Nicholls's police in the vicinity, and having positive information that many more were inside of said premises a few hours previous, and believing them to be still there at the time of making the demand, I found it impossible to enforce my writ; hearing Police whistles blowing, and seeing that Nicholls' Police were gathering and concentrating around said premises, I withdrew immediately, after a large crowd assembled about the place, and several assistant sergents at arms who remained in the neighborhood were arrested by Nicholl's Police and locked up in the station. I therefore report that he reason of interference by Nicholls' police, and the gathering of an excited mob in the vicinity, I was unable to execute this order or warrant of your honorable body. A. S. BADGER,

Sergeant at arms of the Senate.

Gov. Packard it is said has laid the whole matter before Gen. Angur for his action under the instruction of the Secretary of War.

Deputy Sheriff Walsh, with a posse of 20 men, took possession of the Superior Civil Court this afternoon on an order from the Fifth District Court, enjoining the Sheriff from recognizing that court, which is one recently abolished by the Republican Legislature.

Everything is quiet at the State-house to-night. The Metropolitans are still on the alert. They are under command of Capt. J. H. Lawlor, who was the last one to surrender in the riot of September, 1874.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The position of the General Government toward the Louisiana State Government remains unchanged. The dispatches received to-day from Gen. Augur contained no new features of interest. The opinion of the Attorney General, upon which it is expected Executive action will be based in recognizing one or the other of the claimants for the Governorship and the Legislature of Louisiana, is yet delayed. Judge Taft does not indicate how long the delay may last. The consideration of Louisiana affairs by the Cabinet to-day was brief.

THE INVESTIGATIONS—ELIZA PINKSTON CROSS-EXAMINED—REPETITION OF HER FORMER TESTIMONY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Senate Subcommittee to-day continued the investigation of East Baton Rouge Parish. Gen. A. S. Herron testified as to the meetings at which resolutions denouncing Judge Davis were adopted requesting him to leave the parish, and said he thought a large majority of the people of the parish were opposed to using force to compel him to resign. Gen. Herron said the late election was the most peaceable one held since 1868.

Eliza Pinkston was called for cross-examination, but the wound in her breast having reopened in consequence of her ride to the Custom-house, her examination was delayed and only continued with great difficulty. She stated she was born in Canton, Miss., and never was owned by Daniel Tidwell, as stated by him, but that he took her after the surrender and brought her up; also that she never had been in jail, nor seen one; she was brought from Alabama by Capt. Farmer; she had married Finch when sixteen years old and had her first child at 14; had twins on Tidwell's place before she married Pinkston; was married to him by a white preacher. The witness was subjected to a long cross-examination by Senator McDonald, but repeated her story in reference to the killing of her husband and child, the mutilation of the former after his death, and the terrible punishment inflicted upon herself, in proof of which, she showed the wound in her breast. She flatly contradicted testimony of Tidwell in reference to the attack upon her house, and repeated that Capt. Theobald, Walker, Logan, and Dr. Young were the leaders of the party, and that two colored men were in it.

Dr. Richardson swore he had been a surgeon for 23 years. He had examined Eliza Pinkston's wounds, and said that those on the head might have been made with an axe, but if so, they were made by slight blows. Those on the face and neck were made by a knife and were superficial. The one on the temple was made by a blunt instrument, and the one in the breast by a bullet. The latter is still open and appears to have been neglected or purposely left open, being healed on the orifice. The wounds received would hardly account for her debilitated condition, but she told witness she had a miscarriage; neither did he think the wound in her heel would cause her apparent lameness, though a sore toe might cause one to limp.

Dr. White, who had attended Eliza, was recalled, and stated that Eliza had a miscarriage, and had suffered severely from mental excitement, bordering on delirium.

The Senate Committee examined a number of witnesses in reference to East Feliciana. Judge McVeigh, Capt. Fuqua, and one other witness testified to a peaceable election, and that acts of violence generally had no connection with politics; that lawlessness in the parish had been on the increase simply because the laws were not enforced; the former enumerated a number of homicides which had occurred, showing that killing was not confined to either party or color as had been stated.

Samuel Chapman, colored, testified that he had been a Deputy Sheriff of the parish, and was driven off by the whites; they charged him with assisting Gair to incite the blacks to rise, when he was only serving subpœnas; he fled to Baton Rouge and Plaquemine, and, being pursued, had finally come here; he believed it was the intention of the whites there to get rid of every colored official.

Before the House Committee Alfred Boggs denied the statements of W. R. Williams that he had asked him to enter a protest in the returns of the Ninth ward, and stated that he never saw Williams. He also produced a certificate from Marshal Pitkin, that no such person had been appointed Deputy United States Marshal.

John Ray testified as to intimidation and acts of violence in Ouachita, and that the blacks could not have voted the Republican ticket there in safety; he was counsel for the Returning Board and offered an explanation of their reasons for throwing out certain polls, but the committee declined to hear them as the board had refused to state them. He had advised the board in regard to filling the vacancy in it that the law governing it was not mandatory.

Judge Hunter, of Rapides, testified that he knew nothing against Gov. Wells that would cause him to question his testimony under oath, and that the Spaniard killed by Wells threatened his life, and Wells was never indicted.

O. H. Luzenberg testified that, as District Attorney in 1868, he had filed information against Alfred Bourges in two cases for forgery, but Bourges was afterward acquitted.

O. H. Brewster, Republican candidate for Senator in Ouachita, testified to general intimidation and terrorizing of colored Republicans there.

Brewster also said he had been offered money to vote for Tilden, but declined to say who offered it. The committee declined to report his refusal to the full committee.

The House sub-committee did nothing of importance to-day, and will close its labors to-morrow.

Representative New left this evening for Washington. Messrs. Beebe, Joyce, Blackburn, and Hurlbut will start to-morrow, leaving only the Chairman, Mr. Morrison, and Messrs. Jenks and Townsend of the House Committee, who will remain a few days longer.

THE OREGON CASE.

MR. BUSH, OF LADD & BUSH, OF SALEM AND $8,000 FAME, SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—Obedient to a summons from the Congressional Committee, Asahel Bush, a wealthy and influential banker at Salem, started for Washington this morning. Bush, it is reported, has been intimately connected with the $8,000, which sum, it is alleged, was sent here from the East to secure political results, and that he received the money and disbursed the same. He has been subpœnaed for the purpose of explaining how the money was received, and in what manner distributed by him. Hon. C. B. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has also been summoned, and has left with Mr. Bush.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA VOTE.

A REFEREE TO ASCERTAIN THE FACTS APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT—WHAT HE HAS ALREADY DISCOVERED—CHAMBERLAIN'S MAJORITY OVER HAMPTON—NOT YET KNOWN WHAT THE COURT WILL DO ABOUT IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

In the mandamus case of the Democratic candidates against the Republican State officers declared elected by the Board of State Canvassers, the Supreme Court recently appointed T. M. Wilkes, Esq., referee to ascertain all the facts of the canvass. He was authorized to examine the returns of precinct managers as certified by the County Canvassers. It will be remembered that when the Board of State Canvassers began to do this very work, the Democrats applied for a mandamus to prevent the board from going behind the face of the returns. The Referee has received evidence which may entirely change the political aspect here. He has ascertained that there are no precinct returns from Granitoville Precinct, Aiken County. The Democratic majority reported there was 786, and it was so counted by the County Canvassers and by the State Board. The Republicans always alleged that it was grossly fraudulent, and that it was made up by repeaters from Augusta. The absence of the pollists would prevent any verification of this charge, which probably accounts for its non-appearance. He has also received evidence which ought to secure the reception of the so-much disputed Robbins votes. The managers' returns from this precinct of Barnwell County were not included in the county canvass, because they did not reach the Court-house in time. It was also alleged that the box was not opened in the proper place. The managers claimed that they were shot at and driven away from the usual place, as were those of the neighboring precinct at Cannan Fair; whereupon a poll was opened between the two points by the regularly sworn managers, and a Republican majority of 1,317 was returned. On their way to the Court-house with the box and pollists, they were attacked and compelled to hide in the swamps until it was too late to reach the Court-house. The returns were then dispatched to the Secretary of State. This box was not included in any count by the Board of State Canvassers. It is patent now that it ought to have been counted.

It is not known what the court will decide. With such a court it is hard to predict. Technically both boxes must be excluded or both counted. Justice would demand, in the opinion of Republicans, that the Graniteville box should be excluded, and the Robbins box counted. The total absence of the managers' returns from Graniteville, with the facts known in regard to that poll, argues forcibly that a gross fraud was committed, and an attempt made to conceal it. On the contrary, at Robbins an attempt was made to prevent an election at the two strongest Republican precincts in Barnwell County by violence. The irregularity of opening the poll in a safer place, between the localities where violence had prevented the managers from acting, was certainly an effort to carry out the law in its spirit—that is, to ascertain the will of the people of these precincts. The Legislature counted that box in giving the Republican contestants their seats. Should the court count the Robbins box and exclude the Graniteville box, Chamberlain's majority (without excluding Edgefield or Laurens) would be 969; that of other State officers from 2,000 to 2,250. If both were counted Chamberlain's majority would be 183; other State officers from 1,200 to 1,450. If neither were counted Hampton's majority would be about 350; and all the Republican State officers would have from 800 to 1,000 majority.

An entirely unprejudiced court would almost certainly decide to count both boxes. The direct evidence of fraud is absent in either case, and it would be safe to admit both. The court would then also settle all controversy about the Governorship, and bring relief to all interests in the State. Despite all the loud talk of disappointed office-seekers, the thoughtful tax-paying Democrats of this State would be perfectly satisfied with Gov. Chamberlain and a Legislature which, the moment the Democratic members took quiet possession of their seats, they would have under their complete control.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—THE INDEPENDENTS DECLARE FOR WILLIAM B. ANDERSON—GEN. LOGAN'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12.—The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus this afternoon, and, with the exception of one vote, nominated ex-Gov. John M. Palmer as their candidate for the United States Senatorship. At about the same time seven members of the State Senate, who claim to be Independents, three of whom, however, are straight Democrats, also held a caucus, in which they nominated William B. Anderson, present member of Congress from the Nineteenth District. Last night a half-dozen bogus Independents of the House nominated Judge David Davis for the same office. There are three of the Independent Senators who are avowedly opposed to Gen. Palmer. In the division of factions rests the very strong hope of Gen. Logan's election. He and his friends are more confident now than ever of his success.

COL. PELTON ANXIOUS TO CONFESS.

HE SENDS TWO DISPATCHES TO SENATOR KERNAN—HE IS WILLING, SO HE SAYS, TO VISIT WASHINGTON—BUT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE QUIETLY REPLIES "WAIT TILL YOU ARE SENT FOR."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Kernan, a member of the Senate Committee which is investigating the alleged Oregon Electoral irregularities, stated to-day that he had received the following dispatch from Col. William T. Pelton, of New-York, last night:

"I received a telegram from French yesterday afternoon asking whether I would come before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections without formal subpœna. I telegraphed him at once that I would come at any time on his telegram. Have heard nothing since. A New-York paper asserts that a subpœna was issued for me and I was unwilling to obey. If the committee want me, telegraph me immediately and I will go at 9 o'clock to-night." The following dispatch was received by Senator Kernan at the same time: "The dispatch from Washington published here that I am unwilling to go as a witness is very unjust to me. If the committee want me they should telegraph so, and I will go to-night. It may be very inconvenient for me to go later. Answer."

Senator Kernan thereupon telegraphed Col. Pelton as follows: "I am not aware that the committee want you. Will learn and let you know to-morrow." Senator Kernan this afternoon sent Col. Pelton another telegram saying that Gov. Morton stated that he [Col. Pelton] would be notified by the Sergeant at Arms when wanted by the committee.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—The Senate to-day passed the resolution agreed upon in caucus yesterday denouncing threats of violence as being intended to prevent or imperil the declaration and confirmation of the constitutional election for President and Vice President.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus this afternoon, and agreed that no member should offer any resolution in either house that would cause a political discussion without first submitting the same to a caucus. A committee of five was appointed to draw up resolutions on the Presidential question, which will be submitted to the Legislature probably on Monday night next.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT STILLS IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—An investigation of the business of several suspected distilling establishments in Dearborn County, Ind., resulted yesterday in an organized raid by Government officers. The principal seizure was the concern of John C. Stinger, a man of considerable wealth and influence in that part of the State. Over 1,000 gallons of illicit brandy were found in the upper story of his dwelling-house. Other stills were examined and found to contain crooked spirits. All the property seized is forfeited to the Government. The raid was made at the instigation of Collector Cumback.

AN ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Eagle* says: "Alexander Bartow, Cashier of the National Bank of Fishkill, is charged with a deficiency of from $20,000 to $60,000. Experts are examining the bank accounts. It is possible that the defalcation is over the amount stated. Bartow says he sold bonds left at the bank for safe keeping to pay overdrafts, but declines to give the names of the persons making the overdrafts. No money has been paid over the counter of the bank to-day, and it is stated that no business will be transacted by it until the result of the examination of the accounts has been reached. Bartow has been connected with the bank for over 20 years, and always bore a good character.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Among the victims of the Midland Railroad accident yesterday morning was Mr. A. K. Schiebler, of the firm of Durfey & Schiebler, New-York. Mr. Schiebler is at the Providence Hospital, in this city, and has the care of his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Shipley, of Baltimore, and it is hoped his injuries are not dangerous. This morning he was visited by Dr. Henkie, member of Congress, and a well-known physician of Baltimore.

SNOW FALLING FOR THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—During 36 hours snow has been falling without cessation, about eight inches in all having fallen in Chicago. In the country the fall has been even heavier. Trains have been greatly delayed on some railroads, but none have been laid off entirely. The weather is cold and promises to continue so indefinitely.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 12.—The thermometer at 10 o'clock this morning indicated 20 degrees below zero, a change of 50 degrees in 10 hours.

THREE BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 12.—Detectives Scanlon, Gillespie, and Shannon arrested three burglars on the Montreal train this morning, at 2 o'clock, who had planned to rob the safes of the National Express Company. The burglars were at work on the car when detected. The event occurred between here and Hyde Park, and the burglars are now in jail in this city.

ANOTHER CARGO OF TURKISH ORDNANCE.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 12.—The British steamer Lotus is in the lower harbor, partly loaded with arms from the Providence Tool Company for the Turkish Government. She is here to receive on board the largest cargo of cartridges and shells ever shipped from this port by the Winchester Arms Company, and will proceed direct to Constantinople.

THE GROUNDED STEAMER NEWPORT.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 12.—The propeller Cora Staples, which was ordered to the assistance of the steamer Newport, grounded in this harbor,

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

POLITICAL AND DOMESTIC NOTES.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—DAMAGE BY RAIN AND FLOOD—BEACONSFIELD AND GLADSTONE—BOTH MEN FOREIGN IN THEIR WAYS OF THOUGHT—LIVING ON GHOSTLY REPUTATIONS—THE VICE OF DRUNKENNESS—THEATRICAL PANICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1876.

We are here still, living under a deluge of rain and the usual depression of uncertainty and suspense. To-night or to-morrow there may be some decisive news, but at present nobody seems to have any idea of what is likely to happen, except that there will probably be some further temporizing on the part either of the Turks or Russians, or perhaps of both together. It is pretty clear that the Turks are gaining in defiant courage, not so much from hope of success as from the natural operation of their fatalist spirit, which makes them ready for desperate experiences; and, on the other hand, the more the Russians look at the prospect of war the less they like it. This, at least, is the growing impression here. So far as the domestic situation here is concerned, it is for the time dismal enough. The rains and floods have already done and are still doing, a vast amount of damage. Over a large part of the kingdom agricultural operations are suspended, and in some cases ruined, for the year, and the effect on the next harvest cannot fail to be very bad. Trade also continues to be paralyzed.

On the 27th of December Lord Beaconsfield reached his 71st birthday, and Mr. Gladstone was 67 yesterday. It cannot be said that either has in his later years developed in statesmanlike capacity or gained in public respect. The latter is, of course, not always an exact or authoritative measure of the former; but it is an undoubted fact that each of these eminent men is now utterly enfeebled and exhausted, and reduced to a condition of intellectual decrepitude by the strains of office. Nor is the reason far to seek. Neither of them possesses that sober judgment, steady honesty, and straightforwardness of mind which are the main qualifications for the responsibilities of a governing position, and the indispensable antidote for the wear and tear of mind which is involved in such a service. Disraeli—for as Disraeli he will always be known, in spite of his gimcrack title—has always had to contend against the serious disadvantage, to begin with, that he is not, in any sense, an Englishman. He is by family, character, and instinct an Italian Jew, with all the subtlety and romantic imagination of his race. He never knows from his own nature what Englishmen would be likely, on any occasion, to think or do, except by reflection and deduction. When he has to come to a decision on any question of policy, it is as if he had to ask himself how a Turk or a Chinaman would probably feel and act under such and such circumstances. He has often made shrewd guesses in this way, but he has always been liable to make mistakes, and has, in fact, made many, and there is always a certain insincere and artificial quality in his expressed opinions. Nothing, for instance, could be more unlike English common sense than his attempt to save the Irish Church Establishment by rant about the "altar and the throne;" his notion of checkmating the Czar by giving the Queen the foolish nickname of Empress of India; or the frenzied rhapsodies by which he has lately compromised and made ridiculous the Government of which he is nominally the head. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone, though of Scotch descent, is quite as little of a Briton. There never were two men who were more foreign in all their ways of thought and conduct than these two who have for many years possessed an ascendency in this country. Mr. Gladstone has at the bottom of his nature all the peculiarities of a Jesuit monk. He is perfectly honest and loyal in intentions, but his weakness is that he has a misguiding and delusive mind. He cannot look facts straight in the face, and his conclusions are invariably formed first, while the facts and arguments to support them are discovered or manufactured afterward to suit the necessities of the occasion. Between them, these two men have, during the crisis of the Eastern question, combined, by their respective extravagances of temperament, to increase in the most disastrous manner the difficulties of their country, and to produce utterly false impressions of its wishes and policy. Happily, the active careers of both are now almost at an end, for neither can survive the discredit which they have lately brought upon themselves, and the years which they have yet to live will be passed in the shadowy sphere of ghostly reputations. Mr. Gladstone seems himself to be conscious of this, for he has declined an invitation to the opening of the New Liberal Association at Liverpool, on the ground that "there are considerations which prevent him taking a leading part, under present circumstances, in any political celebration."

Mr. Lowe has written a strong and pungent article for the *Fortnightly Review* on the impracticability of Mr. Chamberlain's project of starting the Gothenburg system of regulating the sale of liquor, which has been taken up in Birmingham. He shows how impossible it would be to get such a scheme to work in this country, and urges that forcible measures are of no avail. The proper course is to trust to the progress of education and the suppression of open disorder. Whatever may be thought of this view, there can be no doubt that drunkenness is becoming a terrible vice over here. The other day a Liverpool man went to spend his Christmas holidays with some friends in the country, and his manner of celebrating the great festival was to keep on drinking without interruption from morning to night, except during the intervals when he was hopelessly insensible. To make sure of materials for this enjoyment, he laid in a private stock of bottles of rum, which he carried about with him, hidden under his clothes. When unconscious he fell into the grate; the bottles of rum were broken, the liquid took fire, and the miserable wretch was fearfully burned, though he still lives, a charred wreck of humanity. In to-day's newspaper appears the wine bill of a gentleman of fortune, who seems for some time past to have been constantly more or less drunk, and who accuses his boon companions, who entertained themselves at his expense, with taking advantage of his intoxication to make him scrawl his signature to a bond, practically giving them the control of his property, and £500 down. The consumption of drink by the party, four in all, at this man's hotel, in Covent Garden, was, on the 24th of November, 30 large glasses of brandy, 37 small ones, 9 bottles of champagne, and 27 of soda-water. Next day it was 19 large glasses of brandy, 32 small, half a bottle of old brandy, five and a half bottles of champagne, and six champagne cups. To keep up their thirst the party feasted on hot pickle sandwiches.

The pantomime season at the theatres just now is suffering a good deal from the alarm caused by the disaster at Brooklyn, and the notoriously dangerous condition of many of the London theatres. The Lord Chamberlain has, indeed, ordered that all available exits shall be plearded and opened during the Christmas holidays—that is till the end of January; but he says nothing about theatres which do not possess sufficient exit; and it is obvious that free egress is equally necessary all the year round. A theatre at Doncaster was partially burned down on Wednesday night—but in the night, when there was nobody there but the watchman. On the same night, a dremedary in the equestrian pantomime at Astley's took fright at the light and noise, danced wildly about the stage, creating great confusion among the dense throng of women, children, horses, elephants, and other supernumeraries gathered there, and kicking away the central limelight of the foot-lights, over which, indeed, he at one time seemed likely to descend into the orchestra, to the terror of the musicians, who fled in a body. One of the women on the stage—a female warrior carried by negroes on a shield—also fell off with a shriek, but happily no panic occurred. Mr. Sanger, the manager, declared that in three minutes the house could be cleared, which, of course, is impossible.

Two English commercial millionaires have just passed away—Mr. George Moore, the lace merchant and draper, who was killed by runaway horses, a few weeks ago—and has left a fortune of £400,000, of which £119,700 is given in charitable bequests; and Sir Titus Salt, who introduced the alpaca manufacture into this country, and established on the river Aire, near Bradford, an industrial settlement of over 4,000 people, called Saltaire, which he endowed with chapels, schools, baths and wash-houses, hospital, infirmary, alms-house, and a fine club and institute, with a large library, lecture-hall, and chess and billiard rooms. He is said to have spent altogether many hundred thousand pounds in charitable and benevolent objects. J. H. F.

OVERCHARGE OF DUTIES.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, AND TEXT OF THE BILL—CORRECTION OF STATUTORY ERRORS AND REMOVAL OF CONFLICTS IN BOTH THE LAWS AND DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following are the report and bill on remedies for overcharge of duties on tonnage and imports:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill to provide remedies for overcharge of duties on tonnage and imports, report the following facts in relation thereto:

The bill is a copy, with one or two verbal corrections, of a bill agreed upon by the Judiciary Committee of this House in January, 1875, and reported therefrom to the House on the 15th of that month; and a recent decision of the Supreme Court, and a conflict between sections 2,931 and 3,011 of the Revised Statutes, make its immediate enactment into a law a duty to importers and to the Government. It modifies existing laws in the following particulars:

I. By requiring Collectors of Customs to inform importers by mail, whenever the Post Office address has been left with the Collector, of the date of the ascertainment and liquidation of entries from which the 10 days within which a notice of dissatisfaction therewith begins to run.

II. By relieving the importer from the labor of sending on each protest a separate appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, as now required by section 2,931 of Revised Statutes. The regulations under this section now compel the importer to file a duplicate protest with the Collector, one copy of which is for the Treasury; and this should be sufficient. The committee see no necessity for requiring a new appeal to the Treasury on each entry.

III. By enabling the importer—if the Treasury sustain the Collector—to bring his suit in a Federal court. Now, the suit must be begun in a State court and removed, by *certiorari*, into a Federal court; and also by giving to the importer six months in which to begin his suit, instead of two months as now, and compelling him to include all his claims in that single suit, instead of multiplying suits, as must now be, (section 2,931,) on every entry.

IV. By requiring the Clerk of the court, on a final judgment, to transmit a copy thereof to the Treasury, and the Secretary to forthwith pay it in the kind of money that was exacted, with costs of court duly taxed.

V. By permitting an importer to make a protest by a duly authorized agent, evidence of whose agency must be filed with the Collector, and also the Post Office address of both to provide for evidence, or place of business outside the port of entry, and enabling the Secretary to do equity when satisfied that notice of liquidation was not received.

VI. The Supreme Court has decided in Barney vs. Schnieder (9 Wallace, 248) that on trials of a suit by an importer to recover excess of duties he could only use the copies of his protests and entries certified by Treasury officers, and that failure of those officers to procure them on legal notice, did not, under the statute, warrant the introduction of copies as evidence. This is a hardship and expense which should be and is remedied in the proposed bill.

VII. There is need that the rule of presumption declared by the Federal courts (United States vs. Ulman, 4; Benedict, 54,) in suits to recover excessive taxes, be made secure by statute, and that has been done at the end of the second section of the proposed bill.

VIII. For many years it was assumed by the Treasury that the Pretest law of March 3, 1857, (11 stat., 195,) repealed that of Feb. 26, 1845, (5 stat., 727.) The importers denied it, and finally, in October, 1875, the Supreme Court, in Barney vs. Watson, (92 United States Reports, 449,) so decided. This decision makes it needful that legislation be had as in the third section of the proposed bill, to save accrued rights and to enforce the decision. In addition, this section remedies a blunder at the time of the union in incorporating the law of 1845, (section 3,011,) and that of 1864. (section 2,931,) which conflict. paid on the 1st of March; but when, under these two sections, need protests be filed? Was not the California court correct in law and Secretary Boutwell right in equity?

Thus, embarrassment has been intensified by the late decision of the Supreme Court in Watson's case, which holds, as the importers claimed, that the law of 1845 was not repealed by that of 1857, as the Treasury thought it was.

To remedy this conflict of sections for the future, the committee recommend the very simple and clear provisions of law in the first two sections of the accompanying bill, and to save the rights of all importers who have protested either under section 2,931 or 3,011, the committee recommend the third section of the bill. This last enables importers to proceed to test the legality of the exactions made of them under the limitations and provisions of either. Under that of 3,011 they could, as the Supreme Court now decides, have sued down to 1864, and that right the accompanying bill declares shall not have been taken away, nor shall section 3,011 take away any rights under that of 2,931.

In order to secure a prompt collection of the revenue, the Federal law prohibit the interference of the judicial powers with the assessment and collection of any amount the executive inflicts. The citizen must first pay, and then sue to get it back if the court says the exaction was illegal. The Customs officers, of course, exact in case of doubt the highest rate, for their own protection, either when the article is novel or the law new, although in all State tax laws the citizen has the benefit of the doubt where the law-making power has spoken ambiguously. But the Government owes it to importers to make the remedies open to them clear, unmistakable, and speedy.

The following is the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the future entry of any vessel, or of any merchandise, the decision of the Collector of Customs at the port of importation and entry, as to the rate and amount of duties, and the tax to be paid on the tonnage of such vessels or on such merchandise, and the dutiable costs and charges thereon, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein, unless the owner, master, commander, or consignee of such vessel, in the case of duties levied on tonnage, or the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the merchandise, in the case of duties levied on the merchandise or the costs and charges thereon, has given, or shall give, within ten days after the final liquidation of the duties and closing the account thereof on the books of the Custom-House, information thereof is to be communicated by the Collector, as is hereinafter required, if dissatisfied with such decision, a notice thereof in writing to the Collector, signed by the party or parties making entry, or his, her, or their duly constituted Agent or Attorney, as hereinafter directed, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically the grounds of objection thereto; and if every such importer, owner, master, or the Collector shall forthwith transmit the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a full report of the circumstances of the decision complained of, and such answer as can be given thereto by the complaint of the importer; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, within 90 days after receiving such report, prepare and transmit by mail to the party making entry, or aforesaid, his decision thereon, and if in favor of the complainant, or if the Secretary of the Treasury shall for the period of 90 days, as aforesaid, not make and transmit a decision, then he shall immediately draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the party entitled to the over-payment, directing a refund of the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but if the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury be adverse to the complainant, then such decision shall be forever final and conclusive, unless, within six months after the date of such decision, the party making entry, or his or their legal representatives, shall institute a suit at law against the Collector aforesaid in a District or Circuit Court of the United States for the district or circuit wherein the payment was made, setting forth all the particulars now required by section 3,011, of chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, approved June 22, 1874. And if in said suit final judgment shall be rendered for the plaintiff in either of said courts, the Clerk of said court shall, within twenty days, provided no appeal shall have been taken, transmit a transcript thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall immediately cause the judgment to be paid out of the Treasury, in the same description of money as was exacted of the plaintiff by the defendant, together with costs of court and attorneys' fees, as regulated by the highest court of the State wherein the said suit is brought. And each and every of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall have authority to enforce by writ of mandamus, the payment as aforesaid of every such final judgment.

SEC. 2. That whenever any before-mentioned protest shall not be signed with the signature of the party or parties making entry as aforesaid, but by an agent or attorney, then, in every such case, evidence in writing of such agency or appointment of such attorney, according to the law of the land, shall be filed with the Collector at or before the serving on him of said protest. And every party making entry of merchandise at any Custom-House, shall declare thereon his Post Office address, and to such address the Collector shall mail a notice of the date of the final liquidation of the entry aforesaid, and closing of the account thereof in the books of the Custom-house, stating the amount of balance, if any there be, due either side, and the date of receiving such notice in due course of mail by the party to whom it is addressed shall be held to be the date of such liquidation and closing for the purposes of protest, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that such notice was not sent or received, and in such case the time for making protest shall be extended by him to 10 days from the time when the party making entry was first informed of such liquidation and closing. And every suit begun as aforesaid by any party or parties shall contain each and every item of money claimed by said party to have been exacted from him, her or them by the defendant up to the date of the said suit, and which has not been included in some previous suit; and if any party shall, in the opinion of the court before which trial is had, unduly multiply causes of action, he shall, on final judgment therein in his favor, be entitled to recover therein costs against the defendant, but shall pay therein double costs if such judgment be in favor of the defendant. And, on the trial of every such suit, the respective officers of the Government shall, on due notice in writing served by the plaintiff on the defendant, or his attorney, produce before the court in which trial is had, the originals of all entries, and all other papers in their possession relating to the importation or importations in controversy which are pertinent to the issue, and in default thereof the plaintiff may read in evidence copies of such entries and papers. And on the trial of every such suit, the plaintiff, having given evidence to the satisfaction of the court of making entry of the importation in controversy, and the rate and amount of duty thereon exacted by the defendant and paid by the plaintiff, and of the protest aforesaid, shall be entitled to rest his cause; and it shall, therefore, be for the defendant to make it appear that the action complained of was warranted by law, and in every case where the statute relied upon by the defendant is, in the opinion of the court, ambiguous, and fairly capable of two conflicting interpretations as to the rate of duty imposed, the benefit of the doubt shall be given to the plaintiff.

SEC. 3. That nothing in any law of Congress shall take away or be construed to take away or impair the right of any person or persons who have on or before the passage of this act paid money as and for duties under protest, according to the requirements and provisions of the act of Congress, approved Feb. 26, 1845, or its revision contained in section 3,011 of the Revised Statutes, chapter 8, approved June 22, 1874, to any Collector of Customs, or other officer acting as such, in order to obtain merchandise imported by him or them, or the 14th section of an act approved June 13, 1864, or its revision in section 2,931 of the Revised Statutes, which duties were not authorized wholly or in part by law, to maintain an action at law against the persons exacting said money, to ascertain and try the legality of such exaction and payment of duties according to the limitations and provisions of either of the said acts of Congress.

SEC. 4. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A BANK CASHIER IN TROUBLE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF FISHKILL—AN ALLEGED DEFICIENCY OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS—BONDS IN TRUST USED TO MEET OVERDRAFTS—THE BANK OFFICERS RETICENT.

FISHKILL VILLAGE, Friday, Jan. 12, 1877.

This quiet little village is anxiously and deeply interested in the sudden and unlooked-for exposé of irregularities in the accounts of Alexander Bartow, Cashier of the National Bank of Fishkill. The first rumor was that the deficiency amounted to $30,000, another $60,000, another $90,000. Another report stated that the money was paid over the counter to one man who has been living a fast life. None of the rumors or reports could be traced to a reliable foundation, and I sought an interview with Dr. Lewis H. White, President of the bank. At first Dr. White positively declined to be interviewed, but finally said, in substance, that the latter part of last week rumors were rife that Mr. Bartow's standing was jeopardized. On Monday of this week the Doctor was away, but when he returned at night the rumors were stronger than ever, and came from such sources that he found it to be a duty to act promptly. The next morning (Tuesday) he walked into the bank and said abruptly: "Mr. Bartow, your services as Cashier of this bank are no longer required." Mr. Bartow looked up from his books with apparent great surprise, and exclaimed, "What for?" Dr. White then charged him with "irregularities" in his accounts, whereupon Mr. Bartow assured the President that everything would be found all right, and left the bank. Dr. White, in further conversation, stated that the amount of deficiency has not yet been ascertained—in fact, he said it was utterly impossible to give any idea of it as yet. The money paid out was paid on overdrafts. When Dr. White was asked who made the overdrafts he declined to say, but intimated that several persons whose line of discount had been overstrained for some time, and Mr. Bartow knew it. There were no means at present of getting at the amount of deficiency. It may or may not reach $50,000. Whatever it turns out to be, the people here have the utmost confidence in the solvency of the bank. They do not look about the matter, and that is that Mr. Bartow has sold bonds that were placed in trust in the bank for safe keeping.

One man this morning, who had $5,000 in bonds deposited in the institution, said that since the developments he had asked Mr. Bartow where they were, and was told that he had sent them to New-York and paid the money in bank, and that the bank was good for them. There are, no doubt, several other cases like this, amounting in all, perhaps, to $15,000 or $20,000, all of which will probably be lost by the owners. It is stated on pretty good authority that no bonds sold by the bank's customers placed in trust in the bank, but has also sold bonds put in the bank in the trust by his own security men who were on his own bond of $30,000. The story that the Savings Bank of this village is involved in the difficulties of the National Bank is not true. A run on the bank, if one came, would cause it no difficulty, as the temporary moneyed resources of the bank are ample.

Mr. Alexander Bartow has been connected with the National Bank for over 20 years. He was not appointed Cashier until 1860. His character as a man and a good citizen has never before been questioned. He is Warden of the Episcopal Church, and in the everyday walks of life was looked upon as a model for others to pattern after. This morning he made the following statement to me: The capital of the National Bank of Fishkill is $200,000, and there is a surplus of $30,000. We have $200,000 of bonds in Washington worth $225,000, on which there is a circulation of $180,000. The deficiency is in trouble ranging from $20,000 to $60,000. I caused by overdrafts. Some of the bonds that were put in the bank in trust were used—say $50,000. They were hypothecated to keep these overdrafts up, and when the overdrafts are paid the bonds will be paid. I consider that three-quarters of the overdrafts are good, and the most confidence in the men who made these overdrafts. I cannot give you their names. I have seen some of them since this trouble commenced, and they have all told me that they will stand by me. I owned a little house down the street, but it is mortgaged. My wife has 10 shares of Lake Shore, but no office there now to help me out. I never speculated in my life. All the bonds in trust to which I refer were hypothecated in New-York. I trusted men who never betrayed me before. The Directors thought the credit of these men were not good, and I thought different, and there is where I was wrong. That is all there is of it. I shall stay here and redeem this wrong as far as I can.

All the morning the bank has been besieged by customers and others. Many of the callers who had left bonds there for safe keeping made a demand for the same, but the officers of the bank informed them that they could not pay anything over the counter until this matter is settled and the full result known, and that will probably not transpire for several days. One man who came out of the bank this morning said he had $8,700 in bonds in the bank, and they are gone. One of the stockholders of the bank is of the opinion that the deficiencies will amount to $100,000 or over.

CRIMINAL CASES AT RONDOUT.

RONDOUT, Jan. 12.—The case of John G. Babcock and others against William Libbey, the surviving partner of A. T. Stewart, for $45,000 damages for a breach of contract, which was on the calendar of the Circuit Court for the present term, has been, on account of the absence in Europe of a witness named Rogers, put over to June 19, when Judge Westbrook will hold a special term to try it. Heavy damage suits against the Citizens' Steam-boat Company, growing out of the Sunnyside disaster, have gone over till the next term. The trial of William J. Conroy, a noted burglar, and Silas Keyser will begin on Monday. Conroy was indicted for arson in firing the house of August Guppies on the 21 of November last, and also for murder in attempting to kill Guppies' family by blowing up the house at the same time. Keyser was indicted as an accessory.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 12.—At the annual meeting here to-day of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company the following Directors were elected: A. B. Stone, of New-York City; H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie; George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; George F. Wilson, of Providence, R. I.; John G. Clark, of Boston, Mass.; Albert Thompson, of Boston, Mass.; Charles L. Perkins, of New-York City; E. L. Bowles, of New-York City; William L. Thompson, of New-York City; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, N. Y.; J. H. Appleton, of Springfield, Mass.; F. M. Allyn, of Hartford, Conn.; John F. Winslow, of Poughkeepsie.

REPORTED BUSINESS FAILURE.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The recent failure of Huddell & Seitzsinger, in Philadelphia, has caused some commotion here, where their liabilities are heavy. There are claims against the firm of nearly $600,000 held by Boston banks and firms.

LAW REPORTS.

TWEED'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

THE GENERAL TERM, SUPREME COURT, AFFIRMS THE JUDGMENT IN THE $6,000,000 SUIT—THE QUESTION OF THE JURORS' QUALIFICATIONS—CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIS ON ACUTE AND ABSURD TECHNICALITIES.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the People of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed, which came up on appeal from the judgment entered on the verdict for over $6,000,000, and from the order of the court denying a motion for a new trial on account of insufficient evidence and excessive damages. The judgment of the court below is affirmed by the General Term. Chief Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court, Judges Brady and Daniels concurring. The Chief Justice begins by referring to the questions of the qualification of the jurors in the case. In this connection he awards very high praise to the opinions of Judge Westbrook, which are adopted as the opinions of the General Term. The Chief Justice then proceeds to consider the question whether, under the stipulation between the counsel to try suit No. 1—the $6,000,000 suit—with the special jury impaneled for suit No. 2, or the $1,000,000 suit, the questions that arose on such impaneling were properly before the court for consideration. It is held that the language of the stipulation is broad enough to cover all the exceptions to which Tweed was then entitled. As to the challenge to the array of the special jury, the General Term concurs in Judge Westbrook's opinion given at the time of the impaneling of the jury. The stipulation is also held to cover the several challenges to individual jurors, but the court say: "It is a serious question whether the court can or ought to be bound by any stipulation between the parties, which seeks to bring with that jury into this action any alleged errors in examining and impaneling them in respect to another action. No challenge has been made to the jurors, or any of them in this action; no evidence has been given by either of them upon the question of his qualification to sit in this case, and no assignment of perjury could be sustained upon the evidence given by any juror during his examination in the former case; and we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the exceptions taken upon the rulings on the challenges in action No. 2, are not properly before us for consideration." Chief Justice Davis says, however, the court have examined them, and hold that, so far as the questions arise upon challenges to the favor, the findings of the court below are not the subjects of exception, and are not reviewable. The court find no ground whatever for disturbing the verdict on any of the exceptions as to challenges for principal cause. Chief Justice Davis then proceeds as follows:

"The exceptions taken during the progress of the trial are too numerous to be noticed in detail. The gist of the action was an alleged conspiracy between the defendant Tweed and one Watson to defraud the City and County of New-York of large sums of money. The evidence has been given in such exceptions is not to be restricted by narrow and technical rules. Whatever tends to prove the conspiracy, and its objects, and purposes, and, if sufficient evidence be given to carry the case to the jury upon the question of conspiracy, whatever declarations or acts of either party that had a tendency to prove its objects and purposes or accomplishment, are always admissible. In nearly, if not every instance, the testimony objected to in the progress of the trial, tended to establish one of these propositions with more or less directness and force; and if some portions of the evidence can be said to have been immaterial and incompetent, it cannot be said to have been legally prejudicial to the defendant. The case against him was made out upon an abundance of clear and undisputed evidence, entirely sufficient to establish the right of the plaintiffs to recover. More evidence than was necessary, seems to us, to have been given, and some was received that might, without impropriety, have been excluded. But it should be recollected in considering this case that no substantial defense whatever was made or proved; no contradiction of any material fact bearing upon the cause of action was made by evidence, nor was any explanation of facts given to those evidence produced on the part of the defendant, in regard to such cause of action. The contest was simply one of legal obstructions, consisting of all the acute and sometimes absurd technicalities that the ingenuity of counsel could place in the path of justice. Such a defense deserved no favor at the hands of the court, and only but to succeed on appeal, unless it appears clearly that substantial rights of the defendant have been injuriously affected by the decisions of the trial court. We are not able to see that such injury was done by any of the rulings, in respect to the evidence objected to. In passing upon the numerous requests to charge, in the case, we have seen no error prejudicial to the defendant. On the contrary, the rulings on such requests and the charge were, in our opinion, far more favorable to the defendant than he was entitled to by law; and the verdict is in consequence, for a very considerably less amount than the jury might otherwise have given. The rule adopted in the measure of damages was conceded to, (for the purpose of avoiding all questions,) by the learned counsel for the respondent. It was altogether more favorable to the defendant than strict law required. There is no necessity, therefore, of considering it further.

The motion for a new trial on the minutes of the court was made in these general terms, "for insufficient evidence and for excessive damages." The court denied the motion. It is very clear that the damages were not excessive, if the plaintiffs were entitled to recover at all. What was meant by insufficiency of evidence does not appear; but if it was intended by that phrase to mean that there was not sufficient proof of the alleged conspiracy, and that the conspirators effected their fraudulent purpose and obtained the money of the City, it is enough to say that there was evidence sufficient to require the submission of this question to the jury, and so far as any point to the contrary may be considered, the verdict of the jury is conclusive. The order and judgment appealed from should therefore be affirmed with costs.

An order was made by the court, upon motion of the plaintiffs' counsel, for an additional allowance. The court granted such additional allowance, and fixed the same at $60,000. An appeal is taken from this order. The sum allowed is a large one, and in ordinary actions would be deemed extravagantly large, and it would be the duty of the court to reduce the amount. But in this case it is apparent that the plaintiffs and the City, for whose benefit the action is brought, have been subjected to enormous expenses in bringing such action, and in preparing for and trying the same. Contests upon some of the questions arising in the progress of the case have already been carried through all the courts to the court of last resort. To obtain the necessary evidence against the defendant, in order to establish his connection with the frauds and the amount received by him, extraordinary expenses have been incurred in the employment of accountants and experts for the examination of books of account, involving long periods of time and great labor. A number of eminent counsel were necessarily employed, and the services were expended in the progress of the trial, and all these facts were before the court. We do not feel at liberty to say that the allowance can, under such peculiar circumstances, be regarded as an abuse of the discretion of the court. It can work no prejudice as a precedent, for it is altogether improbable that such a case as this will ever arise in the litigation of the City. And besides, the total amount of such allowances in all cases has now been limited by statute. Our first inclination was to reduce the amount of this allowance; but further consideration has led us to the conclusion that it is not too large, and probably is not large enough fairly to indemnify the plaintiffs for the expenses to which they have been subjected in this action by the frauds and crimes of the defendant. We think that that order should also be affirmed."

THE TRIAL OF THE FERRYMEN.

The trial of George W. West, ferry-master, and Jacob A. Van Volckenberg, ticket-collector, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Courtlandt street ferry, charged with being implicated in an extensive conspiracy to defraud the company, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Charles W. Brooks, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, with whom is associated Senator Leon Abbett, of New-Jersey, examined a number of the employes of the Company, who testified to the counting of all persons passing through the ferry-house during the hour of duty of the prisoners, the subsequent counting of the tickets at the main office in Philadelphia, showing an average discrepancy of 349 on three successive occasions. Mr. Henry W. Gwinner, Auditor of Passenger Receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was next examined by Mr. Brooks, and gave a clear and comprehensive description of the working of the railroad, especially in relation to the issuing of passes and the instructions in regard to employes passing over the ferries. The witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examined by Mr. Mott, and the prosecution announced the close of their case. The defense will commence on Monday.

DAMAGES FOR THE FALL OF AN AWNING.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in the case of William H. Hume against the Mayor, &c. It appears that the plaintiff, on Feb. 22, 1867, was severely injured by the fall of a wooden awning under which he was standing. The awning had been weakened by the pressure of a heavy fall of snow. Hume sued the City to recover damages, claiming that the awning was an unlawful street obstruction, and that the City was liable for allowing it to remain. At Trial Term he recovered a judgment for $2,000. The General Term yesterday, however, reversed this judgment. Judge Daniels, who delivered the opinion of the General Term, holds that, as neither the City nor any of its officers had any agency in creating the imperfect structure, nor any actual or constructive notice of its imperfectness, they are not liable.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following cases were argued to-day:

No. 155—*Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Harris*; and No. 156—*Same vs. Same, Trustee.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—In these cases the defendant in error and the widow of the insured both claimed to be paid the amount of a policy of insurance on the life of John S. Bany, issued by the company. Harris claimed as Trustee for Brune, and the widow claimed that Brune had obtained the title asserted by a fraudulent arrangement which ignored her rights. She sued and recovered in New-York, and the insurance company sought by this action to enjoin Harris and Brune from recovering in Maryland. The court decided against the company on the ground that the pending litigation in another State was no bar to proceedings in a court of law on a legal instrument. This decision is the error assigned. Henry E. Davis for appellant; J. M. Harris for appellee.

No. 159—*Stanton D. Palmer vs. Embrey, Adminis trator.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was an action to recover for services of Robert J. Atkinson, deceased, formerly Third Auditor, rendered in prosecuting a claim before the Third Auditor, his successor in office. The judgment was for the Administrator, and the ground of review is that the compensation claimed was a contingent fee upon his success in collecting a claim against the United States, and that such a claim is inhibited by law, and will not be recovered. It is contended that where a man in the exercise of his professional services undertakes to work out a result for his client, not through his influence, but by professional labor and skill, there is no reason for holding the labor to be under the interdict of the law more than any other class of labor. Durant & Homer for plaintiff; E. London and P. L. Merriman for defendant.

On motion of Mr. E. N. Dickerson, E. B. Barnum, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 695.—*The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Augusta S. Smith.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments of T. A. Hurd, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. J. W. English, for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 878.—*S. Heydenfeldt, plaintiff in error, vs. The Daney Gold and Silver Mining Company.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. W. E. F. Deal, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. C. E. Delong for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 159.—*Joseph. W. Stanton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James Hembry, Administrator, &c.*—The argument of this cause was continued to-day. Reverdy Landee and Mr. A. L. Merriman, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Thomas J. Durant, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 160.—*H. W. Fuller and J. W. Barnum, appellants, vs. Enoch S. Yentzer et. al.*, and No. 162.—*H. W. Fuller and J. W. Darnum, appellants, vs. H. E. Goodrich.*—The arguments of these causes was commenced by E. B. Barnum, of counsel for the appellants, and continued by Mr. W. B. Scales, for the appellees. Adjourned until Monday.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue is expected to render a decision in the habeas corpus proceeding of Dr. Phelps to-day.

In Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday, Oliver W. West recovered a judgment for $911 56 against Joshua and Laura Nickerson for professional services.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, affirmed the judgment in favor of the City in its suit to set aside the lease of the dock property at the Battery, made by the Dock Department to the North Shore and Staten Island Ferry Company.

On the 2d December Frank Fulton, of No. 54 West street, stole a gold watch and chain from Ulrich Tjarks, and a silver watch from Charles Konneman, both residing in the same house. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Fulton pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years and six months in State Prison.

On the 3d inst., while William Bennett, of No. 153 Sixth avenue, was drinking with a truck-driver named William Eagan, of No. 81 Mulberry street, in a saloon at Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, he robbed him of his watch. Eagan, who was charged with the theft, pleaded guilty, yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

John Delahanty, a car-driver on the Third Avenue Line, who stole clothing and jewelry from several of his fellow-boarders at McKeever's lodging-house, No. 1,189 Second avenue, was tried before Judge Gildersleeve, in Part I., of the General Sessions, yesterday, and shown by Assistant District Attorney Lyon to have been an incorrigible thief. The jury found Delahanty guilty, and he was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Thomas Moore, alias James Owens, of No. 28 Laight street, who entered the picture store at No. 329 Hudson street, with intent to steal, and Stephen Coppinger, of No. 35 Lewis street, who broke into the apartments of Albert Cappelle, No. 97 Division street, with a like criminal intent, were guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Coppinger to five years and Moore to 18 months in State Prison.

On the 6th inst., as Mrs. Mary M. Clark, of Caldwell, New-Jersey, was walking through Nineteenth street, Charles Jones, a painter, out of work, snatched her pocket-book containing $16. The thief was arrested and indicted, and on being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Jones to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Catharine Clarke, a well-known thief, hired a room at the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann Evans, No. 353 Sixth avenue, and after a week's stay succeeded in stealing over $100 worth of clothing, which was found secreted in her bedroom. She was promptly arrested in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and having been recognized by Assistant District Attorney Lyon as an incorrigible thief, was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to four years in State Prison.

Peter Andrews, aged 25, a married man, living at No. 78 Mott street, who gave his occupation as "a member of the theatrical profession," was called up by Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, to answer an indictment charging him with having committed an atrocious outrage on the person of a girl 9 years of age, living with her parents at No. 75 Mulberry street. On being arraigned, the scoundrel pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

An old man named Isaac A. Biggs was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg yesterday upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud. On Dec. 30, Biggs, accompanied by a man named Sweet, entered the store of Freeman & Dayton, Fulton Market, and the former purchased goods valued at $8, for which he tendered a check for $40 on the National State Bank of Elizabeth, signed by M. M. Williams. Sweet was known to the firm, who accepted the check. The check proved to be worthless, and Biggs was promptly arrested. Sweet is still looking for Sweet. Several other firms have also been victimized by the prisoner.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of the People ex rel. the Tradesmen's National Bank against the Commissioners of Taxes. The case arose out of the imposition of a tax on the capital stock of the bank, which amounts to $1,000,000, and is divided into shares of $40 each, par value. The market value of each share is $56. By statute, a reduction in the tax is made for capital invested in real estate, and

ment, by any defect of State covernment or administration, the question which we confront would not arise, and it was not provided for. Perhaps, if it had been anticipated it could not have been provided for in express terms, without so exciting the jealousy of States as to embarrass the adoption of the Constitution. In early debates in Congress we find many arguments against the authority of Congress to reject the votes of a State, none, I believe, against the authority of the President of the Senate, for the power to determine whether they should reject them was never entertained or considered.

Regarding this question in the light of precedent and experience; recalling the facts of the history of the States in rebellion, their Governments, the organized machinery of revolution, passing through all the phases of civil war and reconstruction, the proposition that the power to determine their action to the general Government is vested absolutely in the President of the Senate in the absence of express words seems to me incredible. Does any one suppose if such a proposition had been submitted to the convention that framed the Constitution it would have been seriously considered? In my judgment this power is neither ministerial nor judicial, but political, and in the absence of express provision, is vested in the Congress of the United States. The resolution I have offered accordingly provides that the decision of the justices shall be adopted by Congress. Their decision could not be enforced by any sanction known to the law, but is an appeal to honor and good faith in the interest of peace and good government. Upon the other questions I shall only express the opinion that the certificate of returns, when regular upon its face, makes a prima facie case which it requires the affirmative action of both houses to overrule, and that when there are double returns, the prima facie case to which that rule applies the government de facto. I hold these opinions with profound respect for those who differ, and I shall be glad to support any proposition which shall seem more just and feasible than that I have ventured to submit.

THE REVISION OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the House bill to perfect the revision of the Statutes of the United States.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, submitted an amendment setting forth in detail the fees to be allowed to weighmasters, gangers, and explained that it was for the purpose of making the Revised Statutes agree with the law as originally passed. Although the table of fees had been omitted from the Revised Statutes, the Treasury Department had continued to pay the fees as prescribed by the original act. The law already provided that weighers and gaugers at Belfast, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, should be paid an annual salary, and the fees were to be paid to such officers at minor ports.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then, at 2:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. CONKLING, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The committees were called for reports of a private nature, when a number of bills were referred, and one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest in United States bonds the unexpended balance of the money appropriated for the bands of L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Indians, was passed.

THE RIGHT TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF TELEGRAMS.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the question of the right of the House to compel the production of telegrams by officers of telegraph companies. The report was made on the case of the recusant witness, Barnes, formerly New-Orleans manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was an assertion of such right on the part of the House. It was read by Mr. KNOTT from the Clerk's desk. The reading consumed nearly an hour, and resolutions were adopted directing that E. W. Barnes again be brought before the bar of the House, and that the Sneaker demand whether he is willing to produce certain telegrams, and that if he shall manifest his willingness he shall be allowed to do so without delay, and, on so doing, shall be set at liberty.

The witness was then brought before the bar, and the Speaker demanded whether he was willing to produce certain telegrams mentioned in the subpœna of the Congressional Committee.

Witness—When I left New-Orleans I was necessarily superseded, being under heavy bonds and unwilling to be responsible for the money and business when not personally present; I am, therefore, not at present in control of anything or any messages in the New-Orleans office; should I come into possession of the messages again, and should there prove to be any such messages there as are described in the subpœna, I am willing to produce them.

The SPEAKER decided that the witness was still in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, as the answer of the witness was not categorical. After some discussion as to whether the witness was in custody of the Sergeant at Arms or in custody of the House, Mr. CAULFIELD, of Illinois, said that he was apprised that the witness had a further answer to submit, and asked consent that he should be allowed to do so.

Consent being given, witness submitted the following answer: "I intended my answer to be such as the resolutions seemed to require; I thought it proper, in candor, to inform the House as to my present circumstances; I am entirely willing to produce the messages if I can do so."

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, suggested that that was all the answer the House could demand, and that there was nothing to do but to remand the witness to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms until he had produced the messages.

The witness having expressed the desire to further amend his answer, consent was given to him to do so.

Mr. WATTERSON, of Kentucky, said that the witness desired to explain his modified answer, and asked that a few moments be given to the counsel of the witness in order to make such explanation, but the House refused to grant the permission, and the witness declined to make any modification.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, thought that the witness should not be allowed to escape on the plea that he had not now the messages in his charge. He had them in his charge at the time the subpœna was served upon him. The offense went back to the beginning, and he should be committed for refusing to produce the papers when they were in his possession.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring that the answer of the witness, E. W. Barnes, was not sufficient, and that said Barnes was in contempt of the authority of the House in refusing to produce certain telegrams demanded of him, and remanding him to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms till he shall purge himself of this contempt, or until he shall be discharged by order of the House. The resolution was adopted—yeas 131, nays 72; and Mr. Barnes was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

POWERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, from the Committee to Ascertain the Privileges of the House in the Counting of the Electoral Vote, made a report from the committee, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved—First—That the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the President of the Senate the power to examine and ascertain votes to be be counted as Electoral votes for President and Vice President.

Second—That the only power which the Constitution confers on the President of the Senate in regard to the Electoral votes for President and Vice President, is to receive the sealed lists transmitted to him by the several Electoral Colleges, to keep the same safely, and open all certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third—That the Constitution does confer on the Senate and House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as Electoral votes.

Fourth—That in the execution of that power, in respect to the counting of the Electoral votes, the House has at least equal power with the Senate.

Fifth—That in the counting of the Electoral votes, no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the majority of the two Houses.

Sixth—That the committee have leave to sit again, and report hereafter further matter for the consideration of the House.

The report, together with the minority report submitted by Mr. Burshard, of Illinois, was ordered to be printed, and Mr. KNOTT gave notice that he would call the resolutions up for action on Wednesday next.

Mr. KNOTT also asked that two additional members should be appointed on the Committee to Ascertain the Rights and Privileges of the House of Representatives on the Counting of the Electoral Vote, which was granted, and the Speaker subsequently appointed Messrs. Field, of New-York, and Lawrence, of Ohio, as such additional members.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, stating how the money appropriated by the River and Harbor bill has been expended.

After a speech by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, criticising the action of the President in regard to that bill, the Message was referred.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TESTIMONY.

Consent was given to print the testimony taken by the Committee on the Election in South Carolina, and the House then, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered decisions in the suits brought by Jacob J. Banta against Theodore S. Kent and Lewis Kneisel. The actions involved the right to the possession of the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures. It appears that in 1873 Mayor Havemeyer sent to the Board of Aldermen the names of four men as appointees to the offices of Inspectors. Two of these were Banta and Kent, and their appointment was confirmed by the board. One of the Aldermen then moved for the confirmation of the other two appointees. Objection was made that only two could be appointed since there were only two offices to be filled. In spite of this, however, the appointment of the other two was also confirmed. All four qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties, Banta and Kent being assigned to the First District. Some months afterward the Mayor undertook to remove Banta, but failed to comply with the statute in such matters in neglecting to obtain the Governor's approval. The Mayor subsequently sent in the name of Lewis Kneisel to the board as an Inspector of Weights and Measures in the place of Banta, removed. Kneisel's appointment having been ratified, Banta brought an action against Kent and another against Kneisel, seeking to oust these persons as intruders in the First District. The cases were referred to ex-Judge Spencer as Referee, and he reported against the claims of all three to the office. The General Term affirms the judgment as against Kneisel, but dismisses the appeal as against Kent on the ground that the appeal was irregular

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER. By MARK TWAIN. Illustrated. The American Publishing Company. 1876.

Shades of the venerable Mr. Day, of the instructive Mrs. Barbauld, of the persuasive Miss Edgeworth! Had you the power of sitting to-day beside the reviewer's desk, and were called upon to pass judgment on the books written and printed for the boys and girls of to-day, would you not have groaned and moaned over their perusal? If such superlatively good children as Harry and Lucy could have existed, or even such mondescript grips as Sandford and Merton had abnormal being, this other question presents itself to our mind: "How would these precious children have enjoyed Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer?*" In all books written for the amusement of children there are two distinct phases of appreciation. What the parent thinks of the book is one thing; what the child thinks of it is another. It is fortunate when both parent and child agree in their conclusions. Such double appreciation may, in most instances, simply be one in regard to the fitness of the book on the part of the parent. A course of reading entirely devoted to juvenile works must be to an adult a tax on time and patience. It is only once in many years that such a charming book as *Little Alice in Wonderland* is produced, which old and young could read with thorough enjoyment. If, thirty years ago, *Tom Sawyer* had been placed in a careful father's hands to read, the probabilities would have been that he would have hesitated before giving the book to his boy—not that Mr. Clemens' book is exceptional in character, or differs in the least, save in its cleverness, from a host of similar books on like topics which are universally read by children to-day. It is the judgment of the book-givers which has undoubtedly undergone a change, while youthful minds, being free from warp, twist, or dogma, have remained ever the same. Returning then to these purely intellectual monstrosities, mostly the pen-and-ink offspring of authors and authoresses who never had any real flesh and blood creations of their own, there can be no doubt that had Sandford or Merton ever for a single moment dipped inside of *Tom Sawyer's* pages, astronomy and physics, with all the musty old farrago of Greek and Latin history, would have been thrown to the dogs. Despite tasseled caps, starched collars, and all the proprieties, these children would have laughed uproariously over *Tom Sawyer's* "cat and the pain-killer," and certain new ideas might have had birth in their brains. Perhaps, had these children actually lived in our times, Sandford might have been a Western steam-boat captain, or Merton a filibuster. *Tom Sawyer* is likely to inculcate the idea that there are certain lofty aspirations which Plutarch never ascribed to his more prosaic heroes. Books for children in former bygone periods were mostly constructed in one monotonous key. A child was supposed to be a vessel which was to be constantly filled up. Facts and morals had to be taken like bitter draughts or acrid pills. In order that they should be absorbed like medicines it was perhaps a kindly thinker who disguised these facts and morals. The real education swallowed in those doses by the children we are inclined to think was in small proportion to the quantity administered. Was it not good old Peter Parley who in this country first broke loose from conventional trammels, and made American children truly happy? We have certainly gone far beyond Mr. Goodrich's manner. There has come an amount of ugly realism into children's story-books, the advantages of which we are very much in doubt about. We draw our pictures, utterly indifferent as to the subjects. Now, it is perfectly true that many boys do not adopt drawing-room manners. Perhaps it is better that little paragons—pocket Crichtons—are so rare. Still, courage, frankness, truthfulness, and self-reliance are to be inculcated in our lads. Since association is everything, it is not desirable that in real life we should familiarize our children with those of their age who are lawless or dare-devils. Granting that the natural is the true, and the true is the best, and that we may describe things as they are for adult readers, it is proper that we should discriminate a great deal more as to the choice of subjects in books intended for children. To-day a majority of the heroes in such books have longings to be pirates, want to run away with vessels, and millions of our American boys read and delight in such stories. In olden times the *Pirate's Own Book* with its death's-head and cross-bones on the back, had no concealment about it. It is true, edition after edition was sold. There it was. You saw it palpably. There was no disguise about it. If a father or mother objected to their child's reading the *Pirate's Own Book*, a pair of tongs and a convenient fireplace ended the whole matter. To-day the trouble is this: That there is a decidedly sanguinary tendency in juvenile books. No matter how innocent, quiet, or tame may be the title of a child's book, there is no guarantee that the volume your curly-headed little boy may be devouring may not contain a series of adventures recalling Capt. Kidd's horrors. In the short preface of *Tom Sawyer*, Mr. Clemens writes, "Although my book is intended mainly for the entertainment of boys and girls, I hope it will not be shunned by men and women on that account." We have before expressed the idea that a truly clever child's book is one in which both the man and the boy can find pleasure. No child's book can be perfectly acceptable otherwise. Is *Tom Sawyer* amusing? It is incomparably so. It is the story of a Western boy, born and bred on the banks of one of the big rivers, and there is exactly that wild village life which has schooled many a man to self-reliance and energy. Mr. Clemens has a remarkable memory for those peculiarities of American boy-talk which the grown man may have forgotten, but which return to him not unpleasantly when once the proper key is sounded. There is one scene of a quarrel, with a dialogue, between Tom and a city boy which is perfect of its kind. Certain chapters in Tom's life, where his love for the school-girls is told, make us believe that for an urchin who had just lost his milk-teeth the affections out West have an awakening even earlier than in Oriental climes. In fact, Tom is a preternaturally precocious urchin. One admirable character in the book, and touched with the hand of a master, is that of Huckleberry Finn. There is a reality about this boy which is striking. An honest old aunt, who adores her scapegrace nephew, is a homely picture worked with exceeding grace. Mr. Clemens must have had just such a lovable old aunt. An ugly murder in the book, over-minutely described and too fully illustrated, which Tom and Huck, see, of course, in a graveyard, leads, somehow or other, to the discovery of a cave, in which treasures are concealed, and to which Tom and Huck fall heirs. There is no cant about Mr. Clemens. A description of a Sunday-school in *Tom Sawyer* is true to the letter. Matters are not told as they are fancied to be, but as they actually are. Mr. Walters is the Superintendent of the village Sunday-school, and this is Mr. Clemens' idea about him and his actions:

"When a Sunday-school Superintendent makes his customary speech, a hymn-book in the hand is as necessary as the inevitable sheet of music in the hands of a singer, who stands forward on the platform and sings a solo at a concert, though why is a mystery, for neither the hymn nor the sheet of music is ever referred to by the sufferer. This superintendent was a slim specimen of 35, with a sandy goatee, and short, sandy hair; he wore a stiff standing collar, whose upper edge almost reached his ears, and whose sharp points curved forward abreast the corners of his mouth—a fence that compelled a straight look out ahead, and a turning of the whole body when a side view was required; his chin was propped on his spreading cravat, which was as broad and as long as a bank-note, and had fringed ends; his boots were turned sharply up, in the fashion of the day, like sleigh-runners—as indeed practically and absolutely they were. The young men by sitting with their toes pressed against a wall for hours together. Mr. Walters was very earnest of mien and very sincere and earnest at heart, and held sacred things and places in such reverence and so separated them from wordly matters that unconsciously to himself his Sunday-school voice had acquired a peculiar intonation which was wholly absent on week days."

Have any readers ever seen a Sunday-school "show off"? If they have, it was done exactly as Mr. Clemens tells it:

"Mr. Walters fell to 'showing off,' with all sorts of official brisklings and activities, giving orders, delivering judgments, discharging directions here, there, everywhere that he could find a target. The librarian 'showed off,' running hither and thither with his arms full of books, and making a deal of the splutter and fuss that insect authority delights in. The young lady teachers 'showed off,' bending sweetly over pupils that were lately being boxed, lifting pretty, warning fingers, at bad little boys, and patting good ones lovingly. The young gentlemen teachers 'showed off,' with small scoldings and other little displays of authority, and fine attention to discipline—and most of the teachers, of both sexes, found business up at the library, by the pulpit; and it was business that frequently was to be done over again, two or three times, (with much seeming vexation.) The little girls 'showed off' in various ways, and the little boys 'showed off' with such diligence that the air was thick with paper wads and the murmur of scufflings; and, above it all the great man sat, and beamed a majestic judicial smile upon all the house, and warmed himself in the sun of his own grandeur—for he was 'showing off' too."

Tom, like all boys, gets good and bad by fits and starts, and becomes a member of the order of the Cadets of Temperance, "being attracted by the showy character of their regalia." Tom swears to abstain from smoking, chewing, and profanity, in order to wear the uniform of the Cadets of Temperance on the occasion of the expected death of a rural Judge, when the regalia is to be sported at his funeral. But as the Judge don't die soon enough, Tom, disgusted with waiting, throws off his regalia and relapses again.

"He handed in his resignation at once, and that night the lodge suffered a relapse and died. Tom resolved that he would never trust a man like that again. The funeral was a fine thing. The cadets paraded in a style calculated to kill the late member with envy. Tom was a free boy again, however; there was something in that. He could drink and swear now, but found, to his surprise, that he did not want to. The simple fact that he could, took the desire away and the charm of it."

If Mr. Clemens has been wanting in continuity in his longer sketches, and that sustained inventive power necessary in dovetailing incidents, *Tom*, as a story, though slightly disjointed, has this defect less apparent. As a humorist, Mr. Clemens has a great deal of fun in him, of the true American kind, which crops out all over the book. Mr. Clemens has an audience both here and in England, and doubtless his friends across the water will re-echo the hearty laughs which the reading of *Tom Sawyer* will cause on this side of the world. We are rather inclined to treat books intended for boys and girls, written by men of accredited talent and reputation, in a serious manner. Early impressions are the lasting ones. It is exactly such a clever book as *Tom Sawyer* which is sure to leave its stamp on younger minds. We like, then, the true boyish fun of Tom and Huck, and have a foible for the mischief these children engage in. We have not the least objection that rough boys be the heroes of a story-book. Restless spirits of energy only require judicious training in order to bring them into proper use. "If your son wants to be a pirate," says Mr. Emerson somewhere, "send him to sea. The boy may make a good sailor, a mate, maybe a Captain." Without advocating the utter suppression of that wild disposition which is natural in many a fine lad, we think our American boys require no extra promptings. Both East and West our little people are getting to be men and women before their time. In the books to be placed, then, into children's hands for purposes of recreation, we have a preference for those of a milder type than *Tom Sawyer*. Excitements derived from reading should be administered with a certain degree of circumspection. A sprinkling of salt in mental food is both natural and wholesome; any cravings for the contents of the castors, the cayenne and the mustard, by children, should not be gratified. With less, then, of Injun Joe and "revenge," and "slitting women's ears," and the shadow of the gallows, which throws an unnecessarily sinister tinge over the story, (if the book really is intended for boys and girls,) we should have liked *Tom Sawyer* better.

HOW BROWN MARRIED OFF HIS DAUGHTERS.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.

"Brown, I don't know how it is that your girls all marry off as soon as they get old enough, while none of mine can marry."

"Oh, that's simple enough. I marry my girls off on the buckwheat straw principle."

"But what is that principle? I never heard of it before."

"Well, I used to raise a good deal of buckwheat, and it puzzled me to know how to get rid of the straw. Nothing would eat it, and it was a great bother to me. At last I thought of a plan. I stacked my buckwheat straw nicely and built a high rail-fence around it. My cattle, of course, concluded that it was something good, and at once tore down the fence and began to eat the straw. I repaired them away and put up the fence a few times, but the more I drove them away the more anxious they became to eat the straw, and eat it they did, every bit of it. As I said, I marry my girls off on the same principle. When a young man that I don't like begins calling on my girls I encourage him in every way I can. I tell him to come often and stay as late as he pleases, and I take pains to hint to the girls that I think they'd better set their caps for him. It works first rate. He don't make many calls, for the girls treat him as coolly as they can. But when a young fellow that I like comes around, a man that I think would suit me for a son-in-law, I don't let him make many calls before I give him to understand that he isn't wanted around my house. I tell the girls, too, that they shall not have anything to do with him, and give them orders never to speak to him again. The plan always works first rate. The young folks begin to pitch into each other, and the next thing I know they are engaged to be married. When I see that they are determined to marry I always give in, and pretend to make the best of it. That's the way I manage it."

THE COWENHOVEN HEIRS.

A motion was made yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, in the case of the Cowenhoven heirs—Maria L. Strong and others—against the City of Brooklyn, by counsel for the plaintiffs, that the judgment of the Court of Appeals be made the judgment of the Supreme Court. The action was to recover a large tract of land on Atlantic avenue, from Fifth to Classon avenues, embracing a portion of the highway which was formerly occupied by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad for depot purposes. When the railroad company abandoned the depot they sold it to the City of Brooklyn for a nominal sum. The Cowenhoven heirs claimed that the land reverted to the estate. Corporation Counsel De Witt opposed the motion, and made an application for a stay of proceedings, pending the decision of the writ of ejectment. To allow the writ of ejectment to be operative would permit the plaintiffs to close the entire fronts of many stores, disturb the pavements, and sever the water mains.

Justice Gilbert signed the judgment, and counsel then proceeded to tax the costs. A stay of proceedings was subsequently allowed, in order to allow the Corporation Counsel to make an argument for delay until the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court report.

PROPERTY TAXED TWICE AND THEN SOLD.

The case of the People ex rel. George Law against the Commissioners of Taxes was decided by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. It appears that Mr. Law had paid taxes for several years on property in Mott street, running through to Worth street. He found, however, that the property, described as being in Worth street, had been sold for non-payment of taxes. The property had evidently been taxed twice, once as being on Mott street, and the second time as being on Worth street. Mr. Law brought an action to set aside the tax sale, but the General Term, while admitting the injustice of the sale for non-payment of taxes, holds that Mr. Law has made a mistake in not suing the City, which is the real party in interest. Chief Justice Davis, who writes the opinion, thinks the Common Council should anticipate such an action by directing the canceling of the tax sale, and refunding to the purchaser his money

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Brooklyn 6s, Water Dn..	107	300 Lake Shore.....	54⅝
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72	300 do.....b3.	54⅝
1,000 N. W. O. C. G.	83	900 do.....	54⅝
300 West. Un.	73⅜	100 do.....s10.	54⅝
2250 do.	73⅛	100 do.....c.	54⅝
2250 do.....b3.	73⅛	200 do.....s3.	54⅝
15 N. Y. C. & H.	101¼	300 do.....	54⅝
100 Cen. of N. J.	86⅜	300 do.....s3.	54⅝
100 do.	86⅝	905 do.....	54⅝
600 Mich. Cen.	47⅜	300 Ohio & Miss.	7⅛
100 do.....b3.	47⅜	do.....	7⅛
100 do.....c.	47⅞	100 do.....	7⅛
500 do.	47⅞	100 do.....b3.	7⅛
300 do.	47⅝	100 St. Paul.	19½
200 do.	47⅝	200 St. Paul Pref.	33⅛
200 do.....s3.	47⅝	200 do.	51⅜
400 do.	47⅝	600 do.....b3.	51⅜
100 do.....c.	47⅝	200 do.	51⅜
100 do.....b3.	47⅝	100 Ill. Cent.	82½
100 do.	47⅝	300 do.....c.	82½
300 D., L. & W.	76⅛	350 do.	61½
10 do.	76¼	100 do.	61¼
100 do.	76	200 do.	61
20 Mor. & Essex.	92¼	100 do.	60⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....	108⅞	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....	112½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....109½		1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....12.113	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....12.112⅝			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, Lg. Bs.	104½	200 West. Un...b.c.b3.	73½
1,000 do.	104¼	do.	73¾
1,000 do.....c.	104¼	100 do.....s3.	73⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T., 1st class.....	104	1200 do.	73½
1,000 Ch., R. I. & P. 7s.	109½	2600 do.....b3.	73⅜
5,000 C., R. & Q. 8s.	112½	300 do.	73⅜
1,000 L. & W. B. con.	63⅜	300 do.....s3.	73⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. La. G. Div.....	101⅝	100 do.....b3.	73⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. c. & I.....	85⅞	800 do.....s3.	73⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. con.	104⅞	3100 do.	73⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. con.	104¾	60 N. Y. C. & Hud. b.c.	101½
1,000 do.	104¾	do.....epg.	101½
10,000 C. & N. W. con.	104⅞	500 do.	101⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. con.	104¾	50 Harlem.....	b.c. 137½
2,000 Long Dock.	105	200 Mich. Cen.	b.c.s3. 47⅜
1,000 Erie 2d.	103½	300 do.	47⅜
2,000 Long Dock.	105	1400 do.	47⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102½	100 L. S. & M. S.	b.c.s3. 54⅝
5,000 M. & E. 1st. con.	100½	do.	54⅝
5,000 M. Rc. 2d.	103	do.....s3.	54⅝
2,000 H. 1st 7s, C.	119	200 do.	54⅝
1,000 Ohio & M. c. s. f.	84	100 do.	54⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. gold.	101	200 do.....b3.	54⅜
3,000 do.	106	200 do.	54⅜
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	91½	200 do.....s3.	54⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. b'h.	90	100 do.	54⅜
5,000 West. Pac.	100½	400 do.	56
3,000 do.	100¾	100 C. & N. W.	b.c. 56
2,000 do.	100½	100 C. of N. J.	b.c. 86½
3,000 W. St. L. 1st.	104	10 New-Jersey	b.c. 139
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	103¼	100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 47⅜
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st.	97⅜	400 do.	b.c. 47⅜
5,000 P. of M. 2d.	85⅜	200 C. M. & St. P.	b.c. 19⅜
5,000 No. Pac. 1st.	b.c. 90	10 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 51⅛
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	107½	100 do.	51¼
1,000 T. & W. 1st.	103⅛	100 do.	51⅛
1,000 do.	102¾	200 do.	51¼
1,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	79	100 do.	51⅛
3,000 T. P. & W. 1st, K. Div.	88	300 do.	51⅛
1,000 T. & W. Eq. B.	22	200 C. & R. I.	b.c. 100¾
4,000 Can. So. 1st, cp. on.	56	400 D., L. & W.	b.c. 76
2,000 D. & R. G. 1st.	111¼	100 do.	76⅛
10,000 Gt. West. 2d.	72	10 C., C., C. & I.	b.c. 38
185 Am. Ex. Bank.	105	100 do.	37⅜
5 Cont. Bank.	70	80 Mor. & Es.	92¼
10 Park Bank.	109	100 do.....b.c.s3.	92⅜
100 Del. & H. Can.	b.c. 71½	65 P., Ft. W. & C.	b.c.d. 100½
20 do.	72	100 Alt. & T. H.	pf. 16
34 U. S. Ex.	b.c. 55	100 N. J. So.	b.c. 3
5 Adams Ex.	b.c. 94	100 R. & St. Jo.	b.c. 13⅜
10 Amer. Ex.	b.c. 57½	100 Ohio & M.	b.c. 7¼
150 Wells-Fargo.	b.c. 85½	do.	7¼
200 Erie Rail.	b.c.s3. 9½	300 do.....b3.	7¼
450 Cen. of N. J.	b.c. 86¾	100 do.	7⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,700 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¾	1100 West. Union.	b3. 73¾
6,500 U. S. 10-10 R.	113	200 do.	73¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	122½	200 do.....s3.	73¾
4,000 Ohio & Miss.	7⅛	600 do.....b3.	73⅞
8,000 K. & W. 1st.	85	1800 do.	73⅞
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. b3.	92¼	1800 do.....s3.	73⅞
5,000 Gt. West. 2d.	72	1300 do.....s3.	74
1,000 L. S. & M. S. con.	93½	1100 do.....b3.	74
2,000 D. & R. G.	94.101½	1000 do.	74
11,000 D. & R. G. '91.	102⅝	300 do.....b3.	74⅛
10,000 U. Pac. S. F.	94⅜	200 do.	74⅛
50 Cent. Bank.	87½	200 do.....s3.	74⅜
8 Fourth Nat. Bk.	98	300 do.	74⅜
70 Del. & Hudson.	72	100 do.....s3.	74⅜
10 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞	100 North-w. Pf.	s3. 56
200 Lake Shore.	54⅜	750 St. Paul Pf.	51¼
100 do.....b3.	54⅝	100 Ohio & M.	b3. 7⅛
200 do.	54⅝	200 do.	7⅛
100 Ill. Cen.	60⅞	100 do.....c.	7⅛
100 do.	60¾	200 C., C. & I.	b3. 31½
100 do.	60¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67.	112⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	113⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108⅝	6,000 do.	112¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	109¾	50,000 do.	b.c. 112¾
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	112⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.	111¾
		2,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.	107⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92	20 Adams Ex.	102½
1,000 C. & N. W. con.	104¾	75 do.	b.c.s3. 102½
2,000 Long Dock.	105	5 do.	102¼
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	83	100 do.	102
3,000 C., C. & C. 7s.	100½	200 Pac. Mail.	b.c.b3. 23⅜
5,000 Erie 2d.	103½	100 do.	23⅜
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st.	100	300 Erie.	b.c. 9¾
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.	104¾	300 L. S. & M. S.	b.c.b3. 54⅝
13,000 do.	101½	500 do.	s3. 54⅝
5,000 No. Mo.	103½	100 do.	54⅝
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.	72	100 do.	s10. 54⅝
111 Mechanics' Bank.	131	100 do.	s3. 54⅝
25 Park Bank.	b.c. 107	100 Ill. Cen.	c. 61¼
50 West. Un.	b3. 74	100 do.	s10. 60½
2800 do.	s3. 74	100 do.	s3. 61
1000 do.	b3. 74⅛	100 do.	s30. 60
300 do.	74⅜	200 do.	s3. 60⅞
700 do.	s3. 74⅜	100 do.	61
500 do.	b3. 74⅜	100 C. & N. W.	b.c. 56
700 do.	74⅜	100 C. of N. J.	b.c. 86½
600 do.	s3. 74⅜	10 New-Jersey	b.c. 139
500 do.	b3. 74⅜	100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 47⅜
500 do.	s3. 74⅜	400 do.	b.c. 47⅜
500 do.	74⅜	200 C. M. & St. P.	b.c. 19⅜
500 do.	74¼	10 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 51⅛
500 do.	b3. 74¼	400 do.	51¼
500 do.	74¼	100 do.	s3. 51⅛
200 do.	s3. 74⅜	200 do.	s3. 51¼
100 Md. Coal.	b.c. 10	10 N. Y., N. H. & H.	b.c. 152¼
40 Amer. Ex.	57¾		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	s3. 108⅜	100 Lake Shore.	c. 54⅜
5,000 do.	s3. 108⅜	300 do.	s3. 54⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	103¼	300 do.	b3. 54½
4,000 N. W. int.	108	100 do.	54½
6,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st.	97½	100 Un. Pacific.	60
5 Penn. Coal.	220	400 do.	59⅞
2500 West. Union.	b3. 74¼	300 do.	60
1600 do.	74¼	200 Ill. Cen.	60⅞
200 do.	b3. 74⅜	100 do.	61½
100 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞	58 St. L. & I. M.	11¾
100 do.	101⅝	100 St. Paul Pf.	51¼
100 do.	101⅞	300 do.	51⅜
100 do.	101⅝	100 do.	51¾

FRIDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The speculation in Western Union constituted the most prominent feature in the dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day, the transactions in that stock amounting to 38,300 out of a total business of 76,235 shares. The halt yesterday in the upward movement in these shares has proved to have been only temporary, as to-day the bulls, again taking heart of grace, by vigorous purchasing pushed up the price from 73⅜ at the opening to 74⅜, the improvement being well maintained to the close. If good faith is maintained among the members of the pool it is but reasonable to expect that they will succeed in putting the stock to still higher figures, but the antecedents of some of the parties to the combination for a rise are well calculated to excite distrust on this very point, and the outside public who may feel inclined to buy on the strength of the confident predictions of an advance might possibly exercise a wise discretion in taking this element of doubt into account. Illinois Central was again erratic, with wide and frequent fluctuations. The price opened at 62½, fell off to 60½, and closed at 61⅛. There were again some transactions in the stock on sellers' option at a concession from the regular price. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were firm on slight fluctuations. The St. Paul shares in the early dealings recorded a decline, but afterward recovered. The coal stocks were firm, but at slightly lower quotations. Investment shares were steady.

The entire business amounted to 76,235 shares, which embraced 38,300 Western Union, 12,700 Lake Shore, 8,450 St. Paul, 6,200 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, and 1,700 Ohio and Mississippi.

There was a good demand for money to-day, and the rates for call loans ranged from 5 to 7 ℘ cent., closing at the intermediate figure. The market works close considering the large outflow of money of late for interest and dividends. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 7 ℘ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT — Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph N. Keane. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Coghlan. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—KING LEAR—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and evening.

PARK THEATRE.—ZIP; OR, POINT LYNDE LIGHT—Miss Lotta, Mr. E. A. Locke.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime.) Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey. Matinee.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ASURINE, (Spectacular.)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mrs. E. Butman, Miss A. Hall, Mr. N. S. Leggat, and Philharmonic Society.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Imogen Brown, Mr. A. Bischoff, Mr. F. Remmertz.

It is reported from Washington that the Senate Committee on the Presidential question has agreed on a "plan." Whether the agreement is unanimous or not is not known, and what support it gets is based on the inference that no measure could be passed, the result of which would be known beforehand. The bill said to have been presented by the Senate Committee has but one essential provision, which is to refer all double certificates to a tribunal to be made up by appointing five Senators and five Representatives, and from these dropping one by lot, and then adding to the remaining nine the four Judges of the Supreme Court having the longest term of service. There is no reason to doubt that this will make an impartial tribunal, so far as political prejudices go. It would not secure either Senators or Representatives without bias, but the question as to whether the Republicans or the Democrats had a majority would probably be decided by lot. Perhaps, however, a simpler way to settle the matter would be for Mr. HAYES and Mr. TILDEN to be blindfolded on the portico of the Capitol, and "draw cuts" for the Presidency. The principle would be the same, or so nearly the same, that the difference is not worth discussing. As to the interposition of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the dispute, it does not seem to us easy to justify it. It would not materially add to the respect likely to be felt for the decision which might be arrived at, and it might seriously injure the court. The objections which we point out below to the court as a whole, acting on this question, apply equally to the action of a part of its number. It would be idle, however, to express any conclusive opinion on the measure until its exact provisions are more fully known.

Another speech was made in the Senate yesterday in favor of bringing in the Supreme Court as an arbiter in the Presidential dispute. Senator BOOTH'S argument is described as able and eloquent, and doubtless it was both, for the California Senator, though not the most practical of men, is earnest and sincere in temper, a thoughtful student, and an effective speaker. But we do not think his effort is likely to have had much weight with the Senate, because that body has already declared, by its vote on Mr. EDMUNDS' constitutional amendment, that a majority of its members, of both parties, is firmly opposed to placing such purely political duties upon the Supreme Court. And this feeling is, beyond question, a safe and prudent one. The field for the court is the adjudication of actual cases, brought before it in the regular course of litigation. So long as it holds to this, it will have little opportunity and less temptation to depart from the high standard it has always maintained. What is equally important, and even more so, the country would have no occasion to suspect the court of such departure, and that the court should have the confidence of the country is nearly as necessary as that it should deserve it. We have had at least two impressive lessons as to how the Supreme Court is regarded when it enters, even necessarily, on questions which excite deep party feeling, and these ought to be enough.

Conflicting accounts are given in Washington as to what the President will do with the bill abolishing the Police Commission of that city. There may be reasons for not promptly signing such a measure, but the power of the commission to command respect is gone completely. The testimony of the Chief, given Thursday, as to Commissioner MURTAGH'S conduct was enough to ruin the reputation of the force. If it is true, the Commissioner is even a more disgusting person than he has been heretofore supposed to be. If it is not true, the chief executive officer of the force is a perjurer. For some time the country has rested in the belief that the local government of the capital was, if not efficient, at least not scandalous; but this last exposure is a rude awakening from that illusion, so far as one important part of the Government is concerned.

The breaking in of a considerable part of the glass in the roof of the Grand Central Depot yesterday was an accident which is likely to make considerable impression on the public. The roof, though of great span, is of such fine proportions, and the mechanism from which its strength is derived is so plainly in sight, that passengers using the depot have generally taken great comfort in a sense of its security and permanence. But the accident yesterday was not so extraordinary, or so unlikely to occur frequently, that the public will be easily reassured regarding it. Half-melted snow, frozen into more or less solid ice and again loosened by a thaw, is something to which the roof seems to be exposed at any time in Winter. The "proper precautions" which the company is reported to be about taking ought not only to be very thorough, but they ought to be made public as soon and as fully as possible. A feeling of safety among those who travel is not as necessary as safety itself, but it is worth all reasonable trouble to establish it.

Corporation Counsel WHITNEY has made short work with the quibbles of the Police Commissioners intrusted with the duty of cleaning the streets. The Street-cleaning Bureau, apparently affected with the prevailing mania for hair-splitting, became possessed with the extraordinary notion that the snow could not be removed from the streets because snow is clean, and the appropriation for the service referred to relates, by implication, to dirt. Mr. WHITNEY shows that no such interpretation of the law was ever made before, and that the Board of Police have ample authority to remove snow and ice, or "anything else" which is a hindrance to street travel. He says if the statute does not authorize the removal of snow and ice, it does not authorize the removal of ordinary street dirt. The Commissioners, having their timorous fears of impeachment for misappropriation of funds thus removed, have ordered that the streets be cleaned. The work will be begun at once, and we may hope that we have heard the last of this flimsy pretext for securing a special appropriation for removing "clean snow."

A fine field for municipal jobbery is being prepared in the two new wards. Street openings by the score are petitioned for, and, in one or two cases, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have already been appointed. The Commissioners appointed by Judge DONOHUE on Wednesday on the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street are a very fair sample of the kind of men to whose tender mercies property-owners are delivered over under our new Ring. Mr. JACOB BLUMENTHAL holds, we believe, a minor position in the Surrogate's court, and is a prominent Tammany politician. Mr. HENRY LEWIS is a brother of Alderman LEWIS, and is understood to be deeply interested in up-town real-estate speculations. Mr. MEYER BUTZEL is the law partner of Alderman PURROY, one of KELLY'S most active and officious henchmen, and whose public duties have usually been discharged with a single eye to the future of his speculative ventures in the annexed district. It is quite possible that adjoining property-owners may find little reason to complain of the allowances made by this very neat combination of political intriguers, though it is quite possible that in this and other fields of effort their labors may prove rather expensive for that more numerous body who have to pay taxes and assessments.

The *Express* approves of the bill prepared by Mr. EATON, and introduced in the Assembly by Mr. COWDIN, providing for a "conference" on the question of City salaries and cognate questions. That affords another excellent reason why the business of reducing the proportions of Municipal pay-rolls should be set about in a less cumbrous and more direct fashion. The bill introduced last year, in conformity with Controller GREEN'S memorial, incurred the most bitter hostility from Tammany Hall, as well as the opposition of Republicans who were in sympathy with the plans of KELLY and his supporters. No better argument could be adduced why that bill should be revived, with such modifications as circumstances may demand. The *Express* thinks that it placed the Controller's salary at too high a figure. It ought to be very easy to satisfy Mr. KELLY and his organ on that score.

PLEDGING THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

If there were any efficacy in the declarations of party platforms, the subsidy system might be classed among the extinct forces of American politics. Both parties have again and again assailed the abuses that have grown out of it, and have deprecated its renewal in any form. The present House of Representatives has given expression to the feeling, and has justified it by a reference to the exigencies of the country. On the 15th of December, 1875, on the motion of Mr. HOLMAN, and by a vote of 223 to 33, the House adopted this resolution:

"That in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service."

Nevertheless, the House Committee on Pacific Railroads have now unanimously recommended for passage the bill binding the United States to pay interest on the bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad and its branches, to an amount exceeding one hundred millions of dollars.

The Texas Pacific scheme is, perhaps, the most outrageous job now before the country. It failed last session partly because Congress was in no mood to entertain so scandalous an attack upon the Treasury; partly because the efforts of Mr. SCOTT and his agents in support of the measure were more or less neutralized by the efforts of Mr. HUNTINGTON and his lobby in the interest of the Southern Pacific. The two great schemers have joined hands. The pretense that a second transcontinental railroad is required as a check upon the monopolizing tendencies of the Central and Union Pacific Roads, is abandoned by the original promoters of the Texas Pacific. The influence of the Central Pacific appears in the person of Mr. HUNTINGTON, and two great and hitherto antagonistic interests are in league to obtain an indefinite amount for the construction of the main line, for the construction also of four branch roads at its eastern end, and for the purchase of such roads as may be made parts of these branches. There is not the remotest prospect of the latter earning their expenses, and their acquisition, by construction or purchase, entails the acquisition of worthless property for the enrichment of various "rings," and at the same time multiplies the local interests in support of the whole scheme. The scheme itself is a fraud, and the financial burdens which its enactment would fasten upon the country are far in excess of those connected with the present transcontinental highway.

There were reasons for rendering liberal aid to the Union and Central Pacific routes which cannot apply either to the Texas and Southern or the Northern Pacific. The struggle in which the nation was engaged gave to the project an importance which, for the time, overshadowed other considerations. Congress thought less of the cost than of the result. Subsequent experience has shown that, as an ordinary business enterprise, the line on which the country lavished lands and credit might have been profitably built. The bonuses were needed, because the undertaking was an experiment. Its success has demonstrated the folly of spending more public money, in any shape, for the construction of competing lines. If there is business for them, the money may be obtained to build them; if there is not, money loaned to them would be lost. On this ground, the succor given to the Texas Pacific and the Northern Pacific has been confined to munificent donations of land, in pursuance of a policy which the Republican and Democratic Parties both insist shall now be abandoned. The application of the Texas Pacific for further help is, therefore, objectionable from every point of view. It is an attempt to reopen a system of national expenditures on a scale more extravagant than that which was applied to the Union and Central Companies, in spite of the warning which the bad faith of these companies has given to the American people. And, as regards the contemplated branches, it facilitates endless corruption and jobbery, and establishes a precedent by which the South may retrieve its shattered fortunes at the expense of the nation.

The bill provides for a Government guarantee of gold interest for fifty years, at the rate of $40,000 per mile of the main line of the Texas and Pacific Road, some 1,800 miles in length, of which about 1,200 remain to be built. As the portion already constructed could not have cost, under proper management, more than $20,000 per mile, equipment included, the margin for stealing is wide enough upon that portion of the road; while the fact that all that remains to be built will, on an average, cost still less indicates the magnitude of the plunder for which the confederated speculators are working. Whether, under the bill as it reads, the subsidy is applicable to aught but the road yet unbuilt, is a question which the vagueness of the terms employed renders suspicious, to say the least. Nor is the pretense that the bonds to be issued shall be regulated by the actual cost of the particular section covered by them more satisfactory. We know how matters of this kind are managed, and under the direction of Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON there will be no difficulty in adjusting them to the emergency. Five thousand of the forty thousand dollars per mile are to be retained by the Treasury as in part security for the interest to be paid on account of the whole amount. Thus the difference between the highest estimated cost of construction and equipment—say, $20,000 per mile—and the amount of bonds available, with the Government guarantee, may be put down at $15,000 per mile—a veritable gold mine for Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON and their associates, whether they succeed in getting a subsidy for the entire 1,800 miles, or for the 1,200 miles yet to be built.

The bill provides, in addition, for a Government guarantee of interest for the same period, at the rate of thirty-five thousand dollars per mile, on account of the branch roads, whose total length is estimated at 1,200 miles. There are four such roads—one to connect the eastern terminus of the main line at Shreveport with New-Orleans, a second to connect Shreveport with Vicksburg, a third to run from Jefferson, in Texas, to Memphis; the fourth to run from a point in the Indian Territory to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The third and fourth of these projects are mere jobs, for the benefit of private parties, some of them influential local politicians. None of them can be said to be necessary, and certainly none forms any integral part of a Southern transcontinental road. Their introduction into the scheme is intended to secure for it more widely-diffused Southern support in Congress; and they are so many signs of the Southern disposition to beg, borrow, or steal all that can be got out of the national Treasury.

THE DELAY OF RUSSIA.

There seems little question that the preparations of Russia for the approaching contest have been slower than was expected, and that she has been by no means urgent in forcing a decision from the conference on the questions at issue. The mobilization has gone on slowly, though it is now being extended to other portions of the Empire. The administration of the Army shows some of those defects which appeared in the French military administration at the commencement of the Franco-German war. There is, indeed, an Army of over 800,000 on the rolls, but it is found that often, when mobilized, the regiments show by no means their complement. The Russian sanitary management is always bad, and it is reported that in the crowded camps on the Pruth the old scourges of typhoid and typhus have appeared again. This may be credited when it is remembered that, in their campaign of 1828-9 against the Turks, the Russians lost more from disease than by the enemy. It is possible, too, that, as the war approaches, the Muscovite military authorities see the truth of VON MOLTKE'S warning that they have undertaken a heavy task in attempting to open a campaign on the Danube against the Turks. The Turkish positions are very strong, and two difficult lines must be carried—those of the Danube and the Balkans, with all their fortified places—before the way would be even opened to Adrianople. The Winter, also, in Eastern Europe has been, like that here, characterized by deep snows and steady cold. A campaign on the plains of the Lower Danube or in the passes of the Balkans at such a season would be almost impossible. There are also unsettled questions with the European powers, and probably some uncertainty still exists as to the future course of Austria and Germany.

Austro-Hungary has shown herself very quarrelsome toward Servia, and the Hungarian and Vienna press are openly in sympathy with Turkey. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* almost pathetically calls for a more explicit statement by Prince BISMARCK of the purposes of Germany toward Russia, saying, "Germany and Russia united could defy all Europe." To this an official German journal replies that this statement may be true, but that the days of crusades are past, and, quoting BISMARCK'S well-known words, that "Germany would not risk the legs of one of her hardy Pomeranian rifleman for any question, except a vital one to herself;" that the condition of the Christians under Turkey, was nothing to her except as a philosophical or humanitarian question. All things make it prudent for Russia to advance slowly, and the delays of the conference are in her interest. Of the other powers, France is still more in sympathy with Turkey than with her opponent, and England itself is uncertain, though each day tending more to neutrality in case of war.

The Russian popular excitement continues, as well as the warlike preparations. The unusual spectacle has been seen of a sort of radical or communal display and procession by the students of St. Petersburg, under a red flag, and the Pan-Slavic communal movement spreads in the upper classes. The question of sending forth privateers, the Government employing American men and vessels, has been seriously discussed, in view of the possibility of England's uniting with Turkey. The ports on the Black Sea are being strongly fortified, and torpedoes have been placed in the channels of many of them. Many large bodies of troops have been concentrated near these places. On the Bug, the Dneiper, and the Pruth are also many corps, amounting, it is believed, to more than 200,000 men, and ready to move early in January. To aid these will be considerable forces from Roumania, (the modern name for the Principalities,) from Bulgaria, and from Montenegro and Bosnia.

Even if the Czar be in earnest in his efforts for peace, these preparations and the expectations aroused through all the Slavonic peoples make it impossible for him to retreat. His crown would not be on his head a month if he yielded now. There is no sign, either, of Turkey's yielding. The organ of the new Vizier—*The Truth*—has said: "We will submit to no injustice, and recoil before no war." Having refused occupation, there remains to the Sultan but one alternative—war.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The first authoritative report of Mr. S. J. KIMBALL, the chief of the Life-Saving Service, to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has just been made public, presents a creditable record of the results of efficient organization and of capable, vigilant, and intelligent management. To this service is intrusted the humane and perilous task of guarding the exposed portions of our coast, and of rendering assistance to stranded and shipwrecked vessels. The great extent of the coast of the United States, and the dangerous character of many portions of it, lead to frequent disasters to vessels, and render this service of peculiar importance and difficulty. It is plain from the nature of the case that the most thorough organization and watchful oversight are necessary to secure and preserve the efficiency of a service of this description, and that it now possesses these is evident from a perusal of his report. The chief of the service gives a concise and graphic history of its origin and growth, and especially of the measures which have resulted in raising it to its present creditable state of efficiency, and concludes with some practical recommendations which we hope will receive the favorable consideration of Congress. How efficient the service has become may be judged from the fact that, out of 3,230 lives imperiled by shipwreck upon the range of coast coming within the protection of this service, since 1871, when the establishment came under its present control, but 41 were lost. On the New-Jersey and Long Island coasts alone 512 persons are known to have perished in the twenty years preceding 1871—an average of over 25 a year, and many more, of whose loss no report or record was made, are believed to have met the same fate. Since 1871 the number of lives lost on the same coasts has been but 16. And these latter figures leave nothing for conjecture, but embrace all of the lives lost by shipwreck on those coasts during the last five years. We do not wonder that the writer of the report gives way to an honest enthusiasm in calling attention to this splendid record. Certainly no duty could be imagined which would be more congenial to a generous nature than the rescue of his fellows from the perils of shipwreck.

The report gives an amusing, but humiliating, picture of the condition of the service prior to 1871. The first step taken by Congress toward aiding stranded vessels was the appropriation of $10,000, in 1848, for the purchase of surf-boats and other apparatus, which was followed by similar appropriations in subsequent years. The expenditure of these appropriations was doubtless productive of much good, but the failure to provide proper custodians for the boats and apparatus led to rather strange results. The boats, in many cases, were either allowed to go to ruin, or were utilized for purposes hardly consistent with the humane intentions of Congress. In one case the life-boat came to be "regarded by the citizens of the town as a sort of public peregrinating make-shift, being carted about from place to place as wanted, and made to do duty alternately as a trough for mixing mortar and a tub for scalding hogs!" A few years subsequently Congress made provision for the employment of superintendents and station-keepers, but, through lack of proper organization and control, the service failed to become thoroughly efficient. It would scarcely be supposed that the petty positions of these station-keepers, whose salaries are only $200 per annum, would have become political spoils. The sacred character of their duties ought to have protected them from the hand of the politician. But there are no bounds to party rapacity, and we are not surprised to read that prior to the reorganization of the service in 1871, "few of the keepers were really competent for their positions. Politics had had more influence in their appointment than qualification for the duties required of them. Even in the selection of crews for stations where they were employed, fitness was a secondary considera-tion." It is to the lasting credit of Mr. BOUTWELL—who, whatever his deficiencies as a statesman or financier, was one of the most capable and courageous administrators ever at the head of the Treasury—that he fully supported the efforts made by Mr. KIMBALL for the rescue of the service from the slough of inefficiency into which it had fallen. It will, doubtless, astonish those who have derided examinations as a test for fitness for the civil service to learn that the improvement which has taken place in the character of the station-keepers and crews has been brought about by the application of a rigid system of examination. By this we do not mean a mere testing of book knowledge, but the application of practical tests, which measured, as all examinations should, the fitness of the candidates for the duties required of them. But it would be unfair to ascribe the entire improvement of the service to the introduction of examinations. Its splendid record for the last few years is, in the language of the report, "the legitimate fruit of organization," and, we may add, of the singleness of purpose, ability, and enthusiasm which have animated its chief and kindled a like spirit in his assistants.

Two recommendations of the report are worthy of special attention—that the compensation of the station-keepers be increased to something better than the miserable pittance of $200 now paid them for their hazardous services, and that the life-saving service be erected into a separate and responsible branch of the public service. It is now only a division of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the work of its head is only that of an upper clerk, whose salary, we believe, is but $2,500 a year. We can only say that the Government is much better served than its parsimony deserves.

HARRIS.

If there was one man more than another whom ANDREW JOHNSON held in detestation it was ISHAM G. HARRIS, rebel Governor of Tennessee. The honest but choleric Tennesseean might be in one of his sunniest of moods, but the name of HARRIS was sufficient to goad him into fury. While he was President of the United States, a casual visitor at the White House happened to refer jocosely to some of HARRIS' undignified escapades. Instantly the President's face darkened, his eyes snapped, and he cried out "HARRIS!" almost with a bellow of rage; and then delivered himself of a few expressions of his scorn and contempt for the fugitive ex-Governor, each word being a concentration of bitterness and loathing. This was not the result of a personal quarrel. Much as JOHNSON was swayed by considerations of private pique or judgment, his grievance against HARRIS had its origin in higher motives. He knew HARRIS to be a conspirator, a traitor of the sneaking kind, and a plunderer of the State Treasury. While JOHNSON, BROWNLOW, and MAYNARD were upholding in Tennessee the cause of the Republic, this man HARRIS was plotting to carry the State into the rebel Confederacy. The people rejected, by a decided majority, a proposition to call a convention to consider the expediency of seceding from the Union. HARRIS and his fellow-conspirators secretly sent a committee to the rebel capital, at Montgomery, and the "league" which these men made with the rebel leaders, was ratified by HARRIS' Legislature in secret session. While this plot was in process of execution, the President's call for troops was issued. HARRIS impudently replied: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defense of our rights and those of our Southern brethren."

Within a year after uttering this bombast, HARRIS fled ignominiously into Georgia carrying with him whatever booty he could lay his hands on. The capture of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, destroyed the last rebel hope in Nashville. The people of that region were mightily afraid of gun-boats. The rivers were their lines of weakness, and every plan of defense was made with a view to repel the "Yankee gun-boats." HARRIS had a regiment of picked men for the purpose of skewering the invaders whenever they should land. The much-vaunted pikes were left in Nashville when HARRIS and his Government "lit out," as the Union forces drew near the city. But HARRIS took care to carry off with him the cash in the State Treasury, the school funds, and other valuables. Honest JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War under BUCHANAN, and then in command of the rebel troops at Nashville, was a worthy coadjutor of HARRIS; and when the discomfited rebels ran away they "looted" the Bank of Tennessee, a State banking concern at Nashville. Then, cutting down the costly and beautiful suspension bridge across the Cumberland, HARRIS, FLOYD, the rebel Legislature, and the rest of the pack, fled into the fastnesses of the Confederacy, bearing their spoils with them. The destruction of the bridge was an act of wanton idiocy, and was a severe loss to the people of the region. Many of them, among them the family of the rebel General, ZOLLICOFFER, had their sole property in bridge stock. The Union troops were not impeded in their march by this piece of vandalism. And so HARRIS took flight, pursued by the scoffs and lampoons of the people whose trusts he had betrayed.

HARRIS was not merely a secessionist. He was a conspirator and a plunderer. If he were an honest believer in the doctrines then in vogue, and had adopted honorable means in support of them, he would not now be held up to execration. ANDREW JOHNSON'S abhorrence was for HARRIS as a man who had betrayed the people of Tennessee, and who, after disregarding the popular will concerning a proposed ordinance of secession, broke into the depositories of public funds and carried off their contents. The action of the Harris Government, on leaving Nashville, was not warfare, it was burglary. HARRIS had taken an oath to maintain and defend the laws and interests of the State. When personal danger approached, he seized the State funds and ran away. But perjury and robbery were part of the rebel system of finance. Terrorism was also part of their system of politics. Until the arrival of the Union troops delivered Nashville, the Harris Government maintained a reign of terror. To be suspected of Unionism was to be near death; and while HARRIS was dragooning the State into secession, the lives of such Union men as BAILIE PEYTON were constantly in danger. It is not surprising that JOHNSON, who, with all his faults, was honest and incorruptible, loathed HARRIS as "the head devil" of the wicked plot. And this is the man who has been chosen by the Democracy of Tennessee to the United States Senate. He is not only an unrepentant and irreconcilable rebel, but a plunderer, who should be outlawed from honest politics. He was put on the Tilden Electoral ticket last Summer, but the commotion caused by reopening his infamous record compelled him to resign. He is good enough to represent Tennessee Democrats in the Senate—a type of the Reform Democracy. And a Memphis Democratic paper, the *Appeal*, says enlogistically of him that he ought to be thus honored because "his life was consecrated to Tennessee in a great emergency."

THE PASSENGER-METER.

Thoughtless people sometimes imagine that the object of a street railway company is to transport passengers. In view of the scorn and contempt which the companies show toward the passengers whom they crowd into their noisome cars, it is strange that so absurd an opinion should ever have gained currency. The true end and aim of a street railway company is to prevent conductors from stealing, and the devices by which they have striven to compass this end have been numerous and ingenious.

For a time it was supposed that the bell-punch necessarily rendered a conductor honest. It ought, however, to have been obvious at the start that the bell-punch would be worthless except when supplemented by the presence of a "spotter." If the conductor chose to pocket a fare without ringing the bell-punch, no passenger, except a professional "spotter," dreamed of lodging a complaint against him. Just as soon, therefore, as the "spotters" became known the value of the bell-punch vanished. Had the companies, after hanging the bell-punch around the conductor's neck, taken the simple precaution to fasten a small, but acute and watchful, "spotter" to his left wrist by means of a handcuff, the device would have been successful, so long as the "spotter" remained incorruptible. This expedient, however, was never tried, and by degrees the conductors formed the habit of collecting the fares of a car-full of passengers, and then retiring to the rear platform and executing a fantasia on the bell-punch, so brief as to be little better than a hollow mockery. Thus, the bell-punch proved a failure, and the time is not far distant when its responsive music will no longer wake at the touch of the conductor's fingers, and it will hang mute and forgotten in the window of the pawnbroker.

On one of the East Side railroads the place of the discarded bell-punch has already been taken by a new and efficient machine, modeled upon the plan of the familiar domestic gas-meter. As every one knows, the gas-meter is a recording instrument which is designed to show how much gas ought, in the opinion of the gas company, to be consumed by any one household within a given time. That it never fails to accomplish this end is a matter of universal notoriety, although the precise manner in which it works is a profound secret, known only to the gas companies. Rash men frequently try to comprehend the action of the gas-meter, but the effort ends only in failure and despair. Our insane asylums are full of men whose intellects have been overthrown in this vain strife with the mysterious meter. The only fact in regard to it which the public fully comprehends is, that just in proportion as the quantity of gas burned is reduced, the figures shown by the meter increase. Thus, men have been reduced from affluence to poverty, merely by cutting off the gas from their houses and burning kerosene—an act which never fails to stimulate the gas-meter to tremendous feats of addition and multiplication, upon which subsequent gas-bills of enormous proportions are based. From the point of view of the companies, the meter is a perfect success, since in no instance has it ever failed to record a greater quantity of gas than has actually been consumed.

The passenger-meter which has just been placed on the Second avenue cars possesses in a high degree the distinguishing merits of the gas-meter. It consists of a turnstile placed at the door of the car, through which every passenger must pass on entering. The turnstile is connected with an iron box furnished with a dial-plate, resembling, to some extent, that of the gas-meter. Whenever any one enters the car the turnstile revolves, and a new figure is added to the sum displayed on the dial-plate. Were this all that the passenger-meter is capable of doing, its superiority to the gas-meter would not be apparent; but in point of fact the record of the entrance of passengers is only a part of its work. Whenever a passenger leaves the car, he increases by one the sum of the figures on the dial, and whenever the conductor passes from the platform to the interior of the car, or returns to his post of observation, the active meter charges him with another passenger. Thus in any possible event the meter will always charge the conductor with twice as many passengers as he has actually carried, and it may be safely asserted that the average gas-meter rarely surpasses this feat.

There is also evidence that in imitation of the gas-meter, the passenger-meter works with its greatest celerity when the car to which it is attached is not in use. The other day the dial on one of the Second avenue cars, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., asserted that 18,006 passengers had already entered the car. The shameless mendacity of this assertion was worthy of the boldest gas-meter, and the haggard face of the conductor showed that he perfectly understood that the passenger-meter was ruining him. Now there can be no doubt that in the silence of the previous night, while that car was locked up in the depot, the meter had been registering imaginary passengers with frightful rapidity. From 12 o'clock at midnight to 6 o'clock the next morning, it must have falsely charged the conductor with at least 17,500 passengers at five cents each. He knew that when his day's work was ended he would be called upon to account for these fares. It was no wonder that, with this terrible catastrophe impending over him, he became utterly reckless, and occasionally whirled the turnstile, charging himself with a dozen more imaginary passengers, and grimly smiling at the vastness of his ruin.

It is very certain that the companies which adopt the passenger-meter will lose no more money; but it is equally certain that there will be an alarming increase of insanity and suicide among the conductors. In fact, no man will be able to hold the position unless he is a millionaire, and even in that case an unusually active meter will sometimes bankrupt him. Its vast superiority to the bell-punch is so evident that there is little doubt that, in a very short time, it will supersede the latter on all the street-cars in the City, and gain as wide a notoriety as now belongs to the gas-meter.

BUSINESS IN ALBANY.

SKIRMISHING IN THE HOUSE—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED—THE CANALS AND THE PRISONS—THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE CENSUS—SHORT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12, 1877.

The session of the Assembly to-day was distinguished by some lively skirmishing over a few trivial appointments and on the usual resolution to adjourn until Monday evening. Such matters are always fruitful of talk. Mr. Alvord was opposed to these weekly adjournments, as he always has been, and when the customary motion was made he delivered himself vigorously in opposition. Thereupon some new and young members eagerly embraced the opportunity to talk on a matter so favorable for airing their eloquence. The youthful Mr. Purdy delivered himself of a speech highly imaginative and ornate, in which he referred to Mr. Alvord as the "cloud-capped sage of Onondaga," and got some other equally neat figures of speech. The old members heard these youthful aspirants through, in opposition to the resolution, and then adopted it.

Some new bills were introduced. The Beach Pneumatic Railroad Company comes up again for another extension of its charter. On this occasion it is for three years. There is nothing left of this corporation except the charter, which has, perhaps, a money value of say three or four thousand dollars. So long as it can be kept alive the corporation has an asset, and like Micawber, is waiting for something to turn up.

Mr. Baker, as Chairman of the Canal Committee, introduced the bill referred to yesterday, relating to the office of Superintendent of Public Works, and it was referred to his committee. The salary has been cut down to $6,500, and the sureties are fixed at $25,000. It seems that there are some too economical gentlemen who insist that the salary of this important office should be fixed at $5,000. As the person who fills it has entire and almost absolute control of the whole canal system of the State, the probability of finding any man competent for the position willing to take it for anything less than at least $10,000 a year is very remote. It may be said positively that the Senate will not confirm any weak nomination. A thoroughly competent man will have to be found, and he must be paid a reasonable salary.

The companion bill to the above—that relating to the office of Superintendent of State Prisons—will be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wellman on Monday. The salary of this office is fixed in the bill as now drawn at $10,000. Mr. Pilsbury will of course be nominated for the office. In all the qualities requisite for this office, in experience, ability, and intimate acquaintance with the government of penal institutions, he stands head and shoulders above any other man in the State.

Mr. Lang introduced a bill to protect farmers and others against the swindling schemes of the men who sell bogus patent rights. It is a copy of a Pennsylvania statute, and provides that where a promissory note is given in payment for a patent right, the words "given for a patent right" shall be written across the face of the note; and such note, in the hands of any purchaser or holder, shall be subject to the same defenses as in the hands of the original owner or holder.

The bill making an appropriation of $30,000 for the completion of the tabulation, &c., of the last State census was favorably reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Husted rose to ask that it have its third reading without delay, when Mr. Alvord got in before him and interposed a vigorous objection. He declares he will fight the bill to the last. Shortly after, Mr. Fish offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State for a statement of all the moneys thus far expended in the tabulation and printing of the census, and a comparison with the expenditures made for the same purpose in 1865. This will give Mr. Bigelow an opportunity to show whether the clerks who should have been engaged on the census returns were really employed, as alleged, in getting out campaign documents. Mr. Bigelow intimates his intent to "speak his mind" in his reply to the resolution.

Mr. Mitchell introduced his Gas Companies bill, referred to yesterday. About 70 or 80 bills have thus far been introduced. Nearly all are of a local character.

The Senate held a 10 minutes' session, and adjourned to Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Senator Gerard introduced a bill amending an act of last year relating to religious societies, and providing that, when a church that has been endowed becomes extinct, the endowment fund shall go to those surviving members, or their heirs, who hold to the religious faith of the church at the time of its organization. The bill is intended to prevent the misappropriation of endowment money in the interest of what the donor would call heresy—a thing that has frequently happened through changes in the organization and religious sentiments of churches.

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE.

TESTIMONY OF ENGINEERS AS TO THE DEFECTIVE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 12.—The testimony before the Coroner's jury to-day is very important, as showing further than has thus far been done the fatal deficiency in the bridge. Two prominent engineers have been upon the stand, and agree in the opinion that the bridge was not built after a good pattern; that it was too heavy in some parts and not heavy enough in others. The testimony which was taken to-day in regard to the Howe truss pattern not being suitable for an iron bridge, exactly confirms the opinion of one of the most prominent bridge-builders of the West, who informed your correspondent that, while the Howe truss was perhaps the best pattern for a wooden bridge, it was not safe for an iron one.

THE GEORGIA GOVERNOR.

INAUGURATION OF COLQUITT—THE REPRESENTATIVE OF TERRORISM AND THE SHAM REFORMER SYMPATHIZE.

ATLANTA, Jan. 12.—Gov. Alfred H. Colquitt was inaugurated before an immense audience at 12 o'clock to-day. A large part of his address was devoted to urging economy in the State administration, so as to relieve the burdens of the people. The portion on Federal matters was enthusiastically applauded, and is as follows:

"In the grand popular majority of the recent Gubernatorial election is to be read the overwhelming interest that Georgians feel in the great issues now convulsing the country, and their determined purpose to keep in alignment with the patriotic millions of our Northern friends who are seeking by the peaceful instrumentality of lawful suffrage to re-establish good government under the undisputed supremacy of the Federal Constitution. I but speak my own deep-felt sentiment, and echo the public voice of Georgia, when I say that in all the complications of national politics now so replete with fevered interest, we stand in immovable sympathy with the elected exponent of constitutional liberty, retrenchment, and reform. We will adhere to him and his colaborers with the fidelity due to the champion of a righteous cause in every patriotic endeavor they may make to secure the honest and unmistakable will of a large majority of the American people, constitutionally expressed at the polls."

RAILROAD MESSENGER ARRESTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12.—Horace P. Smith, the Eastern Railroad messenger, accused of stealing $6,000 from the company, was arrested last night at his house in Pittsfield, and sent back to Boston by this morning's train.

WINTER LIFE IN PARIS.

THE BOULEVARD AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

ITALIAN CHESTNUT-ROASTERS—HOW NAPOLEON III. ENCOURAGED INDUSTRY—WONDERFUL DOLLS FOR THE CHILDREN—THE LATEST SCANDAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 25, 1876.

The reappearance of the wooden booths or *baraques* along the boulevards indicates the approach of another New Year's Day, though one would hardly fancy it from the temperature or the sort of weather that we are now having. Thus far there has been no snow, very little rain, and no really cold weather. December has been like November with its fogs and dismal skies, and the year has very nearly reached its end without bringing us the usual signs of Winter. But there are two signs not mentioned in the almanacs which are noted by the Parisians: one is the appearance of *marrons* or Italian chestnuts, and the other the raising of the *baraques* along the boulevards. In previous years I have given an idea of the chestnut-roasting business in Paris, stating the quantity of *marrons* consumed, and the number of persons to whom the business furnishes employment. Nearly all the marron-roasters come from Nice and Savoy, and they make their appearance here after the first frosts, or about the 15th of October, setting up their iron ovens at the different street corners. For the privilege they pay the city from 12 to 50 francs per season, but some of the better places are in shop doors, the owners charging a small rent besides that demanded by the city. From early morning until after midnight, the industrious Savoyards are seen at their post, and on cold nights numbers of the homeless, or of vagabonds, stop to warm their fingers by the fire that is kept constantly alight. Ladies frequently buy a package of chestnuts to put in their muffs, the heat remaining in them for a long time.

The *baraques* were devised by Napoleon III., for the purpose of encouraging habits of industry among the laboring classes. Under the Monarchy there were annual fairs at certain localities, generally in the out-streets of the city, where they were little frequented by the people having money to purchase, but the Emperor allowed the *ouvriers* to string their booths along the whole length of the new boulevards, which were turned into a grand bazaar during the holidays. The shopkeepers made a great outcry, but to no effect, and every working man who could manufacture any article at home during his leisure hours had the privilege of selling it in his booth from Christmas to New Year's Day. The booths themselves were made by the city and rented, generally for one franc a day, though those about the Grand Hotel brought as high as five, and when two or three men went in together to take a booth to be kept by the wives and children, the cost per diem was only a few sous. When the Republic came the *ouvriers* no longer had any one to protect their interests, and this whole matter fell into the *bourgeois* class. The *baraques* owned by the city were sold at auction, and bought by the shopkeepers, of course, and the privileges were put up at auction. The good localities, therefore, are all beyond the reach of the *ouvriers*, and are taken by the shopkeepers, and in order to find anything really made by artisans in their chambers, by over-work at home while their idle companions are playing dominoes in the *cabarets*, one has to go to the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, or, perchance, to the Porte Saint Denis. In the booths along the main boulevards, one finds the refuse of the shops, sold at a price a little above the usual rates. It is a great pity that the Republic did not carry out the original idea in this matter, for the motive was good, and the results excellent. It was the Emperor's delight to accord *baraques* to *ouvriers* with large families, who were reported as industrious, honest men, and he took good care to see that their stock was disposed of before the order came to close this yearly fair.

Last year the weather was horribly bad, and the sales were comparatively small. The *baraques* were put up in the midst of a furious snow-storm, and for four or five days they were deserted on account of the wind, snow, and rain which beat about them incessantly. This year, however, the weather is exceptionally fine, and the consequence is a larger crowd of persons upon the boulevards than I have seen for at least 12 months. Yesterday the spectacle was really astounding, and up to a late hour at night the main thoroughfares of the city were nearly impassable. I took a turn about the boulevards, but saw only a few things that were new, but only a limited number of booths, generally those devoted to gingerbread and oranges, were ready for opening. One of the new toys was a baby doll which cried on being pressed, and having attached to it a rubber bottle, from which real milk oozed when it was placed in the doll's open mouth. To-day many a little girl is going about the streets nursing her doll with a bottle, while her little brother struts by her side girt with a sword, or carrying a miniature chassepot slung across his shoulders. Last night there was midnight mass in all the churches; *réveillon* was served in families and in all the restaurants; Christmas trees were abundant in many quarters, and to-day the carnival masquerade begins. For a week we shall have innumerable mask and fancy-dress balls, but the grand balls at the Opera do not begin until Jan. 13. For the first, M. Halanzier has engaged Johann Strauss to lead the orchestra, or, at least, when his own music is played, for the bâton will be alternately held by him and by O. Métra, the regular leader of the band.

During the past few weeks we have had a number of shocking scandals, involving the reputations of prominent men, some of which could only be recounted in Latin, and none of which could be published in any journal using the English language. The press seems to take delight in retailing these shocking affairs, and each party has had its chance. One day it is the Monarchical press which starts in full cry after the Radical Deputy, Rouvier, accused of outraging public morals; the next it is the Radical press which shows up the Comte de Germiny, a Legitimist, a man of large fortune, and a pillar of the Ultramontane Party, caught *in flagrante delicto*, it is said, by the Police charged to watch over the public morals. M. de Germiny is the son of the late M. De Germiny, Governor of the Bank of France, who died leaving a very large fortune. The family had the impudence to go about offering thousands of francs to the journalists to say nothing about the affair, and as the fact was known, every paper had to speak of it or remain under the suspicion of having been bribed. Count de Germiny was brought before the Tribunal on Saturday, and during the trial it was suggested that the *police des mœurs*, had shown too much zeal; that they had imagined the most of the affair; and that it was physically impossible for them to see what they pretended to have seen from the positions designated by them. For this reason judgment was deferred for one week for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the locality. But a more disgraceful scandal was that unjustly and maliciously created about the Marquis de Castillane, one of the youngest of the Deputies, who was accused by popular rumor of having cheated at cards in one of the clubs. Naturally, inquiries were set on foot, and meanwhile, last week, M. De Castillane went into the country to pass the holidays. A friend telegraphed him about the rumors, and he came back to Paris, post haste, with his uncle, and went at once to all the journals which gave the rumors without giving the name. At the club where the affair is said to have happened, the officers declared that the Marquis had not been in for a month, and had never done anything wrong in any way. The report was traced to a Prussian correspondent, who, when called to account, said that he had it from a prominent Republican Deputy. The Marquis immediate ly sent him a challenge, but he denied the paternity of the report, and M. De Castillane is still seeking for some one responsible for this outrageous story. A year ago the Marquis lost a very considerable sum at the Jockey Club, after having dropped some forty thousand dollars in his other clubs. As he could not pay within 24 hours, he called upon his mother, and she declined to pay the sum unless he would give up his resignation. Mme. De Castillane wrote the resignation herself upon the same sheet with her check, and the Marquis was forced to sign it in order to meet his obligations. This was only creditable to him, and it is hard to see how any blame could be attached to him. Since then nothing has occurred, and it is probable that he has been traduced by some of his political enemies. Unfortunately, in French politics, it is too frequently the habit to go upon the principle of Beaumarchais: *"Calomnies! Calomnies! il enrestera toujours quelque chose."*

SUFFERING AT SEA

A SCHOONER DISABLED AND ONE OF THE CREW DROWNED—THE CAPTAIN REMAINS WITH HIS VESSEL.

The steamer California, of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, arrived at this port yesterday, having among her passengers the wife and child of Capt. Woodman, of the schooner Island Belle, which was found lying in distress about 170 miles southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland, in latitude 45° 40' north, longitude 50° west. The Island Belle left St. John's on Dec. 3 last, bound for Boston, with a cargo of salmon. After the vessel had been out about nine days the mate suddenly died, and was buried at sea. Six days afterward, while the schooner lay some nine miles off Halifax, she encountered a terrific gale, during which the sails were blown to shreds, the boats were smashed in pieces, and the vessel was left utterly at the mercy of the tempest. While she was in this helpless condition several days passed without any ship coming in sight. The greater part of the provisions which had been stored in the forward deck house had been swept overboard in the gale, and the crew were obliged to live entirely on soup made from salt beef. Their suffering was increased a few days later by the exhaustion of the supply of coal and water. The cargo was composed of salmon, and was, of course, of no use for food, as it would have increased the thirst from which everybody on board the unfortunate vessel was suffering. For over two weeks the vessel was tossed about by the waves, when at last, on the thirty-fourth day out, a sail was sighted bearing down upon the disabled schooner. In the midst of the general joy at the prospect of speedy assistance, it was discovered that a white sailor, who, with two colored sailors, had formed the crew, was missing. Every part of the vessel was carefully searched, but all efforts to find him proved unsuccessful, and his comrades were forced to the conclusion that he had drowned himself, being unable to longer endure his sufferings. A signal of distress had meanwhile been hoisted and was recognized by the distant ship, which, when within hailing distance, proved to be the California. The boats of the latter were immediately lowered, and as soon as the condition of the schooner was ascertained, word was sent to the California, and provisions, coal and water were transferred to the schooner. The hull of the vessel was found to be in a sound condition, although her rigging had been almost entirely destroyed by the storm. The Captain's wife and child, both of whom had become ill from exposure and lack of proper nourishment, were taken on board the steamer. The Captain and crew, with a passenger who had taken the mate's position, determined to remain on the schooner and attempt to make their way back to St. John's. As the wind blew favorably and the Captain persisted in his determination to undertake the task of getting back to that port, the steamer finally left the vessel and continued on her way to this port. Immediately after the arrival of the steamer, Mrs. Woodman disembarked with her child and proceeded to the Stevens House, No. 17 Broadway, whence she left last evening for Boston by the 9 o'clock train.

The Island Belle was a second class schooner, registering 196 tons, and was built in 1867 at Camden, Me. She measured 100 feet in length, 28 feet breadth of beam, and 8 feet depth of hold. She was consigned to White & Case, of Rockland, Me.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Heller, as usual, gives two séances at his Wonder Theatre to-day.

"The Lady of Lyons" will be acted twice to-day at the Fifth Avenue.

At Niblo's, "Azurine" will be represented afternoon and evening, to-day.

Mr. Booth acts in "King Lear" at the Lyceum Theatre, this afternoon.

The San Francisco Minstrels will give an afternoon performance, to-day.

A matinée performance of "Santa Claus" occurs at the Eagle Theatre, to-day.

The New-York Aquarium is open to-day, as usual, morning, afternoon and evening.

"Dan'l Druce" is to be acted at Booth's Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

An afternoon performance of "Forbidden Fruit" may be enjoyed at Wallack's, to-day.

Mr. Joseph H. Keane appears at the Broadway Theatre twice to-day in "Rip Van Winkle."

Miss Lotta's last appearance but one at the Park Theatre, takes place this afternoon in "Zip."

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place at the Academy of Music, this evening.

A concert of vocal and instrumental music of great variety and interest, will be given at Steinway Hall, this evening, in aid of the German Emigrant House.

DEATH OF M. FRANCOIS BULVOZ.

This distinguished French writer, according to a dispatch from Paris, is dead. He was born near Geneva, Switzerland, in 1803, and finished his studies in Paris. His first connection with literature was in the capacity of overseer of a printing office, and soon afterward he attained some note as a translator of English works. In 1831 he founded the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, a periodical that was destined to earn a world-wide reputation. M. Buloz gathered among the contributors of the *Revue* the most brilliant writers of the day. In 1867, M. Buloz added to the *Revue* the *Annuaire des Deux-Mondes*, which became a most complete summary of the history of the world for each year. M. Buloz succeeded Mr. Taylor in the capacity of Royal Commissioner in connection with the Comédie-Française in 1832, but after the Revolution of 1848 he was removed from the position. The works that bear the name of M. Buloz, distinctly, are limited collections of letters and memoirs. He was appointed a Commander of the Order of Christ of Portugal. He was aided in the editorial work of the *Revue*, for some years, by his son Louis Buloz, but the promising career of this young man was prematurely ended by death in 1869.

SUING A POLICE JUSTICE.

John Jackson, a colored man, assaulted Charles Sommers, a white man, with a razor and inflicted severe wounds on the latter. For this Jackson was committed by Police Justice Duffy on a charge of assault with intent to kill. After being confined in the Tombs for five months Jackson was put on trial at the General Sessions and was acquitted on the ground that he had merely used the razor in self-defense. Jackson then began an action for false imprisonment against Justice Duffy, claiming $5,000 damages. The case was brought before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion by Col. George F. Hart, the defendant's counsel, to compel the plaintiff's attorney to receive a pleading which he had refused to receive, claiming it had been sent in bad faith. Judge Daly granted the motion with costs.

SEIZURE OF CIGARS.

Inspectors Hagan and McCord yesterday seized several boxes, containing altogether 672 cigars, on board the Havana steam-ship City of New-York. Smugglers are said to have been driving a very good business on the vessels of the Cuban lines, but the Custom-house authorities have recently made numerous seizures, and are keeping a close watch upon all suspicious persons.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The following statistics of the trade are supplied by the Pottsville (Penn.) *Miner's Journal*:

"The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Jan. 6 was 27,985 tons, against 6,690 tons for the same week of last year—increase, 21,295 tons. The quantity sent for the year beginning Dec. 1, was 338,000 tons, against 289,532 for the corresponding period of last year—increase, 55,468 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 138,008 tons; bituminous, 22,633 tons—total, 160,641 tons, against 156,555 tons anthracite and 28,806 tons bituminous—total 185,161 tons for the same week of last year; decrease of anthracite, 18,547 tons; decrease of bituminous, 6,173 tons, total decrease 24,720 tons. The quantity sent from all the region for the year was, anthracite, 1,917,127 tons; bituminous, 58,211 tons—total, 1,975, 338 tons, against 791,559 tons anthracite and 869,393 tons bituminous—total, 1,660,39? tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 414,946 tons, decrease of bituminous, 10,622 tons."

REBEL FELICITATIONS.

A MEMPHIS DEMOCRATIC PAPER ON THE ELECTION OF ISHAM G. HARRIS TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, Jan. 10.

In the election of Gov. Harris to the Senate, we have an illustration of the truth of Henry Clay's favorite expression, that "Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain." Gov. Harris was guilty of the great crime of having been true to the Southern people; of having obeyed their behests as expressed at the ballot-box and his own inclination by acting a conspicuous part in the rebellion. For this he was pronounced a doomed man. The apostates, craven enough to appease Radical hate by sacrificing the leaders of the rebellion, commenced a war upon him. These perfidious creatures selected him as a scapegoat, piled upon him all their sins committed as rebels, and turned him into the political wilderness. They told him that he had "failed," lost everything, and must be sacrificed to appease Radical vengeance, and to give treacherous Conservatism a show. So long as they thought him politically dead they beshmed his name as the poodle does the maimed lion. But Gov. Harris had learned the great lesson of knowing how to wait. Conscious of the purity of his life and the integrity of his purposes, he treated with lofty disdain the calumnies inspired by Radical hate and the enmity of rebel renegades. He had the philosophy to bide his time, and his vindication came yesterday in his triumphant election to the Senate. "The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner." Gov. Harris is now stronger with the people of Tennessee than at any former period of his long, eventful, and peculiar career. They paid him yesterday a fitting tribute to the faith he has so sternly kept with the South, with himself, and his own fame. With a courage which no wrong could destroy, with a spirit which no opposition could break, and with a sublime faith in the triumph of truth and justice which nothing could appall, Gov. Harris has pursued the even tenor of his way amid the slanders of the Radical vermin and the hate of rebel apostates, relying upon the verdict of the people. His confidence was not misplaced.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the grocery store of Isaac Davis, in Brockport, N. Y., caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, destroying the building, together with the adjoining house and the flour store of Richards & Son. The fire then caught in Harmon's marble shop across the street, and extended to Cowan & Van Zandt's cigar store and the old Methodist Church, all of which were totally consumed. The express office, Post Office, Allen & Kingsbury's bank, and the Getty House were damaged. The loss is estimated at over $40,000.

The new saw and grist mill belonging to James Bratton, and the Union Church building at Easton, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss on the mill, $10,000; on the church, $1,500; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A fire on Water street, Omro, Wis., Thursday night, destroyed seven buildings, containing stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, &c. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $14,000.

The tobacco barn of Mrs. Gilbert Filer, at Warehouse Point, Conn., was burned last night with its contents, consisting of leaf tobacco. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

An unoccupied double dwelling-house at Providence, R. I., owned by Mrs. Mary Crane, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $4,000; insured for $3,500.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, falling temporarily followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to colder westerly, except higher temperature in New-York, light snow and rain, succeeded by clearing weather.*

For New-England, falling followed by rising barometer, easterly to southerly winds, shifting to westerly, rising temperature, and snow, clearing away during the afternoon or night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	19°	32°	3:30 P. M.	30°	35°
6 A. M.	20°	31°	6 P. M.	29°	24°
9 A. M.	22°	32°	9 P. M.	22°	20°
12 M.	27°	29°	12 P. M.	19°	19°

Average temperature yesterday.....26½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....23½°

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 12.—Gen. Crook, accompanied by Lieut. Schuyler, leaves here to-morrow for Red Cloud, where he will remain some time. He has unbounded faith in the successful working of the plans of enlistment of friendly Sioux and scouts. An instance of their valor is found in the fact that in the last campaign against the Cheyennes, wherein the Snakes and Pawnees had followed their circular trails for several days, the Sioux darted out in a direct line and struck the village at once, the surprise proving so complete that many Cheyennes fled without even a moccasin on foot with the thermometer several degrees below zero; many must have perished. Major Mason, commanding at Camp Johnson, accompanied by a number of Spotted Tail's scouts, has started with sufficient intimation to warrant the hope that Crazy Horse will come in.

SERIOUS RIOT IN A REFORM SCHOOL.

WORCESTER, Jan. 12.—A serious riot took place at the Westboro' State Reform School this evening. About 100 boys were engaged in the uprising, and the signal was given by shutting off the gas in the school rooms. The fight was a desperate one for a few minutes, every article of furniture in two of the rooms being completely demolished. The officers succeeded in keeping the rioters in the rooms until help was summoned and then subdued them by the free use of water from the hydrant. None of the officers or men were seriously hurt and none of the boys escaped.

FIVE OYSTER-BOATS SUNK.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Five oyster-schooners, while being towed out from Eastern Bay to-day by steam-tugs, were cut through by the ice and sunk. The crews were all rescued and taken to Annapolis. It is stated that from 60 to 70 oyster vessels are still ice-bound in Eastern Bay, and the crews are suffering for food and in great destitution. They will be relieved to-morrow.

RECEPTION GIVEN BY MR. AND MRS. BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 12.—A very large and brilliant reception was given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Blaine to the members of the Legislature and State Government and private citizens, including prominent men of both parties from all sections of the State. Between 600 and 700 persons were present.

ICE GORGE IN THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The ice in the river started again about midnight, but soon gorged again. The steamer Andes was sunk. No other boats were injured. The weather is colder, and if is thus confining no further movement of the ice is expected. The Andes was valued at $24,000. No insurance.

AN EX-PENSION AGENT IN TROUBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—In the United States Court yesterday, ex-Pension Agent H. C. Bennett was convicted of embezzlement. His counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

THE BARATARIA CANAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Capt. John Cowden, of the Barataria Canal Company, is here, and has secured the services of Prof. Ferchat to make a preliminary survey for the canal.

IS ANOTHER BAR'L OPEN?

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says: "To the question, Who provided the $8,000 sent to Oregon for the purchase of an Electoral vote? must now be added another, Who paid the expenses of the 8th of January 'demonstrations of Democratic sentiment?' We understand the delegations which went to Columbus traveled on tickets furnished by the men who 'carried the bag' for the Democratic organization in each locality, instead of every man walking up to the ticket office and purchasing on his own account. It is said by those who claim to know the facts, that no subscription was taken up in advance to furnish the several paymasters with the money, and that no reimbursement was asked after the affair. Who furnished the funds?"

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

The Emma Mine case was up before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court again yesterday, but nothing of interest was developed, the entire day being taken up in reading depositions taken some time since in London. The case was adjourned until Monday, 22d inst., in consequence of Judge Wallace having to hold court in Albany during the coming week.

THE BENNETT-MAY AFFAIR.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

A PLAIN NARRATIVE—THE FACTS FINALLY DISCOVERED—BUT ONE SHOT FIRED, AND NOBODY INJURED—MR. BENNETT DECLARES HIMSELF "SATISFIED," AND THE DUEL STOPPED.

Many people have been wondering during the last four or five days why the gentlemen who recently made an armed incursion into the peaceful States of Maryland and Delaware should persist in maintaining such a guarded silence in reference to the affair. Those best informed, however, hold the opinion that, sooner or later, some one of those on the ground would tell the whole truth in regard to the matter. The justice of such a belief has now been verified. The statement that no blood was shed need not, and probably will not, excite any surprise. The stories to the effect that the principals were men of undoubted courage, and were bound to have each other's blood; that each was a "dead shot," and that both of them meant "business," are apparently sheer fabrications. The so-called duel was a farce from the beginning, and it is idle for the friends of either party to attempt to put a different aspect upon it. Had either of the principals shot the other the fact would have been known in less than 24 hours after the occurrence, and no one would have been so quick to spread the news as the duelists themselves, who would have thus merited the belief, at all events, that they were really in earnest, and desired to hurt one another. But neither of them was touched by a bullet, and to create the impression that something serious was really intended, a profound and mysterious reticence has been kept up.

The facts in the case have finally been divulged, and are as follows: The Bennett party left New-York last Sunday evening on the 9:30 train going South. There were six in all, *i. e.*, Bennett, Howland Robbins, his second; Dr. Charles Phelps, the surgeon; Carroll Livingstone, Lawrence Jerome, and a valet. Upon their arrival at Philadelphia Mr. Jerome and Mr. Livingstone left the train and went to the Continental Hotel, where they engaged four or five rooms. The remainder of the party went on to the place selected for the duel, arriving at Marydell about 2 o'clock. They were quickly joined by Mr. May's party, which had arrived by way of Dover. A walk of 20 minutes across the fields brought them to the State line between Maryland and Delaware, at a point on the farm of Mr. Nathaniel McGinnis. Here the ground was measured off, and, that neither might be hit by a wad, twenty paces—and long ones too—were measured off. The usual preliminaries were then gone through with, and the pistols were discharged almost simultaneously. As before stated neither man received a scratch. Mr. Bennett then said that he was "satisfied," and proposed that they leave the field. Being the challenging party, he had a right to make such a proposition, and Mr. May had no alternative but to accept. There was no shaking hands and no reconciliation. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the ground was precipitately abandoned. But one exchange of shots, and not three, was had, and from the moment the party reached the field until they left, the time did not exceed 10 minutes. These facts are given upon the most undoubted authority.

On the way home Mr. Bennett seemed greatly annoyed lest the members of his party should think he had acted unwisely, and he was repeatedly heard asking if he had done right, or if his friends blamed him. The trip from Clayton to Wilmington on the special train was a joyous one. A casual observer would never have supposed for a moment that the gentlemen had really been engaged in the serious business of shooting at each other, unless indeed, it was with blank cartridges. The stories in circulation for the last two days, that Mr. May had been wounded, and that Mr. Bennett had married Mr. May's sister and sailed, via Boston, for Europe, or by way of Philadelphia for the same destination, are pure inventions, and have absolutely no foundation in fact.

At the various clubs in the City the duel still continues to be the topic of conversation, and there is no disguising it that at least one of the principals has lost caste very decidedly. The facts in regard to the duel as here given are already known to many gentlemen, especially among the members of the Union Club, and the comments indulged in are by no means flattering to the duelists.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Bennett paid a visit to the *Herald* building on Wednesday. The report came from a good authority, but its truth was denied in the *Herald* office. Although no real proof of the matter can be procured, it is certain that Mr. Bennett is either now at the house of a friend in this City, or snugly stowed away in his own residence. The statement made in a morning journal yesterday that he married Miss May in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and immediately sailed with his bride on the steam-ship Illinois for Europe, is emphatically denied by his friends. One of the most intimate of these declared last night that Miss May has been lying sick for several weeks, and has not yet learned of the difficulty between her brother and Mr. Bennett. The same gentleman also said that Mr. Bennett certainly would not go to Europe at this time, but would wait and see the trouble all out. A friend of the proprietor of the *Herald* told a TIMES reporter last night that Mr. Bennett left his home at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as soon as he heard that Dr. Phelps had been called before the Grand Jury. The informant thought Mr. Bennett had not gone far, but would watch the attempt to indict him and Mr. May, and if it succeeded would start for California, where he has never been, and which place he has often spoken of visiting.

ANOTHER WITNESS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The investigation by the Grand Jury into the Bennett-May encounter was continued yesterday with no more satisfactory result than had been arrived at on any of the previous days. It was expected that Dr. May, father of Mr. Frederick May, Mr. Lawrence Jerome, Albert Vogel, Mr. Bennett's valet, and others would be in attendance; but the only one of the witnesses subpœnaed who put in an appearance was Mr. John Chisholm, Superintendent of the Union Club, who was subjected to an examination of ten minutes duration. It appears that Mr. Chisholm knew nothing whatever of the alleged duel or the preparations for that event, and was, therefore, unable to give the Grand Jury an iota of information on the subject of their inquiry. No indictment, of course, has been found against any of the principals or participants in the so-called duel, nor is it likely that any will be for the present. No active measures will be taken to secure the attendance of those persons who are supposed to know anything of the affair until after the legal issue in the case of Dr. Phelps has been decided by the Supreme Court. Should Judge Donohue order the release of Dr. Phelps, and thereby nullify the action of Judge Gildersleeve, it will be useless for the District Attorney to summon others supposed to be in a position to give any information on the subject, as they of course, would follow the example of the Doctor, conscious of being sustained in that course by the Supreme Court. If, on the other hand, the action of Judge Gildersleeve should be affirmed, and the recusant witness confined for contempt, it would probably have the effect of eliciting sufficient testimony to warrant the finding of indictments against the principals.

WAS DR. PHELPS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to inquire and report whether Surgeon Charles Phelps has been absent without leave, or neglected to attend members of the force on the sick list as required by the rules of the department, since Jan. 1, 1877.

Capt. Eakins, anticipating this action on the part of the board, reported yesterday that he had, upon investigation, been unable to discover any neglect of duty on the part of Surgeon Phelps. Dr. Henry, Chief Surgeon of the department, reported that Dr. Phelps made no application to him for a leave of absence. The penalty for neglect of duty or absence without leave is dismissal from the department.

MR. BENNETT'S REPORTED FLIGHT.

THE STORY OF HIS HAVING SAILED FROM PHILADELPHIA NOT CONFIRMED—WHAT THE AGENT OF THE LINE SAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The statement that Mr. James Gordon Bennett has sailed with Miss May, for Europe, from this City, in the American Line steam-ship Illinois, lacks confirmation. The parties who arrived at the dock just previous to the steamer's leaving are represented to be Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Benner, the passenger agent of the line, stated to your correspondent to-day that he is acquainted with Mr. Bennett, and that he was aboard the Illinois when she sailed, but did not see the gentleman. Capt. Morse, Captain of the line, who knows Bennett well, assured me that Mr. Bennett was not on the Illinois. The cabins Nos. 3 and 5 assigned them are nearly amidship and rather inferior quarters, and for this trip are used by officers of the steamer, as they usually are during the Winter. Capt. Shackford, the commander of the Illinois, is acquainted with Mr. Bennett, and Capt. Morse does not think that officer would make himself liable to arrest for aiding the escape of a fugitive from justice by carrying Bennett away from this country. While admitting that it would be characteristic of Bennett to attempt the trip, they do not think he is on the vessel.

Reliable information received from Dover, from parties who saw Mr. May after the duel, and which statement is confirmed by ex-Senator Saulsbury, says Mr. May did not appear in the least injured, but stopped over night at the hotel, and seemed as well as the two gentlemen who were with him.

NOTICE TO DUELISTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the horrible details of the sanguinary conflict at Slaughter Gap are fresh in the minds of your readers, permit me to call the attention of intending duelists to the manifold advantages of "Patent Parisian Powder" and the "Pulverized Bullet" over ordinary ammunition.

"Patent Parisian," otherwise known as "Safety Dueling," has been used in countless "affairs of honor" in Europe and elsewhere, and so far it has given entire satisfaction. The sharpest eye will fail to distinguish between "Patent Parisian" and genuine gunpowder. P. P. makes quite as much noise, and twice as much smoke, but its strength is proportioned to the length of the barrel in which it is used. Accompanying each package of this convenient compound is a scale showing how much is to be used per inch, and accurate instructions for loading. Real leaden bullets can be safely used with P. P., as its explosive force gives the leaden messenger an initial velocity which only amounts to a gentle start. The propelling force being entirely exhausted by the time the bullet oozes from the muzzle, the deadly missile drops peacefully at the feet of the man who fired it. Dose to be repeated, as prescribed by the code, until honor is satisfied.

With the "Pulverized Bullet" full charges of real powder can be used. The bullet is made of charcoal dust, mixed with a thin solution of gum arabic. The outside is coated with black-lead in such a manner that it exactly resembles the genuine article. The force of the powder, of course, reduces this improved projectile to harmless dust before it leaves the muzzle of the murderous weapon. Absolute safety is guaranteed to combatants, seconds, surgeons, and outside spectators.

With "Patent Parisian Powder" and the "Pulverized Bullet" the awful carnage which recently reddened the snows of Slaughter Gap with the best blood of New-York and Baltimore might have been averted.

D. DUMMYDUM,
Sole Agent for P. P. and P. B.

CATERPILLARS IN HAWAII.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of Dec. 13, says: "We are informed that in Waialua and Waianae the late rains have brought out innumerable hordes of *peelua*, which have eaten the young grass off so short that the pasturage is in a worse condition than during the drought. Before the large increase of the *nyanah*, the district in which Honolulu is situated was every year subjected to the same plague, whereas now, not a caterpillar is ever seen in this region. We believe this bird will effectually destroy the *peelua* and many other forms of insect life whenever it becomes numerous, and will on that account prove a valuable aid to agriculture here."

PERSISTENT and conscientious effort, animated by an honest purpose, rarely fails of success. An illustration may be found in B. T. BABBITT, the prince of soap manufacturers. He has recently invented a "toilet soap of special adaptability to children, who have soft, tender skins. This soap is the purest and best of all in use, for none but the finest vegetable oils are used; and these give a natural fragrance to the article more delicate than artificial scents.—*Advertisement.*

IF YOUR LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER, use Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS; they will remove biliousness and cure any costive tendency.—*Advertisement.*

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give relief.

Flashing in their pearly sheen
From the glorious co aline,
See those teeth untarnished!
White alike, the back and front,
Yes, by the Fragrant SOZODONT.
May beauty's mouth be garnished.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, No. 571 Broadway. Sixteen years practical experience. Everything, and at the lowest prices. No bell jingles at our door, neither do we appropriate the names of 600 customers of other parties to our circulars.

First Premium
Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

While Parker's Ginger Tonic Subdues Irritation of the stomach and bowels, it is equally efficacious in its effect on the lungs. As a cure for coughs, colds, and sore throat it is without exception superior to any and all others. A teaspoonful taken hourly will cure the worst cold in two days.

Graduated Chest and Lung Protectors are the best undergarments for securing sound lungs, health and comfort. Sold everywhere. Mailed, $2. ISAAC A. SINGER, manufacturer, No. 704 Broadway.

American Standard Shot.—Also, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, manufactured by the COLWELL LEAD COMPANY, successors to the New Lead Co., 63 Centre st.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 745 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EADIE—GARRETSON.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Jan. 11, by Rev. James Brownlee, D. D., JOHN H. EADIE to SARAH GARRETSON.

LINFORD—GOULD.—At St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. E. N. Potter, D. D., LL. D., assisted by Rev. Francis Harrison, JEANIE THOMAS, eldest daughter of the late Judge George Gould, of Troy, to Dr. N. S. LINCOLN, of Washington, D. C.

SHAY—PEACOCK.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, 1877, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, WILLIAM T. SHAY to ANNIE R., youngest daughter of Thomas R. Peacock, all of Brooklyn, E. D., and granddaughter of John Perry, Esq., of Swiss House, Battle, England. No cards.

☞ English papers please copy.

WASHBURN—CATLIN.—At Vineyard Haven, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 11, by Rev. D. W. Stevens Lansing, C. WASHBURN to MARIAN GRAY, only daughter of the late Hon. Alexander W. Bradford.

DIED.

BATCHELOR.—In San Francisco, Dec. 28, of pneumonia, EDWARD PAYSON BATCHELOR, aged 42 years, son of the late Deacon Stephen F. Batchelor, of Whitinsville, Mass.

A graduate of Yale College, Class of 1858, and of Harvard Law School, Class of 1862. Since March, 1862, has practiced his profession in San Francisco; from time Justice of the Peace, afterward Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court; a member of the First Congregational Church in San Francisco, Rev. A. L. Stone, Pastor, and of the Yerba Buena Lodge of I. O. O. F.

BESSON.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 11, 1877, after a brief illness, REBECCA JANE, wife of Jeremiah Besson, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 164 West 125th st., on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock.

DEVEAU.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, JOHN A. DEVEAU, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Prospect st., New-Rochelle, on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock M. Returning trains leave at 2:20 and 6:08.

EILERS.—At No. 93 River st., Hoboken, Mrs. A. M. EILERS, widow of John Eilers, late of Weehawken Heights, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Sunday, 14th inst., at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington st., between 7th and 8th sts., Hoboken.

FLEMING.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 11, SUSAN SPENCER, daughter of the late Oliver H. Spencer, M. D., and wife of Gilbert R. Fleming.

Funeral services at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, on Monday, 15th inst., at 11:30 A. M.

HUTCHINGS.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 11, 1877, after a short illness, of peritonitis, CHARLES W. L., son of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth Colt Hutchings, aged 23 years.

Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., in the Central Methodist Church, Market st., Newark, interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Train from foot Liberty st., New-York, at 2 P. M.; returning at 6.

LENNOX.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, LOUISE A. H., wife of CHARLES S. S. LENNOX, aged 48 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 131 Willow st., Brooklyn, Saturday, the 13th, at 12 o'clock M. Remains will be taken to Boston.

MATAPARAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, 1877, A. MATAPARAN, aged 64.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 15th inst., from the Church Vincent de Paul, West 23d st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MATHESON.—On Wednesday, 10th

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 12, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	5	Beans, bbls.	50		
Beans, bbls.	176	Oil-cake, pks.	1,560		
Cotton, bales	1,527	Pork, pks.	212		
Cheese, bxs.	32	Beef, pks.	97		
Dried Fruit, pks.	17	Cut-meats, pks.	2,516		
Eggs, bbls.	320	Grease, pks.	74		
Flour, bbls.	10,943	Lard, pks.	1,254		
Wheat, bushels	7,160	Lard, kegs	23		
Corn, bushels	34,800	Stearine, pks.	183		
Oats, bushels	15,380	Butter, pks.	1,130		
Rye, bushels	3,150	Cheese, pks.	374		
Malt, bushels	2,000	Tallow, pks.	178		
Barley, bushels	5,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	393		
Peas, bushels	288	Pecanuts, bags	397		
Grass-seed, bags	978	Spelter, pcs.	586		
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, bxs.	1,000		
Buckwh't Flour, pks.	148	Skins, bales	12		
Buck w't Flour, bush	400	Sumac, bags	140		
Hops, bales	127	Tea, half chests	4		
Hides, No.	254	Tobacco, hhds.	46		
Hides, bales	55	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	333		
Leather, sides	9,443	Whisky, bbls.	1,498		
Lead, pigs	494	Wool, bales	197		

ASHES—Have been inactive throughout, with Pots quoted at $4 75, and Pearls at $6 50@$8 75 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—A slow sale has been noted for Yellow, at from 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been thus far comparatively slow of sale, the inquiry has been limited from nearly all sources; prices, however, ruling essentially as before, for desirable styles of work.

BRICKS—Have been with a fair show of confidence, though not active at the moment.....Sale quoted at $2 75@$3; Hard, $4 75@$6; Croton Front, $8@$10; Philadelphia Facing, $23@$27; Baltimore, $14@$18 ₱ M, and stocks delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ M on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but steady, with Adamantine quoted at 11¾c. @15½c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, Plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The general movement is very slow and unsatisfactory, and prices are somewhat unsettled. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $16@$18; Wyoming Gas, $6 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 50; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5 25@$5 50, and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 50 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Quoted firm on light offerings, and a moderately active demand. Sales include 5,500 bags Rio per Moille, and 1,700 bags do. per Sullivan, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A firm, though not active market has been noted for most kinds since our last.....Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$160; Pipe do., $100@$230; Barrel do., $50@$120; Sugar Shooks, with Heads, $3 50@$3 75; Molasses do., $3 25@$3; Box Shooks, 70c.@75c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50; Hoops, $27@$36.

COURDAGE—Has been comparatively dull at essentially unchanged rates.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery on restricted offerings, but has been inactive.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11¾c; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Middling, 13c.@13 3-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery of 711 bales, for which 302 bales were on last evening, including 150 bales to shippers, 432 bales to spinners, 129 bales to speculators.....Demand for forward delivery business has been quite active at higher prices, sales being reported since our last of 43,500 bales, of which 13,800 bales were on last evening, and 29,700 bales to-day, with 1,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January option closing, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c. February, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; May, 13 31-32c.@14c.; June, 14⅛c.@14 9-32c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 13-32c.; August, 14 5-16c.; September, 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; October, 13 9-16c. @13⅜c.; November, 13 5-16c. @ 13 7-16c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb. closing firm.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,527 bales, and at the shipping ports 18,946 bales, against 12,662 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 104,943 bales, against 116,894 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,777,130 bales, against 2,642,421 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (to date) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 67,361 bales; to the Continent, 33,940 unles.....stock in New-York to-day, 237,013 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 926,697 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Ordinary		11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary		12	12	12	12
Strict Good Ord.		12¼	12¼	12 5-16	12 5-16
Low Middling		12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Strict Low Mid.		12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Middling		13⅜	13⅜	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling		13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
Strict Good Mid.		13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair		13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Fair		14⅜	14¾	14⅞	14⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary		10¾	Low Middling		11⅞
Strict Good Ord.		11⅛	Middling		12⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Dealings in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes have been very moderate, as a rule, yet prices show no important alterations, Insolia continues quite inactive at former figures.....Essential Oils have been more sought after and held more firmly ....Dyewoods have been in very moderate demand at essentially unaltered rates.....San Domingo Logwood quoted at 12½@12¾c. gold; Jamaica, $20@$21, gold; Honduras do. at $25, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@$22, gold; Jamaica do., $18, gold; Bar Wood, $20@$21, gold; Lima Wood, $50 @$55, currency; Camwood, $170, gold, ₱ ton.

FEBILIZERS—Have been selling to a very moderate extent at previous quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quite dull on the previous basis of $1 90@$2 ₱ box.

FISH—Trade has been on a very moderate scale throughout, with prices generally unchanged firm. We quote: Dry Cod, $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in crums, $5 50@$8 00; Mackerel quoted at $17@$21 50 for No. 1; $9 50@$13 for No. 2, and $6 50@$10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl. for Shore; $3 50@$4 50 for Spring; Herring at 15c.@17c. for scaled, and 13c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 07½@$1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More inquiry was reported today for Winter Wheat grades, however, quoted firm, unchanged quotations, the demand running chiefly on the better class of Minnesota Extras, and for home use, City Mill Extras for the West Indies. Superfine Flour is also rather more attended to, the lower grades were reported as comparatively slow of sale.....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,700 bbls. or all grades, including unsound Flour at $4 35 @$6; for State, $4 35@$6 50; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $4 35@$5 10; chiefly at $4 35@$5, poor to choice Superfine Western, $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to good Extra State, $5 85@$6; (of which 500 bbls. good at $6, delivered); good to choice do. at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $5 90 @$7, mainly at $6 70@$7 for the West Indies, (the latter rate for strictly choice in new pas.) and quoted nominally at $8 50@$8 for brands suited to the English trade; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 85@$6; good to choice do. $6@$6 25, and other grades within the previous range.....Included in the sales have been 3,950 bbls. Minnesota Extra, of which 2,650 bbls. City Mills, 2,850 bbls. Minnesota, clear and straight Extras; 1,000 bbls. do. Patent do., 700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment mostly, at $7@$7 50;) 500 bbls. Superfine, and 620 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates. The Minnesota Extras marketed were mostly at $7@$7 75 for straight brands, and $8 75 @$9 00 for Patent.....Southern steady, but not active. .....Sales 950 bbls., mainly extras, within range of $7 10@$8 25.....Of Rye Flour, 275 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to about choice Superfine State, and up to $5 10@$5 20 for choice to fancy; $4 65@$5 for Pennsylvania; nominally $5 50@$5 75 for favorite brands.....Of Corn-meal 650 bbls. sold, in lots, including Yellow Western, at $2 90@ $3; 1,000 bbls. Baltimore Yellow at $3 40; 1,000 bbls. choice White City at $3 25, delivered; market unaltered.....Corn-meal, in bags, in fair request at $1 05@$1 45, as extremes, ₱ 100 lb.....Of the sales were 2,700 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of 100 lbs. for West Mills, and 100 lbs. at $1 05@$1 08 for Baltimore; bolted Yellow Southern, choice, 300 bags, at $1 45.....Buckwheat Flour in moderate request at from $3 65@$4 for fair to choice State and Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lb.

FRUITS—The trade shows more animation, with values fairly supported.....Sales include 3,800 boxes Layer Malsms at $1 75; 4,500 boxes loose at $2@$2 10; 1,100 half boxes Valencia at 8½c; 500 bbls. Currants at 6¼c; 90 cases Turkey Prunes at 4½c. for old, and 8¾c. @9c. for new; 100 cases Sardines at 13c.

GRAIN—Wheat was comparatively dull, again, today, and values of spring grades were depressed and nominally lower, and irregular, though the principal choice, with fancy lots quoted up to 23c.@30c. Eastern new, 1sc.@23c., new Wisconsin at 12c.@27c., Yesterday, 10c.@15c.; California of 1875 at 23c.@25c.; Oregon, 23c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c. ₱ lb..... The receipts for the week were 1,933 bales, (as against 1,972 bales last week), and since Sept. 1, 1876, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 48,382 bales, against 48,179 bales same period in 1875; export clearances this week, 515 bales, (about all for London,) and since Sept. 1, 31,256 bales, against 22,589 bales same period of 1875.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Lumber has been moderately sought after and held with firmness..... Eastern Spruce is salable and firm at $12@$16; Yellow Pine quoted here at $23@$25; White Pine at $13 50@$19; Hard Woods as before.....Eastern Laths have been in fair demand and quoted at $2 ₱ 1,000..... The movement in the leading kinds of Lime, Cement, and Plaster Paris has been on a restricted scale at about former quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been in less urgent request, and Hemlock Tannages have been ruling somewhat weaker in price; other kinds about as before. Upper Leather shows less animation and rather less firmness as to values. Morocco and Harness Leather moderately sought after within the previous range.....The week's receipts of Sole have been 83,140 sides and 1,760 bales do.; exports, 4,200 sides, including 1,400 sides to England, and 2,800 sides to the Continent.....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 26c.@ 27c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@27c. for Californis, and 24c.@25c. for common Hide product; medium, 27½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, (the latter rate for strictly choice;) 26c.@29c. for California, and 26c.@28c. for common Hide; Heavy, 27c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@28c. for California and 26½c. @28c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 23½c.@ 26c.; poor do., 19c.@21c. ₱ lb.....Crop slaughter thus: Light Backs, 31c.@33c.; Middle Backs, 35c.@41c; Light Crop, 35c.@36c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37½c.....Texas thus: Light, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 34c.@35c.; Bellies, 18c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 29c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—A livelier movement has been reported in Ingot Copper, chiefly for forward delivery, 500,000 lb. having been sold, at 19¼c.@19½c. for prompt, and 19½c. and 19¾c. for March delivery.....Iron has been in light demand as a rule at former nominal quotations; 800 tons Wrought Scrap reported sold at $25 50@$26.....Other Metals dull on the basis of previous figures, as follows:

MOLASSES—New-Orleans was lightly dealt in at from 50c.@60c. for good to very fancy, and down to 40c. for very common. Market otherwise quoted nominally as before.

NAILS—Have been in rather more request on the basis of $3 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 50@$5 25 for Clinch ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin dull to-day on the basis of $2 45@$2 55 for common to good Strained ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits Turpentine in demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 46½c.@47c. ₱ gallon. Sales reported since our last, 275 bbls.; at 47c.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been dull, but steady. Linseed, Palm, Cocoa-nut, and Olive Oils, in moderately active request in a jobbing way at former figures. Neatsfoot, Tallow, and Kanzol Oil steady on a restricted business. Lard and Cotton-seed Oils quoted stronger on a livlier inquiry. Prime Lard-oil, $1@ $1 05; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 43c.@45c.; Refined do., 52c.@57c. Other kinds about as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork rather more animated than reported generally.....Crude has been in some demand; quoted at 15c. in bulk, and 18c. in shipping order.....Refined has been quite moderately sought after; quoted by refiners at 18c.@19c. for immediate delivery.....Refined, quoted at 32c.@34c.....Naphtha quoted nominally at 15c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum for early delivery, quoted at 27c.....At Baltimore, quoted for early delivery at 27c.

PROVISIONS—Western advices have been decidedly adverse to the speculation in Mess Pork, and Western Steam Lard, reporting a severe break in values, and a large decline in the sales of Pork per Chicago, in the local market here the dealings were less extensive, and at much lower prices.....Western Mess Pork for early delivery was quite dull, though available at $18. No sales reported.....Other kinds also very dull.....Extra Prime nominally quoted at $14 ₱ barrel.....Prime Mess at $16 75.....Sales, 75 bbls. Primo Mess on private terms.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess is strongly sought after; quoted for January at the close nominally, February, $17 85; March, $18..... Sales, 500 bbls. March at $18, as against $18 35@ $18 40 yesterday.....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request, with City quoted up to 8¾c.@8¾c. Western 8c.@8¾c.....Cut-meats have been less active at about former rates.....Sales include 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10c., at 8⅞c@9c.; and smoky small lots of City bulk within our previous range. .....Of Bacon, sales were reported here of 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 9¾c. Market about as last quoted, but generally tame.....Western Steam Lard declined materially, under more urgent offerings and a restricted inquiry, for early delivery.....Of Western steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 230 tcs. Prime at $11 35@$11 45, quoted at the close at $11 25 as about the last bid.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been active and decidedly lower, the market closing feverishly.....Western Steam for January, quoted at the close at $11 20@$11 25; February, $11 25; March, at $11 37½@$11 40; April, $11 52½.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 750 tcs. January, at $11 40@$11 42½; 6,750 tcs., February, at $11 25@$11 47½; 6,750 tcs., March, at $11 37½@$11 65.....City Steam and Kettle in stock demand; quoted at the close at $11; sales, 124 tcs. at $11@$11 20..... And Lard for future delivery, 50 tcs. reported, continued in moderate demand; quoted for the Coolest at $11 62½ for early delivery, and for the West Indies at $10. Sales, 650 tcs. for the West Indies, chiefly at 10c., and 200 s. for South American private terms.....Beef firm; 300 tcs. Philadelphia India Mess sold, part at $24.....Beef Hams strong at $23 for choice Western; sales, 25 bbls.....Butter, Cheese and eggs about as last quoted.....Tallow has been in fair request at firm rates.....Sales, 8,000 lb. good to prime at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and 50 bbls. at 8½c.....Stearine dull; Western, in tcs., prime quoted at about $11 25.

SALT—Has been less active, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 15@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 26c.@28c.; St. Martin's, 25c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull, since our last, and quoted nominal at 6¾c.@7c. gold.

SOAP—Has been more sought after, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@9½c. gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency; Palm, 6½c.@7c. Other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A fairly active inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, with Mace quoted at 75c.@90c.; Nos. 1 and 2 Nutmegs, 90c.@$1 05; as to size; Cassia, 20c. @23c., Cloves, 40c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14½c.; White Pepper, 23¼c.; Pimento, 12½c.@13¼c.; Ginger, 6¾c.@7½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Has been fairly active and quoted firm; fair to good Refining Cuoas quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. Sales include 463 hxs. Centrifugal at 10⅜c.@10¾c., and old sales of 3,166 hds. and 563 bags Java at 10½c. and 10,000 bags Fernambuco and Rio Grande at 9c.@9½c. .....Refined a shade lower and irregular, on a moderately active movement.

STARCH—Has been quite moderately dealt in at former figures. Potato, 5½c.@6c.; Corn, 3½c.@4½c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively quiet, with Sicily quoted at from $62 50@$122 50 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $80@ $85 ₱ ton.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 15; sales 100 bbls.

WOOL—The inquiry has been comparatively limited, manufacturers having been unwilling to operate freely, and offerings have been more liberal, and prices, in most instances, have shown less firmness, the actual dealings in the less desirable grades, especially, indicating a decline.....Sales have been reported, since our last as follows: Of Canada Fleece, chiefly within the range of 42c.@47c. for X to XX Obio; 6,000 lb. low grade Missouri; 5,000 lb. unmerchantable Michigan, 7,000 lb. Ohio Combing, 30 bags domestic Fleece, on private terms; 60,000 lb. Texas at 14c.@ 30c., the latter for fine; 10,000 lb. California Spring at 24c.@26½c.; 5,000 lb. scoured California Fall at 53c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A freer movement was reported in the chartering line, mainly for Grain and Petroleum, but with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers, on more liberal offerings of tonnage. Vessels for Cotton, Lumber, and the general cargo were quite moderately sought after; tonnage for Cotton quoted depressed and lower, influenced in part by the increased offering of accommodation suited to this interest, for southern ports loading, and in part by the reduced rates in Cotton in the home markets, which works against the outward movement. Tonnage for the coasting trade has been in fair demand for Coal, but otherwise inactive. .....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 7d. ₱ bushel; 150 bales Cotton, on private terms, quoted at 5-16d. ₱ bale; 250 tons Cheese at 45s., (with room for Bacon and Lard, quoted nominal at 40s., without demand of moment;) 200 bags Seed at 40s. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Sugar (rumored) on private terms, but generally tame.....Western Steam Lard declined materially, under more urgent offerings and a restricted inquiry, for early delivery.....Of Western steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 230 tcs. Prime at $11 35@$11 45, quoted at the close at $11 25 as about the last bid.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been active and decidedly lower, the market closing feverishly.....Western Steam for January, quoted at the close at $11 20@$11 25; February, $11 25; March, at $11 37½@$11 40; April, $11 52½.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 750 tcs. January, at $11 40@$11 42½; 6,750 tcs., February, at $11 25@$11 47½; 6,750 tcs., March, at $11 37½@$11 65.....City Steam and Kettle in stock demand; quoted at the close at $11; sales, 124 tcs. at $11@$11 20..... And Lard for future delivery, 50 tcs. reported, continued in moderate demand; quoted for the Coolest at $11 62½ for early delivery, and for the West Indies at $10. Sales, 650 tcs. for the West Indies, chiefly at 10c., and 200 s. for South American private terms.....Beef firm; 300 tcs. Philadelphia India Mess sold, part at $24.....Beef Hams strong at $23 for choice Western; sales, 25 bbls.....Butter, Cheese and eggs about as last quoted.....Tallow has been in fair request at firm rates.....Sales, 8,000 lb. good to prime at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and 50 bbls. at 8½c.....Stearine dull; Western, in tcs., prime quoted at about $11 25.

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THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 12, 1877.

There was a fair trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon at steady rates. Quality of the herds to hand from common to good. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 9½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., aunt, to 8¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5 to 7½ cwt. sales were effected on 55 lb. to 58 lb., nut. Milch Cows—Only a few head were disposed of; prices $52@$70 ₱ head, Calves included. Smooth quality. Sold at 9c.@9¾c. Sheep—Iron has not quoted. Sheep firm at 4¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.; mixed flocks Sheep and Lambs sold at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 8½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed firm at 8½c.@8¾. ₱ lb.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 47 cars of horned Cattle. Sales as follows: 14 cars on yesterday afternoon, 33 cars on this forenoon; 37 cars were Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 102 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 44 Steers Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 63 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 89 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 41 extra good Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 120 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 56 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for self and H. Livingstone, 52 common Ohio steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with a fraction on, weight 8¼ cwt. sent. Siegel & Meyer sold cattle 57 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weigut 6½ cwt.; 98 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼cwt.; Ulery & Cary sold for Goff & Co. 75 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. J. C. Kahn sold for J. Brown 18 fair Kentucky steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 34 fair Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 18 fair Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 good Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 154 Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; Hume & Elliott sold 137 Canada Sheep, weight 12,770 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. 210 mixed Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 24,430 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 117 State Sheep, weight 11,910 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 5 Canada Bucks, weight 880 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 97 Canada Sheep, weight 9,720 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 96 Michigan Sheep, weight 8,300 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 119 Canada Sheep and Lambs mixed, weight 12,000 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 157 State Sheep, weight 14,720 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. 48 State Sheep, weight 12,000 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 178 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,030 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 46 Illinois Sheep, weight 3,670 lb., at 6c 8½ ₱ cwt.; 140 Canada Sheep, weight 14,040 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Hyatt & Co. sold 16 fresh Cows with their Calves, at $42@$65 ₱ head. S. McGraw sold 1 cow for $32; 1 cow for $60; 1 cow for $70, Calves always included; 1 Veal, weight 130 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb. Hyatt & Co. sold 40 lb. at 6¾c. ₱ lb. *At Fortieth Street Hog Market*—George Reid sold 146 Ohio Hogs, live weight 24,510 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 284 Ohio Hogs, live weight 49,410 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 297 Ohio Hogs, live weight 43,320 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 117 Ohio Hogs, live weigat, 20,280 lb., at 6½c. ₱ cwt.; 150 Ohio Hogs, live weight 24,300 lb., at 6½c. ₱ cwt.; 119 Ohio Hogs, live weight 20,720 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for D. McPherson 28 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 to 6¾ cwt.; 13 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. For Stewart & Co. 13 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. E. Vogel sold for N. Morris 10 Illinois bulls, live weight 1,344 lb. ₱ head, at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 7 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,418 lb. ₱ head, at 3½c. ₱ lb. 15 Illinois bulls, live weight 1,500 lb. ₱ head, at $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 29 head and $1 off on 17 head, weigh 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 16 generally good Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for A. Vogel, 17 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. Lee sold for self 27 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 21 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 13 head, weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 26 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 24 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 12 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. Tolley & Saul sold for R. Morris 20 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 17 head, weight 6 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 100 Illinois Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; Isaac & Babcock sold 150 Kentucky Sheep, weight 87 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 159 Kentucky Sheep, weighing 95 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 201 Illinois Sheep, weight 78 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 150 Illinois Sheep, weight 78 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb. S. Newton sold 210 Ohio Sheep, weights 69 to 80 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 403 Ohio Sheep, weights 114 to 116 lb. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,221 head of horned Cattle, 88 Veals and Calves, 653 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,178 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,972 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 2,206 head of horned Cattle, 53 Cows, 5,207 Sheep and Lambs, 3,591 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 280 head; total for the week thus far, 7,360 head; 3,825 head for the same time last week; showing an increase in the supply for the week thus far of 205 cars. No markets to-day. Fresh arrivals consigned through direct; 20 cars left over yesterday. Offer of stock for the first time in two weeks. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; total for the week thus far, 14,200 head; 9,800 head for the same time last week; market quiet, only 4 cars disposed of; prices advanced a shade on yesterday's quotations; 23 cars held awaiting shipment east, 10 of them for Brighton, will be sent out to-morrow, and will leave yards barren of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head; total for the week thus far, 12,000 head; 13,950 head for the same time last week; market dull and slow. The uncertainty of shipment east to-day deters Eastern purchasers from buying; sales in yards, consumers, lots, at $5 75@$6; good at $6 40@ $6 50; best, at $6 70; singers at $6 75, selected; heavy Hogs at $6 75, rare to good lots; choice at $7; common at $6 25@$6 35. Veals—Receipts to-day, Cows—Hardly sufficient new Milkers offered and disposed of this week to establish quotations; sales of about 20 head, varying in price according to quality at $30@$40 ₱ head; demand light, and about supplied. Calves—Very fair inquiry for good Veals this week, but very few offerings; sales of 25 head, varying from $6 50@$9 50 per head; only one full load on sale, which were held above $9 50. Sheep and Lambs—Best for sheep. Dressed Hogs—Trade for the week fair; City-dressed at 8½c.@8¼c. Western-dressed at 7¾c.@ 7¾c.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,989 head, or 109 cars of through and 8 cars of yard; total for the week thus far, 3,653 head; no business doing to-day. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head; total for four days, 8,965 head; Yorkers at $6@$6 50; Philadelphias, $7 25. Sheep

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U.S.N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $33.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 42 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED. Jan. 17 | ABYSSINIA, WED., Jan. 31
BATAVIA.....WED. Jan. 24 | ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage cheap. No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8

First cabin, $80, $85, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER No. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passenger accommodations. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (London) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:

FRANCE, Tuesday.....February 6, at 3 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $130, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $70; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $23, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria...Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Californian...Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Victoria...Feb. 3, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Jan. 13, 2 P. M. | Elysia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP:

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
PENNLAND.....Jan. 20 | SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 10
FADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3

Rates of passage in currency:

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philada.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

*Lord Clive.....Jan. 18 | *City of New-York...Feb. 8
Ohio.....Jan. 25 | Indiana.....Feb. 15
Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 51 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Jan. 17, 9:00 A. M. | The Queen, Jan. 20, 9 A. M.

Cabin and Steerage passage and Drafts from £1 upward at very low rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

HERMANN....Sat., Jan. 13 | AMERICA....Sat., Jan. 27
NECKAR....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER....Sat., Feb. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCHIRES, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco, to Hawaiian Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
CHICA.....Saturday, Jan. 20
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via HAVANA. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
WALKER, ANDERSON & SON, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 16, at 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Jan. 18 | WIRLAND.....Feb. 1
HERDER.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the interior. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadst., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

DIVIDENDS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Ninth National Bank, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 22, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,330,600 18
Overdrafts	1,963 34
United States bonds to secure circulation	450,000 00
United States bonds on hand	5,550 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	523,623 19
Due from other national banks	660,158 11
Due from State banks and bankers	90,596 25
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	500,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	54,779 59
Premiums paid	40,577 76
Checks and other cash items	3,744 49
Exchanges for Clearing-house	617,835 47
Bills of other national banks	4,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,130 24
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	215,450 00
Legal-tender notes	696,890 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	585,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	20,250 00
Due from United states Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	15,000 00
Total	$8,817,222 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	105,000 00
Other undivided profits	31,792 43
National bank notes outstanding	314,970 00
Dividends unpaid	248 00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,541,602 73
Demand certificates of deposit	1,134 24
Certified checks	166,902 56
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,063 40
Due to other national banks	2,348,771 17
Due to State banks and bankers	1,751,804 07
Total	$8,817,222 61

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, H. H. Nazro, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

B. L. SOLOMON,
CHARLES M. FIELD, } Directors.
JOHN T. HILL,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The amount of the capital stock of this Company is three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) two hundred and eighty thousand of which has been issued for the purchase of machinery and other property. The amount of the existing indebtedness of the company is Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and two cents, ($27,750 02.)

(Signed) SIGMUND T. MEYER, President.
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
ALVAH HALL,
ISAAC T. MEYER,
A. STEWART BLACK,
C. A. GUNST,
ASHER T. MEYER,
Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: ASHER T. MEYER being duly sworn, says that he is secretary of the American Manufacturing Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct.

ASHER T. MEYER, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 12th January, 1877.
THOMAS F. PENNY, Notary Public, New-York City.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
BANK, INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALLOWED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, RACINE, Wis., Jan. 6, 1877.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871:

The City of Racine will entertain proposals from holders of its bonds issued in conformity with the above-named act, to surrender them for cancelation on payment of the same from the Sinking Fund, to an amount not to exceed twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Proposals should give numbers; rate of interest, and time of maturity of bonds offered, be sealed and sent to the office of the City Clerk, marked "Proposals to surrender Racine City Bonds," on or before Feb. 5, 1877.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. G. MEACHAM, Mayor.
M. CLANCY, Jr., Controller.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

J. H. HAAR. J. HENGSTLER. R. M. RAVEN,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

CITY OF PARIS, EDGAR COUNTY, ILL., EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1883. Issued for municipal purposes. Principal promptly paid in New-York. The certificate of City Treasurer gives the following figures:

TOTAL DEBT OF THE CITY.....$20,000
TAXABLE PROPERTY.....1,358,325
Population, 7,000.

Taxable property of Edgar County, $9,260,188.

Paris is the county seat. A first-class investment in every respect. For sale by

WILLIAM R. UTLEY,
No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON Consolidated Railroad Bonds for sale at 95 per cent. and interest.

The Eight per Cent. Bonds due June, 1877, will be received in payment at par and interest, or they will be paid in cash on presentation.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall st., for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $18,000 principal of said bonds, for the purpose of the sinking fund.

ROBERT BAYARD, Acting Trustee.

$50, $100, $300, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days.

Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1877.

By order WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., has this day been declared, payable Jan. 5. T. T. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand; six per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, payable on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. (10,) payable on and after Jan. 1, 1877.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 109 BROADWAY.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

43D DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annua. dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per Cent. upon the capital and guaranty surplus and special reserve funds is payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 124 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. FRANK W. PARKER, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (3) THREE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

B. L. SOLOMON,
CHARLES M. FIELD, } Directors.
JOHN T. HILL,

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

WM. P. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, No. 120 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. and an extra dividend of three per cent. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 197 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 17, 1877. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGular semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1877.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand at their office in New-York.

WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on demand.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 68 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

Prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

No. 143 New Bond st., London, and sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

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ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAVID,
CHARLES JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,
J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD SCULLY,
E. A. MAYERHAU,
WILLIAM MILBY,
NELSON HAMMIL,
JOSIAH R. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
ISAAC C. LAWRENCE,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,
J. FINDMULLER,
WM. H. MONTANYE,
JOHN A. BAUSH,
JAMES NEEVES,
THOMAS WEST,
GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
NOAH A. CHILDS,
ANDREW J. BLAKELEY,
NICHOLAS SEAGERIST,
DAVID MAHANY,
JOHN ROMER,
J. B. BURDSALL,
BORGER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, D. D. WHITNEY was unanimously re-elected President.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

WARREN HARRIOT,
ANDREW MILLS,
JOHN C. WORK,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
CHARLES H. ISHAM,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
GARRET VAN NOSTRAND,
JOHN L. EVERITT,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
GEO. W. PLATT,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
JOHN LAWRENCE,
GEO. C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. HUBBARD,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY L. HOGUET,

and JOHN BODINE, HARRIOT, and JOHN W. MASURY, were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHAS. BURKHALTER, Esq., re-elected Vice President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were duly and unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ALFRED M. BARNES,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
THEODORE I. HUSTED,
DELORME KNOWLTON,
GEO. W. PERKINS,
R. P. SMITH,
WM. WOODWARD, Jr.,
THOMAS BARBOUR,
HIRAM W. HUNT,
JEROME L. HILL,
MITCHELL N. PACKARD,
HENRY RAU,
W. O. WOODFORD,
JOSEPH WILDE,
JAMES T. WOODWARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD was unanimously re-elected President.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
JOHN Q. PREBLE,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
GARDNER S. COLBY,
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,
JOHN T. HILL,
ALVAH HALL,
CHARLES M. FIELD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JOHN T. HILL was unanimously re-elected President.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the Company, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
WM. H. WEBB,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
A. J. CLINTON,
HENRY MEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, A.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A HALF ACRE OF BROKEN GLASS.

THE GLASS PLATES OF THE ROOF OF THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT SHATTERED BY A SNOW-SLIDE—A GREAT NOISE AND NOBODY HURT.

Shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon the snow and ice that had accumulated on the long strip of corrugated iron roofing forming the upper part of the roof of the east side of the Grand Central Depot, having become loosened by the warmth of the sun, slid off, and fell with a tremendous crash upon the plates of glass forming the next section below. The fall was about six feet, and the plates, although half an inch thick, were shattered for about two-thirds of the length of the building. Showers of broken glass and snow fell into the interior of the edifice, but fortunately without injuring any one, as that portion of the depot was almost deserted at the time. The horses of two of the Fourth avenue cars, which were awaiting the arrival of the 12 o'clock train, however, were severely cut by the falling fragments, and the roof of one of the cars was slightly damaged. The drivers, who were in the cars at the time, were not injured. Had the slide occurred a few minutes later a large number of persons would undoubtedly have been hurt, as the New-Haven and Hartford train was due at 12 o'clock, and would have been run directly under that portion of the roof which was broken by the falling snow. When it did arrive it was run into the depot on one of the centre tracks, and no delay was experienced by the passengers, most of whom left the building without knowing that anything unusual had occurred. The noise made by the slide was tremendous and lasted for several seconds, causing considerable excitement and no little trepidation among the passengers in the different waiting-rooms, some of whom imagined that the whole building was falling to pieces. The officers and clerks of the several roads, who were in the upper part of the building facing Vanderbilt avenue, were also considerably exercised, and many of them rushed into the long corridor running along the inner side of the structure, from the windows of which a full view of the interior of the depot could be obtained. It was positively asserted by a number of persons that they felt the whole building shake and quiver during the fall of the snow, but the writer of this article who happened to be in the edifice at the time, and who was engaged in writing a letter, could not perceive any movement whatever. When he first heard the noise he fancied it was caused by the escape of steam at very high pressure, and consequently paid no attention to it, and did not cease writing. Had the building been shaken he must certainly have noticed it. Immediately after the occurrence a force of men was put to work to clear away the broken glass and snow, and in less than an hour the tracks were cleared. Fearing, however, that some of the cracked plates might fall, no trains were allowed to be run on the tracks under the broken part of the roof, and measures were at once taken to have the unsafe plates removed. The roof will be repaired without delay, and the proper precautions will be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident. The glass plates of which the broken section of the roof was formed were 10 feet long by two feet wide, and half an inch in thickness. Two hundred and thirty-two of these plates were broken. Plates of this size are worth 35 cents per square foot, or $7 apiece. It is estimated that it will cost nearly $2,000 to repair the damage done yesterday.

UNLOADING THE AMERIQUE.

THE WORK PROGRESSING SLOWLY—ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE CARGO REMOVED—THE OPINION GENERAL THAT THE VESSEL WILL NEVER FLOAT AGAIN.

The work of unloading the French steamer Amérique is not carried on so rapidly by any means as it could be if she were at her pier in this City. A company of twenty-four stevedores, in charge of Mr. Frank West, are getting the cargo out as fast as possible, but care is taken not to expose any of it to sudden storms by leaving it unprotected near the shore. Lighters are assisting in the work, although goods are removed from the seaward side very slowly, in consequence of the roughness of the water and the attendant risk of breakage. At the beach yesterday morning, when the tide was out, persons who visited the steamer were able to walk out to her side, and approached close enough to the vessel to touch her side without wetting their feet. The novelty of a large vessel high and dry on shore still continues to attract great numbers of visitors, who come from places miles away by sleighs and wagons to see the Amérique. The general opinion among seafaring men is that she will never float again, and in some way or another the report has become current that she is in a feeling of indifference on the part of the owners, said to be caused by the unfortunate reputation of the steam-ship, as to whether the vessel is ever got off again or not. An attaché of the Transatlantic Company expressed the opinion, unofficially, that, if she could be got off, she would never be sent from this port again. The steamer Jesse Hoyt yesterday afternoon arrived from Sandy Hook with a very heavy cargo from the Amérique, composed principally of champagne and hides, which had been brought from Seabright in 13 cars. On the Southern Railroad pier may be seen the life-car in which Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Jewett were removed from the Amérique to the shore on Sunday morning. It is a metallic boat, with a rounded sheet-iron cover, and a close-fi ting hatch, and is furnished with two rings by which it can be suspended from a hawser. Its inclosed occupants must remain in a reclining position while being transferred, as its depth, from roof to keel, is not more than two and one-half feet. It was reported that but one-third of the Amérique's cargo had been removed yesterday morning, and that it would probably be a week before all of it could be placed in store in this City. The Jesse Hoyt does not make regular connections with the Southern Railroad, in consequence of the ice which obstructs the navigation of the Bay, passengers for points on the railroad being conveyed to Branchport by the Central Railroad and then transferred.

THE MAIL ROBBERIES.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SHIELDS—ONE OF THE PRISONERS TESTIFIES AGAINST HIS COMPANIONS.

The investigation into the recent mail robbery case was resumed before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. The first witness called by United States District Attorney Foster was Mr. John Watson, of Philadelphia. He is in the insurance business, and testified that he recognized a package of insurance policies and premiums which was taken from the mail-pouch returned from Montreal last Wednesday, whither it had been sent by the thieves after its contents had been rifled, as one sent by himself from Philadelphia, addressed to Benjamin A. Stevens. His testimony was corroborated by one of his clerks, who had placed the package in the Post Office. Anthony Yeomau, General Superintendent of the Post Office Department, testified to having received and receipted for the pouch referred to on its return from Canada. It seemed that two pouches were stolen at one time, and both were sent to the Dominion, one addressed to J. A. Thorn, Montreal, and the other to a man in Toronto. The latter has not yet been returned. Mr. Smith Bohen, broker, of No. 226 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, identified a check for $165, which he had mailed in Philadelphia, Dec. 23, addressed to Col. J. H. Jones. Robert A. Pinkerton, a detective, testified to having searched the apartments of the woman Mary Jane Collins, at No. 111 Prince street, and found there several articles of wearing apparel belonging to the prisoners Crawford and Kelly. The defense endeavored to prove that Miss Collins' apartments were open to any one who chose to come in, and that Kelly and Crawford had left these articles there without her knowledge.

James Crawford, one of the defendants, was placed on the stand. He could not identify the mail-bag as one of those he had seen in Kelly's possession, but swore that on the 29th of December, he saw him take a similar one, doubtless the same, to the office of the American Express Company and ship it to Montreal.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAMERS OVERDUE.

No tidings have yet been received in this City of the iron steam-ship Colombo, of the Wilson Line between Hull and New-York. She is now overdue 28 days. Messrs. C. & L. Wright, agents of the line, are still hopeful that the vessel has not met with serious accident, and incline to the belief that some part of the machinery has become disabled, and that she is proceeding under sail. The partial derangement of machinery might shorten or exhaust the supply of coal, and thus greatly lengthen the time of her trip. That she has not been spoken is accounted for by the possibility that she has encountered adverse gales, which carried her out of the course of westward-bound vessels. The steam-ship Anglia, of the Inman Line, which was out 31 days, was heard from on Wednesday, when she put into Halifax out of coal and disabled by an accident to her cylinder. The Augnst Andre, consigned to Funch, Edye & Co., from Antwerp, Dec. 17, for this port, with a general cargo, now a week overdue, had not arrived yesterday, but her consignees were hopeful of her safety.

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The Co-operative Employment Bureau of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, since beginning operations in May, 1872, have met and counseled 12,000 men on the subject of work, and provided 3,700 with situations. They now propose to revise their list of unemployed men, for the purpose of placing before employers a more complete list of employes. With this view, they extend to unemployed men the privilege of registering their names, with a view to employment, any day between 9 and 11 A. M. Reliable references required from every applicant. No charge made, except the expense of postage in writing for references. Men whose names are on the register can renew their certificates by application between the above hours. It is also proposed, for the convenience of employers, to publish a list of trades and callings represented by the applicants on their books. Correspondence from employers of labor is solicited from all parts of the country.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE LATEST SPURIOUS SILVER MONEY — SPECIMENS OF DEBASED GOLD PIECES AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

A great many complaints have been heard recently of the inconvenient and uncomfortable abundance of counterfeit silver coins in circulation. Dining-saloon keepers, car conductors, the corner grocery man, and even the usually careless bar-keeper, have all become suspicious, and will not even accept without scrutiny the fairest and most genuine-looking pieces of silver. To ring a coin does not appear to be a sufficient test to these careful worthies, for they have found out that deceit has been so ingenious that the true ring has been obtained in some of the basest counterfeits. All silver coins are eyed "with care," and the conductor refuses to "punch in the pressnce of the passenger" until he is convinced beyond a doubt that the quarter or half dollar he presents is really a good thing to make change for. Inquiry was made yesterday at the Sub-Treasury in this City as to the quality and quantity of counterfeits known to be in circulation. Mr. J. F. Tandy, chief coin detector, who has held his position for many years, and is now one of the most competent judges of coin in the country, was referred to for information. Mr. Tandy says that there are a great many spurious coins in actual circulation, the ingenuity of counterfeiters who formerly studied to produce imitations of paper currency having evidently been turned to the manufacture of metal tokens. A great many good coins have been mistaken for bad ones owing to the imperfect work done at some of the mints in the haste to supply the demand made when the paper currency was withdrawn. Many coins are found with the edges between the milled rim and the outer ring on the face beveled off as if by machinery. This appearance is doubtless caused in many instances by a careful paring of the coin for the small amount of silver obtained, but the quality of the silver is not of sufficient fineness to make such a practice a very lucrative one. The counterfeiters have devoted themselves almost exclusively to the production of imitations of half-dollars and quarter-dollars. No false dimes that were at all likely to deceive have yet been seen. Several specimens of the half-dollars found at the Sub-Treasury were shown. In appearance they were very good, the impression being considered excellent by Mr. Tandy. In weight they were light, when compared with genuine coins. Submitted to the test of the scales, the genuine coin weighed 192.9 grains; the counterfeit, 142 grains. The test of the crucible showed the spurious coin to be composed of antimony, lead, and zinc, which really makes a fine imitation of a well-made silver coin.

Most of the counterfeit coins are dated back, the gleam of newness not having yet been given to imitate. Even with experts the difficulty of detecting these light coins among piles of silver of thousands of dollars is acknowledged to be very great. The counterfeits are evidently not all made by the same persons, as they are by no means of uniform excellence of workmanship. A number of debased gold coins were shown that had recently been detected. A $20 piece, with an exterior fair to look upon, and apparently as "good as gold," was pronounced a vexatious fraud, worth but $6. It had been carefully split, hollowed out, and filled with platinum. When submitted to the scale test it weighed all that the law demanded. Its spuriousness had been detected by the eye of an experienced handler of coin, and its "true inwardness" exposed by a slight chipping of the edges, where the parts had been pressed together. A quarter-eagle that had come from the Bank of England had been served in the same way, and when broken it was found to be packed with charges of platinum deftly fitted to the cavity made by the abstraction of the gold, its edges carefully remilled, and it had undoubtedly changed hands repeatedly, before its wickedness had been detected. A California counterfeiter has recently invented a new way for mining gold that may have proved more profitable than hunting for nuggets in the mountain streams, although it can hardly be as comfortable a means of securing a livelihood. From San Francisco was shown a $20 piece, bent and broken, from which projected the ends of several copper wires. A hole had been made in the milled edge of the coin, and from this opening, which was quite small, several wires, reaching almost across the inside of the coin. The gold had been abstracted, and its place filled up by copper wire. The weight of the coin was reduced, and by the use of scales this detect could have been detected at once. But apparently the coin was good, and only the ready eye of an expert could detect the marks of tampering on the edge, or understand the meaning of the raised lines on the surface, where the drill had approached too near the edge and the wire had crowded the gold when it was driven into the aperture.

CARING FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Few persons are aware of the great destitution now prevailing among persons who formerly earned a comfortable living as bank clerks, bookkeepers, clerks in stores of various kinds, tradesmen, and mechanics, and fewer still know what an immense work St. John's Guild is doing for these persons. They are visited at their homes by the volunteer visitors of the guild, and supplies are sent to them according to their needs. The destitution of this class of persons is now appalling. Their earnings have been swept away. They can get no employment. They are too proud to beg until the last gasp comes, and so they drag out a miserable existence in fireless rooms, feeding on crusts and water, and hoping against hope for better days to come, until the visitor of the guild makes his appearance. There are nearly 6,000 families now on the books of the guild. The number of new applicants during the past week was over 2,500. One day 900 families were helped at a cost of over $1,000. A week's work comprises the donation of 25,000 packages of groceries and 16,000 loaves of bread to the poor, and several thousand garments. Now there is great need of new and cast-off clothing, bedding, &c., and it is hoped that people will search their closets and send what they can to the guild. The ladies of St. John's Guild are at work daily in making up garments for the poor, at the rooms of the Volunteer Visitors, No. 42 East Fourteenth street, where they will be glad to welcome any helpers.

THE LATE LUCILLE WESTERN.

The remains of Miss Lucille Western, the actress, who died at the Pierrepont House, Montague street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, were removed to Oakes' undertaking establishment on Washington street early yesterday morning. The body was then encased in a splendid rosewood casket, silver mounted, and lined with white satin. The plate on the lid bore the inscription, "Pauline Lucille Western. Born Jan. 8, 1833, in New-Orleans; died Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1877." The deceased actress' remains were taken on the 10 o'clock train last night to Malden, Mass., where her mother, Mrs. Jane English, resides. The body was accompanied by A. G. Cambridge, A. E. Samuels, and Mr. Gillett. Miss Western owned a handsome country seat at Malden, and her remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at that place. The daughter of the late Helen Western, sister of the deceased, died last New-Year's Day, and was buried in that plot. Lucille Western was much attached to her niece, whose name was Sally S. Hobbitzell, and always referred to her as "our Sally." The funeral of Miss Western will take place to-morrow.

FESTIVAL AT THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.

The annual festival of the Italian School was held last Thursday evening at the school building, in Leonard street, Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, in the chair. The following distinguished gentlemen were seated upon the platform: The Italian Minister, Baron Blanc; the Italian Vice Consul, Chevalier de Luca; Prof. Botta, Mr. E. P. Fabbri, Mr. Albinola, and others. The exercises consisted of singing by the children of the Italian School, music by a band composed of young men formerly pupils of the school, under the direction of Prof. Conterno, and addresses by Chevalier de Luca, Prof. Botta, and the Italian Minister, Baron Blanc. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation by the Italian Minister of silver medals from the Italian Government, through the Department of Public Instruction in Italy, to Mr. Charles L. Brace, Signor A. E. Cerqua, Superintendent of the Italian School, and Mr. E. P. Fabbri. Medals in bronze of a similar kind were given to Prof. Conterno and several of the teachers. Smaller medals, struck in this country, were presented by Prof. Botta to the most deserving scholars. The rooms were decorated with the national colors and evergreens.

EXCESSIVE BANK TAXATION.

The petitions adopted on Thursday at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce asking Congress and the Legislature of the State to remove the war taxes on banks and other corporate institutions, have been put in the hands of six canvassers, who will thoroughly ascertain the sentiments of the leading merchants, of whom about 4,000 are confidently expected to sign the prepared remonstrance.

THE SNOW IN THE STREETS.

THE STREETS STILL DIRTY.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—A DEMAND FOR THEIR REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

The streets still remain in a dirty condition owing to the culpable negligence of the Police Commissioners. Yesterday Broadway presented the same appearance of dirt and disorder which has prevailed for so many days past, and although the difficulty of locomotion was somewhat lessened by the beating down of the snow in the centre of the roadway, the progress both of vehicles and foot passengers was necessarily slow and laborious. The only discernible attempt at street-cleaning has been made by private firms and individuals, who have hired laborers to clear the cross-walks near their places of business, and who have in some instances cleared away the snow and mud sufficiently for carriage-room in front of their stores. A. T. Stewart & Co., James McCreery & Co., and other merchants in the vicinity of Grace Church have set a good example in this respect. A few of the large hotels, including the Metropolitan and Astor House, have also attempted the same thing, though in the lower part of Broadway the constant crowd of vehicles greatly obstruct the work. Elsewhere, the portion of the street open for traffic is a narrow strip of roadway in the centre, from 20 to 30 feet in width, filled with a colored mixture of snow and dirt, which forms a constant obstruction to passing traffic. The rest of the street on either hand is occupied by a thick, impenetrable mass of frozen snow and mud from one to three feet in thickness, and which nothing but the pickaxe can render fit for removal. In Eighth street the piles of dirty snow form ramparts on either hand, with just space enough between for the passage of cars. In Bleecker street, small hills of mud and ice, covered with a thin coat of snow, infringe upon the tracks. Crosby street is in almost as bad a condition, and many of the side streets and cross-walks are on both sides of the town are no better off. That the Bowery is not so badly incumbered is due to the four railway tracks in its centre, but on its sides is to be found the same accumulation of composite beaten down almost to the consistency of ice. Third avenue, for the greater part of its length, is lined with these frozen banks of snow and dirt, which obstruct travel daily. Nothing could better demonstrate the necessity of a speedy removal of the snow within a day or two of its fall than these unsightly mud banks which form such an excrescence on most of the City streets. The Street-cleaning Bureau has 400 men and 500 carts in its employ, but there is as yet no sweeping up and cleaned Broadway, Fulton street, Wall street, Chambers, and other crowded streets within 48 hours, at the furthest, after the storm ceased. What the Commissioners have done with this force during the past 10 days is still a mystery. A few of the men have been employed keeping cross-walks open, and recently a feeble attempt was made to remove a small fraction of the snow from Fulton street, a part of Fifth avenue, and a few of other streets on the west side. Broadway, however, the main thoroughfare of the City, and the one whose blockade has been most harmful to business, has, so far as can be ascertained, been sedulously avoided by the Police Commissioners.

It was announced yesterday that the board, acting on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, had decided to abandon the extraordinary position taken by Commissioner Nichol, that they had nothing to do with snow and ice until filled into mud. It was also reported that they were about to clean Broadway and the adjacent streets last night. The board have a leisurely way of doing business, however, and last evening the job was put off until to-morrow. The business men along the street look with high favor on the excitement at what they term "the outrageous negligence and inefficency" of Messrs. Nichols, Smith, and their associates and if the latter postpone the work much longer it is to be feared that such a pressure will be brought upon the Mayor as will deprive the City of their valuable services. It is computed that $40,000 per day would be a low estimate of the actual net loss which has been caused to the merchants on lower Broadway alone by the persistent refusal of the Commissioners to act during the past fortnight. A merchant, whose opinion is a good reflex of that of most business men, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "Mayor Kelly ought to remove Smith, Nicholas, Erhardt, and the whole lot without another hour's delay. The business interests of New-York have suffered enough from the mulishness of these men. If the public officials of the City cannot set in an emergency without being driven to it, it is high time they were removed and others put in their places." This is the view held by the great majority of the public irrespective of party.

THE POLICE BOARD FORCED TO TAKE ACTION.

CORPORATION COUNSEL WHITNEY DEFINES THE LAW TO THE COMMISSIONERS—NO EXCUSE FOR THEIR NEGLECT TO CLEAN THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES—CAPT. GUNNER INSTRUCTED TO CLEAN BROADWAY, FULTON AND OTHER STREETS.

Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday furnished an opinion to the Police Commissioners in which he clearly defines their right to apply any portion of the regular Street Cleaning Appropriation to the purpose of removing snow and ice from the streets of the City, the legality of the proceedings being based on the supposition that snow and ice when mixed with and tainted by ashes, garbage, &c., becomes ordinary street dirt. The board, without consulting its own counsel, Mr. MacLean, on the question, sought the advice of Mr. Whitney, on the 8th inst., and in his opinion he says:

"The duty of the Board to keep the streets clean is not confined to those portions of the year in which there are no snow and ice in the streets; the law makes it as much the duty of the board to keep the streets clean in the Summer and in the Winter time. Within a very short period after a snow-storm, the snow and ice in most of the streets mingle with the ordinary street dirt and render the streets far more unclean than they were during these periods of the year when there is no snowfall. Even in those streets in which the travel is comparatively slight, and in which, therefore, the snow and ice do not become thoroughly mixed with the ordinary street dirt, it becomes impossible to keep the streets free from such dirt without at the same time removing the snow and ice. I think the language used in this statute admits of but one interpretation, and that is, that while the duty of the Board of Police to keep the streets thoroughly clean at all periods of the year; and as they cannot be kept in that condition without the removal of snow and ice, it is as much the duty of the board to remove such snow and ice as it is the duty of the board to remove ordinary street dirt. This view of the law is confirmed by the other provisions contained in the said act of 1872, and by a consideration of what must have been the design of the Legislature in passing said statute. Section 2 of the act gave the Board of Police exclusive power and authority to supervise the execution of the agreement for cleaning the streets in this City made June 9, 1865, between the City and Brown, Devoe & Knapp, and also to declare the same canceled whenever said contractors or their successors in interest should fail to perform the agreements on their part. It is also provided that whenever the contract should be canceled the Board of Police should proceed to exercise the powers and perform the duties enjoined by said first section.

The Legislature, prior to the passage of the act of 1872 had passed laws authorizing various City officers to make contracts for cleaning the streets and removing snow and ice from certain streets in the City, and section 2 of said act, in addition to and in accordance with Brown, Devoe, & Knapp was so authorized by section 1 of chapter 646 of the Laws of 1865. Section 11 of chapter 853 of the Laws of 1873 authorizes certain officers, upon the failure of performance by said contractors, to declare that contract annulled, and to make a new contract for a term not exceeding five years, at an expense of not exceeding $750,000 per annum; and it was expressly provided that such contract should require the removal of the snow and ice from Broadway and the streets and avenues on which railroads are operated, without delay. And section 12 of said act authorized said officers, until such new contract should be made, to employ suitable persons, by contract or otherwise, to remove the snow and ice from Broadway. The act of 1872 was intended to supersede all provisions previously enacted in relation to the cleaning of the streets. It took away from the City all power, so far as any existed at the time of its passage, to contract for the cleaning of the streets including the removal of snow and ice, and devolved upon the Board of Police the exclusive power to keep the streets clean. Unless, therefore, this act gives the Board of Police the power to remove snow and ice, such power does not at the present time exist in any officer of the City. It can hardly be supposed that the Legislature could have intended to accomplish any such result. I do not think the fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment disallowed the amount estimated by the Board of Police as necessary to remove the snow and ice makes any difference in the matter. Under the charter of 1873, and subsequent laws, it is wholly discretionary with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment what sum they will allow for cleaning the streets, including the removal of snow and ice. It must be assumed that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment considered that the sum of $725,000, which they appropriated for cleaning streets, was all that was necessary to enable the Board of Police to discharge all the duties imposed upon it by law in relation to street-cleaning. I would, however, respectfully call the attention of the board of Police to the fact that the language used by the Board of Estimate in making the appropriation is as broad in its terms as that used in the act of 1872 authorizing the Board of Police to clean the streets. The Board of Police is not in any manner instructed in regard to the use to be made of the appropriation. The appropriation is entitled "for cleaning streets under the Police Department." The only authority, so far as I am aware, that the Board of Police has for cleaning the streets, is given by section 1 of the act of 1872. That section does not expressly authorize the removal of snow and ice but as above stated. I think it is to be construed as authorizing such removal. It it does authorize the removal of snow and ice, as there is no restriction in regard to the use of the appropriation, the board has as much right to use the appropriation for the removal of snow and ice as for the removal of anything else. If said section does not expressly authorize the removal of snow and ice it necessarily follows that the board has no power whatever in regard to the removal of those articles, and could not remove them even if the Board of Estimate had made a special appropriation for that purpose.

The mere making of an appropriation would not invest the board with any powers which it did not already possess by virtue of law. It is proper that I should add that the question of cleaning the streets, including the removal of snow and ice, to a certain extent, in the discretion of the Board of Police. Under the charter of 1873, the board cannot incur any expense in relation to this matter in excess of the annual appropriation. It follows, therefore, that although the statute makes it the duty of the Board of Police to keep the streets "at all times thoroughly clean," the degree of cleanliness which can be maintained by the board must, to some extent, depend upon the amount of money appropriated by the Board of Estimate for that purpose.

I think, therefore, the board has the right in determining what amount of snow and ice and ordinary dirt shall be removed at particular times, to take into consideration the sum of money subject to their control, and that it is the duty of the board to expend the entire appropriation for street-cleaning purposes during the year in such manner and at such times as will in its judgment be most for the public interest and convenience.

The above opinion was read at the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday morning, and being unanimously regarded as sufficient authority for decisive action, in accordance with the instructions therein given, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The full opinion and advice of the Counsel to the Corporation has been this day received, to the effect that this board is authorized and required by law, in its discretion, to clean the streets of the City, including the removal of snow and ice, and that for such purpose the board is authorized, in its discretion, to expend, in the removal of snow and ice, any portion of the moneys appropriated for the expenses of street cleaning for the year 1877, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the opinion be placed on file, and the Inspector of Street Cleaning be directed to take proper measures for the removal of snow and ice from the principal and most crowded thoroughfares under the direction of the Committee on Street Cleaning.

Capt. Gunner, who was immediately notified of the action taken, at once proceeded to carry out the instructions of the board by making the necessary preparations for cleaning Broadway, Fulton, Wall, Chambers, and other prominent streets.

DINNER TO EX-MAYOR WICKHAM.

HE REVIEWS THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT — HE BLAMES THE LEGISLATURE FOR FASTENING BURDENS UPON THE CITY.

At the dinner given last evening to ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, at Delmonico's, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock presided, and among those present were Hon. Smith Ely, John Kelly, Rev. Dr. Adams, William E. Dodge, Commodore Nicholson, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Judge Brady, Chauncey M. Depew, David M. Stone, Elihu Root, Peter B. Olney, Prof. Chandler, Sinclair Tousey, Isaac H. Bailey, and Commissioners Nichols, Brennan, and Erhardt. The proceedings were begun by an address of the Chairman introducing the guest of the evening, ex-Mayor Wickham. Mr. Wickham, in responding, after a few introductory remarks, said:

"Whenever it has devolved upon me to appoint the heads of departments, I have been guided by a desire to select the best and most competent men, independent of all personal considerations, and in every instance the office has sought the man and not the man the office. And I feel therefore that I should be doing not only myself but them injustice if I did not, upon this occasion, share with my late associates any credit that may be due for the present improved condition of our municipal Government, and also avail myself of this public opportunity to return to them my hearty acknowledgments for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their varied trusts, and for the willing co-operation which they have always extended to me. But yet, with good and competent men in every department, actuated with an honest desire to give you an economical Government, and, if possible, to reduce the onerous taxation under which you now suffer, so long as the power is vested in the Legislature of the State to give unlimited authority to issue bonds for public improvements, not asked for or needed, to regulate salaries, and compel appropriations for various objects, there is no limit to the taxation that may be imposed upon you. A great portion of the heavy burden of debt under which this City now suffers has been imposed upon it, not at the desire or request of the citizens, but by schemes of plunder, planned by designing men here, and consummated at Albany. The Constitution wisely limits the power of the Legislature against the expenditure for public improvements in the State, and for these wholesome restraints, the Legislature in times, passed seems to have taken revenge by exercising an unlimited license in fastening burdens upon the City of New-York. May we not hope that the remedy for these evils is close at hand, and that the able commission who for nearly two years past have had the subject of a form of municipal Government under discussion, will soon make a report to the Legislature, a plan which will give permanent relief to our City, and secure to us the great boon of 'local self-government and home rule.'"

Addresses were also delivered by Mayor Ely, Judge Brady, and Isaac H. Bailey, after which the meeting adjourned.

HEROIC CONDUCT REWARDED.

The Police Board, at its meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions providing that highly honorable mention be made in the records of the department of the courage and forbearance of Patrolman John McDowell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in his arrest of George, alias James Flint, a thief and burglar, while engaged in the perpetration of a burglary at No. 315 Seventh avenue, at 2:45 A. M., on the 8th of January, 1877, and also ordered a medal of honor to be presented to the officer. This resolution will be published in general order to the department. It was also resolved that honorable mention be made on the records of the department of the efficient and successful conduct of Capt. William Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, in arresting the persons who committed the burglaries at Astoria, Long Island, on the night of Jan. 3, 1877, and that this resolution be engrossed on parchment and presented to Capt. Murray. Resolutions of a similar tenor were adopted in the case of Roundsman Byrnes and Patrolmen Walt and Murphy, for bravery displayed by them in rescuing imperiled persons from burning buildings.

A SUIT FOR FURNITURE.

Mrs. Paran Stevens brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $3,200 worth of furniture seized by ex-Sheriff Brennan on an execution against E. A. Stevens. The furniture was in the house at No. 230 Fifth avenue, which was owned by Paran Stevens, but leased to E. A. Stevens. The execution was issued in an action brought by Herter Brothers, who claimed that the furniture had been procured from them by E. A. Stevens under false representations. Before it was seized, however, it had been conveyed to Paran Stevens by a bill of sale. The defendant, in answer, alleged that the furniture remained in the possession of E. A. Stevens or his wife, and he was therefore bound after the order to take possession of it, notwithstanding any bill of sale which was not accompanied by actual change of possession. The complaint in the case was dismissed by reason of the plaintiff's failure to prove that any valuable consideration had been given for the sale of the furniture.

A RAILROAD COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

The case of Jason Weeks against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was decided by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Weeks, it appears, was travelling in one of the defendant's cars several years ago on his way from Maine to the West. The cars were unhitched at the Twenty-seventh Street Depot in this City, and were left without being guarded by any of the company's employes. While there a lot of rowdies entered the cars, and after almost choking Weeks, robbed him of $15.00 in bonds. He brought suit to recover their value, and at Trial Term obtained a verdict for $16,685 47. The defendants appealed, and the General Term yesterday reversed the judgment of the court below. Judge Daniels, who writes the opinion of the General Term, says that the company was not informed of any property carried by the passenger. The bonds were not delivered to their care and the company is therefore not liable. A new trial is ordered.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST OFFICIAL.

Charles M. Garrigan, formerly agent of the New-York Transfer Company in Brooklyn, Long Island, absconded on the 1st inst., taking with him, it is said, $850 in cash and railroad tickets to the amount of $1,129. Garrigan had been in the employ of the New-Jersey Central Railroad and was esteemed a faithful official, and was strongly recommended as a person entirely trustworthy. He was but 11 months in his last situation, when he left for parts unknown. The case has been placed in the hands of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, and they are in hot pursuit of the fugitive. They found track of him at St. Louis, where they arrived but one hour after his taking his departure, and the belief is that he has left for the Black Hills. The absconding agent is a married man and the father of two children. The company will sustain no monetary loss through the dishonesty of their agent, as they hold securities sufficient to cover the amount of money stolen.

THE ASTORIA MASKED BURGLARS.

Patrick Coffee, alias "Whitey," a member of the Twenty-first street gang, who was arrested on Thursday morning by Capt. Murray, on suspicion of being one of the Astoria masked burglars, was arraigned before Recorder Parcell yesterday. District-Attorney Downing conducted the examination on the part of the people. The prisoner upon arraignment pleaded not guilty. Miss Hillier believed the prisoner was one of the men who robbed her father's house on the night of the 23d December. She, however, could not positively identify him. The prisoner admitted having served a term in the State Prison for attempted burglary, and a term on the Island for carrying burglar's tools. The prisoner is 23 years of age, a native of the United States, a bellet-maker by trade, and resides at No. 331 East Thirty-fourth street. He was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A portion of a female breast was found on Thursday in Forty-fifth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

Seven liquor dealers were arrested last night by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the charge of selling without licenses.

Patrolman Sullivan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was dismissed from the Police force yesterday on a charge of indecent conduct.

A meeting of the Liberal Club was held at Science Hall last evening. Dr. George M. Beard delivered a lecture entitled "The Scientific Basis of Delusion."

Daniel Haggerty, a laborer, who resides at No 126 Hester street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by a locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad at Ninety-second street.

Catharine and Mary Levins, children of the late Thomas Levins, an old and faithful Police officer, were granted a pension of $380 per annum by the Police Board yesterday.

The Associated Pioneers of the territorial days of California will hold their annual banquet at the Sturtevant House, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, next Thursday, at 8 P. M.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered this evening in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., being the second of a series of four lectures on "Evolution."

Mr. John Shea, aged 71, of Dublin, a saloon passenger on the steam-ship Idaho, which arrived here yesterday morning, died of exhaustion resulting from natural causes as the vessel reached her dock. Mr. Shea was accompanied by his wife.

According to a resolution of the Police Commissioners yesterday, all anonymous and other communications in reference to police business received by members of the force must hereafter be transmitted by the recipients to the Superintendent.

Superintendent Walling was informed by Inspector Speight yesterday that 200 laborers employed on the Riverside Drive at 80 cents per day had "struck" for 90 cents. The police will be ready for any demonstrations of a hostile nature on the part of the strikers.

Superintendent Walling has been directed to prepare charges against Detective Garrett S. Walling, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on the complaint of Rosa Krafts, who alleges that Walling, on arresting her husband in California, took money and property from him, and failed to render an account of the same.

William Anderson, of No. 175 Fifth street, was arrested yesterday by Sergt. George Gastlin and Detective Leahy, of the Steam-boat Squad, on the charge of breaking into a cabin of the steam-ship Vera Cruz, lying at Pier No. 3 North River, on Thursday, and stealing $300 worth of property belonging to Joseph Fiores.

The case of Samuel J. Blauvelt against Mrs. Adeline Delaney was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $1,327 60, the value of presents he had given the defendant before her marriage, and while he was her admirer, as was claimed. The jury found for the defendant.

The application of Detectives Sillick, King, and Lyons for permission to receive $100 each from Mr. Abraham Besthoff, of No. 903 Broadway, as a reward for their recovery of goods stolen from Mr. Besthoff's store recently, was laid over by the Board of Police yesterday, and a resolution was adopted requesting the detectives to make an effort to apprehend the thieves.

An autopsy was made yesterday on the body of a male infant, found on Thursday at Chrystie and Broome streets, which indicated that the child was alive when born, and that asphyxia was the cause of death. No clue to the parentage of the child was obtained by the police. When found in the street, wrapped in rags and paper, some boys were using it as a foot-ball.

Capt. Byrnes, with a squad of Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid on several houses of ill-repute in East Thirteenth street last evening. The places closed were Nos. 26, 28, 12, and 43, kept by Mary Ann Lee, Emma Stanley, Alice Frey, and Josephine Thompson, respectively, who, with several other women found in their houses, will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court this morning.

An officer of the Twelfth Precinct last evening found an unknown well-dressed woman, aged about 40, lying ill in the woods near Girard avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh street. She was removed to the Station-house on a stretcher, and died shortly after. Her attire consisted of a gray-striped shawl, black silk waist and overskirt, a gray knitted underskirt, and dark stockings. She wore two gold rings on one of her fingers. The Coroner was notified.

At a meeting of the American Acclimatization Society last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Horatio G. Seymour; Vice Presidents, Alfred Edwards and Eugene Schieffelin; Corresponding Secretary, John Schuyler; Recording Secretary, L. Gerard Troth-meyer, W. H. Schieffelin; Members of the Council, E. Livingston Ludlow, W. N. Clark, J. Cruger Mills, John Avery, and Gouverneur Tillotson.

At the annual meeting of St. George's Society last Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For President, H. E. Pellew; First Vice President, Briton Richardson; Second Vice President, John Moulton; Treasurer, John G. Dale; Secretaries, Henry Romilly and A. E. Tucker; Executive Committee, R. Waller, R. J. Godwin, S. Dally, Edward Hill, R. D. Perry, C. F. Wreaks, E. Brenton Archibald; Committee of Accounts, John Orpe, T. Catherwood, Collin Yeomans; Chaplains, Rev. F. Babbit, Joseph H. Rylance, D. D., Rev. F. Courtney; Physicians, J. C. Beales, Louis P. Walton, C. F. Young.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Pratt yesterday denied the application of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7905. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE OREGON ELECTORAL VOTE.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE—THAT EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS ACCOUNTED FOR—THE MONEY SENT TO OREGON IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY MR. TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—At this morning's session of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Conrad N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, New-York City, was examined at length. He testified that the $8,000 which was sent to the firm of Ladd & Bush, in Oregon, on the 6th of December, was transmitted in accordance with instructions which had been received from Col. William T. Pelton, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and nephew of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. Col. Pelton did not desire the transaction to be made public, and the witness thought at the time that the money was to be used for political purposes. The witness further testified that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, the defeated candidate for the Presidency, was a Director of the bank in which he was employed, and owned $68,000 of its capital stock.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued their investigation of the Oregon Electoral case to-day. John Parker, one of the Electors appointed by Cronin, was examined by Mr. Kernan in regard to the proceedings on the 4th of December, when the Electoral College met. His testimony corroborated that of Messrs. Klippel (a defeated Democratic Elector) and Miller, one of Cronin's Electors. In answer to Mr. Morton, Mr. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Oregon, told witness two hours before that he would be called upon to act with Cronin; had business with the Secretary of State, and that was why he was in Salem, Dec. 4.

Conrad N. Jordan was examined by Mr. Mitchell. He testified that he is Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York; witness directed Messrs. Martin and Runyon to draw a draft on the 6th of December in favor of Messrs. Ladd & Bush, Salem, Oregon, for $8,000; don't know for what purpose the draft was drawn, but it was at the instance of Col. William T. Pelton, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee; Pelton came in on the morning of the 6th of December and asked if witness had any correspondence in Oregon, or if he knew of any way by which a check could be drawn in favor of Ladd & Bush; witness mentioned the firm of Martin & Runyon, saying he (witness) had no correspondence with Oregon. His testimony in regard to the drawing of a second check for $8,000 corroborated that of Mr. Dimon; this transaction was not an ordinary transaction; he would have gone to Charles Dimon direct, but Mr. Pelton requested him to find some other party; witness told Mr. Pelton that he thought the transaction had better not go upon the books of Messrs. Martin & Runyon; Col. Pelton did not request him to regard the transaction as confidential; had no knowledge of how the money was to be used; requested Mr. Runyon to keep the transaction a secret; told Runyon, before he came over, not to divulge his [witness'] name.

Mr. Morton—In the meantime had you seen Mr. Pelton? A.—(after a long pause) I think not, Sir. After thinking a moment witness said that, come to remember, he did see Mr. Pelton on the day Mr. Runyon called on him before coming to Washington. Mr. Pelton asked him to request Runyon to see a lawyer named Harrison, and said he [Pelton] would notify Harrison; inferred at the time Mr. Pelton asked him to fix up the draft of $8,000 that it was to be used for political purposes, but Mr. Pelton did not tell him so.

Senator Mitchell—Who are the Directors of the Third National Bank? Witness replied, giving the names, which includes that of Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Mitchell asked the amount of capital stock of witness' bank, and witness answered $1,000,000.

Senator Mitchell—How much of that stock does Mr. Tilden own? A.—I must, as a bank officer, protest against such a question, but with the permission of the officers of the bank I will say that Mr. Tilden holds about $63,000 of the stock. In reply to Senator Morton witness said he did not ask Mr. Pelton for any collaterals; it was not a regular banking transaction, and no record was made on the books of the bank; Gov. Tilden has no office in witness' bank; saw Mr. Pelton last a few days ago; Mr. Pelton does not keep an account at the Third National Bank, but witness has had small business transactions with him; he [Mr. Pelton] is not a man of wealth in the opinion of witness; Mr. Pelton has borrowed money of witness, not exceeding $1,000, for a few days; never told witness what he wanted the money for; witness had no security for the return of this money; had an understanding with W. L. Scott, of the Democratic National Committee, that he would be responsible for Mr. Pelton to the extent of $20,000; Mr. Scott did not say what the money might be used for; knew in advancing the $8,000 to Mr. Pelton that he had a substantial backer behind him; Mr. Scott gave him this assurance on the night of the 5th of December, the night before the check was drawn. In answer to Senator Kernan, witness said: Gov. Tilden never attends a meeting of the bank Directors unless he is personally requested by witness. The witness was here discharged.

Gov. Grover was recalled, and was asked by Mr. Mitchell if he did not know a Dr. Johnson, or Major Johnson, residing this side of the Rocky Mountains, and witness said he did not remember having the acquaintance of a person of that name. Mr. Mitchell asked him if he did not, in November last, write a letter to a Doctor or Major Johnson, saying that it made no difference how they decided the vote in the Southern disputed States, for Oregon would give one vote for Tilden and Hendricks. The witness was confident that he wrote no such letter; possibly he had, but, if he had, he had entirely forgotten the fact.

Mr. Kernan—I want to ask Mr. Parker [one of Cronin's Electors] one question. Mr. Parker, did you have any arms on your person at the time the Electoral College met? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Mitchell—I want to ask Dr. Watts [Republican Elector] a question. Doctor, did you have any arms on your person on that day? A.—I did not.

In answer to Senator Kernan Dr. Watts stated that he wrote a letter to Senator Mitchell last July, in which he stated the fact of his [Watt's] being the Postmaster of a fourth-class office, but he received no reply from Senator Mitchell, as the Senator had never received the letter from witness; witness stated that he examined the Constitution and came to the conclusion that he would be eligible to the office of Presidential Elector if he resigned his postmastership before the meeting of the Electoral College, and he is of the same opinion still; witness sometimes preaches and lectures, and during the last political campaign made 42 speeches.

Benjamin Simpson, Surveyor General of Oregon, was called and testified that Gov. Grover remarked to him during a conversation, which took place at his [Simpson's] office, at Salem, about the middle of November last, that he [Grover] had not decided what to do in the case of Mr. Watts; that he [Grover] had received two or three legal authorities relating to the Watts case from the East, but that they conflicted with authorities which Gov. Grover himself had looked up in connection with this same subject. In reply to Senator Kernan, witness stated that he was present at Salem on the day of the meeting of the Electoral College; he did not have a pistol on his person that day, but he had a pocket knife; he told Mr. Chadwick that he thought the giving of the Electoral certificates to Cronin was outrageous.

The committee here took a recess, and on re-assembling Senator Mitchell was, at his own request, sworn, and made a statement to the effect that he never received the letter which Dr. Watts this morning testified to having written to him last July; he never heard from any source that Watts was a Postmaster and therefore ineligible as a Presidential Elector until his arrival in San Francisco, seven or eight days after the election; he might or might not have known at some time that Watts had been appointed Postmaster at Lafayette, but if so he had forgotten it; changes in the small Oregon Post Offices were of frequent occurrence, and Watts, he now learns, was appointed on the recommendation of Senator Corbett, his predecessor.

At this point Mr. Jordan was recalled, and in answer to Senator Mitchell, testified: Had never acted as financial agent for Gov. Tilden; I deal with him as with any other customer of our bank: had not advanced any money on Gov. Tilden's order during the past year.

George A. Steele was recalled and examined by Mr. Mitchell: Was at Salem on the day the vote was counted; saw A. Bush, of the firm of Ladd & Bush, at the Capitol Building; saw him meet Bellinger in the hall leading to the Senate Chamber, and shortly after the State Treasurer came up to them; witness made the remark to Judge Denny, "What are they using money for?" Bellinger, Bush, and the State Treasurer went into the latter's office; the actions of Mr. Bush were suspicious, and that was why he made the remark about money being used. In reply to Senator Kernan, witness said: Mr. Bush came up the Capitol steps in a great hurry, between a walk and a run; was told that Mr. Bush had been sent for, but to his own knowledge don't know this to be a fact.

Senator Kernan—Well, now, from what you saw and heard there, do you, as a fair-minded man, think it just to say that money was used? A.—No; I do not; but there were other suspicious circumstances to warrant the conclusion. In reply to further questions by Mr. Kernan, witness said that, as Chairman of the State Republican Committee, he probably disbursed $3,000 to defray the expenses of the campaign. In reply to Senator Mitchell, witness said no money was sent to the State Republican Committee by the National Republican Committee, or by any person outside of the State, except ex-Attorney General Williams, who sent him $100. In answer to Senator Kernan, witness said: The money to defray the expenses of the campaign was raised by subscription in Oregon.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE PLAN AS PRINTED IN THE TIMES OF YESTERDAY UNDER DISCUSSION—SOME OBJECTIONS OFFERED TO IT—THE ANXIETY OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—THE MEASURE BUT LITTLE MODIFIED SINCE ITS PUBLICATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The plan of counting the Electoral vote, as printed in THE TIMES of this morning, has been everywhere discussed this evening, but Congress not having been in session, and the members being separated, it is not easy to determine how widely the proposition of the Senate Committee meets with approval. There seems to be a disposition to think favorably of it, but to give the subject a second consideration before expressing an opinion. By some Republicans, the plan is objected to very earnestly, because it allows the element of uncertainty to come into the election, where they think there is now only certainty. One Democrat accepts the proposition jokingly, "because," he says, "we can beat you fellows on the draw." The casting of lots to determine who shall compose the committee is not very favorably regarded, and that part of the plan may be changed. The two committees were in session this afternoon when THE TIMES came, and there are reports of an immediate suspension of business for self-examination and inquiry as to the manner in which the plan leaked out. The anxiety of the committee concerning the publication is accounted for more by a certain pride in successful concealment than any necessity for secrecy. There will be some efforts made to deny the authenticity of the report published, but it may be affirmed that the statement made last night is substantially accurate in its essential features, and there is reason to believe the measure has been but little modified since the two committees came together. What may finally come out of the Joint Committee, of course, no one can say certainly, but it is not likely the Senate Committee will depart very widely from the measure on which they have bestowed so much care and labor.

The committees were together a long time to-day, and are endeavoring without doubt to perfect an agreement early next week, if there is to be any agreement at all. The bill to be reported, if one is agreed upon, will contain many details not yet published; but there can be no agreement which does not provide a special tribunal for the settlement of disputes, and the greatest difficulty met is in securing a perfectly fair and non-partisan body for that duty. The Committee on the Privileges of the House has been authorized to take testimony concerning the election, and they began to-day by examining Congressman Purman, of Florida, and Secretary Chandler. The subject of telegraphic dispatches seems to have been up, but no information of any importance was obtained by the committee. Mr. Chandler is willing every dispatch of his sent during the campaign shall be published. The committee undertook to inquire into communications made in Cabinet meetings, and Mr. Chandler refused, for the present at least, to answer. The committee have voted to keep its proceedings secret.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Conflicting statements having recently been published in regard to the action of the Senate Committee in counting the Electoral votes, inquiry was made to-day in authoritative quarters, and it was positively ascertained that, although some of these publications contain detached portions of several of the many propositions which have been discussed, none of them embrace any complete plan that has been agreed to, or is likely to be agreed to, by either the Senate Committee or the House Committee. A member of the Joint Committee, besides authorizing the foregoing statement, says: "Various published propositions have been discussed freely by the committees, and portions of them may, perhaps, be agreed to, but only in connection with other and much more important propositions, which as yet have not even been hinted at in the public press." He added, "All publications up to the present time purporting to give the results of the committee's deliberations are unauthorized, and may mislead the public in regard to what is being done or is likely to be done. Neither committee has yet formally agreed upon any plan; their joint sessions are being held for the purpose of freely interchanging opinions, with a view of arriving, if possible, at some agreement, and there is hope that some satisfactory agreement will be reached." The committee were in joint session to-day for about seven hours continuously, except when the two branches separated once or twice for brief consultations.

The Special Committee on the Privileges, Powers, and Duties of the House is counting the Electoral vote held a long session to-day, and examined several witnesses, among them Secretary Chandler. He was asked whether he had sent any dispatches to Florida since the late election in relation to money, and he replied that he had not. Being asked whether he had sent a dispatch to Florida stating that troops would probably be sent there to keep the peace, he answered that he probably had. He was then asked whether he had sent it upon his motion or upon some one's else, and he declined to answer this question, basing his refusal on the ground that he is a Cabinet officer. The committee decided that he must answer, and gave him until next Wednesday to comply with their decision. The committee also examined Representative Purman, of Florida, and several other witnesses, but after having imposed an injunction of entire secrecy upon all the proceedings.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORIAL QUESTION—ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL BALLOT—HOW PINCHBACK IS TRYING TO REVENGE HIS DISAPPOINTMENTS — THE NICHOLLS CROWD INCREASED BY THREE RENEGADES—MATTERS IN LOUISIANA GROWING MORE AND MORE COMPLICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The Legislature met in joint session at the State-house to-day, and balloted for United States Senator for the short term, but without effecting an election. The three State Senators who were bid away in Pinchback's residence went over to the Nicholls Senate, so called, to-day. They were carried there by Pinchback, who accompanied them, and who, on the floor, made a personal speech denouncing the Republican Party as venal and corrupt. Pinchback is not a member of the Legislature, but he has been for some time an active candidate for the United States Senate, with little prospect of being elected. He can expect nothing from the Democrats, but to revenge his disappointments has thus used what influence he possesses to break the quorum of the regular Senate. The three seceding Republican Senators are Demas, Wheeler, and Hamlet, all colored. Hamlet comes from the Ouachita District, in which the democrats claimed that Mr. Meredith, a Democrat, was elected. Mr. Meredith took his seat in the Nicholls body, and died soon after. To be consistent, the Democrats cannot fill the Meredith vacancy by seating a Republican, and Hamlet is now nothing but the ghost of a Senator. One of the recent acts of the Nicholls Legislature so-called, was to pass an act revising the election laws, and to appoint a Board of Canvassers to canvass the late election returns from a Democratic standpoint. These canvassers are now at work canvassing and promulgating the returns for State officers. It is also understood that they will proceed to recount the Presidential Electoral vote, and so far as the Nicholls crowd can do, turn the State over to Tilden. The longer the recognition of Gov. Packard is delayed, the more complicated will political matters become in unhappy Louisiana.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—THE UNITED STATES SENATORIAL QUESTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—At 10 o'clock this morning Gen. Augur stated that he had received no communication or information from Gov. Packard in reference to the affairs at Pinchback's house yesterday afternoon, although it was stated at the State-house last night that the whole correspondence would be laid before him. Gen. Augur stated that there had been no change in the situation or in orders in relation to the rival parties. Representative Delacoy did not say, as was reported, in the Republican Legislature yesterday, that he had been offered $10,000 to join the Democrats, but that such a story had been circulated, and he had no idea of going to that body.

At 1 o'clock no ballot for United States Senator had been had in the Republican Legislature. The Senate is still without a quorum. Senator Breaux, from Point Coupee and the Felicianas, who left the Republican Senate yesterday, was sworn into the Democratic body to-day. Representative Brown, of Vernon, also left the Republican House, and wrote a letter to the Democratic body, saying that, although he was returned as elected by the Returning Board, he did not believe he was elected, and would not ask for a seat.

The Democratic gathering had another ballot for United States Senator, but without a choice. Judge Shaw has opened the Superior Civil Court in the State-house building. He has the seal and minute-book of the court, while the Nicholls crowd holds the former court-room. The *Times* extra, referring to the Democratic body, says: "The United States Senatorial question perplexes the members not a little, and it seems to be generally understood that a daily joint ballot is but a mere form to conform to existing laws. Some of the "members" seem to think that instead of electing a Democrat they would gain more now by selecting a Liberal Republican. In connection with this subject, it is alleged that combinations are being effected whereby James F. Casey, or some prominent Republican with influence at Washington, will be selected. Caucuses of Republican and Democratic "members" are reported at which the matter has been freely discussed, and it is expected that in a few days all arrangements necessary will have been effected.

At 5 o'clock this morning Senators Demas, (colored,) Wheeler, and Hamlet, accompanied by Pinchback, entered the Democratic Senate so-called, and were greeted with cheers. After a short executive session the two former were admitted to seats and sworn in. Mr. Hamlet was granted permission to make a personal explanation, which he did not being elected as the Democrats claimed. He explained that he had withdrawn from the Republican Senate, and would not serve with it, after which Mr. Pinchback was granted permission to make a personal explanation. He said that the action of himself and these Senators was only decided upon after mature deliberation, and they intended to stand the hazard of the die. They had come there as Republicans, because they believed that the interests of the State were above those of party. He denounced the Republican Party of Louisiana in unmeasured terms, and said that Hayes, if inaugurated, could not afford to sell his administration with this blight upon the prosperity of the people. He accused ex-Gov. Kellogg of securing his election as Senator by corrupt means. The Democrats are jubilant to-night over the events of the day, while the absence of news of any recognition on the part of the general Government of the Packard Administration produces a widespread feeling of despondency in the Republican ranks.

The *Republican* Printing Company this evening served a notice on Gov. Packard to the effect that the publication of that paper would be suspended after to-morrow. Another ballot was had in the Republican Legislature to-day for United States Senator, with the same result as yesterday. The evening papers assert that three cases of small-pox were taken from the State-house last night and sent to the Charity Hospital, but the statement is denied at the State-house.

Six Sergeants at Arms of the Republican Senate, who were arrested last evening at Pinchback's residence, were sent to the parish prison in default of $1,000 bail. United States Marshal Pitkin left yesterday, and Collector Casey to-day, for Washington.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Senate Sub-Committee commenced the examination of West Feliciana Parish to-day. James Morgan (colored) testified to a large number of acts of violence, and to the general intimidation of colored Republicans; that he was a Supervisor of Election, and saw colored men cry because they had to vote the Democratic ticket, and that the names of all who voted the Republican ticket were taken down by a white man at the poll he officiated at.

J. R. Tilletson (colored) testified that he was a Commissioner of Election at the Court-house poll, St. Francisville, and that the names of colored men voting the Republican ticket were taken down, and they were notified that they would be visited in a night or two; witness remonstrated against this conduct and was also threatened.

Julius Green (colored) swore he had been forced to resign as a Police juror, and that after his brother-in-law, Isaac Mitchell, was killed, he had abandoned his home and crops, and left the parish.

The Senate Committee resumed the examination of the Parish of East Feliciana. Judge Deering, of the Fifth District Court, testified relative to disorders in that district and to a disturbance in the court in October, 1875, when Henry Smith, (colored,) Sheriff, was shot and wounded, in consequence of said disorder witness had adjourned the court, and has never held a term there since; witness said that some whites there said that if Smith had appointed Tom Ware Deputy Sheriff there would have been no trouble, and that when he left several gentlemen offered to and did escort him to Port Hudson, for fear, as they said, that some violent men might molest him.

Henry Smith (colored) related that he was Sheriff of the parish, and had been assaulted and shot in the hip, and driven from the parish in 1875; he returned twice, and had to leave both times.

George F. Norwood testified that there were two elements among the whites in the parish, viz., bull-dozers and anti-bull-dozers; the former were victorious in the primary elections, and their candidates accepted the support of the latter, who continued their operations.

James De Gray was recalled, and corroborated the affidavit of John Pilant in reference to the attempted assassination of Supervisor Anderson.

C. A. Rigby (colored) testified he had left the parish through fear after his wife's brother, John Gair, was killed, and her sister, Babe Matthews, hung, as he had been a prominent Republican, and was notified that he must stop organizing Republican clubs; he had heard Babe Matthews was charged with poisoning Dr. Saunders' family, but thought the charge was trumped up.

Thomas S. Adams testified to seeing an armed body of negroes, numbering 40 or 50, in the woods near Clinton, in July, 1875, and reporting the fact to the citizens there; this was on the day that Ray and other parochial officers were driven away.

The House committee heard William Ward, (colored,) who stated that the pamphlet issued with his name attached, in regard to the troubles in Red River valley, was prepared by Judge Phillips, and that he had not read it then, but knows now many of the statements therein are untrue; he said the Colfax riot was the result of Gov. Kellogg commissioning two Sheriffs, who each summoned a posse and fought for the office.

Judge Hymon, of Jefferson, testified that after a long and intimate acquaintance with ex Gov. Wells, he knew nothing derogatory to his character.

Gov. Kellogg testified regarding the election, saying he received many telegrams after the election, several from Secretary Chandler and others, inquiring how the State had gone, but none from Secretary Chandler on the 8th of November, saying that Louisiana must be carried for the Republicans; he received dispatches from Senator Logan and others in Chicago, also from Senator Morton, and from San Francisco; he did not remember the replies he sent; he said that he might have received dispatches saying that Louisiana must be carried for the Republicans, but not from Secretary Chandler; he said he received one from San Francisco saying that the Republicans on the Pacific coast relied upon the Republicans here to see that votes cast through violence and fraud should not be counted against the Republicans on or about the 9th November thinks he received a dispatch from William E. Chandler saying: "Hewitt is coming; watch the count and be careful;" appointed Brady Supervisor from Ouachita Parish on the recommendation of Governor Packard and others; did not know he held a Federal office; said he issued at times commissions for Supervisors in certain parishes for persons other than the then Supervisors, to be used in case anything occurred to prevent Supervisors from acting; they were sometimes intimidated or otherwise induced to abandon their offices; it was to prevent this, that additional commissions were issued; denied any knowledge of intention on the part of Republicans to commit frauds in the election; said he had pardoned less criminals in proportion to the population of the two States than Gov. Tilden, of New-York.

O. H. Brewster, one of the Hayes Electors, was examined to-night before the Senate Committee. He stated that he was Surveyor General of the Land Office on the day of the Presidential election, and a few days afterward wrote out his resignation. About the 28th of November he received a reply from Washington accepting his resignation, to take effect on the 4th of November. On the day that the Electoral College met he, having some doubts about the legality of his voting, notified two or three of the members that he could not act unless he was appointed to fill his own vacancy. He was appointed afterward.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

CASES OF INTIMIDATION—REPUBLICAN MEETINGS BROKEN UP BY DEMOCRATS—CITIZENS FORCIBLY KEPT FROM THE POLLS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The investigation of the Mississippi election was taken up to-day by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Major Edward Howard, a special agent of the Post Office in Mississippi, was examined. He testified that he resides at Jackson, Miss.; he has traveled through various parts of that State within the past ten months, and he is satisfied from what he saw and heard that a large number of colored voters were intimidated for the purpose of keeping them from voting. One of the methods of intimidation practiced was to threaten to turn laboring men out of employment. If the Republicans attempted to hold a political meeting the Conservatives or Democrats created a disturbance, and broke up the meeting; the Republicans in all parts of the State told witness previous to the last election that unless they could be protected they would poll a small vote; Judge Percy, of Hinds County, Miss., in conversation with witness, remarked that the Conservatives in his county did not propose to allow the Republican Party ever to be heard up in that county again. This conversation took place before the election. Witness stated that, what would be called a farce in the North, was called an election in Mississippi; he had never met but two colored men in Mississippi who were Democrats; he saw no violence done any person previous to the election day; he has talked with a great number of colored people, and knows that a large majority of them would vote the Republican ticket if they were let alone. Witness stated that he knew of at least 100 voters who were registered at Tinnan's, a polling-place near Jackson, who on election day were kept from voting by not being able to get near the polls, on account of the boisterous crowd surrounding them; the Supervisor of Election delayed the voting as much as possible, by asking those who came up to vote numerous unnecessary questions. At this point, the committee adjourned until Monday.

TERROR AND FRAUD IN FLORIDA.

THE SYSTEMATIC ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE STATE—THREATS OF REFUSING EMPLOYMENT TO MEN WHO MIGHT VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET CARRIED OUT RIGOROUSLY—TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET OR STARVE THE ALTERNATIVE—ELECTION OFFICERS BRIBED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

The more the condition of affairs in this State is investigated, the more apparent the fact that a large number of legal voters were restrained from voting in November by the fear of personal injury or of the loss of employment. It has been clearly proved that a large number of tickets were marked by printed numbers, and distributed to colored men, with the assurance that if such numbered tickets were not voted they should lose their employment. Such tickets were found in all the ballot-boxes in this city, and at Fernandina; and leading Democrats were on hand to get the numbers when the tickets were counted out. The numbers used in different counties were all printed in the same type and with the same blue ink, showing that they had been prepared at head-quarters and distributed throughout the State. Many colored people refused to vote such tickets, and some of them lost their places. Others were saved from the consequences of their independence by the exposure and public discussion of the scheme.

The most effective means of dealing with the colored voters in places where they were not well led was to keep them from voting at all, on the ground that those who did not vote at all should have work and wages, or accommodations in renting lands and trading at the stores, while those who voted the Republican ticket should be starved out. Thousands did not vote, and counties which have heretofore had several hundred Republican votes sent in returns with less than a score. Even in cases in which they did vote they were often defrauded of the benefit of such votes by the Precinct Canvassers. There are but few white Republicans in the "oraoker" counties, and these have been intrusted with the leadership, as Supervisors, Inspectors, &c. In many cases these men, who had been known among the colored men as Republicans, acted with the Democrats, and voted the Democratic ticket. Why they did this is not known; but it is known that liberal offers were made to election officers to act with the Democrats, who refused the temptation. By these means the vote counted was increased as much, or more, than the vote cast had been decreased. In other words, it is pretty clear that the vote counted is at least 5,000 more than there are voters in the State; while at the same time the vote really cast was several thousand less.

The vote of the State, as returned, has increased nearly 33 per cent. since 1874, while the increase did not amount to more than 6 per cent. in any previous two years. It is not claimed by any one that the increase of emigration has been any larger in the last two years than in previous years since 1870. The increase has been in a few counties on the borders of Georgia, where there has been an immense influx of colored people, and on the St. John's River, where the Northern emigration has centred; but the increase of votes is not confined to these districts; but counties remote from all the currents of emigration, where the cracker and the freedman have hitherto held about equal sway, as well as the swamp districts in which no negro would think of penetrating since the fugitives from slavery have been free to leave them, and in which the cracker munches his clay in peace, show a most wonderful increase of voters since 1874—an increase so remarkable that it must have come of the little seed planted by hands from head-quarters. The crackers themselves are never known to plant anything.

But their determination to maintain a superiority over the negroes, and dread of an equality which no one else would ever think of by observation of the two classes, make them willing and efficient agents in carrying out the orders of the managers. A stranger seeking information of the conduct of elections, or looking after the reasons for the return of only a half dozen votes in a district where a hundred colored Republicans were known to be, was apt to meet with suggestions that would lead him to retrace his tracks, as in the case of Messrs. Webster and Hamblen, who started to Manatee County and were stopped at Sumterville by a shot-gun squad, who had their orders from Tallahassee. Persons not strangers, but understanding the situation, would not start on such an errand.

In Duval County, containing Jacksonville, one half of whose wealth and white population are northern in birth and family, it is shown that between one and two hundred numbered Democratic tickets were voted—voted by men who were influenced by threats and their own fears. If this is the case in such a county, where there are the most intelligent colored people and a powerful white support, it is easy to imagine what was the condition in counties where the races were nearly equally divided, and the color line so tightly drawn that not more than a dozen or two whites would dare to stand out against the pressure which was brought to bear in this canvass.

A. A. Allen, Sheriff of Baker County, examined before the Senate Committee, testified that after the Clerk and himself had been notified to meet with the Judge to canvass the returns on the sixth day after the election, the Clerk came to him privately and sought to induce him [Allen] to meet before that time with the Clerk and a Justice of the Peace and make a canvass. As he refused, the Clerk called in a Justice and made a canvass. The record is as follows:

The Clerk and Justice on Monday made a second canvass. After they had made the canvass they came to me and asked me to sign the returns. I refused to do it. Then Mr. Burnett approached me and told me that if I would sign the returns I should be so much money in pocket.

Q.—How much money? A.—A hundred and twenty-five dollars for my signature. I asked him who was going to pay the money. He said, "Come with me and I will show you the man." I went with him and he carried me to Mr. Hartridge.

Q.—Who is Mr. Hartridge? A.—He is a lawyer from this place, [Jacksonville,] I think. He was there in Sanderson at that time. When I met Hartridge, Hartridge asked me to sign the returns, and I told him I could not do it and would not do it. He says, "I will compensate you for your trouble if you will sign the returns." I asked him, "What do you call compensation?" He says, "Whatever is right; whatever you consider would be right for your services I am willing to pay you." I was insulted by his trying to bribe me, and used some pretty harsh language toward him, and that stopped right there.

Q.—Did you intend at any time to receive money for that signature. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was your object in going to Hartridge to inquire about it? A.—This object: Burnett, when he made the proposition to buy me, I did not understand exactly, and I wanted to know who was the man to pay the money. I saw what the meaning of it was, and I am too well known for any one to suppose that I can be bought and sold for a song.

Mr. Allen had taught school in the county for some years, and took no active part in politics; but it being observed that he voted the Republican ticket, all of his scholars but 13 were withdrawn. He then obtained the appointment of Sheriff.

Charles R. King, of Columbia City, was a Supervisor and Inspector, and by the testimony quite efficient on election day in aid of the Democratic ticket. The following colloquy explains his position and that of many of the election officers in precincts where the Democrats gained immensely, to the surprise of the voters who thought they thoroughly understood the complexion of the vote.

Q.—You were a Republican? A.—Yes, Sir; I am now.

Q.—Did you not act with the Democrats? A.—I would like to explain.

Q.—Did you not vote the Democratic ticket? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you not trusted by the Republicans up to that time as their friend? A.—Yes, Sir.

Republicans who acted with the Democrats and voted the Democratic ticket were almost invariably holding positions on the Election Boards as Republicans, and their conversions were so sudden as not to have been suspected until they were found engaged in the work of explaining the small return of Republican votes where it was known a much larger number had been cast.

In all the interior counties and towns the white Republicans are generally men of Southern birth, and not entitled to the term carpet-bagger. In nine cases out of ten where the white Republicans are from the North they are soldiers who settled in the State immediately or soon after the close of the war, and have been citizens of the State from eight to ten years. The evidence before the committee shows that the term is applied indiscriminately to whatever Northern persons not with the Republican Party. T. W. C. Moore, President of the First National Bank of this city, as a capitalist who took no part in politics, was treated with the highest consideration until just before the election, when he turned out in a Republican procession. He was then denounced as a carpet-bagger, and the Democratic business men all drew their deposits from the bank. Mr. John H. Abbott, a former resident of Malden, Mass., who settled in Jacksonville several years since, on account of his health, had a similar experience, with the addition that the front of his house was smeared over the Sunday night after the election, and a letter was left on the steps requiring him to take down a flag—the "Stars and Stripes" only—which hung from the portico. He was a capitalist before the election—afterward a carpet-bagger.

MINNESOTA'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilkinson, Democrat, offered the following resolution: "That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the eligibility of the several Presidential Electors, and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers." The facts which gave rise to this resolution are that A. K. Finseth, one of the Electors, it is claimed is not legally a citizen of the United States; that he immigrated to the United States when 17 or 18 years of age, and supposing that the naturalization of his father naturalized the minor children, either never took out any naturalization papers at all or such only as are incomplete and insufficient to make him a citizen. The resolution created considerable excitement, but Mr. Finsett not being in the city, the truth of the allegation cannot be corroborated or contradicted.

A CONFERENCE AT MR. TILDEN'S HOUSE.

Gov. Tilden was waited upon last night at his residence by a number of politicians, to discuss the propriety of calling a national convention, to assemble in Washington during the counting of the Electoral vote on the 14th of February. The conference lasted to a late hour, and various subjects of a political nature were discussed. There was a difference of opinion among the gentlemen present about the advisability of issuing the call for the convention, some contending that such a large assemblage of private citizens would look like intimidation, and that no possible good could result from such an unusual proceeding. Gov. Tilden was reticent in expressing his opinion pro or con on the subject under debate. It was understood that nothing final was determined upon in consequence of the absence of Congressman Hewitt, who had not arrived in time from Washington to be present at the conference.

THE CAPITAL POLICE BOARD.

THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY OF THE DETECTIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Detective McDevitt was cross-examined this afternoon by Judge Wilson, counsel for Murtagh, before the House Committee engaged in the special investigation of the Police Board of this District. The following questions were asked and answered:

Q.—Have you at any time in the city gambled within two years? A.—I decline to answer; that is my private business as a detective, and I do not propose to "give it away" to newspapers; it has nothing to do with the Whitthorne conspiracy case, and therefore I decline to answer.

Mr. Le Moyne, Chairman of the committee—It is the opinion of the committee that you should answer, unless it would tend to criminate you.

Detective McDevitt—It will only show why I went there, and will open a new investigation; I know the object of asking the question; it is to force my detective business before the public.

Judge Wilson said that the United States statutes decided that even if his answer did criminate him, he must answer. Mr. Le Moyne thought the witness should answer the question.

McDevitt—I still decline; counsel for the *Republican* wants to draw me out, so as to increase their subscription; if I answer it will lead to asking why I went and for whom I went.

Q.—You speak of the Whitthorne conspiracy. It takes more than one man to make a conspiracy. Name who was in it. A.—William A. Murtagh; I don't know who was behind him; you are trying to get away from the Whitthorne conspiracy to distract the public mind from it; I propose to keep you up to it.

Mr. Wilson—You will be kept up to it. Witness said he knew of gambling-houses, and gave the location of several of them.

Detective Miller was also examined, his testimony corroborating that of Major Richards and McDevitt, concerning Murtagh's alleged plot for inveigling Congressman Whitthorne into a house of ill-repute.

George O. Miller, another member of the detective force, was then examined. He testified that Major Richards informed him that Mr. Murtagh desired to have Congressman Whitthorne enticed into some disreputable house and then arrested; Richards privately told him to let it appear that he [Miller] was working to carry out this plan, as Murtagh was then superior officer, &c., but Miller declined and said to Richards that he was not willing even to appear to be engaged in such a business. He never spoke to Murtagh about the matter except once, when he saw Murtagh and Richards standing together, and Richards said, "There is Miller now." Murtagh smiled at Miller and said, "I want you to attend to that business." Miller inferred that he meant to business concerning Whitthorne. In reply to a question whether he knew of any attempt to use the police force for corrupt purposes, Miller testified that during the pendency of the suit of William McGarraban against Murtagh for libel in 1870, after the jury had been sworn in Murtagh met witness near the court-house and asked him if he knew any of the jurymen; witness replied that he thought not, but he had not yet seen a list; thereupon Murtagh said that if witness could reach any of them in his favor he would pay any expenses that might be incurred; subsequently he met Murtagh in company with Richards, and Murtagh asked him how matters were getting on; witness replied, "Smoothly;" he returned this answer because he did not wish to offend Murtagh, his superior officer; he, however, took no steps in the matter; never received any money from Murtagh, and never attempted to approach any juryman; he informed Major Richards of all this. On cross-examination Miller admitted that he had been in conference on the 1st of January in Col. Cook's office with Cook, Richards, McDevitt, and others on the subject of this investigation, and also admitted that, so far as he [Miller] was concerned, he had taken part in that conference with a view to "getting even with Murtagh," who had unjustly attacked him in his paper.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Treasury now holds $337,393,700 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,062,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,052,800. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,385,800. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $319,218,205; gold notes, $2,097,390. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$2,333,000	$1,607,000
Boston	1,048,000	880,000
Philadelphia	195,000	392,000
Miscellaneous	889,000	838,000
Total	$3,065,000	$3,717,000

Receipts to-day, $613,388.

The Navy Department is advised that the United States steamer Pensacola left Panama early in January for Callao, Valparaiso, and other southern ports. The United States steamer Omaha remains at Panama.

Mr. Orton, who was quite sick when he arrived here Thursday night, has considerably improved in health, and is now engaged in preparing a reply to the summons of the House.

The Secretary of War has received a report from Major Comstock, the officer detailed to inspect and report upon the Eades improvements at the South Pass of the Mississippi River. The report mentions that a channel 20 feet in depth and 200 feet wide has been constructed at the mouth of the pass. This will be laid before the Attorney General, who, it is expected, will soon decide that Eades and his associates are entitled to $500,000 under the provisions of the act of Congress for making the improvements referred to.

Lieut. Commander James H. Sands is ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York on the 20th inst.; Lieut. O. W. Farenholt to temporary duty at the Navy Department in connection with the revision of the allowance table; Master Freeman H. Crosby to the training-ship Constitution, at Philadelphia. Lieut. A. B. H. Lillie is detached from the training-

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

THEATRICAL AND LITERARY NOTES.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW—ENGLAND UNDER WATER—MANAGER HOLLINGSHEAD AND THE BROOKLYN DISASTER—SI SLOCUM AND THE OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES—NEW BOOKS AND NEW PUBLISHERS—"THE ENGLISH POLICY IN THE EAST"—STORY OF AN IMPERIAL CHRISTMAS TREE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec 31, 1876.

The old year is going out in a flood, except where it is taking its departure amid snow-drifts and blocked-up railways. England is under water from John O'Groat's to Land's End. Scotland has kept up the season-able character of the time with snow-storms that have half buried a couple of railway trains. During the last three months we have had every variety of temperature, but not one fine day. Is it surprising that drunkenness is on the increase? "Why, lor love yer honor," said a cab-driver to the writer yesterday, "we'd simply 'ave our werry souls washed out of us if we didn't check the rain with a drop o' gin now and then." While it is morally certain that drink is the curse of England, one can almost excuse the miserable wretches who succumb to the demon in weather like this. Two hundred men and women were brought before the magistrates in London the day after Christmas Day, and fined in various sums of money and periods of imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly. A brace of Her Majesty's servants of the Post Office were imprisoned for being incapably drunk in the streets while delivering the mails. A respectable old lady got drunk on Christmas Eve and was burned to death, while on the same festive occasion several fatal assaults are reported from the country. To complete the characteristic record of the season, the great Northern Railway has killed half-a-dozen holiday-seekers and maimed some twenty others. The incessant rain is spreading the small-pox which reappeared in London a few months ago. Several new hospitals have been opened to accommodate the increasing number of patients. Seventy-six people died under the affliction of this fell disorder last week. And thus the old year, which has brought financial disaster upon nearly every class of the community, goes out with a wail and a cry! The advent of the new monarch does not inspire one with much hope. He will come in armed to the teeth, emblematic of our boasted civilization. The new year will be attended by an army waiting the word of command. Our poets sing the glories of progress; our parsons preach good will to man and peace on earth; our educationalists boast of the splendid march of knowledge; but art and science, eloquence, poetry—all are turned in one direction. "Blood, Iago, blood." is the universal cry. All Europe is in arms. The inventor who can create the deadliest weapon is favored of Kings and Princes. The Minister who can intrigue most successfully in the building up of military alliances is popular with Courts and Cabinets. The poet who sings of war and glory is crowned with bays. The preacher who fans the flame of religious intolerance, even unto death, is listened to and applauded. The book that treats of Ottoman and Christian is most popular in the market. The orator whose words are flavored with gunpowder boasts of enthusiastic audiences. All Europe seems ready for a general dance of death, waiting in this last hour of 1876 to present the genius of 1877 with a naked sword—and yet Christianity has been civilizing the world for 1,800 years.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE AND THE THEATRES.

Mr. John Hollingshead, lessee of the Gaiety Theatre, has written to the *Times*, attacking the Lord Chamberlain for unnecessarily alarming the public by issuing a series of regulations suggested by the Brooklyn calamity, and publishing the orders to the world. He says the regulations should have been enforced first and published afterward. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Hollingshead, and the public will be benefited if his letter proves an incentive to official action. Mr. Hollingshead's theatre is notoriously unsafe. It has only one exit for stalls, boxes, and dress-circle, and, as they leave the theatre, the occupants of the best seats all meet at one point, some coming up and some going down stairs. A panic here would be certain death to hundreds. Apart from this drawback, the Gaiety is perhaps the prettiest and best-conducted theatre in London. It is the only house at which the regulation "no fees to attendants" is rigidly carried out. None of the theatres are doing great business. This period of the year is usually the harvest-time of managers, but they are nearly all complaining. They ascribe the comparatively thin houses to the weather, but they should set it down to the influence of the Brooklyn fire. So far as the weather goes, the mildness of the temperature is favorable to theatres. Mr. Hare, of the Court, tells me that "New Men and Old Acres" crowds his house nightly; but this theatre has now a regular constituency living on the under-ground railway, which lands them in warm, comfortable carriages at the very door, and carries them home again when the play is over. Not a single manager has had the sense to request Capt. Shaw, of the Fire Brigade, to inspect his house, point out its defects, and, said defects being remedied, procure a certificate to that effect and publish it. I wonder Mr. Hollingshead has not been equal to the emergency. His daughter, by the way, is going to leave the stage. She is a pretty young lady of 19. Without her father's consent she went into the profession and played small parts for a couple of years. She then obtained an engagement at the Court and made a distinguished success in Gilbert's unnatural play of "Broken Hearts." All the critics praised her. Even the new man on the *Times* gushed over the graceful young artiste. This was a year ago. Other pieces were produced, but Miss Bessie Hollingshead did not repeat her previous success. She had been overpraised. She grew discontented, and left the Court. It was a social and domestic triumph, however, to leave it for her father's theatre. She had become an actress in spite of him. It was delightful to receive an engagement at his hands for leading business. Mr. James Albery produced "The Man in Possession" at the Gaiety with Foote and Miss Hollingshead in the leading rôles. The play fell flat. All the papers joined in proclaiming it a failure, and they were equally unanimous in regarding Miss Bessie Hollingshead as unequal to the part which had been specially written for her. So the lady is going to leave the stage because she is tired of it, and because the work is too arduous. Everybody is unkind to her; the public is fickle; the profession is disagreeable. Pretty Penelope, we shall try and keep you before the footlights, nevertheless, even if we are compelled to revive that lugubrious piece of mock, sentimentality, "Broken Hearts."

THE FRAYNES IN LONDON.

"Si Slocum" is the bright particular apple of discord in artistic circles just now. The Fraynes, better known, they say, as "The Kentucky Rifle Team," having made their mark in the English provinces, have found a temporary home at the Olympic Theatre. With the exception of the *Telegraph* critic, the guardians of art in the press have denounced the entertainment as a degradation to the stage and a disgrace to the Metropolis; and the more they attack the management and the play, the more the public crowd the theatre. In the interest of your readers, I have just interviewed Mr. George Coleman, the acting manager, with the following result:

Q.—The critics have jumped upon you at last? A.—We beg to thank them for their attention.

Q.—It is an odd kind of show, nevertheless; everybody shooting everybody else. A.—Odd! Of course. Sir, it is the funniest thing out. Frayne is really not a bad actor in his way. He ladles his words out in a strong Yankee dialect and strikes wonderful attitudes; but there is a certain rough merit in the performance. Taken as a whole, it is the most amusing thing I have ever seen, even at the East-endest of East End theatres.

Q.—Then you are not surprised that the critics should complain, when one remembers the classic triumphs of the Olympic, the once favorite theatre of the Queen and the Prince consort? A.—No; but we have made a little money, and we had already made sufficient sacrifices to dramatic sentiment. Now, would you believe it, for the last six nights we have had the most aristocratic audiences ever collected together in this or any other theatre?

Q.—I heard that your stalls and boxes had been full, and your pit and gallery very thinly occupied. A.—Last week, Sir, we had half the peerage here—Dukes, lords, Baronets, and their families. Yes, Sir, titled ladies, Duchesses and Marchionesses; and, what is more, they sat the piece out and enjoyed the shooting. It was a new sensation to them—an East End play in a West End theatre. Will you take a cup of tea?

I did take a cup of tea. Mr. Coleman's room is not the kind of palatial apartment which obtains in New-York. It is a small square room, at the top of the usual narrow flight of stairs which belongs to London theatres. Specimens of the week's posters adorn the walls. A portrait of Miss Fowler, the former manageress, adorns the mantel-shelf, and Mr. Henry Neville flaunts his sword on an adjacent panel, as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. Mr. Coleman is a small, genial, blue-eyed, amiable fellow, whom everybody likes, and he is the principal adviser of Lord Londesborough, who enters while we are at tea, and talks quietly about the weather. His lordship is the capitalist of the theatre, and was the partner of Boucicault in the "Batrèd and Bijou" venture. He is a tall, good-looking blonde English gentleman. It was at his house in Scarborough where the Prince of Wales contracted that fever which nearly killed him a year or two ago. Lord Londesborough was the patron of Miss Fowler when she managed this theatre. He is now the friend of Mr. Henry Neville, though it is said that Mr. Charles Reade has placed a sum of money at the disposition of the management. The theatrical journals this week state that the new drama which is to be produced at this house is by Mr. Robert Buchanan. It is not. The piece is a dramatization of *The Queen of Connaught*, a novel of considerable merit which was published last season. It is from the pen of Mr. Buchanan's sister in law, and she has turned it into a play. Mr. Buchanan read it to the actors last week. There are three strong parts in it, which are to be severally played by Miss Cavendish, Mr. Henry Neville, and Mr. Flocton. "I think it will be a success," said the manager, over our last cup of tea, "but one never knows what will happen; the piece we count on for 'a go' generally turns out a failure."

VARIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

There are 26 theatres proper (apart from variety halls, concert-rooms, &c.,) open in London and regularly advertised every day. At 14 of these pantomime and extravaganza represent the staple entertainment. Among these the most successful are "Robinson Crusoe," at Covent Garden; the "Forty Thieves," at Drury Lane: "Sinbad the Sailor," at the Crystal Palace; "Little Goody Two Shoes," at the Adelphi; "Open Sesame," at the Standard, and the "Invisible Prince," at the Globe. The Vokes Family represent the life and soul of the Drury Lane pantomime. Mr. Chatterton has scored a special success at the Adelphi in making "Goody Two Shoes" a children's pantomime, played by children, for children, and only performed in the afternoon. The two little ones who have been spoken most about by the critics are the children of Mr. Grattan, a *litterateur* of some standing. At night, between the first piece and the "Shaughraun," an infantile American called "Baby Benson" is proving an attraction. Mr. George Conquest, the proprietor of the Grecian Theatre, is a very clever contortionist, and has been in the habit for years past of representing in his pantomime the part of a monster fish or bird. This year he has converted himself into an octopus, and with startling effect. Poor fellow, it was touching to hear him talk of his lost child, whom I paid him a visit a few evenings back in his dressing-room. She was only 17, and, to use his own words, "as pretty as a picture." Six months ago she married Mr. Beard, a gentleman of position in the city. Four weeks since she died, and then everybody remembered that for the last ten years she had been a fairy in the Grecian pantomime. "And so the ball rolls on in sunshine and in shadow."

A FIGHTING MANAGER.

A traveler passing through the ancient city of York one day last week might have witnessed a novel breach of the peace. One of the most famous of old English theatres is situated at York, under the shadow of the most famous of cathedrals. Mr. John Coleman has been the lessee of the theatre for many years, in spite of the machinations of a Mr. Waddington, who manufactures pianos beneath those grand old walls which bore the brunt of battle during the Wars of the Roses. When Mr. Coleman came to grief over the Queen's Theatre in London, Mr. Waddington obtained from one of the trustees a provisional agreement to sell him the lease. Meanwhile Mr. Coleman got a "backer" to outbid him, and secured his property again by a regular and proper assignment of the lease, ratified by the Corporation of York, to which body the theatre belongs. Before this latter arrangement was completed, however, Mr. Waddington got possession of the theatre by force, and in this wise: Coleman, Mr. Sefton Parry, and Coleman's manager—Mr. John Chute—had just left the theatre, the original lessee with the keys in his pocket. They had not walked many yards before they met a dozen men, with divers weapons, marching toward the theatre. The managerial instinct divined a forcible entry. Supported by his two friends, Coleman rushed back to the theatre and planted himself in front of the doors. He was right. The men were the minions of Waddington. They commanded Coleman to make way. The stalwart actor did; he hit out right and left. His fists found their way to the countenances of the piano-forte makers, three of whom were soon sprawling in the mud. Mr. Sefton Parry got a crack on the head and bolted. Mr. Chute made a gentle show of fight, and nearly strangled the smallest of the assailants, but being reminded of the odds against him, retired with a black eye. Meanwhile, the giant form of Coleman towered above an angry group that pressed him on all sides. He fought like a lion, and did not desist even when a second army came up led by a bully with a crowbar. Coleman had been pretty hard hit in London, both by critics and creditors, and this kind of physical exercise in his own defense was pleasant to the jaded client of order-loving lawyers. With an oath that might have brought the avenging towers of York about his ears, he leaped upon the man with the crowbar, and in another moment the iron weapon was flourished above his head. Luckily for his assailants and himself, the vagabonds fell back and gave Chute and Sefton time to use their influence upon Coleman, who, under their earnest entreaties, consented to go and consult the authorities and allow Waddington to break into the theatre. The Police arrived on the scene when the excitement was at an end. They are wise men. They know when it is safest to put in an appearance. The Town Clerk, with all the powers of the corporation, called upon Waddington to give up possession of the theatre. He defied them and gave a performance. They summoned him, and fined him for acting without a license. For the second offense the penalty is $100 a day. Still he goes on. Coleman has served him with writs for libel, a writ of ejectment, and summons for pretty well every crime under the sun; but the piano-maker does not budge an inch. At least one lively suit out of the lot must come to trial.

THE NEWEST BOOKS.

Although books and pamphlets relating to the Eastern question are just now almost monopolizing the market, there are a few other volumes, belonging more particularly to the realms of peace, which are not wholly neglected. *Art in Ornament and Dress* is one of these. It is translated from the French of Charles Blanc and published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. Messrs. Scribner, of New-York, have purchased the first right for the States, but three editions of the book are to be published in New-York. The work is a delightful contribution to the literature of art. M. Blanc pays one of the most flattering compliments to the Maker of all things in his introduction to his fascinating chapters on "Personal Adornment." He says: "It is scarcely credible, but it is with bare lines, with stiff geometry that the study of personal adornment must begin; that beautiful woman, who, unknown to herself, is inclosed in a network of inflexible parallels like a bird in its cage—an invisible trellis-work of horizontal and vertical lines—retards the free play of her beauty. She appears to have been drafted by a Supreme Designer, who, effacing the right angles which he had traced to construct her figure, only left the grace of it to be seen." But the most notable work of the season is Mr. Planché's *Cyclopædia of Costume*. It is issued by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, not simply on its merits, but as a sort of example of their enterprise and capacity as publishers. Chatto & Windus bought the business founded by the late John Camden Hotten, who was, I believe, an American. Mark Twain christened him Hottentot, because he published that renowned humorist's books without his consent. Messrs. Chatto & Windus scattered to the four winds all the little publications of their predecessor, and set up for high-class publishers. In justification of their pretensions they publish, among other books, this complete and exhaustive treatise from the pen of the best living authority, "James Robinson Planché, Esq., Somerset Herald of England." It is lavishly illustrated with pictures in color, text cuts, and designs by the thousand, illustrative of contemporaneous fashions on the Continent, and elucidative of the general history of the costumes of the principal countries of Europe. It is generally acknowledged in the trade, though somewhat grudgingly, that Chatto & Windus have established their right to stand in the front rank of London publishing houses. Their latest enterprise is the purchase of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which, under the vaunted management of Grant & Co. and a new editor, has run down from a splendid circulation to a couple of thousand a month! Chatto and Windus hope to lift it to the position it held when Messrs. Bradbury & Evans were the publishers, and it is possible they may. They have almost restored the cover of Cave's day, with the picture of St. John's Gate at the top. The firm are also proprietors of *Belgravia*, which is edited by Mr. Chatto himself, who is said to be a gentleman of literary attainments and editorial experience. If he edits the editor of *The Gentleman's*, there may be some hope for that once revered publication. Grant & Co. offered the magazine to Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, but that wise author preferred to write for it, and he is contributing some excellent articles on "Palestine." Mr. Dixon has just finished his first novel. He is now reading the proofs, and a few weeks hence his book will be published. The author is "an artist in style." He has written the story three times over. Every sentence has been polished and repolished. Let us hope the polish is not excessive. The work was originally written as a play, but Mr. Dixon, seeing no chance for its immediate production, has turned it into a novel. The scenes of the fiction alternate between England and America.

It is strikingly significant, however, that the book which has made the most immediate and decisive success of the season is *England's Policy in the East*, by the Baron de Worms, author of *The Austro-Hungarian Empire* and other semi-historical works. It was only published a fortnight ago. I have not yet seen a single review of it in any daily or weekly paper; and yet the first edition has been exhausted. The Government has expressed its approval of the work, and the publishers have already received sufficient orders to exhaust the second edition, which will be announced on Monday. The book is illustrated with a carefully prepared map, and by the time this letter is published will be the talk of political society in England. It is not unworthy of note that the information which I gave to your readers on Dec. 11, as to England's necessary action in case of war, is singularly verified and supported by the Baron de Worms. The idea has got abroad lately that England would content herself with the occupation of Constantinople; but this would be child's play in face of such a war as Russia would wage on the Turk; and it is satisfactory to me on the score of information that the views set forth in THE TIMES, in New-York, are the views inspired in official circles and printed in London weeks after my readers are in possession of them. Another sensation work is in the press on *The Bulgarian Atrocities*.

They are telling a good story in Berlin in reference to the copy of the speech from the throne from which the German Emperor read the message to Parliament at the end of the session. Prince Bismarck sent it to the Emperor in a beautiful velvet portfolio. At the palace it was received by the flunkey in chief, who, being an intelligent German, said to himself: "Ah, one other present for the royal Christmas tree," and forthwith placed it under the tree with a score of other tributes; for it seems the Emperor has a tree of his own which is religiously lighted up on Christmas eve. As the time drew on for reading the speech to the Senate, the Emperor made inquiries and the document could not be found. A special messenger was sent to Prince Bismarck. His courier explained to whom he had given the portfolio. Then the intelligent flunkey was hunted up, and he at once discovered the missing State paper. The fire-eating Prince did not have him killed. He and the King laughed heartily over the incident, and his Majesty told the story to the Imperial party assembled round the Christmas tree. History is quickly made nowadays. That speech has been spoken. It is already forgotten. What will the King have to say at the end of the next session of Parliament?

A MOST WONDERFUL WINE.

THE "ROSENWEIN" OF BREMEN—A VINTAGE REPUTED TO BE MORE THAN 250 YEARS OLD—A CALCULATION OF THE VALUE OF A FEW HUNDRED BOTTLES—A SINGLE DROP WORTH NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

The London *News* of Dec. 30 is responsible for the following story. A mark is about equal to 24 cents of our money: "Some of the Deputies assembled at the German Reichstag have been trying to lighten the severe burdens of imperial legislation by the institution of a series of relaxations of a special character. We may easily believe that the first of these, which was called by some a 'Fisch-Austelinng,' and by others a 'Fischessen,' was suggested by the time-honored custom of English politicians at the close of the Parliamentary session. The exhibition of fish was followed by an exhibition of wine. The originators of the feast called it a German 'Weinprobe,' and invited contributors from all parts of the Empire (perhaps even from Hamburg) to send specimens of their wines, merely stipulating that, as in the case of the fish, so in the case of the wines, the contributed articles should be disposed of by the judges. The invitation was very widely responded to, and the tables in the new Architectenhaus were loaded with bottles from all the famous districts of the Rhine and the Mosel, the Saar and the Ahr, the Main and the Neckar. Upon each table, in the position of honor, stood a small bottle of the most wonderful wine in the whole world, the Rosenwein out of the Rathskeller of Bremen. This wine, the property of the Municipal Council of that Hanseatic city, is reputed to be more than two and a half centuries old. It takes its name from a bronze bas-relief of roses which surmounts it, and is said to have arrived in Bremen in the year 1624. Each little bottle of this celebrated hock bore round its neck an inscription which professed to give an exact calculation of its value: 'An eight-ohm nuick of this wine cost in 1624 300 gold reichsthalers. After the lapse of 221 years (in the year 1845) the stück of eight ohm cost 421,607,100,000 gold reichsthalers; one ohm (equal to 180 bottles) cost 52,700,887,500 gold thalers; one bottle cost 292,782,708 gold thalers and 24 groschen; one glass (eight glasses to the bottle) cost 36,597,838 gold thalers 39 groschen; one single drop (1,000 drops to a glass) was worth 36,597 gold thalers 60 groschen.' The value has gone on increasing at a rate which appals the valuer. In the year 1859, a drop of Rosenwein was worth 146,391 gold thalers; in 1873 the wine had risen to the price of 585,565 gold thalers 24 groschen per drop, while at the present moment the value of a single drop is reckoned at 1,932,366 marks of the new imperial coinage. If it were possible to fix a standard of value between the whole of the toll of the German fatherland and the vats of the Bremen Rosenwein, we doubt if the former would fetch money sufficient to purchase the latter. The honor of receiving a bottle of this aged hock is more literally 'priceless' than any other honor in the world, and this honor was bestowed once every year by the City of Bremen upon Goethe. The labels on the bottles of Rosenwein in the Weinprobe did not state what we have heard, alas, to be a fact—namely, what even this precious drink is regularly adulterated. Near to it, in the same division of the cellar of the Rathhaus of Bremen, stand 12 vats called the Twelve Apostles, each of which holds a Rhine wine made in the eighteenth century. Whenever a bottle of the seventeenth century Rose wine is drawn from the cask, a bottle of Peter wine or Judas wine is poured in; so that the quantity of the Rosenwein never decreases, while its quality is constantly under change."

HER WEAK POINT.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday morning a woman, living on Napoleon street, was seen on the walk in front of the gate heaving the snow right and left, and she had only got fairly settled to work when a boy lounged up and remarked:

"I'll clear off the walk for 10 cents."

"I guess I'm able to do it," she replied.

"But see how it looks," he continued. "Here you are, a perfect lady in look and action, highly educated, and yet you grovel in the dust, as it were, to save the pitiful sum of 10 cents."

"You grovel along and mind your own business," she curtly replied, still digging away.

"It's worth 10 cents," he said, as he leaned against the fence, "but I'm a feller with some sentiment in my bosom. Now, we'll say five cents, or just enough to cover wear and tear on my bones. Give me the shovel and you go in, get on your seal-skin sacque and best jewelry, and while I work you stand out here and boss around, and talk as if you owned the biggest half of North America, while I had nothing, and was in debt for that."

She looked at him sharply, saw that he was in earnest, and when she passed over the snow-shovel she put two nickels into his hand. He looked after her as she went in, and then sadly mused:

"Oh! Flattery, the surest victim is a woman homely enough for a snow-scow."

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

NOTES FROM THE CITY OF NAPLES.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY SEASON—THE VICE OF GAMBLING ENCOURAGED BY THE GOVERNMENT—STREET RAILWAYS—COTTON GOODS WANTED IN ITALY—A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN EXPORTERS—THE PEASANT CLASS—THE MANIA FOR CARRIAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPLES, Friday, Dec. 29, 1876.

The weather has continued to be unconscionably bad, but in spite of it the Neapolitans have not quite lost the enjoyment of the holiday season. They have an unusual mode of celebrating Christmas here, and such as we should hardly expect in a population accustomed to the pageantries of church ceremonies furnished in the past for every occasion in great variety. The burning of gunpowder, in all the forms in which it can be compounded, makes both night and day as perilous and as hideous as the celebration of the national anniversary to quiet citizens in one of the great American towns. Here, also, the combustion of the nitric mixture whizzes in rockets, spatters in Catharine wheels, snaps and cracks in paste-board petards, goes off with a terrible explosion in guns and mortars, and lights up whole streets with the blue, orange, and crimson of Bengal fires. The municipal authority has tried to put a stop to these almost reckless excesses of powder-burning, as many accidents, and some of them serious, every year are recorded. But the people still have their way, and the Mayor has to submit, for, as a journal here says, "if the penalties prescribed were inflicted, half the population would be in prison." The inhabitants of the quarter of Santa Lucia, with their less abundant means, seem to spend as freely as their better-conditioned neighbors for this noisy diversion. I suspect that some of the money comes from games of chance, for I have noticed that the Government lottery shops have been much frequented. Gaming, in one form or another, is a common vice in Italy, and is not confined to any particular class. It is a great social evil, and produces here, quite as much as anywhere else, the results of a waste of time, indolence, and improvidence. The Government, with its lottery system for revenue, is its principal promoter, and gives a bad example to the country. It is to be hoped that in time a better compensation for labor, with the savings bank and popular instruction, will take the place of the public lottery and the habit of gaming.

The Naples railroads have been unusually active during these days of festivity, which shows their great utility even to an agricultural population. On Christmas Day, according to the newspapers, not less than 43,000 passengers rode over them, coming in or going out of the city. Naples has also introduced the American system of street railways, and within a year, or a little more, half a dozen miles of rail have been laid along the water front, to Portici and other places. The price of movement over them is not yet so low as it might be; but they seem nevertheless, to be growing in favor with the people.

Seeing what an important market Italy now is, united, as all its ports are, under a uniform commercial system, the thought constantly recurs, Why should not the United States derive greater advantage than before, by finding sale here on a larger scale for some of its leading products? There is a great consumption here of cotton goods, and for certain qualities the United States is in condition to furnish them at a lower price than they can be sold by any other country. My attention, within a year or two, has been repeatedly called to this fact. Already a large commerce in tobacco, petroleum, and other articles is carried on, which in value will, without doubt, be augmented. Italy has olive-oil, fruits, wines, and other products that are wanted in America, and in which a profitable exchange can be carried on. Some of the wines of the South of Italy, not less than those of the North, seem to be well suited to our market, and, although yet on a limited scale, I am told that successful experiments have been made with their introduction. Some of the kinds of wine peculiar to the region about Naples, such as Falerno, Lachryma-Christi, Capri, &c., are suited to the taste of some of us, and traveling Americans have become familiar with them. Although the vintage this year is not distinguished for great abundance, yet the quality of the wine is good and the price is not high. The colored marbles of Benevento must before long find a market in the United States, with the merits and advantages which they possess of beauty, cheapness, and facility of shipment. The cultivation of the orange and the grape are no doubt before many years to become important interests in the United States, and ten-fold of what is now imported can be furnished to other countries, both of fruit and wine. The time must come when the Southern States must add to their present restricted number of agricultural products others suited to the conditions of the climate and soil, and the new kinds of skill in cultivation which must be invited into that region of country. From all parts of Italy a vine-dressing emigrant population can be furnished, which, introduced into the United States, would have a much greater value to the country than the peddlers of chestnuts and other small commodities that hang about American cities. There are hundreds of thousands of such laborers here, who are sufficiently badly off, and wish to better their condition. As the physical fitness of the peasant class for work and endurance we have proofs enough in the good muscle which comes from the rural districts to fill up the ranks of the Army. In the past the emigration from Italy has been badly directed, or has been in the hands of agents incapable of acting honestly, or according to the rules of humanity. Ignorance needs to be enlightened by such means as can be furnished by a systematic organization. Missionaries are sent here, and much money is spent, to give Christian knowledge to the common classes of the cities, and an effort might, with quite as much wisdom, be made to put the more worthy *contadino* population in a way to improve their fortunes, while adding a new industrial element to the working forces of sections of country having large undeveloped resources. The subject is worth the consideration both of philanthropists and those who give attention to studies of political economy. If vine-growing becomes a common pursuit in America, and light wines are furnished, as they are here, at a price lower than that of beer, or alcoholic liquors, why should not the same result follow there as here, where gross intemperance is almost unknown.

The weather has cleared at last, and a sharp wind is blowing out of the north-west. Vesuvius and the mountain ridge above Sorento are covered with a thin veil of snow, and the sea is once more lighted up with a cheerful smile. The Island of Capri is no longer hid behind a scowling cloud, and vessels begin once more to find their way into port. In the afternoon the movement of fashionable equipages on the Chiaia and on the road to Posilipo has a look of animation, like that of a great capital city. Life here is one of sensations, and not of meditations; and now, more than ever, since from Italy has been eliminated the moonish elegy, the throughout and anti-ritualists got mixed, and a short pugilistic encounter was the result. The temporary lull inside was broken by a gentleman asking in a loud voice, "Where is the Bishop?" and this was followed by groans for his Lordship." For a time there was a panic among the congregation. Ladies in a fainting condition were assisted out of the church, hats were crushed, sticks used on people, and again the Police appeared on the scene, but really took no action in the matter. In the meantime a reinforcement of a Sergeant and a dozen Constables arrived from the Deptford Police Station, and their services were required to keep in order the disorderly crowd outside. During the remaining portion of the communion service knots of men discussed at the bottom of the church the question of the hour, when one man declared in favor of "this only being a rascally Romish service," while another rejoined, "it is true Catholic worship." The discussions were carried on amid the utmost levity, and with jokes and laughter at the solemn moment of what ritualists call the "consecration. The service, in which incense was copiously used, came to an end with the benediction. In the choir during service were Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, Rev. C. J. Maxwell, (St. Alban's,) Rev. J. W. Bescoe, (St. Peter's, London Docks,) Rev. W. Crouch, &c. A number of men remained in the church close to the screen, and fearing that mischief was intended to be done to the "altar" decoration, the choristers formed a cordon round the altar for its protection. The communicants were only three in number—two ladies and one gentleman—and except that both elements were administered, there appeared but very slight difference between the administration of the sacrament by Mr. Tooth's curate and the celebration of the mass at a Roman Catholic pro-cathedral. At the close of the service, as the leading supporters of Mr. Tooth passed from the church to the vicarage and back again, they were greeted with such cries as "Bodyguard of the traitor!" "Go over to Rome!" Mr. Mackonochie's appearance was the signal for a general uproar, and he would have been "bonneted" by the crowd who were closing on him had not the Police formed a guard around him, and conducted him to a place of safety. When Mr. Tooth came out with his attendants, escorted between two friends, groans, hisses, and shouts were raised against him. It is stated (according to a Central News telegram) that Mr. Tooth has organized a society of working men for the protection of public worship, who are ready to do his bidding.

The evening service was interrupted in a similar fashion, but less violence was employed.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CANDIDATES.

The Concord correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes that Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, is a native of that State, and 44 years of age. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1856 graduated at Dartmouth College. He read law, and was admitted to the Bar at Concord in 1859. He practiced his profession in Concord until 1861, when he became associate editor of the *Independent Democrat*, which position he filled until 1866. Afterward he was for a number of years a special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and was given the general superintendence of various branches of Customs. Mr. Prescott has been several times elected Secretary of State, which position he now fills. He has been long known as one of the most active and efficient of the Republican managers in New-Hampshire, and for many years he has been Secretary of the State Committee. As an agriculturist he is well known to the farmers of the commonwealth, his elegant residence and fine estate of 300 acres at Epping having a famous reputation for fine stock and superior products. He is a gentleman of commanding presence, of superior scholarship and high executive and administrative ability, of spotless character and eminent talents.

Dr. Granville P. Conn, the candidate for Railroad Commissioner, is also a native of the State, and forty-five years of age. He was educated at the Norwich, Vt., Military University, for a Civil Engineer, but his health failing him, he studied medicine, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in 1855. Afterward he was located in his profession at Randolph, Vt., and was Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment of Volunteers from that State in the late war. Dr. Conn has resided quite a number of years in Concord, where he is very eminent in his profession and popular as a citizen. He was the candidate for Railroad Commissioner in 1874.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, HATCHAM—A PROTESTANT HYMN SUNG TO A ROMAN CATHOLIC AIR—A CHURCH SCENE PROBABLY WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

The *Scotsman* of Jan. 1 says: "Yesterday scenes took place at the morning service, both inside and immediately outside the Church of St. James, Hatcham, which probably have no parallel in the annals of English Protestant worship in recent years. The hour fixed for the commencement of the service was, as usual, 11 o'clock, but the church was filled at 10:20, and at 10:45 there was such a rush of people through the doors that the passages up the centre aisles and those at the sides became completely blocked by men and women who could find no seats. Outside those who could not gain admission stood in groups at the top of the road which leads to St. James', waiting what appeared to be considered certain—the arrival of the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Claughton.) The crowd waited in vain, for the Bishop (who, it is stated, has vanished in the hands of the Hatcham concern, and places the onus of action upon Canon Penzance) never appeared. In the church the service was commenced punctually at 11, the candles on the "altar" being lighted, the vases filled with choice flowers, giving a highly decorative aspect to what was the communion table, and the Vicar, Mr. Tooth, robed in alb and white chasuble, with cloth of gold embroidery at the back, standing in front of the 'altar' ready to commence the service. At the bottom of the church, close to the entrance doors, was a knot of young men and boys, who mounted the forms, and at the very beginning of the service gave very audible vent to their opposition to the ritualistic practices of Mr. Tooth. One of them commenced a verse of a comic song, but was shamed into silence by those around him. The following cries were freely indulged in: 'Come in and see the pantomime,' 'Why don't you go to Rome?' 'This is not Protestant worship,' &c. At the beginning of the Nicene Creed, 'I believe in one God,' a voice exclaimed, 'No you don't.' The church-wardens, Messrs. Broom and Tillmpton, endeavored by persuasion to bring the disturbers to order, but a sterner remedy was required to preserve the decency of public worship in a church where the vast majority of the congregation were at one with the Vicar. At the accustomed stage in the service, Mr. Tooth divested himself of his 'alb,' and of his chasuble, and preceded by a cross-bearer, went into the pulpit and preached a sermon, in which, as on Christmas Day, he dwelt upon the self-restraint exercised by the Blessed Virgin Mary, and spoke also of that virtue practiced by St. Joseph, abstaining to take the lead in, or to assert themselves. He expressed an opinion that the Church of God had a more glorious time in the future than she ever enjoyed in the past. He urged upon them all to be patient among themselves in their spiritual difficulties, for every day was bringing them fresh light and fresh knowledge. The Vicar was listened to almost without interruption, and his deep, sonorous voice was heard in every part of the church. It was when he again put on his chasuble and resumed the service that a real and serious disturbance took place. Far down in the church, when the choir commenced singing a Christmas hymn to the well-known Roman Catholic air of Adeste Fideles, the tune being that of the Portuguese Mariners' Hymn, a serious row occurred, and from that time to the end of the service the lower part of the church was turned into a beargarden. One person, dressed like a gentleman, uttered aloud some offensive words as the signal for a general uproar, and he would have been "bonneted" by the crowd who were closing on him had not the Police formed a guard around him, and conducted him to a place of safety. When Mr. Tooth came out with his attendants, escorted between two friends, groans, hisses, and shouts were raised against him. It is stated (according to a Central News telegram) that Mr. Tooth has organized a society of working men for the protection of public worship, who are ready to do his bidding.

The evening service was interrupted in a similar fashion, but less violence was employed.

TENNESSEE'S EX-REBEL SENATOR.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* of the 10th inst. thus expresses its views of the election of a rampant ex-rebel to the United States Senate: "No stronger and more striking illustration of the lenience of our Government could possibly be given than the election of ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris to the United States Senate. Sixteen years ago he was endeavoring with all his power to break up the Government. Jeff. Davis, the recognized leader of the rebellion, was not more devoted to the success of the Southern Confederacy than Isham G. Harris. His whole soul was wrapped up in the movement, and nothing that he could prevent was allowed to come in the way of its success. A large proportion of the people whom he will represent in the Senate were outlaws in his estimation, deserving the most summary treatment that arbitrary military tribunals could inflict, as a punishment for their opposition to his views and their devotion to a Government that he is now willing to serve in the capacity of a lawmaker. Scores of men whose friends and relatives are now to be represented by Gov. Harris were shot and hung and imprisoned while he was Governor because they were Union men. And now he says he has no regrets to express at the course he took during that dark and fearful period in our history. To that extent he is unrepentant. He doubtless believes yet that he was right, and that the victims of his oppression got only what they deserved. Gov. Harris is a man of ability, and we have no charge of personal corruption to make against him, but he is an extreme partisan, and when he makes up his mind to support a measure or a policy he will do it at any sacrifice. He is a dangerous man, and does not properly represent the political sentiments of a very large proportion of the people of Tennessee."

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

A PRUSSIAN RAILWAY REGIMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The military railway from Berlin to Zossen is used as a school of instruction for the 'railway regiment' which forms part of the Prussian Army, and by which it was constructed. This line is 28 miles long, and upon the same level as the Berlin and Dresden Railway, with which it has a junction, and terminates in the Forest of Zossen, close to the Polygon of Artillery. There are three stations on the line, which, though mainly used for military purposes, is open for ordinary traffic when nothing stands in the way. The management of the line is intrusted to the Colonel of the regiment, another field officer, and two Lieutenants, who are, as a matter of course, responsible to the Commander in Chief of the Army. The working of the line is effected by a staff formed out of the eight companies which compose the 'railway regiment,' and the staff is relieved every six months. There are 43 men employed upon the permanent way, under the control of five inspectors, the latter of whom are non-commissioned officers. At each station there is a station-master and assistant station-master, who are also non-commissioned officers, with more privates under their control. The telegraphic service is under the management of an officer, assisted by an inspector, who holds the rank of Sergeant. During the first year of working this line six non-commissioned officers passed their examination as engine-drivers, and six soldiers were taken into the service as stokers. There were eight non-commissioned officers appointed guards, and 16 pioneers as brakesmen. The engine-drivers and stokers are under the control of the head engineer, and the other servants under that of the general manager. They do not receive any special pay, but the non-commissioned officers and men who are absent from their garrison beyond a stated time are granted an extra allowance. In the course of the year 1875 this railway conveyed 41,074 soldiers from Berlin to the Polygon at Zossen."

A HUMAN BREAKWATER.

The London *Builder* says: The bursts of rain in the Carnatic are tremendous. As much as five inches of rain-fall in a single night is not unfrequent, and Sir A. Cotton has known as much as 19 inches of rain to fall in that time. The smallest rill that is allowed to trickle over the edge of an earthen bank wears itself a passage and becomes a destructive torrent with extreme rapidity. On one occasion the water in the

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE POET IN THE CITY.

The Poet stood in the sombre town,
And spake to his heart, and said—
"O weary prison, devised by man!
O senseless place, and dead!"
His heart was sad, for afar he heard
The sound of the Spring's light tread.

He thought he saw in the pearly East
The pale March sun arise,
The happy housewife beneath the thatch,
With hand above her eyes,
Look out to the cawing rooks, that built
So near to the quiet skies.

Out of the smoke, and noise, and sin,
The heart of the Poet cried—
"O God! but to be Thy laborer there,
On the gentle hill's green side!
To leave the struggle of want and wealth,
And the battle of lust and pride!"

He bent his ear, and he heard afar
The growing of tender things,
And his heart broke forth with the travailing earth,
And shook with the tremulous wings
Of sweet brown birds that have never known
The dirge of the city's sins.

And later, when all the earth was green
As the Garden of the Lord,
Primrose opening her innocent face,
Cowslips scattered abroad,
Blue-bells mimicking Summer skies,
And the song of the thrush outpoured—

The changeless days were so sad to him
That the Poet's heart beat strong,
And he struggled as some poor caged lark,
And he cried, "How long, how long?
I have missed a Spring I can never see,
And the singing of birds is gone!"

But when the time of the roses came,
And the nightingale hushed her lay,
The Poet, still in the dusty town,
Went quietly on his way—
A poorer poet by just one Spring,
And a richer man by suffering.

Spectator. C. C. FRASER TYTLER.

CLAUDIA'S OFFERS.

BY W. O. STODDARD.

"It's all right, John, my boy," said Squire Chaplin, one Winter afternoon, as the two stood by their front gate, seeming to look at the splendid pair of grays the Squire had just driven up. "It's all right; only, perhaps, I ort to have told ye before. The new house'll be ready by hayin' time, and I don't mean to go inter it all alone by myself. Claudy'll be back from the city long afore that, and I fixed it all with the widder this very day."

"The widow? Mrs. Wayte?" exclaimed John, with a puzzled expression on his somewhat flushed countenance. "I don't exactly—"

"I see," interrupted his robust and rosy sire, "I'm allers a mixin' things. The widder, she said Claudy was allers a good, obedient sort of darter, and there'd be no manner of difficulty."

"Was you afraid Claudia might oppose the match?" said John, as his face cleared up a little.

"Not so much that, exactly," said the Squire, as he patted the nigh gray. "I'm right glad you're likely to be so sensible about it, but then you and Claudy did allers git on together pretty well. That's a good deal, now you've got to live in the same house together."

"No," said John, "I wouldn't mind that a bit."

"Reckon not, of course," half sighed the Squire, "but then I s'pose the widder'll have to come, too, and you and Lucy may find her in the way sometimes. I shant let her be hard on Lucy, if she is only a 'dopted darter. I aint a bit afeard but what Claudy'll be kind to Lucy."

"The widow come too," quoted John, doubtfully. "Must be I'm a little mixed myself."

"Why," exclaimed his father, "don't you see? If I marry Claudy, as the widder'n I've agreed, it won't do to leave her mother all alone up there on the hill. She'll have to come and live with us."

"Oh!" said John, as the flush returned, and he began to fumble with the gate latch. "So it's Claudia that's coming here, and not her mother?"

"Both on 'em. Didn't you hear what I said?" puffed the Squire. "Hullo, here's Lucy Ferrer. John, jest jump into the sleigh and give Lucy a good drive. She aint had one for a week."

It was a capital way to break off a conversation which had cost Squire Chaplin all the courage and patience in him, for he had more than a little respect for the good opinion of his heir, and he had half dreaded an explosion.

As for Lucy Ferrer, she had come out all ready, in her quiet, affectionate little way, with her mind set on a sleigh-ride. Neither father nor son, big and bluff as they were, had ever learned to deny much to the "bound girl," who had grown up into a daughter. She was so small and plain and quiet that neither of the strong men knew how much they habitually yielded to her.

Neither did she—nor did it occur to her very clearly that perhaps she ought not to have overheard so nearly all that they had been saying to one another.

Not that John had said much, but there was something in his manner as he sprang into the sleigh after Lucy, and whipped up the grays, that made her curl up close under the buffalo robe in her corner, and keep as still as a mouse until he should get ready to say something. She could think, however, as the sleigh slipped on so swiftly over the polished snow, and she could not help saying to herself:

"She must be a wonderful girl, to have everybody fall in love with her. Even Joe Roberts says he'll be sick if she don't come back soon, and he's only her mother's hired man. And now here's the Squire himself, and I half believe—"

"Lucy," said John, "are you warm enough?"

"Warm as toast, and the sleighing is splendid. I wanted a ride ever so much."

The plain little face was quite rosy with frost and gratitude as it looked into his, but John Chaplin's question had been almost purely "mechanical," and his thoughts were a hundred miles away.

At least that distance, for Claudia Wayte was spending the Winter with her aunt in the city, and even there she was developing the same peculiar capacity which made little Lucy Ferrer consider her such a "wonderful girl."

A girl after her mother's own hard and calculating heart, if that was what the widow had meant by "good and obedient;" and whatever else Claudia might be learning in fashionable society, keen perceptions of the value of her own personal attractions and the importance of this world's goods were not among her new acquisitions. All that sort of thing had been taught her from her childhood, and a very apt and intelligent scholar she had been.

The "Winter in the city" had been intended for a long one, and Mrs. Wayte was the woman of all others to endure with equanimity the absence of her beautiful daughter, considering on what errands she had gone. They by no means neglected each other, nevertheless, and the widow's next letter to Claudia fully redeemed her promise to the Squire.

There was, of course, no need to detail the advantages of a man who owned half the best land in the valley, and hardly a passing reference was made to his fifty years. What were they in a matter of that sort?

Beyond a doubt that letter had its influence upon Claudia's Winter; if in no other way, in imparting a species of independence and an increased self-valuation to the young belle's management of her campaign. She even half-displeased her aunt—so like her own mother in many things—by her apparent failure to close with one of several excellent opportunities.

"Do you think Mr. Bascom, for instance, will come for you up in the country?" asked the good lady.

"He has faithfully promised to, aunty," replied Claudia, "and I'm very sure he will come."

"Anybody else?"

"Perhaps—indeed, I think very likely. Anyhow, it's two months yet before I go home, and I must not be in too much of a hurry."

"I don't mind the others," said her aunt, seriously, "but Mr. Bascom is hardly a chance to be trifled with."

"Indeed, he is not," exclaimed Claudia. "I shall be very careful."

Within a day or two of that talk with his father, somehow, John Chaplin took the strangest fancy into his head.

In spite of all that anybody could say, he insisted on joining a party for the "Piney Woods." His talk was of big trees, bear, deer, moose, lumbering, and that sort of thing, and he came within an inch of stirring up the Squire's enthusiasm to go with him.

"I don't half blame ye, arter all," said the Squire. "I've had jist that fever when I was of your age, and many's the good time that came of it, too. All right, my boy, if you're set on it. Take good keer of yourself, and I'll stay at home and take keer of the stock and of Lucy."

And so the young man took his thoughts with him, closely sealed, into the fragrant solitudes of the northern forests, where all things, whether of toil or pleasure, seemed to be framed with special reference to such as he. If the frosty breath of the pines is full of healing, as is said, for the diseases of the body, why should not even more subtle discomforts be allayed among their healthful shades?

The Squire found himself somewhat lonely after his son's departure, and for a while he tried the experiment of spending his evenings with Mrs. Wayte. It was pleasant enough at first, especially as Claudia's mother was always ready with an extract from one of her daughter's letters, filled as they were with brilliant descriptions of city life and society. Pleasant letters, indeed, and now they were not wanting in kindly, though "maidenly" and guarded, messages to the Squire himself; but somehow they really failed to carry a feeling of discomfort to the mind of the village magnate. Even his "new house," half finished, over there among the maples, did not look as large or promise to be as fine as when work upon it was stopped by the arrival of cold weather.

The Squire had never in all his life had a glimpse into the world which Claudia was visiting until he obtained it through those letters. He would very much have preferred a day or so with his stalwart son, with axe and rifle and snow-shoes, and steeped in the magic of the pines, to all the glories of the fashionable "season."

"Mebbe it'll be hard for Claudy to settle down arter all that," was his comment one evening, and in spite of Mrs. Wayte's vigorous disclaimer, his visits became less frequent for a while.

Perhaps, he bethought himself that it was hardly fair to leave poor Lucy Ferrer so much alone at home.

Not that she was altogether alone, any more than that Mrs. Wayte read the Squire the entire contents of Claudia's letters, for there were other young men in the village besides John Chaplin, and everybody liked Lucy. Then, too, there was Joe Roberts, a very respectable young fellow in his way, always ready to come and sit in a corner and mope and mutter doleful things about "Claudy and her rich city friends."

In fact, the latter end of that Winter was a good deal worse than the first, for an evil spirit of uncertainty and unrest had taken possession of it, and it was somehow dragged out uncommonly deep into the Spring. There had not been so late a season in many years; but it was grand for the lumbermen in the mountains, and John Chaplin lingered and lingered.

He lingered, indeed, till his father had good cause for grumbling, and John would have heard from him in a pretty positive way if there had been any means of sending him word.

Was John Chaplin false to anybody?

No, and yet, before the Winter fairly faded into the Spring, or a log could be floated down, he had sold out his somewhat speculative "lumber interest," and whatever else he had with him that was saleable, and, with a very fair supply of funds in his pocket, had started for the great city.

A silent sort of man was John Chaplin, capable of keeping his own secrets, even from himself, which is one of the rarest of faculties; and no man knew why it was that he made so sudden and so great a change in the locality of his season's pleasure. He had been in "the city" before, on business, but it seemed to him an altogether different place, for, instead of confining himself to "down town" and a cheap hotel, he plunged at once into the unaccustomed splendors of the most fashionable up-town quarter.

Dress? Yes, he knew they were looking at that—the hotel clerk and the elegant young men; but he might have been reassured, if he had cared a button what they thought about it. Not one of them made any mistake about John Chaplin, even in the rough. Six feet of strength and grace and habitual self-respect can wear rough clothing if it chooses—at least, among men.

Nevertheless, John's first excursions were among tailors and their co-ordinate trades, and he was thoroughly astonished, as was the hotel clerk, when their various art work was accomplished.

The change was great, indeed, but the young man actually felt more at his ease when it was accomplished.

He had not lacked for occupation. Such men rarely do, but John Chaplin had not visited the great city without a special errand. Only the night before the first installment of the tailoring miracle was delivered, Claudia Wayte entered her aunt's dressing-room, with a look on her face which called forth the question,

"My dear, has anything happened?"

"No, aunty—yes—I don't know—I must tell you how it was. You know I went down to do some shopping. Well, Mr. Bascom met me, and we were walking back, up the avenue, and a sleigh came around the corner, close to us, just as a poor woman with a little boy was trying to cross. I heard a scream, and even Mr. Bascom forgot his dignity and shouted, and I think the driver swore, and I saw a great big roughly-dressed fellow catch the horses by the bits and stop them and force them back, while the woman and the boy got out of the way. I think the driver struck the man, for Mr. Bascom left me in an instant and ran and took hold of the horses, and the next I saw the driver was pulled out of his seat and was rolling in the snow; and the ladies in the sleigh screamed, and a policeman came up, and then—O, aunty, it was dreadful of Mr. Bascom to leave me in such a way."

"Broad day light," exclaimed her aunt, in a tone which did not seem to specially condemn Mr. Bascom.

"But," continued Claudia, "the big man turned and held out his hand to Mr. Bascom, and said, 'Thank you, Sir,' as if he had been a lord, and who should it be but John Chaplin, son of our old Squire Chaplin."

"They're an excellent family," interrupted her aunt, "and very wealthy. I wonder what brings him to town? Did you speak to him? Did he recognize you?"

"That's the very question," exclaimed Claudia. "He shook hands with Mr. Bascom, and handed him his card, with a tremendous air, and he seemed to look me straight in the face, but he never bowed or spoke."

"Did you talk about it with Mr. Bascom?"

"He talked about it enough. He seemed quite enthusiastic, and said he meant to call and see if such a man was really living at that hotel."

"Didn't you tell him who Mr. Chaplin is?"

"No, aunt, I was very much offended with him, just then."

And the beautiful face of Claudia Wayte looked as if the offense to her pride on the part of her afternoon's companion had touched her unaccountably. She did not even give her aunt an opportunity for further comment, but swept on into her own room.

Could it be that any of her mother's recent epistolary references to old Squire Chaplin had anything to do with Claudia's perturbation?

At all events, she muttered to herself, as she stood before her glass:

"Of course he knows about it; but what brings him to the city? He's a right to come, I suppose. How could Mr. Bascom do such a thing? Men are all alike; but I thought he had more dignity of character. The Squire would have done it, and it's just like John. I don't see what need there was for saying anything to him, as yet. I'm sure he looked me straight in the face. Marry him? The property isn't his, yet. I'd as soon marry Joe Roberts, for that matter. I'll make him pay for it some day."

If Mr. Bascom had but known it, the bitter resentment that spoke in Claudia's last remark was a strong point against him and in favor of the matrimonial plans of the Squire.

Only a few nights after that, the latter was shown, by Mrs. Wayte, a letter, which he read entirely through. It spoke of him very kindly indeed, but, somehow, it set him to thinking in a curious and unexpected sort of way.

The little episode on the avenue had been a perfect windfall for John Chaplin. He would not have missed it for the price of the turnout he had stopped so unceremoniously, and he was particularly glad that it happened while he was still, in dress at least, a lumberman. The next day his transformation was very nearly completed, when one of the hotel proprietors did him the honor to call on him at his room.

Exceedingly polite, deferential, even cordially kind, but "there had been inquiries that morning, and—well, a stranger, you know."

"Oh!" exclaimed John, "I understand. References, and so forth. Certainly—right away—no offense."

It is only those who cannot give good references who are ever put out when called on for them; but John's were good enough for anybody.

Still, "there had been inquiries," and the best name on the list, a banker, was actually interrogated.

"Know him? O, yes. Good party—that is, if the young man represents his father as he generally does. Very queer, though. What ever got him into the notion of hotel-keeping?"

"Hotel-keeping? Why, what do you mean? Does he keep a hotel?"

"He! No, but I thought you inquired about his responsibility. Isn't he proposing to buy you out?"

"Buy us out? Why, no, but he has been stopping with us, and there have been inquiries made."

"O, that's it, is it? Well, if he makes you a good offer, take him up, that's all; he's good for it. Or his father is, anyway. If he doesn't pay his board bill, send it to me."

John Chaplin's room was changed for a better one that very afternoon, but it was the next day, nearly at dinner time, before Mr. Bascom's card was brought to him.

"The man that held the horses for me while I pulled out the driver," growled John. "He was walking with Claudia. Wonder if he set the inquiries on foot. Well, I can't say I care much—show him up."

If John himself had been astonished at the difference the tailors had made in his appearance, Mr. Bascom came very near apologizing for a mistake and beating a retreat.

The heartiness of his welcome, however, set the matter right in an instant, and John found it very much easier to play "equality" now that his new outfit had been so evidently approved by a competent judge.

The incident on the avenue gave a capital opening wedge to conversation, but it was not long before the weather and the Spring thaw which had just set in brought out a reference to the Piney Woods, the great drifts in the mountains, and the story of the winter camp, with its game, its fun, and its adventures, and Mr. Bascom was fairly captivated with his new acquaintance—so much so, in fact, that he actually stayed to dinner, and only departed on a plea of an engagement at the opera that evening.

"Exactly," said John, to himself, as the door closed behind his polished and elegant guest, "and I guess I can tell the name of his company. I'm fond of music."

A box to one's self is a wretched piece of extravagance, but John Chaplin felt not only reckless but lonely that evening, and music seemed to be just the thing he wanted. He could not hear what was going on in any of the other boxes, but he was dimly conscious of being "played upon" with a jeweled lorgnette in a pair of small, gloved hands.

"There he is," Mr. Bascom had said, "and I've seldom seen a finer-looking, manlier fellow. He's been out in the woods all Winter, having a splendid time. I envy him."

But Claudia Wayte was just then saying to herself, "Can that be John Chaplin? I should never have known him. I wonder if I could make as great a change in his father. I know what brought him to the city. Won't I have my revenge!" And with a smile of more than usual sweetness she turned to Mr. Bascom, and said aloud: "Your new friend seems to be quite a gentleman. Somehow, he reminds me very much of a man I used to know in the country, named Chaplin."

"That's his name, indeed," exclaimed Bascom. "Same one, perhaps. Let me go and bring him over. I'm quite sure he's every way a proper person."

For a moment Claudia was strongly tempted to refuse, and she might have yielded to the temptation, but her aunt came to the front with—

"Oh, yes, Mr. Bascom, do bring him. I knew all about the Chaplin family. I knew his father, years and years ago."

Claudia's pretty cousins were in the box, and Aunt Sanford may have been mindful of the great chapter of possibilities. At all events, Claudia did not give words to her half-formed dissent, and John's privacy was promptly invaded by his new friend.

He, too, stood on the very edge of doing just what Claudia wished he might, and remaining where he was, when Bascom smilingly added to his previous invitation—

"Come, come, it's only a sort of family party—Mrs. Sanford and her daughters, and—well Miss Wayte is the lady you saw with me on the avenue the other day."

"Ah, ha!" laughed John, "is that it? Well, then, I suppose I must not be rude. I'll come—"

"And Mrs. Sanford says she knows your father," added Mr. Bascom.

The enervating effect of city life must have been very rapid on John Chaplin, for his usually rosy face was even pale as he arose and left his box. Or it may have been the heated air of the opera-house or the exceeding rapidity with which his thoughts were moving.

"Can they really be engaged?" he said to himself, as he strode on after his new acquaintance. It's all very curious, but I wonder what she will say to me."

Whatever his wonder may have been, however, he did not show it in his manner. Not so easy and elegant as Mr. Bascom, certainly, or as many another gentleman of Claudia's acquaintance; but, for once, she spoke the true thought of her mind out plainly when she said to him:

"Indeed, John Chaplin, you need to be introduced to me. I hardly think your father and Lucy will know you when you get home."

"Am I so changed, then?" asked John.

"Don't fish for compliments, please," said Claudia, "my aunt and cousins are waiting for their turn."

"But I," interposed Mrs. Sanford, "ought not to require any ceremony with Squire Chaplin's son. I knew your father and your mother too, Sir, years before you were born."

"My mother?"

There was a sudden change in the young man's manner, perceptible even to Mr. Bascom, and that spoke volumes to the keen eyes of Claudia Wayte.

"You knew my mother?"

A true sister was she of Claudia's own maternal preceptress, and Mr. Bascom's attentions to his especial property, as he seemed to consider her, were in little danger of further interruption. Mrs. Sanford's capture came very near being complete.

Very near, indeed. In fact, so near that John had promised to call, when even the astute woman of the world let fall something about his father being "still a young man, comparatively, and he must be very lonely sometimes."

Still, he was so large and so strong, every way, that it took a good while for the full meaning of the remark to get possession of him, and Mrs. Sanford had no idea of the mischief she had done.

"Yes," thought John, "he must be very lonely, at times. I never thought of that. I must get back home at once; but I will make them one call before I go."

Little as he knew about music when he went to the opera, he seemed to himself to know still less when he left it, saying good evening to the merry and stylish party who had really so "laid themselves out" to help him enjoy it.

Mr. Bascom—gentlemanly soul—was more charmed than ever, but he half bluntly remarked to Claudia:

"You do not seem to have been on terms of intimacy with your neighbors;" and she, with great simplicity and candor, replied:

"No, I don't quite understand it. I must ask my mother about it when I write; but they are excellent people, no doubt, and very wealthy."

"Very wealthy?"

"Yes, for the country; and old Mr. Chaplin is building a grand new house; but I never saw his son appear so well before."

"Am I so jealous, Claudia?"

"Yes, if you wish. He seems almost devoted to my cousins. Do please be a little jealous, Mr. Bascom."

He would have had no difficulty at all about it if he had known what was really passing in the mind of the imperious young beauty at that moment. Either Claudia Wayte's first draught of "society" had been too deep a one, or the voice of early association was appealing to her with unexpected strength; for she was longing, just then, to be anywhere else than where she was—even to be with her mother.

If John Chaplin had come to the city with any "plans" in his head, they were in a fair way to be driven out; that is, if the substance and purpose of them had not already been fulfilled. Still, he lingered yet a day or two—for large men are apt to be slow—before he made his promised call at the Sanfords'.

Cool and calm as he had forced himself to be, he had not quite yet overcome that fever of the blood which requires so very much of social freezing, and he actually walked up and down in the drawing-room after he had sent up his name.

It was only for one brief minute, and then there came a rustle of silken robes and a presence of all but imperceptible perfume.

"Claudia!"

"Why are you here, John?"

"By your aunt's invitation. I sent my card to her."

"And not to me. I know it, but the servant met me and gave it to me, and I determined to see you first. You did not come to the city to see her?"

"No," said John, quietly.

"Why did you not ask for me, then?"

"I am country born and bred," said John, "and I must not be too honest, here in the city, or I shall be found out."

"I know what brought you—"

"Did you think I came to see my stepmother?"

"John Chaplin!"

"Well, perhaps I did, but I may also have wanted to see if she and Claudia Wayte were the same. I remember Claudia very well; she was the prettiest girl in the village. In fact, I used to think she was a kind of angel."

The light in Claudia's eyes was anything but angelic; but she looked superbly beautiful nevertheless, with her quivering coral lips and her whole form swelling with irrepressible rage. She could not utter a word, for a moment, and John continued:

"You remember the old chestnut, by the bars, on the hillside? The one with the initials cut on it? Well, I had it made into rails before I went north, this Winter, all but the first length, with the names on it."

"And that?" burst from Claudia.

"Was spoiled for anything but firewood, so I burned it."

Not a quaver of sentimentality in the clear, deep voice, and the manly, handsome face—Claudia had never dreamed he could be so very handsome—was bright with a laugh which only stopped short of mockery.

Just then there came another rustle of robes, and a voice followed it, exclaiming:

"O, Mr. Chaplin, you're not going? I did not know you were here. Claudia?"

"No, indeed, Mrs. Sanford," exclaimed John. "I've only this moment come in. I sent up my card to you. Miss Wayte and I were speaking of old times in the country. I believe she is quite a favorite with my father."

If Claudia could only have bitten him!

"I will call my cousins, Mr. Chaplin," she said, as she turned away, but her head was averted so that her aunt, intent as she was on John, did not see the expression of the beautiful face. Not a line of it was lost on the young man from the country.

The call was a long one, and John felt his rural rust wearing rapidly away with the admirable effect of such hospitality; but when he left the house he went straight to Mr. Bascom's club. It was just the hour to find him in, and he was as cordial as to an old friend.

"Going home to-morrow?" he exclaimed, after a few minutes' conversation. "Well, you know why, doubtless, only I'd be glad to see more of you."

"Thank you," said John; "I've come to try and give you an opportunity. You gave me a hint the other night—I don't mean to be impertinent—but why should you wait till Summer before you come out on any errand you may have? Why not keep your own counsel, and drop right down into my house? Take the best kind of care of you. Horses, you know, all that sort of thing. I may be away by Summer, and you won't do half so well. Kind of surprise, too, eh?"

Mr. Bascom's eyes danced with pleasure.

"You're a trump!" he exclaimed. "The very thing I'd long for. I'll come as soon as—well, you can guess. You may surely expect me."

"All right, then," said John; "I'll keep the secret of your engagement with Miss Wayte, that is, if it is a secret."

"Too fast; you're too fast, my dear fellow," exclaimed Mr. Bascom. "I fear I've misled you. Don't say a word about it, I beg. She might not like it at all."

"O, yes, I see," said John. "It's one of those betwixt and between affairs. Daylight, but not sunrise. Well, all I can say is, I'll give you every help I can."

"Thank you," said Bascom. "Perhaps, by that time, there may be very little needed. Even then, your offer will be a magnificent thing."

Poor Joe Roberts, away there in the village, with good country blood in his veins, but no great amount of brains in his head, and no money to speak of in his pocket.

It was kind of Squire Chaplin to treat Joe as he did, and even to lend him a sleigh and span to take Lucy Ferrer away across the hills to Deacon Merriwether's great quilting bee.

Perhaps the Squire was not unwilling to have the house to himself that afternoon, even if he did not intend to stay in it. He could go to Mrs. Wayte's for tea, he told Lucy; and Lucy sighed very strangely as she listened.

After she had gone with Joe, however, the Squire seemed to take on a singular sort of a fit. All over the house he went; through the silent rooms, stopping here and there to pick up a book or turn over a knick knack of some sort; or to fumble with the gaudy patchwork of some old-fashioned bed-cover. Not a closet but was looked into, not a drawer but was opened, and then the strong, heavy tread marched down the stairs and out at the front door, and the latter was carefully locked behind him.

A very curious sort of a performance for a man of Squire Chaplin's mental and physical development; but there was less to wonder at in his next errand. No wonder at all that he should go up among the grand old maples on the knoll, and take a look at the new house for which he was intending to abandon the old. The windows were boarded up to keep out the driving storms of Winter, and the heaps of brick and piles of lumber around were all pretty well snowed under. Next to a ruin, the lonesomest-looking thing in the world is such a half-built house as that at such a season. Nevertheless, for all the floors were laid, the Squire let himself in, through a temporary door with a padlock on it, and seemed to make a very thorough inspection. Not in the least weather-harmed, and all ready to begin on again in the Spring. Something might be done, even in cold weather, if he should so elect.

From room to room, and they were much larger and more numerous than those of the rambling old homestead the Squire's father had left him. The main drawing-room was larger and would be finer than Mrs. Sanford's own. Finer than any other in all the valley, or for many a mile beyond, and the Squire's eyes lit up a moment with more fire than they had shown before since his son went away, as his mind painted him a picture of that ample space hospitably filled.

"She and I would be standin' about here," he said, aloud, as he drew himself up between the front windows, "and John and Lucy, they'd be out there among 'em. Let me see, do they hold one another by the hand? That was the way."

And the Squire turned as if to look in the face of some one who might be standing at his side.

Ah, with what a magnificent smile might not Claudia Wayte have looked up into his face if she had only been there.

Yet it seemed very much as if somebody was there, for the Squire's hand rose toward the lappel of his coat, as if he were offering his arm, and then he silently and soberly strode on out of the house, looking the rude door after him.

Out of the house, but not home again.

Why should he go there, indeed, where there was not a soul except the "help" to receive or welcome him? No man in the valley had more or more cordial friends than Squire Chaplin, and he was very clearly in need of company, just then. Even the imaginary guests with whom he had crowded the great new drawing-room would hardly have sufficed. There are more who come unbidden to such gatherings as that than to any other.

Not to his own home, then; and not, strange as it seemed, to that of any of his neighbors.

More than one of the latter met and exchanged with him a kindly greeting, as he strode along the sleigh-beaten road toward the eastern hillside. The very dogs of the village knew the Squire, and wagged their tails respectfully as he passed them. It was easy, however, for all men to see that he did not care to be stopped, just then.

One man, mounted on what the country folk call a "cheat load" of green wood, blew his frosty red and peaked nose and squeaked:

"'Day, Squar. Whar ye goin'?"

"Up the road a bit."

"Up the road? On foot? What ye goin' arter?"

"Arter my shadder," replied the Squire grimly, as he pointed to his lengthening image on the snow, and strode swiftly forward.

"Arter his shadder! Now that's a queer say to a civil question. What can be a takin' of him that way? I wish't I knowed. If it wasn't fer leavin' the team, now—"

And the baffled questioner squirmed on his short measure of green beech, while his nose seemed to almost visibly curl with the intensity of his curiosity.

Why cannot inquisitiveness now and then take what the doctors call a "fatal turn," like other diseases?

Up the hillside walked the Squire, till he turned from the main road into one which had not been broken since the last snowfall, for the valley had been exceedingly healthy that Winter.

And now there were drifts to flounder through, and then a fence to climb, and beyond that, among the scattered evergreens, the snow seemed mocking the less vivid whiteness of the marble slabs which lifted their memorial heads above it.

A stumble or two over a hidden mound, and the Squire's patient wading brought him to a spot which might have answered the questions of the man on the wood-sleigh.

"Nancy, wife of—"

Then the squire stopped reading, and lifted his hat from the heavy mass of his dark gray-threaded hair.

"The snow's wonderful deep, just here," he muttered. "I don't see why it need ha' drifted so in this partickler spot. I can't jist bear to have it quite so deep. Yes, I could get around back of the village without anybody seein' of me. I'd want a shovel and a broom. There'll be plenty of moonlight."

If Mrs. Wayte expected the squire to tea that evening, she was disappointed; and when the next morning's sun looked down upon the eastern hillside, he saw that one large patch of the village "God's-acre" had been shoveled and swept clean of snow, and that some one had deposited a bunch of fresh evergreens, with some bright-red mountain ash berries on one of the graves.

Spring would come earlier in the city than in the country: but there was no likelihood of another heavy snow.

It was odd, but Squire Chaplin felt hungry that night when he returned home, and, although the "help" had long since had their supper in the kitchen, and had cleared it away, he insisted on having something nice prepared for himself, and then he sat up, cheerily reading and smoking, until the late hour that brought Joe Roberts and Lucy Ferrer home from the great quilting-bee. Not a demonstrative man was the Squire; but he kissed Lucy at the door, and she thought she had never before seen him look so handsome, "so very like John."

Hard winters break up suddenly, as a general thing, and that was no exception to the rule. A week or so later, one of the warm, thawy days, that are sure to be sandwiched between torrents of snow-melting rain, brought John Chaplin home again.

"In the Piney Woods?" exclaimed his father, after the first burst of welcome. "Well, I'd hardly ha' known ye. Did you plunder somebody?"

"Not exactly," laughed John; "but you know I always have an eye to business, and I made some right good turns in lumber. So I came back by way of the city, and bought me a new outfit."

"I should say you did," remarked the Squire, emphatically.

"That isn't all," continued John. "You and I wear the same sizes, pretty nearly, and so I had just such another, three full suits, built for you. Best I could get. I reckon they'll fit."

"John!"

"Don't say a word, father. I've a right to do what I please with my own money."

"I think I understand you, John; you've seen how they do things in town. Well, I never thought of that. We'll begin work on the new house right away, John. Did you see anybody you knew while you were in the city?"

"Yes," said John. "Tell you all about it by and by. By the way, I've invited a friend of mine to come and visit me."

"That's right, my boy, glad to see him. Chuck the house full if you want to. It's been lonely enough while you've been gone."

"Never mind," replied the young man, half coldly; "you'll have company enough one of these days."

"John," exclaimed the Squire, "you haven't said a word to Lucy."

True enough; but then she had come into the room so very quietly while they were talking, and now she was standing and looking at her metamorphosed friend with such an expression of open, simple-minded admiration, that John actually laughed as he sprang forward to kiss her.

To his utter astonishment, however, Lucy half eluded him, with a frightened—"No, John, don't"—that she could hardly have explained to herself.

And no?

The Squire, too, could hardly believe his eyes, for John drew back with a movement that was awkward in spite of his new-made elegance, though he said, "Well, Lucy, I thought you'd be glad to see me. I've ever so many things to tell you." And then he laughed very much like himself, and added, "You won't be so afraid of my city clothes when I show you what I brought for you. You'll be looking down on a country fellow like me when you get them on."

"Oh, John!" exclaimed Lucy.

The work was resumed on the new house, as the Squire had said, and there were numberless duties to call on him and his son, with the return of Spring, for a property like the wide-spread Chaplin estate does not take care of itself. In fact, like many another in this new world of ours, it was but just beginning to develop its resources, and these were bringing continual surprises, year by year.

The Widow Wayte had been fully advised of John's visit to the city; but Claudia's letters had contained nothing which should have made her mother look at him as she did when he saw her not, after smiling in his face, too, as she had smiled when he called on her, the day after his return. But, Oh, how Claudia would have sympathized with the meaning of that look!

Purpose is not necessarily prophecy, but when, a fortnight later, Claudia reached her home, she had hardly got her gloves off before her mother said,

"Of course, you know all about John Chaplin? He's here."

"Yes, mother. He left the city somewhat suddenly, so Aunt Sanford seemed to think."

"His father has been here only twice since John's return."

There was a strange expression in Claudia's eyes for a moment, but it was quickly replaced by one which suggested triumphant anticipation, and it may be even more; but she made no verbal comment. An hour or so afterward, as Lucy Ferrer slipped into the sitting-room at the Squire's, she met him just going out, and said,

"Claudia Wayte is here. I met her at the gate as I passed the house."

"Did you speak to her?"

"Yes, and—and she asked after you and John," stammered Lucy.

"He—a!"

It was a long breath and a hard one, but the Squire turned and went up to his room at once. When he came down stairs again he was dressed from head to foot in one of the new suits John had brought him, and Lucy noticed the change with an unwonted feeling of pain at her heart.

There were more changes than that to come, she could but think, for her only friends and for the home which had sheltered her so long. No wonder the plain, affectionate, diffident girl should begin to take the signs of their coming so seriously. She could hardly understand John, however, he seemed so busy from day to day, and so wonderfully cheerful.

"He didn't love her very much," she thought. "Not at all like poor Joe Roberts. He never even mentions her name."

But if John was a puzzle to Lucy, the Squire was a greater one to Mrs. Wayte and Claudia. He certainly was a noble-looking man, younger than most at forty, and his clothes became him well, and he was exceedingly cordial and polite. Claudia had hardly imagined he could be so courtly—so almost refined in his speech and ways.

"He is richer than Mr. Bascom, too," she thought, "and, O, won't I be even with John Chaplin before I'm done with him!"

Very beautiful she looked, indeed, and the Squire thought he had never seen any living being smile so sweetly, except it might be—well, he could hardly say about that, it was so long ago.

That evening, however, John Chaplin and his father were alone awhile in the sitting-room, while Lucy busied herself with her household duties, and the Squire suddenly cleared his throat as it some mighty obstruction were half choking him.

"John!" he exclaimed.

"Father!"

"I've quit bein' a fool this long time, John, and I think you ort to know it."

"I never thought you were one," said his astonished son.

"You never said so, but I understood some things without your sayin' 'em. I forgot, for a awhile, how you and Claudy used to run together, and I forgot a good many other things. I was an awful old fool."

"Father!"

"Hear me out, John, you're the one, of us two, to take a bride into the new house. I'll make a fair division with ye, and I'll stay here. She's a girl that'll want plenty of money and you're a man that would like to give it."

"It can't be, father," began John, but the Squire said:

"It isn't your turn to speak yet, my boy, but I'll just tell ye one thing. I got mixed and foolish, and I did'nt get right till one grand, moonlit evening, while you were away, and I did the best job of work I ever did in all my life, and that was"—

"What?" asked John, huskily.

"Clearin' away four feet of drift from a grave over you, on the hill," said the Squire, as he sprang from his chair and began to pace up and down the room. "It'll snow again, John, sometime, but it'll never settle so deep jest there, agin. Not another word, jest now, John; I guess I'll take a walk."

A few minutes later, when Lucy Ferrer came into the room, John Chaplin was sitting, all alone, with his head bowed upon his hands.

"Does your head ache, John?"

It was raised, as she spoke, and Lucy thought she had never in all her life seen anything so noble, but there were traces of tears on the bronzed cheeks. She would have retreated, but he said,

"Lucy, dear, you must not be afraid of me any more."

"Afraid of a man like that, and with tears on his face?"

So she thought, and yet she was trembling from head to foot as she came and sat down beside him.

"You remember my mother, Lucy?"

"Why, John, she was almost the only mother I ever knew."

"Let's talk about her a little. There will never be any other mother in this house."

Lucy's heart beat strangely quick, for it seemed to her almost as if Claudia Wayte were in the room with them; but she sat still and talked with John Chaplin until it seemed to her as if there were nothing in all the wide, wide world to be afraid of. Such a strong, gentle, protecting sort of presence there was around John Chaplin.

The next day was glorious with the sudden bursting of the "very late Spring," one of those days when we find that the blossoms have come upon us unawares, and Mrs. Wayte deemed it a most appropriate thing that Squire Chaplin, all in his new suit, should make a morning call on Claudia. It was even a more important matter that he should ask the latter to take a walk with him.

"The paths are dry," he said, "and it's as warm as a young Summer. Come along, Claudy."

Perilously beautiful she looked, as she tripped out by his side, and the widow noticed the glance of admiring pride that he bestowed upon her.

And Claudia's heart was fairly swelling within her, for, as they walked up the hill, and she looked back down the valley, she thought how much of it all she would soon be mistress of.

"Claudy," said the Squire, as they passed under a great glow of blossom-laden branches that reached over into the road, and he drew her arm through his, "Claudy, I've got something to say to you. I talked with your mother while you was away, but I didn't get it jest right, and I want to fix it. You and John are jest made for one another, and so I've given him the new house, and I'm goin' to give him half of everything else, and you must let him come and take you home with him, some day. I'll be as good a father to you as I've been to him."

Even the Squire could hardly have guessed why Claudia began to lean so heavily on his arm, but, just at that moment, an open carriage came whirling down the road, with trunks in it and a single gentleman, as if it had come from the railway station. So closely clung the beautiful girl, in her consternation at the meaning of the Squire's unexpected address, and so full was she of the strange bitterness of her own thoughts—in short, so near she came to a dead faint, that she took no note of the undisguised astonishment on the stranger's face—she did not even recognize him.

In a brief space more, however, Claudia's will and brain had so far recovered the mastery that there was something even sad and gentle in the tone of her reproachful reply.

"You ought not to have said this to me, Mr. Chaplin."

"Ought to have left it for John, you mean? So I ought, and so I would, but for what I was fool enough to say to your mother, while you were gone. Let's walk back to the house, then, and I'll go and send John to attend to his own affairs."

"No, indeed, Mr. Chaplin, please say nothing to John," exclaimed Claudia.

"But I did speak to him about it last night."

"And what did he say?"

"Well, really, now I think of it, I gave him no chance to say anything."

They had turned already, and the widow would have been astonished if she had been a witness of her daughter's quick return, but she had noted the passage of the carriage from the railway, and she had thought of a neighborly errand to Lucy Ferrer.

A visitor at Squire Chaplin's was something closely approaching a "family matter," and the widow was not a woman to neglect her duties. Nevertheless, Lucy could tell her nothing, except that John and his guest had gone up stairs at once. Mrs. Wayte prolonged her chat until she saw, through the open window, the Squire himself striding away down the street into the village, and then she was in an agony to be at home, but there were steps on the stairs and in the hall, and she heard John Chaplin say:

"Met her, did I understand you, Mr. Bascom? Ah, well, then I don't wonder at your haste. I'll show you the

girl, it would then ought to learn good behavior and politeness, to conform to her parents' instructions, never to set through caprice, to maintain a distinction between members of the family and strangers, between people of high and low degree. She should not play with the lads. Her manner should always be decorous and reserved; she must not turn her head in walking; she will retire if any one enters the house; she will never look slyly at a visitor or guest who has taken a seat; she will not frequent the pagodas, but will remain in her chamber; and, if she goes out at night, she will carry a candle in her hand. In the morning, she will hear the cocks crow. Young persons given to laughing are lightly esteemed, and gossips draw annoyances upon themselves.—*London Society.*

ADVICE IN REGARD TO THE EYES.—The more you avoid glaring and glancing lights in the rooms you habitually sit in, the better. Therefore—although the following advice is certain to meet with no attention from the great majority—it is our laughably painful duty to recommend ladies to have as few mirrors and other looking-glasses, gilt picture-frames and mouldings, bright-colored curtains, and highly-polished furniture, in their drawing-rooms as possible; and what they must have should be so placed as not to allow bright lights to be thrown upon them. Highly-colored curtains are additionally injurious when the windows are open, so that various brilliant and dazzling colors are flung about the room by the incoming breeze. A very bright carpet is a very injurious thing, and, when combined with a brightly-painted ceiling, madness. These things may be a merry life for the eyes, but they are a short one. A rich-patterned sober-toned carpet, and a soft sky-gray or stone-colored ceiling, are my own private fancy. The almost invariable whitewash of the British ceiling would be a constant injury but for the grave fact that the British isles are not overburdened with sunlight. But whether reading, writing, or working in any other way, it should always be done with an oblique light, and never with a horizontal light. As to the use of *lotions*, several prescriptions are given in the little book we commenced with, as well as in other works, but I forbear to transcribe any of them, excellent as they no doubt would be, because a lotion too strong, or too frequently applied, or not exactly the proper lotion for a special case or individual peculiarity, might do far more harm than good, unless used under professional supervision. The only exception is that of pure water. In cases of much inflammation, or difficulty of opening the eyelids in the morning, the water should be warm, and it may be mixed with warm milk; but in nearly all other cases it should be cold. All those who have been engaged in reading or writing during several hours at a stretch, and especially at night, should carefully bathe the eyes with cold water before going to bed, and the first thing in the morning's ablutions. "All artisans who work at a blazing fire ought often to wash their eyes with cold pure water; and so should all those who work in wool, particularly carders and spinners, and all those employed in woolen and cotton manufactures, &c.; for the fine dust, almost imperceptible, it may be called, which such works disperse, often produces cataracts, obstinate inflammations, swelled eyelids, &c." I once lived, during weeks at a time, on the banks of an opthalmic river in the interior of Australia; and numbers of settlers and shepherds, bushmen, and diggers, were afflicted every Summer and Autumn with sore eyes—so sore in some cases that you might have thought they would never open them again. One day a squatter who owned a sheep-station thereabouts rode up from Melbourne with a great air. He was a "swell squatter," who only now and then came to visit his snug little farm on the river, "to see how stock got on." I asked his advice for the sore eyes of his shepherds and others. "It serves them quite right!" said he. "I never have these sore eyes; and you, Sir, will never have sore eyes. No gentleman ever has." Not exactly perceiving the nice distinction in this matter, I demurred. "It *is* a nice distinction," said he; "it is just *that*. You no doubt often wash your eyes with cold water. Those fellows never do." There was no doubt much reason in this: but something else was the cause. Besides the dirtiness of neglecting the hot sand and dust in the eyes, flies often rushed into them, and were not soon or easily cleared out; there was, moreover, a very small river fly, who either bit or stung, and inflammation very speedily set in. I should have very thankful at that time, for the sake of others (my horses included) as well as myself, to have received the following advice: Whenever a fly, or other insect, a small flying-seed, quicklime, dust, or any other minute object, gets into the eye (*i. e.*, under the eye-lid,) "do not adopt the common habit of rubbing, or even of washing with water, but gently raise, or get a gentle hand to raise for you, the eyelid, and bend the head forward. In keeping thus the eyelid elevated, and the eye quiescent for a few moments, one feels a flow of tears starting from the organ which seldom fails to bring along with it the cause of the pain, or at least to carry it toward the corner of the eye next to the nose, from whence it may be removed by a fine handkerchief folded to a point. If this operation is not sufficient, then a finger ought to be passed frequently, yet gently, over the eyelid, from the exterior corner of the eye toward the great canthus, (or interior corner,) by which means the substance is made to descend toward the lachrymal glands, from whence it may be drawn by a fine hair pencil." If the irritating substance is still remain, then we are further instructed that "the upper eyelid must be taken as before, and kept elevated as much as possible, and the eye being then turned toward the nose, a very fine camel's hair pencil, dipped in cream, oil, or perfectly fresh butter, (without an atom of salt in it, remember,) must be introduced between the eyelid and the body of the eye, beginning at the exterior corner and ending at the interior corner." If the very fine hair pencil is not successful, you will be almost certain to succeed with one rather larger. Should all these efforts fail, which is extremely unlikely if they are properly performed, do not set to work rubbing or washing the eye, as you must obtain professional assistance. Be sure to bathe the eye frequently in cold water as soon as, and for some time after, the irritating substance has been extracted.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE INDIAN COBRA.—We have been favored with the following details concerning one of the deadliest of the Indian snakes, the cobra, by a gentleman who has passed many years in the East. He says: "The cobra de capello, *(Naja tripudians,)* sometimes called the 'hooded' or 'spectacle snake,' is the commonest and at the same time the most dreaded of all the venomous snakes of India. When excited or confronting an enemy, it assumes a remarkably graceful posture of defense, by raising the fore-part of the body to a height of perhaps a foot and a half from the ground, and at the same moment drawing together into a coil the remaining portion of its body and tail, till it forms as it were a kind of spiral spring, which, aided by the elasticity and muscular power of its frame, enables it, so soon as it deems its opponent to be within range of its stroke, to launch itself forward with lightning rapidity. In an instant the bite is given, which, as we shall presently see, is nearly if not always fatal. I believe that the cobra de capello is found throughout Hindustan, though it is far more numerous in some localities than in others. In some of our Bengal stations where I have been quartered, I have not seen a single cobra nor noticed the trace of one from one year's end to the other; in others, especially during 'the rains,' hardly a week has passed without several having been seen. In Bundelcund, especially in the neighborhood of Jhansi and Lalitpore, the cobra is unusually common. It harbors chiefly in holes under the foundations and in the walls of old ruined forts and temples, in honey-combed anthills, in the sides of old wells, or amid the débris of fallen buildings and deserted outhouses, particularly where grass and jungle have been allowed to grow, and rubbish to accumulate. During the day it is rarely seen abroad, but lies coiled up asleep in its place of concealment, sallying forth in search of food so soon as darkness sets in. It preys chiefly on frogs, toads, rats, young birds, and the like. It will readily invade a house in quest of such creatures, and on entering a room travels round the angles made by the walls and floor. During the hot-weather months, when, on account of the oppressive heat, doors and windows are left wide open throughout the night, and there is nothing to bar the entrance of vermin of all sorts, it is nothing unusual in the morning to find portions of the slough cast off the body, by a prowling cobra. Houses with thick thatched roofs, particularly old buildings, are always more frequented by snakes than tiled dwellings of recent construction. It is a mistake to imagine that the cobra, or in fact any other kind of serpent that I am acquainted with, will ever bite or molest human beings, unless disturbed, meddled with, or provoked in the first instance. On the contrary, the greater majority of snakes are only too glad to be permitted to escape, and beat a retreat when discovered by man; and unless driven into a corner or followed up, speedily vanish into some old rat-hole, or other hiding-place, without showing, beyond a threatening hiss, a sign of opposition to, or desire of retaliating on, the intruder. I believe that nearly always it is the sense of fear more than anything else that induces the cobra, when surprised or touched even without hurt, instantaneously to turn and bite the person who has alarmed it. The boots and trousers or gaiters usually worn by Europeans when out walking or shooting, in a great measure protect the wearers from the teeth of snakes. Natives of India, on the other hand, in spite of the fearful loss of life annually occasioned among them by poisonous snakes, appear to be perfectly callous and indifferent about guarding against such dangerous creatures, neglecting to take even the most ordinary precautions. Some classes sleep upon *charpoys* or native bedsteads; but the great majority, especially of the poorer orders, sleep on the ground, with their heads wrapped up, and their bodies enveloped in a sheet or blanket. A cobra, when traveling at night in search of food, instead of circling round, often crosses over the body or legs of the sleeper; the weight and movement of the reptile partially awaken the unfortunate slumberer, who, in a half-conscious state, puts out his hand to discover what has disturbed him, probably touches the hideous intruder, and is immediately bitten.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LAMAISM.—The points of similarity between Lamaism and Roman Catholicism have been often noticed. Koeppen, in his *Damaische Hierarchie und Kirche*, says, "Lamaism is the Romanism of the Buddhist Church." Its analogy chiefly consists in the development of the priestly powers, and the erecting an outward visible and ecclesiastical State, exercising rule over people and provinces. Another point of similarity is the enforced celibacy of the priesthood. We know not how it arose, but, according to Col. Yule, Lamaism was originally a kind of Buddhism corrupted. Its great reformer was a man named Tsongkaba, born in the fourteenth century, on the spot where now stands the famous monastery of Kun-bum, twenty miles south of Si-Ning, to the south-east of Lake Koko-nor. Here may be seen, if we are to believe Huc, the sacred tree, bearing leaves marked with the Thibetan alphabet! Tsongkaba instituted or restored the profession of celibacy, and substituted the yellow cap and robe for the red, which had characterized the older Lamas. He also did his best to check the practice of magic, which had extensively prevailed. There are *two* supreme pontiffs of the Lama Church; the one at Lhassa, called the Dalai ("Ocean") Lama—and the other at Tashi Lunpo or Digarchia, styled in Thibetan the Panchan Rinbochhi, or "Most Excellent Jewel." "In rank, sanctity, and spiritual dignity, these may be considered as equal; but in extent of temporal dominion the Lhassa pontiff vastly surpasses his colleague." This kind of dual dignity, distinguished, however, more sharply by secular and religious attributes, was not uncommon in the East. It exists in Siam, and until a very recent period it existed in Japan. The difficulty, however, as, under a system of celibacy, to provide for a successor. "*Le Roi est mort—vive le Roi,*" is all very well where the deceased King leaves natural heirs, but not so easy when he is *nullius filius*, and dies unmarried. To remedy this the Buddhists invented the doctrine of supernatural reincarnation, which they extended to the second order of the hierarchy.

We will not attempt to go into the *arcana* of the question, and trace the history of the Yellows and the Reds. It will be enough to say that the Yellow or Reformed Church has finally triumphed over the Red, chiefly, perhaps, owing to the fact that the Mongol chief, Gushi Khan, who invaded Thibet in 1643, established the Dalai Lama as temporal sovereign over the greater part of the country. The second order in the Buddhist hierarchy are the Kutukhtus, whom Huc, struck by its resemblance to the organization of the Roman Catholic Church, calls "Cardinals." The most influential of them has his residence at Urga, and he is also a reincarnate saint. He is very wealthy, and besides the offerings of devotees, owns 150,000 slaves. His successor is generally sought for in the person of some newly-born infant; and a thank-offering for his discovery, in the shape of a very considerable sum of money, is presented to the Dalai Lama.

Another name for these Kutukhtus is Gigens, and they live at the different temples scattered throughout Mongolia or in Peking. They are supposed never really to die, but to pass from one body to another. Their influence is unlimited. "A prayer offered to one of them, the touch of his garments, his benediction, are regarded in the light of the greatest blessing humanity can enjoy; but they are not to be had gratis."

The ordinary Lamas or clergy are very numerous, and, according to Prejevalsky, compose a third, if not more, of the male population. They are dedicated to the profession from infancy, and when they have grown up and completed their studies, they are attached to some temple or practice as physicians. All Lamas must be celibates, and we need not say that this gives rise to every kind of immorality. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

WILLIAM RUFUS AS A MAN OF HONOR.—What can be the nature, what can be the value, of that kind of virtue, that form of good faith, which was systematically practiced by William Rufus? Perhaps William Rufus would not be so easily accepted as Francis I. as the type of the honorable or chivalrous character. William Rufus stands out in popular conception, as he does also in sober truth, as one of the most hateful characters in English or in any other history. He stands out as the oath-breaker, the treaty-breaker, the man given up to the foulest vices, the general oppressor of every class, the man who, without a sign of intellectual skepticism, delighted to proclaim himself as the enemy and the blasphemer of the God in whom he had not ceased to believe. Such is the common conception of the Red King; and it is a conception which, as far as it goes, is fully borne out by the facts of his history. But this side of him does not make up the whole man. Besides the fact that William Rufus was, whenever he chose to be either, not only a great captain but a great ruler, there is also some reason for looking on him as the first recorded gentleman. He is certainly the first recorded man by whom the doctrines of honor and chivalry are constantly and ostentatiously put forward as his ruling principles of action. When we look more narrowly into the actions of the Red King, we see that they were guided by a law, though that law was neither the law of God nor the law of his kingdom. The law of Rufus was the law of the knight and gentleman, the law of honor. Reckless both of justice and of mercy, he was quite capable of generosity. Reckless of his oaths to his people and of his treaties with princes, when he pledged his word as "*probus miles*"—as "an officer and a gentleman"—then he kept it faithfully. He not only kept it himself, but he cast aside with scorn the suggestion that a knight who had passed his word could ever break it. When reproached with his repeated breaches of his promises to the nation which had saved his crown for him, he answered that no man could keep all his promises. But this one class of promises—promises made in the character of knight and gentleman—Rufus always did keep. The popular conception of his character leaves out this side—the chivalrous side of it—just as the popular conception of Francis I. dwells mainly on the chivalrous side of his character, and puts out of sight its general blackness both as a man and as a king. Francis is rather a popular character with ordinary readers of history, while Rufus is certainly the opposite. But Rufus in his own day seems to have had to some extent the same reputation as Francis. Men who condemned his private and public crimes still half admired the quality which in his own day was called his magnanimity. The difference between the lasting reputation of the two Kings is probably owing to the different relations in which each of them stood to the received religion of his time. Francis, in the eyes of many of his contemporaries, half atoned for his crimes and vices by the merit of his religious persecutions. Rufus added to his crimes and vices a form of irreligion which was almost peculiar to himself. Again, in doing wrong to all classes, he did wrong to churchmen also, and churchmen had, in his day, the best means of making their wrongs known to the world. That Rufus was a patron of art and literature, while Rufus bears no such character, is a difference in the times rather than in the men. The builder of the first Hall of Westminster was a patron of art, as art was understood in his time. As for literature, while in the days of Francis its patronage was the fashion among Kings and Princes, in the days of Rufus the learned Henry stood out as something without a parallel in Western Europe. Altogether, allowing for the difference of their times, the two men were perhaps not quite so unlike as they seem at first sight. And in the point with which I am now chiefly concerned they stand or fall together. Each is a type of the man who has the formulæ of honor and chivalry on his lips. From their examples we may perhaps learn what honor and chivalry are really worth.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A THEATRE AT THE NORTH POLE.—A theatre was built of ice for plays, lectures, and concerts. It was on the floe, close to the ship. The foundation-stone (a large block of ice) was laid with great ceremony on Nov. 18. In the forenoon the Mayor and corporation waited on the Governor, (the Captain,) and an address was read setting forth the objects of the building, and praying him to lay the foundation. This was accordingly done in due form, coins having been placed beneath the stone. The civic authorities were hard put to it for suitable robes of office. The Mayor appeared resplendent in dressing-gown, fez, and brass chain; the mace-bearer was also suitably attired, and the *corporation*, with pillow in his waistcoat, seemed fully conscious of his importance. The building of the theatre was not completed before the end of the month. It was made of blocks of ice, and rooted over by a sail. The length was 27 feet by 15 feet. The auditorium was of sufficient size to contain the whole ship's company. Raised above this by one step was the stage, provided with green-room and wings. Half a dozen foot-lights, and a few lamps with polished reflectors, were sufficient to light the whole building. It was finally opened on the evening of Dec. 1, the birthday of the Princess of Wales, and named the "Royal Alexandra Theatre." The whole ship's company attended, the officers sitting in front of the stage, and the men, with their band, behind them. The manager first appeared on the stage, and read the prologue, an elegant classical composition, suitable to the occasion, written in verse. A committee had selected it on the previous day from four, which had been submitted to their decision. The prologue being concluded, loud shouts of "author" were raised, and that gentleman appeared on the stage to receive well-merited applause. Then followed the amusing farce "My Turn Next," the parts being taken by five officers. On the whole, the piece was very well performed; one actor in particular displayed considerable dramatic talent, happily introducing several local allusions. Much amusement was caused by a female character appearing in a black beard, the gentleman to whom that part had been allotted having obstinately refused to part with that protection against the cold. Songs and recitations by some of the men followed, and the evening's entertainment concluded by an original composition called "The Arctic Twins." This was the hit of the evening, and was sung and whistled everywhere for some time after. It was a dancing song by two of the petty officers, who appeared in sledging costume, and sang and danced, accompanied by the band. Thus satisfactorily closed our first evening in the theatre. We had many more such during the Winter, sometimes the officers and at other times the men giving a representation. The plays were usually followed by songs, recitations, and dances, the songs being not unfrequently original, composed on passing events by some of the seamen and marines. Some evenings were devoted to lectures; and in particular one on Malta, which occupied two evenings, and in which its history, siege, knights, and present state were fully treated of, was most interesting to all. A magic lantern was also employed on several occasions. But when our first enthusiasm had subsided, we began to think sitting for hours in a temperature of —20° rather an infliction. For though the theatre had a small stove, and was always much warmer than the outer air, it was often as cold as —20°. So we commenced a series of Saturday evening concerts on the lower deck, and agreeably passed may a dull hour during the tedious four months' night.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

DEATH BY SNAKE-BITES IN INDIA.—In January, 1870, Dr. Fayrer addressed a letter to the Secretaries or political agents of the principal Governments of India, soliciting information as to loss of life by snake-bites. Replies were received containing reports from many districts of these Governments of the number of deaths from this cause in 1869; but from others no return was made, so that the information obtained was very incomplete. In 48 districts of Bengal 6,219 deaths were reported as having taken place; and in other parts the losses amounted to 5,197, making a total of 11,416 fatal accidents of this kind. But it is to be observed that from a large part of India the Doctor neither applied for nor received information, and that even from the Governments to which his circular was sent the returns received were very incomplete, the area represented by them being less than half of the peninsula of Hindustan; besides which there is reason to think that even in the districts from which returns were obtained many cases of death by snake-bite must have occurred besides those which were reported, such an accident being too ordinary an event to attract much attention; and Dr. Fayrer does not hesitate to express his belief that, if full information could be obtained from the whole of Hindustan, "*it would be found that more than 20,000 persons die annually from snake-bite!*"—*Chambers's Journal.*

PLUM-PUDDING.—We have proof that at the beginning of this century plum-pudding was nearly as much in its glory as mince pie. The *Annual Register* records that, at the house of Mr. Champion, of Darnall, near Sheffield, some workmen were regaled on one occasion with a plum-pudding, comprising 24 pounds of flour, 16 pounds of raisins and currants, and 40 eggs. It measured five feet in circumference. Mr. Brand, the antiquarian, tells us that, about the same period—the beginning of the present century—plum-porridge shared with the more solid compound the honor of being well-esteemed by the English people; for, dining with the Royal Chaplain in St. James' Palace, he noticed that a tureen of rich luscious plum-porridge commenced the dinner. Coming down a little into the century, we learn from a Devonshire newspaper, that, at Paignton Fair, near Exeter, a plum-pudding of vast dimensions was drawn through the town amid great rejoicings. No wonder that a brewer's copper was needed for the boiling; seeing that the pudding contained 400 pounds of flour, 170 pounds of beef suet, 140 pounds of raisins, and 240 eggs. This 800 pounder, or so, required continuous boiling from Saturday morning till the following Tuesday evening. It was finally placed on a car decorated with ribbons and evergreens, drawn through the streets by eight oxen, cut up, and distributed to the poor. At Bartholomew Fair, some years later, there was a plum-pudding seller who was quite a character in his way; neatly dressed, his hair powdered and tied *à la queue*, and, without a hat, he carried his delicacy on a board, announcing its merits in a full and ringing voice, letting off verbal squibs of wit and humor, and selling his plum-pudding at a penny a slice. Plum-pudding never has really taken root (so to speak) in any part of Europe save England. The Venetians, some years ago, had a dish called *torta di lasagna*, a mixture of dough or paste, raisins, currants, candied orange peel, onions, parsley, lime-nuts, and oil. The writer speaks of this complex mixture as a pottage, but we infer that it more resembled a mince pie; for *torta* in Italian is a tart, while *lasagna* is a thin layer of paste of flour or vermicelli. Italy, however, puts forth a claim to something more nearly resembling our plum-pudding. A traveler partook, at Rome, of "a rich ebony-looking block, bathed in a yellow cream, lighter and more delicate in flavor than the English plum-pudding." The French have never exactly liked to admit their inferiority to their insular neighbors, in the preparation of this celebrated component of a Christmas dinner. They have made many attempts, but with only partial success. It is said that Louis XVIII., who resided many years in England as an exile during the Napoleonic era, and had imbibed a liking for plum-pudding, made a point of having one on his table on Christmas Day; the cold remains were willingly accepted by his English domestics, but not by those of French birth and customs. There was another French monarch (we are not certain which) who, wishing to give pleasure to an English Ambassador Extraordinary, gave instructions to his chef, de cuisine to prepare a plum-pudding in honor of the guest. The ingredients, the proportions, the quantity of water, the time of boiling—all were noted with great care; but as no cloth was named, none was used; and the Ambassador (though, of course, too polite to make any comments) was rather taken aback to see the plum-pudding brought in, as a kind of thick soup in a tureen. A story somewhat similar to this was told of Lord Macartney, when he went on his embassy to China, and wished to give gratification to a distinguished mandarin. There have in all probability been more instances than these two; for the blunder may easily be made by a cook who had never before boiled a pudding in a cloth. A curious paragraph appeared in an English newspaper, just about half a century ago, showing, in the words of a Paris correspondent, to how small an extent plum-pudding had become naturalized in France: "For Christmas Day all the English cooks in Paris are in full business. The queen of cooks here is Harriet Dunn. As Sir Astley Cooper among the cutters of limbs, and M. D'Egville among the cutters of capers, so is Harriet Dunn among the professors of one of the most necessary, and in its results most gratifying professions in existence. Her services are secured beforehand, by special retainers; and happy is the peer who can point to his pudding and declare that it is of the true Dunn composition. Her fame has even extended to the provinces. Four-score miles prior to Christmas Day she forwards plum-puddings in cases to all parts of the country, ready cooked and fit for the table, after the necessary warming. All this is, of course, for the English."—*All the Year Round.*

THE FALL OF THE YEAR.

Rustling leaves, which everywhere
Fall from branches cold and bare;
Fleeting sunshine, fading o'er
Breezy tarn and wind-swept moor;
Birds' last farewell ere they flee
To a land beyond the sea;
Moan of wintry wind o'erhead—
Nature weeps, for Summer's dead!

In my life a sad despair,
Empty hopes and aching care;
Vain regrets for Summer gone,
Lonely tears as days go on;
Vacant gaze and fruitless cry,
Dreary, dull satiety,
Moan at thought of kisses fled—
Memory weeps, for Love is dead!

But, though withered leaves and sere
Shroud with gloom the blossoms' bier;
Though the birds to *other* skies
Raise their amorous melodies;
Though the fickle sunshine woo
Brighter lands and seas more blue;
Shall not Spring's soft breath restore
Blossom, leaf, and bird once more?

And though Passion's heaven-born power
Lasted but for one brief hour;
Though those kisses heart from heart
Tore us—evermore to part;
Though alone I'm dreaming now,
And in thy last sleep art thou—
Death, perhaps, shall, some glad day,
Give thee back to me for aye!
—*Chambers's Journal.*

"CANNYBLES."—"Jud," Anice said, "when you can read I will give you *Robinson Crusoe*."

In less than six months she was called upon to redeem her promise.

This occurred a few weeks after Craddock had been established at the lodge at the Haviland gates. The day Anice gave Jud his well-earned reward she had a package to send to Mrs. Craddock, and when the boy came for the book she employed him as a messenger to the Park.

"If you will take these things to Mrs. Craddock, Jud, I shall be much obliged," she said; "and please tell her that I will drive out to see her to-morrow."

Jud accepted the mission readily. With Nib at his heels, and *Robinson Crusoe* under his arm, three miles were a trivial matter. He trudged off, whistling with keen delight. As he went along he could fortify himself with an occasional glance at the hero and his man Friday. What would he not have sacrificed at the prospect of being cast with Nib upon a desert island?

"Owd Sammy" sat near the chimney corner, smoking his pipe, and making severe mental comments upon the conduct of Parliament, then in session, of whose erratic proceedings he was reading an account in a small but highly-seasoned newspaper. Sammy shook his head ominously over the peppery reports, but feeling it as well to reserve his opinions for a select audience at The Crown, allowed Mrs. Craddock to perform her household tasks unmolested.

Hearing Jud at the door, he turned his head. "It's yo', is it?" he said. "Tha con coom in. What's browten?"

"Summat fur th' missis fro' th' rectory." Jud answered, producing his parcel; "Miss Anice sent me wi' it."

"Tak' it to th' owd lass, then," said Sammy, "Tak' it to her. Tha'lt find her in th' back kitchen."

Having done as he was bidden, Jud came back again to the front room. Mrs. Craddock had hospitably provided him with a huge sandwich of bread and cheese, and Nib followed him with expectant eyes.

"Sit theo down, lad," said Sammy condescendingly. "Sit theo down, tha'st getten a walk both afore and behind theo. What book 'st getten under thy arm?"

Jud regarded the volume with evident pride and exultation.

"It's *Robyson Crusoe*, that theer is," he answered.

Sammy shook his head dubiously.

"Dunnot know as I ivver heard on him. He's noan Scripter, is he?"

"No," said Jud, repelling the insinuation stoutly; "he is na."

"Hond him over, an' let's ha' a look at him."

Jud advanced.

"Theer's picters in it," he commented eagerly. "Theer's one at th' front. That theer un," pointing to the frontispiece, "that theer's him."

Sammy gave it a sharp glance, then another, and then held the book at arm's length, regarding Robinson's goat-skin habiliments over the rims of his spectacles.

"Wall, I'm domd," he exclaimed, "I'm domd if I would na loike to see that chap i' Riggan! What's th' toky getten on i'"

"He's dressed i' goat skins. He wur cast upon a desert island, an' had na owt else to wear."

"I thowt he must ha' been reduced i' circumstances, or he'd nivver ha' turn out i' that rig 'less he thowt more o' comfort than appearances. What wur he doin' a-casting hissen on a desert island? Wur he reet i' th' upper story?"

"He wur shipwrecked," triumphantly. "Th' sea drifted him to th' shore, an' he built hissen a hut, an' gettin' goats an' birds, an'—an' aw sooarts—an'—it's the graidelest book tha iver seed. Miss Anice gave it me."

"Has she read it herseen?"

"Aye, it wur her as tellt me most on it."

Sammy turned the volume over, and looked at the back of it, at the edges of the leaves, at the gilt-lettered title.

"I would na be surprised," he observed with oracular amiability. "I would na be surprised—if that's th' case—as theer's summat in it."

"That as I've towed thee is nowt to th' rest on it," answered Jud in enthusiasm. "Theer's a mon ca'd Friday, an' a lot o' fellys as eats each other—cannybles they ca' em—"

"Look tha here," interposed Craddock, his curiosity and interest getting the better of him. "Sit theo down and read a bit. That's something as I nivver heard on—cannybles an' th' loike. Pick thee th' place, an' let's hear summat about th' cannybles if tha has na th' toime to do no more."

Jud needed no second invitation. Sharing the general opinion that "Owd Sammy" was a man of mark, he could not help feeling that Crusoe was complimented by his attention. He picked out his place, as his hearer had advised him, and plunged into the details of the cannibal feast with pride and determination. Though his elocution may have been of a style peculiar to boyhood, and his pronunciation occasionally startling in its originality, still Sammy gathered the gist of the story. He puffed at his pipe as furiously that the foreign gentleman's turbaned head was emptied with amazing rapidity, and it was necessary to refill it two or three times; he rubbed his corduroy knees with both hands; occasionally he slapped one of them in the intensity of his interest, and when Jud stopped he could only empress himself in his usual emphatic formula:

"Well, I *am* domd! An' tha says as th' chap's name wur Robyson?"

"Aye, Robyson Crusoe."

"Well, I mun say as I'd ha' loike to ha' knowed him. I *did* know a mon by th' name o' Robyson once, but it could na' ha' been him, fur he wur na' nieh o' a shap. If he'd a bin cast o' a desert island he would na' ha' had th' gumption to do aw that theer—John Robyson could na', it could na' ha' been him; an' besides he could na' ha' writ it out, as that theer tell's done."

There was a basis in truth for this estimate of his character, but Sammy, now fairly roused to drink water or enjoy some other luxury which their men could not share with them. Such an act might spring from a mere generous impulse; it might spring from a noble and far-seeing policy, or from some compound motive in which those two elements are inextricably mixed together. But there is nothing in it of chivalry, nothing of the fantastic class-feeling to which that name really belongs. Chivalry is not the virtue of the soldier; it is not the virtue of the General. It is the fantasy of a class of men, of a class of soldiers, who are led by it to do things which are no part of their duties, either as men or as soldiers. The knight who was killed by the butcher may have had it written on his tomb that he carried out the character of a man of honor to the last. Compare this with the true standard of military virtue. On the tomb of the 300 at Thermopylæ it was not written that they had done anything as men of honor. It was written that they lay there in obedience to the laws of Sparta. The standard of chivalry, then, the standard of honor, the standard of the knight and gentleman, is not only at its best very imperfect, but it is apt to run into vagaries which have no ground either in law and morals or in common sense. But more than this, it is apt to become positively wicked. As a purely class feeling, prescribing at its best only those virtues which are thought becoming in an exclusive class, it naturally led to utter recklessness toward all who did not belong to that class. The contempt of the gentleman for the *roturier*, his recklessness of the rights of the *roturier* were the natural offspring of the chivalrous standard.—*Fortnightly Review.*

THE YOUNGEST EDITOR OF PUNCH.—The latest addition to the *Punch* staff, and the youngest of the men who sit under the mahogany tree at Whitefriars, is Mr. Arthur à Beckett, son of the famous Gilbert à Beckett, whose career I have traced from authentic documents in an early chapter of this history. A few biographical notes on the junior member of the staff, who has not yet arrived at the dignity of a place in *Men of the Time*, may fittingly close these papers. Mr. à Beckett was born on the 25th of October, 1844, at Portland House, Hammersmith, and was educated at Kensington School, at Honiton, and lastly at Felstead. When at Honiton he was presented with a prize in history, by the present Bishop of Oxford, for "his excellence in composition." He had got up the subject out of his father's *Comic History of England;* and his answers to the examiner's questions were consequently full of puns and jokes. At Felstead he was a local correspondent to a country paper. At 17 he entered the War Office. Before he had arrived at the age of 20 he was editor of the *Glowworm*, a London evening paper. The venture saw many ups and downs, and for three years he was not only editor, but leader-writer, reviewer, dramatic critic, and even sporting prophet. On one occasion—an important one for an evening paper—the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race day—the publisher was taken ill, and Mr. à Beckett filled his place. During his editorship of this paper he learned the mysteries of setting-up at case and machining. He gave up the editorship of the *Glowworm* when he was 23 to fill the principal chair on the *Tomahawk*, a paper which he originated. At the outset the policy of this periodical was decided by the staff. During the first 12 numbers two cartoons appeared, which were considered disloyal. So soon as he had full powers Mr. à Beckett did his best to retrace these mistaken steps. The moment he had complete editorial control the paper was as loyal as an English paper should be. The *Tomahawk* also saw many ups and downs. From first to last, as a property it was a success. Unhappily, however, it was in bad hands. The first proprietor absconded, after disposing of £20,000 that did not belong to him, and from that moment the paper was tossed from hand to hand. Within six months of its decease it was sold for over £5,000. Mr. à Beckett stood by the paper as long as he could, but the copyright was disputed, and, after a month's notice to the contending parties, he retired, and with his retirement the *Tomahawk* fell to the ground. Shortly after this Mr. à Beckett went to France and up the Rhine for the *Standard* and the *Globe* as war-correspondent. It was the time of the Franco-German war, and he was more than once arrested as a spy. At Amiens, in company with Mr. J. L. Molloy, the composer of the "Vagabond," he was within an ace of being shot. About two years ago he met Mr. Tom Taylor, who invited him to write for *Punch*. From that day, without a break, his articles have appeared weekly in that periodical. A year ago he was enrolled at the weekly dinner, and he has been present at every meeting of the *Punch* staff since, except the three happy weeks when he was away on his marriage tour. In his leisure Mr. à Beckett has found time to edit a monthly magazine, the *Britannia*, for about three years, a comic paper called *Black and White*, and a number of other journals. For two years he acted as private Secretary to the Duke of Norfolk; but finding the work interfered with his literary labors, he resigned the appointment. He is the author of *Fallen among Thieves*, a three-volume novel, published by Chapman & Hall; two three-act comedies, ("£. s., d.," produced at the Royalty; and "About Town," brought out at the Court;) a domestic drama in one act, called "On Strike," which has been played at the Court, where it was originally produced, the St. James', the Gaiety, and the Standard; another one-act piece called "Faded Flowers," played at the Haymarket by the Kendals; and some smaller things for the German Reeds. He has commanded a volunteer corps, and is at present a Captain of militia. It must be confessed that *Punch*'s youngest contributor has matriculated in a busy school, and has seen something of life.—*London Society.*

THE LAW OF HONOR.—The law of honor, as understood by William Rufus, is the real original law of honor; what the other man calls by the same name is not the law of honor, but something a great deal better, to which he would do well to give its real name. We sometimes ask what is meant by a "true gentleman," and we get for answer a description of a man who is morally perfect. If so, why give him a false name? Why not call him the honest man that he really is? Such a portrait may be the portrait of a virtuous man in any time or place; it is not the portrait of the historic "gentleman" at the time when gentlemen first began to be heard of. The truth is that the law of honor, the standard of the gentleman is, in its origin, the law of an exclusive and overbearing military oligarchy. It is the law of William Rufus, and of men like William Rufus. It is the law which binds, not men as men, not citizens as citizens, but members of an exclusive order as members of that exclusive order. Its standard is the opinion of that order; its code, the law of honor, prescribes what is deemed to be worthy of honor by the opinion of that order. It prescribes certain forms of courage, certain forms of truthfulness, often such fantastic forms as to go far toward turning those virtues into vices. I have always specially delighted in the story of the knight who, for love of his lady and in discharge of his vow, rode up and drove his spear into the gate of the enemy's castle, and who, as he went back, having thus gloriously preserved his honor, was cut down by the plebeian hands of a butcher. Here is chivalry developed to the point of lunacy. The man is not even rash or foolhardy; for rashness or foolhardiness may consist either in miscalculation or in yielding to a mere impulse of daring. He simply goes for the sake of his honor, to do a thing which is the act of a madman and of no one else. He is not a good soldier; for the duty of a good soldier is to do all that in him lies, according to his degree, to advance the enterprise on which he is engaged. But the taking of the castle was in no way advanced by the knight running his lance into the gate. All that he did was to risk, and to lose, for no purpose a life which might have been useful for the business in hand. This kind of thing is genuine chivalry; it is the fantastic notion of honor, the grotesque distortion of the two isolated virtues of courage and truthfulness, carried to its natural development. This is chivalry; this is the carrying out of the standard of the chivalrous class, the class who go to battle on horses and despise those who go on foot. We must not have the name of chivalry transferred from pranks like these to which it really belongs to actions which deserve much better names. Have we heard the name "chivalrous" applied to such deeds as that of Sir Philip Sidney when he bade his friends give the water to the other man rather than to himself. Bits that was not chivalry; it was something much better—Christian self-denial. Nor was there any chivalry in such an act as that which, in different forms, is told of David, Alexander, and several other Christian, now they refused to drink water or enjoy some other luxury which their men could not share with them. Such an act might spring from a mere generous impulse; it might spring from a noble and far-seeing policy, or from some compound motive in which those two elements are inextricably mixed together. But there is nothing in it of chivalry, nothing of the fantastic class-feeling to which that name really belongs. Chivalry is not the virtue of the soldier; it is not the virtue of the General. It is the fantasy of a class of men, of a class of soldiers, who are led by it to do things which are no part of their duties, either as men or as soldiers. The knight who was killed by the butcher may have had it written on his tomb that he carried out the character of a man of honor to the last. Compare this with the true standard of military virtue. On the tomb of the 300 at Thermopylæ it was not written that they had done anything as men of honor. It was written that they lay there in obedience to the laws of Sparta. The standard of chivalry, then, the standard of honor, the standard of the knight and gentleman, is not only at its best very imperfect, but it is apt to run into vagaries which have no ground either in law and morals or in common sense. But more than this, it is apt to become positively wicked. As a purely class feeling, prescribing at its best only those virtues which are thought becoming in an exclusive class, it naturally led to utter recklessness toward all who did not belong to that class. The contempt of the gentleman for the *roturier*, his recklessness of the rights of the *roturier* were the natural offspring of the chivalrous standard.—*Fortnightly Review.*

THE HEIGHT TO WHICH WAVES RISE AGAINST LIGHT-HOUSES.—The force of the waves and the height to which they dash against light-house towers in the most exposed situations are astonishing; and we cannot contemplate them without reflecting how great a triumph of science and art these buildings are, and how strange life in them must be. We find some interesting information on these points in the copious appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1858 to inquire into the condition and management of lights, buoys, and beacons—a bulky parliamentary blue-book of 1861. At the Longships Light-house, on the top of a conical rock opposite Land's End, the Commissioners were told by the head keeper that in heavy weather waves break about the lantern, seventy-nine feet above high-water mark; and that on one occasion the sea lifted the cowl off the top so as to admit a great deal of water, by which several of the lamps were extinguished, and all the men were employed in baling till the tide fell. He added that there is a cavern under the light-house at the end of a long split in the rock, and when there is a heavy sea the noise produced by the escape of pent-up air from the cavern is so great that the men can hardly sleep. Concerning the Scilly Bishops' Light-house, on a rock in the south-west of the Scilly Isles, of which the Commissioners say that the building is "perhaps the most exposed in the world," they give the report of the head keeper that

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WE ARE HARKING!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a legend handed down from remote generations that once upon a time the people on this globe determined to know whether any branch of the human family lived in the moon.

To this end it was agreed that on a given time a general balloo should be sent forth by the united voices of every person of every kindred tribe and nation on the round earth, which was expected to be so loud as to be heard by the lunar brethren who would, of course, answer back, and thus communication would be established between the neighboring spheres.

But when the moment for the supreme effort came, only one old woman in a solitary island in mid-ocean actually halleoed, *all the rest were harking!* This seems to be the case with the great Democratic Party on this day, which was appointed for a general balloo by the "unterrified." Public notice was given that during these hours the Democrats were to assemble in mass conventions at the State capitals and national capital and shout "Tilden is elected!" so loud that when the refractory Vice President and Senate should hear the reverberatory echoes in thunder-tones and learn the cause, their knees would shake with fear, while the great "usufruct" could gain possession of the White House by virtue of an order from the House of Representatives.

Having read the *World* till fully imbued with a belief that all this talk "meant business," I suspected that a strategic movement would commence at Gramercy Park, and hastened thither to witness the same. On my way I evolved from my "inner consciousness" a picture of the probable events of the day, about as follows: I seemed to see Gramercy Park and the quadralateral streets about it, packed with stalwart men, armed for the fray, and looking toward the house with the horizontal flag-pole and big bay-window for the appearance of, or orders from, their chief. I seemed to press forward until I stood near the steps leading to the "Great Reformer's" council-chamber. Soon telegraphic dispatches began to arrive, borne by breathless messengers, and read by an aide de camp to the eager and brilliant staff, in an ante-room within earshot of my station. The first dispatch was from Aldrich, of Vermont. It announced that he had surrounded the Republican minority of that State, and taken them all to prison; that with the aid of his Bennington associates he had burned all the Republicans' homes; that he had reorganized himself as the Electoral College, had recast all the Electoral votes of the State for Tilden and Hendricks, and that there was no opposition. A cheer from the staff rent the air, echoed by the assembled thousands outside. Next came a telegram from Senator Barnum, stating that he had paid over another $20,000 to the State Central Committee, which enabled them to order a new census of the State, on which would be founded a valid claim for two more Electors, who would add their votes to those already cast for "Tilden and Reform;" that all the legal steps would be completed within 10 days, and the votes sent on in time to be counted in February. Furthermore, that Yale College had been leveled to the ground, as an anti-Democratic institution, and that ex-President Woolsey had been gagged, and sent adrift on the Sound in an oyster-boat, for his impertinence in calling attention to Sam Tildenjas "an uncommonly anxious candidate for the Presidency." Wild cheers rent the air at this announcement.

Next came a dispatch from Dorsheimer, at Buffalo, stating that the distance from Albany to Troy was 590 miles, and asking that all officials be allowed mileage on that basis of calculation. Some general officer, looking like pictures of McClellan when all was "quiet on the Potomac," remarked that an "Executive order" would be issued as requested. Soon a messenger hurried up the steps, and fell fainting as he handed in a message from Gov. Hendricks stating that all those voters in Indiana who made up the thousand or so Republican majority at the recent special election for State Senator, had been "fixed," that a new election had been ordered, and a Democratic victory was sure. In the same envelope were advices from the Democratic Convention at Columbus, Ohio, stating that the State Committee had just sentenced Gov. Hayes to solitary confinement, at the Dry Tortugas, for denying Tilden's election, that bail was refused him by Judge Hoadley, and the prisoner had already been hurried toward his destination on a special train, Bev. Allen being installed in his place at the State Capitol.

The cheers that now arose defied description. All saw that the question of the Presidency was settled. Minor dispatches, such as one from the Democratic State Committee of Michigan, stating that they had passed a resolution requiring Senator Ferry to appear before them at once and explain his intentions, and that he had declined to reply that he was on his way to them, &c., were not esteemed worthy of notice. At this juncture, the President elect appeared on the roof of his bay-window leaning on the arm of John Morrissey, who beckoned for silence, but did not get it for nearly half an hour. When the cheers subsided, Mr. Morrissey announced that as he had conducted the Presidential election heretofore declared "off" were now "on," and that all who refused to pay would be tried by a court-martial. President-elect Tilden said that he was so busy packing for Washington that he could only repeat his words on a former occasion, "We have got 'em this time." He bowed, and retired. Ex-Confederate Col. Burton N. Harrison then appeared and announced that the programme of the inauguration ceremonies had been received from the printer, and would be distributed at once. A copy fell into my hands, and I proceed to look at the top with the figures 205. The procession was to be headed by a regiment of "bull-dozers" from each of the States giving Tilden his "popular majority of over a quarter of a million." Those thus honored were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi. These regiments were to be armed with shot guns, loaded with soft money bird shot.

Democratic spectators were advised to wear sheet-iron overalls, and would see rare and harmless sport, as the advance guard would occasionally aim low and fire into the crowd, to the astonishment of sight-seeing darkies and Republicans. Behind the guard of honor was to come the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, mounted on one mule and leading the other six of the seven ordered in Indiana on the day of the October election. Next to him came the committee itself in an omnibus, from which were thrown copies of all the proclamations issued during the campaign—one announcing the election of Tilden; another warning the people not to believe Tweed's confession, if made, all signed A. S. Hewitt, Chairman. Besides these were copies of a resolution of the House of Representatives disowning the Senate and conferring its powers and duties upon the Democratic National Committee, and constituting A. S. Hewitt, ex officio Vice President pro tem.

Next came a cage formerly used by Barnum to transport the Bengal tiger, drawn by six horses, with "ex-Boss Tweed" in plain sight behind the bars. Above waved a banner with an inscription to the effect that the within monster was captured by the great Reformer, Samuel J. Tilden, in a personal combat at Vigo, in Spain, and brought from thence by main force of legal documents drawn up by the President-elect in defiance of all Spanish nation. Behind the cage was to come Barnum's "triumphal car," with the President-elect standing under the canopy leaning on "a barrel of money." On the lower level, above the wheels, was Jeff Davis seated in front and Hendricks in the rear, while Barton N. Harrison was to act "coach" in attendance upon the latter. Following the car was to be an open barouche occupied by Moses, the lawgiver of South Carolina, with a card pendant containing a notice that all other Chief Justices, pending the administration of the oath of office, should Waite. Next came the House of Representatives on foot, headed by the Speaker bearing an engrossed copy of the resolution just passed, directing the payment of President Tilden's delinquent income tax out of the Geneva award funds, and abolishing all penalties for perjury.

Just as I had got that far on the programme, the next line being the assignment of ex-Duke Gwin and Oregon Elector Cronin to places in the procession, a cavalryman rushed up the steps, his sabre jingling against his spurs, who cried out, "Dinna ye hear the slogan? The Tammanys are coming!" They have captured the Custom-house, the Sub-Treasury, and the Post Office, and are now marching to assault the Union League Club-house, and the coming this way to pay their respects to the "Man of their choice." Just here, Mr. Editor, my reverie ended as I found myself arrived at the north end of Irving place, facing on Gramercy Park. At first I mistook the gilded iron pickets of the Park fence for muskets held in line by soldiers, but soon saw my mistake. It was the dread hour of 8 P. M., on the 8th of January, 1877. It all was quiet as the grave; no one put a solitary policeman being in sight! A dim light shone through the bay-window of the ex-Governor's house, but that was all. Can it be, said I to myself, that this is the day for the "Democratic uprising," when here, right in the Mecca of Democracy, all is still as death? I approached the slow-pacing policeman. He told me that nothing unusual had occurred in that vicinity all day; that he believed that Tilden himself was nearly alone in his library harking to his private operator reading resolutions passed by Democratic Conventions in Vermont and other strongholds.

The illusion was then thoroughly dispelled, but the word "harking" brought to mind the story told at the outset of this letter. I went home and told my wife of my expectations and the slim results, and that I would like to quote some suitable poetry on this occasion; something that had "hark" or "harking" in it. We looked through all the poets from Longfellow to Spencer, but found nothing until we took up an old Watts hymn book, and the very word we wanted appeared in a line thus: "Hark! from the tombs a solemn sound." We altered the verse to suit as follows:

Hark! from the tombs a solemn sound—
All ears attend the cry—
Cease, "Shammy!" stew the political ground
Where you must henceforth lie.

The moral I draw from this experience is, Mr. Editor, that when New-York City don't care enough about Samuel Tilden's induction to undertake public demonstrations, attempts to "fire the Democratic heart" in Republican States by the Tilden Literary Bureau are not worth reporting in the newspapers, to disturb the peace of timid minds like the writer, who was a

NEW-YORK DEMOCRAT.

HISTORIC GROUND.

WHAT WAS MADE BY THE STERLING FURNACE—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last Sunday is a very interesting letter about Greenwood Lake, but its closing paragraph shows that your correspondent came near treading on the ashes of the prophets without knowing it, and his misunderstanding of the past is paralleled by his apparent ignorance of the present state of some affairs near the sheet of water whose picturesqueness he so well appreciates.

He says "We dwellers in and about the lake claim that the great chain stretched across the Hudson, to prevent the British from ascending the river during the Revolution was made at Sterling Furnace, now in ruins, but the claim he thinks invalid, because the links were so large, and there was no foundry at Stafling. The dwellers in the lake are, presumably, some stragglers from the lacustrine age, generally supposed to have vanished long ago, and they may have always made chains at foundries, although the habits of those old lake dwellers have not hitherto been sufficiently known to enable previous archæologists to assert it—but nowadays chains are not cast at any foundry.

The chain in question was made at Sterling by Peter Townsend, in six weeks, in the Spring of 1788; each link weighed from 140 to 150 pounds, and the whole chain weighed 186 tons in all. Col. Timothy Pickering superintended, on the part of the Government, its manufacture, and fuller details may be found in his published life, in Dr. Horton's *Geological Report* of 1839, in Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, in Peare's recently published *History of Iron Manufacture in America*, and in other unchallenged publications.

The Sterling works are not in ruins, but running on a scale to make the iron-masters of 1778 astonished, could they see them, although the Townsends are not enterprising race, and made at this same Sterling the first anchor made in the State in 1773. The United States frigate Constitution's anchors were made here, as well as all the anchors for the first ships of war flying the Stars and Stripes. The first blister steel in the State was made here in 1810, and here in 1816 was cast for the Government the first cannon in the State, and of the many made by them not one failed in the proof. Yours truly,

A. W. HUMPHREYS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE TROUBLES OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will permit me, I hope, to rectify certain statements which have appeared in New-York, and possibly other American newspapers, relative to Mr. F. W. Potter, United States Consul in this city. My only motive for addressing you is a desire to establish the truth, which, from my position as Secretary in this Consulate, I am, I believe, competent to do, being necessarily in possession of all the facts.

It is quite needless to point out the source whence have proceeded the various statements of perverted facts which have appeared in the Paris *Figaro* and some American papers. Let it suffice to say that what I have to state in contradiction can be very easily verified by applying to the American Legation at Paris. I desire to say, then:

1. It is not true that Mr. Potter has been sued for rent, or pleaded any privilege to avoid payment of that or any other debt.

2. It is not true that Mr. Potter owes any arrears of salary to a person lately occupying the position of Secretary in this Consulate.

Mr. Potter paid his rent punctually up to Easter of the present year, as the receipts in possession of the State Department will show. In the month of July, 1875, Mr. Potter found himself compelled to quit the proprietors of his dwelling and consular offices, to oblige her to make certain necessary repairs, and obtained judgment in his favor. Nevertheless, the required repairs have not been made, as the report of the expert appointed by the court, and who visited the apartments in question no later than three weeks ago, conclusively proves. Mr. Potter has, naturally, refused to pay the rent due until those repairs are made or until his lease is canceled. The proprietor refuses to do either.

It is true that the person lately occupying the post of Secretary did endeavor to bring suit against Mr. Potter for arrears of salary alleged to be due. The reply was easy, and was prepared by me from the books kept exclusively by that person, which show from his own entries, that he was not only paid but overpaid. In this affair Mr. Potter's counsel, after having read the reply and examined the books, advised Mr. Potter not to appear in court, but to treat the complaint with contempt. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that American newspapers have been grossly imposed upon.

E. MARTIN,
Secretary United States Consulate.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1876.

HOW A SHOT TOLD IN NEW-ORLEANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Bloodless Revolution," as the *Sun* styles the action of the White Liners at New-Orleans, reminds me very forcibly of a scene enacted at the same place in April, 1862, when Admiral Farragut was in the offing. The history of the affair is, in short, as follows:

Shortly after the arrival of the fleet at New-Orleans, we conceived it to be our duty to hoist the "Red, White and Blue" over the Custom-house. To do it was a risk, as the levee and lower part of Canal street was crowded with citizens who were rebels, but hadn't the pluck to carry a musket for the Confederacy. Yet these men were howling mad, and threatened the boat's crew and file or marines who landed for the purpose above indicated. This small company proceeded direct to the Custom-house and raised the Stars and Stripes on the flag-staff, amid the jeers and howls of the crowd below. They were very warlike on this occasion; but mark the result. After our men had performed their duty, Admiral Farragut proclaimed through his officers that if the flag was hauled down he would shoot the person doing it. In about two hours after the return of the officers and men to their ship, a man was seen climbing the flag-staff to seize the halyards, and thus lower the flag. This was at once reported to the Admiral, who gave orders to the Quarter Gunner to train his gun on the man, which order was promptly obeyed, and in less time than I can write it, the body of the man was in the street nearly severed. Well, I have seen stampeding, but the style in which that crowd dispersed was most marvelous. We heard subsequently that they halted at "Lafayette square" long enough to take breath, and then continued their course to the lake. Now, Mr. Editor, I am of the opinion, and if the truth were known it would prove I was correct, that this army at New-Orleans yesterday was composed of about the same class that Farragut disbanded with one shot, and that fired far over their heads. They are good "nigger shooters," and rally promptly when an innocent black man proclaims his right under the Constitution, but remain quietly in their holes when the Government troops put in an appearance.

HARTFORD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

WHAT DOES "HONOR" MEAN?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am bothered about this matter of "honor." Can you give me light? This is the case: A and B are two young bloods between whom there is an unpleasantness. A waylays B in a public street, alone and unarmed, and proceeds to cowhide him, that is, as I understand it, beats him as he would a dog; humiliates him, treats him as no gentleman should be treated—in a word, publicly disgraces him. B, smarting with the beating and with the scar on his nose, sends A a challenge to fight, which A strangely accepts. Here comes in my trouble. A has publicly disgraced B, has cast the highest possible indignity upon him; has, as far as he is concerned, deprived him of all the claims of a gentleman; and yet he consents, having done that, to stand on the same platform with him, and allows B a chance to take his life, just as if he was an equal. I have my own thoughts about the wickedness and the murderousness of the matter. I don't want any help from you about that. But please tell me what kind of "honor" it is that rehabilitates a man publicly degraded so that he can demand "satisfaction" from the one who affixed upon him the indelible disgrace? It seems to me that the "code" is not only wicked, but that it is illogical and ridiculous.

INQUIRER.

THE ASH-BARREL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now nearly two weeks since the ash-barrels on William and Beekman streets, and possibly in many others, have been emptied, and I should like to inquire through your columns how much longer we are to expect a continuance of this state of things. In one instance, 14 barrels of various matter obstruct the sidewalk in front of a building on William street, and all who have offices on the above-named streets are put to much inconvenience.

O. B.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE PERILS OF THE COAST.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE—ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—A SEA AND LAKE COAST-LINE OF MORE THAN 10,000 MILES—EARLY APATHY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN PROTECTING NAVIGATION—INITIATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—A DECREASE OF 87½ PER CENT. IN THE LOSS OF LIFE SINCE 1871.

The report of S. I. Kimball, in charge of the United States Life-saving Service, made to Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, and dated Nov. 30, 1876, has just been made public in printed form. The appropriations for the Life-saving Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were $201,580, and the appropriations for the life-saving contingent fund for the same period were $30,000. The total net expenditures during the year were $148,683 64 for the former and $26,818 43 for the latter. There remained standing to the credit of the respective appropriations at the close of the year $55,446 68, and $3,459 66. The outstanding claims against the appropriation for contingent expenses, which are chiefly for medals in course of preparation, will exhaust it.

The sea and lake coast-line of the United States is more than 10,000 miles in extent, and exceeds that of any other nation. It passes through almost every variety of climate, and is, therefore, subject to all vicissitudes of weather, from the rigors of Winter storms and tempests in the north to the hurricanes and tornadoes of the tropics. The face of the country along which it passes is infinitely varied, and its outlines present every feature of coastwise danger to the mariner. The Government was exceedingly tardy in lighting the salient points of the coast, and of ascertaining and appropriately marking its dangerous localities. In 1820 it maintained but 55 light-houses. In 1832, the United States Coast Survey was organized, and there is now a series of general coast charts of nearly the whole of the Atlantic coast. The Light-house Board has also rendered important service, and there are at present on the coasts of the United States, 637 light-houses, and 30 light-ships.

The first step taken by the Government toward diminishing the perils or alleviating the miseries of the shipwrecked was in December, 1837, when the President was authorized to order any suitable number of public vessels to cruise upon the coast in the severe portion of the season to afford aid to vessels in distress. Under this authority some of the naval vessels were designated for this duty, but on account of their size and draught they were superseded by revenue cutters. Since 1860 only a record of the services of these vessels in this direction has been kept. It shows that from 1860 to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, inclusive, the number of vessels assisted in distress was 2,386, and the number of lives saved 474. The plan of affording relief to vessels wrecked upon the coast by the establishment of buildings for the shelter of the shipwrecked, and for the preservation of life-boats, and other apparatus for aiding stranded vessels, appears to have been first considered by the Government in 1848, although the Humane Society of Massachusetts had erected huts of shelter, and stationed boats upon the coast with good effect more than half a century before. In 1848 Hon. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey, advocated the merits of this plan in the House of Representatives, and $10,000 were appropriated for providing the apparatus necessary for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck on the coast of New-Jersey lying between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor. In March, 1849, a like sum was appropriated for means for the preservation of life and property shipwrecked on the coast of the United States, and the same amount to provide surf-boats and other appliances along the coast of New-Jersey, between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May. Eight stations were located on the outer shore of Long Island, and two in Long Island Sound, and six were added to those on the New-Jersey coast. In a great storm in January, 1850, which strewed the New-Jersey coast with many wrecks, the life-car demonstrated its great usefulness by conveying from the stranded ship Ayreshire 201 persons, including women with children in their arms, through a surf that ran so high that no boat could live and the value of these appliances was thus established, and further appropriations for the same purposes were made from time to time until 1854, at which time the coast had been furnished at different periods with 82 lifa-beats, exclusive of the 28 at the stations erected on the New-Jersey coast, the 10 on the outer shore of Long Island, and those in Long Island Sound. For some of these boats boat-houses were built by the Government in the neighborhood of light-houses, and they were placed under the supervision of light-house keepers and officers of the Customs, who generally took good care of them, but in a few instances they were placed in care of town corporations, which became forgetful of them, or of short-lived benevolent societies, which, expiring, left them to decay.

This condition of things excited the public interest, and attracted the attention of Congress. The Senate Committee on Commerce called upon the department for information, and invited its suggestions in respect to further provision for the protection of life on the coast. The Secretary of the Treasury replied, claiming that upon establishing the stations and furnishing them with surf-boats, all control on the part of the Government ceased. He said, however, that he was satisfied that the number of stations should be doubled, and that they should be put in charge of proper persons. In December, 1854, a bill was passed authorizing the establishment of additional stations on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, and the appointment of a superintendent for each coast and a keeper for each station. No provision was made for the employment of crews.

In the Winter of 1870-71 several fatal disasters occurred upon the coasts within the limits of the operations of the service. The attendant circumstances showed that the loss of life was largely due to the want of proper attention on the part of the employes and the inefficient condition of the boats and apparatus. This being represented to Congress, $200,000 were appropriated in April, 1871, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to employ crews of experienced surfmen at such stations and for such periods as he might deem safe and proper. In August, 1871, a thorough reorganization of the service was begun. Incapable and inefficient officers were removed, and measures were taken for the establishment of as many additional stations on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey as were necessary to bring them within about three miles of each other, with a view to enable them to communicate by means of signals. Two of these lines were built on the coast of New-Jersey, and six on that of Long Island, and the old ones either rebuilt or enlarged. All the stations were supplied with apparatus adapted to the several localities, and such changes made in their locations as were found necessary. In May, 1872, a commission of officers of the Navy, officers of the Treasury Department, and citizens familiar with the coast and the methods then in use for saving life from stranded vessels, was organized. This commission met at Seabright, on the New-Jersey coast, for the purpose of examining and testing such life-saving apparatus as might be submitted. Several surf and life-boats, a wagon for the transportation of boats, the mortar then in use at most of the stations on the coast, a new rocket and apparatus designed to supersede the use of the mortar, a life-raft, the life-saving dress of Mr. C. S. Merriman (since made use of on the explosion of Paul Boyton in it,) and some night signals were submitted, examined, and tested. The commission reported in favor of the cedar surf-boats, then in general use by the wreckers on the coast of New-Jersey, with the suggestion that certain modifications might be worthy of consideration. The test of the mortar satisfied the commission that it was sufficiently effective to answer the purposes required of it upon almost any point upon the coast. The experiments with the line rockets were not in all respects satisfactory. The adoption of the raft presented was not recommended. The life-preserving dress was considered one of the most useful inventions of the day, and it was recommended that each station be supplied with one suit to each surfman employed. The night signals were also favorably recommended, and have been supplied to all the stations.

Since the impulse given in 1871 the service has been gradually improved, and as at present organized is embraced in 11 districts, into which the sea and lake coasts are divided. District No. 1 includes the coasts of Maine and New-Hampshire, and has 6 stations; No. 2, the coast of Massachusetts, with 14 stations; No. 3, the coasts of Rhode Island and New-York, (Long Island,) with 34 stations; No. 4, the coast of New-Jersey, with 38 stations; No. 5, the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles, with 6 stations; No. 6, the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras, with 10 stations; No. 7, the coast of Florida, with 5 stations; No. 8, the coasts of Lakes Ontario and Erie, with 9 stations; No. 9, the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior, with 9 stations; No. 10, the coast of Lake Michigan, with 12 stations; and No. 11, the Pacific coast, with 8 stations. The operations of the service during the last fiscal year were confined to the first six districts mentioned, the stations in the remainder being in process of equipment. District No. 5 was organized during the fiscal year. The personnel of the service, as now administered, embraces a Superintendent for each district, and an Assistant Superintendent for District No. 4; a keeper for each station, and a crew of six surfmen for each, the latter being employed for different periods upon different portions of the coast, as the length of the inclement season at each is supposed to require. The annual compensation of Superintendents is $1,000 each, except in Districts Nos. 3 and 4, where it is fixed at $1,500 each; that of the Assistant Superintendent is $500 per annum, and that of the keepers $200. The surfmen receive $40 per month during the period of their active employment, in which they are required to reside at the stations. A system of inspection is maintained through an inspector and two assistants.

There were 108 disasters to vessels during the year within the limits of the operations of the several districts. There were 751 persons on board these vessels, and the number of lives saved was 729, and the number lost was 22. The number of shipwrecked persons sheltered at the stations was 242, and the number of days' shelter afforded was 639. The estimated value of the vessels was $1,251,500, and that of their cargoes $479,038, making the total value imperiled $1,730,538. The total amount of property saved was $847,184, and the amount lost $883,354. The number of disasters involving total loss of vessels and cargoes was 25.

The statistics of the operations of the service for the five years ending on June 30, 1876, show that the total number of vessels wrecked was 273; their total value, $4,934,650; the total value of their cargoes, $2,905,424; total value of property saved, $5,254,300; total value of property lost, $2,549,774; number of lives imperiled, 3,230; lives saved, 3,189; lives lost, 41; number of persons sheltered, 591; number of days' shelter afforded, 1,904.

Prior to 1850 there is no record of the number of vessels wrecked and lives lost. But from 1850 to 1871, from the imperfect data obtained, there is a basis for some comparison. During these 20 years, 512 persons perished on the coasts of New-Jersey and Long Island alone, and though this is but a fragment of the fact, and the evidence is extant that the actual loss, though its number is unknown, was far greater, yet even this aggregate yields for that coast an average of over 25 persons lost per annum. In the statistics given, the loss on the same coast since 1871 was only 16 persons in five years, against the average annual loss of 25.0 prior to 1871—the sum being but a fraction of the reality—the reorganized service makes a record of 3.2 per annum, a decrease of 87½ per cent.

The localities of the life-boat stations on the lake coasts, from the nature of such a coast as to admit of the launching of self-righting and self-bailing boats directly from the boat-houses into the deep water of harbors or other sheltered places, a boat of this kind has been supplied to every completed life-boat station. A new surf-boat, fitted with air cases, cork fenders, and a mast and sail, recently designed, has been furnished to all the newly-constructed life-saving stations.

The Rider life-raft was examined by a commission appointed for the purpose, and seven constructed in accordance with the suggestions of the commission, and distributed to the stations on the Atlantic coast, and one for the lakes.

During the year three life-saving medals of the first class and two of the second class were awarded. Those of the first class were bestowed upon Messrs. Lucien M. Clemons, Hubbard M. Clemons, and A. J. Clemons, of Marblehead, Ohio. These gentlemen—brothers—displayed the highest gallantry in rescuing two men from the schooner Consuelo, on May 1, 1875. The medals of the second class were given to Messrs. Otis N. Wheeler and John O. Philbrick for services in saving two wrecked men on Watts' Ledge, on the coast of Maine, on Nov. 30, 1875.

The storm-signal system of the Signal Service is directly connected with life-saving stations at nine localities upon the Atlantic coast. The benefits derived from the combination of the two systems have fully equaled anticipation.

A number of valuable books were donated to the different stations during the year, and were all the more acceptable because of the absence of any provision by the Government to furnish libraries for the men.

LAW REPORTS.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

THE SUIT OF MARY LEONARD AGAINST WILLIAM VAN WARAN WILDE FOR BREACH OF PROMISE AND SEDUCTION DISMISSED.

A very remarkable suit, brought by Mary Leonard, or Mary Leonhart, against William Van Waran Wilde, was made the subject of a decision by Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action was brought to recover $10,000 for alleged seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff brought another action against the defendant in the Superior Court for wages which she claimed were due to her. She also sued his brother for slander. All three suits have been dismissed for failure to prosecute, not, however, until after the defendants had answered them. The seduction suit was brought before Judge Daly on a motion to set aside the judgment obtained by the defendant. The plaintiff, in support of the motion, averred that the action had been begun by Charles Fraser, as her attorney, and that after she had paid him some money, he had demanded $10 to put the case on the calendar. She sold her furniture to procure this money. After this, she avers, Fraser demanded $25 more, and because she could not pay this amount, Fraser refused to proceed. She obtained the papers in the case from the latter, and took them to Charles Lee Clarke, another attorney. Clarke would not act, however, until he had been substituted by order of court. The plaintiff then asked Fraser to send his consent to the substitution, and Fraser promised to do so, and she says she believes he did. Clarke, however, denied having received the consent, and refused to act because he had not received it. Fraser, of course, refused to act, because Clarke had been substituted by the plaintiff as her attorney. While this wrangle was going on the suits brought by her were dismissed. She finally obtained an order of court displacing both Fraser and Clarke from the case, and substituting Messrs. Lexow & Haldane as her attorneys. Her delay, she claimed, was owing to her failure to interest counsel in her behalf because of her poverty. In her complaint against the defendant, she alleges that she went to Wilde's house as his housekeeper on July 17, 1875. Soon afterward she says he asked her to marry him, and she consented. After the promise of marriage, she claims, he seduced her. She lived with him until February, 1876. The defendant, in answer to these allegations, avers that before coming to his house the plaintiff was living in an adjoining house with her husband, one Lorenzo Haberkorn. She came to him, Wilde says, asking him to engage her as his housekeeper. She then said her husband had left her, and that she did not care for him. Wilde says he employed her as his housekeeper, but she behaved so badly that he was obliged to reprove her at different times, and finally to discharge her. An affidavit was made by Rev. Mr. Bergen, in which the latter avers that he married the plaintiff to one Frederick Leonhart, in March, 1874, and to Frederick Haberkorn on June 3, 1875, Leonhart having died in the meantime. The plaintiff says that shortly after her marriage with Haberkorn she discovered that the latter had been previously married, and that his wife was still living in Germany. Haberkorn, she says, admitted this and left the country shortly afterward. She went to Wilde's house she avers she heard that Haberkorn had died in England. She then consented to marry the defendant. She denies the charges of bad conduct at the latter's house, and brings affidavits of persons who swear to her good character. Judge Daly denied the motion to set aside the judgment on the ground that in order to maintain her action the plaintiff would have to prove that she was not married at the time the alleged promise of marriage was made by defendant. This proof she did not offer. She gave merely a hearsay statement as to Haberkorn's first marriage and his alleged death. She was in court without a case, since the evidence showed she was a married woman at the time, as she says, when she received and accepted the defendant's promise of marriage.

THE NEWELL DIVORCE SUIT.

A MOTION GRANTED TO SUPPRESS TESTIMONY TAKEN ON COMMISSION—THE PLAINTIFF CHARGED WITH BEING INSANE ON THE SUBJECT OF A WILL.

The suit of Anna Newell against Lorenzo D. Newell was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to suppress some testimony taken by commission in Boston, Mass. The action is brought by the plaintiff for an absolute divorce, on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. He not only denies the charge, but makes a similar accusation against the plaintiff. He alleges that she had improper relations with a young man in Boston about four years ago, while she was there attending a suit involving the ownership of over $2,000,000 of property. This property was claimed by Mrs. Newell under a will made by William H. Boardman, deceased. The heirs claimed that the will was a bogus one, and Mrs. Newell was in Boston to attend the trial in person. After the beginning of the divorce case application was made by Mr. Newell for the examination, on commission, in Boston, of Daniel C. Knowlton, the owner of the boarding-house at which Mrs. Newell had been stopping; of Frank Dugan, the head waiter, and of Mary Campbell, the chamber-maid of the house. These persons, the defendant claimed, were able to give material evidence as to the charges made by him. Judge Westbrook, before whom the motion was made, made an order issuing a commission to two Commissioners, one named by the plaintiff and the other by the defendant. The defendant sent the commission to the Commissioner named by him, and that Commissioner sent to the one named by Mrs. Newell, now requesting his attendance. By an accident, however, the name was omitted, and the testimony of the persons named was taken by the single Commissioner named by the husband. This testimony it was sought to suppress. Mrs. Newell, in support of the application, swore that in the trial of her suit in regard to the Boardman estate in Boston, the heirs and their attorneys had made every effort to destroy her character as a chaste woman, and had made statements against her to the defendant. She denied altogether the allegations made by the persons who had given testimony, and desired the Commissioner named by her to be present while testimony was being taken. In opposition to the motion, Mrs. Newell made affidavit that the plaintiff had, against his expressed wish, wholly absented herself from his house since June, 1874, and had resided in Boston, where she carried on her litigation with Mr. Boardman's heirs. Boardman had not been related to her in any way, and yet she claims he gave her the bulk of his property by a will, which she claims was destroyed or concealed by Boardman's heirs. The case had been decided against her claim, and he believes she has become perfectly insane on the subject of her assumed claims against the Boardman estate. While residing in Boston, he says, she was guilty of gross improprieties. The information regarding these acts, however, he says was not received from the attorneys for the Boardman heirs. Judge Donohue granted the motion to suppress the testimony taken, holding that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the second Commissioner had declined to act, or was afforded such opportunity to act as made his non-attendance a refusal to act.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 160.—*Fuller & Barnum vs. Zentzler & Scates.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. No. 161.—*Same vs. Same*, and No. 162, *Fuller & Barnum vs. Goodrich.*—These were actions to recover for an alleged infringement of the complainants' patent for improvements in tuckers for sewing-machines. The improvement claimed was a vibrating marking instrument or instruments that move in unison with the needle so as to create a stitch without pressing upon it. The court found the patent or patents, for there were two of them, to be valid, but held that there had been no infringement. From this decree the appeal is taken, and it is insisted that the court erred in its conclusion of facts that there was no infringement. The appellees urge that there was error in sustaining the patent. Dickenson & Barnum for appellants; W. B. Scates for appellee.

No. 695.—*Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company vs. Smith.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance, issued by the company upon the life of one Henry Smith, upon the application of his wife, and for her benefit. The defense was that under the statutes of Missouri the wife could not take or hold a policy upon the life of her husband, and that therefore the policy was void; but that it not void, then the claim should be sued in the name of the administrators of the deceased. The court held the defenses were not for the company to set up after receiving the premiums on the policy, and this ruling is the error assigned here. The case was submitted without argument. T. A. Hurd for plaintiffs in error. J. W. English and J. C. Douglass for defendant.

No. 878.—*Hydenfeldt vs. Daney Silver Mining Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Nevada.—This is an action to recover a quantity of land in Lyon County, Nev., brought by the plaintiff in error, claiming that the Enabling act authorizing the people of the Territory to form a State Government made a present grant to the State of certain sections of land, and therefore that it was the owner, by virtue of such grant, at the time it issued the patent to this grantor. The court, however, held that the lands in question, being mineral lands, were controlled by the act of 1866 concerning mines and mining claims, before the grant to the State took effect, and gave judgment for the company. The case is brought here for review, and was now submitted without argument. W. H. F. Deal, for plaintiff in error; C. E. De Long, for defendant.

MARITAL INCOMPATIBILITY.

THE STORY OF A WIDOW AND WIDOWER WHO MARRIED IN NEW-ORLEANS—A WIFE WHO WENT TO EUROPE FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS AND RETURNED TO MEET A DIVORCE SUIT.

In January, 1866, William H. Hunt, a wealthy lawyer of New-Orleans, was married to Mrs. Sarah B. Harrison, a handsome young widow, daughter of the late Jacob Barker, a well-known banker of Louisiana. At the time of the marriage, Hunt was a widower with seven children. The union was not an exceptionally happy one. The fair bride, on the day after the wedding, took occasion to express her regret at the step she had taken, and sighed for her former freedom. She also showed some disappointment in regard to her husband's establishment. Her regret and disappointment seemed to increase with the lapse of time, for in February, 1869, she made a written request to her husband, asking to be allowed to go to Europe, as her "health and happiness require an immediate change of scene." Mr. Hunt gave his wife $1,000 and a letter of credit, authorizing her to draw $200 monthly. Mrs. Hunt left New-Orleans and came to this City, and after remaining here during the Summer of 1869, departed for Europe. In January, 1870, her European trip was interrupted by the receipt of a note from her husband in which the latter announced his intention of procuring a divorce from her. On receiving this information she took passage on a steamer and came to this country. She landed in this City, and has remained here ever since. In March, 1870, the Louisiana Legislature passed a special law in regard to divorces, the passage of which, it was charged, Hunt had procured, believing it provided for his own case. The law was repealed, however, during the same month, by the general revision of the Louisiana laws. On June 16, 1870, Hunt obtained a divorce from his wife, and on May 1, 1871, married another lady. His divorced wife then began an action in the Supreme Court in this City to obtain a divorce from him on the ground of his adultery with his present wife, claiming that the Louisiana divorce was not legal. Chief Justice Davis, at Special Term, upheld the validity of the divorce, and the plaintiff appealed to the General Term, which rendered its decision yesterday. Chief Justice Davis's decision. Judge Barrett, who writes the opinion, says among other things: "The question in this case is whether the court in Louisiana had jurisdiction of the person and the subject matter. If it had, then under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the same effect should be given to its judgment by the courts of this State as it would have in Louisiana. As to the person, the record shows and it is conceded that there was neither a personal service of process nor a voluntary appearance. Was the court for that reason without jurisdiction? * * * The testimony is overwhelming that under the laws of Louisiana, jurisdiction of the person was acquired by the appointment of the *curator ad hoc*, and that the proceedings were entirely regular. There are many authorities in this State in which it is asserted that jurisdiction in this class of cases cannot be acquired by publication, by posting, by personal service out of the State, or otherwise than by an authorized appearance or personal service within the jurisdiction. * * * In all of these cases, however, it will be found that the facts with respect to notice were grouped with other jurisdictional facts, such as the absence of an actual and bona fide residence or a resort to the foreign State for the purpose of doing what was in the domicile. * * * In none of these cases was the defendant amenable to the laws of the State where the divor

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 14, 1877.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Amid all the Washington gossip about a plan for counting the Electoral vote, there appear to be but two elements of absolute certainty. The essential details of any proposal are still uncertain, and no plan whatever has been as yet submitted which is likely to be accepted by a majority of the Joint Committee. There ought to be amusement as well as instruction for posterity in the childish device of deciding by lottery the composition of a national Returning Board, and there certainly are grave dangers for the present generation in any proposal which aims at dragging the members of the Supreme Court into the quagmire of partisan politics. The Electoral votes will be counted and declared by the only authority who has law and precedent on his side, viz., the President of the Senate, and the sooner the country reconciles itself to that solution of existing difficulties the better. It is tolerably clear that the Joint Committee will be unable to offer any rational mode of solution at all.

The Senate Committee have advanced another step toward the discovery of the source whence issued the $8,000 corruption fund which was sent to Oregon for the purchase of a bogus Electoral vote. The Cashier of the Third National Bank has testified that the check was sent at the request of Col. PELTON, chief of the Bureau of "Nincompoops," Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, and nephew of Mr. TILDEN. After this active gentleman has been put on the stand, it may be found necessary to subpœna the Presidential Pretender himself. If so, we trust that the committee will not neglect to ask him to bring his bank and check books, for the purpose of showing whether the remainder of the funds sent to Oregon were as skillfully covered up as the $8,000 check. There is a strong presumption that a few thousands more were needed to pay for the Grover-Cronin trick, and an analysis of TILDEN'S bank account, after the fashion of the celebrated analysis of the Broadway bank accounts relating to TWEED and others, would be equally instructive and timely.

The fate of the country is once more in the hands of HEWITT. He failed to attend the Tilden conference last night at Gramercy Park, and the conference was consequently unable to arrive at any result. So, from Maine to California, the expectant Democracy are left standing on tip-toe, awaiting the decision of the momentous question whether they are to appear in Washington—half a million strong—on the 14th of February, to "assist" in counting the Electoral vote, and thus also the nation at large is left in harrowing uncertainty whether the "popular uprising" farce of the 8th of January is to be repeated four weeks from Wednesday under the shadow of the Capitol. There is some consolation in learning that HEWITT has, somehow, developed common-sense enough to disapprove of the proposed mass convention, and that his failure to attend the conference last night was probably due to an indisposition to come in conflict with some of his "invincible in peace and invisible in war" friends who mustered in force at the Tilden mansion.

The streets are to be cleaned at last, or rather Broadway and some of the principal thoroughfares are to be relieved of their accumulated mass of snow and ice. The Police Commissioners wanted a trifling $150,000 or so to be appropriated for this special work, and they refused to do anything till it was given them. Let it not be too hastily inferred that the Commissioners have not carried their point, even though they have apparently been compelled to "back down." The street-cleaning appropriation amounts to some $2,000 a day. How much of this has been spent during the last thirty days for the purposes for which it is intended? Very much less than half, if the evidence of the senses of the observing citizen is to be trusted. It will thus be seen that an impudent device to gain time was quite as effective for the ends of the Police Board as the desired action of the Board of Apportionment. They have been enabled to snap their fingers at an indignant public, and to pocket, for purposes best known to themselves, the entire amount of the appropriation asked for, by professing a hypocritical regard for the letter of the law, and by showing a very thorough contempt for its spirit. And yet, we have what is called a very harmonious City Government.

The Bennett-May duel has ceased to interest, or amuse, and the public will learn, with comparative indifference, that Mr. BENNETT has quietly slipped away to Europe. Let us hope that while there, he will employ his leisure in disseminating a taste for bloodless encounters to settle affairs of "honor." An American in Italy was lately foolish enough to fight and wound an abusive portrait painter, after having soundly cuffed that person for reviling American women. Had Mr. BENNETT been there, he could have shown a more excellent way out of the difficulty. It is perhaps to be regretted that the Philadelphia Peace Society was not allowed time to accredit the hero of Marydell as its Special Commissioner to the militant Monarchies of the Old World. It would be an intense relief to all parties to have Russia and Turkey settle their differences by some perfectly harmless explosions of powder, and a sample of the ammunition used in the Bennett-May encounter would doubtless be favorably received by the friends of warfare without wounds. Mr. BENNETT has a great opportunity before him in Europe, and he should not allow the fascinations of the American Club in Paris to deter him from following it up.

NO COMPROMISE IN LOUISIANA.

From different sources at Washington we learn of plans for adjusting the Louisiana difficulties on the basis of a compromise, by which the State Government shall be secured to the Democrats, and certain positions of honor, influence, and emolument shall be assigned to Republicans. The essential feature of the plan, as outlined by Democratic journals, is that NICHOLLS is to be recognized by the Federal Administration as Governor in the place of PACKARD, and that a majority supporting him is to be arranged in both branches of the local Legislature. These points secured, the Democrats appear willing to surrender almost all besides. According to the *World*, one of the conditions of the proposd arrangement "will send CASEY to the Senate, and may make PINCHBACK Collector." "The rest of the positions," the same authority assures us, are to be distributed "between two factions;" and we are told that the whole scheme meets with the approval of Democratic leaders at Washington, and also commends itself to members of the Administration, other of whose friends and supporters "are variously provided for." Another version of the combination, evidently derived from Democratic informants, asserts that "CASEY will be elected to the United States Senate by the Democrats for the short term," the consideration being that "enough Republican members" shall be drawn from the Republican Legislature "to leave the latter without a quorum." It this is accomplished, the dispatch adds, "the President will recognize NICHOLLS as Governor."

No mention is made in any of the dispatches, of the Electoral vote as an element in the bargain. It is clear that in Louisiana, as in South Carolina, comparatively little interest is felt by the Democrats in the fortunes of Mr. TILDEN. They are willing to acquiesce in his defeat without more ado, if only they can obtain the ascendency in State affairs. The fact that negotiations pointing to this result are looked upon favorably by the Democrats at Washington, and are published by their journals at the North without remonstrance or complaint, is a curious commentary upon Mr. TILDEN'S position. The party in the South care nothing for him except so far as his success might help them to acquire absolute mastery in their respective States. To attain it they are willing to pay any price. These reports of what is alleged to be going on in regard to Louisiana show that to get possession of the State Government, NICHOLLS and his supporters will not hesitate to abandon every profession of principle, to make merchandise of official positions, and to take to their bosoms the men they have denounced as corruptionists and thieves.

Perhaps there is nothing in all this that should occasion surprise. For years past the intrigues and rascalities of Louisiana politicians have scandalized the nation. We have almost learned to consider civil war as the necessary sequence of an election in the State. Defeated at the polls, the Democrats are accustomed to overthrow by armed force the Government which the Returning Board has declared duly elected. Then bargaining begins. There are Democrats who are willing to buy, and there are Republicans willing to be sold. A compromise is patched up, to whose terms neither side adheres honorably. Mutual accusations of bad faith follow. Each faction abuses the other more bitterly than before. Another election occurs, and chaos reigns again, as at this moment. Men who aspire to be Republican leaders are quarreling among themselves. PINCHBACK the renowned still looks ambitiously to the United States Senate, and is doing all he can to embarrass PACKARD, the legal Governor, who stands in his way. CASEY covets the same distinction, and for a similar reason withholds his favor from PACKARD. We see CASEY'S name in a published list of Republicans who, sustain the usurper, NICHOLLS, and the disreputable efforts of PINCHBACK to break down the Republican Legislature prepare us for any bargain he may make. Hence, the inherent probability of the plan by which CASEY is to go to the Senate as a *protégé* of NICHOLLS, and PINCHBACK is to acquire the Collectorship of the port. Of course, this presupposes the concurrence of the Federal Administration; but if CASEY were provided for all things might be possible. As for NICHOLLS, he sinks his own scruples out of regard for the success of his party. There is no trafficking so base that it can shock his sense of honor, if it gain for him the uncontested possession of the Executive chair and enable his party at the next election to practice "bull-dozing" and fraud with impunity.

But neither President GRANT nor the Republican Party can afford to sanction this mode of terminating the Louisiana contest. Any arrangement which Messrs. NICHOLLS, CASEY, and PACKARD make in New-Orleans will be of no avail until it be ratified at Washington. We cannot believe that any personal consideration will induce the President to approve of a bargain and sale that would be disgraceful to all concerned, and would be fatal to the Republican cause in a State which of right belongs to the Republican Party.

THE EXERCISE OF THE APPOINTING POWER.

One of the most discouraging signs of our times is the low estimate placed by our public men upon the trust reposed in them of appointing to official positions. This great duty has come to be regarded as an opportunity for the personal advancement or pecuniary gain of the appointing power, or for securing additional support to his political party. Fitness to discharge the duties of the office is seldom a consideration. A business man employs an agent, clerk, or book-keeper with some regard for the fitness of the persons so employed, and organizes his force of employes with a view to obtaining the largest degree of intelligence and efficiency. In a public office, however, this is not ordinarily required; the most unfit and least qualified men are put in responsible places. The discretion in this regard, in our Municipal officers, is abused to an extent that ought more frequently to insure the impeachment and degradation of the appointer.

It is a suggestive commentary on the complimentary testimonial recently tendered to ex-Mayor WICKHAM, on the assumed ground of his excellent appointments, that there have been few more objectionable appointments in our late local history than some of those made by Mr. WICKHAM himself. It may be that the administration of FITZ JOHN PORTER has passed away from public recollection; but it is nevertheless a fact that PORTER, who was one of the earliest of WICKHAM'S appointees, made his brief administration a public reproach. It may not be remembered either that during Mr. WICKHAM'S administration the terms of office of the several City Marshals expired, and that an admirable opportunity was afforded for raising the tone of this branch of Municipal Government. But will any one venture to say that the Marshals appointed by WICKHAM were as a class in any degree elevated above their predecessors?

The disreputable bargains of last Winter, by which the defeat of certain valuable reform measures in the Legislature was promptly followed, and in some cases anticipated, on the part of Mayor WICKHAM, by certain notorious appointments in the Police Department and Board of Excise, may by this time be forgotten. But the diminution of the Excise receipts, and the presentment of the Grand Jury against the board, do not speak of any remarkable degree of faithfulness on the part of Mr. WICKHAM'S appointees. It does not seem, either, that the efficiency of the Police Board is very striking, or does it appear, from the emphatic manner in which the present Controller recently snubbed the President of the board, that Mr. KELLY has any great admiration for Gen. SMITH—both of them appointed to their respective positions by Mr. WICKHAM. In the matter of the late appointment of Controller it could not have been otherwise than apparent to Mayor WICKHAM that in failing to renominate the ex-Controller he was acting in opposition to the wishes of the respectable part of the community and studiously ignoring the great moneyed institutions and influential tax-payers. If he plead that no confirmation could be had from the Board of Aldermen, this was the greater recommendation to the respectable citizen. In making any appointment at all he was exercising a function which courtesy at least would have remitted to his successor. This very practice of an outgoing officer making appointments to extend beyond his own official term has since been emphatically disapproved, in his inaugural Message, by the present Democratic Governor.

But there is no more notable instance of the character of WICKHAM'S appointments than in the Park Department as lately organized. It is quite unnecessary to do more than recall the appointment of Mr. W. R. MARTIN, whom, it is stated, WICKHAM would have removed from office if he could have obtained the Governor's consent; of Mr. O'DONOHUE, another of WICKHAM'S appointees, whose fitness for public trust may be best ascertained from the perusal of a lately published report by Judge BOSWORTH as Referee; of Mr. WETMORE, a third Park appointee of Mr. WICKHAM, whose association with the *Record* Commission could hardly have escaped Mr. WICKHAM'S attention. The demoralization of the Park forces, as shown in the late trial of the Commissioners before WICKHAM himself, is the natural result of such appointments.

LIBRARIANS AND READERS.

It is not every one who can devote many hours of the day to looking up a favorite subject in a library. Especially in a city like New-York, where the laziest person is infected by the energy of the mass of individuals, and believes himself in a hurry, no matter whether he has cause or not—especially in New-York does a reader feel that some one ought to lend him a trained hand to find just the book he wants. The unfortunates, therefore, who have come in contact with the chilling indifference or the real ignorance of librarians and sub-librarians in some of our City libraries, will read with envy a little tract before us, which comes from the City of Worcester, in the model State of Massachusetts. The special report of the Free Public Library of that city presents a picture of the building itself. There is nothing in the appearance of the edifice to attract a student or reader, nor from a perusal of the report do we gather that the books are of an extraordinary nature as to number and quality—in fact, in any way better than those we might expect in a town of the model State containing 50,000 inhabitants. But it seems that this happy library has a librarian in the person of Mr. SAMUEL S. GREEN, whose mere presence transforms a plain edifice into a students' snug harbor, and an ordinary collection of books of reference into a readers' realm of delight.

In other words, when Mr. GREEN was appointed librarian "he was allowed to render such aid as was desired by the frequenters of the library." All persons who had questions to ask, to which they might hope to find answers in books, were invited to apply, and were assured of a courteous hearing. They were made to feel themselves part owners of the library, and even the youngest school-children were cordially received. The plan is said to have worked admirably, not only in saving time by guiding readers away from laborious search through worthless material, but in awakening enthusiasm among the questioners themselves. So well satisfied, indeed, were certain citizens of Worcester with the new departure, that the Directors of the library took the opportunity presented by a Librarians' Conference, to which Mr. GREEN contributed a paper, to ask that gentleman to print his remarks for general distribution. That document also is before us, and from that we learn the methods pursued in order to make of a librarian something better than an indifferent passenger between the shelves and the hand of the reader. The title of the paper tells the secret at once in these words: *The Desirableness of Establishing Personal Intercourse and Relations between Librarian and Readers.* We are given a number of instances where puzzling questions are brought to bear on the librarian, and hints are supplied for their probable solution. Incidentally it appears that Mr. GREEN has had six years' experience at his occupation. He, therefore, knows what he is about, and understands something more than the outside of books. This is, of course, the only basis on which such a plan could work; ignorant librarians, boys, and make-shifts, may be left entirely out of account. But in his librarian of brains and knowledge Mr. GREEN does demand certain mental qualities. "A courteous disposition, which will declare itself in agreeable manners. Sympathy, cheerfulness, and patience, are needful. Enthusiasm is as productive of good results here as elsewhere. Receive investigators with something of the cordiality displayed by an old-time inn-keeper. Hold on to them until they have obtained the information they are seeking, and show a persistency in supplying their wants similar to that manifested by a successful clerk in effecting a sale." These are some of the words of wisdom from a man who, to judge from the report, has put in practice what he expounds.

It is hardly worth while calling attention to the grievous discrepancy between this ideal and the state of affairs in our own libraries. We are wretchedly off for libraries, considering the size and importance of New-York, but those we have remain comparatively unused. Suppose every chair in the Astor, the Mercantile, the Cooper, and other libraries be filled, what is that to the mass of inhabitants capable of enjoying a library, and perhaps ready to use one, if greater facilities were afforded? Yet of those who use books, how many are received courteously and understandingly by experienced libarians, who take a pride in knowing something about books in every department of knowledge? It would be unjust to forget the differences between cities like New-York and Worcester. A great centre where all sorts of irresponsible, transient, and vicious people find themselves, is not in as favorable a position as a Massachusetts town for such experiments. Yet their introduction is far from impossible. A reading public is the easiest of all publics to manage, the most amenable to reason, and the readiest to respond gratefully to efforts put forth in its behalf. The Worcester librarian is a kind of intellectual apostle, bringing comfort to the heathen. His berth may not be an easy one in all cases, but he has the comfort of gaining the gratitude and respect of many readers, the applause of his townsmen, and the sweet approval of his own conscience. Mr. GREEN has introduced with great success the Sunday-opening system, and recommends an assistant to be appointed for a certain specified department. This is to supply a constantly increasing demand for information as to the best fiction. Special traits of character are requisite in such an assistant. Mr. GREEN recommends a woman of good but liberal taste. But who is to appoint? Clearly the board who appointed him and began in that way to put the library on a rational, working basis. It is, therefore, the individual members of the Boards of Directors on whom the onus must rest, if the public of New-York continues to be as miserably served in libraries as it has been hitherto.

MILITANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

"The Red Book" of the State Department at Washington—entitled "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, transmitted to Congress Dec. 4, 1876,"—is one of the volumes which scarcely any person reads. This is unfortunate, for the book contains much information of an instructive, interesting, and often amusing character. Our Ministers and other representatives abroad are in the habit of keeping up a tolerably lively correspondence with Mr. FISH, and when they have nothing else to write about, they fill their dispatches with descriptions of and comments upon the social, political, and religious events which are transpiring around them. In some cases the judgments which they pronounce, with an *ex cathedrâ* air, seem to be somewhat crude, and in others they are couched in language which leaves much to be desired in the point of elegance; but all the same, their letters are generally well worth perusal.

One of the most interesting in the volume is a circular letter which our Minister to China, Mr. GEORGE F. SEWARD, addressed on the 3d of March last to the United States Consuls in China, relating wholly to missionaries. In sending a copy of this circular to Mr. FISH, Mr. SEWARD pays the missionaries the compliment of saying that he has found them to be "a sensible and practical body of men;" but for all that they give the Consuls more trouble than all the other Americans in China put together. "A majority of the grievances coming to me," he remarks in the circular letter, "are those of our citizens who are missionaries," and he adds that "a large part of the business of the legation, in the past, has been of this kind." This is partly due to the fact that the missionaries out-number all other citizens of the United States in China, and partly is, perhaps, a necessary consequence of their work. "Their business is to displace existing religious systems, and in doing so they must necessarily arouse antagonism." Still, in Mr. SEWARD'S opinion, the missionaries might get along a little better than they do if they would follow the advice which he instructs the Consuls to offer them. At present, they are continually getting into hot water. "They are assaulted, their converts maltreated, their mission-houses, dispensaries, and book-shops are pillaged and destroyed." Offenses like these must needs come, Mr. SEWARD confesses, but woe to the missionary by whom they come, if by neglecting to exercise the wisdom of the serpent he wantonly provokes the anything but celestial wrath of the Celestials. The missionaries, he lays it down, should in future "be forbearing and long-suffering," "deal respectfully with cherished beliefs, erroneous though they be," carry on their work "with such good management, good feeling, and tact as to arouse the least possible animosity," and "avoid places which are dangerous."

It is self-evident that if the latter injunction were strictly respected there would be no missionaries at all in China, or in any other pagan land; and, indeed, it may be questioned whether a missionary would be worth his salt if he should deal respectfully with the cherished belief for instance, that human sacrifices were acceptable to GOD, or that it was the sacred duty of a wife to be burned with the corpse of her husband. The founder of the Christian religion said that He came not to bring peace upon earth but a sword, and He warned His missionaries that they must expect to be persecuted and slain for His sake. No doubt, however, Mr. SEWARD was quite right in enjoining the missionaries in China to exercise an increased degree of discretion. "In many of our mission establishments," he remarks, "the central control is not strong, and each individual, be he discreet or not, is more or less free to work out the bent of his disposition." Too often, it seems, the bent of the disposition of the missionaries is to get into a difficulty and then run to the Consul for redress and revenge. Mr. SEWARD urges the Consuls to be very careful in accepting only the missionary side of the story, and forbids them to make any explicit demands for this or that mode of settlement. He instructs them to act as if they believed the Chinese authorities were well disposed, and to accept what redress is offered without much scrutiny of the terms. If the Consuls and the missionaries will all exercise the tact and discretion which Mr. SEWARD recommends, he has a faint hope that affairs will move more smoothly. He deeply regrets, he says, that the conduct of the missionaries in getting into trouble and appealing to the legation for aid and defense, has brought about a situation "which virtually establishes our political representation as the right arm of the propagandists of the Christian faith." This, in Mr. SEWARD'S opinion, is not the mission of the United States Government, and we suppose it must be confessed that he is correct.

RUSSIA'S MONEY TROUBLES.

Russia is in the toils of a financial trouble which can only be aggravated by the near approach of war. The bad harvests of the past three years, and the consequent excessive depression at Odessa and Riga, have, doubtless, had some share in augmenting the present pressure, which has been further intensified by the rapidly-increasing grain export from this country; a circumstance as to which the report of the Chamber of Commerce at Odessa gloomily observes, "The mind is positively lost in painful thought when considering the quantity of corn which America will soon be enabled to export. America will absolutely command the English market and reduce prices to a minimum with which it will be utterly impossible for us to compete." Odessa is already in a sad plight.

But the main source of the difficulty lies deeper. The present Emperor is experiencing the result of having had predecessors with ideas far too exalted to descend to the level of the commercial interests of the country. It may fairly be said that up to a comparatively recent date the Russian Government rarely took cognizance of the foreign trade of the country, except to restrict it. All sorts of disabilities and difficulties have lain in the path of a Russian who proposed to enter upon such business. He was required to pay a high price for a license; to satisfy the Government that he possessed considerable capital; and further to qualify in other "frivolous and vexatious" particulars. Nor were the railroads, made with borrowed money, designed with a view to commercial needs. The result of all this has been not merely to retard commercial progress, but to throw commercial trade into the hands of foreigners who enriched themselves in Russia only to carry their roubles to London or Paris.

During the last fifteen years the country has commercially and socially made, in many respects, great strides, but, on the other hand, it has, during that time, been very heavily weighted. Following the heavy drain occasioned by the Crimean war, came the emancipation of the serfs, a measure which, however noble and necessary, could not fail to be for many years prejudicial to the revenue. And although Russia, while engaged on this great work, has enjoyed peace, she has continued to expend enormous sums on naval and military equipment. How this was to be paid for became, so far back as 1873, a subject of curious conjecture. A correspondent writing in that year observed that a new forge at Alexandrovski, a few miles up the Neva, was all but ready, and was expected to turn out a great deal of ordnance, and that the iron works of the Ural were actively engaged in producing small-bore rifles. "But," he added, "all this must be paid for, and the financial embarrassments of the Government are now rising to a climax despite all efforts to conceal them. Many of the initiated in St. Petersburg must now be recalling the bitter jest of Prince MENSHIKOFF when the Emperor NICHOLAS proposed to make him Minister of Finance. 'Your Majesty has already made me Commander in Chief without an army, Minister of Marine without a navy, and now I am to be Minister of Finance without funds.'"

The result of all this has been loss upon loss. In December, 1874, the debt was estimated at three hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling, and the interest amounted to £13,450,000 a year; but a financial authority estimates that the debt now reaches four hundred and seventy millions sterling. The population is large, but the proportion of it able to pay a heavy tax is small, so that the burden is very heavy, and might soon become intolerable, and relief by further borrowing outside is next to impossible. What has served still more to impoverish Russia is that her debt, like that of Austria and Turkey, is almost entirely held out of the country, so that a perpetual drain of gold for interest has been depleting her. If she fights, she will be compelled to repudiate, for a time at all events, and after his experience of Turks and Egyptians, the unfortunate British bondholder must be surveying the situation in no enviable frame of mind.

"THE ART-FIEND."

The newspaper-reading public has long been unhappily familiar with the fire-fiend. This peculiar variety of infernal being chiefly flourishes in the newspapers of the free and boundless West. When Smith's pig-stye is burned down in the dead waste and middle of the night, the event is noted as "the ravages of the fire-fiend," in very large capitals. The expression belongs to that school of fine writers in whose hands a fisticuff fight becomes a flagrant outrage, and a rich farmer is an opulent agriculturist. The fire-fiend, it ought to be said, runs riot in nearly all of our provincial exchanges. It regularly makes its appearance, in double-pica, from every part of the country, on every day of the year. There are other varieties of fiends, one of which was uniquely described as "a probable fiend," there being some doubt as to the guilt of the person accused of fiendish propensities. The rural mind, ever running to superlatives, exhausts the language in attempts to describe startling things and persons; there is nothing left for the characterization of the despoiler of hen-roosts and the bandit of the clothes-line, but "fiend." On the whole, "fiend" is a good word, but somewhat overworked.

To a Metropolitan journal, gifted with a largely European editorial staff, edited, we may say, on the European plan, we are indebted for a new variety of fiend—the art-fiend. This particular abnormal development of the fiendish purpose is supposed to be devoted to the destruction of works of art. Somewhere in that region vaguely described by topographers as "Out West," an art-fiend attempted to destroy by fire a picture of the battle of Lookout Mountain, a painting which, we may say, would have been an enormous work of art if its intrinsic merits had been equal to its superficial acreage. In the account of this incendiary proceeding, printed by our contemporary, the inflammatory critic was described as an art-fiend. Those familiar with the excellence of the painting in question will believe that the destroyer in this case was moved by a sort of sacred fury. The tableau represented Gen. HOOKER on a white horse, deliberately turning his back upon the battle which raged in his rear, and receiving the congratulations and dispatches of his staff. In the foreground were several nice-looking soldiers, standing at rest to have their portraits painted, while in the middle distance a battery of artillery was engaged in the pleasing performance of "scooting" through another battery, which received the onslaught with unruffled equanimity. Other features of this prodigious work claim alike the wonder and admiration of mankind. Upon this truly gifted picture the art-fiend descended, and burned a hole several inches in diameter.

It is clear that the art-fiend—so-called—was not in this instance moved by any such bad ambition as that of the youth who fired the Ephesian dome. To the discerning critic it must be evident that the fiend in question was actuated by a desire to purge the domain of art. He had no ulterior views regarding the insurance companies, as reported by later advices. He was operating in the interests of high art. The picture was too bad to live. This may be an extreme view to take of a painting which is something less than 160 acres in extent, and embraces in its ample grasp several counties in Tennessee, besides costing much money. But it is undeniable that the art-fiend considered it fit only for the flames.

There is much work in the world for the art-fiend. It might provoke hot discussion if we were to mention the canvases which invite the ravages of the destroying angel. But if the art-fiend—who is understood to be a fiend in the interest of art—is a real personage, as real as the personal devil of COTTON MATHER, we shall welcome him in New-York. If the fiend were to attend some of our picture auctions, usually advertised as "extraordinary art sales," there would be what the reporters call "a disastrous conflagration," if he were really bent on business. A visit of the art-fiend to some of the Spring exhibitions in the Venetian Palace, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, would leave ashes only in some of the handsome gilt frames. And if this mythical personage should take a stroll through the private galleries of certain of the newly-rich people on Murray Hill, a glance of his fiery eye would scorch more than one bright canvas, of which the confiding owner remarks—"cost fifty thousand francs in Paris." We shudder to think of the devastation which the art-fiend would make if he were to drop into the Governor's Room, City Hall. There would be few pictures left for irate creditors to attach whenever the Controller refuses to pay their bills. The portrait of Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT, doing nothing in particular, with his hat in his hand and his summer overcoat on his arm, would no longer adorn the murky cavern of the Mercantile Library reading-room, if the art-fiend once got a look at it. And if the destructive imp should go to Boston, we shall specially recommend him to cast one shriveling glance at ALLSTON'S "Belshazzar's Feast" which horrifies—or did horrify—the gallery of the Athenæum in Beacon street.

We have said enough to indicate the scope of the mission and work of the art-fiend. And we diffidently submit that, though he comes in questionable shape, his errand is not altogether diabolic. The "fiend" who begins by firing "The Battle of Lookout Mountain" must have beneficent intentions. There is method in his seeming madness, and if it shall turn out that all works of so-called art which are truly bad are his lawful prey, (as appearances seem to indicate,) we can promise him steady and congenial employment for some time to come.

RAILROAD MEETINGS.

CONVENTION OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD—THE PRESENT RECEIVERS OBJECTED TO—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—A meeting was held here to-day of the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad who are dissatisfied with the recent action which placed that road in the hands of Receivers. The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the collapse of the company causes just apprehension that, without our prompt attention, the result and end of the pending proceedings of insolvency against the company in the United States courts will be to wipe out and extinguish the whole stockholding and creditor interest; that all the published reports of the President and Directors of the company and their verbal assurance of prosperity were untrue, and that either they were utterly ignorant of the condition of the company, or else were using their places to propagate delusions for stock-gambling profits; that said proceedings are the result of a corrupt and collusive scheme to absorb the property and to perpetuate a possession and control over the same by the sacrifice of every personal and public interest; that this railway has heretofore, under an honest administration, fully demonstrated its ability to pay regularly the interest on all its bonded debt and preferred stock and maintain its property in good serviceable condition; that five years ago this road was a splendid property, with its common stock quoted at nearly 50, with a flattering prospect for dividends thereon in the near future; now its track is in an unsafe condition and its machinery dilapidated; and the stockholders anxiously ask of each other, "Is there not a premeditated design in all this?" that still we believe that, in the hands of capable and honest management, this property has capacity to recuperate itself, and save and protect its whole mortgage debt and in time render its stock valuable; that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ought to be maintained as a free and independent line, and not be made the appendage of the Baltimore and Ohio or any other railroad; that its Cincinnati terminus should be open to the benefit and business of other roads; that, while we recognize the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as capable railroad men, we do not think that they are the proper Receivers for this road, as their larger and possibly conflicting interests would necessarily prevent an unbiased management of this important trust; that while we respect the power of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and commend it to the confidence of travelers and freighters, we do not favor its effort to absorb this railway, in which our interests rest—we would aid its prosperity and cherish its friendship, but decline its protectorate; that we protest against the existing Receivership, as having been procured with undue haste and in the night-time, with the consent and connivance of the company, and, so far as Daniel Terrance is concerned, against the wishes of all the Directors then present; and that it is the sense of this meeting that William D. Griswold, former President of said company, having heretofore demonstrated his financial and administrative ability in the management of said railroad, and under his auspices the affairs of the company were prosperous and improving, therefore we earnestly request the courts to appoint him sole Receiver in place of the present incumbents.

THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD—A SCHEME TO CREATE PREFERRED STOCK.

HARTFORD, Jan. 13.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut Western Railroad to-day, it was voted to accept the proposition of the Committee of Bondholders for the creation of preferred stock, or to accept another plan agreed upon by that committee and the Board of Directors. The scheme creates preferred stock, to be given to bondholders, amounting to $3,000,000, they to hold their bonds meanwhile as collateral. This stock elects officers and is entitled to 7 per cent. before common stock gets any income. Common stock, till the year 1900, has the right to redeem preferred stock and retire bonds. Preferred stock holders, on taking possession, must pay off the floating debt when they take the road. The bondholders have not yet decided whether they will accept the scheme.

OBLIGATIONS OF SURETIES ON BONDS

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—An important case was decided in the United States Court in this city yesterday. An action was brought against the bondsmen of a savings bank for alleged breaches of their bond, in that the regular work of a savings bank had not been performed, but that the business of an ordinary bank had been engaged in. The verdict was for the defense, and decides the extent of the obligations of sureties on the bonds of Treasurers of societies for savings. The court held, in its charge, that the sureties are not responsible for any money going into the hands of the society in the way of ordinary banking business.

THE SAFETY OF MAIL MATTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform the public how the Postmaster General's order to Assistant Postmaster Pierson will prevent the driver of the mail wagon throwing off one or more bags to a confederate on the street. I think a better plan would be to have a clerk from the department ride on the wagon, his face turned to the tail end of it; let him sign a receipt for so many bags received at the Post Office, and require a like receipt from the party to whom he delivers them, and the same in returning from the depot to the office. In this way the loss of a bag would be immediately discovered. There are a number of old clerks in the Post Office who might thus be profitably employed, and wholesale losses of mail matter thus prevented. A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 12, 1877.

ACCEPTING THE SITUATION IN TEXAS

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to be given up by well-posted Democrats in Texas that Hayes will be our next President. The idea of a war resulting is hooted at. The best informed Democrats think Hayes' success will bring us more capital from the North. Democratic success would cause the exodus of many of the best citizens from Texas. Republicans here believe that Hayes has been fairly elected, and will sustain the United States Government in any proper measures for his installation.

I will write you again soon on matters of general interest in Texas. A TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

HOUSTON, Texas, Friday, Jan. 5 1877

AFFAIRS IT FRANCE.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE DEPUTIES AND SENATORS.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLYING THE NATIONAL REVENUES—AN ALLEGED AMERICAN'S LETTER—A PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE BETWEEN GAMBETTA AND JULES SIMON—THE FORMER DEFEATED—A DISASTROUS YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 1, 1877.

It was not without reason that the discussion of the budget was put off until late in the year just closed, for a great political battle had to be fought out upon the question of supplying the national revenues. Upon this question hangs the important one of the powers and rights of the two branches of the Legislature. The Republicans deny the right of the Senate to interfere in any way in matters concerning the finances of the nation. The Chamber of Deputies refused to vote certain credits demanded by the Ministers of Justice, Interior, Marine, and Public Worship. The Senate revised the bill as passed by the House, and re-established the items which had been erased from the different budgets. For example, the lower house refused the credit asked for the payment of certain country curés, and the Senate, after an eloquent appeal from Monseigneur Dupanloup, accorded the items. This shows very clearly the *casus belli*, for the dominant party in the Chamber denies the right of the Senate to revise the budgetary measures adopted by the so-called popular branch of the Government. Last Thursday night there was a second sitting of the Chamber, lasting until midnight, during which speeches were made by MM. Jules Simon and Gambetta, and on Friday the Senate was called together by special letters sent to each member, the Government considering the situation one of extreme gravity. I cannot do better than translate a letter from the *Journal des Débats* which sums the matter up in a very clear way. The writer assumes to be an American, but I do not think that I am wrong in attributing it to M. Edouard Laboulaye:

To the Editor Débats:

SIR: As an American, a friend of France and of liberty, I follow with interest the efforts made by a noble country to establish a republican Constitution. I notice with pleasure that French institutions are gradually becoming more and more like those which have given the United States a century of prosperity. But I am astonished at the emotion now caused by the question—a very simple one in my opinion—of the rights of the two Chambers in financial matters. Washington and his friends solved this problem long ago, and it is difficult for me to understand why Republicans go to monarchical England for their lessons, when it suffices for them to open the Constitution of the United States in order to find a solution consecrated by 80 years of success. In England, it is true, the House of Commons has alone claimed the right of voting the expenses and the revenue. Why? Because it alone represents the nation. Can the Lords, peers by right of birth or by royal nomination, have the right of voting the imposts? No, because, according to the feudal idea, lying at the bottom of the English Constitution, no one can tax a freeman but himself. The villain, the serf can be so treated, but the freeman pays nothing; the annual tax that he pays is a free gift accorded to the sovereign, and the Commons alone has received from the people the right of bestowing it. The souvenir of this feudal origin is clearly preserved in the formula used by the Queen, each year, when solemnly sanctioning the financial measures of Parliament: "The Queen, thanking her good subjects, accepts their benevolence, and thus wills it." When our fathers drew up the Constitution of the United States, they did not preserve a distinction between the two chambers which has no sense except in a country where privilege is opposed to privilege for the purpose of obtaining liberty. The seventh section of the first article of our Constitution declares that the financial laws shall be first discussed and voted by the House of Representatives, but that the Senate will have the right of amendment as with other laws. ("All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.") As will be observed this is the same idea found in your Constitution, but expressed more clearly and concisely.

What is the spirit and meaning of that measure? Story, our constitutional oracle, explains it in paragraphs 874–878 of his learned Commentaries. In deciding that financial measures shall be first discussed in the House of Representatives, he says, it was considered that the Representatives, being in more direct relations with the people, and more dependent upon the people than the Senators, would better understand popular opinions and sentiments, and would know better how to use the revenues, that is, the money of their constituents. But it was considered at the same time that the Senators were also representatives of the nation, although elected by restricted suffrage; and that it was not only wrong to exclude the Senate from the control of financial measures, but a positive disadvantage. Otherwise, says Story, the Senate would have to reject the whole law when the amendment of a single line might make it acceptable to both Houses. Such a practical inconvenience is more important than the pretended advantages of giving the control to "one house." The remark is true that in our 38 States, all of which have taken the Federal as a model for their local Constitutions, the Senate has the same rights as the lower house. In a few States, even, in order to avoid the shadow of a difficulty, the budget is indifferently presented to either house, importance being attached to one thing only, the right to discuss the budget.

Indeed, the principle of our political laws, the basis of American liberty, is that there shall be no power without limit and without control. If the House of Representatives alone had control of the budget nothing could prohibit it from annulling the President and the Senate, or from abrogating the laws displeasing to its majority. It would suffice simply to suppress the credits. For us Americans, who know no sovereignty but that of the nation, and who, without the omnipotence of legislative assemblies, we wish a Senate controlled by a House and a House controlled by a Senate. There are certain disadvantages attached to this division of powers, as well as things human, but we find in it the required guarantee for our republican institutions, and that is enough for us. As you will perceive, Mr. Editor, the inequality of the two houses is a monarchical institution which has no *raison de être* except in countries where the upper chamber has no popular basis; but the equality of the two is a Republican principle. What would be the use of two chambers in one Republic if they did not have mutual control of each other? And what would become of the President if he did not have one chamber ready to resist the aggressions of the other? You will excuse me for any freedom of language. As a foreigner I may not be able to judge French ideas and institutions; but you will permit me to say that in the United States no man would be regarded as a republican who demanded a special privilege for one of the two chambers. AN AMERICAN.

This letter created a decided sensation, and in the evening the *Temps* came out with a reply signed "Un Anglais," which was probably written by M. Scherer. Meanwhile M. Jules Simon and M. Gambetta were discussing the question at Versailles, and both made powerful speeches. Above all things, French statesmen lack consistency and moderation. If the Senate had a Republican majority at this moment, every Republican in the Chamber would demand equality for the two branches of the Legislature. But the Senate is conservative, and it has the power of revising the laws passed by the Republican majority in the lower house. Hence, the question of principle is thrown aside, and the Republicans are striving for nothing less than the overthrow of the Senate, and the recognition of "the glorious principles of the First Revolution." At last, however, the long-dreaded conflict is over, and the Senate has conquered its right to revise the revenue bills and all the financial laws passed by the Chamber. M. Gambetta fought hard against the idea, claiming that the lower house alone was competent to deal with fiscal matters, but in the end the ideas put forward by the "American" of the *Débats*—an American from the Department of the Seine, as Gambetta remarked—were adopted by the majority of both houses. This solution is an excellent one for the Ministry, and, from present appearances, the Jules Simon Cabinet is destined to hold its ground until late in the present year.

The old year did not treat us kindly, taking it as a whole, and it is difficult to repress a feeling of joy that it has gone forever, even though it has added its quota to the burden of years that we carry upon our heads. It is hard to think that we must rejoice at the rapid flight of time, yet thousands here have been long wishing to see 1876 at its close. Altogether it has been one of the worst years in our modern annals. The floods, the phyloxera which has almost destroyed the richest vineyards of France, the stagnation in commercial affairs, the taxes that crush the people, the dearness of the necessaries of life, and the sufferings of the working classes and people of moderate means, have all been laid to the account of the year. The present year may be no better, but at least it brings us hope. Yesterday, I could not help remarking a general look of despondency among the people that thronged the boulevards in great numbers. Since 1870, when Paris, besieged by German armies and cut off from communication with the rest of the world, suffered from cold and hunger, there has been no Christmas Day so sad as the last. In doubt about her future destinies, uncertain about the things that to-morrow may bring, France is evidently suffering, and the misfortune is that the heavier burdens fall upon the poor. In Paris, particularly, where two-thirds of the population has been accustomed to live upon the luxurious habits of the rich, great suffering must be caused when the nobles quit the city for their country châteaux, and when the rich find the times too uncertain to warrant the expenditure of money in costly fêtes. Yet it is those fêtes which make Paris happy, even the three or four balls given by the Marshal President each year, bringing comparative ease and comfort to many a humble home. During the season just over we have had few balls, no great fêtes, but few receptions, and *tunc lacrymæ rerum*, as the poet says, or these tears of things. Christmas Day was dull enough here, and yet this is one of the greatest fêtes in the Christian calendar. Catholics and Protestants keep it alike, and in every country of Christendom the day is welcomed and observed. Formerly Easter was the great spiritual fête in France; but of later years it has been the habit to keep Christmas Day in English fashion, receiving friends and exchanging presents, while giving one's self up to friendship, home affections, good will to men, and good cheer. Last Christmas Day was far from gay, and New Year's Day is little better. The French continue their habit of sending cards and of giving presents, while the Americans domiciled here keep the day in the way it is kept at home. Consul General Torbert and wife keep open house to-day, and Dr. Ed. Warren also had a reception at which his wife and daughter entertained their friends in true American style. There were other receptions in various parts of the city, the custom of receiving New Year's calls having been acclimated here to a certain extent.

Very few of the journals make their appearance on New Year's Day, a fête day among the French. The year opens with prospects of peace, and French politics wear a calmer aspect than they have for many a day. The Comte de Chambrun has been condemned to imprisonment for two months for his scandalous affair, and is now a disgraced man forever. The worst of the affair is that the dishonor falls heavily also upon his young wife. Next week probably we shall see the beginning of the trial of Billoir, the man accused of having killed his mistress, cut her in pieces, and thrown them into the Seine. The presumptive evidence against Billoir is very strong, yet there are some things which seem incompatible with guilt. On the evening of the crime Billoir met a friend, and said, "At last I am free from my mistress. She left me yesterday, and good riddance." A man who had just made minee-meat of a woman would not be apt to talk in this fashion, and one cannot understand how a body could have been cut up in his small chamber without leaving some visible traces. The Police examined every nook and corner, and even took up the floors. There, between the cracks, they found a quantity of dried blood, and when the fact was made known the public felt convinced that Billoir was the real assassin. But this evidence against him is materially diminished by the fact that a man, occupying the chamber before Billoir, blew his brains out there, and the concierge says that this very floor was an inch deep in blood. The traces found were all old, and the probability is that blood could not possibly dry in this manner in the course of two or three weeks. The case is still a singular mystery, but it will certainly be unraveled in the end.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, falling followed by rising barometer, south to west winds, increasing to brisk or light, veering to north-westerly, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, probably snow, partly turning into rain in the latter and the northern portion of the former.*

THE ICE-GORGE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—The weather is cold and cloudy this morning, and there are no further indications of the breaking of the ice-gorge here. It is thought that the steamer Andes, which was sunk last night, can be raised, if there is no further movement in the ice. She had only about a quarter of a cargo aboard, which can be saved in a damaged condition. The stern-wheel steamer Mary Miller has been forced aground, but the position of the Andes protects her from the ice. The Golden City had a narrow escape from meeting the fate of the Calumet. A huge field of ice struck her aft of amidships, forcing her hard against the steamer Telegraph, crushing the fantail of the Golden City, and pushing her hard aground. The Ludlow (ferry-boat) was carried away from her moorings and swept down to the bend south of the city by the moving ice at midnight. It is estimated that the damage to shipping will be over $100,000. Many of the heaviest coal-dealers lost barges by the ice movement, but nearly all the boats were empty. It is estimated that the damage to barges so far will reach from $10,000 to $15,000. Reports from up-river points are that the weather is turning cold and the river is freezing.

1 o'clock A. M.—What appears to be a general movement of ice, commenced about midnight, and, at 1 A. M., still continues. The ice is running rapidly out in great quantities, but no damage has yet been reported.

WAR STEAMER BURNED BY CUBAN PIRATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A telegram from Havana, dated yesterday, received in this city, says that the former Spanish merchant steamer Moctezuma, captured by Cuban insurgents and converted into a pirate vessel called the "Cespedes," has been burned by the Cuban pirates, at the near approach of the Spanish war steamer Jorje Juan, which was giving her chase. Before the Jorje Juan reached the burning vessel the pirates had fled in boats to the nearest coast, which is believed to be that of Venezuela. The Jorje Juan picked up and took on board 24 of the former crew of the Moctezuma, captured and kept as prisoners by the Cubans.

The Spanish war steamer Jorje Juan was cruising along the Coast of Mosquitos, Nicaragua, when she espied and chased the Moctezuma. The latter sought refuge in Bragman Bay. When the Jorje Juan entered the bay, the Moctezuma was in flames. The Cuban pirates, numbering nine, fled in boats. The former crew of the Moctezuma were also in boats, but awaiting the arrival of the Jorje Juan, which picked them up, brought the news to Havana and sailed again to-day for Cienfuegos.

QUICK OCEAN PASSAGE BY THE MONTANA.

The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Montana, Capt. Beddoe, carrying the royal mails from Liverpool via Queenstown, Jan. 4, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. This is the first steamer arriving under the new arrangement made by the British postal authorities. The passage was made in eight days and 18 hours.

THE NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual report of School City Superintendent Sears, of Newark, N. J., made to the Newark Board of Education Friday night, shows that the total cost of maintaining the schools last year was $208,032 85, leaving an unexpended balance of $9,004 94. The total number of children in the city within the school age is 37,206. The number of pupils in the day schools is 17,356; in the night-schools, 973, and in the Normal School, 135. The total number of teachers 221, besides 15 principals, and one German and three music teachers. The total value of school property, including grounds, buildings, and furniture, is $1,015,000.

THE DUNCAN-SHERMAN BANKRUPTCY.

The examination of Mr. William Butler Duncan was resumed yesterday before Register Ketchum. Mr. Duncan said that in his testimony at the last sitting he had been somewhat in error with regard to the firms of Watts & Co. and Winman & Co. These firms had no deposit accounts with the firm of which Mr. Duncan was a member, but they merely acted as brokers. A similar explanation should be made with regard to Mr. Hillaire, who was paid a check of $2,250 on July 26, to close up an account of the same nature. The rest of the testimony was of an unimportant character.

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

There were arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday by four European steam-ships. The Britannic, of the White Star Line, brough 62 steerage passengers; the Italy, of the National Line, 36 steerage passengers, and the Neckar brought 43. The Montana arrived too late to come over the bar by the early tide, and a tug was sent out to bring up the passengers and mails.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

HOW THE MISSING PACKAGE WAS RETURNED.

THE MONEY LEFT IN A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT'S DESK—PRELIMINARIES OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Evidence was given before the Grand Jury to-day in the Winslow case, which removes the seal from the lips of your correspondent. He has been intimately acquainted with Winslow for some years and always believed him to be a man of strict integrity and high honor. About two weeks ago, from my known friendship with Winslow, I was taken into the confidence of detectives, who stated their belief in his guilt, and desired me, being familiar with his penmanship, to examine the package which was substituted for the stolen one, and give my opinion as to whether or not the address was Winslow's writing. I examined it carefully, and pronounced it to be his writing. The evidence against him was shown to me, but it could not convince me, against the strong faith I had in him, that he was guilty, although I admitted it was a case of strong circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Brooks, Chief, and Mr. Benson, Assistant Chief of the Secret Service, with Mr. Wyman, Treasurer, then made a very strong appeal to assist them in recovering the money. I declined at first to do so. Further evidence against him was procured and shown me, which made the case very much stronger. Their appeals for my assistance were repeated, but I declined until Saturday last, when Mr. Brooks called at the *Inter-Ocean* office, No. 1,314 F street, and said that Winslow would certainly be arrested, and they feared he would destroy the money in order to remove evidence against him. I then consented to undertake the recovery of the money for the sake of Wyman, who was personally responsible for its loss. Mr. Brooks laid down to me the chain of evidence which he desired I should repeat to Winslow in order that he might see he had no chance of escaping conviction, and then authorized me to make an appeal to him to return this money in any way he and myself might arrange. I wrote a note to Winslow, which Mr. Brooks carried, asking him to meet me at the *Inter-Ocean* office at 7 o'clock that evening, which was Saturday. Winslow came.

The interview was a very painful one. I presented to him the evidence in the possession of the detectives in the strongest light. I appealed to him, in behalf of Treasurer Wyman, who has befriended him in many ways, and whom he ought not to let suffer. Finally, as shown in my report below, I made a proposition to him. I did not want to become privy to his guilt any further than was absolutely necessary; so I arranged that the money should be placed where I could find it, but in such a way that I should not see it placed there. After my interview I was satisfied that I should receive the money, and reported to Mr. Brooks. I arranged with him that I should never be questioned in regard to the recovery, and should place the money, in case I recovered it, in Mr. Wyman's hands in such a manner that he could not be able to testify in court that I gave it to him. Mr. Brooks, with the consent of Secretary Morrill, who was acquainted with the circumstances all along, agreed to my proposition.

Not wishing to have the money in my possession longer than absolutely necessary, I arranged to see Mr. Wyman at once. After 3 o'clock I found the package in the place had indicated, and met Mr. Wyman at the door of the *Inter-Ocean* office. Two minutes afterward I followed him to Mr. Brooks' room, where it was arranged that I should follow. Mr. Wyman went into his house. He had scarcely closed the door when I rang his bell and placed the package on his door-step. I walked away, but returned in a once, and saw Mr. Wyman count the money. Mr. Brooks then came in, and I made to them as strong an appeal as I could in behalf of Winslow. They said they had no authority in the matter, but would stop the pursuit if Secretary Morrill would consent. Mr. Wyman then arranged an interview with Secretary Morrill, which it was agreed should take place on Monday morning.

In the meantime the detective shadowing Winslow had observed him buy a railroad ticket, and feared he would attempt to leave the city. Mr. Benson, the Assistant Chief, called on me and informed me of the fact. He feared he had already gone to the depot. I went to the depot in a train leaving Washington for the West in about an hour, and agreed to go to Winslow's house, and if he was gone to the depot I would consent to his arrest. In case he was not it must be postponed till I had an opportunity to see Secretary Morrill and urge him to stop all proceedings. Winslow was not there, but the detectives were not satisfied, and it was agreed to leave the decision to Secretary Morrill whether they should arrest him or not. Secretary Morrill said he must not be arrested until I had an opportunity to present the case to him in the morning. Winslow's house was guarded all night. In the morning, in company with Treasurer Wyman and ex-State's Attorney Reed, of Chicago, who happened to be in Washington at the time, and from whom I had asked advice in regard to my action in the matter, I went to Secretary Morrill, and with Mr. Reed urged that Mr. Winslow should be given, on account of his family, as much leniency as possible. After a long talk the Secretary agreed that he would not arrest Winslow unless the department was in possession of evidence sufficient to convict him without anything that I could give, for I had already obtained a pledge that the Government would use me as a witness against him. The Secretary would not consent to any compromise with a criminal, but said he would not allow Winslow to be arrested and his family disgraced without the most positive proof of his guilt.

After we left him the Secretary sent for Brooks, Benson, Treasurer Wyman, and Solicitor Talbot, and the evidence against Winslow discussed. Solicitor Talbot pronounced it, in his judgment as a lawyer, sufficient for conviction, being at the time ignorant that the money was recovered, and of my connection with the case. Then Winslow's arrest was ordered. He virtually confessed his guilt to the officers who attempted to search him, saying: "You need not search me, for the money has all been sent back except what has been spent." Nevertheless, upon searching, there was found in one of his pockets an envelope such as is given with railroad tickets, and in it a ticket to New-York and two $100 bills, which were identified by their numbers to have been in the stolen package.

That he should have taken the package before returning it to me was a breach of faith on Winslow's part, for in our interview one of the conditions I made was that he should not hold back a dollar of it more than he had already spent, which, of course, he was not in condition to replace. It was evidently his intention to make his escape after placing the money in the hands of the bondsman his ticket and taken out this money to pay his expenses. Your correspondent, therefore, believing him guilty not only of the theft, but of a breach of faith, made a report of the whole circumstances in writing to Mr. Brooks, as follows:

WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE INTER-OCEAN, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1877. }

Mr. James J. Brooks, Chief Secret Service Division, United States Treasury Department:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, acting under your verbal instructions of Jan. 6, 1877, I addressed a note to F. S. Winslow, in the cash-room of the Treasury Department, requesting an interview with him at my office on the evening of that day, to which note I gave to you enclosed, with the understanding that you should personally deliver it to him, which, I am informed by yourself, was done according to agreement. At the hour appointed Mr. Winslow came to my office, where I had a conversation with him in private, lasting an hour or more. I stated to him that he was strongly suspected by yourself and others of having abstracted the package of money from the cash-room on or about the 5th of December, and that such evidence had been submitted to me as to convince my reason against my will that he was guilty. I told him I did not desire him to make any reply to what I should say, for I did not want to know whether or not he was guilty. My only object in speaking to him, I said, was to urge him, if he was guilty and had the money in his possession, to return it to Mr. Wyman or to Mr. Crounse. The notes were so marked that he could not use them without detection, and that retaining the money in his possession would not only endanger him by keeping up the pursuit of the detectives, but be a gross injustice to Mr. Wymas, who was his friend. I promised that if the money was returned to Mr. Wyman, I would entreat that gentleman, the Secretary of the Treasury, and yourself, and the President, if necessary, to suspend proceedings, and make no effort to detect the thief. After a long-continued conversation to the same effect I told him I would leave unlocked the door of my office until 3 P. M., on Sunday at which time I should go there, and hoped to find in a certain drawer of my table, which I pointed out, the package of money. After my talk with Winslow I had an interview with — at his residence, and made a verbal report. At 3 P. M. on Sunday I went to the office as agreed, and in the drawer indicated I found a linen envelope sealed and marked "$11,200." I inclosed it in another envelope, wrapped it in a newspaper, and left my office. Just as I went out of the door I met Treasurer Wyman on the street. He said: "I will be at my house at once, if you have anything for me."

I replied, "All right," and followed him to your room at the Massie House, where I requested him to return immediately to your house, asking you to go there also. After an interval of half an hour I followed Mr. Wyman to his house. After he entered I rang his door-bell, and laid upon the side of his door the package I found in the drawer of my desk, wrapped as I have described. I left the door and went to the corner of Eleventh and F streets, then, returning, rang at Mr. Wyman's door again, and was immediately admitted by that gentleman himself. After a little general conversation, I asked him if he had recovered the money stolen from the cash-room. He replied that he had just picked up a package from his doorstep, but had not yet examined it. He then proceeded to open the package which contained the money, which he counted in my presence, and stated to me that there were $11,200. I afterward had an interview with Secretary Morrill, Treasurer Wyman, and yourself, and urged in behalf of Winslow and his family that all proceedings against him be suspended. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, JOHN E. CURTIS, Jr.,

Correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*.

Thinking that I knew Winslow so well, I could not believe him guilty until I had the package of money in hand. My only object then was to save his family from disgrace, but the cords of evidence were wrapped so strongly around him that all efforts were useless. His wife, with sublime faith, believes him innocent still. Since his arrest evidence has been pouring into the department, which although yet uncorroborated, gives an exceedingly bad color to his past life, especially before he came to this country. It is said his real name is Golden, and he has before been accused of criminal acts.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL MENTION.

"Our Boarding-house" is not to be brought out until Feb. 19.

"Dan'l Druce" is still announced for nightly repetition at Booth's Theatre.

Mr. Heller carries on his enjoyable entertainments at the Wonder Theatre with the co-operation of Miss Heller and that of *Mr. Punch*.

Rumors are current in relation to a change in the management of Booth's Theatre. The possible retirement of one of the two managers of the house is referred to.

At the Eagle Theatre, the Christmas pantomime called "Santa Claus" continues to attract large audiences, and its maintenance upon the boards is announced until further notice.

"The Happy Moke" continues to be the *pièce de résistance* at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house. Its performance rounds off the usual miscellaneous programme of songs, dances, and minstrel "acts."

A matinée performance of a miscellaneous character will be given, under the direction of Mr. John Brougham, for the benefit of the poor of St. Stephen's Parish, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Wednesday afternoon next.

The New-York Aquarium can still be recommended as an instructive and agreeable place of resort, and new additions to its finny residents make weekly visits profitable to all who would keep *au courant* of the latest arrivals from the briny deep.

The Philharmonic Society of New-York gave its third concert this season, at the Academy of Music, yesterday evening. The performance was one of considerable variety and interest; a detailed reference to its traits must be deferred until to-morrow.

Mr. Booth will remain at the Lyceum Theatre but two weeks longer. The fortnight commencing to-morrow will be occupied, we believe, with performances representative of the artist's whole répertoire. To-morrow and Tuesday evening, "Hamlet" will be the play.

Many desirable modifications have been introduced into the spectacle of "Azurine" at Niblo's Theatre, and the admirer of composite performances will now find abundant material for enjoyment in its varied and glittering elements. It is announced for nightly repetition throughout this week.

Several concerts are to be given at Steinway Hall during this and next month, for the benefit of the "Association for Improving the Conditios of the Poor." The first will take place on Friday next, when Miss Arabella Root, Mr. George Werenrath, Mrs. Rolph, and Mr. F. F. Mueller are to be the artists.

"Les Danicheff" was to have been acted at the Germania Theatre last evening, but an injunction against the performance having been served upon Mr. Neuendorff five minutes before the curtain was raised, an apology was addressed to the audience, and "Centennial Schnurren," a local play, was represented in its stead.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted on and after to-morrow evening, at the New Broadway Theatre. Mrs. G. C. Howard and a strong force of "Jubilee Singers" are to take part in the performances of this perennial and highly moral drama, the attractiveness of which, as has been proved of late, appears to increase with age.

Mr. Reinhard Schmelz's third and last symphony concert takes place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening week. A new overture by Gernsheim, called "Waldmeister's Brautfahrt:" a new serenade by Jadassohn, in three movements, and Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony are to be the principal numbers of the programme, and Mme. Pappenheim will be the soloist.

The admirers of out-door sports will be glad to learn that races, polo matches, and the other attractive elements of the past fortnight's entertainments at Gilmore's Garden will be offered there until further notice. The pleasure of witnessing performances which could not be enjoyed elsewhere save at great discomfort and possible risk to health, appears to be widely appreciated.

The present week will be the second and last of the new run of "Forbidden Fruit" at Wallack's Theatre. "Forbidden Fruit" is certainly not possessed of those excellences which entitle a piece to a place in the standard literature of the age, but its brisk and bustling action, its droll characters, and the admirable interpretation it receives demand that it should be referred to as well worth witnessing by playgoers in quest of a lively entertainment.

Miss Lotta's engagement at the Park Theatre terminated last evening, "Zip" having been played during the week just ended. This piece, which may fairly be considered as the worst of Mr. Marsden's numerous bad dramas, received a much better exposition than it really merited and one personation—that of the Italian *Galetti*, by Mr. P. A. Anderson—calls for special commendation. Mr. J. W. Carroll's *Grandfather Trent*, in "Little Nell and the Marchioness," is to be spoken of as one of the few artistic efforts of the season, and Mr. Crane's *Dick Swiveller*, in the same work, should also be praised. Miss Lotta's sojourn at the Park, however, will scarcely be remembered as having done much toward bettering the fortunes of that rather unsettled house. To-morrow melodrama will take the place of the hybrid plays lately represented there, and "The Marble Heart," with Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Catherine Rogers, and Mr. W. H. Sheridan in the principal rôles, will be brought out.

A new adaptation from the industrious and facile pen of Mr. Augustin Daly is to be made known at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, to-morrow evening. It is entitled "Lemona," and is divided into three acts; its action is bustling and its personages are clearly defined and amusing. In these sombre days, works of this order are welcome and ought to succeed. "Lemona" is to enlist in its interpretation the services of Messrs. Coghlan and Brongham, and those of Misses Davenport and Rigl, and of Mrs. Gilbert; no apprehension need therefore be had as to the brisk and impressive rendering of the *comédie vaudeville*—for such it is. There is no occasion to dilate upon yesterday's representations of "The Lady of Lyons." Miss Davenport, who does nothing ill, was indeed a very sympathetic *Pauline*, but Mr. Coghlan's *Claude* was so utterly unlike any possible conception of that personage that an instant's consideration of the whole performance was out of the question. It is surprising that the authors of the pleasantry, the fruits of which are Mr. Coghlan's occasional assumption of a rôle of this sort, should not think of reducing the hero's attire as well as his delivery and manner to the practical plane to which the actor brings the personage. Mr. Coghlan's *Claude Melnotte*, in an English walking-suit, with a slender umbrella under his arm, would at least have the merit of consistency.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Marie Tilmann assigned her property to Eugene H. Munger yesterday.

David F. Brooker and Thomas L. Vaughan have made an assignment for creditors to Herbert A. Shipman.

Trippe & Son, wholesale druggists at No. 248 Canal street, whose assignment was announced yesterday, have liabilities less than $25,000.

THE RIGHT TO PLAY "DIE DANISCHEFFS."

On the application of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining Adolph Neuendorf, the proprietor of the Germania Theatre, from giving representations of the play "Die Danischeffs," which was announced for last evening. The plaintiffs claim the exclusive rights to give representations of the play, on the ground that they purchased the right of the authors through an agent in Paris. The injunction order was served on Mr. Neuendorf at 7:55 o'clock last evening. Mr. Neuendorf, not desiring to be guilty of contempt of court, promptly changed the programme for the evening. "Die Danischeffs" was not performed, but the audience was not disappointed, for Bard Lindean's German version of the play of "Married in Haste" was given in its stead. The play of "Die Danischeffs" is the German title of a French drama. It was translated into German in Europe, and representations of it were given in Berlin, Vienna, and Konigsburg, and printed copies of the play have been exposed for sale in Europe. Mr. Neuendorf obtained one of the printed copies of each of the two German versions extant. Mr. Neuendorf claims that the play has been presented in its German dress at Milwaukee, Wis. Several of the company at the Germania Theatre have acted in the play abroad. The injunction granted is made returnable on Wednesday. Mr. Neuendorf expects to be able to dissolve the injunction, and will then sue for damage.

"A SECRET WORTH MILLIONS."

Twenty-eight years of toil crowned with success—the PARISIAN DIAMONDS—their perfect resemblance to the genuine. Jewelers cannot detect the difference. Their brilliancy equals the first-water diamonds. Their surface is diamond, and their beauty and brilliancy last forever. They are all set in solid gold. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, jeweler, sole agent for the United States, No. 779 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's, New-York. Send for price-list.—*Sun.*

NO MORE side or back aches when using the HOME SEWING MACHINE with the HALL TREADLE. No. 30 Union Square.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture radically cured by Dr. Marsh's RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Silk Elastic Belts, Stockings, &c., Shoulder Brace Suspensories and Abdominal Supporters. 2 Vesey st., Astor House; no up-town branch.

Don't Lose Your Hair!—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

"Piper Heidsieck."

To the Trade:

We beg to inform you that we have this day been appointed General Agents in the United States and Canada for

"PIPER HEIDSIECK" CHAMPAGNE
AND
H. PIPER & CO.'S "CARTE BLANCHE, SEC."

Soliciting a continuance of your esteemed favors,
We remain,
Your obedient servants,
JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.,
JAN. 2, 1877. New-York and Montreal.

From Mrs. Robert Turner, of Unadilla, N. Y.

I can say with the utmost confidence that I think DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY the best cough remedy I have ever known, and believe I owe my present existence to its wonderful curative powers, having at one time been brought very low by a distressing cough, accompanied with spitting of blood and other symptoms of that dread destroyer, consumption. I tried many remedies without effect, until a report to the Balsam was had, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, soon restored me to health.

The Balsam is now our report whenever any of our family is attacked with a cough or colds, and it has never failed to give the desired relief. I keep constantly a supply on hand. During the past ten years I have influenced many persons to make use of this remedy, and always with the same success. Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, No. 571 Broadway, fifteen years practical experience. Everything, and at the lowest prices. No bell jingles at our door, neither do we appropriate the names of 600 customers of other parties to our circulars.

Miles & Co.'s Centennial First Prize Pale ALE, bottled expressly for family use and shipping by P. MARTIN, No. 17 City Hall place. One dollar per dozen pints.

Graduated Chest and Lung Protectors are the best undergarments for securing sound lungs, health and comfort. Sold everywhere. Mailed, $2. ISAAC A. SINGER, manufacturer, No. 704 Broadway.

There are those at forty who look sixty. No one likes to be gray thus early. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM and mark the change.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 B'way.

DIED.

BLISS.—On Saturday, 13th January, ELIZABETH, widow of Theodore E. Bliss, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., on Tuesday, 16th January, at 10 A. M.

CRITTENDEN.—At Nice, France, on the 3d of December, Mrs. LYDIA SHERWOOD CRITTENDEN, beloved wife of Hiram Crittenden, of St. Louis, in the 47th year of her age.

CUNNINGHAM.—At his residence, near White Plains, on Friday, the 12th inst., JAMES B. CUNNINGHAM, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EHLERS.—At No. 98 Reed st., Boboken, Mrs. A. M. EHLERS, widow of John Ehlers, late of Weehawken Heights, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Sunday, 14th inst., at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington st., between 7th and 8th sts., Hoboken.

FARREL.—At Belleville, N. J., on the 11th, ANNA M., wife of James E. Farrel, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Belleville, on Monday at 2 P. M. Coaches will be in waiting at Centre Street Depot to meet the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

LAFORGE.—At Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 13, suddenly, BORNT S. LAFORGE, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M., returning at 1:51 P. M.

MAPAAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, 1877, A. MATARAN, aged 64.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 15th inst., from the Church Vincent de Paul, West 23d st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOLSON.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 12, EDWARD MOLSON.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 308 East 120th st., on Monday, Jan. 15, at 10:30 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Nottingham (England) and Montreal journals please copy.

PURVES.—At Jacksonville, Fla., 7th inst., SARAH A. PURVES, aged 22 years, daughter of Alexander and Sarah A. Purves.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 740 South 10th st., Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 13, of pneumonia, P. PORCHER, son of Rev. John J. Roberts, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 148 Madison av., on Monday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SIMPSON.—On Friday morning, Jan. 12, of scarlet fever, ROY SHILTON, s n of John B., Jr., and Fanny C. Simpson, aged 2 years 3 months and 25 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, 54 West 33rd st.

THORNTON.—On Jan. 13 inst., ANTHONY THORNTON, in the 90th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th av. and 53d st., on Monday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

☞ Virginia and California papers please copy.

TRACY.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Friday morning, Jan. 12, 1877, HELEN E., widow of Geo. H. Tracy, of this City, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral from St. Ignatius Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Jan. 15, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Idaho, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 4 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship China, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany or Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M. for Scotland, direct, by steam-ship California, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Idaho, China, and Britannic will not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and

TALES OF MY GRANDFATHER

A TRADE WITH JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

OLD-FASHIONED IDEAS—THE MIDDLEMEN—HOW MEN DID BUSINESS 50 YEARS AGO—THE FUR BUSINESS—THE STORE IN VESEY STREET—CASH OR CREDIT—GETTING AHEAD OF ASTOR.

"You see in those days," said my grandfather, "we knew nothing at all about telegraphs. I am quite sure that with your ideas you will not think as I do, and fancy that we must have had no end of trouble to obtain information about the markets of the world."

"Why, grandfather, the world must have been really small in your time, at least for business—there was, for instance, no Australia," said one of the grandchildren. "Granted my son, but there were no end of countries which then had no manufactures or goods, and we used to supply them. Five or six great cities in Europe and two or three in America used to be the great depots, and distributed the goods. But, as I was saying, we got along quite well without telegraphs, for 50 years ago a merchant was one in every sense of the word, and always had his eyes and his ears open. We got up early in the morning and went to bed late. Now, no one of you goes to his office before 10 o'clock, and you come home at 3 or 4 o'clock, and complain of a hard day's work! I am certain that most of the money I made was earned before 10 o'clock in the morning. Special knowledge, to return to the merchants of my time, existed quite as much as it does to-day, but the general acquaintance with mercantile matters was much more universal. A merchant knew about the products of every country, and could carry out the whole business for himself. No middlemen were wanted. I could buy anything I wanted, because I could rely upon my own judgment as to price and quality. If I wanted to sell, I knew the wants of the purchasers, or I could wait for people to buy from me. I wonder if I didn't know as well as the next man what my cargo of sugar, or coffee, or tea, or of hides was worth. I know, again, that there is not one of you who will agree with me, but middlemen are just eating up the substance of the country. Brokers are worse than ship-rats, for they keep nibbling and nibbling until all the profits are gone. Let a lot of goods pass a half dozen times between wholesale purchasers, when a speculative period comes on, and just add the different brokerages, and see how much it comes to. I never used a broker in my life save when I wanted to purchase some money securities in the market. When I did a big business and rented a large store on Water street, saving my insurance brokerages, which I attended to myself, paid my rental. I went out of business many years before the present system of collecting duties was imposed. I am not going to argue with you about free trade or protection, though on my word of honor, with all your boasted science, we old fellows—or young fellows then—used to study our Adam Smith, which is something more than either your smart traders or sagacious legislators do nowadays. Now you tell me that we couldn't get along without a Custom-house broker, because the whole system is so complicated. It seems to me a crying injustice when the simple clearance of a box, or a bale, or a barrel, through a Custom-house becomes so difficult a thing to do, that a special man has to be hired. It is against common sense. It a man, because he imports a single case of goods, to be considered as a law-breaker! And must a Custom-house be held as a court, and the simple act of making an entry, require the services of a Custom-house lawyer? It is an absurdity, and one which I am told does not exist in any other country in the world. I don't want to think that the men of the present day are all thieves and rascals, intent on swindling the Government. Good, sound common sense must come round some day, and the system of collecting duties or of clearing goods, will have to be simplified. The money from Customs was not made to benefit brokers, but the country. Most of you smile," said our jolted grandfather, as he took off his spectacles; "for aught I knew, some of you may be brokers, but I have always regarded you as the Delilahs of trade. There!"

"But grandfather, you had a limited market in those days, you know, and"—

"Stuff, nonsense; you young fellows always bring forward that argument—like that new-fangled idea of other worlds. Was there no business done in Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston 50 years ago? I put Philadelphia first, because, before the big fire, she did more business than New-York. You take and study the population of these cities half a century ago, the population of the country, and the amount of business done, and you will see at once what nonsense you are talking. The ratio of business was larger. Trade was more constant and more satisfactory. We were not in an awful hurry to get rich. We knew well enough that a fortune gained in a day was lost in a minute. Things did not tumble down to nothing in an hour's time. Coffee might shade off a quarter of a cent in a month, or tea advance a half cent, and nobody was hurt. When we made importations we could rely on something. Freights, exchange, value of money, were not at sixes and sevens. The telegraph did not come in every five minutes and occasionally change things. We didn't tinker with tariffs." The old gentleman was evidently losing his temper.

"But, grandfather, what about your first business transaction with Astor?" one of us asked. Now, our much-beloved grandfather had told this story a hundred times, but as it gave him pleasure to repeat it, he regained his good temper at once, and thus commenced:

"Oh, about John Jacob Astor! I know you have heard me tell the story before. Ah! he was a merchant in every sense of the word. A fairer or squarer man you never came across, a trifle hot and peppery at times, but when you knew him and he believed in you, he was the best and most liberal man to deal with I ever met with. It is not true that he was grasping, and tried to crush out other people. It is certain that he had that China fur trade all to himself, but once or twice I cut into him, in a small way, of course, and he didn't mind it as all. Once I made a venture of some $5,000 worth of furs from this side to China, and brought home teas, and made just eight for one on the business—that was a whacking profit. You see, in 1823, some of my Canada friends were part owners in the good ship ——."

"But, grandfather, stick to the John Jacob Astor story, please."

"It was in 1822, then, that I received from England the information that all kinds of fur stock were likely to be rare in Europe. I had the advices early from some friends in Leipsic, but didn't want to go in, for as a rule I studied the markets well on both sides, and found that the supply would be short. Strange to say, for five years before there had been no money made in furs, and a big stock had accumulated in New-York. I was hesitating what to do, when an order came from a strong house in London for a big line of furs, and among the sorts was 5,000 land otters. Now, otters were dull. If I had, however, gone around and bought them up in small lots in Philadelphia or Boston, I should have raised the price in an instant. Talk about your telegraph—stuff! Fifty years ago, a man never bought anything in a large way that all the people didn't speculate why he bought the goods for, or where they were going to. People were sharp. I should like to have seen any of your new-fashioned brokers doing my business for me! Now, I knew that Astor had a big lot of these very otters. How did I know that? Why I had ticketed off every skin the old man had bought for the last three years in New-York. I had found that out without your telegraph. It was on an Autumn day when I went into Vesey street to see Mr. Astor. I did not know him save by sight. For a young man I was quite bold, because I had the privilege to draw on the Rothschilds for the amount of my purchase, and Rothschilds' bills were scarce and much in demand in those days. It would never have done for me to let the old man, or anybody else, know that I was buying for the Continent. I had just been paid, too, quite unexpectedly, a round sum of money, which I had made up my mind new I would put into furs. The Astor store, in Vesey street, wasn't half as fine a place as it would be occupied to-day by any one of your twopenny brokers. Astor was there, busy examining a bale of beavers. A porter was assorting them, and the old man would every new and then stoop and pick up a particularly fine skin and smooth it over with his hand. It was early in the morning—not much more than 9 o'clock. Heads of houses don't do that kind of thing nowadays, but in old times the principals used to examine goods for themselves. I must have stood between the light and Mr. Astor, for he turned on me, saying, 'Well, my young man, what is it I can do for you?' He had a very slight German accent, and would occasionally mix b's and p's and d's.

'It is only a few beavers I want, Mr. Astor,' I said.

'Only beavers you want, and pray who are you?' he asked.

I told him the name of my house. To my surprise Mr. Astor said: 'Oh, I know you; thought you would come round to trade sometimes. You are a beginner. I knew your father—honest man. You larn your business in London with ——, a good house, and mostly turned out smart young men. Well, my boy, here is beavers. Make your choice. How many do you want? Price, $5 a pound and not a cent less. This pack runs even right through.' I made a selection of beaver pelts, though I did not really want them. Astor helped me to examine the skins, and I bought at about the market rate, some 300 pounds.

'That is all you want—nothing else?' Mr. Astor asked.

'Nothing else,' I said in an indifferent way, though I added, 'I might take just a few otters if I could buy them right.' I knew Astor was loaded with them.

'Oh, otters! Well, I has a lot, a big lot, but I is willing to divide them. There may be as many as 7,000. You like for you to handle, my boy? They are very dull of sale; and I would be most happy to sell anything like such a big lot. You wouldn't divide the lot into two, would you, Mr. Astor?'

'In two, what, halve them! That's a fair lot anyhow.'

'Yes, it is a big lot, seeing how slow they are of sale.'

'Slow! Suppose if they were slow, and you didn't know what to do with them, would you buy them? See here, if you want half the lot you will have to pay more for them. My price is for the whole of them three dollars a skin; if you divide them it will be a quarter of a dollar more. Now young man I am busy. It's too big a line for you. The clerk will make out your bill.' I think I would like to look at the rear of the skins.' I said.

'Well, then, all right; my porter will sort them, and call here to-morrow, and you can see how they turn out,' said Mr. Astor. Now, to have delayed the purchase a day or more would never have answered. A London packet might come in that afternoon, and next morning the boys of a rival in the fur market might have prevented my cutting the furs at my figures.

'I cannot conveniently wait over to-day. I must be off to Philadelphia by noon to-morrow. If you will give me a couple of men I will examine these furs myself.'

'Why, my boy, it will be night before we are through, and the sun goes down early now. All right, though; I will give you two men. The skins are up stairs, and you can work on them—you say 6 o'clock? I will be here, and you will say yes or no.'

At work I went, and, getting through the examination as fast as I could—by 6 o'clock—had only half assorted the otter skins.

At 6 o'clock, punctually, Mr. Astor came up stairs.

'I am not half through,' I said; 'Mr. Astor, now, from what I have seen, I should make the run of the skins pretty much as follows: Twenty-five per cent. prime skins, 40 per cent. seconds, 30 per cent. thirds, and the remainder damaged.'

'No,' said Mr. Astor; 'there are some bales you haven't looked through which belong to the lot, which would make the poor skins something like 25 per cent. But, as you want to divide, I'll make up a fair average. You are a good worker. I like to see young people work; but I want my supper—what you say? You takes 3,500 skins at $3 50?' The skins were cheap at that, and within my limit. Now, for a good stroke of business, I thought to myself.

'I will tell you what I will do, Sir, I will give two dollars and three-quarters for the whole lot.'

'So! so! My boy, with fifteen hundred dollars of beaver and all them otters, that makes most twenty thousand dollars.'

'And at four months credit,' I added.

'Four months credit and most twenty thousand dollars! So! You go fast for a young man,' and here Astor looked me square in the face. 'You are married?' he asked.

'Yes, Mr. Astor,' I replied with a smile.

'Babies?'

'Yes, Sir—two.'

'Any more expected?'

'I am sure I don't know,' I answered, rather losing patience.

'A big family for a young man! You spend all you make?'

'No, Sir.'

'Wife wear fedders in her hat, big sleeves, give parties?'

'Yes, Sir, she wears feathers when they are in fashion, and gives a party when she thinks her husband can afford it.'

'So! I did business with your fadder many years ago. He was an honest man. It is a risk. Two seventy-five for a lot of skins worth three dollars! You wait now,' and he took a bit of chalk and made some figures on the lid of a black desk. I remember his figures to this day. 'Young man,' said Mr. Astor, 'you say two dollars and eighty cents, and you promise me your wort of honor that you never tells nobody that John Jacob Astor was fool enough to trust a young man—a boy, though he has two babies—with twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods.'

That speech of the old man made me mad. 'I don't want your goods Mr. Astor,' I said; 'I don't want anybody to sell me goods as a favor.'

'What! you show your temper because I put five cents more on the skins? Here my boy, you just show me, that the son is as honest as the fadder, and I tell you sometithers—your old man long before you was born, trust me once in London with £50. You go now; time for my supper.'

'You will pack the goods in good hogsheads?'

'Yes, yes; everything. You ask me to pay freight on them next, and guarantee profits? I suppose. Now go away; that is enough trading for to-day. You have your bill to-morrow. Anything more you want?'

'Yes, Mr. Astor, nineteen thousand seven hundred dollars' worth of notes payable is almost too much for a young house like mine to put out at one time.'

'What, you don't want to give notes! Young man! you must think John Jacob Astor crazy.'

'I want to pay the money for my purchase, Sir, and must have a discount for cash.'

'The cash! Young man, how you manage your business! I don't want any money. What's $20,000! Well, well, you does things so cunning, that I must oblige you. I will take off the legal interest for four months.'

'That won't do, Mr. Astor. If you have so much money, other people have not. Say two and a half per cent., and to-morrow morning I will pay the amount.' 'My boy,' said Mr. Astor, 'you beat me down all around. See here; is a bargain. You is a support than your father. Now I tell you, I has given you a good bargain to-day; tell me in confidence what you do with these skins.'

'I will ask you to take two and a half per cent. more off the cost of the goods for this information.'

'Dat would be paying too much. Good bye; you come see me in the morning—and my supper, dat is cold.'

Early in the morning I sold my bills on London at a good rate, and in order to conceal the whole transaction, carried round the money to Vesey street.

Presently, Mr. Astor came in. 'You are cunning; I buy your bill myself on the Rothschilds. A bargain is a bargain. The Liverpool packet came in last night. Otters is worth a pound in London, on a rising market. It's all right. If you hadn't worked with my men, examining the skins yourself, I never would have trusted you—may-be never would have sold them otters at your figures. How you got the news first, I don't know. Come I see you again. Buy fedders for your wife, and give parties. I treat you first-rate about them otters; but, young man, John Jacob make a good thing out of them skins himself, even if he sell them at two dollars.' I had many a transaction afterward with Astor, and had an unlimited credit which, however, I never abused. Whenever I went into his store to do any business with Mr. Astor, he would say, 'Cash, or credit this time? How your wife's fedders? Any more babies?'"

THE DELIGHTS OF THE CHASE.

A GOOD RUN WITH FOX-HOUNDS — THE COST THEREOF.

From the Saturday Review.

Why do people hunt? Nominally to obtain amusement and take exercise; practically, in many cases, because it is the fashion. Can we be seriously asked to believe that men who abhor every kind of discomfort and exertion would naturally, for their own pleasure and gratification, get up at abnormal hours, dress by candle-light, and drive, or go by train, for a long distance, to undergo danger and fatigue, returning home by a perhaps still longer journey? That men of hardihood and energy can enjoy such labors we can easily understand; but besides such, our hunting-fields are crowded with delicate and luxurious fellows who only go out because it is the fashion so to do. To these are daily added the debutantes of the season. Not only does it afford a pleasant channel for social intercourse, but there is a sort of intoxication about a run with fox-hounds with which no other pleasure can vie. The very blood runs more quickly through ones veins at the bare recollection of it. Our memories at once recall the self-control which it is necessary to exercise when the hounds break away from the cover, and the calm but rapid survey of the surrounding fences which we have to make when our blood is at boiling point, the mad charge which must then be made to obtain a good start, to be succeeded by a steady but bold flight over the adjoining country, be it good, bad, or indifferent; the keen emotion which must be divided between the turns of the racing pack and the approaching fences, and finally the judgment necessary to get as much speed as possible out of our horse without distressing him; and many of us can further recall the sudden dizziness, followed by a tremendous wrack upon the head and a heavy shake, which apprised us too late of the fact that we had neglected the latter precaution, and that our steed, being exhausted, had failed completely to clear a stiff fence, and given us a severe fall in consequence. That there is an indescribable ecstasy in all this, we readily admit; but at the same time, in calmly reviewing the enjoyments of the game, we must not shut our eyes to the worth of the candle. The 20 or 30 minutes of ecstatic bliss afforded by a good run with fox-hounds, is purchased at the cost of great trouble, fatigue, and expense. From beginning to end hunting entails worries and bothers. The difficulty of getting a good stud groom to start with is very great, and that of finding good horses is even greater. Then these precious creatures, when found, are not only liable to the many diseases to which horseflesh is heir, but also to the accidents and injuries which they are so likely to incur when galloped for long distances through heavy ground, and ridden over severe and dangerous fences. Probably no horse perpetually undergoes so many risks as a hunter. Then there is the drawback of having to make so many other duties and pleasures of life subservient to hunting. Indeed we are sometimes almost induced to fancy that one of the great attractions of hunting consists in the opportunities which it offers for the indulgence of the British taste for grumbling. As to the fatigue, any man of only moderate strength, who has been accustomed to hunt four or five days a week, must be well aware how thoroughly wearied a succession of hard days will make him, especially when the distances to the meets and the rides home are long. The motion of a good hunter flying over fences is very delightful, but it is not so pleasant to ride imaginary horses over the fences at home and abroad throughout the night, and when we jump in our sleep we come down with a disagreeable jolt upon the mattress, utterly foreign to the springy manner of alighting which is peculiar to a well-bred horse. But most hunting men must, when thoroughly over-fatigued, have occasionally experienced these "hunting nights," during which they never could get near the hounds, despite much hard riding and many falls. On such occasions the summons of the valet at an early hour, just as they had at last dropped off into a comfortable sleep, was almost as unwelcome as would have been that of a detective policeman; and the sight of the white leathers and top-boots, and other paraphernalia of the chase, which he carried in his hands, were suggestive of the last straw for the back of the camel.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AN ENGLISH CURATE'S CAREER.

THE REWARD OF A LIFE SPENT IN THE SERVICE OF THE CHURCH—A CLERGYMAN LEFT TO STARVE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

A sexagenarian curate writes to the London *Standard*: "I was admitted to holy orders some 35 years ago, and began my ministry in the diocese of Ely. For a time things went on smoothly. Comparatively a poor man from the beginning, I lived and labored, hoping that the reward of a small benefice might some day crown my patient waiting. So I moved about from one curacy to another, remaining in one parish as curate in sole charge for nearly twenty years. During the time I was so employed I outlived four of my Bishops, two in the diocese of Ely, and two in the diocese of Norwich, for I served under Bishops Allen and Turton in Ely, and under the father of the present Bishop of Wakefield and Dr. Bloomfield in Norwich. But hope, like the bird in the story, led me onward, and at last took flight and left me in broken health, old, and disheartened. I was never a pushing man, and did not then believe that in the pursuit of church preferment the race is indeed to the swift and the battle to the strong. The death of my last Rector and the loss of a small patrimony by ill-advised investments drove me to London to seek rest and medical advice. There my trials began. The little money I had left was soon spent, and being at that time an invalid, and unequal to the exertion of reading or preaching, I looked about for employment with the knowledge of books and skill as a linguist pointed out as the most likely way by which I might earn the daily bread. Journalism, magazine writing, giving lessons in French, fair copying, and even directing envelopes at five shillings a thousand, were all tried, but every Saturday night the payment of the rent of the single room I occupied reversed the bulk of my six days' earnings, and often left me not more than half a crown to battle with the wants of the coming week. I felt myself drifting into a state of penury and want. My books and my sermons were sold, and clothes that were good for anything went piece by piece to the pawnbroker. But I still struggled on, eating the scanty bread of independence, but suffering the most pinching poverty. This kind of existence lasted more than two years. I wrote to some brother clergymen of the same university, who were my contemporaries, an account of my position. One of them sent my letter to the Mendicity Office, another forwarded my communication to the Charity Organization Society. I was interviewed by officials from both institutions. They treated me much as is the wont of such men to treat the ordinary mendicants and impostors of London. First, my landlady was asked if her lodger was a drunkard or owed her any rent. This inquiry being answered satisfactorily, my room was next invaded, and a black note-book produced, in which all my replies to their questions (the inquisitorial and degrading nature of which it is not possible to describe) were carefully entered. The Mendicity officer advised me to apply to the church societies, which profess to aid necessitous clergymen. The agent of the Charity Organization Society gave similar counsel. So I appealed to three of the best known of the church societies in turn. My references to beneficed clergymen who knew me personally were satisfactory, but I had never held or taught any doctrine contrary to that of the Church of England; I never incurred censure from my Bishops, or blame from any one of my numerous incumbents. No reason was assigned, but to each application there came a reply of regret from the Secretary, civilly worded, but meaningless. Things were now looking very gloomy. I had sunk into a state of semi-starvation, pacing the streets in search of employment, with worn-out boots and threadbare clothes. I have at times been without food for two consecutive days. Hunger, beyond a certain point, loses its torturing power. After the first twelve hours of fasting the sharper pains disappear, and a dull feeling comes on—not a feeling of pain so much as a sense of intense weariness. The sight of the provision stores and the bakers' shop windows, at first so appetizing, loses its attraction, and you pass them without turning the head. So I made up my mind that I must die—die of sheer want, in the midst of the richest city of the world, surrounded by treasures of untold wealth, encompassed by abundance in every form. To all appearance the end was fast coming. One day in the past Autumn I had managed, I scarcely knew how, to drag myself to a seat near the 'Round Pond in Kensington Gardens. There I sat for hours, barely giving their race a thought. Boys were sailing their toy ships on the water; men were giving their dogs a swim; nurse-maids with bright-eyed children were throwing bread to the wild fowl; a flood of golden sunshine poured itself on the trees and on the shining roof of the palace hard by, and lighted up the many-colored dresses of ladies who were taking their afternoon walk. It was Saturday, and I had scarcely tasted food since the previous Thursday. It was, however, a day that brought an end to my suffering from absolute want. An old college friend, whom I had not seen for many years, was passing. He saw me and recognized me. My story was soon told and relief promptly given. But for the timely arrival of this good Samaritan I should have perished, and another death from starvation would have formed the subject of a paragraph in the columns of the press, with the information that the latest victim was a clergyman and a graduate of ——. I can write bitterly, but I would fain have this picture of what may be the possible end and reward of a life spent in the service of the Church taken into consideration by those who are starving in the race."

POSTAL STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

CHEAP AND SPEEDY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION—THE REGULAR DISTRIBUTION OF LETTERS PER DAY.

From the Economist.

In consequence of the reduction of rates, the opening up of cheap and speedy means of communication, the growth of commerce, and the spread of education, the development of the postal service during recent years has attained wonderful dimensions. How rapid has been its growth will be seen from the following table, which we extract from the *Economiste Français*:

NUMBER OF LETTERS POSTED.

	1875.	1870.	1865.
England	1,100,000,000	990,000,000	720,000,000
Germany	643,000,000	582,000,000	223,000,000
France	366,000,000	305,000,000	313,000,000
Austro-Hungary	285,000,000	269,000,000	120,000,000
Switzerland	73,000,000	56,000,000	37,000,000
Belgium	68,000,000	64,000,000	34,000,000

The figures for the other European countries during the past 15 years cannot be ascertained, but from an official document issued from the Austrian Ministry of Finance, it appears that about 2,922,000,000 letters were posted in Europe during 1875. The *Economists Français* calculates that in the same year the number of letters posted in other than European countries amounted to about 980,000,000, so that altogether 3,900,000,000 letters were forwarded in that year. "A simple calculation therefore demonstrates the interesting fact that the correspondence of the world requires the regular distribution of 10,600,000 letters per day." In the above table it will be observed that the rate of increase from 1870 to 1875 has been less than the former average, and the *Economists Français* is probably correct in attributing that to the long-continued commercial depression, and in tracing to political events the rapid growth in the correspondence of Germany, and the comparatively stationary condition of that of France. The following table, showing the number of letters, &c., posted per head of the population in the various European countries, is especially interesting. The first column gives the letters, the second the newspapers and patterns:

Country.		Country.	
United Kingdom	34.5	5.2	Norway	5.6	....
Switzerland	27.3	17.2	Sweden	5.5	5.6
Germany	15.3	11.7	Spain	4.8	....
Holland	14.6	7.0	Italy	4.5	2.4
Luxembourg	14.2	8.3	Hungary	4.4	1.8
Belgium	13.0	12.5	Greece	2.1	....
Denmark	11.7	10.7	Russia	0.8	0.5
Austria	10.6	2.1	Roumania	0.5	....
France	10.3	4.1	Turkey	0.2	0.1
Average				9.7	5.5

WHY THE RATE IS SO SMALL IN FRANCE—THE HIGH RATE OF POSTAGE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, commenting on the article above quoted, says: "The high rates of postage which have always existed in France, have doubtless exercised no small influence on this backward condition of France. It has often been pointed out by economists that in raising a duty the estimate of revenue from it must make allowance for the diminution of consumption that will result from the increase in price of the commodity on which the duty is raised, and that there is a point beyond which the increase of duty will diminish the consumption so much that the duty will not increase the revenue. This is a fact which French fiscal legislation has often tended to forget, and in no case more than in the increase of the rates of postage at the close of the year 1871. The average rate of increase had been, till 1870, about 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 letters a year. During the war the number diminished. It was afterward low on account of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, but not so low as a loss of a nineteenth part of the population would account for—namely, about 18,000,000 letters—while the actual decrease was 60,000,000. Considering for the portion of the war that lasted into 1871, say a half, which is considerably more than is likely to have been its effect, we have 30,000,000. Even during the year 1872 the number was 25,000,000 below that of 1869. I am not able to give the number of postcards which in 1873 diminished the number of letters, as they are thrown together with newspapers and samples in the table of the 'Annales du Commerce' before me. In that year, though the number of letters slightly increased, the amount of revenue diminished, and at the present moment, despite the addition of the post-cards to the items with which they are confused, the number in that class is only 1,500,000 larger than it was in 1869, while that of letters is 14,000,000 less. This shows the positive injury caused by the higher rate of postage. M. Léon Say has said a reduction of the rate will be his next reform, and it certainly is impossible for anyone to go about questioning them in this case. The difficulty is in the loss the reform will at first inflict on the revenue."

BROTHERS IN MISFORTUNE.

EXPERIENCES OF A FROST-BITTEN TRAVELER IN RUSSIA.

Capt. Fred Burnaby, in his book *A Ride to Khiva*, relates the following sketch. He had accidentally exposed his hands in sleigh-traveling and had got frost-bitten: "In a few minutes I awoke, a feeling of intense pain had seized my extremities; it seemed as if they had been plunged into some corrosive acid which was gradually eating the flesh from the bones. I looked at my finger-nails; they were blue, the fingers and back part of my hands were of the same color, while my wrists and the lower part of the arm were of a waxen hue. There was no doubt about it, I was frost-bitten, and that in no slight degree; so calling to my servant, I mean him the skin with some snow, in hopes of restoring vitality. This he did for several minutes, but all this time the same pain previously described was gradually ascending up my arms, while the lower portion of the limbs were lost to all sensation, dead to pain—dead to every sense of feeling—hanging quite lifelessly by my side. Nazar in vain using all his energies so as to restore circulation. 'It is no good,' he said, looking sorrowfully at me; 'we must get on as fast as possible to the station. How far off is it?' he inquired of the driver. 'Seven miles' was the answer. 'Go as fast as you can,' I cried. The pain, which by that time had ascended to the glands under my arms, had become more acute than anything I had hitherto experienced. Apparently extreme cold acts in two ways on the nervous system; sometimes, and more mercifully, by bringing on a slumber from which the victim never awakes, and at others, by consuming him, as it were, over a slow fire, and limb by limb. All this time the perspiration was pouring down my forehead, my body itself being as if on fire, the pain gradually ascending the parts attacked. There are moments in a man's life when death itself would be a relief; it was about the day that an unfortunate criminal would have to undergo the last dread sentence of the law, and I remember distinctly the thought occurring to my mind, as to whether the physical pain I was then undergoing was less than the mental agony of the poor wretch on the drop. Would the distance that separated us from the station ever be traversed? Each mile seemed to me a league, and each league a day's journey. At last we arrived. Hurrying to the waiting-room, I met three Cossacks, to whom I showed my hands. The soldiers led me into an outer room, and having taken off my coat and bared my arms they plunged them up to the shoulder in a tub of ice and water. However, there was no sensation whatever, and the limbs, which were of a blue color, floated painlessly in the water. The elder of the Cossacks shook his head and said: 'Brother, it is a bad job, you will lose your hands,' 'They will drop off,' remarked another, 'if we cannot bring back the circulation.' 'Have you any spirit with you?' added a third. Nazar on hearing this ran out and brought in a tin bottle containing naphtha for cooking purposes, upon which the Cossacks, taking my arms out of the icy water, proceeded to rub them with the strong spirit. Rub, rub, rub, the skin peeled under their horny hands, and the spirit irritated the membrane below. At last a faint sensation like tickling pervaded the elbow-joints, and I slightly flinched. 'Does it hurt?' asked the elder of the Cossacks. 'A little.' 'Capital, brothers,' he continued, 'rub as hard as you can;' and after going on with the friction until the flesh was almost flayed, they suddenly plunged my arms again into the ice and water. I had not felt anything before, but this time the pain was very acute. 'Good,' said the Cossacks. 'The more it hurts the better chance you have of saving your hands.' And after a short time they let me take them out of the tub. 'You are fortunate, little father,' said the elder of the Cossacks. 'If it had not been for the spirit your hands would have dropped off. If you had not lost your arms as well.' Rough, kind-hearted fellows were these poor soldiers; and when I forced on the elder of them a present for himself and comrades, the older soldier simply added, 'Are we not all brothers when in misfortune?' Would you not have helped me if I had been in a like predicament?' I shook his hand heartily, and went to the waiting-room to rest on the sofa, as the physical shock just undergone had for the moment thoroughly prostrated me. My arms also were sore and inflamed, the spirit having in some places penetrated the raw flesh; and it was several weeks before I thoroughly recovered from the effects of my carelessness."

A GUILELESS JEWELER.

HOW AN ITALIAN SHOP-KEEPER WAS SWINDLED BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Not long since a very gentlemanly-looking man, accompanied by his daughter, a good-looking young lady, of about 18 Summers, alighted at the chief hotel of the town. They gave themselves out to be English, and had among other luggage, four large boxes, containing two complete sets of drawers, like those used by officers in camp. They chose a saloon and two bedrooms, one of which opened into the saloon. As soon as they were settled these drawers were unpacked, and one set was placed against the door in the saloon, the other on the other side of the door in the gentleman's bed-chamber, the door in question being (like most of those in Continental hotels) very thin. For some time all went on very satisfactorily. The gentleman was not extravagant, but liberal, and was most particular in calling for his bill every week and paying it to the moment. Before he had been many days in the town he paid a visit to the principal jeweler, and made some small purchases—in each case paying cash and showing that he was well provided with bank-notes. The jeweler was most anxious to press his new custom, and brought out all kinds of beautiful articles to tempt him, but at first his purchases were moderate, though liberally paid for. At the end of a month the gentleman paid a visit alone, and, after making another purchase, observed that his daughter was extremely low in spirits, and that he thought of sending to Paris for a set of diamonds. The jeweler could not allow such a chance to slip through his fingers. He had the most beautiful set in Europe, the property of a Princess; he was sure that only a Milord Inglese could buy them, and begged his customer just to inspect them. The price was only 400,000 francs. The inspection was made, but no conclusion was come to that day. The next day another inspection was made and Milord agreed to take them. The jeweler was delighted. He thought it would be best to ask if he should send them round that evening, but he received a perfectly straightforward answer. I do not keep so much money about me. I must draw upon my bankers in London. I will give you 500 francs to close the business, and the jewels you can deliver against cash in the course of next week." The deposit was paid, and the jeweler satisfied beyond a doubt that he was dealing with a most perfect gentleman. Eight days after, he was requested to call the same morning at 11 and bring the diamonds, for which he would be paid. He arrived at the moment and found his customer in his dressing-gown, sitting alone at the set of drawers referred to, a certain number of which were open so as to form a writing-table. The jeweler advanced respectfully, and laid the casket open on the flap in question. "Milord" just examined the jewels, remarked that of course he did not wish his daughter to know anything of the transaction at present, and then preceded to take out a large handful of beautiful crisp notes, at which moment the door opened, and in bounded the young lady in question, as the jeweler afterward said, "just like a golden fawn." Nothing was more natural than that Milord should close up the flap, and ask the young lady to go way, as he wished to be alone. But she was a spoiled child and would have her own way. She had come in, only to "papa" that the tailor was waiting for him in the next room and he must go, and that she was quite sure the jeweler would like her company better than his; besides, she had a locket she could not open, and the jeweler must help her. The jeweler was not proof against the playful charms of this young lady; he saw his goods safe, not crackly under his eyes, but next door to it. So he begged her father to go and he would wait. "Milord" left the room and the poor dupe enjoyed half an hour of delightful flirtation with the young lady. There was something very winning in her ways, and there she was a young bride. The time passed like a dream, and at last the young lady passed off to go and hurry her father. The jeweler sat in meditation; his thoughts were at first all engrossed with the sweet girl who had just left. Then he began to wonder how long his customer would be. Then he went and tried the flap of the drawer. It was "all right;" it was locked. So he sat down and mused again. After some three hours he began to think that he must be forgotten. So he rang the bell and requested the waiter to just remind "Milord" that he was waiting, but to do it very politely. The waiter replied that Milord and the Signorina had gone out an hour ago. There was nothing to do but to wait, and wait he did. Neither returned. *Table d'hôte* passed, and, although the poor man began to have a presentiment that something was wrong, the landlord was consulted, but was sure that his guest was a real gentleman, whose only fault was forgetfulness. So again he waited until past the small hours of the night. At early morning the landlord again returned, and he also began to think the case suspicious. The jeweler was furious. He made a dash at the drawers, and with the aid of a poker broke open the flap. His next move was to take the casket. He thrust his head into the compartment, and sank back into the arm-chair. He saw nothing before him but a square open void leading into the set of drawers in the next room. The landlord did likewise, and so did the waiters. Then they sat and looked at each other, and at last ordered restoratives for the jeweler, who had fainted.

CHRISTMAS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The London *Telegraph* of Dec. 26, says: "Christmas was ushered in at Oxford by the ringing of the numerous peals of bells of the university and city last night. The university sermon was preached in the Cathedral this morning by Very Reverend the Dean. The attendance was very numerous, there having been full choral service. The anthems at New and Magdalen attracted unusually large numbers, while the ser-

vices in the various churches and chapels were correspondingly well attended. In the evening the ancient custom of serving up a boar's head at Queen's College was observed with all due ceremony, the public, by the permission of the Provost and Fellows, having been admitted to the college hall. The boar's head, which was provided by the collegiate mansion, Mr. William Howe, was a splendid specimen, weighing 70 pounds, and was decorated with the proverbial 'bays and rosemary,' and surmounted with the college arms, flags, &c. On the assemblage of the public, who mustered in unusually large numbers this year, the procession of singing men and choristers entered the hall, preceded by the Rev. Thomas Hackett Hope, Chaplain of Queen's College, who took the solo part of the carol which has recently been set to music by Dr. Hayne, a former member of that society."

EFFECTS OF PAIN ON THE HEART.

From Galignani's Messenger.

In a paper sent in by Dr. F. Franck to the Academy of Sciences, the effects of painful excitement on the heart are discussed, on the strength of experiments executed during the months of February to August. The starting point of these experiments dates back to the fact, accidentally noticed, of a prolonged interruption of the beating of the heart and respiratory motions in a rabbit, under the nostrils of which a sponge, impregnated with chloroform, was placed. This phenomenon, already discussed in various ways by different physiologists, is independent of chloroform, since any acrid and volatile substance, such as ammonia or acetic acid, will produce the same effect, and is only a particular case of a general law thus enunciated by Dr. Cl. Bernard: "The stopping of the heart, or syncope, may follow any violent or sudden disturbing action of any nature whatever." In man, a great many intermittencies of the heart, syncopes, and some sudden deaths, have no other cause than a violent, painful impression, either cerebral or peripheric, such as, for instance, epigastric contusions. But these reflex actions, produced on the region of the heart, must be distinguished from the mere mechanical disturbances, provoked by great emissions of blood, causes of the extirpation of tumors, &c. There are many contradictory opinions on this matter, but our author affirms, from his experiments, that the immediate effect of a painful impression is a stoppage or slackening of the throbbing of the heart. If the principal sensitive nerves be excited by various irritants, the following general results will be observed: Exciting the nostrils with ammonia, acetic acid, or chloroform is specially, but not exclusively, transmitted to the spinal bulb by the trigimini; the heart receives the impression through the medium of the pneumo-gastric nerves, and the effect on the heart is proportional to the intensity of the excitement. All experiments cement in confirming the fact that the union between the trigimini and the pneumo-gastric nerves is real. When pain is suppressed, chloral, chloroform, ether, morphine, produce by themselves no action on the heart; but this is owing to the paralysis of the pneumo-gastric nerves caused by these agents.

A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday says: "Two of the daughters of a well-known citizen, early in the present week, gave practical proof of their disbelief in the old saw that marriages are, or ought to be, 'made in heaven,' by quietly slipping away from the parental roof and uniting their fortunes for better or worse with two young gentlemen of the same name—cousins, we believe, and not unknown in Montreal society."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 32 FEET FRONT, for sale or exchange, between 57th and 72d sts.; built by former owner for his own use, in the best manner; four and a half lots and large stable; furniture if desired; in all one of the most complete and elegant establishments to be found in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale a magnificent four-story and stoop brown-stone house, full size; extension, hard-wood finish; superbly decorated. Price low to a prompt buyer. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

A CHOICE CORNER RESIDENCE ON AMURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—House is three rooms deep; is in perfect repair, and has southern exposure, being one of the finest residences new in the market. For full particulars inquire of F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Ten lots, 112th st. near 7th av., Boulevard; 400 feet from Central Park entrance; cost, $55,000; will now be sold, lowest, at only $20,000. Terms easy at 6 per cent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ONLY $32,500 FOR the elegant four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20 feet wide, finished in hard wood; butler's pantry, &c.; 51st st., near 5th av.; Columbia College lease. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

NEW AND ELEGANT HOU

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

The markets present but few new features of interest. Meat, poultry, game, and fish are in good supply, and prices for these staple articles of food are no higher than they were last week, and in some instances a little lower. Wild ducks, quail, partridges, grouse, and rabbits are quite cheap, and prices for venison—the sale of which will be prohibited by the game laws in February—are falling. Butter, of a quality choice and finely flavored enough to suit the tastes of the very fastidious, is scarce and high-priced, but there is an abundance of pretty good butter which sells at reasonable rates. Good cheese is dear and eggs are in light supply and much higher. Fruits in season continue to be plentiful. Apples and Florida oranges are very cheap. Prices for cranberries remain the same. The supply of vegetables is light, owing to the snow on the ground and the cold weather of the past week. There is a tendency to an advance in the markets on the prices at which they have been selling. Among the dainties to be bought in the way of vegetables are mushrooms raised in hot-houses, which sell at $1 per pound.

THE COMPOSITION OF MEAT.

The Scholars' Handbook of Household Management and Cookery, written by W. B. Tegetmeier, and published by Macmillan & Co., has much general information of vital interest to housekeepers. The following extract on the composition of meat is a portion of the second chapter of the volume:

"Meat, or the flesh of animals used for food, consists of several very distinct substances, each of which possesses different qualities. Some of these substances are hardened, others softened, by heat; some dissolved and others rendered tough by boiling water. It is therefore necessary to understand the nature of these different substances, in order to perform the different operations of cooking in the best and most economical manner. If we take some small shreds of lean meat and wash them repeatedly in clean water, rubbing them at the same time, we shall wash away all the soluble part, and at last there will remain nothing but some white threads, which constitute the fibrous part of the flesh of the animal from which they were obtained. We could in this manner obtain about 15 pounds of flesh. This substance of which these threads are composed is termed fibrin; it is an albumenoid article of food. Fibrin also exists dissolved in the blood of living animals, and when the fresh blood of a pig or other animal is stirred, as is done in making black puddings, the fibrin separates and adheres to the stick in long fibres. The action of heat on fibrin is very important. It is hardened and contracted by a heat as great as that of boiling water. This is easily shown by pouring boiling water on the threads obtained by washing meat, or by cutting a thin shred of meat in the direction of the fibres, boiling it for a few minutes, and then noticing the alteration in its size and the hardening it has undergone. In water that is considerably less hot than boiling, the fibres of lean meat become soft; consequently, any meat, even if old and tough, can be rendered useful for food by long-continued stewing, at a heat much less than that of boiling water.

"When meat is thoroughly washed to obtain the fibrin, a soluble substance, similar to the white of an egg, passes away in the water. This is termed albumen. There are from three to five pounds of albumen in every hundred of meat; it also forms a very large proportion of the brain and of the blood. In cold or warm water, it is easily dissolved, but if heated to nearly the boiling point of water it becomes solid. If a piece of fresh meat is suddenly plunged for a few minutes into water quite boiling, the albumen on its surface is hardened, and becoming solid prevents the escape of the juices which form the gravy. Exposed to a heat greater than that of boiling water albumen becomes very horny and indigestible, but when properly cooked it is one of the most valuable articles of diet.

"The tendinous or gristly parts of the flesh, such as cow's heel, the sinewy parts about the joints, also the skin and the nutritive parts of the bones, consist chiefly of a peculiar substance termed gelatin. This is a valuable albumenoid article of food when used with other substances. Gelatin and gelatinous articles of food may be dissolved by boiling, and the solution becomes a jelly when cold. Gelatin is rendered hard and horny by a dry heat, and therefore the sinewy and tendinous parts of meat are better adapted for stewing or boiling than for roasting, broiling, or frying. If a quantity of lean meat be cut small and placed in a closely-covered earthen pot, without water, and the pot be then put in a sauce-pan of water by the side of the fire, so as to be very gradually heated, the juice of the flesh will escape. At first this will be of a red color, being tinged with a little blood, but if heated to a greater degree it will become brown. The juice of the flesh contains many substances of the greatest value as food, and meat from which it is extracted is of very superior value All operations of cookery should be conducted so as to prevent, as far as possible, any loss of this valuable fluid. When meat is salted a large proportion of the juice of the flesh is extracted and forms the brine. This contains so much albumen as to become partly solid if heated. It is from the loss of this valuable juice that salted meats are so much less nutritious and wholesome than those that are used in a fresh state. What is termed 'gravy' of meat is merely the juice of the flesh from which the water has been evaporated so that it is nearly solid."

RECIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

PLAIN SOUP, I.—A piece of beef which you can buy for 14 or 15 cents; put it on six hours before you intend to use it; cover the meat with two quarts cold water, and let simmer slowly; one hour before taking off add one carrot, one turnip, one small onion, and a little celery, all cut up fine; drain and serve; add salt and pepper.—CAMPBELL.

PLAIN SOUP, II.—Save your beefsteak and roast beef bones; cover with hot water, and let them boil slowly all day; if the water boils away, add more boiling water; you can have a pint or a quart of soup from this, according to the amount of bones; any tough pieces of the beef can be boiled with the bones; at night strain and set in a cool place; an hour before dinner the next day remove the fat from the surface; add a small onion sliced fine, a pinch of thyme, salt and pepper, and let boil half an hour; then add two sticks of macaroni and boil till done. Leave out the macaroni, add vermicelli, which requires only ten minutes for cooking, and you have another soup; put in stewed tomatoes—a few spoonfuls—with half a tea-spoonful of sugar, and you have another nice soup. Sometimes the soup will be a jelly, when cold. Do not add water to this, it will melt.—E. M. N.

MUTTON SOUP.—Take the bone left from a leg of roast mutton; crack it once or twice; add any bits of meat that are left, and boil all day, first covering with hot water. You can have three pints of soup from these bones. At night, or after it has boiled at least eight hours, strain and set it to a cool place; the next day remove the fat and add one onion, half a carrot, one turnip, some parsley, a little celery, or celery salt, a pinch of thyme, salt and pepper; chop the vegetables very fine, and let boil half an hour by themselves, then turn into the stock and boil half an hour longer. A little tomato, or tomato-catsup, is an improvement. If you choose, thicken with three tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed quite smooth in a little water.—E. M. N.

TOMATO SOUP.—Take the thin part of a can of tomatoes; stew half an hour; season with butter, salt, pepper, and sugar; have ready one pint of milk heated with two tablespoonfuls of flour enough to make it like drawn-butter; salt; at dinner-time pour both through a colander, stirring them in the tureen; be careful to have it served hot; tureen should be heated.—E. M. N.

PEA SOUP.—One quart of split peas soaked over night; in the morning take one pound and a half of fresh beef and half a pound of salt pork; drain the peas well and put on the fire with four quarts of water, and the meat and a tablespoonful of dried and powdered mint, and two heads of celery; simmer slowly until the peas are all boiled to a soft pulp; have some bread toasted very brown and cut in dice in the tureen; strain the soup and send to table at once; must be stirred just as you serve it; season with pepper and celery salt.—AUNT ADDIE.

ECONOMICAL SOUP.—Take what remains of a cold goose or turkey, and put to boil in sufficient cold water to cover all the bones, and boil steadily four hours; season with salt and pepper, and add a few vegetables, as for other soups; thicken with a little rice and it makes a relishable dish.—ECONOMY.

A WEDDING DINNER.—First course, raw oysters on shell; second, soup; third, fish; fourth, oyster patties; fifth, tenderloin of beef with potato croquettes; sixth, roast chickens; seventh, canvas-back ducks; eighth, salads; ninth, ice-creams and jellies; tenth, fruits and nuts; eleventh, coffee.—CAMPBELL.

AN ECONOMIC BREAKFAST DISH.—Small pieces of meat, one teacupful milk put in the frying-pan with a little salt and pepper, small tablespoonful butter, six eggs beaten up and stewed in with the meat.—ESSIE.

PORK CAKE.—One cup of chopped pork, one cupful of raisins, the same of molasses and milk, one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, and four cupfuls of flour.

PLAIN MINCE-MEAT.—Procure a good piece of beef without bone, and cover with boiling water; let simmer until tender and the water nearly exhausted; do not let it brown; when cold mince fine, rejecting all fat; have the water, and when cold, take the fat from it and the water you have left. To one bowlful meat add two bowlfuls minced, juicy apples, one bowlful raisins, one half bowlful currants, and one teacupful minced suet; sugar and spice to taste, a pinch of salt, and cider sufficient to moisten.—AUNT ADDIE.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—One cupful "granulated" yellow meal, one-half cupful wheat flour; mix with these enough cold water to thoroughly moisten; stir into one pint boiling milk; put into a pudding-dish, add a small piece of butter, one beaten egg, one small teacupful molasses, one tablespoonful sugar, one pint cold milk, salt and ginger to taste; bake three hours. The "granulated" is by far better than the finely-ground meal.

INDIAN MEAL PUDDING, II.—The meal may be prevented from settling at the bottom of the dish by stirring the pudding several times during the first hour it is put in the oven.—CAMPBELL.

If the Indian meal used for pudding is soaked and steeped for two hours, and a sufficient number of eggs are used, the meal will not sink to the bottom of the pudding dish.—AUNT ADDIE.

MINCE PIE, I.—Five pounds of beef boiled and chopped finely, four pounds of suet boiled, and chopped, two pounds of sugar, one pound of citron, eight firmly-pounded crackers, two lemons chopped finely, one pint of cider, the same of wine and brandy, one quince boiled and chopped, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of black pepper, one ounce each of cloves, cinnamon, and mace; grate nutmeg on top; also bits of butter and sugar before baking; mix molasses and cider together with the crackers, beat to a spoil, then mix them with the remainder of the ingredients; mix the sugar with the wine.

MINCE PIE, II.—Seven pounds of meat chopped fine, three pounds of sugar, three pounds of raisins, one pound of currant jelly, two ounces of mixed spices; add stewed apples when ready to make the pies, as the meat keeps better without them; make a crust of two-thirds of the usual quantity of lard and one-third of finely-chopped fat salt pork; rub well into the flour and wet with cold water, and bake in a slow oven for one hour.—L.

MINCE PIE, III.—One pint finely-chopped beef; two pints finely-chopped apples; cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves finely pulverized, (two-thirds cinnamon,) one-third nutmeg and cloves, molasses, cider, fresh raisins.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, I.—Four cupfuls buckwheat, one of Indian meal, one teaspoonful salt, four cupfuls luke-warm water, one 2-cent compressed yeast cake; dissolve the yeast in another cupful luke-warm water, and stir all together thoroughly; set at 6 o'clock in the morning on two sticks or a brick placed on the cool part of the range, and they will be ready to bake at 7:30. This plan only works well when the fire is kept all night.—E. M. N.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, II.—If Sibyl will buy the prepared buckwheat which comes in paper packages, and is sold by all grocers, she will find her *desideratum* for griddle-cakes, for they are quickly made. Adding a little molasses will help to brown them. Directions come with the packages.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, III.—Two parts buckwheat flour, one part Graham flour, salt, good yeast stirred up in warm water over night in a thin batter. Two boiled potatoes added will make them brown nicely.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES—IV.—One quart buckwheat flour, one half pint of Indian meal, two teaspoonfuls salt, one half tea-cup of molasses; stir into rather a stiff batter with tepid water. When they are very light, if too stiff, thin them with a little tepid water. A raw yellow turnip cut in half is very nice to grease the griddle with, saving all the strong odor of frying fat.—AUNT ADDIE.

CURRANT LOAF BREAD.—Make a batter of one quart of flour and one pint of warm sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls salt, and half a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little water; cover and set in a warm place until very light. Then rub to a cream one cupful granulated sugar and a piece of butter the size of an egg; add this to the sponge and one teaspoonful powdered cinnamon and the half of a small nutmeg grated. Have one-half pound of currants cleaned; rub through them a little flour and put in the dough; let stand up very soft and place in the pan or dish you intend baking it in; cover warm and let it get quite light.—AUNT ADDIE.

GRAHAM BREAD, I.—One cupful of flour, two cupfuls of Graham flour, one cupful warm water, half a cupful of bakers' yeast, a little molasses and salt, half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the water; let rise over night; this quantity makes one loaf.—LILLIE.

GRAHAM BREAD, II.—One pint sponge, one pint warm water, one teaspoonful molasses, salt, one-half teaspoonful soda; stir in Graham flour; raise and bake.

GRAHAM BREAD, III.—One quart fine flour, two quarts Graham flour, one tablespoonful salt, one gill molasses, one-half cup compressed yeast, dissolved in a teacupful warm water; make into a stiff sponge and cover warmly. Let it get very light; then knead into a soft dough, with fine and Graham flour mixed in the proportion of one-third fine and two-thirds Graham. Let it raise again, and mold out very soft; place in pans; let stand a few moments in a warm place.—AUNT ADDIE.

SODA GRAHAM BREAD.—One pint sweet milk; two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one quart flour, half teaspoonful salt.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, three cupfuls milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, five eggs, leaving out two of the whites, three and a half cupfuls flour; bake in a large sheet-iron pan. The cake should be about one and a half inches thick when baked. For frosting, two whites of eggs, one and a half cupfuls pulverized sugar, two teaspoonfuls vanilla, six tablespoonfuls grated chocolate; spread on bottom side of cake when taken from the oven.—EVA.

LEMON CAKE.—One and a half cupfuls sugar, three-fourths cupful butter, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, one-fourth cupful milk, one and a half cupfuls sifted flour, two eggs; squeeze in the juice of two lemons; bake in jelly tins; grate the rind of the lemon off, mix with powdered sugar and the white of an egg; not very stiff; when the cake is cold spread this between the loaves as in jelly cake.

BOILED CUSTARD.—One quart boiled milk, four eggs, one cupful sugar, one even tablespoonful corn starch; beat the whites separate, and stir in when cold.

SNOW PANCAKES.—One quart of snow-water to about one pint of sifted flour, or sufficient to make a nice batter; one teaspoonful salt; one egg would improve it, though not altogether necessary. Beat until very light and smooth. Fry on a quick fire in lard, drippings, or "butter scrapings."—EAST ORANGE.

MUFFINS.—One quart sour milk, one even teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, flour to thicken sufficient to drop.—LILLIE.

ONE EGG TEA-CAKE.—One cupful sugar, butter the size of a black walnut, rubbed together to a cream, one-half teacupful milk, one and a half of flour, pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of yeast powder; bake in a thin cake; before putting in oven sift powdered sugar over it.—AUNT ADDIE.

GINGER SNAPS, I.—Mix together in a deep pan one pint West India molasses, one-half pound butter or lard, one-quarter pound brown sugar, two large tablespoonfuls ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon, a little cayenne pepper, also a little salt if lard is used, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in warm water, sufficient flour to roll out conveniently; let the whole be well incorporated into a large lump; knead it till it leaves the hands clean, then beat hard with a rolling-pin, when it will make it crisp when baked. Roll out in thin cakes.—LILLIE.

GINGER SNAPS, II.—Put two cupfuls molasses and one of butter in a tin pan; boil five minutes, then let it cool; dissolve two teaspoonfuls soda in a little warm water, and pour into the molasses and butter; two teaspoonfuls ginger, one of cinnamon, flour enough to roll without sticking; roll very thin.—M. B. W.

GINGER SNAPS, III.—Two coffee-cupfuls New-Orleans molasses, one teacupful sugar, one-half cupful larder butter, three heaping tablespoonfuls Jamaica ginger, one heaping tablespoonful soda; dissolve in one-half cupful warm water; tablespoonful vinegar; make quite stiff, roll very thin; bake brown in a hot oven.

GINGER SNAPS, IV.—One quart sifted flour, one pint of molasses, one-half pound melted butter, two tablespoonfuls ginger, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one wine-glassful milk, quarter pound light brown sugar, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, or two teaspoonfuls saleratus dissolved in the milk; roll very thin, and bake in quick oven. More flour must be added to make the dough stiff enough to mold.—AUNT ADDIE.

FOR FRYING SCALLOPS, I.—Roll soda crackers fine, dip the scallops in well-beaten egg, then in the cracker crumbs; fry with lard and butter; requires considerable cooking.

TOMATO SALAD.—One can of tomatoes, same quantity of chopped celery, three eggs beaten light; season with salt and pepper; boil tomatoes and celery together until they are thick, take off fire and stir in the eggs, and when nearly cold add one tablespoonful of mixed English mustard.—AUNT ADDIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO PREVENT MILDEW ON PRESERVES, I.—"F. A." will find that tissue-paper cut the exact size of her jars of preserves and laid on double will prevent mildew; or a muslin cloth dipped in melted butter or sweet oil will also answer the purpose, or equal parts of tallow and beeswax melted and a cloth dipped in it and put on warm.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO PREVENT MILDEW ON PRESERVES, II.—Take the white of an egg and wet slightly both sides of a piece of letter paper sufficiently large to cover over the top of the preserves snugly; I have kept them free from mold and spoiling two years.

CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—One part of glycerine, four of Pond's Extract or Witch Hazel, four of water; put in a bottle and shake well; it is ready for use immediately; it is well to shake thoroughly each time of using.—GOOD WILL.

TO POLISH BRASS, I.—Let "Sibyl" use for brass door-knobs soap and brickdust.—EAST ORANGE.

TO POLISH BRASS, II.—Grated rotten-stone mixed in either sweet-oil or alcohol will polish brass; or kerosene-oil and a flannel cloth; or sapolio.—AUNT ADDIE.

QUESTIONS.

"Indigestion" wants a receipt for making breakfast rolls, using Fleischmann's compressed yeast.

"Lillie" would like an inexpensive receipt for orange cake; also Eva's receipt for French loaf cake. Please tell how to mix the ingredients.

"L. W." asks for a receipt for a syrup that will taste agreeably, for purifying and enriching the blood. Also for a receipt for white felt corn-plaster.

"Mollie" asks how a dinner for 10 or 12 people should be served—the courses in their order, the wines for each; also the vegetables accompanying the meat and game—a dinner consisting of eight to ten courses, stylish, without being too elaborate.

In serving quails or any kind of birds, should one bird be given to each guest, or only half of one?

Will some one send "L." a receipt for making prunello pies?

A receipt for clam and oyster fritters is wanted.

A receipt for orange marmalade is wanted.

Mabel wants a receipt for coloring woolen dark brown, and also dark blue.

O. S. asks: What will set a dye made of one ounce of extract of logwood, to be used on wool?

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will be held at the armory of the active regiment to-morrow evening.

Battery K, Artillery, Lieut. A. Hoelzle commanding, will hold its tenth annual ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 158 Third avenue, next Wednesday evening.

The veterans of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting to-morrow evening to complete the organization of the association entitled the "Albert Daggett Rifles."

Barbara Frietchie Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, of Greenpoint, Long Island, held a musical and literary entertainment last Wednesday evening at the close of the ceremony of installation of its officers.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will parade for drill at its armory next Wednesday evening. At the close of the drill the troop will proceed to the ball of Battery K, Artillery, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

At the annual meeting of the drum corps of the Twelfth Regiment, civil officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Brown; Vice President, Jacob Boss; Secretary, John H. R. Cass; Treasurer, George D. Gaillard; Sergeant at Arms, John Carr.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer commanding, will assemble for drill and instruction at its armory next Wednesday evening. Private William G. Johnson, H. Company F in this command, has been expelled for being intoxicated while in uniform.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, drilled in battalion movements at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening. The evolutions were very well executed, and a large attendance was present. Companies B and I will hold a joint entertainment at the regimental armory next Tuesday evening.

At a meeting of Company A, Fourth Regiment, Jersey City, last Tuesday evening, Sergt. William P. Wood was promoted to be Second Lieutenant; vice Lamb, resigned. At the same meeting the following Sergeants were elected: Henry Post, Henry Gellen, and Robert Fowler. This company will hold its annual ball at the regimental armory on Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The loft wing of the Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, paraded in fatigue uniform for drill at the State Arsenal Monday evening. The battalion was equalized in four companies of 12 files front. Col. Spencer instructed the command in the manual and several marching movements, after which he turned it over to Lieut. Col. Kraemer, who continued the drill during the remainder of the evening.

At a special meeting of Company I, Seventh Regiment, held last Monday evening, Sergt. C. F. Thompson was elected Second Lieutenant; D. Chauncey, Jr., was chosen First Sergeant; S. C. Martine and J. W. Kilbreth, Sergeants, and J. Livingston Carr, Corporal. This company paraded 40 files at the weekly drill last Thursday evening. The movements were well executed, and Capt. Casey has every reason to feel proud of his command.

The annual meeting of the New-York Volunteer Infantry Association was held at No. 18 St. Mark's place, last Thursday evening. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, Col. George F. Hopper; Vice Presidents, Capt. Samuel Mines, Private Charles H. Ludwig, and Lieut. George Hackett; Secretary, Capt. Frank M. Clark; Treasurer, Major Charles W. Cowtan; Executive Committee, Col. W. S. Poor, Major George F Tait, and Private Ambrose Wildey.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted during the past month: Seventh Regiment—Capt. Richard Allison, and Second Lieut. H. S. Edmond; Fifth Regiment—Second Lieut. R. Neuenstein; Ninth Regiment—First Lieut. James Henderson; Eleventh Regiment—Capt. Richard Fahwig, First Lieut. G. H. Wahrenberg, and Second Lieut. A. G. Marschuetz; Thirteenth Regiment—Capt. S. B. Parker and Second Lieut. E. F. Merriam; Twenty-third Regiment—Second Lieuts. C. T. Montgomery and T. M. Gale; Thirty-second Regiment—Col. H. E. Roehr, and Major H. Lowenstein, Surgeon.

Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Lieut. John H. Sturcke commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform, at the Regimental Armory, for drill next Tuesday evening. At the annual meeting of Company I, in this command, the following civil officers were chosen: Treasurer, F. J. Benjamin; Financial Secretary, C. A. Du Moulin; Recording Secretary, W. F. Galwin. Committees were appointed as follows: Recruiting Committee, C. S. Henry, H. Birmore, Jr., and W. E. Phillips; Finance Committee, H. C. Smith, George G. Garnett, and William Manz; Armory Committee, W. C. Newman, H. Bachman, and W. Titus.

At an election held in Company G, Seventh Regiment, last Friday evening, Sergt. E. Graham Haight was elected First Lieutenant, vice Behringer, transferred to Company A. At a caucus of the company a few days previous to the election, First Sergt. John McGreevey was the first choice, and owing to his ability and long and faithful service, he would have been elected had he consented to run. After the drill of this company, last Monday evening, Private Charles F. Bennett, of that command, was the recipient of a handsome veteran's badge, for long and meritorious service. Capt. Abrams made the presentation speech. Mr. Bennett joined the company on March 1, 1858, and has performed military duty faithfully since that time.

The Eleventh Brigade Examining Board, Brooklyn, has been dissolved, and a new board has been appointed, comprising the following officers: Lieut. Col. William H. Brownell, Forty-seventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. John N. Partridge, Twenty-third Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Louis Bossert, Thirty-second Regiment. The board will assemble at Brigade Head-quarters on the second Thursday, at 8 P. M. The following officers have been appointed by Gen. Beebe upon his staff: Major Julius E. Simons, Engineer, vice Perry, resigned; Major Thomas R. French, Surgeon, vice Talmage, resigned; Capt. William W. Rossiter, Ordnance Officer, vice Evans, resigned; Capt. Cortlandt St. John, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Simons, promoted; Capt. John W. Marshall, Aide de Camp, vice Rossiter, promoted; First Lieut. Morison Hoyt, Aide de Camp, vice Abendroth, resigned.

The Second Brigade Staff Association held its annual meeting at the First Division Rendezvous on Friday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. W. E. Van Wyck; Secretary, Capt. W. E. Webb; Treasurer, Major Eugene M. Earle. The staff officers, under command of Gen. Frederick Vilmar, will practice rifle-shooting at the State Arsenal every Saturday evening for six weeks, by way of keeping in training for effective work at Creedmoor next Summer. Gen. Vilmar proposes to detail one of the members of his staff to supervise the wing drills of the several regiments in his brigade during the Winter. The Brigade Examining Board was discharged on Friday last, and a new board was appointed, consisting of the following officers: Col. F. Unkhart, Eleventh Regiment; Col. Cortlandt Hadock, Seventy-first Regiment; and Major Pryor, Ninth Regiment. The board will convene on the first Monday in each month at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, when all newly-elected officers in the brigade will be expected to appear before the board for examination. Gen. Vilmar and staff will attend the sessions of the Military Association at Albany on Jan. 20.

The following officers in the First and Second Divisions have been commissioned during the past month: First Brigade Staff—Major, Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn—Major Julius F. Simons, Engineer; Major Thomas R. French, Surgeon; Capt. W. W. Rossitter, Ordnance Officer; Capt. John W. Marshall, Aide de Camp on the Staff of Gen. Beebe. Third Regiment Cavalry—First Lieut. Otto Halken, Quartermaster; Capt. John H. G. Vehslage, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieuts. F. Oppermann and Julius Sack; Seventh Regiment—Lieut. Col. Louis Fitzgerald; Eighth Regiment—Second Lieut. Charles Constantine; Ninth Regiment—Major S. W. Roof, Surgeon; Eleventh Regiment—Lieut. Col. A. P. Stewart; Capts. J. Lindauer and Max Leitgbaun; First Lieuts. C. E. Sherezey, F. Notbohm, A. Linger; Second Lieuts. Leon Klafonda and Louis Pleus; Thirteenth Regiment—Lieut. Col. H. H. Bendle and Capt. J. Frank Dilliont; Twenty-second Regiment—Second Lieut. Robert O. Glover, Jr.; Twenty-third Regiment—Major A. C. Barnes, Capt. H. K. Smith, First Lieut. R. H. Haviland, Second Lieut. A. Wilkinson; Thirty-second Regiment—First Lieuts. Valentine Ebel, H. Holzapfel; Second Lieuts. Jacob Seibert, H. Schnurbusch, Charles Stochelroth, F. W. Parisette, G. J. Swenck; Forty-seventh Regiment—First Lieut. C. O. Olcott, and Second Lieut. H. A. Sperry.

The newly-elected civil and military officers of the Old Guard, Major George W. McLean, commanding, entertained their comrades at their armory last Thursday evening. A collation was served in good style, and a pleasant reunion followed. The jovial and popular trio, Capt. L. D Buckley, Lieut. Benjamin Gursey, and Orderly Sergt John Martine, who have so acceptably and faithfully served as officers in this organization for several years past, were there in their new positions as high privates, having voluntarily yielded up their commissions to enable other members to assume the honors of officers' positions. This course of action is one of the features of the Old Guard, and affords evidence of the fraternal feeling existing in its ranks. Officers who have held high rank in the late war and in the National Guard enter the lists as privates, and serve in the line with as much enthusiasm and as great a regard for discipline as he[illegible] in the possession of [illegible] as shoulder-strape. An original device was adopted at the last annual meeting of this organization, to designate the highest military rank of those members who had served in the National Guard or the volunteers. It consists of an imitation of the regulation United States Army shoulder-strap, reduced in size, being two inches long and seven-eighths of an inch in width, and bearing the insignia of the rank of the officer wearing it. The badge is worn on the right sleeve, midway between the shoulder and the elbow and the service chevron.

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued an order fixing the dates for drills of instruction as follows: Line officers, on Mondays, Jan. 15 and 22, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. W. H. Brownell; non-commissioned officers, Wednesdays, Jan. 17 and 24, under command of Major George C. Bradley; officers and non-commissioned officers, (string drill,) on Fridays, Feb. 2 and 9; right wing, comprising Companies B, I, E, and D, on Tuesday, Feb. 13; left wing, Companies C, H, G, and A, on Thursday, Feb. 15. Fatigue uniforms will be worn at these drills. The entire regiment will receive instruction in street firing drill on Fridays, Feb. 23 and March 2. Edwin R. Trussell, of Company K, has been appointed Sergeant of the Guard, vice May, promoted. Charles A. Elliott has been elected First Lieutenant, and Howard C. Sperry, Second Lieutenant of Company D. Lieut. David P. Watkins, Quartermaster, has resigned. Privates Joseph Elkins, of Company F, and Sidney J. Fletcher, of Company I, and Bandmaster George A. Connor, have been discharged. Privates James J. Hinrich, Daniel Rillings, and Joseph A. Keatner, of Company E, have been dropped from the roll. Left General Guide Victor C. Field has been returned to Company G. Private John M. Lander has been transferred from Company I to Company F Drummer J. W. Dalton has been expelled for neglect of duty. Thirteen men were enlisted during the last quarter.

An election will be held in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Dunning. An election of non-commissioned officers will subsequently take place. The fortunate candidates will be required to pass an examination before the Regimental Board of Examination before they will receive warrants. At the annual meeting of this company the following committees were appointed for the present year: Finance Committee—Sergt. Robert Abbott, Privates Edward Morganroth and J. W. Miller; Recruiting Committee—Privates Victor F. Maldhoff, Frank Wallach, and Joseph A. Carberry; Armory Committee—Corp. John F. Craf, Privates E. Llewellyn Clapp and Charles H. Huber. The Court-martial Committee will continue to perform duty until a new committee shall be appointed. This company will hold a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house on Monday evening, the 22d inst. As the members of this company are noted for their liberality in arranging entertainments, there has been a considerable demand for invitations ever since the affair was announced. The tickets are not sold outside of the regiment, consequently those who are so fortunate as to receive invitations may expect to find there a highly respectable class of guests. The music will be furnished by the regimental band, under the personal direction of Mr. Gilmore, who has chosen some entirely new music, which will be performed on that occasion. Among the invited guests are President Grant, Gov. Robinson, Mayor Ely, Major Gen. Shaler and staff, Brig. Gen. Ward and staff, Col. Josiah Porter and staff, and Col. Rodney C. Ward and staff, of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. It is probable that the First Regiment of Pennsylvania will also be represented.

At a meeting of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, last Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles M. Dennison; Vice President, Henry W. B. Howard; Secretary, George B. Moffatt; Treasurer, Henry H. Leland; Sergeant at Arms, George W. Howland; Board of Directors, Charles M. Dennison, Henry W. B. Howard, George B. Moffatt, Alfred Stillman, and G. K. Oliver. The following standing committees have been appointed by Capt. Story: Court-martial—Lieut. F. H. Howland, Sergt. C. W. Ames, Corp. C. A. Coffin, Privates Theodore F. Read, and W. E. Lane. Recruiting Committee—Sergt. Charles S. Kennedy, Corps. Thomas O. Chisholm, Najah Taylor, Charles E. Perkins, and W. J. Bruff. Armory Committee—Sergt. Charles F. Waters, Albert G. Sissons, and J. Willard Parry. The last monthly report of this company indicates its strength to be 112 men, and an average attendance during the past three months of 73 men. At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major A. C. Barnes; Vice President, Col. R. C. Ward; Treasurer, Capt. W. L. Ogden; Financial Secretary, Lieut. E. W. Burd; Recording Secretary, Lieut. Wilkinson; Finance Committee—Lieut. Col. J. N. Partridge, Capt. Darius Ferry, and Lieut. F. H. Howland; Armory Committee—Capt. J. G. Story, Capt. H. K. Smith, and Lieuts. C. E. Sherezey and Max Leitgbaun; Court-martial Committee—Capt. W. L. Ogden, Capt. P. A. Hardy, and Lieut. W. A. Gowing. At a meeting of Company C, last Monday evening, civil officers were elected as follows: President, Alonzo C. Hasey; Vice President, Levi Cook, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Edward R. Chapel; Financial Secretary, Charles E. W. Chambers; Treasurer, Curtis P. Davies; Sergeant at Arms, Norman Campbell; Court-martial—Lieut. Robert H. Haviland, Sergt. Frank Morgan, Corp. Curtis P. Davies, Privates William S. Banta, and Willard L. Candee. Private William O. Shipman, of this company has been expelled for continued neglect of duty. Second Lieut. W. W. Montgomery, of Company D, and Second Lieut. Thomas M. Gale, of Company E, have resigned.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, paraded at the State Arsenal for battalion drill last Thursday evening. Assembly was sounded at 8 o'clock, and the command was turned over to the Colonel by Adjt. Murphy 20 minutes afterward. The equalization was in eight companies of 16 files front. A short drill in the manual of arms next took place. Its execution was somewhat marred by the presence of new recruits in the ranks. The regiment was next formed in a column of fours and marched aronnu the room. The step and distances were fair. Several division and close-column movements were then executed, but the effect of nearly all was spoiled, owing to the limited capacity of the drill-room, which made it impossible to align the flank companies in the proper manner. Col. Ward accordingly reduced the companies to a frontage of 12 files. The movements in double column were well executed, also changing the direction by the right and left flanks, with a reformation of the line in two movements. In changing direction by the right and left flank, however, it was noticed that the companies dressed to the right, instead of the left, as they should have done. The movements of advancing and retreating in line of battle were correctly performed, and elicited applause from the military critics. The drill throughout was very well executed, and, being the first one of the season, is deserving of commendation. The following drills are announced in orders, to take place at the State Arsenal: Wing drills on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Jan. 29 and 30; Feb. 19 and 20, and Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 18 and 19; battalion drills, Wednesday, Feb. 7; Friday, March 2; Monday, March 26; Friday, April 13, and Wednesday, April 25. Division drills will take place at the regimental armory, on March 21, 22, and 23. The monotony of the drill season will be varied by occasional receptions, a review by Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, and the presentation of the guidons and marksman's badges won by the regimental team at Creedmoor last fall. The next regimental reception will be held at the armory on Thursday evening next. The Independence Dramatic Club of this regiment is rehearsing the comedy entitled "Americans in Paris," and the burlesque play called "Bombastes Furioso." The latter piece will employ the capabilities of the humorous quartet, Cruger, Brown, Epstein, and Hart. Capt. Edward Fackner, commanding Company K, has issued an order changing the drill nights from Wednesday to Monday evenings. The first drill will take place on Monday, Jan. 22. Business meetings of the company will be held on the last Monday evening in each month. Capt. Fackner urges upon his command the necessity for earnest labor in recruiting, and regularity and punctuality in attendance at drills. The following civil officers have been elected in this company for the ensuing year: Chairman, Capt. Edward Fackner; Treasurer, Lieut. Jethro Mosher; Financial Secretary, Henry Lovi; Recording Secretary, Rudolph Yenni; Court-martial, Lieut. J. Mosher, First Sergt. C. J. Helferich, Privates R. Bedell and J. Brengel.

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.

From the London Echo.

An order has recently been issued by the War Office on the subject of the number of married women allowed to be borne on the strength of a regiment. Hitherto, the number of the rank and file allowed on the married establishment was 7 per cent. of the numbers of men in the regiment, and the wives and families of these men were in the enjoyment of certain privileges, such as being entitled to free quarters and being allowed to obtain rations at contract rates. This number has now been reduced to 4 per cent. Of course, this will not affect the families at present on the establishment, but vacancies will not be filled up until the numbers are reduced to the lower figure. This reduction is probably caused by the short-service system, by which a soldier is bound to serve only six years with the colors, in consequence of which the authorities seem to think he will have plenty of time to get married after he leaves the Army. Whether this will produce steadier soldiers we cannot say; but it would seem to an unofficial mind, that home comforts, even in such a home as the British Government allots to the married soldier, would do something toward keeping Private Neakes out of the public house, and the concomitant guard-room. During the Crimean war a Turkish officer on being informed of the small number of British soldiers allowed to be married, is stated to have exclaimed, "Allah! only six wives to a company!" What would he say to the contemplated reduction?

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	97⅛	
1,000	N. J. Cen.		102¾
200	N. Y. C. & H.	83	102
100	do

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY BY SAMUEL SMILES.

LIFE OF A SCOTTISH NATURALIST: THOMAS EDWARD, Associate of the Linnæan Society. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "Lives of the Engineers," "Self Help," "Character," "Thrift," &c. Portrait and Illustrations by GEORGE REID, A. R. S. A. London: JOHN MURRAY.

The remarkable ability of Mr. Smiles as a writer of biographies was never more conspicuous than in this volume. In his *Lives of the Engineers* he sketches the careers of men who had made themselves famous. Here he gives enduring reputation to one of the humblest and one of the most devoted, persistent, and self-sacrificing investigators into certain departments of natural history, but whose name, were it not for this volume, would in a few years have dropped entirely out of sight, or have been found only in the transactions of one or two of the local societies to which he now and then contributed the results of his researches. For the purpose of practically enforcing the lesson of *Self Help*, which Mr. Smiles has so faithfully and forcibly inculcated, the life of Thomas Edward is for this very reason especially instructive. To the young there is nearly always as much discouraging as there is encouraging in the lives which are related with the view of inspiring them to effort. They know that the chances are infinitessimally small that they can attain the distinction achieved by those who are cited as examples for them. Here, however, was a man in the very humblest station, absolutely without advantages in early youth, with no knowledge of books, and with no means of procuring them, hold down through life by poverty, compelled to rely upon his trade as a shoemaker for the support of his family, yet who, in spite of obstacles which can only be appreciated by reading the statement made of them by Mr. Smiles, gained a knowledge in several departments of natural history, so extensive and so accurate as to win for himself a position as Associate of the Linnæan Society, and to make himself an authority among those of the highest attainments and of the widest reputation. It is safe to say that not one of those who may read this volume will start under any of the disadvantages, or have to surmount a tithe of the obstacles, which Thomas Edward encountered and surmounted. A fraction of the perseverance and devotion which he displayed would bring to any of those who may imitate his example proportionate rewards. The record of his life, therefore, is not only instructive, but inspiring to a remarkable degree, and if this volume does not make a naturalist of every youth into whose hands it may fall, it will at least teach all readers some most valuable lessons which will be equally applicable in any pursuit or occupation.

In his preface Mr. Smiles, alluding to Dr. Johnson's well-known remark that "there was not a man in the street whose biography might not be made interesting, provided he could narrate something of his experiences of life, his trials, his difficulties, his successes, his failures," tells us that Thomas Edward is his "man in the street." Yet he is far from being an ordinary man. In his work on *Self Help*, published 18 years ago, Mr. Smiles mentioned him as one of the most extraordinary instances of perseverance in the cause of science that had ever come under his notice, and every reader of the remarkable narrative which Mr. Smiles here relates will confirm the justice of his estimate. To the objection which some may make against writing the life of a man still living, Mr. Smiles replies that Edward has "lived his life and done his work. With most of us *Hic jacet* is all that remains to be added. If the book had not been written now, it is probable that it never would have been written. But it may be asked, 'Is the life really worth writing?' To this question the public alone can give the answer." That this answer will be an emphatic affirmative there can be no question. Every reader, moreover, will be amused at Mr. Smiles' statement that Edward was alarmed at the idea of what he communicated being put into a book, especially because he thought that it might do his biographer an injury. "Not a copy," he added, by way of warning, "would be bought in Banff," the place where he had himself lived for so many years. Undeterred by this friendly caution, Mr. Smiles persisted in telling the story of Edward's life, which we shall here sketch but very briefly.

Thomas Edward was born at Gosport, Portsmouth, on Christmas Day, 1814. His father was a private in the Fifeshire Militia, and upon the disbandment of the force after the battle of Waterloo, he settled down at Aberdeen, where Thomas was brought up. How the boy became a naturalist he himself says he could never tell, but he certainly had more than the ordinary tendency to like living things. From his birth he was difficult to manage. His mother said that he was the worst child she had ever nursed. When only four months old he leaped from her arms in the vain endeavor to catch some flies buzzing in the window. She clutched him by his long clothes and saved him from falling to the ground. He began to walk when he was scarce 10 months old, and screamed when any one ventured to touch him. Among the most singular of the boy's fancies for animals was a liking which he conceived for a sow which was at all times ferocious, and specially so when she had a litter of pigs. One day he suddenly disappeared, and some gypsies, who were in camp a short distance away, were suspected of having stolen him. A search of their camp resulted in an assault upon the searchers, who were unmercifully pummeled and scratched by the women and girls before they could make their escape. The night passed without the missing boy having been found, and in the morning, as a body of men were starting out for another search, "in rushed the 'pig-wife,' and without the least ceremony threw the child into its mother's lap." "There, woman, there's yer bairn! but for God's sake keep him awa frae yon place, or he may fare war next time." "But whar was he?" they exclaimed in a breath. "Whar wad he be but below Bet and her pigs a' nicht." How the child got in the pen was a mystery, since he could not have climbed over the palings. There was a suspicion—but only a suspicion—that an old sweetheart of the quondam militiaman, whom he had deserted in favor of the woman he married, had maliciously put the child among the pigs from spite against her old lover. But it seemed a miracle that the sow had left him unmolested, and the fact may be accepted as an indication that the animal reciprocated the boy's liking for the brute creation.

Near Aberdeen was a locality known as the Inches, a place of deposit for the town's manure. The heaps were remarkably prolific in beetles, rats, sparrows, and numerous kinds of flies. Then, in the Denburn, at the foot of the Green, was no end of horse-leeches, tadpoles, frogs, and other creatures that abound in fresh or muddy water. The boy used daily to play at these places, and brought home with him his "venemous beasts," as the neighbors called them. As he grew older he extended his enterprise to the capture of horse-leeches, young rats—a nest of which he regarded as a glorious prize—field-mice and house-mice, hedge hogs, moles, birds, and birds' nests of various kinds. The fishes and birds were easily managed, but the neighbors complained sorely of the venomous creatures which strayed into their houses from the boy's naturalist's collection. The horse-leeches crawled up their legs and stuck to them, fetching blood; the puddocks and newts roamed about the floors, and the beetles, moles, and rats sought for holes wherever they could find them. Expostulations, injunctions, and flogging were alike useless, and as a last resort his father tried to keep him at home to guard against the disagreeable consequences of his mania for "collecting." But when left to rock the cradle he would take advantage of his mother's absence and disappear. Once, when sent to his father's workshop with his breakfast he carried that off and improved the opportunity to take a day for birds' nesting. Then his mother, as a punishment for his various misdoings, determined to keep him in the house for at least one day, and tied him firmly one morning to the table leg with a thick wisp of thrums, binding his hands together with a piece of cord as well. No sooner had she gone out on an errand than Tom slipped his bonds, and made his little sister, who had been set to watch him, help him push the table near the grate, when, putting the rope which confined his legs between the ribs, it soon burnt asunder, and he was free. His mother's feet were now heard on the stair. Tom hid himself at the back of the door so that he might rush out as soon as she entered. The door was opened, his mother rushed in screaming, and Tom ran away. The table to which the rope had been attached was on fire, and the house would soon have been in a blaze. In quenching the flame of the rope attached to the boy's leg he had forgotten in his hurry to quench the burning of the rope still attached to the table. Hence the fire. But Tom was now at liberty. He soon got rid of his shackles and spent a glorious day out of doors. He had a warm home-coming at night, "but the less said of that the better," remarks Mr. Smiles.

On another occasion his father tried to keep the boy home by taking away all his clothes and tying around his neck an old petticoat. The youngster gathered that around his waist with a string, and was off as usual, but a day's rambling in this airy attire cost him a cold and a run of fever from which he barely escaped with his life, after several weeks' confinement. With his restoration to health his ruling passion seized him as strongly as ever again, and when he was four or five years old his parents sent him to school to keep him out of harm's way. But the confinement was intolerably irksome. He played truant constantly, and when he did attend managed to smuggle into the school-room a miniature menagerie of insects, reptiles, or birds, thus making himself a source of dread or annoyance to all his school-fellows. They were delighted with his butterflies, but few of them cared to be bitten or stung by his other animals, and to have horse-leeches crawling about them was unendurable. His teacher, Bell Hill, forbade his bringing such "beasts" with him, but if he promised to reform he as often forgot. Finally this incident transpired:

"At last he brought with him an animal of a much larger sort than usual. It was a kae or jackdaw. He used to keep it at home, but it made such a noise that he was sent out with it one morning with strict injunctions not to bring it back again. His mother let it go or give it to somebody else. But he was fond of his kae, and his kae was fond of him. It would follow him about like a dog. He could not part with the kae. So he took it to school with him. But how could he hide it? Little boys' trousers were in those days buttoned over their vests; and Tom's trousers were pretty wide, he thought he could get the kae in there. He got it safely into his breeks before he entered the school. So far so good. But when the school mistress gave the word 'pray,' all the little boys and girls knelt down, turning their backs to Bell. At this movement the kae became reactious. He could not accommodate himself to the altered position. But seeing a little light overhead he made for it. He projected his beak through the opening between the trousers and the vest. He pushed his way upward. Tom squeezed him downward to where he was before. But this only made the kae furious. He struggled, forced his way upward, got his bill through the opening and then his head. The kae immediately began to cre-waw! cre-waw! 'The Lord preserves a'—Fats this noo?' cried Bell, starting to her feet. 'It's Tam Edward again!' shouts the scholars, 'wi' a craw stickin' oot o' his breeks!' Bell went up to him, pulled him up by his collar, dragged him to the door, thrust him out and locked the door after him. Edward never saw Bell Hill again."

A second and a third school were tried with precisely similar results. The boy's love for animals proved so superior to his love of books, which he did not then, of course, appreciate in their applications to his favorite pursuits, that one expulsion followed another, and at last he was put at tobacco spinning "at the wages of 14 pence a week." After two years in an Aberdeen factory he secured employment in another establishment at Grandholm, two miles away, chiefly because there were woods in the neighborhood of the latter place where he could roam during meal hours. He and his brother had to get up at 4 in the morning, and after getting their breakfast walk the two miles to get at the factory by 6, seldom reaching home before 9 in the evening. This was pleasant enough in Summer, but very dreary in Winter. The wages of the boys were at first from three to four shillings a week each, and before they left the mill their industry and application had promoted them, so that they were earning from five to six shillings a week each. "People may say of factories what they please," says Edward, "but I liked this factory. It was a happy time for me while I remained there. It was situated in the centre of a beautiful valley, almost embowered among tall and luxuriant hedges of hawthorn, with watercourses and shadowy trees between, and large woods and plantations beyond. It teemed with nature and natural objects. The woods were easy of access during our meal hours. What lots of nests! What insects, wild flowers, and plants, the like of which I had never seen before! Prominent among the birds was the sedge warbler, which lay concealed in the reedy copses, or by the margin of the mill lades. Oh! how I wondered at the little thing, how it contrived to imitate almost all the other birds I had ever heard, and none to greater perfection than the chirrup of my old and special favorite, the sparrow."

After two years at this factory, Edward was apprenticed to a shoemaker, Begg by name, "a low-class cookney," of so brutal a nature that he now and then, in fits of anger or of drink, cruelly maltreated the boy, who finally determined to serve him no longer, although his parents were threatened with a lawsuit if he left his place. Nothing came from the threat, however, and Edward varied the days of idleness which followed by stealing sixpence from his mother's box and running off to see an uncle at The Kettle nearly a hundred miles from Aberdeen. The trip was in some respects an adventurous one, but Edward accomplished it in safety, walking every step of the way. His uncle was not overjoyed to see him, but gave him eighteenpence when he started for home. Edward got back to Aberdeen with sixpence in his pocket, with which he repaid his mother the fereed loan he had made of her. Then after various unsuccessful attempts to ship as a sailor, he finally settled down again to go on with his trade of shoemaking. At last this became so dull that he tried to ship for America as a "stow-away," but he was frightened from this purpose after he had placed himself in biding on the vessel and just as she was hauling out into the stream.

Edward's next step was to enlist in the Aberdeenshire Militia. This was in 1831, when he was 18 years of age. The chief incident of his military career was his arrest for breaking ranks, while his company was on drill, to catch a butterfly which flitted past. At the intercession of some ladies who saw the occurrence, he was released without punishment. When 20 years of age he left Aberdeen, and went to Banff to work at his trade. There he met with adventurous and beauty—a Huntly lass, whom he loved, courted, married, and took home to the house which he had provided for her. Very fortunately he married wisely, and now he had a home of his own where he could take his specimens without objection. In the Spring of 1838 he began to make a collection of natural objects with some system. He had a short time before bought an old gun for four and sixpence, but it was so rickety that he had to tie the barrel to the stock with a piece of thick wire. He carried his powder in a horn, and measured out his charges with the bowl of a tobacco-pipe. His shot was contained in a brown paper bag. A few insect bottles of middling size, some boxes for containing moths and butterflies, and a botanical book, in which to put his plants, constituted his equipment. How he prosecuted his researches Mr. Smiles tells us as follows:

"As he did not cease shoemaking until 9 at night, nearly all his researches were made after that hour. He had to be back at his work in the morning at 6. His wages were so small that he could not venture to abridge his working hours. It was indispensably necessary for him to husband carefully both his time and his money, so as to make the most of the one and the best of the other. And in order the better to accomplish this, he resolved never to spend a moment idly, or a penny uselessly. On returning home from his work at night his usual course was to equip himself with his insect boxes and bottles, his botanical book and his gun, and to set out with his supper in his hand or stowed away in his pocket. The nearest spring furnished him with sufficient drink. So long as it was light he scoured the country, looking for moths, or beetles, or plants, or birds, or any living thing that came in his way. When he came to mark that he could no longer observe, he dropped down by the side of a bank, or a bush, or a tree, whichever came handiest, and there he dozed or slept until the light returned. Then he got up and again began his observations, which he continued until the time arrived when he had to return to his daily labor. It was a unusual circumstance for him, when he had wandered too far and come upon some more than usually attractive spot, to strip himself of his gear, gun and all, which he would hide in some hole, and thus lightened of everything except his specimens take to his heels and run at the top of his speed in order to be at his work at the proper time. He went out in fine starlit nights, in moonlit and in cold, drizzling nights. Weather never daunted him. When it rained, he would look out for a hole in a bank and thrust himself into it, feet foremost. He kept his head and his gun out, watching and waiting for any casualties that might happen. He knew of a bunch of bushes on the Deeside where both in woods, which he occasionally frequented. They were foxes' or badgers' dens. If any of these gentry were inside when he took up his position they did not venture to disturb him. If they were out they did the same, except on one occasion, when a badger endeavored to dislodge him, showing his teeth. He was obliged to shoot it. He could often see to have shot deer and hares, which came close up to where he was, but they were forbidden animals, and he resisted the temptation. He shot owls and polecats from his ambuscades; numbers of moths came dancing about him, and many of these he secured and boxed, sending them to their long sleep with a little drop of chloroform. When it rained heavily, he drew in his head and his gun, and slept until the first streaks of light appeared on the horizon; and then he came out of his hole and proceeded with his operations."

No place was too bleak for him to stretch himself out at night, and none too uncanny, so long as it gave him better facilities for studying the habits of animals or of adding to his collection. Thus, the church-yard of Boyndie was a favorite resort. Night after night he spent under a tombstone there. And only Sunday put a stop to his labors—for he had all the traditional Scotch reverence for the Sabbath—but he would work until the clock struck 12 Saturday night, and would be out at midnight Sunday again. Mr. Smiles tells us of a fight that Edward had with a polecat which crept into his sleeping place one night. He was determined to secure him without injuring the animal by shooting. This he did, although he was severely scratched and bitten in the contest. Then again, he had a more dignified and thrilling adventure in tumbling down the rocks on the sea-shore, 40 or 50 feet, smashing his gun, but fortunately receiving only severe bruises himself. But constant exposure did not break down his constitution, nor did his mishaps dishearten him. Part of one collection was destroyed by rats; another the cats ruined; still another, which he took to Aberdeen for exhibition, he was compelled to sell for a fraction of its real value to enable him to get his family back to Banff. But when he saw the accumulations of years of labor thus swept away he would quietly commence gathering another collection. All these years he labored under the disadvantage of an education so defective that he could not avail himself to any extent of the researches of others as they had been recorded in books, to enable him to classify and identify his "findings." These he would send off for this purpose to naturalists whose names he had learned, often losing his specimens, but gradually impressing those with whom he kept up a persistent communication that he was an honest, devoted, painstaking, and singularly acute and discriminating observer, who might eventually contribute to their knowledge quite as much as they would add to his. Encouraged by one or two friends living in his neighborhood who were themselves amateur naturalists, Edward finally commenced contributing the results of his investigations and observations to the local press; then some of his articles were communicated to the *Zoologist*. At last, when his health had broken down under his constant exposures, he began to turn his attention to the study of marine objects, bringing to bear upon the crustacea, zoophytes, mollusks, and fishes the same powers of close discrimination which he had before applied to insects, birds, and beasts. Finally he made a catalogue of the fauna of Banff, which Mr. Smiles adds as an appendix to this biography, and which illustrates more forcibly than anything else can do the vast advance made by this naturalist shoe-maker, and the substantial contributions to the knowledge of the natural history of his neighborhood which are to be credited to his persistent industry. An election in 1866 as one of the thirty Fellows of the Linnæan Society was followed by his admission to membership in the Aberdeen Natural History Society, and by the bestowal of the diploma of the Glasgow Natural History Society, but in spite of these honors, Edward still "sticks to his last," and while the frontispiece in this volume is a most masterly etching of his rugged face by Rajon, the last picture in the book shows him at work upon his shoemaker's bench. Beneath is the expressive legend, "And here I am still." There he will in all probability end his days, since as he himself quaintly remarked to his biographer, instead of his getting the better of the lapstone and leather, they are sure very soon to get the better of him.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, we see it announced, already have this singularly interesting biography in press, and it will doubtless shortly appear, uniform with the other works of Samuel Smiles which they issue. Meanwhile, those who are impatient to read it may procure the English edition of Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

SUNSHINE IN THE SOUL. Poems selected by the Editor of *Quiet Hours*. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877.

Another slender book for the pocket, published by the same Boston firm, addresses a religious and reflective audience. The selections are in keeping with a quiet, firm belief in God; they breathe a deep spirit of calm and rest. One feels a gentle influence, like the twilight of a peaceful day, and all because the editor has known how to move through the rich field of religious poetry, taking a whole flower here and only a bud there. Many are given in fragments only. There is a noticeable number of German names among the elected, some of them very famous; but to our own mind the most charming of these little poems are, singularly enough, those stated to be anonymous. "He Knoweth," "April," "Work and Rest," "Expectation" are all full of self-abnegation,

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTH.

HOW TILDEN OBTAINED HIS POPULAR MAJORITY.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND REPUBLICAN VOTES SUPPRESSED—THE WORK OF THE COTTON STATES DEMOCRATS—STARTLING STATISTICS—WHAT THE REPUBLICANS HAVE GAINED IN FOUR YEARS—THE CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION FROM THE SOUTH—CAN THE RIGHTS OF THE FREEDMEN BE PROTECTED—A QUESTION WHICH MUST SOON BE ANSWERED.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

It is one of the cardinal principles of a Democratic politician never to recede from a position which he has once taken. This statement is true of all the species, and is as applicable to the fire-eating bull-dozing leaders of the Red River parishes of Louisiana as to the equally lawless and ignorant ruffians who control the party machinery in the Fourth and Sixth Wards of the City of New-York. The arguments of reason and logic have no weight with men of this class, and, of course, it would be waste of time to attempt to convince them of the absurdity of certain statements regarding the recent election which are still persisted in by a number of Democratic newspapers. They have been told, for instance, that the popular majority for Mr. Tilden was "nearly half a million," and they will probably never be convinced of the fact that even "on the face of the returns," to use Mr. Hewitt's pet expression, this so-called majority was only 241,461. As this is the case, it would be worse than useless to attempt to demonstrate to the partisans in questions that over 300,000 Republican votes were suppressed in the cotton States, and that it was by the suppression of those votes that Mr. Tilden obtained his much-boasted popular majority. Such is the fact, however, as can easily be proved to the satisfaction of all fair-minded and impartial men.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

In 1872 Alabama gave the Republican nominee for President a majority of 10,825 votes; Florida gave a Republican majority of 2,336, in Louisiana the Republican majority was 14,634, in Mississippi 34,887, in North Carolina 24,675, and in South Carolina 49,587. This year, however, all these States are claimed by the Democrats. They are claimed by them in spite of the fact that the Republican vote cast at the last election in the 22 Northern States exceeded the vote cast for Grant in 1872 by 420,889!—a net Republican gain in four years of 16 7-10 per cent. In other words, the Republican gain in the 22 free States has been 16 7-10 per cent., while in the slave States the Republican loss has been over 100 per cent! Why is there this difference between the two sections? How can it be accounted for, unless upon the theory that by some means the Republican vote in the cotton States was suppressed and never reached the ballot-box? Where are the Republican majorities of the South? What has been done with the Republican voters of that section? These are questions which sooner or later must be answered. It is useless for Mr. Tilden, or Senator Randolph or Mr. Hewitt, or any of their friends, to declare that the negroes wanted a change and have gone over to the Democratic Party. Such a statement, coming from even more trustworthy and respectable sources, could only be regarded as ridiculous. No man who knows anything about the South can believe such stories, for every man who has traveled or lived in the section named is well aware that Republicanism is the freedmen's religion. The negroes almost to a man are Republican, particularly on questions of national importance. They are quite as ignorant as are the Irish Democrats of New-York and other large cities, and it is equally hard—indeed it is even more difficult—to turn them from the party to which they have given their allegiance. If left to themselves, if allowed to exercise the rights of citizenship as freely and as fearlessly as do their white neighbors, 99 out of every 100 of them would vote the Republican ticket. I do not make this statement at random, but after careful observation and investigation. During the recent political campaign in South Carolina and Louisiana, for instance, it was frequently asserted by Gen. Wade Hampton, Gary, Butler, McEnery, and others, that the colored men were attending their meetings and joining their clubs by thousands; but no man in South Carolina or Louisiana ever saw more than a score or so of negroes at a Democratic meeting or marching in a Democratic procession. It was stated by the rifle club organs in all parts of the South that 500 colored men attended the great Hampton meeting held in Aiken. I was at that meeting. By actual count there were just 18 black voters present in the Hampton uniform, and they were the old body-servants who traveled over the State with the Democratic speakers and appeared at all their meetings. But without at present going further into this part of the subject, it may be well to inquire why the negroes are Republicans, and what inducements the Democrats offer them to change their politics. The questions are easily answered.

WHY THE COLORED MEN ARE REPUBLICANS.

In the first place, the freedmen joined the Republican Party because it was in the name and by the efforts of that party that they obtained their freedom and the right to vote at all. They have continued to act with the Republican organization for very much the same reasons which bind the Irish voters to the Democracy. They are recognized by the Republican Party; it extends to them the right hand of fellowship; by it men of their own race, their own color, are nominated and elected to important and representative public offices, and just as the priests teach the Irish voters to be Democrats, so they are taught by their spiritual advisers to be Republicans. On the other hand, the negroes have absolutely nothing to hope for from the Democrats. They offer them no political representation, allow them to take no part in their nominating conventions and caucuses, give them no places on their tickets, permit them to have no share in the management and control of State or local affairs, prevent them from serving on juries, and to crown all, threaten them with death if they do not give up politics or vote the Democratic ticket. The negroes would be more or less than human if they were long in deciding which of the two political parties they would act with. They are ignorant men, it is true, but their political instinct is remarkably acute, and, of course, they vote with the party that recognizes and gives them power and place. This fact is so obvious as to need no further discussion. It only goes to prove that by some means the Democrats have overcome, got rid of, and suppressed the majorities which the Southern States, at a fair, free, and full election, would give the Republican Party. How these majorities were overcome—how the black vote was suppressed—is already known to the reading public, but the people of the North have not yet been made familiar with the extent of the vote which has been thus suppressed and which has gone to produce Mr. Tilden's "great popular majority." The following table will throw some light upon the subject. It has been prepared with care from official sources and can be relied upon as correct. It is a fair estimate of the suppressed Republican votes in the States named, including, of course, the votes which the negroes were forced to cast for the Democratic nominee:

Arkansas	45,000	Mississippi	75,000
Alabama	35,000	North Carolina	20,000
Georgia	70,000	South Carolina	18,000
Louisiana	20,000	Texas	40,000
Total			323,000

These 323,000 voters lived in the States named when the last census was taken. They voted the Republican ticket in 1872 and at previous elections. They are black men, and they have not emigrated. If allowed to vote as they desired, they would have cast their ballots for Hayes and Wheeler, but they did not vote. If there was no intimidation—no violence in the cotton States—what has become of them? Where have they gone? Who has suppressed their votes? Let the Democrats of the South answer these questions and it is possible that their brethren in the North will not boast so loudly about "the popular majority for Tilden and reform."

The Democrats have recently been engaged in a very determined effort to overthrow the testimony given by Republican witnesses before the Louisiana Returning Board, but they have not met with much success. They have not been able to explain why it was that in the Parish of East Feliciana, where there are 1,740 registered Republican voters, not one Republican ballot was cast at the last election; they have not been able to explain what has become of the Republican majorities in Morehouse and in "bloody Baton Rouge;" they have not been able to bring to life, or to explain away the murders of Pinkston, Dinkgrave, Meyers, Moore, Logwood, and the hundred other unfortunate men who fell victims to their thirst for the success of "Tilden and Reform." Having failed in Louisiana, perhaps they will next turn their attention to Mississippi. If they do, their first duty should be to tell the public by what means they carried the much-talked-of Sixth Congressional District in that State.

Although there has been a great deal written about this district, all the startling facts regarding it are not generally known. It was established after the Democrats came into power, with the understanding that it was to contain all the heavy black counties, and that so relieved of the bulk of the Republican vote, all the other districts in the State could be carried by the Democrats. In accordance with this plan, the Sixth District was made of the counties of Coahoma, Adams, Bolivar, Wilkinson, Tunica, Washington, Issaquena, Warren, Claiborne, and Jefferson, every one of which contains an overwhelming black Republican majority. For instance, in Warren County the negroes outnumber the whites seven to one. Again, in Issaquena County there are only 741 whites—men, women and children. The black population is 6,146, or nearly ten to one. In the entire district there are 100,509 blacks and 30,650 whites, and about 100 Republicans to 30 Democrats; but at the election held on the 7th of November last the Democrats carried the district by a majority of 4,000! If there was no intimidation, no violence, no riot, no tumult, no fraud—what became of the Republican votes? Turning to Georgia, very much the same question can be asked. In that State, according to a census made under the supervision and by the direction of the Democrats themselves, there are 110,000 colored voters. Yet, at the last election, only 44,000 of them cast their votes. What became of the remaining 76,000? If there was no intimidation, no violence, no fraud—how were these votes suppressed? If it were not for these negro votes Georgia would have only five, instead of nine Congressmen, as at present. The extra four were apportioned to the State in order that these 110,000 black men may be properly represented in the national Legislature. Yet they have absolutely no representation either in the Senate or the House of Representatives, for every man in the Georgia delegation is a Democrat, and with one exception they were all "rebels to the core!" The same condition of things exists in Mississippi. In that State the white population is not so great as the entire population of the City of Brooklyn, and still the white people of Mississippi are to be represented in the next Congress by six Democratic members of the lower house and two United States Senators. These are plain facts, which cannot be denied or disputed, and sooner or later the American people will be called upon to decide whether or not such a state of things should be allowed to exist in what has been called the freest country in the world. Before making a decision, they should remember that 100 years ago their forefathers went to war because they were taxed without representation.

H. C.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Hill, of Harvard College, submitted his annual report at the meeting of the Board of Overseers, on Wednesday. Following are extracts:

In the four years from 1873 to 1876 inclusive, 955 persons were admitted to the college, while at the present moment there are only 821 undergraduates. The loss suffered in three years is, therefore, 14 per cent. The number of persons admitted in 1870, 1871, and 1872 was 637, while the number graduated in 1874, 1875, and 1876 was 422. The loss of numbers between entrance and graduation was, therefore, 33⅓ per cent. in these three cases. The proportion of candidates admitted without conditions has increased during these seven years, while the proportion of rejections has not increased. The number of undergraduates at the beginning of the year was 776, being an increase of 60 over the number at the beginning of the preceding year; 148 were Seniors, 194 were Juniors, 182 were Sophomores, and 252 were Freshmen. Five Seniors, 7 Juniors, 9 Sophomores, and 10 Freshmen withdrew from the college in the course of the year, and 1 Sophomore and 1 Junior died. Of the withdrawals 13 were in consequence of ill-health, 8 were the result of an unprofitable use of time and opportunities, and 10 were caused by changes of plan on the part of the student or by other circumstances. Of the whole number withdrawn 8 have returned to college and joined the last class on admission examination in and after September, 1877, will diminish the number of withdrawals of the latter kind. The erection of the new building provided for by the subscription of 1874-5 is still delayed.

The current expenses of the Divinity School for 1875-6 exceeded its receipts by $4,484 93. The school has had a deficit three years out of the four since the Boston fire in 1872; so that its unrestricted fund has been reduced by $5,550 42 between Sept. 1, 1872, and Aug. 31, 1876. The corporation was therefore very glad to receive $7,500 in December, 1875, from the Trustees under the will of the late Joseph Hurlbut of Boston, for the general uses of the school, with the assurance that a like sum would probably be paid to the corporation from the estate at a later day for the same uses. As the tuition fees from students in theology are small in amount, the Professorships in this department of the university urgently need additional endowment, not a single one of the four Professorships being adequately endowed.

The examinations for women, first held in 1874, have proved useful, and will hereafter be a regular part of the work of the university.

The dining hall was carried on very successfully during the first half of 1875-6; during the second half the number of members of the association fell off considerably, and the average price of board per week rose to $5. The average number of members during the year was 501, against 470 in 1874-5; and the average price per week $4 74⅔, against $4 52 in 1874-5. The increase of price was caused partly by an improvement in the Friday and Sunday dinner, ordered by the Board of Directors, and partly by the change in the hours of meals which went into effect in September, 1875. Luncheon and a late dinner proved more expensive than a mid-day dinner and supper. In spite of this drawback, the change in the hours of meals is very generally regarded as a great improvement in the daily routine of the university. The heavy debt of the Dining Hall Association (more than $45,000 on Sept. 1, 1876) is a serious hindrance to its prosperity; and it is much to be wished that means could be provided to remove the encumbrance.

Custom sanctions the recapitulation of the most pressing needs of the university in the annual report. The need of a new hall to contain lecture rooms for the college is more urgent than ever, although three rooms in Holyoke House, never intended for such a use, have been converted into recitation rooms. At least 16 new lecture rooms are imperatively demanded. For the Divinity School, a small, detached, fire-proof building is needed for the safe keeping of the valuable theological library, as has been said in many previous reports. A new gymnasium, of at least three times the capacity of the present building, would be of great benefit to the whole body of officers and students of the university resident in Cambridge. Among the pressing wants of the college is that of means to supply the new department of fine arts with the apparatus required for the most efficient instruction. In addition to a select collection of representations of the most important works of art, it is also greatly to be desired that the college should possess some original specimens of works of the minor arts; for example, of ancient pottery and bronze, of mediæval enamel and carvings, in which the spirit and quality of greater works are reproduced upon a small scale. A collection of this sort would be of value, not only as illustrating the history and processes of the arts, but as affording important illustration of civil and literary history. Such collections as are needed for the historical study of the fine arts would be of equal value for the instruction in drawing. The university has great collections in every department of natural history, in chemistry, and in physics, but, with the exception of the Department of Engravings, it has yet to make its art collections. Finally, the university needs endowed Professorships. Of its 57 Professorships already established, only 26 are even partially endowed, and only one—the Sturgis-Hooper Professorship of Geology—is completely endowed. No form of benefaction would be more welcome in the present condition of the university than the endowment of a professorship already established, or of a new one. Three new Professorships may be mentioned, the usefulness of which to the university and community can require no argument, namely, a Professorship of Jurisprudence, a Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and a Professorship of Hygiene, or Preventive Medicine. These three subjects are all of growing importance, and each should have the undivided attention of a competent and devoted Professor. For the completion and immediate endowment of a Professorship the considerable sum of $70,000 is required, but a much less sum will of course suffice, if time be taken for accumulation before the expenditure of income be allowed, or if a certain percentage of the income be accumulated each year upon the principal until the required capital be made up.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The Treasurer of the college submits the annual statement of the financial affairs of the university for the year ending Aug. 31, 1876, in the usual form. The funds of the college invested make a total of $3,406,653 43, the income of which is $234,814 89. The following table shows the expenditures in the departments dependent upon the college proper, and the income available for these expenditures:

University salaries and expenses		$33,486 79
College expenses		29,737 29
Library salaries and expenses (not books)		16,464 91
Gymnasium salaries and expenses		1,801 67
College salaries		122,524 42
Repairs to college buildings not valued on Treasurer's books		13,796 43—$218,011 51
To meet the above there is:		
Interest on funds for University salaries and expenses	$26,677 41	
College expenses	2,600 00	
Library	1,200 00	
College salaries	31,247 69	
Gymnasium and repairs on college buildings	none.	
Cash received from undergraduates	148,886 36	
Reserved income of last year	2,397 72	
Sundry cash receipts	4,303 12—$217,362 30	
Balance charged to suspense account, to be paid out of next year's income		$649 21

A RECTOR DEFIES HIS BISHOP.

HE CALLS UPON HIS PEOPLE TO "SUFFER FOR TRUTH'S SAKE."

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 26.

It was expected, in consequence of Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St. James', Hatcham, having refused to allow Rev. Canon Gee, who was licensed by the Bishop of Rochester, to perform divine service in that church last Sunday, that yesterday being Christmas Day the Bishop would have come down from Rochester and insisted upon conducting it. In such an event it was stated that neither the Vicar nor church wardens had come to any definite decision, but it was felt by a large portion of the congregation that it would be only courtesy to the Bishop to allow him to proceed. As on Sunday morning, the Vicar, clergy, church wardens, and many of the male portion of the congregation were again on the alert, expecting either the Bishop or some new message from him; but no one came, and at 11 o'clock the church was densely crowded, and morning service commenced. There was a procession more elaborate than any which has been yet witnessed at St. James'. First came two cross-bearers, then acolytes and choristers; and at some points there were six banners carried in the procession. One of these was a white moire antique banner edged with blue, in the centre having what might be called a monogram of the Virgin Mary, and on the top the words embroidered "Santa Dei Genitrix." Another banner represented the chalice and the host, as both are known in the Roman Catholic Church, and the other banners bore portraits of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary. The Vicar wore a chasuble of white shot silk, the color being what is worn upon Christmas Day in the Roman Church as an emblem of rejoicing. On this occasion nearly all the acolytes wore the scarlet cap of a Roman Catholic Cardinal. After the Creed, Mr. Tooth divested himself of his chasuble at the "altar," and ascended the pulpit, the main feature of his discourse being the special characteristic of the Virgin Mary, which he said was her self-restraint, the text being "Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart." From that great characteristic of the Blessed Virgin Mary they should all, he said, learn a great lesson in this season of their troubles, and that lesson was not to be cast down and disheartened by what people said against them. Then the communion was proceeded with, a novel feature in it being that, at the consecration and elevation of the sacramental elements, nine acolytes came out from the sacristy to the steps of the altar, and at the elevation lifted high as they could hold them immense wax candles, bells at the same time ringing, and the whole chancel clouded with incense. The altar itself was lighted by six wax candles, and on it was a profusion of flowers. At the close of the service Mr. Tooth turned his face to the congregation and gave them his benediction, making the sign of the cross after the manner in which it is done in the Roman Catholic churches. A great deal of Gregorian music was used during the service. Speculation is rife as to what will be the next step of the Bishop of Rochester. The declaration of Mr. Tooth, made on Advent Sunday last, was conspicuously placed upon the doors and in other parts of the church, and from it are appended the following extracts:

"And further, in full reliance upon the Christian intelligence of my people, and upon their loving readiness to suffer for the truth's sake, I hereby call upon them to have no ministration in the public congregation nor any discharge among them of the office and duty of a priest, either in the immediate present or in the future, other than my own, or of those acting in my behalf under my authority. I make this call upon my people as a lawfully and canonically instituted priest of this parish, not inhibited therein nor deprived thereof by any lawful and canonical authority, and I implore them, and, if need be, require and charge them, to bear steadfastly in mind that all ministrations and discharge other than my own are schismatical, and are an invasion and robbery of the rights of the Church of England."

SOCIAL DANGER IN RUSSIA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In order to have the equality which is the basis of all modern finance you must look solely to what a man has, not to the way in which he got it. Now, as regards Russian taxation, the fact remains, however it may be explained, that the Russian peasant pays very heavily on his land, the Russian noble or member of the Imperial family goes almost scot free. This would have been sure to grow in time into a scandal, even if Russian finance had remained what it was before the Crimean war. But during the reign of the present Emperor Russia has become a largely borrowing country. She has pledged her credit and honor to pay a vast interest on a great public debt. It has become an object of the first importance to her to show a handsome and ever-increasing budget of receipts, and consequently all taxation is becoming heavier and heavier. With this augmentation of burdens all disproportions in rate of contribution to the taxes are becoming more and more aggravated in their consequences; and thus the liability of the Russian peasant to pay almost exclusively for the extravagance of his Government through the imposts on his liquor and the imposts on his land, is becoming a public evil and danger of the very first magnitude. It will be easily understood with what disgust and dismay the semi-judging and highly-instructed classes in Russia look on the impulses, springing, from vanity,

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

GUARDIAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand; six per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, payable on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

430 DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per Cent. upon the capital and guaranty surplus and special reserve funds is payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (3) THREE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787. KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. R. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 17, 1877. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULar semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, 245 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 63 WALL ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

LOUIS F. CARMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on and after the 15th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand:

CHAS. A. BULL, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN D. JONES,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBERT RAY,	FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	J. GREENVILLE KANE,
WM. H. GUION,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,	LLOYD APPLETON,
WILLIAM B. ASTEN,	A. J. CLINTON,
	HENRY MEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, A. J. CLINTON was unanimously re-elected President.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. H. LOWEY,	T. T. BUCKLEY,
T. J. CRANE,	G. G. SAMPSON,
W. R. TISDALE,	W. H. GUION,
H. A. HOWE,	S. R. STONE,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	G. B. CARHART,
W. L. COGSWELL,	O. S. CARTER.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, ROBERT H. LOWEY was unanimously re-elected President, and THOMAS T. BUCKLEY elected Vice President.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held Jan. 9, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

J. F. LANIER,	JOHN W. ELLIS,
S. J. TILDEN,	CHARLES LANIER,
W. B. OGDEN,	PARKER HANDY,
	GEORGE CHAPMAN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 11th inst., J. F. D. Lanier was elected President, John W. Ellis, President pro tem., and Parker Handy, Vice President.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER ON RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 13th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 17th day of January.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1877, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of the month.

This interest is principal on and after the credit of deposits as printed on the last line, where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VERMILYE, President. CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

J. HASBEN ERSKINE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 187 Greenwich st. (North River Bank Building.) The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that the usual semi-annual interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" and Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M. For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 6:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 11:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt street; Nos. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4:30, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Parlor-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Wayne, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. COMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9:18 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of December, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JARED FLAGG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Josiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily. Sundays excluded. From 4 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Address F. M., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; has two years' reference from last place; no letters answered; personal interview required. Call at No. 130 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; EXCELLENT baker of meats, game, soups, fish, desserts; first-class City reference; will do coarse washing if required. Call at No. 326 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French dishes in the neatest style. Also baking and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 465 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (PROTESTANT) in a private family; best of City reference. Address K. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family to cook, wash, and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 491 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 28th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH AND French cook; experienced, good manager. Call or address Mrs. A., No. 219 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few engagements to clean and repair; equal to new; terms $2 50 per week; best reference. Address Box 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, perfect cutter of family clothing; works all machines; $1 per day; 15 years' reference. Address K. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A FASHIONABLE HAIRdresser will go out to dress hair by the week at $2, and single heads for 75 cents. Call or address Hair-dresser, No. 204 West 17th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment, who speaks and teaches German and French; understands housekeeping and all kinds of needle-work; is a perfect nurse; references. Address M. M., No. 182 Quincy st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND competent person; can market and superintend the cooking; college, school, or private family. Call or address A. B., No. 118 West 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family, or will go out by the day; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 339 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; IS a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; great experience in traveling; willing to go to Europe or California; best City reference. Call at No. 153 West 14th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable widow as maid and seamstress, or wait on an invalid; highest recommendation. Call Monday, at No. 233 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG first-class laundress and dress-maker; first-class reference; or as chamber-maid and do fine washing; good reference. Address D. D., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, Protestant; best City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country; good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 230 East 46th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT laundress; the best City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 476 2d av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY as nursery governess or housekeeper; teaches English, French, music, and is a good manager and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; any one requiring a reliable, invaluable person in their family, with the very best references, address Housekeeper, Times Office, Box No. 175.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, to take care of children from a younger than three years; references given. Address K., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL; references from present employer. Apply between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 107 East 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL; WOULD assist with chamber work; first-class reference. Call or address Nurse, No. 130 West 52d st.

OPERATOR.—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Wilcox & Gibbs machine, a few more engagements in families, by the day or week; can furnish machine; terms moderate. JOHN WALL, 27 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH SEAMSTRESS and first-class dressmaker in a private family; no objection to take care of a young up child; six years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 1 East 41st st., corner of 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WISHES so few more engagements by the day or week; can furnish machine; terms $1 25 per day. Address Miss Corsberg, No. 237 East 25th st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN all kind of laundry work, wishes ladies', gentlemen's and families' washing at 75 cents a dozen or month; also large parlor to rent on Mrs. Cooper, No. 440 West 26th st., back basement.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH LAUNdress, ladies', gents', or families' washing; a good drying ground. Address Mrs. Collins, No. 336 West 40th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, washing at her own residence; can do fluting; 75c. per dozen. Call at Mrs. Hannan's, No. 335 West 38th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTAble German woman, gentlemen's and ladies' washing at home; good reference; will call, if necessary, at No. 348 56th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for soft floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS gentlemen's, ladies', or families' washing at her home by week or month; good reference. Call at No. 324 East 33d st., in the store.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, family washing by the dozen, week, or month; Monday's and Friday's preferred. Call or address Mary Gordon, No. 128 West 30th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; 50 to 75 cents a dozen. Call at No. 118 West 26th st., basement; near 6th av.

WASHING.—A FEW FAMILIES OR GENTLEmen's washing by a competent person; terms moderate. Mrs. Carpenter, No. 138 West 29th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or family washing; 75 cents a dozen. Address No. 713 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, SOME families' washing. Call at No. 101 Macdougal st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW; GENtlemen's or family washing; or would go out by the day. Call or address 342 West 39th st., Room 9.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to wash and iron; good reference. Call at No. 139 East 13th st., rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPErience as salesman or Custom-house clerk; entirely competent, and comes well recommended. Address E. A. C., care Screw Top Works, No. 453 Water st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN DISENGAGED EVENINGS will do anything to earn money; envelopes directed, &c. Address Disengaged, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY competent to attend to his business; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to country; the care and treatment of gentlemen's road horses; highly recommended; lived six years in one place. Call or address, for two days, G. B., No. 486 8th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, who fully understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is willing and obliging; can furnish undoubted reference. Address J. H., Box No. 803 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man; willing to make himself generally useful; sober and honest; the care and treatment of horses and harness no object to having a good place; best reference, City and country. Call or address W. M., Co. No. 213 East 28th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHman.—English; four years' good City reference; willing to make himself useful; no objections to the country. Call at R. B. Wright's, saddler, 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD Appearance; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful; two years' first-class City reference from last place. Address J. M., No. 208 East 10th st., private stable.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (colored,) man as coachman, and wife as excellent cook; to go together or separate; can give long and satisfactory reference. Call or address Potter, No. 142 West 35th st., over the store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD SOBER AND HONEST Coachman; can give first-class reference and security. Call or address L. F. R., at I. Stilling's, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Coachman in a good, private family; good Parisian references. Call or address Leopold, 198 West 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. Can be had by communicating with or calling on Howes & Co., No. 6 Wall st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SCOTCH.) will work at anything; wages no object; honest and steady. Address J. D. H., Box No. 290 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS BARtender or helper in a grocery store; will go for low wages; has five years' reference from last employer. Address K. M., Box No. 296 Times Office.

VALET OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—BY an Englishman; first-class English and New-York references. Call at Desmond's book-store, No. 3 Wall st., or address E. M., Box No. 208 Stapleton, Staten Island.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays excluded, from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 116, NORTH-WEST CORner 16th st.—Two desirable rooms with board suitable for gentlemen; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references required.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board, en suite or singly; also other rooms; references exchanged. Call at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A SMALL FAMILY (desirable location) would let two or three pleasant rooms to a family or single gentleman, with or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 597, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Handsome front rooms, third floor, with unexceptionable board; private table if desired; references.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—Four large handsome rooms, en suite, with elegant parlor, now vacated by family going South; references. No 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS, or singly; private table if required; references. No. 104 West 38th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF rooms; excellent table and attendance; terms, $30 per week.

HARLEM.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 56 West 127th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273—LARGE, HANDSOME back parlor, also rooms on the top floor, with or without board. 273 Fifth av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Two choice suits of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

TO LET—ROOMS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE, WITH board and home comforts, at No. 49 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81.—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16th st.; front room, third floor; two rooms fourth floor; with board; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms, with superior table, at reduced prices.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR of three pleasant rooms, (unexpectedly vacated,) with excellent board; terms moderate. References.

A ROOM AND BOARD AT $7 PER WEEK, IN a desirable locality, wanted by a lady. With best of references. Address HAROLD, Box No. 109 Times Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—A THIRD FLOOR, CONsisting of five rooms, with or without private table; location and reference unexceptionable.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.; desirable rooms, first-class board; also, table board.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 43 WEST.—Handsome rooms, with or without board; house and table unobjectionable; references.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. No. 244 East 19th st.

NO. 345 WEST 34TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, one large unfurnished front alcove room; southern exposure; near station Elevated Road.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; house and location first class.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36 EAST.—Large and small rooms; good board; references.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, with board, at moderate price to gentlemen.

ONE ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table; No. 33 East 23d st., Madison square.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, (front,) with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A PARTY OF FOUR ADULTS DESIRE A parlor and two bed-rooms, with first-class board, between 16th and 40th sts. and Madison and 6th avs.; references. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, D. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family, by a gentleman and wife, two rooms; breakfast for one; dinner served privately; central location; terms must be low; best references given and required. Address PASTIDIOUS, Box No. 198 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE.—Room and bed-room, furnished; not above 42d st.; price not to exceed $35 per week. Address A. B., Box No. 275, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, PERMAnent home in private, cultivated family; no other boarders; comfortable room, with fire; Presbyterian family preferred. Address, with terms, K. K., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH out board, at No. 18 West 25th st; terms to suit the times.

NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR.—6 ROOMS, together or separately; small furnished house; low rentals. A. DALLEY,

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STREETS TO BE CLEANED.

SIX HUNDRED MEN TO BE SET TO WORK THIS MORNING ON BROADWAY AND OTHER THOROUGHFARES—COMPLAINTS IN REFERENCE TO THE NON-REMOVAL OF ASHES AND GARBAGE.

Commissioner Nichols, Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning, and Capt. Gunner, Inspector of Street-cleaning, were engaged yesterday in selecting men and carts to be employed in the work of removing the accumulations of snow and ice from several of the principal streets. The private office of Mr. Nichols was throughout the forenoon besieged by throngs of Democratic politicians seeking tickets for their constituents, and large numbers of unemployed working men made personal application for work. Six hundred of them were engaged, and ordered to report to Capt. Gunner at 6 A. M. this morning at Broadway and Fourteenth street. After they are divided into gangs and assigned to sections bounded by certain streets, the workmen, armed with the necessary picks and shovels, will at once proceed to clean Broadway from Union square to the Battery. Gangs of them will also be assigned to clean Park row and Printing-house square. Five hundred carts will be employed in the work of removing the snow and dumping it into the rivers from piers and bulkheads designated for that purpose. To-morrow morning the work will be continued in Wall, Fulton, Nassau, Chambers, and other streets in the lower portion of the City, and and in the course of a week it is hoped that the Street-cleaning Bureau will be able to do something towards freeing the principal avenues of the accumulation of snow and mud which have so long been an eyesore to the public. A quarter of the town which especially requires attention is the East-side district, bounded by First avenue and the East River. In Avenues A, B, and C not a particle of work has been done towards removing the monstrous piles of rubbish with which the streets are choked, and in case a heavy thaw sets in the tenement-house population of the vicinity will suffer greatly. The piles of mingled snow, ashes, and garbage, which line many of the streets in this neighborhood, have been frozen so stiff that pick-axes will be required to remove them. The same is true of the snow and dirt in Broadway and the adjacent streets. The public squares are in a miserable state, great piles of ice and snow lining the walks, while on the borders the dirt and sweepings from the street have accumulated in great quantities. Both Union and Madison squares, particularly the former, require a thorough cleansing in this respect.

Another matter in which the Police Commissioners have displayed their usual obstinacy and negligence is the removal of ashes and garbage. In many parts of the City the ash-carts have not made their rounds for more than a week, and barrels full of ashes and refuse matter encumber the sidewalks. In the lower part of the City this is especially noticeable. In Fulton street, between Nassau and William, the ashmen have not been around for three days. On the corner of Fulton and Gold streets, yesterday there were no fewer than nine barrels and cans filled with ashes, the accumulations of a single restaurant in the basement. The proprietor said that the ash carts had not called for a week, and that he had as much more ashes in his house, where he was forced to stow it, because he had no more receptacles for it in the street. In the lower part of Ann street the houses were lined on both sides with barrels and boxes crammed to overflowing with the refuse of the stoves and furnaces in them. The inhabitants stated that ash carts had not been out for 10 days. Over-ripe garbage mingled with ashes and garbage have heretofore been collected daily, they are now only called for twice, or at most, three times a week. Hundreds of householders have complained to the authorities and to the press, but so far without effect. Capt. Gunner admitted yesterday that complaints on this score had been very frequent during the last few weeks, but he thought that they had grown less of late. The cause of the trouble was the lack of proper dumping places along the river, but the department had recently secured several new dumps, and hereafter he thought there would be no difficulty in removing the ashes regularly.

All day yesterday the entire force of the bureau was employed in gathering up the surplus ashes and garbage, and in dumping them aboard the scows on the East and North Rivers. The work was continued up to a late hour last night, when the men knocked off for a rest preparatory to attacking Broadway in the morning. No trouble is anticipated in dealing with the frozen snow and ice, and the authorities of the bureau admit that it could have been handled much more easily and cheaply immediately after the storm. The news that the long-deferred cleaning of Broadway was to commence to-day was favorably received by the business community, although much indignation is still felt at the inexcusable delay of the Police Commissioners.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

At a regular meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held on Friday evening at their head-quarters, No. 453 Fourth avenue, considerable interest was manifested, it being the first meeting of the year 1877. The meeting was largely attended. The reports of committees were read and acted upon, showing a steady increase in the Republican vote of the district since 1863, when it scarcely exceeded 1,600 votes, while at the last election there were polled for the National and State tickets nearly 3,000. Mr. Christopher Pullman, who ran for Assembly at the last election, received 3,353 votes, and would have been elected if he had been earlier in the field. An interesting feature of the meeting was the election of Chairman of the Executive Committee for the present year. The Executive Committee of the district consists of 150 members, and is selected from the prominent citizens of the district, among whom are Chester A. Arthur, Zophar Mills, A. P. Man, Nathaniel Coudrey, Fred H. Man, O. P. C. Billings, Henry E. Howland, M. P. Clark, Horace Ruggles, David Milliken, Peter Starr, Enoch L. Fancher, C. M. Soper, Robert C. Livingston, Isaac H. Bailey, John R. Lawrence, Charles E. Bruce, Alfred R. Whitney, Christopher Pullman, and a host of others. During the last four years Mr. John R. Lawrence has been the presiding officer of the Executive Committee, and has won for himself an enviable record for ability, integrity, and urbanity, which has led the above-named gentlemen to nominate him for the fifth time as Chairman of the Committee, to which office he was again unanimously elected. On motion, resolutions were adopted endorsing THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the effective work performed by it during the last campaign, and earnestly recommending it to their Republican friends throughout the country. The officers for the year 1877 are as follows: President, Hon. Bernard Biglin; First Vice President, James M. Turner; Second Vice President, Stephen H. Olin; Treasurer, Thomas B. Odell; Secretary, John Pullman, Sr.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER BROCK.

A few days ago counsel for Oschwald and Ryan, who are under sentence of death for the murder of Officer Brock, in Newark, N. J., received an anonymous letter, in which the writer declared that he and another had killed the officer, and that both Oschwald and Ryan are innocent of the crime. Among other things, he stated that the revolver with which the shooting had been done, wrapped up in a silk handkerchief, had been thrown into a well on the premises of Isaac Blanchard, No. 86 Brunswick street, Newark. The water was drawn from the well Friday, and a revolver, wrapped in a silk handkerchief, was discovered. The bullet taken from Brock's body was found on examination to be the same as those with which the revolver was loaded. There was no rust upon the weapon, however, and its appearance indicated that it had not been in the water longer than two weeks. Isaac Blanchard, on whose premises the revolver was found, first informed the Police of the murder, and is father of one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. The communication states, too, that a me one thought to be Brock knocked at the door of Mr. Bedell's house on the morning of the shooting, shouting to Mr. Bedell that burglars were in the house. This statement is in conflict with the evidence in the case, which showed that Brock knew of the absence of the Bedell family from town. The Court of Pardons, before whom the application of the doomed men for commutation of sentence is pending, will be asked to take the letter into consideration.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Louis Davis, of No. 50 Ludlow street, and Henry Bernstein, of 98 Orchard street, are both peddlers, and both members of a Jewish synagogue situated at No. 70 East Broadway. For some time past Davis and Bernstein have been on bad terms owing to a financial disagreement. They both attended the usual Saturday evening service at the synagogue and at the conclusion of the services they met and renewed the old quarrel. An unseemly wrangle ensued, and before the bystanders could interfere to prevent it blows were exchanged. Bernstein drew a small revolver from his breast and fired at his antagonist. The bullet took effect in the left breast of Davis, causing a severe though not dangerous wound. Bernstein was held until the arrival of an officer, who took him to the Madison street Police Station, where he was locked up. Davis was also taken to the station-house, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Dexter. Subsequently his friends took him to his home.

IMPROVING THE MERCHANT MARINE

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE SAILOR-BOY GRADUATES OF THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL — RECOMMENDATION OF SHIP-OWNERS.

The Nautical School on board the ship St. Mary's, which was established two years ago by the Board of Education for the purpose of educating worthy young men who were desirous of following a maritime life, has been conducted with a degree of care and success that has won for it the commendation of the Committee on Nautical School of the Chamber of Commerce, which body has, from the first, manifested a lively interest in the project. A large proportion of the boys entered on the roll of scholars have developed a positive aptitude for a seafaring life, and at the examination held on Nov. 17, 58 of the 125 scholars, whose average age was 19, received certificates as graduates, and are now ready for sea service. The main object of this movement—the elevation of the standard of the American sailor—is now forcibly presented, and it only remains for ship-owners to perform their part toward making the school a practical success, by furnishing places on vessels under their control for one or more of these young men. With such encouragement, the school can continue its good work, and supply with well-trained seamen those who may hereafter require them. Should the experiment of the Nautical School succeed here, it is believed that the Cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco will follow the example of New-York, and establish schools of their own similar in character and purpose, and in this way the merchant marine will gradually become possessed of a class of sailors trained in these schools and thoroughly fitted for the service which they have chosen. The desire on the part of the Chamber of Commerce Committee is to obtain for these boys berths on board ships sailing on long voyages, and with this idea they have addressed the shipowners, and have received in reply to their invitation the approval of more than 50 owners and Presidents of leading insurance companies. Among the number are Charles H. Marshall & Co., Snow & Burgess, Boyd & Hincken, James E. Ward & Co., Sutton & Co., Salter & Livermore, C. & R. Poillon, James W. Elwell & Co., Chase, Talbot & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., C. H. Mallory & Co., J. D. Jones, President Atlantic Insurance Company; Henry Ogden, President Ancient Insurance Company; I. P. Paulison, President Sun Insurance Company; A. G. Montgomery, Vice President Mercantile Insurance Company; F. S. Lathrop, President Union Insurance Company; John H. Lyell, New-York Insurance Company, and Daniel D. Smith, President Commercial Insurance Company. Information regarding the boys can be obtained from Capt. R. L. Phythian, School-ship St. Mary's, foot of East Twenty-third street; Mr. George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, or of Mr. John C. Smith, Maritime Exchange, No. 66 Beaver street.

BONELESS CODFISH.

COMBINATION OF THE FISH TRADE TO TEST AN ALLEGED INVALID PATENT.

For some months past the wholesale fish-dealers of this City have complained of the imposition of a tax upon their business, levied by authority of an alleged patent held by Elisha Crowell, said to entitle him to a royalty upon all cod or other fish deprived of skin and bones and packed in boxes, kegs, or barrels, for transportation. Stamps were issued by Crowell, which were sold at prices varying from one-eighth to a quarter of a cent a pound of prepared fish, and these were affixed to the boxes sent out by the trade. Not doubting at first that the claim of Crowell could be maintained, his demands were complied with. Afterward, when it seemed upon inquiry to be an invalid claim, Mr. A. E. Austin, of No. 200 Chambers street, refused to buy the royalty stamps, and sold fish prepared in his establishment without them. A suit was instituted by Crowell and an answer has been filed by Mr. Austin, but for some reason the return has not been pressed. The trade have determined to ascertain whether the alleged patent is truly what its holder claims that it is. It has been understood among the fish-dealers that Mr. Crowell has been convinced that he cannot make good his claim. A meeting of the trade was held yesterday morning in the office of Mr. John D. Griffen, No. 55 Cortlandt street, which was attended by representatives of a number of firms in the fish and provision trades. The imposition of the obnoxious tax was said by some of those present seriously to interfere with their business, damaging some of them to the extent of $1,000 in the year. It was said to be the practice of dealers all over the country to sell on hand few kinds fish for customers, and no one had ever dreamed that this treatment of fish could be monopolized by any individual. Mr. James R. Bartholomew presided at the meeting, in which the grievance was discussed at some length. A preamble setting forth the complaints against Crowell was read, which expressed the opinion that the dealers in fish do not consider the claim made by him valid either in law or justice, and that it is inflicting a great injury on the trade and the consumer, and it was resolved that the fish and provision dealers of New-York and elsewhere who are interested in the result of the suit against Mr. A. E. Austin be requested to lend their aid and co-operation to bring the suit to a prompt and satisfactory conclusion. It was also resolved that in consideration of Mr. A. E. Austin continuing his suit the dealers would agree to contribute $25 per firm toward defraying the current expenses of the suit. A committee consisting of Mr. Charles F. Matledge, Mr. John D. Griffen, Mr. W. H. Roberts, Mr. Samuel S. Ferris, and Mr. James R. Bartholomew were appointed to ask the co-operation of the trade. It was stated that the fish trade East who have long been preparing their fish in the manner described, will heartily co-operate to resist the claim of Crowell, and that individual dealers have expressed their willingness to contribute funds to carry on the matter in the courts. It was said during the meeting that Mr. Crowell has been in the habit of giving his stamps to dealers who prepared the fish according to his alleged patent, and the inquiry was humorously raised whether, if this patent were good, it would not be possible to compel consumers to eat their codfish entire—skin, bones, and flus.

A DISREPUTABLE DEN BROKEN UP.

Considerable excitement was created in Jersey City last night by the Police making a descent on a disreputable variety show on Newark avenue, known as the Chrysal. The place has long been noted as the resort of the vilest of persons of both sexes and all colors, and more than half the cases brought to the Police Courts originate there. At about 9 o'clock last night Capt. Dickson, the head of the First Precinct force, marched 20 trusty men from the precinct to the place and surrounded it. Two of the officers mounted to the roof of the building to cut off all possibility of escape there, while the rest of the force, entering from the front and rear, surprised the performers in the rear part of the hall. One hundred and forty-one persons were thus captured. Among them were the actresses, the "orchestra," and three actors. Two of the prisoners ascended to the roof upon the first intimations of danger, but they were arrested by the officers on duty there, and taken to the Police Station. The arrested parties were marched in squads of three each to the Police Station, which is less than a block distant. Huber, the proprietor, on reaching the station-house, took advantage of the confusion prevailing there and suddenly disappeared. He had gone less than a block, when he was recaptured and locked up. Very many of the prisoners were strangers in the city, and most of them were beardless youth. Justice Keese was at once sent for, and as many of the prisoners as could procure bondsmen for their appearance in court to-morrow morning were admitted to bail in $50 each. The rest, few in number, were locked up. The names of the arrested actors are Daniel Gilligan, "Bud Grandeur," and William Roselle, the latter being an impersonator of female characters. The actresses taken into custody were Emma Moore, Georgie Desmoud, a personator of male characters, and Emma Weston, a ballet-dancer. Joseph Addier and Adolph Young, who were arrested, supplied the music for the audience. Huber was requsted to furnish bonds in $1,000 for his appearance for trial, and the actors, actresses, and musicians $500 each.

FINDING A LOST HUSBAND.

Yesterday afternoon a matronly-looking woman walked up to Keeper Cunningham's desk at the Tombs and inquired of that official if he could give her any information about her husband. She said his name was John Ward, and he lived at High Bridge. He left home on Monday last to go to the Eye and Ear Infirmary to have one of his eyes treated. Since that time she could learn nothing of his whereabouts, though she had advertised in several of the daily papers. Officer Cunningham told the inquirer that her husband had been "treating" himself, and as a consequence he had been furnished with quarters in the Tombs, and that he had one more day to remain in confinement. The lady said she would give $50 to have him released. The keeper told her that $1 would secure his release. The money was paid, and her husband was soon brought from his place of confinement. His disreputable plight caused Mrs. Ward to recoil with horror, and no explanations the poor man could make would at all appease her. She began to pummel her meek spouse, and was only prevented from giving him a severe beating by several keepers, who compelled her to desist. She then took him in charge and marched him off.

PROSPECT OF A JAIL DELIVERY.

John Knox was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary on Dec. 23 last, by Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, for six months on a charge of assault and battery. Counselor Shorter procured a writ of habeas corpus and in the City Court, before Judge McCue, yesterday, applied for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the commitment was illegal, 24 hours not having elapsed between the arraignment of the prisoner and his trial. Judge McCue pronounced the commitment illegal and discharged Knox. The City Court Judge was of opinion that Justice Walsh could not constitute his Police Court a Court of Sessions. Counselor Shorter said that application would be made on the same grounds for the discharge of 26 other prisoners who are now in the Penitentiary.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

A SCHOONER CUT DOWN BY ICE AND THEN ABANDONED.

The schooner Adelaza, of 185 tons burden, commanded by Capt. George T. Libbey, was cleared on Friday for Santo Domingo city, and sailed yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, from Pier No. 9, East River. She was towed down the bay, and just outside Sandy Hook was cut down by floating ice, and soon became water-logged. At 12:40 o'clock a dispatch from Sandy Hook reported that the Adelaza had been towed by that point in an apparently sinking condition. The crew had transferred their baggage to a small boat, and were alongside the schooner ready to leave at a moment's warning. A second tug went to the schooner's assistance, and during the afternoon she was towed up to Quarantine, and afterward to Red Hook. The vessel was manned by a crew of seven, including the Captain, and was owned by Jed Frey & Co. She was chartered by S. Mitchelena, of No. 24 South street, who had loaded her with a full cargo of lard, soap, and other provisions, valued at $20,000, and fully insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company. The underwriters have taken entire charge of the vessel, and will probably make a general average. She carried no passengers.

The British brig Apollo, from St. Pierre, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the crew of the schooner Champion, of and from Prince Edward's Island, for Baltimore. The Champion was abandoned on the 6th inst. in latitude 37° 41', longitude 71° 30'. In the severe gales of the early part of the month she was dismasted, and afterward became waterlogged. Her crew suffered severely until rescued by the Apollo.

The brig Stella, from New-Orleans, struck out on the 8th inst., she was run into by the Swedish bark Fremtiden, and her bowsprit and figure-head were carried away. The Fremtiden had her forward waist stove in, and was otherwise injured. She put back into Hampton Roads.

INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGY.

A PLAN FOR SIMULTANEOUS WEATHER OBSERVATIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD—HOW THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE WILL CO-OPERATE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

At the Meteorological Congress assembled in Vienna in 1873 a proposition was adopted to the effect that it was desirable, with a view to their exchange, that at least one uniform observation, of such character as to be suitable for the preparation of synopsis charts, be taken and recorded daily and simultaneously at as many stations as practicable throughout the world. A correspondence held by the United States Signal Service Office has resulted in establishing a co-operation for the record and exchange of reports of simultaneous meteorological observations between the United States and Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece, Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, Dutch Guiana, and Japan. By the series of observations to be thus taken, the simultaneous observations of atmospheric changes will be carried around the northern hemisphere by land. The co-operation of navies will be needed to complement the notes before they can be as full as is desired for extended study. Secretary Robeson has, at the request of Secretary of War Cameron, assured the latter of the fullest co-operation of the Navy Department with the War Department in the work of carrying out the only daily simultaneous meteorological observations now made with the co-operation of so many nations on land, as fully as possible at sea and around the world. An order was issued by the Secretary of the Navy, on Dec. 25, requiring that, on every naval vessel, and at every naval station, wherever they may be, on every sea, in storm or sunshine, one observation shall be taken and recorded daily at precisely 7:35 A. M., Washington mean time. These observations shall embrace, when practicable, atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind, rain, reading of wet-bulb thermometer, seaswell, and weather. The record of these observations is to form a part of the record of the United States bulletin of international meteorological observations, and the masters, mates and navigators are enjoined in making it. It is the first time in history that the War and Navy Departments of any nation have combined to carry out observations to be simultaneous on land and sea. The oceans will cease to bar the study of meteorology when the usage becomes universal. A copy of the bulletin will be sent to each vessel. The plan will now be needed only the organized aid of the mercantile marine, which can be given without loss of time, to place the entire northern hemisphere under a system of daily observations. The disposition of shipowners is found to be favorable to the proposition, and many captains have already agreed to devote part of each day to this scientific service. The number of foreign land stations in communication with the United States, for an interchange of observations, is distributed in the different countries as follows:

West Indies	8	Italy	29
Canada	28	Italy, sub-stations	1
Great Britain	52	Spain	4
Great Britain, sub-stations	6	Netherlands	4
Algeria	10	Norway	4
Austria	13	Portugal	4
Belgium	1	Russia	27
Denmark	6	Spain, sub-stations	2
France	35	Sweden	5
France, sub-stations	1	Sweden, sub-stations	1
Germany	23	Switzerland	2
Greece	1	Turkey	1
		Turkey, sub-stations	1

The number of stations in the United States is 106.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Police Mutual Aid Association was held yesterday, at which the report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1876, was presented, from which it appears that the association lost nine members during the past three months. There were collected during that time $10,915 50, and the disbursements were as follows:

To Mrs. Brophy, widow of Patrolman Patrick J. Brophy, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, New-York	$1,212 00
To Mrs. Sanford, widow of Edward Sanford, ex-clerk of the Central Office, New-York	1,212 00
To Mrs. Douglas, widow of Patrolman Andrew Douglas, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, New-York	1,212 00
To the mother and sisters of Patrolman James McKee, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn	1,212 00
To Mrs. Lucy, widow of ex-Doorman Charles Luddy, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn	1,212 00
To Mrs. Townsend, widow of ex-Sergt. George W. Townsend, of the Seventh Precinct, Brooklyn	1,212 00
To Mrs. O'Rourke, widow of Patrolman John O'Rourke, of the Thirtieth Precinct, New-York	1,212 00
To Mrs. Sutton, widow of Patrolman Daniel D. Sutton, of the Sanitary Company, New-York	1,212 00
To Mrs. Tompkins, widow of Doorman Daniel H. Tompkins, of the Eighth Precinct, New-York	1,219 50
Total	$10,915 50

The number of members in good standing is 2,439. The report for the year was also presented, showing the receipts to have been $52,324 50, and the payments the same amount. The association has lost 43 members by death during the past year. Since the formation of the association, October, 1866, to December, 1876, making 10 years and three months, the association has lost 318 members. There has been collected during that time and paid to the widows and orphan children of deceased members the sum of $382,470; amounting to $1,203 50 for each member who has belonged to the association since its organization. Sergt. William H. Lefferts, of the Sanitary Company, who has been President of the association since its organization, was again elected to that position yesterday.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

The Municipal Commission appointed for the purpose of preparing and reporting a plan to the Legislature for the better government of the municipalities of this State, has held several meetings recently to perfect its report, and was in session all yesterday afternoon in the Bar Association building in West Twenty-sixth street, on the adjournment of the meeting, which, like all those held by the commission, was of a private character, Hon. William M. Evarts, the Chairman of the Commission, said that he did not know how soon the report of the commission would be completed, but that the Commissioners were working diligently, and would hold another session on Wednesday next. He thought the report would not be finished at that meeting, but when completed, he said, it will be presented to the Legislature.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Association was held yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall to hear the report of the special committee appointed to attend the annual meeting of the association held at Syracuse on the 9th inst. The chief event of the Syracuse meeting, according to the report, was the defeat of a proposed amendment to the constitution, establishing a "tontine fund," to be divided every 10 years among the living members of the association. The amendment proposed that the "death loss," raised by per capita assessment, from the members of the association for the benefit of the heirs of any deceased member, should be limited to $3,000, the balance of the assessment to be devoted to the "tontine fund." The amendment was lost, leaving the "death loss" limited to $5,000, the same as it was originally. The constitution was, however amended, so as to provide that every surplus in the treasury, no matter from what source it may have accumulated, shall be devoted to the "death loss fund," and that so long as this is a sufficient surplus to pay a "death loss," and still leave $2,000 on hand for necessary expenses, the usual per capita assessment of $2 shall not be levied. The annual dues of $1 were also adopted, and several other minor amendments made. The report having been read and adopted, a committee was appointed to make arrangements with the different railroad companies to allow commercial travelers 300 pounds of baggage. The Secretary announced the receipt from the Western Union Telegraph Company of a blank, giving permission to the Secretary to send business messages and receive answers over the company's wires until June next free of charge. After transacting some further unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

A CLEVER BURGLAR.

A well-dressed and gentlemanly appearing man called at the house of Mrs. Emerson, No. 77 South Ninth street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening and inquired for a Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Emerson said that a Miss Smith resided in the house. Intimating that Miss Smith was probably the person he wished to see, the visitor was shown into the parlor. After a few moments Miss Smith came down stairs, and the stranger, with many apologies, said she was not the lady he expected to meet. While left alone in the parlor the young man unfastened the catch of the window. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he returned and obtained entrance through the unfastened window. He had just taken $3 from one of Mrs. Emerson's dresses, and a diamond pin from Mr. Emerson's shirt, when a confederate on the street signaled him to come out. He reached the sidewalk just in time to be arrested by Officer Edmund Brown, of the Fifth Precinct. At the station-house the prisoner gave his name as Robert Anderson, and said he was 23 years of age.

REDUCTION OF BANK CAPITAL.

The stockholders of several of the largest banks, anticipating little sympathy in Washington with their demand for a reduction or withdrawal of burdensome war taxes, which have made, they allege, the business of banking well-nigh ruinous, have actually begun to reduce their capital, in order to save sums varying from $50,000 to $100,000 a year. With this purpose, the Fourth National Bank has reduced its capital $1,250,000, and yesterday sent the following notice to the Stock Exchange:

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

S. T. Russell, President New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR—Please notice that the capital of this bank has been reduced from $5,000,000 to $3,750,000, and that the transfer books will be open on the 1st of February next, when the old certificates of stock may be delivered up and new ones issued, paying par value for the shares retired. Respectfully yours. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The following amounts were received at the various Municipal bureaus last week: Taxes, $140,958 54; licenses, $218; Croton rents, $27,116 77.

Marshal Kelly of the Mayor's office has received the sum of $400 from the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, the amount being license fees for 20 cars at $20 each.

The question of heating the cars will be called up again before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads to-morrow. It is expected that the representatives of the City railroad companies will be present and give their views on the subject.

Superintendent Douglas, of the Bureau of Incumbrances, yesterday removed the obstructions, consisting of soap boxes, meat scales, &c., from the sidewalks of Vesey street, and also the fire-goods stands from the sidewalks of Grand, between Ridge and Clinton streets.

A WILL UPHELD.

In the latter part of 1876, Joseph Taylor, a well-known resident of the town of East Chester, Westchester County, died, leaving property valued at from $40,000 to $75,000, which he bequeathed to his wife for her support during her lifetime, and the maintenance and education of his children. At her death and after the sum of $2,000 apiece had been paid to two sons by a former marriage, the property was to be equally divided among the other children. Shortly after Mr. Taylor's demise, the will was admitted to probate, but recently the case was reopened on behalf of the two sons, whose counsel made a motion before Surrogate Coffin to set the will aside on the ground of the testator's incapacity to execute the will at the time, and that undue influence had been used by the second wife to the matter. Surrogate Coffin has just rendered his decision in the case, sustaining the will.

FATHER AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Samuel Morris and his infant son were burned to death at their home in Hanover Township, Burlington County, N. J., under peculiarly distressing circumstances. Thursday, at 2 o'clock, the family of the unfortunate man were aroused from their sleep by the crackling of the flames, which had broken out in the lower part of the dwelling. Morris seized one of the two children, while his wife took the other, and made an attempt to escape through the door on the ground floor—Mrs. Morris' last sight of her husband, being driven back by the flames. She escaped, after she had lowered her child by ropes from the window into the arms of friends, by jumping from the second-story to the ground. She supposed that her husband and son had escaped through the door, but no trace of either was found till their charred remains were discovered in the débris.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court before Hon. W. L. Livingstone, Surrogate, during the past week: Wills proved—John F. Phillips, of the town of Gravesend; Harriet N. Davis, John Calyer, Catharine Ann Rabuteau, and Paul Bunker, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: John Walgrean, Stephen W. Barker, Elizabeth M. Young, Manchester W. Weld, Frederick Herb, John Lee, Wilson Tucker, Julia Bakewell, Emily Reder, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Josephine Laubenheimer, William Laubenheimer, and Valentin Laubenheimer, were granted to William Laubenheimer, their father; of Sarah Louise George to Thomas W. George, all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE OVERDUE STEAM-SHIPS.

The steam-ship Colombo, of the Wilson Line, now 42 days out from Hull, had not yesterday been heard from at the office of the line in this City, but the agents do not yet give her up as lost. Pier No. 53, North River, is crowded with freight intended for the Colombo, most of which is bacon, and more freight is still coming. The State Line steam-ship State of Virginia, which was due from Glasgow on 5th inst., was yesterday reported by Austin, Baldwin & Co., the agents of the line, as having put into Cork Haven, south of Ireland, with a broken shaft. Her cargo will be brought to this port by the State of Pennsylvania, of the same line, and the passengers by the State of Indiana. The August Andre from Antwerp, due Jan. 2, and the Rotterdam from Rotterdam, due Jan. 7, are still to be heard from.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

On Dec. 6 last a parcel containing 41 fine otter skins, valued at $800, was stolen from the express wagon of Adolph Brownsky, of No. 220 East Fifty-first street. No trace of the thief or the property was found until yesterday, when Superintendent Walling received information that the property was secreted in the premises of Ernest Schmidt, a cigar-maker, at No. 168 Canal street. Detectives Reilly, Williamson, and Ferris, of the Central Office, were sent yesterday to search the place. In a barrel in the cellar they found concealed 39 of the stolen skins. Schmidt was arrested and locked up at the Central Office on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

SALE OF SPANISH PICTURES.

Messrs. Leavitt will, on the evenings of the 18th and 19th inst., sell without reserve, by public auction, at their gallery, No. 817 Broadway, the remainder of the celebrated collection of Spanish pictures imported by R. Guerrero, of Madrid, and on which advances were made by Mr. Francis Tomes. The present collection consists of about 200 oil paintings and water colors, many of them being historical and religious subjects, some originals, and others copies of the old masters, besides *genre* pictures and landscapes by celebrated painters of the modern Spanish school, viz., Madrago, Pradilla, Olavido, Goya, Sala, P. Frances, Mejia, Galofre, and others.

MOVEMENTS OF ANTI-TAMMANY.

The Sub-committee of the Anti-Tammany Democratic Organization, consisting of Thomas B. Mackellar, Dennis Burns, William P. Mitchell, Senator F. M. Bixby, George H. Purser, Emanuel B. Hart, and John D. Conklin, which has been considering plans to reorganize the party for some time, met yesterday at Senator Bixby's office in Park row, Mr. Mackellar presiding. After some discussion over the plans, which have been already described in THE TIMES, the committee adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion. It is understood that no plan will be fully agreed upon until after the State Legislature has taken action in regard to the reapportionment of the Assembly districts of the City.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVOCATION.

The Sunday-school Convocation of the Diocese of Long Island will be held to-morrow evening at St. Peter's Chapel, Brooklyn. Clerical and lay delegates from the Dioceses of New-York and Western New-York will be present. Bishop Scarborough, of New-Jersey, will address the convocation. At the suggestion of Bishop Littlejohn, the need of "a uniform system of instruction" in the Sunday-schools of the church will be considered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police made 1,227 arrests last week.

The annual fancy-dress ball of the Liederkranz Society will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Feb. 8.

Patrolman Michael Daily, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was yesterday promoted to the rank of roundsman, and transferred to the Twentieth Precinct.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a motion to remove Peter L. Cortelyou as the Assignee of Benedict Brothers. Cortelyou, it appears, is insolvent.

The Union League Club will hold its annual ladies' reception on Thursday, Jan. 25. Arrangements are in progress to make the affair as brilliant a success as it has been in former years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oaksmith, a lady well and favorably known in literary circles, will speak in the cause of temperance at Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There were reported during last week 459 deaths, 520 births, and 117 marriages, showing a decrease of 41 deaths and 21 marriages, and an increase of 120 births, as compared with the preceding week.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday opened bids for furnishing the department with 13,500 tons of white ash coal, 3,000 barrels of flour, and a correspondingly large quantity of miscellaneous groceries and dry goods.

The residence of Mr. William T. Black, No. 119 East Sixty-first street, was entered by sneak thieves on Friday evening and robbed of a gold watch studded with diamonds, and various other articles of jewelery, valued at $518, were taken.

Michael Derando, an Italian, who keeps a bakery in Crosby street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Betts, charged with passing counterfeit quarters. He will have a hearing before the Commissioner to-morrow.

On Friday afternoon, while the family of Mr. J. A. May were occupying the second-story sitting-room of their residence, No. 100 Second avenue, burglars entered the lower rooms by means of false keys, and secured jewelry and other articles valued at $4,000 or $5,000.

Edward Malone, who escaped from Officer McKenna about 12 months ago, while being brought from Blackwell's Island to the Court of General Sessions on a writ of habeas corpus, was rearrested at 7 o'clock last evening at the corner of Rector and Washington streets.

In the case of Catarina Dirago, an Italian woman, who was killed by a descending elevator a week ago at the warehouse of Lindes & Co., Hudson River freight depot, Laight and Hudson streets, a Coroner's jury yesterday censured the company for not having the gates of the elevator in proper order.

There were 102 bags of letters and 149 bags of papers sent to Europe through the New-York Post Office during the week ending yesterday. Of letters, there were 83,452 ordinary and 953 registered. The deposits made by Postmaster James in the United States Sub-Treasury for the week amounted to $65,200.

Ernest Schmidt, of No. 156 Delancey street, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of stealing a quantity of otter skins, valued at $800, from Mr. Bourch, of No. 114 West Fifty-sixth street. The complainant not appearing, the prisoner was remanded until to-day.

Two lilliputian people, Gen. Frank White and Miss Lucia Zarate, will hold a reception at Chickering Hall, in East Fourteenth street, on Monday, Jan. 22. The General is 12 years of age, weighs nine pounds, and measures 28 inches in height. Miss Zarate is 13 years old, weighs four pounds and three-quarters, and stands 20 inches in her boots.

To-morrow evening, at the New-York Academy of Sciences, No. 64 Madison avenue, Dr. Peter T. Austen will read an article on the constitution of the addition compounds of picric acid with hydrocarbons; Prof. F. W. Clarke will read some laboratory notes from the University of Cincinnati, and Prof. Albert R. Leeds will explain a new method of determining terrous oxide in silicates.

On Friday evening the ball of the Webster Literary Society, No. 1,591 Second avenue, Yorkville, was well filled to listen to a lecture by Dr. William H. Mease on "The Legends and Traditions of the Ancient Greeks." The lecture was well prepared, and the subject made very interesting by the numerous examples illustrating the general belief in polytheism, the powers of the several gods, and the wonders achieved by them. The exercises of the evening included appropriate selections on the piano by Prof. John F. Raymond, and an original poem, entitled "The Explosion at Hell Gate," by Dr. Robert Farries, M. D.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 361 arrests during the past week.

Good skating still continues on the Prospect Park lakes, and the sleighing on the Park drives and boulevards is very fine.

A resolution has been passed by the Board of City Works, requesting the Common Council to raise $50,000 for the construction of storm-sewers in various parts of the city.

Sarah Osborn, an unmarried woman, aged 45 years, was fatally burned yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 43 Clermont avenue, while attempting to light a fire with kerosene.

Abram H. Dailey, the defeated Democratic candidate at the recent election for the office of Surrogate, has obtained a writ of quo warranto to test the legality of Mr. Livingston's election.

John B. Mullings, a lithograph printer, committed suicide yesterday morning at No. 233 Concord street, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Mullings was consumptive, and had been out of work for a long time.

Margaret Rogers, aged 45 years, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at No. 516 Vanderbilt avenue, by swallowing a quantity of oxalic acid. The unfortunate woman took her life while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind.

Detectives Corwin and Folk, of the Central Office, arrested yesterday Ellen Kelly, Washington street, near Canal

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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT WILL SUSTAIN THE PACKARD GOVERNMENT.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA—THE LEGALITY OF THE ELECTION—DEMOCRATIC ADVICE TO THE NICHOLLS CROWD BELIEVED TO BE REVOLUTIONARY—THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE AND THE REAL STATE OFFICERS WILL BE PROTECTED BY THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Since the inauguration of Gov. Packard, the duly elected chief magistrate of Louisiana, there has been some doubt among politicians and others as to what action the President intends to take regarding his Government, and whether or not the President would formally recognize and sustain him and the Republican Legislature. The doubt referred to was created by the President's failure to take any official notice of the troubles in Louisiana, or give any direction as to whether Gov. Packard or Gen. Nicholls should be recognized by the commander of the United States troops in New-Orleans. His failure to take such action was not caused by any doubt as to the legality of the Packard Government; that, he thinks, cannot be questioned. Privately he has always held that the Returning Board was a legal and a constitutional body, and that its decision of the election case in favor of Gov. Packard was final and conclusive. He has not, up to this time, made these views public, because he desired to await the return of the Congressional Investigating Committees now in Louisiana, so that whatever action he might take would be likely to receive the sanction and support of the National Legislature. While he has been trying to carry out this impartial and neutral policy, however, many prominent Democrats here and in other parts of the country, mistaking the cause of his failure to act, have been encouraging Nicholls and the other bogus State officers to continue their rebellion against the duly elected Government, and to take every advantage which they could derive from the inaction of the troops. One prominent Democratic Senator from a Western State has been particularly conspicuous in giving advice of this kind. He has been in constant telegraphic communication with Nicholls, and no later than yesterday sent him a dispatch in which he counseled him to take forcible possession of the State-house, and dislodge the lawful Government. In giving this counsel the Senator stated that such action on the part of the Nicholls clique could not fail to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden.

Becoming aware of these facts, and regarding Nicholls' interference with the courts as revolutionary in the highest degree, the President, after consultation with a number of Senators, Hon. E. W. Stoughton, and a number of other well-known Constitutional lawyers, has decided to recognize and sustain the Packard Government and the Republican Legislature. To-day he caused instructions, in accordance with this decision, to be telegraphed to Gen. Auger, commander of the United States troops in New-Orleans. In pursuance of these orders Gen. Auger will give Gov. Packard all the support in his power. It is not thought, however, that it will be found necessary to actively employ the troops. The moral support of the President's recognition will, it is believed, be sufficient to sustain Gov. Packard and put an end to the pretensions of Nicholls and the other bogus State officers.

INTIMIDATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—HOW THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS SECURED EVIDENCE — COLORED MEN AFRAID TO TELL THE TRUTH IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR PERSECUTORS—WITH A FREE ELECTION THE STATE WOULD HAVE BEEN CARRIED FOR HAYES BY 20,000 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—That portion of the House Louisiana Investigating Committee which visited the Red River parishes has returned to Washington. Mr. Danford, who was on the committee, states that after the first week of the investigation, which was conducted at New-Orleans, the committee was divided and sent into various districts, so that the testimony taken by one sub-committee is unknown to each of the others, and it will not be possible for the committee to reach definite conclusions until all the testimony shall be printed. Mr. Danford says there does not appear from the testimony that outrages and intimidations were directly practiced to any considerable extent at the last election in the Red River parishes. The colored people were so thoroughly intimidated by previous outrages in that district that fresh atrocities were not needed to prevent them from visiting the polls. The recollection of their sufferings in previous years was sufficient to deter them from attempting to exercise their rights in November last. The system of taking evidence adopted by the House committee was instrumental in preventing much evidence from being given by colored men. Had the committee summoned witnesses to New-Orleans, where they would have been free from the terrorizing presence of their persecutors, the colored men would have testified fully and freely. As it was, they were summoned to testify in presence of those who had visited upon them all manner of outrages, the presence and threatening manner of the audience being a menace which effectually sealed their lips. Mr. Danford says he has no doubt, from what he heard and saw in Louisiana, that had a free election been held Hayes would have carried the State fairly by at least 20,000 majority.

The manner of taking testimony to which the gentleman refers was agreed upon by the Louisiana Democrats long before the House committee reached New-Orleans. When it was announced that such a committee was coming to the State, many of the most important witnesses for the Republicans were summoned to the capital. Here they were ready to testify, as they knew they would be protected. Nearly every one of them, however, stated that after they had told what they knew of the Democratic canvass they could not go back to their homes. This being the case, it was of course impossible to get the colored people to testify freely in the presence of the men who controlled the Democratic rifle clubs in the bull-dozed districts. Mr. Tilden's agents in New-Orleans knew this; hence their action in sending the House committee into the interior.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RETURN NORTH OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE—NO QUESTION OF THE STATE HAVING GONE FOR HAYES—HOW REPUBLICANS WERE COMPELLED TO VOTE FOR TILDEN—A BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS REPORTED—WADE HAMPTON ONLY A FIGURE-HEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The committee of the Senate which went to South Carolina have returned, except Senator Merrimon, who stopped over at his home in North Carolina. Senator Christiancy and Senator Cameron reached here on the same train with the committee returning from Florida. The Republican Senators agreed that there is no question of the State having given its votes for Hayes. It is probable that Senator Merrimon will concur in this opinion, but he may not agree with the Republicans in a report. No examination of questions affecting the validity of the State Government was taken. The committee examined over 300 witnesses, and took testimony that will fill two or three volumes. There was a very full investigation of the Hamburg and Ellenton riots, which shows that they were premeditated and designed for political effect. The committee agreed that one representative Democrat might, without regard to technical rules of evidence, make a statement of the Democratic position, and their views of the political situation in the State. Col. Haskell, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, was chosen to make this statement, and was a day and a half in presenting it before the committee. Gov. Chamberlain presented, in the same manner, the Republican side of the story. Judge Mackey, who stumped the State for Hayes and Hampton, admitted that he voted for Tilden, but claimed that he got three Democrats to vote for Hayes.

Senator Cameron speaks freely of the work of the committee and situation in South Carolina. He says there is a very bad condition of affairs. Nearly every white man in the State has been driven into the Democratic Party, or at least into voting the Democratic ticket. Six of the Circuit Judges were Republicans, but they all voted for Hampton, and most of them for Tilden. The Democrats had agreed that they would give no recognition to any white man who voted the Republican ticket. They would not buy of them, nor sell to them; would not have business relations with them, and would not recognize them socially. The witnesses who testified before the committee were generally under restraint, and it had been reported that some of the witnesses from Laurens County had been punished on their return. District Attorney Corbin has gone to ascertain the facts. It is alleged that those who had been working by the month have been discharged, and others having rented lands have been refused a renewal of the lease.

The weakness of the Chamberlain Government without Federal support is undisputed. It would be overthrown very shortly by the rifle clubs under Democratic orders. Senator Cameron speaks of Gen. M. C. Butler, of Hamburg massacre notoriety, as the real leader of the Democrats in the State, while Wade Hampton is more useful as a figurehead.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE VOTE

THE PUBLICATION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSITION—THE PLAN NOT SATISFACTORY TO REPUBLICANS—THE ELEMENT OF CHANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Joint Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote will be in session again to-morrow. There has been no very great advance since the committees began their joint meetings, though it is stated that there is a prospect of some result in a few days. The members are very reticent, and all endeavors, of which there have been many, to get some verification or denial of the authenticity of the plan as published in THE TIMES, have failed to elicit direct answers. The members will not deny, but some of them are inclined to evade, and have given some correspondents to understand that nothing has been agreed upon. The plan does not by any means meet with universal favor. There are a great many Republicans that earnestly wish for some arrangement, but are not content to have the decision made by drawing lots. The plan agreed upon is admitted to be as free from objection as any which should contain the element of chance. The grand committee might be composed of six Republicans and six Democrats, with Justice Davis, a Liberal Republican, practically holding the position of umpire. The committee might be composed of seven Republicans and six Democrats. The theory of the appointment of the committee is that it would act without regard to party; but nobody believes that it would not substantially determine the election, according to the party basis on which it might happen to be made up, any more than that the Senate and House would act in opposition to their party majorities. The attempt will be made by some extreme Democrats to forestall acceptance of the proposition by the Democrats, and bring up measures for debate and a vote before any scheme of settlement can be submitted to the House. The feature of leaving the result to chance appears to satisfy Democrats better than Republicans. The plan will meet with earnest opposition if it comes from the joint committee with this feature, and the publication of the measure may probably compel its modification in this particular.

THE SECRET INVESTIGATIONS.

THE PROCEEDINGS LEAKING OUT IN MYSTERIOUS WAYS—MR. CHANDLER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Recent developments seem to confirm the reports prevalent at the capital, that both Democrats and Republicans have copies of telegrams sent South and to Oregon by controlling politicians, pending the canvass of the votes of the disputed States. These copies were obtained from sources other than the regular channels, but exactly in what manner is left to conjecture. Although they cannot be used as evidence, not being authenticated, they afford the basis of interrogation by investigating committees, and have been the means of obtaining information from witnesses who have knowledge of their contents. Surprise is expressed that the Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House, now engaged in the investigation of private matters, connected with the Electoral vote South should not only sit with closed doors, but impose an obligation on the members of the committee not to communicate to other parties information concerning the character of the testimony taken. On Saturday, when Secretary Chandler was before them, notwithstanding the caution, the drift of the inquiries and replies relative to telegrams from him to Gov. Stearns, of Florida, pending the count of the Electoral vote in that State, were ascertained and telegraphed from here last night. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, however, also inquiring into the subject of the Electoral votes, open their committee-room to reporters, thus affording the means of acquainting the public with the proceedings in a consecutive and trustworthy form. An effort will be made at the next meeting of the House committee to open the doors to the press.

The President-to-day held a conference with Secretaries Chandler and Cameron.

The questions which Secretary Chandler refused to answer before the Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House, yesterday, were such as referred principally to the subject of communications between himself and the President, and which are regarded by the Secretary as confidential.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL.

UNFAVORABLE PROSPECTS OF ITS PASSAGE—THE OPPOSITION TO THE BILL—THE PROVISIONS FOR ITS NORTHERN CONNECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The prospects for the passage of the Texas Pacific bill, as agreed upon by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, are not so favorable as its advocates would desire, and it is pretty certain the bill will not receive as much support when reported as it did in the last Congress. It is known that several members of the committee voted against reporting the bill, and one voted for it in committee with the understanding that he should be free to oppose its passage in the House. It is asserted that the bill will not receive from the Southern members that unanimous support which its friends claim for it. A majority of the members from Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky, and a number from Mississippi and Texas, are said to be against its passage, and its support from Louisiana will depend upon the location of certain termini which are desired by the delegation from that State. The failure to secure the necessary Southern support will arise from the provisions for connections with Northern roads this side the Mississippi.

FAST MAILS AND THE FRANK.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE ON THE POST ROUTE BILL—HISTORY OF THE BILL DURING THE LAST AND PRESENT SESSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives upon the bill to establish post routes, involves the question of fast service for various sections of the country, and, also, the restoration of the franking privilege. As the bill passed the House at the last session, it merely provided for the establishment of post routes throughout the country; when it came to the Senate, amendments were attached to it non-concurring in certain routes named in the House bill, and establishing others in place thereof. The Senate, then, after a long discussion, by a vote of 31 yeas to 13 nays, adopted amendments appropriating $150,000 to restore Fast Mail trains over the New-York Central and Hudson River and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads between New-York and Chicago and to St. Louis, and over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections between New-York and St. Louis, New-York and Chicago, and New-York and Cincinnati; also, $75,000 for Fast Mail service over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its connections, to Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago; $100,000 for Fast Mail service to New-Orleans via Richmond, and $125,000 for the fast mail service daily between Chicago and the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. The last named amendment was not for a Fast Mail service, but was for the purpose of having the mails conveyed from Chicago to the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad on Sunday as well as every other day of the week, that the people of San Francisco and the far West should not have their Eastern mail delayed one day on account of there being no Sunday service between Chicago and Omaha. In addition to this, another amendment appropriating $40,000 to extend the Fast Mail service to Omaha was agreed to. The amendment restoring the franking privilege was agreed to by a vote of 30 yeas to 15 nays. It provides that letters, packages or other matter, relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, shall be transmitted through the mail free of postage when marked "Official business," and showing also the name of the department or bureau whence transmitted; and, further, that Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail, free of postage, letters and documents. All letters and documents sent by them must bear the name of the sender and the proper designation of the office he holds. A penalty of $300 is prescribed for using official envelopes of the Government for private correspondence.

As amended, the bill passed the Senate on the 11th day of August last, and was sent to the House of Representatives. But the amendments were not considered by that body until this session, when the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported in favor of non-concurring in the Senate amendments restoring the Fast Mail service and the franking privilege, on the ground that they were matters of general legislation, and should not be attached to a Post Office route bill. The House agreed to the reports of its committee. The bill having been returned to the Senate, it was considered by the Committee of that body on Post Offices and Post Roads, and in accordance with the report of the committee the Senate insisted upon its amendments and asked a conference with the House of Representatives. The conferees on the part of the Senate are Messrs. Hamlin, Paddock, and Maxey. Those on the part of the House have not yet been appointed.

DESTRUCTION BY THE ARMY IN WAR.

THE BILL TO PAY THE CLAIM OF DR. BEST, OF KENTUCKY, FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF HIS HOUSE BY ORDER OF ARMY OFFICERS DURING THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the Senate Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Claims, has given notice that he will at an early day call up the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, of Kentucky. This is a bill of some notoriety, having already passed Congress and been vetoed by the President. It involves the question of allowing a certain class of claims growing out of the war, and proposes to pay the claimant $25,000 for the destruction of his dwelling-house and its contents by order of the United States military authorities at Paducah, Ky., on the 26th of March, 1864, for the reason that it was in the way of the effective use of the guns of Fort Anderson and constituted a shelter for the enemy. The loyalty of the claimant has been established beyond question, the report of the committee stating that he was an unquestionably loyal to the Government of the United States. The bill has been before Congress since 1870, and passed in 1872; but the President vetoed it, stating in the veto that, "it is a claim for compensation on account of the ravages of war. It cannot be denied that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money, and such is the supposed magnitude of the claims that may be made against the Government for necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by the Army, that I deem it proper to return this bill for reconsideration." He also says: "If it be deemed proper to make compensation for such losses, I suggest, for the consideration of Congress, whether it would not be better, by general legislation, to provide some means for the ascertainment of the damage in all similar cases, and thus save to the claimants the expense, inconvenience, and delay of attendance upon Congress, and at the same time, save the Government from the danger of having imposed upon it fictitious or exaggerated claims, supported wholly by ex parte proof." The Committee on Claims subsequently recommended that the bill be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and in the report cited a number of precedents for the passage of the bill; several times it has been brought up in the Senate, but always caused a protracted discussion.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate Committee on Railroads will have a meeting to-morrow, and the bill introduced on Friday last by Senator Gordon to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the Government bonds advanced to the Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, and for the settlement of the claims of the Government on account of said bonds, will probably be acted upon, as this Pacific Railroad indebtedness is to be considered by the Senate on Tuesday next, the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee at the last session, to provide for the payment of the indebtedness, having been made the special order for that day. The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee is in charge of Mr. Thurman, and it will, no doubt, lead to an extended debate. Other bills on the same subject have been reported from the Committee on Railroads, and they will all be considered together, with a view to the passage of a bill acceptable to the Government as well as the railroad companies, and one which will prevent any further legislation.

The Consular and Diplomatic and Military Academy Appropriation bills, which recently passed the House, are now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Windom, Chairman, and Mr. West, a member of that committee, who were absent recently, have both returned to the city, and only two members of the committee—Messrs. Sargent and Blaine—are now absent, the former with one of the investigating committees in the South, and the latter at his home in Maine. The two appropriation bills mentioned will be considered this week and reported to the Senate.

The Secretary of War has again brought to the attention of Congress the question of authorizing the appointment of Post Quarter-master Sergeants in the Army for the care of Quarter-masters' property. The Secretary says, "these Sergeants would perform the duties now undertaken by hired civilians and would cost less to the Government than the latter, while at the same time the Government would derive all the advantage of their experience as well as being able to control them by military authority and discipline." It is proposed that these Sergeants shall receive the same pay and allowances as ordnance Sergeants. The Quartermaster General also recommends that a law authorizing their appointment be passed, and says he believes that they would save more than they would cost, and that they would materially aid in the business of his department at military posts and stations.

The Light-house Board gives notice that an automatic signal-buoy, giving blasts of a whistle at short intervals, has been placed for trial off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, about 23¼ miles from the outer edge of the shoal, in 12 fathoms of water, Cape Hatteras light bearing north-west by north, (magnetic,) distant about 11½ miles.

The following is the list of prices of books containing the laws, for sale at the Department of State, and will answer many inquiries made of that department. 1. Revised Statutes of the United States, bound in sheep, $3 95, with 10 cents additional for postage. 2. Revised Statutes Relating to the District of Columbia, Post Roads, Public Treaties, bound in sheep, $3 52, with 10 cents additional for postage. 3. United States Statutes at Large passed at the Forty-third Congress, 1873-5, Vol. 18, bound in sheep, $2 99, with 10 cents additional for postage. 4. Statutes of the United States passed at the first session of the Forty-third Congress, 1873-4, pamphlet form, $1 05, with 8 cents additional for postage. 5. Statutes of the United States passed at the second session of the Forty-third Congress, 1874-5, pamphlet form, 65 cents, with 6 cents additional for postage. 6. Statutes of the United States, passed at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, 1875-6, pamphlet form, 65 cents, with 6 cents additional for postage. Drafts, &c., must be made payable to the order of the Secretary of State, and checks certified. All books sent either by mail or express will be at the risk of individuals ordering the same.

Sergeant at Arms Thompson, of the House, says Mr. Hewitt did not refuse to call together the National Democratic Committee for the purpose of considering the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Democracy, for a grand mass meeting of Democrats in Washington, on Feb. 12. Mr. Hewitt declined to issue a call for the mass meeting, but agreed to call the National Committee together, and lay the resolutions before them for consideration, and went to New-York for that purpose.

Charles Fisher, son of ex-Judge Fisher, who was yesterday pardoned by the President, having been recently convicted by the Supreme Court of the act of stealing important papers from the office of the District Attorney, has been taken to the insane asylum in this District.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A CAVALRY ESCORT AND 15 SAVAGES—THE LATTER DRIVEN—TWO CAVALRY MEN WOUNDED.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 14.—The continued interruption in telegraphic communication between Forts Laramie and Fetterman induced an escort of the Sixth Cavalry, commanded by Sergt. Bessey, in returning from Hat Creek, to strike across the country and come in on the Fetterman line. Last night on the Elkhorn, 30 miles north of Fort Laramie, fresh tracks of Indians were discovered, and to avoid a surprise in camp the Sergeant with three men made a reconnoissance and about midnight met a party of 15 Indians. In the fight which ensued Bessey and one of his companions named Taggart were slightly wounded, and the other, named Featherall, was badly hurt; they also lost three horses killed, when the Indians were forced to retire. A company of cavalry left Fort Laramie to-day to endeavor to intercept the Indians.

GEN. CROOK'S COMMAND AT FORT FETTERMAN—THE POWDER RIVER EXPEDITION ABANDONED—COURT-MARTIAL OF TWO OFFICERS FOR COWARDICE AND DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A letter dated Fort Laramie, Jan. 1, says Gen. Crook returned to Fort Fetterman Dec. 29 and his command the following day. The Powder River Expedition has been abandoned at this time because since Gen. McKenzie's fight with White Antelope the hostiles have become so thoroughly alert as to make a further Winter campaign utterly impracticable. Capt. Lawson, Lieuts. Johnson, Drew, Morton, and Reynolds, all of the Third Cavalry, leave here Wednesday as witnesses from this post before the court-martial to be held at Cheyenne, Wyoming, Jan. 5, when Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, Colonel of the Third Cavalry, and Senior Colonel of Cavalry, and Capt. Alexander Moore, of the Third Cavalry, will be tried for cowardice and disobedience of orders during the Big Horn expedition of Gen. Crook.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning at Rondout destroyed the cabinet-shop, dwelling, and barn of Michael Stock, the sailing sojourning, also owned by Stock, and occupied as a bakery and dwelling, the grocery store and dwelling of John O'Connor, the slaughter-house of Frederick Weber, and several other smaller buildings. The fire began in Stock's building. The loss is estimated at over $20,000; insurance, $12,800.

A stable on Montgomery street, near Colgate, Jersey City, was set on fire yesterday morning at 3 o'clock by some unknown person and burned to the ground. The loss is $1,000. The stable was the property of Patrick Congdon, and it is supposed that a man named Black, who has since disappeared, carelessly threw a lighted match into the hay, setting it on fire.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the apartments of Simon Barnhard, a tailor, in the basement of No. 167 Hester street, causing damage amounting to $800 to the building and stock.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY A TEAMSTER.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 14.—In a row between a number of soldiers and teamster sat Sidney, Neb., last night, Private James Keith, of Company C, Fifth Cavalry, was shot and instantly killed. After the shooting of Keith, about 20 soldiers procured arms from the barracks and went to the front of the place where Keith was killed, and fired several volleys through the windows and doors of the building. Fortunately no one was injured. The firing was stopped by the arrival of the patrol. The body of Keith was taken in charge by the commanding officer at Sidney Barracks.

A LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Jan. 14.—The wife of Judge Maynard, of Minnesota, who was visiting with her son-in-law in the village of Hillsdale, was burned to death this morning, at that village, in this county, her clothing having accidentally caught fire from a stove.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL FOR ARSON.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 14.—Charles S. Brown was arraigned before a Justice of the Peace at Middletown to-day, on a charge of setting fire to the dwelling in which his father was burned to death. Brown pleaded not guilty, waived an examination, and was committed to the Newport jail for trial at the March term of the Supreme Court.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Augustus B. Hill, who resides at No. 22 Bowdoin street, while alighting from a street car on the corner of Vermont and Beacon streets, to-day, was knocked down and killed by a runaway horse.

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Rain has been reported within the last 24 hours in the southern counties as far north as Los Angeles and San Luis Obispo. There are indications of rain here.

A RHODE ISLAND DESPERADO.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 14.—In this city on Saturday night Joshua C. Prentice, Jr., entered a gun store, commenced a disturbance and smashed a loaded pistol at the breast of the proprietor. When arrested, a pistol, sand-club, sharpened knife, coil of cord, and paper of poison were found on his person.

THE OHIO ICE-GORGE BROKEN.

A CRASH AMONG THE STEAM-BOATS AND RIVER CRAFT—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY FROM PITTSBURG TO LOUISVILLE—REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—This day has been one of great excitement along the Ohio River from Pittsburg to Louisville. For many years the ice has not been so thick as that formed by the extreme cold weather of this Winter, and the inevitable break-up was looked for with grave apprehensions by all having property in steam-boats and barges. The thaw of the last few days has raised the tributaries and loosened vast masses of ice until to-day, when the gorges broke, and a grand crash came.

The losses at this point are not, on the whole, so heavy as were anticipated. The new steamer Calumet was sunk and is a total loss. The Andes, an old steamer, and the Fanny Webster, a ferry-boat, together with a considerable number of small pleasure and produce boats, were swept away by masses of ice and crushed like egg shells. A large number of loaded and empty coal barges were also sunk.

The total loss here is estimated at $150,000, on which there is a fair amount of insurance.

Above here the damage was much greater. It is reported that six steamers were sunk at Pittsburg, involving a loss of over $1,000,000. Gorges are still reported at Middleport and Wheeling, above, and Louisville, below, but for long distances the river is clear and the ice is running rapidly.

Thousands of people gathered along the shore to-day to witness the spectacle. At one point above the city a shanty-boat, which was inhabited by a whole family, was swept away from its fastenings and carried down the current. The father and oldest son son escaped over a field of ice, and left the wife and the other children to find safety as best they might. The strange craft and its cargo passed the city, the woman shrieking for aid, which it was impossible to render. At last, however, four miles below here, a line was thrown to them, and they were safely hauled ashore. It is not probable that navigation will be fairly opened for a week.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15—1 A. M.—The present breaking up of the ice in the Ohio is the most disastrous ever known. Dispatches from Pittsburg report that the work of destruction at that point was begun at 6 o'clock this morning by the breaking up of the gorge on the Monongahela. A fleet of 70 boats in the harbor sounded the alarm, set their wheels going and made a brave fight against the impending disaster. The mass of ice came roaring down, bearing everything before it that had not been amply protected beforehand. The coal-barges were ground into fragments and mingled with huge pieces of ice as hard as granite. The force of the moving body was irresistible. In a short space of time nine steam-boats and a large number of coal-barges and other craft were shapeless wrecks, borne helplessly along by the current, each moment grinding them into smaller pieces.

Fifteen or 20 men were swept away on these wrecks, but all miraculously escaped. Some of them floated 15 miles down the river and were rescued with much difficulty. The only life lost was that of Bernard Manning, fireman on the Hornet. The wrecks of from 30 to 40 boats may be seen along the shore. They are beyond all possibility of repairs.

The total losses swell into enormous proportions. It is estimated that from 300 to 400 coal barges and 2,500,000 bushels of coal were destroyed, to say nothing of the steam-boats, damage to dry docks, and the various other interests on the river. The work of destruction on the Monongahela River was almost universal. The estimate this morning of the entire loss by the breaking up of the ice was $1,000,000, but it is evident to-night that it was much greater. It has even been placed by good judges as high as $2,500,000, and it is doubtful if it will fall much below $2,000,000.

Some precautions have been felt to-day of the breaking up of the ice in the Youghiogheny, involving a second destruction. The remaining boats are in a disabled condition, and all hands are passing an anxious night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The movement of the ice in the Ohio River has been almost general from Pittsburg to Cairo, entailing heavy losses, chiefly upon owners of coal boats and barges. A dispatch from North Bend, 12 miles below here, reports over 200 coal-barges passing there in the ice to-day. At Mingo, near Steubenville, 10 barges were swept away to-day, and four at Parkersburg. The ice in the Kanawha River broke up yesterday, carrying away a wharf-boat and several barges. At Bleunerhassett's Island, the tow-boat N. G. Bigley and eight barges and the steamer U. S. Thanhauser were carried off by the ice. Eight barges, supposed to be from the Kentucky River, passed Madison this afternoon. At Jeffersonville the river rose five feet in two hours, and the ice swept down at the rate of 10 miles an hour, tearing away a large quantity of valuable timber from the ship-yards, sinking several barges loaded with coal, and demolishing a portion of the ferry-boat.

The ice which had remained stationary above Newport bridge gave way at noon to-day, and, striking the sunken steamer Calumet, turned the wreck around, and swept it down with the current, making the loss a total loss. Further down the ice carried away about 40 loaded, and about as many empty, coal-boats, and at Delhi, 10 miles below, took the small steamer Alex. Kendall with it. The damage by the ice here to-day will aggregate fully $100,000.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.—Senator Key will withdraw from the Senatorial contest to-morrow. He does so because the contest has become a mere struggle for office. In justice to himself and his public character, as well as to the public interests, he cannot engage in a scramble for a position so exalted as that of Senator of the United States.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—A train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, conveying about 200 soldiers en route to Washington, and lately from Fort Reno, struck a broken rail two miles from Warrenton, Mo., last night at 8 o'clock, and two of the cars were thrown from the track. Several of the soldiers were somewhat scratched and bruised, but no one was seriously injured. The soldiers left here for Washington at 11 o'clock this morning via the Vandalia Line.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Jan 14.—Mrs. Salomi P. Sanborn, an elderly lady, residing near Franklin, opened the door of a small dark closet this morning, which, closing with a spring lock on the outside, confined her within, where she remained nine hours. When rescued she was insensible, and her limbs were stiff with cold. She will probably not recover.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The signal service observer at Atlantic City reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: The sloop Joseph Hinz, Capt. Smith, from Long Island, bound for the coast of North Carolina, grounded in Absecom Inlet yesterday, and floated safely off at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

RETURN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO WASHINGTON—A COMPLETE EXAMINATION OF THE CANVASS MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate Committee, which was appointed to investigate the Florida election returned to Washington this morning. They made a most complete and thorough examination of the canvass, and heard the testimony of nearly 500 witnesses. They conducted investigations in Tallahassee, Jacksonville, and Gainesville, thus greatly reducing the expenses for mileage and witness fees, the whole amount expended for this account being less than $2,000. The testimony taken was of the most important character, and proves beyond all question that the Republican vote was greatly reduced by the most bare-faced frauds on the part of the Democrats. In spite of these frauds, however, and without throwing out the vote of a single poll, the State was carried for Hayes and Wheeler. Had the election been fair and free, the testimony shows that the majority for the State and National Republican tickets would have been over 2,000.

THE RETURNS ORDERED TO BE COUNTED BY THE SUPREME COURT—GLARING FRAUDS VISIBLE EVEN THROUGH THEIR FACE—THE ARCHER PRECINCTS VOTE—A TRAIN-LOAD OF PASSENGERS, HAILING FROM TEXAS TO MASSACHUSETTS, VOTING FOR TILDEN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

The Senate Committee has been here since last Thursday afternoon, and is prosecuting a very thorough investigation into the alleged frauds in Walde and Archer Precincts in this (Alachua) county. This is the most noted district of the late election, containing the poll—that of Waldo—where a train-load of passengers all voted for Tilden and Hendricks, and if the late decision of the Supreme Court of the State that these votes should be counted on the face of the returns had added to or taken from the vote as tabulated by the Canvassing Board, there might have been a President elected by the vote of a disciple of Tom Hendricks who swore that he was a duly registered voter of Monroe County, Ind., albeit there is no registration in that State. The testimony before the Senate Committee shows that all these railroad voters, who hailed from Texas to Massachusetts, voted for Tilden and Hendricks. Had they not voted here, the majority for Hayes and Wheeler would have been nearly double what is. Results are not effected by the investigations now going on here; but there will be some satisfaction in knowing why Hayes' majority was not bigger on the face of the returns.

The chief interest of the investigation here centres in the evidence in regard to the election in Archer Precinct. This is the precinct from which there was a new return on the wires every day, with affidavits to match from Green R. Moore and Floyd Dukes—two of the Election Officers of poll No. 2. Dukes is an old colored man and voter who is distinguished by his Democracy and stupidity. Colored Democrats are a scarce commodity in Florida; and "daddy Dukes" is somewhat noted on that account. Although such usually meet with the disdain of their fellow colored men, all the colored people here seem to view Duke's position with complacency and the most benevolent toleration; and perhaps this is because he is also considered, by common consent, the stupidest nigger in Florida. Moore, the other affidavit maker, is a white man—a "cracker" of the worst class. By some unaccountable means he was a Republican until he got mixed up in the confusion of counts, at Archer No. 2, the day after the election. It is believed, however, that his conversion really dated from two or three days before the election, when he received money from some unknown source to get a small lot of whisky to supply his stock. He runs a "doggery."

The case at Archer Precinct was as follows: The precinct was a large one, and two polls were opened to accommodate the voters. At poll No. 1 the Democratic vote was 98, and the Republican vote 55. At poll No. 2 the vote was announced on the night of election and returned to the proper county officers the next day as 399 for Hayes and 136 for Tilden. The Democrats disputed this return, and claimed that the vote really stood—the Republican ticket, State and National, 130; the Democratic ticket, 136; The former returns were signed by all the officers of the precinct. The latter was "affidavited" by Moore and Dukes, who disavowed this by other affidavits, which were afterward also disavowed by them under affidavits. It will be remembered that both these men are illiterate, and that one is stupid and the other degraded. Opposed to them was the testimony of the two other officers of the poll, who are intelligent men, of good character in the county. Their testimony, the returns signed by all the board on the night of the election, and the testimony of numerous witnesses who heard the announcement made on the night of the election, showed that there were 535 votes cast, according to the poll-list and the votes in the box, 399 being Republican, and 136 Democratic. Half of the affidavits of Dukes and Moore, and the allegations of Samuel C. Tucker and Samuel T. Fleming, showed that there were only 316 votes cast—180 Republican, and 136 Democratic. Fleming swears, before the committee as elsewhere, that he kept a record of all the voters at the poll, except about 15, and his record shows 305. Tucker swears that he saw the tally-papers added up, and that he heard the announcement made from the window that there were only 316 votes as above. They had no doubt that the Democratic vote was, as stated in both claims, 136; and swore that they knew everybody in the precinct and their politics; but Fleming could not possibly recall to mind more than a dozen Democrats when pressed in the examination, and Tucker broke down at six. Both agreed that the whites voted at Poll No. 1, except six or seven, some of whom were Republicans.

On the other hand, up to last night the committee had examined, identified, and proved 304 Republican votes at the poll, and there are more coming. This shows the falsity of the Democratic claim that there were only 180 Republican votes. It also shows that if there were any Democratic voters at all there were more than 316 votes cast. It is clear that the Republican vote of 399 was actually cast. It is believed that there was fraud at the poll, and that at least 100 Democratic votes were stuffed in the box while Black and Vance were absent from it at noon, and a couple of sheets of names were slipped in with the clerk's papers. The fact that the poll-list was stolen from the County Clerk's office during the controversy, favors that hypothesis. The object was to prevent a comparison of the sheets.

A still stronger reason for belief in such Democratic fraud is the fact that almost the full number of Republican voters have been identified as voting, and have sworn that they voted, the Republican ticket. The keenest search, on the other hand, has only resulted in the discovery of a dozen or so known to have voted the Democratic ticket, and another dozen who are supposed to have voted it. No Democratic attorneys, or candidates, or Congressional investigators have proposed to prove the Democratic vote of the poll by summoning the voters, as the Senate committee is doing with the Republican vote; and when it is proposed to them they dodge or decline assuming the risks of the investigation.

For this reason, the recent investigations by the House committee was a farce and a fraud. It sought to keep out testimony on the part of those participating in the election. The Senate committee proposes to go over the whole ground; that is, if the minority will undertake to prove the Democratic vote. It has been invited to do so, and to furnish names of Democrats who voted; but has not acceded to the request yet. It cannot, because the two witnesses on the Democratic side, who expect their whitewashing to overmatch the testimony of over 300 voters, can only think of six or twelve Democrats who voted at the poll, after eight weeks of hard c

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE FULL HISTORY OF THE COUNT.

PRECEDENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE PRESENT CRISIS—THE DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE TO COUNT THE VOTE—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1877.

The volume compiled by the committee of the House, and published by order of Congress, containing, as is claimed, everything "said or done" in Congress pertinent to the subject of counting the Electoral vote, comprises 800 pages of closely printed matter. There are but a few hundred of the volumes printed, and were they generally accessible few people would have the patience or time to find out all that is in them. The precedents are, of course, of great importance and interest, and ought to be known to every intelligent voter. There is a broad distinction between what has been "said" and what has been "done" by Congress respecting the count of the Electoral vote. What was "done" makes up the precedents, and they can be presented in a comparatively brief space.

With the view of placing the important facts shown by the compilation before the readers of THE TIMES your correspondent has endeavored to embrace all that was "done" in the following condensation of the public volume, and the most important things "said" prior to the long debates which have filled so many pages of the *Record* during the last three years. It is believed that not one pertinent action of Congress has been omitted, and all the essential features of the committee's compilation have been retained.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S FIRST TERM.

The Electoral votes for the first Presidential term were not counted until the 6th of April, 1789. On that day the Senate elected by ballot a President, John Langdon, for the sole purpose of counting the votes for President of the United States. It was ordered that Mr. Ellsworth inform the House of the presence of a quorum of Senators, and that a President was elected to count the votes, and that the Senate was ready in the Senate Chamber to proceed, in the presence of the House, to discharge that duty; that the Senate had appointed one of its members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they were declared, submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their members for like purpose. The House immediately proceeded to the Senate chamber, and the vote was counted. The following record appears on the Journal:

"The Speaker and the House of Representatives attended in the Senate chamber, and the President elected for the purpose of counting the votes declared the Senate and House of Representatives had met, and that he, in their presence, had opened and counted the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, which were as follows."

Here the table is inserted, showing how the votes were cast, from which it appeared that George Washington was unanimously elected President, and John Adams was chosen Vice President by a majority of all the votes cast. A form of certificate was prepared, by order of the Senate, for John Langdon to sign, in which he declares, over his own name, that he did, "in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representative, open all the certificates *and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and Vice President.*"

There appears to have been no dispute or question as to the proper person to count the votes, and as this Congress contained several members of the Constitutional Convention, the interpretation thus put upon the language of that instrument ought to have great weight. In March, 1793, the statute regulating the election of President and Vice President, providing for the time of the meeting of the Electors, the manner of transmitting their votes to Washington, &c., was enacted.

THE RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

At the count of the Electoral votes for the second Presidential term in 1793, the proceedings were in most respects a repetition of what was done in 1789. A resolution which was reported by a joint committee of both houses to report a method of counting the votes was adopted, and under it tellers were appointed by the two houses "to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared." The House of Representatives proceeded to the Senate Chamber on Feb. 13, and John Adams, Vice President, "opened, read, and delivered to the tellers appointed for the purpose" the certificates of the Electors, and, the tellers having ascertained the votes, the Vice President declared George Washington unanimously elected President, and John Adams, by a plurality of votes, Vice President. In this case the Vice President opened the certificates, read them, and gave them to the tellers, who did the formal summing up of the number of votes which he had declared to them for that purpose.

THE THIRD PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

In 1797 similar preparations were made for the counting of the vote, and a joint resolution in the same language as that adopted at the second election was passed by the two houses. The Vice President, John Adams, opened the certificates and delivered them to the tellers, who summed up the votes as given, and Mr. Adams made the following announcement:

"In obedience to the Constitution and law of the United States, and to the commands of both houses of Congress in their resolution passed in the present session, I now declare that John Adams is elected President of the United States for four years, to commence with the 4th day of March next, and that Thomas Jefferson is elected Vice President of the United States for four years, to commence with the 4th day of March next. And may the Sovereign of the Universe, the Ordainer of Civil Government on Earth for the preservation of liberty, justice, and peace among men, enable me faithfully to discharge the duties of these offices conformably to the Constitution of the United States, with conscientious diligence, punctuality, and perseverance."

There was some discussion as to the manner in which the President and Vice President elect should be officially informed of their election, and the House resolved that it should be done "by such person and in such manner as the Senate may direct." The Senate decided that the President of the Senate, who was also the President elect, should make out and sign a certificate of the election of Mr. Jefferson as Vice President, in accordance with which John Adams signed a certificate containing the following statement:

"The under-written Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and for a Vice President."

From this it appears that Mr. Adams regarded himself as charged with the counting of the votes, and the tellers who performed the addition merely as assistants in the labor. Toward the close of Mr. Adams' term, Jan. 23, 1800, appears the first discussion of the difficulties possible to arise by reason of the inadequate provisions of the Constitution for deciding disputed elections for President and Vice President. Mr. James Ross, of Pennsylvania, offered in the Senate the following resolution:

"That a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and what, provisions ought to be made by law for deciding disputed elections of President and Vice President of the United States, and for determining the legality or illegality of the votes given to those officers in the different States." The debate upon this proposition seems to have been quite exciting, though it is not very fully reported. Senator Brown, of Kentucky, thought Congress had no right to legislate on the subject. Mr. Ross said the Constitution had certainly made no provision to decide disputed elections. He raised the question what should be done in case Electors had votes without proper appointment, or for a President not of the suitable age required by the Constitution. He inquired what would be the situation of the country if a case should happen in which the election of a President depended on the settlement of such disputes, and thought it a duty that provision should be made beforehand. Senator Pinckney, of South Carolina, referred to the great care exercised in the Federal Convention to keep the business of electing the President as far as possible out of the hands of Congress. The manner of appointment of Electors is given exclusively to the State Legislatures. Senator Dexter, of Massachusetts, thought Congress had the right to legislate. Senator Livermore, of New Hampshire, was strongly of the same opinion. Senator Baldwin, of Georgia, expressed in vigorous words the belief that Congress had no power, except to judge of the authentication of each return, and to count the votes as required by the Constitution.

A committee was appointed, however, and a long bill was prepared, which is found in some of the newspapers of the time. It provides generally for the choice of six members of each house by ballot, who shall act with the Chief Justice of the United States as a Grand Committee, to have power to examine and decide all disputes relative to the election of President and Vice President. It was debated and amended and passed by the Senate, was discussed and amended in the House, and was finally lost by differences between the two houses which could not be reconciled by a conference committee. Among the amendments made by the Senate was one containing this provision: "That no petition or exception shall be granted or allowed by the Grand Committee, which shall have for its object to draw into question the number of votes on which any Elector in any of the States shall have been declared appointed." Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, earnestly opposed the bill. He said "it never was intended, nor could it have been safe for the Constitution, to have given to Congress the power to sit in convention the right to object to any vote, or even to question whether they were constitutionally or properly given." This right he considered was given exclusively to the State Legislatures. In another place he said: "I have intentionally gone into repetitions on this subject to show how utterly unconstitutional it would be for Congress, either acting in their separate chambers or in convention, to attempt to assume to themselves the power to reject a single vote." In January, 1801, a resolution was made in the House on a proposed constitutional amendment providing for a change in the appointment of Electors, so as to elect them from districts in much the same way as Congressmen are elected. The report pointed out very clearly that no power exists for setting aside votes of Electors, however they might have been given, and concludes in the following language:

"It would be painful to anticipate the consequences which would probably attend a disputed election to the Presidency. These consequences might be more calamitous than can be foreseen."

THE FOURTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In 1801 Thomas Jefferson became President and Aaron Burr Vice President. In the counting of the Electoral vote the Senate this year received the House of Representatives in the Senate chamber. The form of proceedings was similar to those in previous elections, and it appeared that Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes, so that there was no election of President. The House proceeded to the election of President, and on the thirty-sixth ballot Thomas Jefferson was elected. On Feb. 13 a resolution was passed in the Senate, in accordance with which Thomas Jefferson made out and signed the formal certificate of the count, which contains the following statement:

"The underwritten Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate did, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for President."

In 1803, article 12 of the Constitution, providing for a change in the method of voting in the Electoral College, was adopted, and in accordance with it the general statute relating to the election of President and Vice President was amended to meet the new requirements.

MR. JEFFERSON'S RE-ELECTION.

When Thomas Jefferson was re-elected in 1805 the vote was again counted in the Senate chamber. The usual formula of proceedings was followed, and again the Vice President, Aaron Burr, made out the certificate to the effect that he had opened all the certificates and counted all the votes, following the language of the certificates previously determined by the authority of Congress. In 1808 an attempt was made to set aside the Electoral vote of the State of Massachusetts as returned from the election held that year, because the Legislature which had elected the Electors had failed to lay their action before the Governor of the State for his approval. The question arose by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Andover, in the county of Essex, asking Congress to take the question into consideration and prevent the establishment of such a precedent. Several petitions were laid before the House on the same subject. They were referred to a special joint committee; there was some discussion in the House on various propositions concerning them, and the dangers of a disputed election were again pointed out, but no one seemed to care to make a provision for the settlement of any troubles, since the election would not in any way be disturbed by the rejection of the Massachusetts vote. The petitions were finally sent by the House to the Senate and were likewise ordered to lie on the table. This was the earliest suggestion that the Electoral vote of a State should be rejected, and it has passed so far from notice that even the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Massachusetts learn of the case for the first time in the compilation of the Electoral Committee.

THE SIXTH ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

In the election for the sixth term, beginning in 1809, when James Madison was chosen President and George Clinton Vice President, the usual formalities were observed, the vote being counted in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The usual certificate was made by the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Milledge. He declared in the regular form that he had opened all the certificates and counted all the votes of Electors. After the count was concluded in the presence of the two houses, the Governor's certificate not being attached to it. No notice was taken, however, of this objection. The Electoral vote of Kentucky was one less than the number to which that State was entitled by reason of Mr. William Logan, one of the Electors, having been sick and unable to attend the meeting of the college. Mr. Macon offered a resolution in the House which, however, was lost, that the reasons should be stated on the journal why this vote was lacking, and gave as a reason that if, on account of such an occurrence in the future, there should be a tie between two candidates for the Presidency, *the question would arise whether the vote of an Elector, though unable to attend at the time, ought not to be counted.*

JAMES MADISON'S RE-ELECTION.

In 1813 the votes were counted for the seventh Presidential term, and James Madison was re-elected President and Elbridge Gerry was chosen Vice President. The two houses met in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The formal proceedings were as usual. The President pro tem. of the Senate made the usual certificate that he had opened the certificates and counted the votes.

THE EIGHTH ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

James Monroe was the eighth President, with Daniel D. Tompkins for Vice President, and the Electoral votes were counted in 1817. Again the two houses met in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the President pro tem. certified that he had opened all the certificates and counted all the votes. A question of dispute arose during the counting of the vote in regard to the State of Indiana, which then for the first time voted for President. The joint resolution for the admission of the State had been passed the previous session, but the formal declaration that Indiana was a State in the Union had not been made by Congress. Mr. Taylor interrupted the proceedings of the two houses, and attempted to state his objections to the vote from Indiana being read and recorded. The Speaker of the House called him to order, and stated that while acting in joint convention no proposition could be considered and no business performed except that prescribed by the Constitution. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Taylor, withdrew to its own chamber, and the House considered the objection raised by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Cady, of New-York, regarded the matter as settled by the admission of Senators and Representatives from Indiana to their seats. Several propositions were made, but finally the whole subject was indefinitely postponed, and the Senate ordered the House, when the counting of the votes was completed.

In the Winter of 1820 an attempt was again made to provide against the contingencies of "unlawful, disputed, or doubtful Electoral votes," but the Judiciary Committee of the House decided that no legislation was expedient. The question was raised by reason of the dispute concerning the counting of Indiana in 1817, and the prospective similar dispute concerning Missouri in 1821.

JAMES MONROE RE-ELECTED.

In February, 1821, the usual joint committee to arrange for the counting of the Electoral vote recommended the usual resolution for the meeting of the two houses, &c., and then added a second resolution designed to bridge over the dispute with respect to the admission of Missouri. It simply prescribed what the result of the count would be in case Missouri should be counted, and what it would be if Missouri were not counted. This resolution was the subject of some discussion in the Senate, but was finally adopted. There seems to have been a difficulty about the place of meeting, for it was referred to a committee, and two or three days expressed the opinion that the vote ought to be counted in the Senate chamber, and that that hall would have been recommended, except that it was inconvenient for the purpose.

There was also an interesting debate in the House on the same resolution. Mr. Clay was a member of the joint committee which presented the report. Mr. Randolph opposed the second resolution in a vigorous and characteristic speech, which is but briefly reported. "He could not recognize in this house or the other house, singly or conjointly, the power to decide on the votes of any State." He maintained that "the Electoral College was as independent of Congress as Congress of them." Floyd re-echoed the same sentiment. Mr. Clay appeared to hold the opinion, but did not express it very strongly, that the power to count the votes was in the two houses, and that they have the power to decide what are votes. He opposed the right of the President of the Senate to decide upon the legality of votes. He raised the question, in what manner the two houses should act in such cases, and made this remark: "One house would say the votes ought to be counted, the other that they ought not, and then the votes would be lost altogether." But that he did not intend to assert that this was in accordance with the Constitution is evident from further statement that "there was no mode pointed out in the Constitution of settling litigated questions arising in the discharge of this duty; it was a *casus omissus.*" The House agreed to the joint resolution.

In the joint convention the votes of all the other States were first counted, and when the certificate from Missouri was produced, Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, objected to receiving the votes "because Missouri is not a State in the Union." The two houses separated, the Senate retiring to their own chamber. In the House the question of counting the vote of Missouri was discussed, and Mr. Randolph argued that there was no power in the House to reject the vote of Missouri, or to state it hypothetically. "Your office," said he, "is merely ministerial. It is to count the votes, and you undertake to reject the votes." On motion of Mr. Clay, the subject was laid on the table, and the two houses reassembled, when the vote was announced in accordance with the joint resolution, the statement being made so as to avoid a declaration whether the votes of Missouri had or had not been received and counted.

This election was followed by further attempts to amend the Constitution, and in March, 1824, Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to which reference has been quite frequently made. This bill provides for the manner of making objections in joint convention to a count of any vote, and, stripped of the details of legal technicalities, the point of the bill is found in the following sentence: "If the two houses have concurred in rejecting the vote or votes objected to, such vote or votes shall not be counted; but unless both houses concur, such vote or votes shall be counted." The bill was passed by the Senate and sent to the House, where it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It was reported back by Mr. Webster with an amendment, and it was committed to the Committee of the Whole House, where it was never considered. The most trouble-some complication which now arises—the return of two Electoral votes from a State—had not then been suggested and was not provided for in the bill.

THE TENTH PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The President and Vice President for the tenth term, which began in 1825, were John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun. An attempt was made in the Senate, in the beginning of February, preceding the count, to provide, by joint resolutions, for the consideration of objections to the counting of any votes. The resolution failed. The two houses met in the Representatives' hall, and the vote was counted, when it appeared that there was no election of President by the people, no one of the candidates having received a majority of the votes. John C. Calhoun had a majority of the votes for Vice President, and was declared elected. The House proceeded immediately to an election of President, the three highest candidates being Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford. Thirteen States voted for Adams, and he was elected on the first ballot. This election was also followed by the certificate of the Vice President giving the result of the count, and stating that he had opened all the certificates and counted all the votes. In May, 1828, an effort was made to examine the legality of the certificates of the votes which had been given in the previous elections. Mr. Wild, who offered the resolution, claimed to have discovered many irregularities, which he summed up, showing that if the provisions of the Constitution had been enforced there would have been many changes in the count, and Mr. Clay, who was the fourth on the list of candidates, would have been third, and thus eligible for election by the House. The resolution for an investigation was laid upon the table by a vote of 80 to 37.

THE ELECTION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

In counting the Electoral vote for the eleventh term, in 1829, when Andrew Jackson was elected President and John C. Calhoun re-elected Vice President, there was no question of dispute. All the proceedings were substantially in the same form as in previous elections, but the certificate of the Vice President does not appear in the record as having been directed to be made as heretofore, and such a certificate was made it does not appear on the record of Congress, and must be looked for elsewhere.

THE SECOND TERM OF ANDREW JACKSON.

No question was raised in respect to the Electoral vote for the twelfth term, for which Andrew Jackson was re-elected and Martin Van Buren was chosen Vice President. The State of Michigan sent its Electoral vote for the first time, and this raised again the question presented by the admission of Indiana in dispute. But it was also alleged that certain Electors were not appointed in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, and a resolution of inquiry as to the facts and the proper action to be taken was passed in the Senate. It appeared from the investigation that a Federal office-holder has been chosen Elector from New-Hampshire, two from North Carolina, and one from Connecticut, and perhaps some others. The committee were of the opinion that the provisions of the Constitution should be rigidly enforced, but they were not able to say what tribunal would be competent to decide the qualifications of Electors. The joint committee recommended for action with respect to the State of Michigan, and the vote of that State was stated hypothetically, as in the case of Missouri. There was no election for Vice President by the people, and the Senate proceeded to elect, choosing Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

FOUR COUNTS MADE WITHOUT DISPUTES.

In 1841, when the votes for William Henry Harrison and John Tyler were counted, there were no questions of dispute. The defeat of Van Buren was overwhelming, and every State seems to have given its Electoral vote in a regular and legal manner.

The count of the vote for the fifteenth term, beginning in 1845, was begun without any unusual incident or dispute. Polk and Dallas were elected over Clay and Frelinghuysen, and no question was raised in regard to the legality of any one of the Electoral votes.

The Electoral vote for Taylor and Fillmore in 1849 was also counted according to the forms that had become established, and the proceedings were without incident or any dispute.

In the next Electoral count, for the seventeenth term, in 1853, when Pierce and King were elected, there was also no question raised, and the usual forms were followed by the two houses.

THE EIGHTEENTH ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

When Buchanan and Breckinridge were chosen for the eighteenth term, a question arose concerning the count of the vote of Wisconsin. The usual preparations were made for the meeting of the two houses, and, when the count had proceeded to the end, Mr. Letcher arose and inquired what ought to be done respecting the vote of Wisconsin, which, it appeared, had not been cast on the day prescribed by law, but on the following day. The tellers made their report to the presiding officer, including the vote of Wisconsin in the count. Mr. Letcher then inquired whether it was in order to move to exclude the vote of Wisconsin. The presiding officer, Mr. Mason, decided that the motion was in order, and he immediately announced the vote and declared James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge elected. At this point Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, objected to the ruling of the Chair, and declared that he understood the Chair to have ruled that it was within the competency and function of the President of the Senate to open certificates and count the votes, thereby giving to the President of the Senate the function of counting. He disputed that the President of the Senate had such a right under the Constitution. The presiding officer decided that the function of the two houses had ceased with the announcement of the vote, but the uncounted vote was again, at a time in the joint convention, until at last, on motion of one of the Senators, the two houses separated. After the houses separated there was an earnest discussion in the House, in which Marshall, of Kentucky, was prominent. The position which he assumed was, in effect, by the President of the Senate had no function except to open all the certificates, and in ordering the tellers to count the vote of Wisconsin he had practically assumed the power to determine whether it was the vote, which power, Marshall claimed, belonged to the two houses.

In the case of a vote disputed upon the count of a State disputed like that of Wisconsin, was referred to and pointed out, and it was generally agreed that there were no provisions in the Constitution which covered the case. The whole subject of disputed elections and the dangers which would arise from the lack of any method of settlement was freely canvassed in the debate. The result, however, was that no action was taken with respect to the vote, and it was counted for Fremont and Dayton. The decision was allowed to stand as made by the President of the Senate All those who claimed that the two houses should decide the question of the vote of Wisconsin held that there must be concurrence to sustain any objection that is made. The debate being ended, the lesson was forgotten, and no measures were taken with respect to a provision for a similar contingency in the future.

THE ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The history is now brought down to the election of Abraham Lincoln, for the nineteenth term in 1861. This election is a great epoch in the history of the country, but the counting of the Electoral vote had no special significance. The proceedings were conducted with the usual routine, and the Vice President declared in the presence of the two houses, the election of Abrahem Lincoln as President, but one of them was so grossly irregular in form that it was not accepted. A total of nine votes in this count 17 votes altogether were rejected under the operation of the twenty-second joint rule. The result was not in any manner affected by the settlement of the questions raised, but the dangers of a disputed election were brought somewhat more vividly to view than in any previous election; so that the first session of Congress and the sessions following to the present time have been marked by the efforts to provide for a just and equitable decision of disputed questions concerning the Presidency, the history of which efforts and discussion is fresh in the minds of the people.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Jan. 13, 1877:

New-England.—Offices Established—Brooks Station, Worcester, Mass., C. R. Bartlett, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Alden Miller, Jr., Camden, Knox County, Me.; William Buxton, White Rock, Cumberland County, Me.; W. F. Lovejoy, Winn, Penobscot County, Me.; L. Noyes Billings, North Stonington, New-London County, Conn.

New-York.—Offices Discontinued—Ingraham, Clinton County; West Hillsdale, Columbia County. Postmasters Appointed—Francis M. Fox, Colliersville, Otsego County; George W. Lawrence, Green Haven, Dutchess County; Alonzo Thayer, Houghton Creek, Allegany County; Adalbert F. Babcock, Petersburg, Rensselaer County; Winslow P. Pattie, West Groonville, Schoharie County.

New-Jersey.—Office Discontinued—Repsapo, Gloucester County. Postmasters Appointed—Benajah Haines, Masonville, Burlington County; J. R. Evans, Pompton Plains, Morris County; Rolin M. Ashley, Point Republic, Atlantic County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Gowen City, Northumberland County, Charles B. Bower, Postmaster; Sizerville, Cameron County, W. R. Sizer, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Ellis Pickles, Clearfield Ridge, Clearfield County; David B. Lain, Daggetts' Mills, Tioga County; R. R. Burnham, East Canton, Bradford County; D. Brain, Brain, Lambs' Creek, Tioga County; Oliver D. Dolin, Moosic, Luzerne County; Henry M. Tice, Pike Mills, Potter County; Andrew Fee, Wyalusing, Bradford County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Gallant Green, Charles County, J. H. Padgett, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Thomas J. Bowman, Bryantown, Charles County; Elizabeth J. Rebner, Double Pipe Creek, Carroll County; James H. McNash, Gilpin's Point, Caroline County.

A YOUNG LADY'S HAIR TAKES FIRE.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Bee*, of the 9th inst., says:

"Miss Krug, aged 16, daughter of Mr. Fred Krug, the brewer, met with an accident last evening, which came very nearly resulting fatally. She was engaged in her room in washing her hair with a preparation containing alcohol; she was leaning forward, with her long hair thrown over her head, and while in this position, came in contact with a lamp in the hands of a girl, and the alcohol ignited and blazed up. Miss Krug threw the burning hair over her head, so that its long growth served to cover the clothes of the corpse, and extended in a straight line far to the right of it; in its midst is suspended, and firmly attached, a small bronze sword on which is soldered a beautifully-polished, perforated object of rock crystal in form of a jar with two silver handles. It is pierced in its entire length by a silver pin. With it was found a small object of rock-crystal in form of a tunnel, with four concave sides. To the right and left of the body lay long bronze swords; to the left was also a long bronze knife. All these weapons had probably been suspended on a belt of embroidered work, which had disappeared. The sheaths of the swords had been of wood, much débris of which remained. All the sheaths had been gilded, and had in their entire length been adorned with round buttons of gold, which showed many different sorts of magnificently engraved spiral lines. The handles of the swords were plated with gold and covered with splendid engravings. Instead of the large wood and alabaster buttons of the handles the sword-handles of this body seem to have had at their extremity richly ornamented golden-plates, 10 of which were found close by it. Each of them is three and four-fifth inches long and one and three-fifth inches broad, and every one of them represents a large cow-head with long horns and immense eyes; further, a lion pursuing a stag with such velocity that his four legs are in the same horizontal line with the body; the stag, though still running at full speed, feels that he is lost, turns his head toward his merciless pursuer and looks at him full of anguish. To the reverse side of these wonderful plates still sticks a good deal of a blackish matter, perhaps a sort of lime, which may have served, I do not know how, to fasten them to the handles. Two plates must necessarily have been required for each handle. To the bronze sword, on the right of the body, was attached a 9 3-5 inch long golden tassel. The massive golden mask, which covered the head of this body, and which I mentioned in my last letter, is 12⅔ inches long and 13⅓ inches broad. It is so thick that the enormous weight, which for ages has been pressing upon it, has made no impression on it. It shows a man's face with large eyes and a large mouth, much resembling the features of the body when first uncovered, and I feel now more convinced than ever that all the golden masks faithfully represent the features which they cover. In fact, a single glance on these splendidly-made masks must convince everyone that they are real portraits and not ideal types. The golden breastcover of this body, which I likewise mentioned in my last letter, is 14 2-5 inches long and 8 4-5 inches broad. At a distance of hardly more than one foot to the right of the body I found 11 bronze swords, of which nine had more or less suffered from moisture, but the other two were well preserved. One of them had the enormous length of 3 feet 1-3 inches, the other 2 feet 5-3 inches. With the swords I found four sword handles, with richly-ornamented golden plates, several golden tubes with remnants of wood, 124 large, beautifully engraved, round gold buttons, two of which were of enormous size, while there was only the size of a franc. Futher, six large, splendidly ornamented gold buttons in form of crosses, three of which are three inches long and two and a half inches broad. These buttons consist either of flat pieces of bone covered with golden blades, and in this case they have invariably been pasted on the golden embellishments on sword sheaths or other objects, or they consist of real bone buttons, resembling our present shirt buttons, and covered with gold blades, and in this case they must have been used on clothes. The indescribably magnificently engraved ornamentation of both these kinds of buttons can leave no doubt as to the high importance attached to them. I may add that not only all the golden buttons in grose farm, but also all the very large, round golden buttons have on their lower side a flat piece of bone.

There was further found to the right of the body a very large golden drinking-cup, with one handle. It is no less than 6 inches in diameter, and 5 inches in height; it has two parallel horizontal rows of ornamentation, of which the lower one represents fish-spines, the upper one something resembling windows. There was also found a very large one-handled golden goblet, which, in addition to ornaments decorated with two parallel horizontal rows of beautiful spiral lines, in which occur a large number of that curious cross which is so frequently met with in the ruins of Troy, and which is thought to be the symbol of the holy fire, the Arani of the Brahmans. (See my "Troy and its Remains," p. 271, New York, 1875, and 353.) Finally, I found a third golden goblet, ornamented with three lions, which are represented as running with great velocity. There were also found three silver drinking cups and fragments of several silver vases, some of which show spiral ornaments; finally, a large drinking-cup of alabaster, measuring 10½ inches in height, and 4 4-5 inches in diameter.

The mud in the first sepulchre, whose site had been marked by the three slabs, with bas-reliefs, was also covered with a thin layer of Nonsense, having dried up in the present fine weather, I continued to excavate there, and struck at last the bottom of the sepulchre, which is on the north-east side 17½ feet, on the south-east side 17 feet deep, cut out in the rock; but from these points the slope so abrupt that, although the upper breadth of the sepulchre does not exceed 10 feet 6 inches, yet the greater part of its west side needed only to be cut 11 feet deep into the rock to make a level bottom. Besides, this west side of the tomb is close to the Cyclopean wall, which bears the parallel rows of large calcareous slabs, and rises vertically over the sepulchre. For all these reasons it appeared to me, in first excavating this tomb, that the wall passed through its north-west angle, and I wrote this on the 15th of November to a venerated friend, who published my letter in the *Times*. But by propping with planks the earth and stones which had fallen to the wall and overhang the north-west corner of the tomb, I have cleared the latter now in its entire length, and visitors will perceive that the wall does not pass through the tomb, and merely touches its brink in the north-west corner. The length of the tomb is 21 feet 6 inches; its breadth at the bottom is 12 feet, and thus 4 inches less than at the top. The four inner sides were lined with a 3 feet high and 2 feet broad Cyclopean wall, and this latter had been superposed by a slanting wall of schist plates, which reached to a height of 6½ feet, and protruded on all sides by 3 feet on the bottom of the tomb. The pieces of schist had been cemented with clay. In contradistinction to the other sepulchres, the bottom of this tomb was not covered with the usual layer of pebble-stones; the three bodies which the sepulchre contained lay at a distance of three feet from each other, and had been burnt in the very same place where I found them. This is proved by the following evidence: On the rock below and around the corpses and to the right and left of them on the walls, and by the undisturbed state of the ashes with them. Only with the body which lay in the midst the case was different. The ashes has evidently been disturbed; the clay with which the bones and the upper part of gold were covered, and the layer of pebble-stones which covered the clay, had with this body been removed. As, besides, it was found almost without any gold ornaments, it is evident that it had been rifled. My opinion is also confirmed by the 12 golden buttons, the small golden blades, and the numerous small objects of bone which had been found, together with small quantities of black ashes, at different depths below the three sculptured tombstones which adorned this sepulchre. It is further confirmed by the fragments of the usual Mycenæan pottery of later times, which in this tomb were mixed up with the very ancient remains. Most likely some robber, body has sank here a shaft to examine the tomb, has struck the body in question, has recklessly plundered it, and, from fear of being detected, has carried off his booty in such a hurry that he only thought of saving the large massive gold ornaments, such as the mask, the large breastcover, the diadem, and the bronze swords, and dropped, in remounting to the surface, many of the smaller objects, such as the 12 golden buttons, &c., which I found at intervals in digging down. There can be no doubt that this larceny occurred before the capture of Mycenæ by the Argives, about 468 B. C., for if it had occurred when the later Greek city was built on the top of the prehistoric ruins, I should also have found fragments of Greek pottery in the tomb, but of these I saw no vestige.

The three bodies of this tomb lay with their heads to the east and their feet to the west; all three were found much reduced in size, and evidently to have been squeezed with force into the small space of only six feet, which was left for them between the aforesaid walls; the bones of the legs, which are nearly uninjured, are really of enormous size. Although the head of the first man was covered with a massive golden mask, he still was mutilated in a way as to being exposed to the air, and but a few bones could be saved besides those of the legs. The same was the case with the second body, which had been plundered in antiquity. But of the third body, which lay at the north end of the tomb, the vandals who had broken into it had carefully preserved under its ponderous golden mask; there was no vestige of hair, but both eyes were perfectly visible, also the mouth, which, by the enormous weight that had been pressing upon it, was wide open and showed 32 beautiful teeth. By these all the physicians who came to see the body were led to believe that the man must have died at the early age of 35. The nose had entirely gone. The body having been too long for the space between the two inner walls at the north, its head had been pressed in such a way on the breast that the upper part of the shoulders was nearly in a horizontal line with the vertex of the head. In spite of the large golden breastplate, as little had been preserved of the breast that the inner side of the spine was visible in many places. In its squeezed and mutilated state the body measured only two feet four and a half inches from the top of the head to the beginning of the loins; the breadth of the shoulders did not exceed one foot one inch, and the breadth of the stomach one foot three inches; but the gigantic thigh bones could leave no doubt regarding the real proportions of the body. Such had been the pressure of the rubbish and stones that the body had been reduced to the thickness of one inch to one and a half inches. The color of the corpse resembled very much that of an Egyptian mummy. The front of the man was ornamented with a golden mask, with a golden diadem. A larger one was lying on the right eye; I further observed a large and a small gold leaf on the breast, below the large golden breast cover.

The news that the tolerably well preserved body of a man of the mythic heroic age had been found covered with golden ornaments spread like wildfire through the Argolid, and people came by thousands from Argos, Nauplium, and the villages to see the wonder. But, nobody being able to give advice how to preserve the body, I sent for a painter to get at least an oil painting made, for I was afraid the body would crumble to pieces. But, to my great joy, it held out for two days, when a druggist from Argos, Spiridon Nicolaou by name, consolidated it by pouring on it spirit, in which he had dissolved sandarac. Thus I have now strong hopes that it can be saved, the more so as it can be lifted with an iron plate, there being no pebble-stones below it."

Dr. Schliemann resumes his narrative under date Nov. 5:

"The now nearly mummified body was decorated with a four foot long, 1¾ inch broad golden shoulder-belt, which, by some cause or another, was not in its place, for it new lay across the loins of the corpse, and extended in a straight line far to the right of it; in its midst is suspended, and firmly attached, a small bronze sword on which is soldered a beautifully-polished, perforated object of rock crystal in form of a jar with two silver handles. It is pierced in its entire length by a silver pin. With it was found a small object of rock-crystal in form of a tunnel, with four concave sides. To the right and left of the body lay long bronze swords; to the left was also a long bronze knife. All these weapons had probably been suspended on a belt of embroidered work, which had disappeared. The sheaths of the swords had been of wood, much débris of which remained. All the sheaths had been gilded, and had in their entire length been adorned with round buttons of gold, which showed many different sorts of magnificently engraved spiral lines. The handles of the swords were plated

THE TOMB OF AGAMEMNON.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS.

THE FIFTH AND LAST SEPULCHRE—MORTAL REMAINS DISCOVERED — NUMEROUS GOLDEN ORNAMENTS FOUND—THE CAPTURE OF MYCENÆ BY THE ARGIVES—ARRIVAL OF THE TREASURES AT ATHENS.

From the London Times.

Dr. Schliemann writes under date Mycenæ, Dec. 2, 1876:

"For the first time since its capture by the Argives, in 468 B. C., and thus for the first time since 2,344 years, the acropolis of Mycenæ has got a garrison, whose watch-fires by night time can be seen throughout the whole plain of Argos. But this time the object of the occupation by soldiery is of a more peaceful character, for it is merely intended to inspire awe among the country people, and to prevent them from making clandestine excavations in the tombs or to approach the latter while I am working in them.

Already, while engaged in the excavation of the large fourth tomb, the results of which I have described in my last two letters, I explored the fifth and last sepulchre, which is immediately to the north-west of it, and which had been marked by the large slab, with the bas-relief of two serpents, and by an unsculptured tombstone, both of which were 11⅔ feet below the surface of the mount, as it was when I began the excavations. At a depth of 10 feet below the tombstones, or of 21 feet 8 inches below the former surface, I found two evidently much older unsculptured tombstones, and only three feet four inches below these I found a tomb 11⅔ feet long, 9 feet 8 inches broad, which had been cut out in the calcareous rock to a depth of only two feet, so that its bottom is 27 feet below the former surface of the mount. In variance with the other tombs, the four inner sides of this sepulchre were not lined with any walls; but, as usual, the bottom was strewn with a layer of pebble stones. On this I found the mortal remains of only one person, who, like all the other bodies, had been burnt on the precise spot where it lay. This was proved as well by the calcined pebbles below and around the corpse as by the undistorted position of the ashes with which it was covered, and, finally, by the marks of the funeral fire on the rock walls. Around the skull of the body, which was, unfortunately, too fragile to be saved, was a golden diadem, with impressed ornaments representing in the middle two suns, the remaining space being filled up with spiral ornaments. On the right side of the body I found a lance-head, with a ring on either side; further, two small bronze swords and two long knives of the same metal; on its left was found a golden drinking cup, with one handle the ornamentation of which represents two horizontal rows of fishspines and one row of arrowheads. With the swords were found many small rage of beautifully woven linen, which doubtless belonged to the sheaths of these weapons. In the same tomb was found a six and a half inch high, hand-made, light-green ornamented vase, with two rows each of three protruding humps; further, a light red vase, ornamented with black spiral lines, and with two female breasts surrounded by circles of black strokes.

The mud in the first sepulchre, whose site had been marked by the three slabs, with bas-reliefs, was also covered with a thin layer of Nonsense, having dried up in the present fine weather, I continued to excavate there, and struck at last the bottom of the sepulchre, which is on the north-east side 17½ feet, on the south-east side 17 feet deep, cut out in the rock; but from these points the slope so abrupt that, although the upper breadth of the sepulchre does not exceed 10 feet 6 inches, yet the greater part of its west side needed only to be cut 11 feet deep into the rock to make a level bottom. Besides, this west side of the tomb is close to the Cyclopean wall, which bears the parallel rows of large calcareous slabs, and rises vertically over the sepulchre. For all these reasons it appeared to me, in first excavating this tomb, that the wall passed through its north-west angle, and I wrote this on the 15th of November to a venerated friend, who published my letter in the *Times*. But by propping with planks the earth and stones which had fallen to the wall and overhang the north-west corner of the tomb, I have cleared the latter now in its entire length, and visitors will perceive that the wall does not pass through the tomb, and merely touches its brink in the north-west corner. The length of the tomb is 21 feet 6 inches; its breadth at the bottom is 12 feet, and thus 4 inches less than at the top. The four inner sides were lined with a 3 feet high and 2 feet broad Cyclopean wall, and this latter had been superposed by a slanting wall of schist plates, which reached to a height of 6½ fe

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. WOOD'S REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES AT EPHESUS.

DISCOVERIES AT EPHESUS, INCLUDING THE SITE AND REMAINS OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF DIANA. By J. T. WOOD, F. S. A., Fellow of the Royal Society of British Architects. With numerous illustrations from original drawings and photographs. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1877.

This stately volume is one of the epoch-making books of the age, and it gives the author an honorable place and name among the brave and sagacious men who have made the old times new by bringing the buried treasures of ancient kingdoms to light. Dr. Schliemann and Mr. Wood are the latest heroes in this work, and they have associated their names forever with the lost wonders of Troy and Ephesus. They met together at Ephesus Dec. 16, 1870, when, according to Mr. Wood's journal, "this day the celebrated Dr. Schliemann, the discoverer of Troy, visited these excavations. He was kindly enthusiastic in his congratulations when he planted his foot upon the 'veritable' pavement of the Temple. He had been digging in the Troad, but had been stopped by the Turks, and he now asked my opinion, whether he could get a firman to dig in the Troad in search of the City of Troy." Mr. Wood had no grounds for encouraging him with hopes of success in that quarter, yet the plucky German did not falter in his purpose, but declared that he was ready to spend 10,000 francs on the enterprise out of the income that he had earned in business. They have both succeeded in spite of the Turks, and Troy and Ephesus have been apparently restored to the world by them. Without disparaging the worth of the services of the explorer of Troy and their bearing upon history and poetry, we may call attention to the discoverer at Ephesus as surely not second to them in their relations with civilization and closely connected with empires greater than Homer knew, and with writings that have moved and educated mankind far more even than his matchless Iliad.

Mr. Wood is not a master of style, and he makes no claim to literary accomplishment; but his book hardly loses interest or value on that account. He tells a manly, straightforward, wide-awake story of what he has seen and done and dared and suffered; and his narration is more suggestive of ideas to a poetical imagination or a philosophical thinker than if he were constantly striving to soar above the facts of the case into the region of speculation, as explorers less substantial and more airy have done. He has kept at his work for nearly 11 years under the auspices of the British Museum. He began his excavations in May, 1860, and closed his labors March 25, 1873. His narrative is divided into two parts. The first part giving in six chapters a brief history and description of the City of Ephesus, and accounts of his excavations of the western and northern suburbs of the Odeum, the Great Theatre, various public buildings, and his search for the Temple of Diana, ending with his discovery of the outer inclosure or peribolos wall of the temple, in May, 1869. In the second part affairs take a new turn with him, and he went back to Ephesus from England the next September, with new heart and hope, as well as with new appropriations from the trustees of the British Museum, who saw new satisfactory results from their outlay, and no longer were alarmed at the old proverb, "a fool and his money are soon parted." His account of his further explorations occupy six chapters, which are given severally to seasons of 1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72, 1872-73, and two chapters to 1873-74.

Mr. Wood, in a certain sense, had the whole field before him, for the great City of Diana was a desert, so far as population was concerned, and even the modern Turkish town of Ayasalouk could not boast of more than 20 regular inhabitants, while the stamp of desolation was upon its great roofless mosque and the malaria had driven the people to the mountain village of Kirkenjee, on the east side of the plain. Yet the stout Englishman made the best of his situation, and without help from Ruskin or Sir Uvedale Price on the picturesque, he kept his eyes open to the rare beauty of the region. He found great loveliness in Ephesus, surrounded as it is with mountains, which, with their broken forms, showed in every direction a varied and picturesque sky-line. The many quarries, with their steep sides and ragged edges, and the wild vegetation, changing leaf and colors with the seasons, added much to the landscape. In the Spring, the yellow blossoms of the angelica covered Mo unt Coressus with their splendor, and threw cheering light upon the scene from every point of view. He was never weary of this companionship, and often as he scolds about the Turks and Greeks, he never seems to have complained of the silent and majestic mountains, which had a new smile for him every hour under the rays of the unwearied sun. He found, indeed, some tenants of the soil that were not in keeping with the beauty of the landscape, and the approach to the great Temple of Diana brought a host of snakes to light in such numbers as to stop work on one of the places of excavation. These snakes are generally harmless, but there are some whose bite is venomous, and even fatal, and the asp is one of these, a serpent who, perhaps, has claim to a place in the ruins of the city where Antony once reveled with Cleopatra as his guest. Scorpions were found in plenty under the loose stones of Castle Hill. Of tortoises there was no lack, and bats and owls abounded among the ruins. On the banks of the River Cayster the splendid kingfisher, called the Smyrna kingfisher, was often to be seen, and the careful otter built his house in that river without alarm from passing inhabitants. Nature as well as man relieved the dullness of the solitude, and when the frequent thunder-storms and heavy rains abated with the coming of Midsummer, the whistle and wheeze of the locomotive insisted on bringing modern times to the diggers' ears, and the Smyrna Railway, without quoting Scripture as authority, gave unmistakable hints that the age of Diana had yielded to the age of Watt and Stephenson and Fulton.

Mr. Wood's various adventures are best told in his own language, and they cannot be given without quoting a large part of his narrative. He had trouble from every quarter—from the Turkish Government and the Turkish outlaw; from property-owners, who dogged his steps and saw robbery and trespass in every shovelful of earth that was turned up in that wilderness; and from prowlers who were on the lookout for plunder, and who had little scruple as to taking life. Yet he kept on to the end, and in spite of sickness as well as opposition. His English pluck stood by him well in all his difficulties, and he did not hesitate to face a set of rogues who looked at him with mischief in their eyes and knives in their hands; nor was he afraid to procure the arrest of a squad of thirty or forty ragamuffin laborers who were suspected of murder. He suffered his share of grief from the contractors, who annoyed him more seriously than brigands, and interfered with his promised supply, now of wheel-barrows and now of bread. He lost but one of his workmen by accident, a black Mohammedan laborer, who was suffocated by the caving-in of sand, and whose death is tenderly described. He came near losing his own life by pulling down an embankment, and the delight in his discovery of the Temple was somewhat dashed by an injury to his foot, which he was unable to use for several weeks. Yet here his good angel turned up in the form of his brave and devoted wife, who no longer allowed him to go to his work at Ephesus alone, but went from her quarters in Smyrna to share his hardships and to help him in his work. This incident is one of the pleasantest parts of the narrative, and good Mr. Wood may be quite sure that American readers will not make fun of the honest fondness in which he speaks of the charms of this excellent woman's company. He says that he has since regarded his lameness as one of the fortunate incidents of his life. His wife went out to the excavations in his stead while he was disabled, and examined the trial-holes and gave instructions to the workmen. This she did, although, as "the holes were in many cases from 20 to 24 feet deep, it was neither a pleasant nor an easy task for a lady to approach their edges among the loose earth, stones, and débris, and stooping over, to examine them thoroughly on all sides of their lowest depths." When Mr. Wood grew better, and was able to mount his horse, she walked by his side to the works, and helped him in every possible way. She, too, made his little home a different affair, and although his lameness brought with it fever and general infirmity, he was kept up by her good cheer. He says how much she was to him in language more creditable to both parties than if it were said in the exquisite verse in which many very fickle men eulogize womanhood, thus: "The prolonged test to which our new mode of life was subjected served only to prove the advantages as well as the pleasantness of the new arrangement, and from that time Mrs. Wood was my constant companion at Ephesus." Visitors, also, had the advantage of her presence and housekeeping; and the happy husband writes from the fullness of his heart, not without thoughts of the roast beef of old England: "Before this happy change I was in the habit of bringing with me from Smyrna a piece of cold roast meat." Sacred is dinner to John Bull, and its sacredness does not lessen his love for home and wife who gave it a local habitation and a name and a grace.

We confess to sharing Mr. Wood's convictions of the importance of his wife; and Mrs. Wood, with her companion, daughter of the Consul of Smyrna, Miss Cumberbatch, who united in giving charm to society in that desert place, and in ministering to sickness and suffering, not only nursing their own friends, but dressing the broken or bruised heads and limbs of the ugly Greeks and Turks who had been at savage flatcuffs with each other, and needed only deadly weapons to make the fray fatal—these two ladies, we say, had a good right to hold up their heads in that ancient city. Ephesus came to grief precisely because such women were not there with their purity, their courage, their faith and charity. Great are the good wife and the true maiden as powers of reconciliation and Christianity. They rule home and society, and educate the young. In the long run they make men do very much as they say, according to the old proverb: "What woman wills, God wills." History has turned over a new leaf since worship ceased to be offered in that temple, and Paul brought the new religion there; and the change came in good part because woman's will would have it so. The American men, the rough as well as the gentle, are ready to give three cheers for those two true women in old Ephesus, and to go with one heart and voice for Mrs. Wood and Miss Cumberbatch, with their words and works of humanity in that metropolis where Diana was worshiped in the temple and Cleopatra was adored in the palace.

The results of Mr. Wood's discoveries are great, when measured by the amount of his labors for more than 10 years on the site of a great city, which was to be sought for often by digging 20 feet or more beneath the surface, and the results are great when estimated by the number of antiquities found. In working around the temple, he examined earth to the extent of 132,221 cubic yards, the bulk of which had been wheeled out of the site. The dimensions of the large oblong area dug out were, in length, 500 feet, width, 300 feet, and in depth, 22 feet to the pavement of the earliest temple. Besides this, there was a wide cutting, exposing a long reach of the portico surrounding the temple and part of the Doric building on that site. It was a great matter, too, to explore the peribolos wall or temenos of the temple, a work which Augustus built in the year 6 to restrict the limits of asylum for criminals. This wall Mr. Wood traced 1,000 feet northward and 500 feet eastward, and his remark that it "was a most disgraceful piece of work—probably contract work"—is quite comforting to those of us who are tempted to think that such bad jobs are peculiar to our new Republic, and were unknown to the great Cæsars.

Estimated by their antiquarian results, Mr. Wood's researches are likely to be of great value, and the sculptures and relics of the great temple that he has sent to the British Museum go far to restore the building to the annals of art as well as to throw much light upon history. It seems that the last three temples of Artemis, or Diana, at Ephesus, were not only built upon the same site, but were of the same dimensions on the ground, and that the first temple was begun about the year B. C. 480-460; the second was built upon the same foundations about the beginning of the fourth century, and was destroyed on the day of Alexander's birth; the third soon took its place under the superintendence of the Macedonian architect Dinocrates. This third building contained most of the Ephesian sculptures and fragments of architecture now in the British Museum. It was said to contain within the shrine works of Phidias and Praxiteles. The temple was 163 feet wide and 342 feet long, with eight columns in front, and two ranks of columns all around the exterior cella, which was 76 feet wide and contained the altar and statue of the goddess. The columns were 100 in number, 6½ feet each in diameter and nearly 60 feet high, in the Ionic style. The cella was apparently open to the air like the Pantheon at Rome. The illustrations of the building given in the book are numerous and instructive, as well as handsome, and Mr. Wood uses his relics to help him out to a restoration of the design in a way that proves his faithful research and his ability to call good artists to his aid.

Many thoughts are suggested by this unearthing of that old pagan cathedral city of Asia Minor, where the city treasury, the patriotic sentiment, and the national feeling centred under one roof, and called the people to one standard of loyalty. It is well to remember that there Christianity mustered its forces under such leaders as Paul and John and Timothy, and that the New Testament bears certain traces of thought that was schooled in Ephesus and led by Diana's Temple to more fervent trust in the city of God. There, too, we find early traces of the Mary-worship that so tempted the Church to idolatry of a woman; and there in recent centuries the Turkish sway has restored the old Asiatic sensualism without its idols, and denied to woman the place that belongs to her, not as the slave nor the goddess of man, but his companion and helper. The statue of Diana seems to have been an old Asiatic monstrosity, as such popular idols usually are, and little in the true Greek spirit. The beauty of the building tried to make up for the grossness of the idol, and remains to protest against the image.

This work of Mr. Wood has a place in universal history as part of the powerful and persistent reaction of the Western civilization against the Eastern Zoroastrianism which has been going on from time immemorial. We find traces of it in old Homer, and although he was generally thought to have been a native of Smyrna, he yet has the Western feeling, and his Iliad shows forth the triumph of the European Greeks over their Asiatic kinsmen. It is virtually Europe that prevails in Achilles and Minerva over Paris and Venus; and in the contrast and contest between these two goddesses Homer tells much of the old quarrel between Europe and Asia. Athens and Ephesus show something of the same relation, and the comparatively little Parthenon in great part still stands as if to celebrate the superiority of the Athenian Pallas over the Ephesian Diana and her utterly ruined temple. This Diana herself, as already hinted, was not the European Queen of the Hunt, but more the Asiatic Astarte, who had much of Aphrodite in her make. St. Paul, in some respects, takes up very much the burden of old Homer, and preaches the victory of European liberty and law over Oriental despotism and tradition. The Epistle to the Ephesians, in spite of attacks upon it by such stubborn theorists as Baur, is proved by careful scholars like Meyer, to be from the Apostle's own pen, and to be a noble assertion of the rise of the new Christendom, with its living temple, and the downfall of the old Paganism.

Mr. Wood, indeed, belongs to the great company of Western men who have gone Eastward to open the old tombs and shrines, and to raise the dead beliefs, usages, and personages to life again. But the dead always go with the living, and these old monuments being dead yet speak, and speak for Western civilization against Oriental torpor. Compare his map of Ephesus with that which Riepert of Berlin made after his explorations in 1841-42, and the progress is remarkable. If we go on at this rate for years to come, the close of the century will see the buried Empires of the East laid bare to the eyes of the West, and lessons of civilization taught by the explorers from the solemn wisdom of the old temples and tombs. Mr. Wood carried more meaning and promise with him to Ephesus than he knew or told, and his British seamen and mechanics were of themselves heralds of the new times to come for European and American arts. The tough blue-jackets from the warship Terrible, who came to help him to move his ponderous marble treasures, with a hearty cheer over their work, and with their sentimental songs, led by a chosen chairman and joined in by the general chorus, after work was over, were, alike in their muscle and their music, a prophecy of the destiny of the East and its fatalism and voluptuousness in the great reaction from the West that is now going on.

Mr. Wood speaks well of the Americans, and fond as he is of naming the royal and noble visitors who came to view his explorations, he is very hearty in his tribute to the intelligence and courtesy of our countrymen who looked in upon his researches. Americans will welcome his noble volume, and give it honorable place in public libraries and private homes. It demands respect from the lovers of beautiful art, and from the friends of learning and civilization. The bright and honest narrative, the many and rich illustrations, and the more than 200 pages of antiquarian inscriptions, make the book in its way a precious treasure, even far beyond the price, large as it is, $20.

THE BOOKS OF THE PROPHETS EZEKIEL AND DANIEL.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D. Vol. XIII. Of the Old Testament.

I. THE BOOK OF THE PROPHET EZEKIEL. Theologically and Homiletically Expounded by FR. WILHELM JULIUS SCHAEDER, B.D., late of Greifswald, Prussia. Translated, Enlarged, and Edited by PATRICK FAIRBAIRN, D.D., of Glasgow, Rev. WILLIAM FINDLAY, M. A., of Glasgow; aided by Rev. THOMAS CHEVNE, M.A., of Larkhall, and Rev. SINCLAIR MORTON, M. A.

II. THE BOOK OF THE PROPHET DANIEL. Theologically and Homiletically Expounded by Dr. OTTO ZÖCKLER, Professor of Theology in the University of Greifswald, Prussia. Translated and Enlarged by the Parish of St. Magnus, for instance, nine priests had to share the 900 francs accorded by the State. Village priests, it was said, might be assisted by the rich, but the peasant did not like being indebted for his religion to the Squire. Endowments were also lacking, threats of concealing or preventing the increase. The charge for chairs in the Paris churches, which was represented as a grievance to the poor, was the fault of the illiberality of the State and the Municipality. The 200 francs extra allowed to priests with two parishes was swallowed up in traveling expenses. It pained him to dwell on such facts, showing the ingratitude of the nation toward the clergy. As for the bitter remarks often made upon them, they might say, "Frenchmen, we have done among you many good works. For which of those works do you stone us?' Was it because for centuries they had cultivated and embellished France that they were refused an asylum? Poor, noble, devoted, they were always to be found where there was grief to console and services to render, and the respect the French clergy received abroad was due to their bearing the impress of all the good sentiments and virtues of their country. The speech was warmly applauded by the Right, and there was a reply to it. Proceeding, after separate votes, the Senate, by 213 to 42, added 200,000 francs to the grant for priests. The Chamber, it should be observed, had agreed to an increase of 200,000 francs last year, but had rejected the Government proposal of double that sum. The Senate also doubled the 20,000 francs augmentation accorded by the Chamber for Protestant Pastors, and, by 179 to 61, it reinserted the seminary scholarships.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

At the recent annual prize distribution at the Liverpool College, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M. P., Home Secretary, who presided, and who made the awards, said: "I believe that there is a general impression that in the schools of Germany boys are better taught than in England. However that may be, I am quite certain of this, that in the schools of England the boys are infinitely better educated than in the schools of Germany. [Applause.] What do I mean by education? I don't mean examination or teaching. I mean training rather than teaching; drawing out, extraction rather than examination. The object of education must be to fit you, in the best possible way for all your future life, not only in this world, but in the next. It is the drawing out of you of all the good that in you is. It is the teaching you to teach and discipline yourselves. It is not mere scholar learning; it is far beyond that, to show you what life is, what you are, and how you can live, not only for your own benefit, but for that of your fellow-creatures. It is to shew you how you are to face difficulties, how to meet all that comes across you in your path of life, and how to act up to your duty. It is to teach you how to conquer yourself, because it has been well said:

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead to life's sovereign power.

And, therefore, in our great English schools it is to my mind of the highest importance that we should look, not simply to the teaching, but to the education of the boys, and the way in which they are brought up. When I talk of education, I don't mean scholarly learning. I value that as highly as any one. And, with regard to the question of learning, although I am quite aware that, owing to the exigencies of the times, it is quite necessary that attention should be paid to the modern part of our schooling, yet I am quite certain that for the special training of any mind, there is no school training equal to the old classical education of our public schools."

A LADY ELOPES WITH HER COACHMAN.

The Aberdeen *Herald* says: "A rumor that has proved too true has been for some time current in Elgin regarding the flight from the town of a lady and her coachman. As far as can be gathered the facts of the case are these: A young father of about 30 years of age has been for about 18 months employed as coachman to the daughter of a late much-esteemed gentleman, a lady of about 36 years of age, who resided with her mother in Elgin. For some time past it has been conjectured that familiarity had sprung up between the lady and her coachman. The lady moved in the highest circles in Elgin society, while her man-servant was, in a former part of his life, a plowman. Since receiving or gaining the good graces of the lady, the coachman has been even more looked after in the way of comfort than he was formerly, having, it is understood, been led to alter his style of living higher than that of the common unregarded coachman. The two seem to have concocted their plan of flight very systematically and unsuspiciously. The coachman sold the horse and carriage in Elgin, and a fine retriever dog of his mistress in Forres. The lady did quite two creep away that it was a day or two before the affair got wind. It is believed that the coachman started first and took train to Aberdeen, followed thither in a day or two by the lady, and both left Aberdeen for Edinburgh together. It is now reported—with what truth we cannot venture to say—that the runaway couple have got married in London, or some other part of England. The lady is possessed of considerable wealth, and is believed to have been a very successful speculator in the money market."

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A DEFENSE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CRITICISM OF THE LETTERS ON THE SOCIETY OF THAT CITY—THE VIEWS OF A RESIDENT ON THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it cannot possibly be your wish to open your columns for the propagation of slander against the wealthy and intelligent citizens of San Francisco, and to make your paper the vehicle of unprovoked attacks upon our most prominent citizens, I venture to draw your attention to correspondence from this city, recently published in THE TIMES, and republished here to the great annoyance of many highly-respectable ladies and gentlemen whom your correspondent, "Gar," has attacked with great bitterness.

It can readily be imagined that in the early days of California history, when men were making huge fortunes in a day, by the discovery of gold in the mountains and streams, and when it seemed that by the touch of the magical wand the horny-fisted miner was transformed from impecuniosity to the possession of great wealth, that in some cases the treasures of the earth proved to be a greater curse than a blessing, and that the impulses of the enriched were not always in the direction of the highest good; but with even that much conceded any intelligent visitor to San Francisco will to-day readily see that the men of fortune have not deteriorated by the sudden attainment of great wealth; but on the contrary, that they have risen to a higher social life than what can be seen elsewhere within the same number of years of change. Great rascals of men and the basest of women have lived in palatial residences, and have furnished their homes with all the elegancies which the highest artistic skill could produce, and still they have groveled in the vilest debasement—all that the world knows; but it is equally true that the comforts of home, its rich adornments, its abundance of everything to gratify the taste, to please the eye, and to instruct the mind have always the tendency to elevate the moral nature of those whose good fortune enables them to call them theirs. No visitor here can pass through the streets running from the crowded thoroughfares of commerce without being struck with the great number of princely residences of capitalists, and the multitude of elegant homes of business and professional men. In no city of its age and population are there such evidences of substantial wealth and domestic comfort among so many, and the whole entourage bespeaks to the observer a high character of advanced civilization which is more enjoyed than paraded; yet "Gar," in attacking "society" here, represents that it is marred by the preservation among the ladies of what he calls "long lunches," where the fair sex meet together, and for five long hours—from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.—"gorge" themselves at "a stand-up-feast," which is "accompanied with an immense flow of champagne, and with a sufficiency of cordials, such as Chartreuse and Maraschino," until the fair creatures become intoxicated. This, "Gar" affirms, is a "feature" of San Francisco society, a relic of past barbarism which "receives the sanction" of the ladies of the highest rank in the city! No doubt "Gar" has been told all that by some one who had an object to accomplish, but for a stranger, the representative of a paper like THE TIMES, to make such a sweeping charge, embracing in its scope ladies of the highest respectability in San Francisco society, and to mention the names of "the McLanes, the Hagginses, and the Tevises" in such a connection, evinces a temerity that is perfectly bewildering.

When a stranger, visiting a city like this, after a few weeks' sojourn, undertakes to write with great particularity and directness the history of men and circumstances for a dozen years before his arrival, and publishes such a history, and lauds to the skies one or two men of great wealth, and of reputably liberal hands, and condemns others who, in some measure, are in the way of the depraised, it is not to be wondered at that the writer's associations are looked up by those who are surprised at his recklessness of attack, for it is morally certain that the stranger himself could not be the author of such personal history as has been published in THE TIMES; and so the universal judgment is that a lady of mere than usual ability is the writer of the attacks upon the ladies of San Francisco and the "long lunch" debauchery. It is due to the accused lady, however, that I should say she denies the imputation, and is very indignant. Be the author who may, the writer has succeeded in creating a good deal of ill-feeling toward the supposed authoress, "Gar," and, not unnaturally, THE TIMES.

AFTER THE MILLIONAIRES.

Senator Sharon and James R. Keene are by the "Gar" letters represented as angels of mercy and general goodness, the very acme of elevated society, and models of chivalry and Christian graces. The Senator is a perfect *Cœur de Lion*, the embodiment of "courage and self-negation," the Pythias of the late lamented Ralston, who, by the bye, "Gar" could not let escape his stinging pen without charging that all his great kindness to the struggling and helpless was only selfishness, for he "was only kind to those with whom it was politic to be kind." The companion picture to the Senator glorified is "the knightly Jim Keene," whose deeds of charity, high in figure and unlimited in extent, "are placed," says "Gar," "where they will do him the most good, in another world." The Senator and the Knight are unquestionably great men, and deserving of the highest laudations for their many charities, and they have, no doubt, done much toward alleviating distress; but it is doubtful if they ever expected such a dose of appreciation from a stranger. But the bonanza kings—Flood and O'Brien, Mackay and Fair, and Lucky Baldwin, are not in feather with the stranger historian. They have all made millions, but "Gar" sees no goodness in them, and, after a few days' residence in San Francisco, gives his "opinion" frequently and freely upon the struggles for mining mastery between the giant millionaires of the Pacific coast.

"Ralston and Sharon," says "Gar," "had for a time, indeed, contested the supremacy with the bonanza kings, but, finding them too powerful, had yielded the palm and had retired from the mining arena. Messrs. Flood & O'Brien, in pursuing them further, and attempting to ruin the Bank of California and the companies that depended upon its fostering care, committed a crime against the well-being of the community, and, therefore, when they attempted to profit by their success, society rose against them. All-powerful in everything relating to the mines, they found themselves completely ignored socially. They had Billy Ralston's money, they had his life, they had even (I am sorry to write it) his good name, but they could not take his place."

Now as to the facts: Flood, O'Brien, Mackey & Fair are collectively the richest firm on the Pacific Coast; possibly, as individuals, they may each be richer than any other man outside of their own firm. They stumbled upon their good fortune. After their bonanzas were struck, it mattered not if they had never devoted an hour's thought to the mines; they were, as the largest owners of a valuable property, certain to become immensely wealthy. But instead of indulging in extravagances and habits allied to demoralization—it is to their credit and should be to the honor of all in any way associated with them, by business or relationship of blood—these four working men never sought a moment's respite from labor. They had capacity for what they were engaged in, and no human power could prevent them from accumulating great riches. They had no occasion to seek Mr. Ralston's money, life, or position in society. They did not need the first, they could not use the second, and they did not covet the third—they could not. Mr. Ralston had his place and they had theirs—they were not in each other's way. They had a right to establish a bank, as a founder of THE TIMES had the right to start a newspaper. Flood & O'Brien are no more guilty of trying to break the bank of California than THE TIMES has been guilty of trying to break or crush any of the papers in New-York that were in existence before it, or that have flickered out since it was founded. Institutions are like individuals—they have strength at one time and weakness at another. When Flood & O'Brien were erecting their great Nevada Bank, with millions lying idle at their command, unfortunately the Bank of California was at that particular moment heavily laden with difficulties. Its liberal, kind-hearted manager, W. C. Ralston, struggled manfully to preserve its life; but it had to face a crisis and it was conquered. Neither Flood & O'Brien nor any combination on the outside hurt it; its malady was internal. The statement of these facts to-day cannot injure the Bank of California, nor disturb the rest of its former manager, or they would not be written; but they are stated now to meet the babbling, nonsense of an offended writer, who sees but little to commend outside of the glitter of *bon ton* society, and "hops" in the Palace Hotel.

In this somewhat singular and remarkable city, it is no uncommon thing for ladies of a speculative disposition to seek information on the probabilities of stocks ascending or descending, and regulating their ventures in the "boards" by such kindly extended information, and, of course, there are gentlemen in every country ready to oblige a lady. Flood & O'Brien keep to their offices during the day, and are said not to be communicative, and Lucky Baldwin is equally in disfavor with the inquisitive for much the same reason. The attacks upon them by "Gar" seem all to spring from the same source—the accomplished lady who has lived long in the city, dealt extensively in stocks, and formed her likes and dislikes of millionaires and the ladies of society in San Francisco who do not recognize the sway of her sceptre.

But this has extended far enough. I have exhibited to you, Mr. Editor, the spirit and purpose of the "Gar" correspondence on society and millionaires in San Francisco, and will only make one other allusion to the coarse language used by "Gar" in speaking of Mr. Baldwin, whom he represents to have "the luck of a black cat and the morals and manners of a hog," who "is the completest example of the deteriorating influence of great wealth upon a coarse nature that a moralist or a philosopher could desire, or that even California could furnish."

In reply to this venomous personal attack, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Baldwin has built in this city, during the last year, the most elegant hotel west of Chicago, and the richest and most beautiful theatre in America. No one beholding these can well attribute to the man who approved of their plan and paid for its realization, the harsh, uncouth character attributed to him by "Gar." As a business man he is the soul of honor, and those who have the closest intimacy with him are the loudest in their commendations of his personal character.

Very many of the best people in this city, and many Californians abroad, will, I am sure appreciate the publication of this letter; for whatever California may have been in its early days, there is no better society in the world than there is here to-day, and no men of wealth more enterprising and worthy to be esteemed.

JUSTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1877.

A FAMOUS AFRICAN EXPLORER.

The Cairo correspondent of *Galignani's Messenger* writes: "We have, as usual, a miscellaneous assortment of nationalities among the visitors, and chief among the celebrities is Gen. Gordon, fresh from Central Africa, with his intrepid Lieutenants, Gessi and Piaggia, a young lion cub, as large as a Newfoundland dog, and three ebony specimens of young Africa, whose blackness of darkness would render them utterly invisible on a dark night, two boys and a girl. The faces of the boys are hideously tattooed, like ebony carvings, either for ornament or distinction, and they give painful plausibility to the Darwinian theory by their facial outlines. Gen. Gordon is a man of middle height, and compactly but slightly built, and with none of the swagger or self-assertion of the military martinet. His face is round, and his features regular, and his most striking feature, a large, clear, gray eye, is dreamy in repose, but has a kind of introspective look. In repose or in thought you would never imagine him a man of action; but when he warms in conversation, his face lights up with expression, and the resolute mouth and measured accents attest the metal he is made of. Although he buried or invalided all his original associates, his own health seems perfect. Beyond the bronze of African suns he seems so have defied that dry nurse of fevers, and never suffered from any serious illness during his march through that deadly miasmated region. He says with much simplicity that when he went into Central Africa he made up his mind to be ill, and supposes that is the reason why he was not. As he possesses in an eminent degree that talent for silence so commended by Mr. Carlyle, I do not think the geographical societies will be able to catch and exhibit this latest African lion for public benefit. Gen. Gordon has consented to return to Central Africa, to complete his work of organizing the trading posts, to open the trade of Central Africa with Egypt, but will take a month's *congé* in Europe first. He goes back as Governor-General, and Major Prout, a young American officer, who has been in the interior for two years past, will, it is said, be named Vice Governor-General under him. Gordon is not yet determined who his other companions are to be. If he succeeds in unlocking and availing himself of the wealth of Central Africa, and diverting it into new channels, he will have then given a practical direction to African exploration, which it has hitherto been wanting in, and rendered civilization, slowly, but surely, a path to the heart of that vast and still virgin continent, as barbarous in the days of Herodotus as it is to day."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Andrew Hanlon, robbery.
Hugh Grier, felonious assault and battery.
Richard McCarthy and Frank Steuart, burglary.
William Fitzgerald, burglary.
James M. Marra and Michael Hogan, burglary.
James H. Mullen, grand larceny.
Andrew Glaven, grand larceny.
William Gray, grand larceny.
John J. Mullin, grand larceny.
Edward Gallagher, grand larceny.
John Shea, grand larceny.
Franklin Woodward, grand larceny.
William Lorimer, grand larceny.
Mary Smith, Jane Shaw, and Nellie Smith, grand larceny.
John Dailly, grand larceny.
Edward Croft, forgery.
John Flanagan, false pretenses.
James Collins, receiving stolen goods.
Henry Green, receiving stolen goods.
Joseph Lines and Edward Sullivan, gambling.
Martin Wilson, violating Lottery laws.
Jacob Bender, violating Lottery laws.
Cornelius B. Parker, violating Lottery laws.
Charles Bell, violating Lottery laws.
Barney Curtis, disorderly house.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Jacob A. Van Valkenburg and George W. West, conspiracy.
Peter Zulk and Louis Deihl grand larceny.
James Sutton, perjury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Third Monday Motion Calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M. for ex-parte business. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
134—Vischer vs. Greenhalgh.
175—Oberman vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.
178—Smith vs. Bodine et al.
179—Phillips vs. McIvilla.
180—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
156—Mohr et al. vs. Felt et al.
165—Western R. R. Co. vs. Bayne et al.
125—Clocks, Adm'r, vs. Chaceeyus.
126—The People ex rel Skahon vs. Board of Police Com'rs.
127—The People ex rel Finnerty vs. Board Police Com'rs.
131—Sullivan, Adm'r, v. Fondiok et al., Ex'r.
135—Is the matter of Van Buskirk.
140—The People ex rel St. John's College vs. The Com'rs Taxes and Assessment.
145—O'Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.
146—Buchan et al., Ex'rs, vs. Ritoul, Ex'rs.
159—Salisbury vs. Hampton.
160—Connolly vs. Dayton.
168—Wilson et al. vs. Dean.
170—King vs. Binnsse.
171½—Jaffray et al. vs. Brown et al.
177—Sullivan, Adm'r, vs. The Walkill Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2238—Southmayd vs. Orvis.
862—The Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Billesbrand.
3841—Leckey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al. Adm'rs.
2011—Rodman vs. King.
2783—Solomon vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1825½—Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.
2577—Livingston et al. vs. Cornell et al.
2641—Davis et al. vs. Warwick.
2043—Spring et al. vs. Worwick et al.
2571—Box vs. Hamilton et al.
2719—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.
2721—Theleman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.
2725—Strauss vs. Wolf.
2736—Haug vs. Koch.
4290—Finn vs. The Mayor, &c.
4291—McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
2549—Kelley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1962—Erwin, Adm'x, vs. The Neversink Steam-boat Co.
2587—Decker vs. Brown.
2591—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2637—Picard vs. Bernheimer.
2705—Bowman vs. Mathews.
1993—Pitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
2737—Cowen vs. McCann, Ex'rs, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
848—Clark vs. Cockerell et al.
1564—Holland vs. The Forty-second Street and Grand Street F. P. Railroad Co.
1574—McClelland vs. Havemeyer.
3304—Ferandes vs. Moren.
3648—Conners, Administratrix vs. Titus et al.
560—Bleiske vs. McKenzie.
3582—King et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2786—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—De Lavalette vs. Wendt, Ex'r, &c.
826½—Whittaker vs. Fretsch.
1981—Rutledge vs. Farley.
3444—Lithauer vs. Van Beur, sheriff.
2404—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
4292—Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1692—The Silk Manufacturing Co. of College Point vs. Kloss.
1694—Gatty vs. Keys et al.
1698—Peck et al. vs. Von Keller.
1700—Jones vs. Passe et al.
1702—Jarvis, Jr., vs. Murray.
1708—Bamberg et al. vs. Seixas vs. Travis.
1712—Seixas vs. Travis.
1714—Whiton vs. Snead.
1716½—Hofmeister vs. The Republic Life Insurance Co. of Chicago.
1718—Sackendorf vs. The Mayor, &c.
1724—Hooks vs. McKenna.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 3,771 bales; gross, 5,450 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,868 bales; to France, 1,424 bales; to the Continent, 650 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 291,045 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling 12⅜c.; Low Middling 12¼c.; Good Ordinary 11⅞c.; net receipts, 2,589 bales; gross, 2,582 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,225 bales; coastwise, 1,035 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 73,497 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 2,249 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,781 bales; to the Continent, 1,070 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 72,127 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary 11⅜c.; net receipts, 2,808 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 1,068 bales; stock, 123,848 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12¼c. @12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c. @11⅞c.; net receipts, 3,487 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 68,525 bales.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Sugar—A scarcity of produce is existing, and orders having accumulated, buyers were obliged to enter the market, in consequence of which a lively demand followed, at last week's prices, closing firm; stock in ware-house at Havana and Matanzas, 32,500 boxes and 9,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 9,000 boxes, and 7,000 hhds.; exports during the week, 8,000 boxes and 2,000 hhds., including 850 boxes and 2,000 hhds. to the United States; Sacos, $3@$4 ₱ quintal. Butter, $60 ₱ quintal for superior American. Flour, $8@$8 50 ₱ bbls. for American. Jerked Beef, $5 ₱ arroba. Hams, $42@$52 ₱ quintal for American sugar cured. Lard, in kegs, $39@$39 50 ₱ quintal; in tins, $42@$43 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $1@$2 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $28 50@$30 ₱

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. C. F. Thorne, Jr., Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT — Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil. Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURENE—Kiralfy Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

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NOTICE.

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The President has very properly decided to delay his recognition of the regular Government of Louisiana no longer. The moderation which he has hitherto shown has been misinterpreted and abused. Democratic leaders have been advising the pretender NICHOLLS to seize the State-house and to carry his revolutionary proceedings to the greatest possible length, and this in the avowed interest of Mr. TILDEN, who would be glad to take possession of the United States Government in the same way, if he dared to do so. The President has concluded that matters have gone quite far enough to require definite instructions to Gen. AUGUR, and these have accordingly been given. It remains to be seen how they will be received by NICHOLLS and the White Leaguers; but as to this, there is not much doubt.

The franking privilege is once more brought to the front by a disagreement between the two houses of Congress. When the Senate, last Summer, attached to the regular Post Route bill amendments restoring the Fast Mail service and reviving the franking nuisance, it was thought that the House would gladly agree. But the Democratic leaders were wary. They were not willing to go before the country with such a record. The bill was severely let alone. The House has now refused to accept the Senate amendments, and the disagreement is left to a committee of conference from both houses. The ground of the objection on the part of the House, however, is not that the proposition to restore the Fast Mail and the frank is inexpedient, but that both these are matters of general legislation. So far as we know, the Post Route bill is entirely unobjectionable; possibly its provisions are all important. But there is no good reason why more questionable and debatable schemes should be attached thereto. Much as people may desire the Fast Mail, we presume that nobody outside of Congress would think of coupling with it a restoration of the franking privilege. Let Congress separate the propositions for the establishment of new post routes, the restoration of the Fast Mail, and the revival of the franking privilege. When Congressmen are obliged to vote directly on each of these several schemes, we shall be able to see who is in favor of granting popular requests and who favor an enlargement of Congressional privileges.

There is such a small Republican majority in Florida, on the face of the returns, that the Democratic newspapers intimate that even this ought to be given to TILDEN, as it were too small to keep. But the investigations of the Senate committee very clearly show why the Republicans did not have a majority of 2,000 or more. In one precinct—Waldo—the voting was conducted in such a free-and-easy way that a trainload of passengers passing through the place were invited to stop and cast their ballots for TILDEN; the invitation was accepted with thanks. At another precinct — Archer — the Democrats have declined to produce their voters, when the correctness of the poll has been called in question, though the Republicans have verified their returns and have proved their claims in every particular. Indeed, this is the radical point of difference between the two parties in Florida since the investigation began. The Democrats content themselves with hearsay evidence and much hard swearing. The other party has verified election returns by identifying the voters. But, in spite of the frauds of the Democrats, the returns give the State to HAYES. The evidence shows that Florida is a Republican State, as it has been ever since its reconstruction, and that the reduction of this majority on the face of the returns was the result of a political conspiracy.

In Louisiana, the investigation has been directed to the alleged threats of intimidation, as well as to the frauds on the ballot. Details of the results, so far as the Senate committee are concerned, have already been made public to some extent. Mr. DANFORD, of Ohio, one of the Republican members of the House Investigation Committee, gives a very reasonable explanation of the failure of that partisan organization to find out anything. It was prearranged that the witnesses should not be taken to New-Orleans, or to any central point away from their homes. This would have removed them from the presence of the very men by whom they had been "bull-dozed." They might tell a damaging story. No candid person can fail to see that timid and often-threatened negroes would be kept silent if they were assured that their old persecutors were waiting close at hand to punish them for telling the truth. The Democratic committee of the House refused a change of venue. The case was tried in localities where long experience in oppression had taught the colored man that he could not expect justice.

It is a curious commentary on the shiftlessness of our Municipal Government that yesterday's beginning of street-cleaning excites as much popular interest as if it were a great public benefaction. That the condition of the streets has been disgraceful nobody will deny. That common sense and common usage justify the Police Commissioners in cleaning them most people will admit. The Corporation Counsel has formally certified the legality of this proceeding on the part of the Commissioners. But Commissioner SMITH is reported as being fixed in his opinion that the removal of the snow—if the unwholesome mass may be so called—is clearly illegal. Commissioner NICHOLS asserts that he has been in favor of cleaning the streets, but that he has been opposed by Messrs. SMITH and ERHARDT. The work has actually been begun, after weeks of misery and discomfort have been endured, and each week of delay has increased the difficulty and the expense of cleaning. The grumbling Commissioners undoubtedly regard the proceeding with profound disfavor. If they still think that the streets are being cleaned in defiance of law, they might better resign rather than run the risk of being impeached.

As the struggle over the Massachusetts Senatorship approaches a culmination, the situation becomes simplified. The leading candidates are Messrs. HOAR and BOUTWELL; with perhaps a slight advantage in favor of the former. Friends of both candidates are talking of a compromise man, and Gov. RICE is mentioned as the most likely person to receive a second choice. Ex-Gov. BULLOCK, who has of late been severely independent, is a possible candidate; and Congressman SEELYE is another possibility, but a little more remote. Both of these gentlemen possess eminent abilities, and either of them should be acceptable to that non-party element in the Democratic party in Massachusetts which was supposed to have influenced the nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Governor, last Summer. It is this element which is expected to combine with a certain number of Republicans, in case of a failure to agree on a strict party man, and elect a compromise candidate who shall be wholly "unattached." This view of the contest makes it an unusually interesting one. But it is quite likely that the question will be settled in the Republican caucus.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

We had hoped that we should not be under the necessity of troubling our readers with further discussion of the much-befogged but really very simple question of how the President-elect shall take his office. But the reports which have recently come from Washington as to what the committees of the House and Senate may agree upon, concerning the action of Congress, make it proper to reopen the subject and to call attention to the points which are important and conclusive with reference to it. As an aid to the reader's understanding, we present in another column a clear and full analysis of the report of the House Committee on the Electoral Vote. This analysis will enable any one who chooses to see exactly what has been done since the adoption of the National Constitution in respect of those points now in dispute which have hitherto been raised, and have been acted on. The report is from a Democratic committee, and its plain agreement with the Republican doctrine is, therefore, the more noteworthy.

The points which are now in discussion are somewhat numerous. Who shall "count" the votes? Can the House alone reject a vote? Can the House alone decide when there has been no election, and, consequently, when it has itself the power of choice? Can Congress, or either branch of it, go behind the certificate of the Executive of a State to determine who are its Electors? If the certificate can be thus passed by, what is the limit of Congressional investigation? Can the qualifications and eligibility of individual Electors be inquired into? All these points have been introduced in the debates in the Senate and the House. All of them are more or less directly connected with the facts in the case. But all of them, and all others we have seen stated are, subordinate in importance to the question, What are the powers and duties of the President of the Senate when two sets of differing certificates are placed in his hands? It is not doubted that it is his duty to "open the certificates;" but what shall he do where there are double certificates? On the answer to this question depends the relevancy of all the others. If it is answered in one way, and what we are perfectly clear is, under the law and on the facts, the only right way, then all other questions vanish. If it is answered in the opposite way, then there is, so far as human foresight can penetrate, no path out of the labyrinth of doubts and difficulties into which the Government will be plunged.

To us it is plain that, when the President of the Senate has received more than one set of certificates from any State, it is his right and duty, as the law is, to decide which one he will open. The Constitution requires him to open the certificates. It also provides in a general way what those certificates shall be. The acts of Congress direct how the certificates shall be brought into the hands of the President of the Senate. Now, with two sets of certificates in his possession, and with an obligation laid upon him by the Constitution to open them, it is necessary for him to decide which are the genuine certificates. Obviously only one set in each State can be so, and it is the genuine ones alone that he is authorized to open. In deciding this important question, he is not to be guided by whim or prejudice or partisan feeling. Least of all is he to be guided by chance. His duty is to exhaust all accessible means to discover which are the genuine certificates, and then to open these, as the Constitution directs him to do. This is what is required of him; it is all that is required of him in respect of the opening, and it is a duty which he cannot, as the law stands, evade or relegate to any other person or persons. In arriving at his conclusion he is at liberty, and it would be natural for him, to give great weight to the investigations and declarations of the body of which he is a member and an officer.

When the President of the Senate shall have opened the genuine certificates, it remains that they shall "then be counted." On the interpretation of this provision a great deal of superfluous acumen has been wasted. The "counting" is a very simple process, consisting of adding up the votes announced in the certificates, and giving out the result. In the great majority of the elections which have taken place, this has been done by the President of the Senate, aided by Tellers, and the various questions which have arisen at the time of the counting have, almost without exception, been in nowise like those now in dispute. Congress has fallen into discussion over new States whose admission was in doubt, and over States in rebellion or not yet represented in Congress; it has disputed regarding the regularity of the Executive certificate, (which question would arise in regard to Oregon,) and once has rejected the vote of Louisiana wholly on the ground that there had been no legal election. But it is plain that of these questions some cannot arise, and none are likely to be of any consequence after the President of the Senate has discharged the duty laid upon him by the Constitution, and opened the certificates which are genuine. When these are counted, it will be found very easy to determine who is President of the United State. The notion, therefore, that it is necessary to resort to the lot, or to take the Justices of the Supreme Court out of their legitimate sphere of duty, in order to settle the question, is not well founded. It is only necessary for the President of the Senate to do the duty imposed on him by the Constitution, according to the best information he can secure; we shall then have a straight and sure and legal way out of the half-imaginary difficulties which Mr. TILDEN'S ingenuity and that of his lawyers have provided for us.

WHO SHALL LAY THE TAXES?

The idea of a representation of property in some department of the City Government, so long advocated by this journal, is meeting with unexpected welcome. No one who proposes a radical improvement or change in our political machinery expects even a hearing for a considerable period. There are always so many sources of profit and of personal ambition connected with old abuses that the first attack on them is against heavy odds. Then "prescription" has almost as much power here as under an aristocracy. The phrase that "the people will never vote to diminish their own power" has obstructed many a proposed and needed reform in this country. But the Anglo-American is especially guided in his political affairs by experience and common sense. He will vote to curtail anything which, on the whole, seems for the highest good. Most of the recent amendments to the State Constitutions are in the direction of limiting the right of the people to do as they choose with their own, and of limiting many of their former privileges. The recent laws in this State in regard to the Judiciary are another instance of a conservative drift, whereby the terms of certain Judges are lengthened, and the places made more independent. It will not be a long period before the popular election of the Judges will also be limited, it not done away with. A reaction is evidently at hand against the extreme views as to popular government which prevailed here a generation since. The practical mind of our countrymen is disposed to take things as they are, and to legislate accordingly.

On an *a priori* view, founded on pure philosophy, it might be thought that a municipality whose officials were chosen by universal suffrage would manage its own pecuniary affairs with economy and discretion. But experience shows us that in the large and wealthy towns the mass of voters are ignorant and without property, while those who own property are too busy to be skilled in the profession of politics, and that thus the care and management of immense pecuniary interests fall into the hands of people without means or business experience. The natural effect of persons without money or commercial training handling the expenditure of millions is a wild extravagance and a waste which does no one any good. In fact, this effect of the rule of the ignorant is the greatest curse possible to the working classes. While it robs the wealthy, it lessens the productive power of the whole community. An obvious corrective, if not complete remedy, for this evil has been often indicated—the giving the property-holding classes some check over the expenditure of public moneys.

To the surprise of many, a Democratic Mayor, for the first time in the history of his party, suggests this remedy in a very mild form by recommending a fifth member of the Board of Apportionment in this City, to be elected by the tax-payers. The Municipal Society goes further, and recommends the passage of the following resolution:

"That the Judiciary Committee be requested to prepare and promote, in the name of this society, the passage of a law, and, if need be, of a constitutional amendment, which shall enable, and provide for, the election by the tax-payers of cities and villages of a municipal body which shall have the authority of determining the amount of taxes, the salaries, and the expenditures in and for the local purposes of such cities and villages respectively."

Still another bill, to be presented to this Legislature, provides that the Mayor shall appoint twelve prominent citizens, taxpayers, to join with the heads of departments to settle the rate of taxation. The Commission on Municipal Reform, appointed by Gov. TILDEN, under the Chairmanship of Mr. EVARTS, it is believed, will, in their forthcoming report, recommend some form by which the tax-payers shall have some direct control over the expenditure of moneys, whether in villages, towns, or cities. Unless the community prefer unlimited taxation and bankruptcy, they must resort to some means of this nature for the checking of boundless waste of property by those who have none. In the interior and western portions of the State, especially in the villages, almost every voter and politician is a property-holder and tax-payer. There is in consequence, as a general rule, economy in municipal affairs. When we come to the larger towns or to the suburban villages, such as those on the Hudson River, we find extravagance, waste, and endless profusion, and here the property-holders are few or busied in their own affairs, while the great multitude of voters are landless and without means.

Let the masses hear, as in Yonkers, that there is a proposition to build boulevards and employ laborers, or as in Troy, that large sums are needed for public works and for bounties which shall benefit the working class, and under the lead of skillful demagogues, they will heap up taxes to an amount which will burden property for a generation. It is true that the demagogues usually possess some property, but the political influence they gain compensates them for their losses under taxation, and they are willing to permit the rich to be fleeced. The height of the absurdity is seen in our own City, where the demagogues of an ignorant and irresponsible multitude manage an income equal to that of many a monarchy, and taxation is stripping the most admirable commercial centre of the country of its advantages, and bringing everything down to stagnation and poverty. The remedy proposed should not alarm the most radical admirer even of the *contrât social*. One branch of the City's Government could still represent "the people," and be at once its scene of political training and the voice of its desires and aspirations. This branch could discuss the Electoral Colleges, or the Democratic platform, or whatever it would; but when it came to borrowing money, or building avenues, or laying taxes, or improving docks, or running railways, or managing finances, the tax-paying and commercial and financial men who formed the other branch would bring the experience of years and the interest of those who must pay the taxes to these questions, and decide upon them. Why is not this common sense, and, at the same time, true democracy?

THE UPRISING AMONG THE GREEKS.

The telegraphic dispatch seems confirmed by the European mails that the Greek Chamber of Deputies at Athens had voted the moneys necessary to raising a force of 200,000 men. This has come about after a prolonged dispute between the peace and war parties, and a resignation of the Ministry in the interval. News also reaches us of a vigorous presentation to the conference by the Greeks of Florence, Macedonia, and Epirus, of their own wrongs and sufferings, and their equal claim with the Slavonians to protection and justice from the European powers. A portion of these four million Greek subjects of the Porte have also petitioned the Sultan with regard to their right to share in the new constitutional privileges, so glibly promised on paper by the authorities of Constantinople to the subjects of Turkey in Europe.

It is well known to all studying affairs closely in Eastern Europe that a deep and fervid movement is agitating a race not much given to any enthusiasm except for gain. Two great races have impressed themselves on the past of the Grecian people with ineffaceable effect—the Slavonians and the Ottoman Turks. To both they owe nothing but injury and degradation. The raids and invasions of the Slavonians have, however, passed away, and do not rankle in the popular memory. There is, too, a certain tie between them of a common religious faith and common suffering under the Mohammedan oppressor. Still their interests clash, and in the new modeling of Europe, so near at hand, the Greeks fear the Russians. Some even avow that they "would rather have the wolf than the tiger for a neighbor." For the Turks the genuine Greeks could and ought to have no feeling but unmingled opposition and detestation. If ever one race has bequeathed a righteous legacy of hate and eternal hostility to another, the Ottoman has to the Hellene. The wounds inflicted by war may be healed and forgiven, fields may be cultivated and houses rebuilt, the dead even may be forgotten. But when the conqueror deliberately degrades and debauches the children of a race, and transmits his conquest to new generations of debilitated and degraded youth—perhaps also perverted in childhood from the faith of their fathers—he has inflicted a wound which time does not soothe, nor humanity cause to forgive. Under such injuries, the highest principle of a race urges a never-dying hostility and a hate which generations of submission should not lessen. Such wrongs have been inflicted in the past by the Ottoman Turks on the Hellenes, and it may be confessed that the race has never recovered from the effect of them. Their salvation has been that, unlike the Bosnians, the great mass never bowed the knee to the Prophet for the sake of land and honor. They remained Christian under all temptations to Islamism. And however that form of Christianity may have become debased and perverted, it included many germs of truth, which have sprung up into genuine religious life, and to which the race was faithful in its night of captivity. Bosnia has been unspeakably degraded by the apostasy of some of its gentry. Greece remained true to its religion.

In the ambitions and passions of race in Eastern Europe, the Greeks may well urge that they have claims and rights as well as the Slavonians. If the North Russian can urge his relationship to the South Russian, oppressed by Turkey, as his ground for allying himself with his cause, and perhaps for eventually including him under the Pan-Slavic Empire, why should not a nearer kindred—the Greeks of oppressed Epirus, Thrace, and Macedonia—urge the same grounds for alliance and annexation? The one claim is at least as good as the other. The modern Hellene, seeing the Italians unite, the Germans forming their Empire, and the passionate efforts of Slavonians for the great Pan-Slavic Empire of the future, might well dream of a modern Greek Kingdom. Why should these remains of a great race be shut up in a narrow peninsula, when they have four millions of their kindred so near them on the Continent, and the great Greek capital of the past almost within reach?

Such desires and ambitions ferment now in the Greek brain. If the sick man is to be despoiled, they hope to come in for some of his effects. If Europe is to permit Turkey in Europe to come to an end, why should not they regain their old territory, and at length be allowed, as the best compromise, to hold the City of the Golden Horn as a neutral city and free port for the world? These ideas are not at all impossible of realization in the disturbed future, so near at hand. It may be that Russia will find an unexpected ally in the Hellenic kingdom, and the Greek and the Slavonian plant together the cross over the crescent on the brilliant Greek capital, so long held by the Mussulmans.

THE NEW STAR.

All our readers have seen, of course, the notices of the new star which appeared in the constellation of Cygnus, on Nov. 24, and then rapidly dwindled away so as to become invisible to the eye within a fortnight. It is no unprecedented thing. There are eight similar events previously recorded. The first was the star which appeared in the year 134 B. C., and is said to have led HIPPARCHUS to construct his star catalogue, the first catalogue ever made, and one of the most important foundation-stones of modern astronomy. The second appeared in the reign of the Emperor HONORIUS in the year 389 A. D. It was near Altair, the brightest star in the constellation of the Eagle, and for three weeks rivaled Venus in brilliance. The third and fourth are reported in the years 945 and 1264 respectively; the accounts however, are not sufficiently definite to make it absolutely certain that the objects recorded were not comets. The most remarkable and famous of all the "temporary stars," as they are called, was the fifth, which appeared on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1572, and was carefully observed and described by TYCHO BRAHE. At first it was as bright as Venus, and for a week or so increased slightly, until it could be seen in full daylight. Then it slowly declined, vanishing from sight after sixteen months. At first it was colorless, then it assumed a yellow tinge, afterward became red, like the planet Mars, and finally was of a dull leaden hue, like Saturn.

The sixth of these objects was hardly less remarkable. It appeared in the constellation of Ophiuchus, blazing out suddenly on the evening of Oct. 17, 1604, nearly as bright as Venus. Like its predecessor, it slowly faded away, and vanished before a year had passed. KEPLER observed it, and has left a full account; he ascribed it to the ignition of a portion of the ethereal medium pervading space, and remarked that the solar corona, seen in the eclipse of 1605, was caused by the existence of the same substance around the sun—a remark surprisingly in accord with the newest outcome of astronomical discovery. The seventh and eighth are recent. The seventh was observed by HIND in May, 1848, also in the constellation of Ophiuchus. At its brightest it was only of the fifth magnitude—too small to attract much notice—and it disappeared within a month—disappeared, that is, from unaided sight; for, with the telescope, it is still visible as a little star of the thirteenth magnitude, more than 3,000 times less brilliant than when at its maximum. The eighth was first seen on May 12, 1866, in the constellation of the Northern Crown, as a star of the second magnitude, as bright as the Pole-star. It faded to the limit of vision within about ten days, but is still visible with the telescope as a star of the eleventh magnitude—which is more than 5,000 times fainter than the second. Before it became too faint, though unfortunately several days after it passed its maximum, Dr. HUGGINS obtained an observation of its spectrum, which was characterized by the presence of the *bright lines* of hydrogen, and some other fainter lines which he failed to identify.

The star of last November was discovered by SCHMIDT, of Athens, who is celebrated for his map of the moon, and his extensive researches on variable stars. When he first saw it, it was of the third magnitude, but seems to have increased a little in brightness at first for a few hours, though it never reached the second. He immediately telegraphed his discovery to LITHOW at Vienna and LEVERRIER at Paris. It is a pity that the information was not more widely diffused; the English and German astronomers do not seem to have been notified, and the news did not reach this country till Dec. 18, long after the star had ceased to be visible to the naked eye. Unfortunately, also, the weather was very bad, so that even those who did know of its existence, could do but little. The only spectroscopic observations of much value, as yet reported, are those of CORNU, the distinguished French physicist. He observed a faint continuous spectrum marked with numerous bright lines, and he determined the position of eight of them with considerable accuracy—*and they seem, all eight, to coincide with the eight most conspicuous lines in the spectrum of the solar chromosphere.* (The "chromosphere," it will be recollected, is the name given to the envelope of glowing gases which surrounds the "photosphere," or luminous surface, of the sun.) Three of the lines are the well-known lines of hydrogen; one seems to be the mysterious D3, which is supposed to be due to some unknown solar metal for which the name of Helium has been proposed; one appears to be the line of magnesium; one, and one of the most conspicuous in the spectrum of the star, coincides exactly in position with "1474," the green line which characterizes the spectrum of the sun's corona; the remaining two fall in with two conspicuous lines of the chromospheric spectrum. "To sum up," says CORNU, "the light of the star seems to possess exactly the same constitution as that of the solar envelope known as the chromosphere."

Probably this one observation, uncorroborated, cannot be considered as proving beyond question this identity; but the mere probability of such an identity is most suggestive. What are we to think? Is it likely that the tremendous convulsions which set "the worlds on fire," and cause suns as large as ours to blaze out almost instantaneously with light and heat increased many thousand fold, are simply, in a large way, occurrences of the same kind which, on a small scale, we see continually going on upon the surface of the sun? Are we to suppose that some day our own sun, in consequence of the forces now operating, may burst out with similar fury upon his attendant planets? Are the beautiful phenomena which we watch with our spectroscopes and admire from day to day only symptoms and precursors of catastrophe to come? In the present state of science we cannot tell. It is quite possible that entirely different causes, some of which are within the reach of surmise, and some probably wholly beyond the range of our conceptions, may be answerable for the appearance of these "new stars;" still, judging from the best light we yet obtain, it also seems possible, and even not improbable, that the forces and materials at work are the same we are already familiar with in the sun.

FOUND AT LAST.

The tailed men have been found at last. Ever since the days of HERODOTUS there have been people who believed in the existence of a nation decorated with tails, although no traveler ever succeeded in penetrating into their country. This want of success was due to the vague and wandering character of that country. At one period it was popularly supposed to be in the region of the frozen ocean; at another it was confidently located in China, and during the last century the tailed men were believed to reside in the heart of Africa. Just as soon as an explorer reached their alleged country, they silently flitted away to some more distant land, and thus uniformly succeeded in eluding all pursuit, and in preserving their privacy unimpaired.

At last, however, a Wesleyan missionary who has been engaged in a professional tour through the South Sea Islands has run the tailed men to the earth on the Island of New-Ireland. He found that they corresponded closely to the description given of them by imaginative travelers. They were, of course, a savage race, inhabiting dark and difficult forests, but they kept up the good old custom of their forefathers by piercing small holes in their arm-chairs and piano-stools for the accomodation of their tails. These tails are described as being not more than from three to four inches in length, and are hence of little use in point of flies. Still that they are true—not to say ower true—tails, no anatomist can honestly deny, and we are thus compelled to admit that the venerable legend of the tailed nation has a substantial basis of fact.

It will not do for skeptics to assert that these tailed men are nothing more than a new species of ape. Their humanity is conclusively proved even by the few facts that we know about them. Do apes carry about with them camp-chairs with perforated seats? Do apes distill illicit whisky, and beat their wives with real clubs? Do apes practice tobacco-smoking as a profession, and compel their females to cut kindling wood and carry in all the coal? That these are among the habits of the tailed men is an unanswerable proof that they have risen above the plane of the brute, and developed the most characteristic attributes of man. No doubt they are the connecting link between apes and men, but only blind prejudice can ignore their essential humanity, and class them with the orang-outang or the gorilla.

It was the opinion of Lord MONBODDO that originally all men possessed tails, but that they gradually wore them off by persistently sitting on hard substances, such as the rural district-school bench. The new discovery shows the soundness of Lord MONBODDO'S judgment. Why is it that one race of people alone has preserved the primeval tail? Evidently because they have cherished it with the utmost care, and designed their household furniture with a constant aim to its accommodation. Had our immediate ancestors used perforated chairs, and steadfastly refused to sit down upon anything else, Lord MONBODDO would never have had occasion to trace the decline and final falling off of the luxuriant tails of prehistoric times.

Now that it is demonstrated that tailed men are not the idle dream of the poet's dainty fancy, it is not impossible that unexpected revelations of the existence of contemporary tails may be made by bold and honest scientific men. It has been frequently suggested that Lord MONBODDO wrote with a degree of earnestness only to be fully accounted for upon the hypothesis that he was writing of matters within his own personal knowledge. If we can imagine a man secretly possessed of a tail, and writhing under the belief that he was in that respect a *lusus naturæ*, we can understand why he should write a book to prove that the tail is a proper attribute of humanity. If such was Lord MONBODDO'S condition, he might naturally have become a sort of reversed fox, anxious to impress upon his fellows that tails should be worn by all intelligent and cultivated men. If he really had a tail, his conduct is easily explicable, and the intense earnestness with which he wrote is seen to be entirely natural and appropriate.

A similar train of reasoning explains the ardor with which the Darwinian hypothesis has been urged by certain scientific persons. If they are in the habit of wearing surreptitous tails, which they dare not openly acknowledge, they would naturally seek to educate public opinion up to the point of recognizing the tail as a manly and honorable appendage. In order to do this, their most efficient plan would be to convince us that we are descended from the apes, and that the loss of our tails is a matter to be regretted, since it places an obstacle in the way of readily demonstrating our simian origin. When every one should have been induced to adopt this theory, the time would be ripe for the discovery that Professor So-and-so has a well-developed three-inch tail, and is thus entitled to be regarded as a special authority upon all questions connected with the descent of man.

It is by no means certain that the tail is a rarity in modern society. Being, as it is, under the ban, no man with a tail would be willing to confess its existence. Such a peculiarity would admit of easy concealment among all civilized races. It is a solemn thought that not only the leading advocates of Darwinism, but even our best and most intimate friends, may have secret tails. The world may think them gay and happy, but the heart of him who has a concealed tail knows its own bitterness. For such the discovery of the tailed men of New-Ireland is the dawn of hope. As our intercourse with this strange tribe becomes closer the prejudice against tails may vanish, and the day of which Lord MONBODDO dreamed, and for which the Darwinians have sighed—the day when tails shall become the bridge to social distinction—may arrive even during the lifetime of the present generation.

It ought, perhaps, to be added, that the traveling Wesleyan missionary has not actually seen the tailed people with his own personal eyes, but has gained his knowledge of them from intelligent natives of the usual South Sea pattern. There is no doubt, however, that these natives told the truth, for he expressly asserts that they are cannibals. Let us, then, give him due credit for the discovery of the tailed nation, and for whatever beneficent results may flow therefrom.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ITS FAITHFUL PORTRAIT DRAWN BY MR. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

In his letter, read at the late convention of colored citizens of Rhode Island, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison says:

This is another dark period in American history. Fiery portents are in the sky, and thunders are uttering their voices. Masquerading is in the service of loyalty and liberty *par excellence*, rampant sedition and bloody usurpation stalk unwhipped of justice at the South, overthrowing all constitutional safeguards, perpetrating all manner of atrocities upon those whose enfranchisement was intended as their protecting shield, making malignant proscription and murderous outlawry the methods to hold absolute dominion, standing with the deadly shot-gun in hand at the cross-roads to prevent colored voters reaching the polls except at the peril of their lives, stuffing the ballot-boxes to any extent deemed necessary to outnumber by actual count the votes legally cast, and defiantly proclaiming that the administration of public affairs must be exclusively in the hands of the whites. It is a mocking evasion to say that these scenes of terrorism are witnessed only in certain sections where the relative political strength of the whites and blacks is nearly equal, and that "order" prevails wherever the whites are strongly in the ascendant numerically, for the methods of intimidation and repression vary according to local condition, and essentially in Virginia, Alabama, and Georgia as in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana. "Order reigns in Warsaw," but that means omnipresent and omnipotent absolutism. And "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell." Under a rational Democratic Administration, at this hour, there would be no recognition of any other than "a solid South" of Tilden and Hendricks, and at that call what jubilant yells would resound throughout rebeldom! The colored people are mystified in regarding the Democratic Party as their relentless enemy—at all times, under all circumstances, in every issue, and to the full extent of its supremacy. Ruled by the slave power while slavery existed, ever ready to make any concessions demanded by it, in sympathy with the rebellion from the time of the firing upon Fort Sumter until the surrender of Lee, opposing every measure necessary to the success of the loyal cause, condemning alike the proclamation of emancipation and the constitutional amendments in furtherance of the rights of all classes—it still retains its base subserviency to the South; and, deaf as an adder, it will not hear; blind as a bat, it will not see; insensible as a stone, it will not acknowledge anything of wrong done to Southern freedmen, but treats with levity and contempt every statement made by them concerning the manifold sufferings they are fated to endure. It has not one drop of democratic blood coursing in its veins; but as a servile, loud, impudent, and unscrupulous livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in, so this party, professing to be animated by the spirit of genuine democracy, is as shameless in its recreancy as it is hypocritical in its claim. If the Republican Party has not done all that could be desired to secure fair treatment for the colored population at the South, it certainly has been owing not to a lack of intention or disposition so much as to the formidable difficulties that have stood in the way, in consequence of the divided state of popular sentiment. Politically speaking, it presents incomparably the best record of any antecedent party in power. It has carried all the great measures to emancipate the enslaved and establish freedom and equality throughout all the land; and, except trivial cases of a seeming lack of backbone among some of its professed members to the contrary, its face is still to the foe, and the hope of a change for the better at the South lies in its continual administration of the National Government. Happily, nothing is so bad as was the old slave system. There is a bright as well as a dark side to contemplate. God still reigns, and justice shall yet be done. Be not despondent, but hopeful to the end. Faithfully yours,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

The following letter was received from Mr. Wendell Phillips:

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1877.

DEAR FRIEND DOWNING: A sprained wrist hinders my writing at length. Such a meeting as you tell me of must do good. But the cloud is so dense one knows not what to advise. I like the line Hayes holds—the old Republican one—which means a just nation and perfect protection to all races; so I cling to him and his side. If his rival succeeds, we must gird ourselves for another grapple with caste. If Tilden wins, it is by rum in New-York and revolvers in the South. Yours, &c.,
WENDELL PHILLIPS

JUSTICE TO A DEAD MAN.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LATE W. B. ENGLISH AND HIS CONNECTION WITH THE WESTERN SISTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Never have I seen more incorrect statements than those made by the various New-York dailies in their biographies of the late Miss Lucille Western, the actress. Only one—THE TIMES—stated her age correctly, and all have united in heaping unjust reproach upon her former step-father, W. B. English. Except THE TIMES, all give the year of her birth as 1843, which would have made her 15 years old when she appeared in New-York in "The Three Fast Men." She was at that time a woman of 24. THE TIMES also states that "in 1853 or thereabouts" her mother "married a dishonorable manager, W. B. English," who introduced the sisters to the public in the above-named play. The truth is that W. B. English married their mother as long ago as 1853, if not prior; for from that time for years after Mr. English managed the Portland (Me.) and Worcester (Mass.) theatres, and their appearance in the "Three Fast Men" was more an individual act of their own than of Mr. English. Mr. English was not known as a "dishonorable manager." The writer, though young at that time, knew him well, and he made heroic attempts under adversity to establish and maintain the legitimate drama in Portland, at the old theatre in Union street until it was burned down in the Winter of 1855-6, producing such stars as Mrs. Farren, Messrs. Wyzeman Marshall, Proctor, and other celebrities then in the zenith of their powers. He was known in those provincial cities as a quiet, respectable, and honorable man, formerly connected with the Boston press, and doing his utmost to establish the legitimate, and I well remember his production of "Macbeth" at the old Portland Theatre, in the Winter of 1854, with Mrs. Farren as *Lady Macbeth*, supported by Wyzeman Marshall. The élite of the city attended, and applauded the production as it deserved. During all these years, the two sisters, Helen and Lucille, had every opportunity and advantage possible for the development of their abilities. But they did not evidence the possession of any serious ability—Lucille appearing frequently in such plays as "Satan in Paris," and "Asmedeus," and Helen as merely a lay figure. When these sisters appeared in "The Three Fast Men" they had arrived at maturity, and were beyond Mr. English's control, though doubtless he lent himself to their success as far as possible. The authority of a step father, as against that of their mother and their own desires and caprices, was much too weak to render him responsible for their after career, and while no generous man will withhold admiration for the physical beauty and wild energy—and pity for the unfortunate career—of the late actress, it is most unjust to lay the responsibility of those misfortunes on her dead step-father. The papers may continue to state that she was born in 1843 if they wish, but every one in the theatrical profession or elsewhere, who is acquainted with her life, knows that at her death she was 43 years of age.
E. M. G.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE STEAMER NEWPORT STILL AGROUND.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 14.—A determined effort was made on Saturday at high water to float the steamer Newport, which is grounded in this harbor. Empty barges were placed around her under the guards to raise her, while a steamer and two barges pulled until the hawsers parted, without effect. She will probably remain in her present position until the next perigean tide.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY—THE DIVISION OF BULGARIA INTO TWO PROVINCES PROPOSED—THE TURKS STILL STUBBORN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—A denial is given to the rumor that Baron von Werther had made a threatening declaration indicating a change of attitude on the part of Germany. An official telegram from Berlin likewise denies that Germany has assumed an attitude less favorable than before to a peaceful arrangement.

LONDON, Jan. 14. A dispatch from Constantinople says it is stated that the final communication to be made to the Porte at Monday's sitting of the conference will make no mention of a gendarmerie, the division of Bulgaria into two provinces, or the confinement of Turkish troops to certain garrisons, and will considerably modify the suggestions relative to the international commission and the appointment of Governors of provinces. At the last meeting of the European plenipotentiaries, the Marquis of Salisbury spoke in favor of bringing the conference to a close, while Gen. Ignatieff recommended further concessions. Gen. Ignatieff, at an interview with Midhat Pasha on Saturday, mentioned the concessions proposed by the powers. He suggested that the gendarmerie would be composed of Mussulmans, instructed by foreigners in the Turkish service, and that the international commission should be a mixed body of Ottomans and foreigners. Midhat, however, did not agree to these concessions, considering they were an attack on the independence of the Empire. The European Plenipotentiaries were to meet, and the Turks were to hold a Cabinet council, to-day. Lord Salisbury visited the Sultan to-day. Intelligence from Constantinople, up to a late hour to-night, represents the Turks as apparently still stubborn.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The *Standard's* special from Constantinople reports that Salisbury's interview with the Sultan, yesterday, was very satisfactory. A Vienna dispatch to the same paper says war stores have been sent by eight steamers from Odessa to Poti. In the event of war, hostilities will probably commence in the Caucasus. Further advices from Prague represent that Gen. Tchernayeff was ordered to cross the frontier in six hours, and was threatened with force as he manifested a disposition to resist. He was sent to the Saxon frontier in a wagon, accompanied by Police, and arrived in Dresden yesterday.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says advices received there confirm the impression that the Porte will at the very last moment accept the compromise now offered by the powers. The compromise will probably prove to be that the Porte be asked to accept the programme, not as something unalterable, but only as a sort of basis for discussion.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The India Office publishes a dispatch, dated Jan. 12, from Lord Carnarvon, acting as Indian Secretary in the absence of Lord Salisbury, to Lord Lytton, Governor General of India. It requests that a weekly summary be henceforth sent by telegraph, giving the main facts in regard to the famine. Lord Carnarvon, summing up the information he has hitherto received, considers it alarming that 840,000 persons are already employed on the relief works in Madras and 250.000 in Bombay. The Government estimates show the famine in Bombay will gradually increase, reaching the maximum in April, when a million persons will require relief, after which it will gradually decrease. In Madras the prospect is proportionately worse. The districts affected in Madras cover 80,000 square miles, and contain a population of 18,000,000. In Bombay the famine-stricken territory covers 54,000 square miles, and has a population of 8,000,000, 5,000,000 of which are in districts more immediately affected.

A *Times* special from Calcutta gives a later summary of the situation. In one of the Bombay districts, Sholapore, the crops have totally failed. Things are nearly as bad in two other districts. The crops have partially failed in six districts. Already 287,000 persons are on the relief works. In Madras the famine prevails in 12 districts, and a million persons are now on the relief works. The cost to the State is estimated at over £2,000,000 sterling in Bombay and £4,000,000 in Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Señor Silvela has taken the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Council of Ministers has approved the Extradition Treaty concluded with the United States. Negotiations have been opened for a similar treaty with Great Britain. The existence of armed bands in Upper Arragon and Catalonia is officially denied.

PRAGUE, Jan. 15.—Gen. Tchernayeff, late of the Servian army, who recently arrived here and was welcomed by a demonstration of Czechs, has left the city at the request of the authorities. A public meeting to protest against the course of the authorities was dispersed by the police.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The public announcement of the changes of Sub-prefects has been postponed for a fortnight. Minister Jules Simon has been obliged by the demands of many Senators and Deputies to remodel his scheme in such a manner as to give it greater importance. The Minister, receiving the Deputies of the Department of the Seine on Saturday, said the Government intended to make a large use of the privilege of pardon in favor of the Communists, and would appoint a new Amnesty Committee.

OBITUARY.

Mr. William E. Warren, the well-known accountant, died at his residence, No. 53 West Fifteenth street, on Saturday, of heart disease, aged 60 years. Mr. Warren was born on March 20, 1817, in Bethany, Conn. Having moved to this City, he soon made a reputation as an accurate accountant and a man of unquestionable probity, and was made Deputy Controller, the office having been created expressly for him, and served as such under both Hawe and Brennan, at a time when the City accounts were much involved. He also held other offices of public trust in this City, besides filling at different times the positions of Secretary of the Erie Railway Company and Treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He was also the first President of the International Insurance Company. Years of successful and conscientious work brought him the esteem and respect of the many business men by whom he was employed.

Joseph H. Goldsmith, a prominent citizen of Southold, Long Island, formerly Treasurer of Suffolk County, and a lawyer of long practice, died on Thursday. He was Secretary of the Suffolk County Mutual Insurance Company and counsel for the Southold Savings Bank at the time of his death. He was in his 78th year.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—1 A. M.—The storm centre which was last night north of Lake Ontario, has rapidly disappeared eastward over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, accompanied by brisk and high westerly winds and occasional snow from the lower lakes to Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick; frequent rains have been reported from Arizona and Southern California, and light snows from Nevada, Utah, Dakota, and Minnesota, with falling barometer at the Rocky Mountain stations; an extensive storm is apparently approaching the Mississippi Valley; a high pressure area is advancing southward over Manitoba and Dakota. The rivers in Western Pennsylvania, the Ohio and Cumberland, have continued to rise, and the ice is still moving.

INDICATIONS.

During Monday in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, after a temporary rise along the coast, stationary or rising temperature, increasing easterly to southerly winds, threatening and rainy weather.

In the Gulf States, falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather, possibly succeeded in the Southwest by rising barometer and winds, shifting to colder, northerly.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, rainy, and stormy weather, probably succeeded by rising barometer and winds shifting to colder, northerly.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rapidly rising barometer, brisk and occasionally high northerly winds, gradually diminishing in force, colder stormy weather and snow, succeeded by clearing weather.

In the upper lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, easterly winds, backing to colder, northerly, cloudy, and stormy weather, with snow.

In the lower lake region and Middle States, falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, cloudiness, rising temperature and rain, turning into snow in the northern portions.

In New-England, rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, low succeeded by slowly-rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness, followed by snow.

The rivers in Western Pennsylvania will probably fall temporarily, and the Ohio and Cumberland continue to rise.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

MR. BENNETT'S DEPARTURE.

HIS FRIENDS CHUCKLING OVER THE WAY HE ELUDED THE VIGILANCE OF THE REPORTERS—HE WILL PROBABLY REMAIN ABROAD FOR TWO YEARS—MR. MAY KEEPING OUT OF THE WAY TO AVOID ARREST.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett is now far out at sea, a passenger on board the Inman steam-ship City of Richmond. His friends chuckle over the way he eluded the vigilance of the reporters for four days, but are very much astonished that he should have been seen when leaving his news-yacht at the Sandy Hook bar, a time at which they had thought he would be most safe from observation. The account of Mr. Bennett's movements after his return from the dueling ground, published in THE TIMES of yesterday, while correct in the main, contained several inaccuracies. When Mr. Bennett left the *Herald* office on Wednesday evening he did not go on board the yacht, although Capt. Lyons had quarters prepared for him. He visited the house of a friend, and on Thursday again went to the *Herald* office. His presence there was kept a secret from all but two or three persons. Only the forethought of Jimmy, Mr. Bennett's colored servant, prevented a revelation, however. There hangs over the desk of the proprietor of the *Herald* a bell-cord which he is accustomed to pull almost unintermittently while in his office. It has been the habit of his employes to guess his temper from the way in which he pulled this cord. Jimmy, knowing that Mr. Bennett is absent-minded at times, drew the cord to one side, so that whenever his employer clutched for it he grasped only the thin air. One sound of the gong would have proclaimed the whereabouts of Mr. Bennett throughout the City. Toward midnight, on Thursday, Mr. Bennett, accompanied by his valet, "Baron" Vegel, Mr. William Henry, Superintendent of the *Herald* establishment, and Capt. Thomas Robinson, chief of the ship news service of the *Herald*, crossed over to Jersey City and made their way to the dock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, where the yacht Herald lay with steam up. Mr. Bennett and the valet went on board, and a few minutes later she ran out into the river and then down toward Sandy Hook. Mr. Henry and Capt. Robinson returned to the ferry. They were muffled up to avoid recognition, but could not deceive one of their friends, a gushing Hibernian, who accosted them and said, with some exaggeration, perhaps, but with true enthusiasm, "This, gintlemen, is the grandest moment of my loife. I'm glad to see ye Billy! How are ye Tom! Where are ye goin?" His acquaintances did not show much pleasure at meeting him just then, and quickly took leave of him. Capt. Robinson remarked, as he was departing, "Don't give it away." The Hibernian replied, with some bitterness in his tone: "Give what away? Shure ye haven't tould me anything."

From the time Mr. Bennett went on board the Herald, he did not leave until yesterday afternoon, when he and his valet were transferred to the City of Richmond. On the little vessel he was quite cheerful and complaisant toward his crew. He did not refer to the cause of his leaving the City, but said he hoped to return to this country after about six weeks. A very different belief obtains among the employes of the *Herald*, however. They think he intends to remain abroad for at least two years, and that a conference with Mr. Connery, Mr. Henry, and "Uncle Joe" Elliot, held on the yacht on Saturday, he gave full and specific directions for the conduct of the *Herald* during his absence. The gentlemen named above went down to Sandy Hook in a tug on Saturday morning and remained with Mr. Bennett until he went on board the City of Richmond. When he reached the deck of the steamship he was welcomed by a jovial party, composed, it is believed, of Messrs. S. Howland Robbins, Carroll Livingston, Louis Lorillard, and one other person not indicated at present. These well-known members of the Union Club are said to have boarded the steam-ship at her wharf early in the day, before the other passengers began to arrive. It cannot, indeed, be said definitely that the gentlemen named are on the City of Richmond, but there are many indications that they are. A party of gentlemen, wearing ulsters, and otherwise muffled up, arrived at the steam-ship on Saturday morning, and went into a private saloon from which they were not seen to go out up to the time the ship sailed. More than this, Messrs. Robbins, Livingston, and Lorillard cannot be found in New-York. It also seems that arrangements were made that the passenger-list of the steam-ship should not be sent to the newspapers. For the first time in years the agents of the Inman Line failed on Saturday to send THE TIMES a list of her passengers.

The strange circumstance of the departure of Mr. Bennett for Europe excited a great deal of comment throughout the City yesterday. Many persons thought he should in courtesy have remained to help Dr. Phelps out of trouble, and to share the responsibility before the law with Mr. May. A very intimate friend of Mr. Bennett said, however, that no harm will come to Dr. Phelps. Even if he should lose his position as Police Surgeon, he would gain a great deal. Jim Bennett takes care of his friends. Fred May's case worries me most. Poor boy! He can't go to Europe like Jim. He hasn't got the money. He and his family deserve great sympathy in this affair."

There now remains no room for doubt that the account of the duel published in THE TIMES of Thursday was truthful in every respect. All the dispatches received since Thursday confirm it. A contemporary yesterday published a dispatch from Baltimore, which stated that Mr. May was at the Maryland Club on Thursday night, and bore no mark of his encounter with Mr. Bennett. It seems that Mr. May is keeping out of view simply to avoid arrest if an indictment is found against him here and a requisition is issued by Gov. Robinson to Gov. Carroll. A gentleman who is a friend of Dr. Phelps said yesterday that the latter told him, "Whatever may have been the result of the duel, it is certain that Mr. Bennett acted in a way to command the respect and admiration of all who know the facts."

STATEMENT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY RUSSUM, OF MARYLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—District Attorney Russum, of Carolina County, Md., is at the Girard House, in this city. He says that from all that he can learn, the dueling ground was McGinness' farm, which is located partly in Delaware and partly in Maryland, and the scene was about 400 yards from the Delaware line, near Marydel. His informant tells him that Mr. May was hit, and that he was attended by Dr. Allen Smith, of Baltimore, and also that the patient was in a ducking-house on the Gunpowder Creek.

It is reported that Fred May stopped at one of the hotels in this city from Monday morning until Wednesday night, when he took the midnight train for New-York, and that he registered as Fred Miles.

THE TILDEN CONFERENCE.

Among the prominent Democrats who called on Gov. Tilden at his residence on Sunday evening, were Gen. John M. Corse, of Illinois; ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; and Col. Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia. Gen. Corse called alone and remained only a few minutes. Ex-Gov. Curtin and Col. McClure came together, and had a protracted interview. It was positively denied last evening, at Gov. Tilden's residence, that any conference was had on Saturday evening in reference to the propriety of calling a national Democratic convention to be held at Washington on the 14th of next month. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and last evening, that he had heard nothing of such a meeting being held, and knew nothing whatever in reference to it. He had come home from Washington to spend Sunday with his family. Hon. John Bigelow called on Gov. Tilden yesterday, and returned to Albany the same day. Col. McClure returned to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hewitt is said to be strongly opposed to any attempt to hold a mass convention in Washington, deeming it inexpedient to do so. There has been considerable talk about holding a series of public meetings of the Democracy in the principal cities, and demanding that the House of Representatives take an active part in counting the Electoral vote, and that whoever is decided by the House to be elected shall be inaugurated. It is also said that a mass-meeting of this character will be held in this City within a fortnight.

FAST HORSES HIPPODROMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—At the Bay District Park, on Saturday, a match purporting to be for $5,000 a side, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, was trotted between the horses Rarus and Sam Purdy. The former won in three straight heats. Time—2:31¼, 2:27¼, 2:28¼.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third concert given this season by the Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The programme was, in respect of variety, the most interesting interpreted during the current year, and the performance was enjoyed by a more numerous gathering than had been brought together since the series commenced in November last. The pièce de résistance of the night, as well as the most important in point of novelty, was the symphony which occupied the first part of the concert. Goldmark's work is called "Ländliche Hochzeit," or "The Country Wedding," and is divided into five movements. The first illustrates a wedding march, the second a bridal song, the third a serenade, the fourth a "garden scene," and the fifth a dance. "Ländliche Hochzeit," though by no means a composition representative of profound thought or remarkably happy inspiration, is nevertheless a very delightful achievement. The name of "symphony" is a rather ambitious one, and it might, with greater propriety, have been described as a series of tone-pictures, suggestive of rustic life—but this is of small moment. Three of its movements are worthy of hearty praise. The bridal song, and the serenade, rest upon distinct and quaint themes, handled with consummate art and with an appreciation of what we may term local color which it may be deemed unworthy the ambition of a Wagner to imitate, but which is nevertheless very welcome as a relief from the excess of "intellectual" music to which too frequent concessions to the demands of many modern composers would subject the public. The andante, which reminds one of the sensuous writing of Gounod, while the instrumentation is powerful to a degree the composer of "Faust" seldom reaches, is extremely poetical, and, withal, perfectly shapely. Dr. Damrosch's orchestra supplied a capital rendering of the symphony; the first movement, which is decidedly formal and rather long because of variations which are scholarly but not specially attractive in form, and the last, which borders upon the commonplace may not merit repetition, but the intermediate pieces will surely be listened to once more with gratification. The choral forces of the Oratorio Society of New-York, and Mrs. Butman, Misses Hall and Cranch, and Messrs. Leggat and Stoddard were concerned in the interpretation of the second half of the programme. This began with Haydn's clearly-written chorus entitled "The Tempest," and subsequently made known the five numbers constituting Beethoven's music to "The Ruins of the Athens." But two of these are at all familiar, and acquaintance with the others hardly appears worth cultivation. The familiar portions of the work are a highly characteristic—in a conventional sense, be it understood—chorus of Dervishes, and the well known "Marcia alla Turca," to which a clever gradation of sound, from fortissimo to pianissimo, lends a peculiar charm. The chorus was sung with passable effect, and the march capitally played by the orchestra. Then M. Butman sang "L'Absence," a romance by Berlioz, in the themes of and accompaniment to which a strong resemblance to *Romeo's* air in the "Romeo and Juliet" cantata is discernible, and afterwards a quintett, septett, and chorus, from the same composer's "Troyens," were executed. The three numbers proved to be agreeable specimens of smooth writing for voices and instruments, but their impressiveness, when removed from their context, is slight. Beethoven's "Fantaisie Chorale" for pianoforte, soli, chorus, and orchestra, carried the concert to a close. This avowedly fanciful effort, which has less significance, possibly, than any work of equal proportions from the same giant mind, afforded Mr. Bernard Boskelman, a pianist of considerable brilliancy and vigor, an excellent opportunity for distinction, and the arabesques of the music allotted to him enriched with much color and sparkle the harmonic tissue of the orchestral score.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Four representations of English opera will be given at the Academy of Music next week, the first occurring on Tuesday, Jan. 23, by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her company. "The Bohemian Girl" will first be sung. Wednesday "Faust" will be given, and Friday evening and Saturday afternoon "The Flying Dutchman," which has not yet been heard in this City, is to be made known. In spite of the dreariness of the times, there can be no doubt that a general desire for a brief season, at least, of opera, prevails, and the success, artistic and material, which Miss Kellogg has had throughout the country since early Fall indicates that the performances about to begin are very likely to fully meet the demand and its attendant expectations.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The new *comédie-vaudeville* called "Lemons" will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening. It is a bright and vivacious work, and, from the names of the artists who are to appear in it, it will undoubtedly have a representation worthy of its color and liveliness. Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hardenberg, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Cowell, and Miss Rigl are all to be concerned in the performance, which will therefore call into requisition Mr. Daly's whole metropolitan company.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Booth performs to-night in "Hamlet," at the Lyceum Theatre.

A second concert of English glees occurs at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening next.

"The Marble Heart," with Messrs. Thorne and Sheridan and Miss Rogers in the principal rôles, will be acted at the Park Theatre, this evening.

At the New Broadway Theatre, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Mrs. G. C. Howard and the "Georgia Jubilee Singers," will be represented on and after this evening.

The last week of the run of "Santa Claus" will be entered upon at the Eagle Theatre, to-night. On Jan. 23, Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will act at that house, and, on Jan. 29, Mlle. Aimée and her opera bouffe will begin a protracted engagement, appearing first, probably, in "La Petite Mariée."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signor Masini has appeared with Mme. Patti in St. Petersburg.

"Paul and Virginia," at the Paris Lyrique, is still drawing well.

Bazin's "Maître Pathelin" is to be revived at the Opéra-Comique.

"La Reine Margot" has been reproduced at the Paris Porte St. Martin.

Pantomime is still the reigning attraction at almost all the London theatres.

M. Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore" is now in active preparation at the Grand Opéra, in Paris.

Mr. Rosa and his English Opera Troupe, with Mr. Santley, were, at last accounts, in Liverpool.

A new tenor, named Clodio, has produced a not unfavorable impression as *Radames*, at the Paris Italiens.

Rossi, the Italian tragedian, is engaged at St Petersburg for Lent. He is to play at the Theatre Marie.

Herr Bilse, with his world-renowned orchestra, has returned to Berlin from an extended tour through Germany.

Miss Kate Santley is giving opera bouffe performances at the Royalty, in London, which is now under her direction.

At the Pas de loup and Chellet popular concerts, in Paris, Félicien David's "Le Désert" is frequently performed.

The 237th anniversary of the birth of Racine was celebrated by appropriate performances at several of the Parisian theatres.

The Duke of Coburg has conferred upon Sir Julius Benedict the distinction of Commander of the Second Class of the Saxe-Ernestine Family Order.

Laurent, an excellent Parisian *comique*, has been compelled by sickness to quit the stage; he profited by a benefit performance at the Opera Comique.

Signor Salvini intends to reappear in London during the approaching season. His first performance will probably be at Drury Lane in the character of *Macbeth*.

The Communal Council of Brussels has voted 1,500 francs as an encouragement to Mlle. Dulat's, for the success that young Belgian artist has obtained at the Paris Théâtre Français in "Rome Vaincue."

The "Queen of Connaught" was lately read at the London Olympic. The scene is laid in Ireland, and the play is an adaptation of the popular novel of the same name. Miss Cavendish will reappear in the new work.

A Dutch correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes: "'The School for Scandal' has, for the first time, been brought on the Dutch stage. The translation is generally happy, and the piece has met with considerable success."

At the Paris Odéon, a charming little Japanese comedy, entitled "La Belle Sainara," has been given with Porel and Mlle. Antonine as the hero and the heroine. It is a graceful and picturesque piece, and admirably acted, it seems, especially by Porel, who, in the rôle of the poet *Komi*, achieved a veritable success.

An important literary discovery has lately been made in the library at Cassel, where Rudolf Genée, occupied with studies of English dramas antecedent to those of Shakspeare, has found a hitherto unknown edition of Marlowe's tragedy, "Edward II.;" in fact, an edition four years older than that of 1594, previously understood as his first one.

According to the *Swiss Times*, Herr W. Tappert has made a collection of all "the low, libelous, hateful, and insulting expressions which have been printed about Master Richard Wagner, his works, and followers, by his enemies and slanderers." This collection, in the form of a "Wagner Lexicon," will shortly be published by Fritzsch, of Leipsic.

It is hoped by old London playgoers to realize £1,000 by a benefit farewell appearance of Mr. John Parry, who in the course of an active and honorable professional career has done so much to make life agreeable. Mr. Hollingshead has left the Gaiety Theatre for the entertainment, which is to take place on the 7th of February. The patrons include the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Dukes of Westminster and Beaufort, and a number of gentlemen interested in art and letters.

A Paris letter, dated Dec. 23, says: "The rather rare spectacle of a first-class funeral led passers by the Madeleine this morning to inquire who could be the personage whose escutcheon, with the letter T., was hung out in front of the church. It was Tamburini, the great baritone singer, recently deceased at Nice, aged 76, whose body had been brought to Paris, his favorite residence, for interment. There were, relatively to his former fame, few followers. The chief mourners were two sons, one of whom is the husband of an English lady, and a son-in-law, the tenor Gardoni."

The *Commercio Portuguez* relates the following anecdote: "Dom Luiz has almost terminated the translation of 'Hamlet,' the celebrated drama of the great English tragedian Shakespeare. His Majesty lately read his translation to a gentleman devoted to the study of literature. This gentleman ventured to compare the translation with the original, and observed to his Majesty that the translation of some phrase had escaped the royal pen. His Majesty expressed his astonishment, because he had already submitted the translation to several persons, and nobody had warned him of the oversight—a proof of the listeners' attention or want of sincerity. Kings are unfortunate; there are few persons who venture to tell them the truth."

A RUSSIAN SWINDLER.

HE TRIES HIS HAND IN PARIS AND GETS FIFTEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR HIS PAINS.

Recently the gay world of the Paris Boulevards was excited over the arrest of a Russian gentleman who was taken before a Police Magistrate. There the Judge questioned him about what took place at the Hotel de Russie. "You arrived there," said the President, "with great assurance, and gave yourself all the airs of a rich personage. You stated that you were a millionaire seven times over, master of yourself and fortune, and that you had come to Paris to enjoy your admiration of Mme. Judic, whom you pretended to have known at St. Petersburg. You complained of the *Figaro* announcing your arrival, and said what a nuisance the reporters were. You went a few days later to a jeweler in the Palais Royal, and bought a ring for seven thousand francs. You asked the jeweler how much the stone in the ring would be worth were it a real one, and he replied it would fetch 4,000 francs. The next day you told the landlord of your hotel that you were afraid of losing the ring, the stone of which was valued at 4,000 francs, and you gave it to him to mind for you. The landlord was more and more dazzled, and lodged you without dreaming of presenting his bill. You were very extravagant at the hotel, and gave luxurious dinners to persons whose acquaintance you had made. You expressed the most violent admiration for Mme. Judic, you sent her nosegays and wrote letters to her. You succeeded in borrowing 300 francs from your landlord on the ring in question; but, fortunately, he had the precaution to take the ring to a jeweler, and, on discovering that it was but worth 7 francs, and not 4,000 francs, he immediately sought you, and managed to get back his 300 francs. He then told the Police, and you were arrested." The Judge then reminded the prisoner that he had also swindled the keeper of the Café de Suede out of 150 francs. Bolinsky had become a customer of that café, where he met some of the actors of the Variétés. One night he said he was much embarrassed. He wanted 150 francs to pay for a supper, but he had no other money on him than a Russian check for 8,000 francs, which he could not get cashed till the next day. The lady at the counter, touched with his misfortune, gave him the 150 francs in exchange for a check which he drew on M. Ephrussi, but which, of course, the banker did not pay. Among the witnesses examined was M. Baron, the actor, who explained how he became acquainted with the prisoner. "Belinsky," he said, "attended the performance of 'Belle Helene' every night, and every night he waited for me on leaving the theatre. He said he was madly in love with Mme. Judic, and invited my colleague and myself to dine with him at his hotel. We accepted, and soon after we learned he had been arrested." The Government prosecutor contended that the prisoner was nothing but a professional swindler, and deserved the utmost rigor of the law. In the course of his charge he read some of the letters sent by Belinsky to Mme. Judic. One ran thus: "I am a landlord in Russia, and possess a fine stud of horses. I should be the happiest man in the world if, in remembrance of your passage through our capital, you would do me the honor to accept a pair of Russian trotters. As I am here only for a few days, I shall feel greatly obliged if you would leave a reply at the theatre, and fix the day when I shall have the honor of seeing you." Mme. Judic, however, appears to have been deaf to these touching appeals. The prisoner's counsel pleaded that Belinsky was not a swindler, but only a foolish youth whose head had been turned by the seductions of Parisian life, and who had got into debt in order to act the Russian seigneur. The jury, however, found him guilty of swindling, and our young Russian adventurer and Slav sympathizer was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and 50 francs fine.

GERMAN SINGING FESTIVAL.

The first carnival of the season of the Beethoven Maennerchor came off last evening at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street. The large hall was filled with the members of the association and their invited friends, and delegates were present from the Albion and Heinebrund Societies. Mr. Richard Weinacht presided, and he and his assistants, who were seated on either side of him, were dressed in Turkish costumes. Comic songs were sung and speeches made, and a variety of performances of a burlesque character were gone through with, all of which caused great merriment. Among the persons who spoke during the evening were the Secretary, Mr. Leydel; Miss Boremsky, Mr. Bousky, Dr. Muhr, Mr. Bersin, Mr. Weinacht, and others. The hall was decorated with large pictures, and, with the company in their gaudy costumes, presented a very gay appearance. The festivities were continued until a late hour of the night, all seeming to enjoy themselves heartily.

NOT TO WADE HAMPTON'S CREDIT.

A story lately told to the credit of Wade Hampton is thus disposed of in a paragraph printed in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "A story is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that when Wade Hampton was made heir to his father's vast estate, except an allowance of $100,000 to his two sisters, he refused to assert his rights, and insisted upon an equal division of the property. Another version of the story says it was not Gov. Wade Hampton, but his father, who destroyed the will. Gen. John S. Preston, alluding to these statements, writes: 'The whole story is a fiction. Neither Col. Wade Hampton nor his father left a will. Of course neither Col. Wade Hampton nor his son Gov. Wade Hampton ever destroyed a will. Col. Wade Hampton, the father of Gov. Hampton, was admitted to an equal share of his father's estate by the consent of his stepmother and her daughters, who, under the law of Louisiana, inherited three-fourths of the estate. I do trust this statement will stop the reiteration of this silly fiction, which is unjust to the descendants of Gen. Wade Hampton through his daughters, Mrs. Gov. Manning and Mrs. Preston.'"

FINE ARTS.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The art rooms of Mr. S. P. Avery, at No. 88 Fifth avenue, appear to contain this year more paintings by artists sure of the popular favor than any season previous. Mr. Avery has a certain judgment of what will be pleasing to a majority of his compatriots, and if heretofore he has been successful in selling to Americans the paintings he has picked up during his frequent trips abroad, the present collection ought to have the same result. In the front room, on the second floor, where most of his important purchases are, a small Detaille gets the benefit of the light from the right hand window. "Two Sharpshooters," in French uniform and with French faces, both very much alike, lie on the crest of a green hill—one watching, the other about to fire. The other window brings out strongly the Venetian coloring which Carl Becker, of Berlin, sometimes attempts. It is a striking picture of a young girl in what may be called a Florentine costume. Her head-dress or hat forms a kind of broad aureole, against which her yellow hair shows advantageously. The costume has some clever satin painting, and the face itself, although by no means Florentine, but rather German than anything else, has a certain bold attractiveness. Carl Becker is nothing if not bold, but he is so too often at the expense of agreeableness. Near the Detaille hangs Mr. Avery's *cheval de bataille* for this season, a picture which marks his knowledge of what New-York picture-gazers like. It has been painted expressly for him by Cabanel, the well-known French artist, whose paintings have been coming over here for a great many years to be admired, and, presumably, to be bought. A woman of great beauty and intellectual expression of features, stands fronting the beholder, with her head turned away a little toward the landscape on her right. The landscape is meant to represent the Italian Maremma, and she stands on a castle overlooking it. Smoke arises in the distance and forms the lowest note of a series of grays, blues, and purples in the surroundings, the face and the dress of the woman. There is great spirituality in her face, and one knows she is unhappy for some reason; but one is equally confident that she knows she is being looked at. Mr. Avery's catalogue gives her history at length. She is Pia di Tolomei, who was lodged in a castle of the poisonous Maremma by her husband, and there perished of miasma. The story is tragic enough for any one, and Cabanel has handled his colors so as to reinforce and increase by their subtle effects the pathos of the face. It is a picture for the ladies to weep over, and they will have on their side all the weight that attaches to Cabanel's long life devoted to painting, his medals and memberships, and his position as Professor at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The cold-souled critic may venture to suggest that the face is that of the highest type of Parisian Jewess—not an Italian of the thirteenth century—and that the effect is sentimental. But then the opinion of the ladies will always carry the day.

Examples of the Spanish artist now on a visit in New-York are also to be seen at No. 88 Fifth avenue. Leon y Escosura, who makes Paris his headquarters, and paints a good deal at Blois, has a picture here, the background of which he gets from the castle at the last-named place. It shows soldiers resting at the château. His color is as vivid as usual with him. He delights in brilliant effects as much as any of the recent painters, and if he has not yet succeeded in satisfying the fastidious, he has made himself a name and sells his pictures well. An older and more legitimate favorite with the public here is Schreyer, whose pictures did not go begging at the late sale of Mr. Johnston's gallery. His "Wallachian Team Coming Through a Wood" is up to his usual mark. The driver, astride of one of the wheel-horses, has his whip-arm out in the gesture familiar to Schreyer; the horses are all done to the life—little Servian horses, accustomed to strive with dreadful ruts and lumbering, ill-greased wheels. A man on horseback is still in the shadow of the wood on the right. Variety in treatment is gained by the fall of the light. The confused team is coming toward one out of the dark strip of beech-wood into the glow of sunset. This affords a double darkness on which to relieve the first line of horses, which is bathed in what remains of the evening light.

A picture full of rest and quiet is a water scene by P. J. Clays. A cluster of boats lie idly on the smooth surface of a canal. A landscape of Holland appears beyond them, and their sails are looped in picturesque disorder while they wait for a breeze. This artist is well thought of for the sentiment of his landscapes, as well as his masterly handling of the brush. A Toulmouche is also of the number, and represents some extraordinary fine clothes attended by two ladies in a garden. Every one has seen repetitions of the much-dressed young woman whom Toulmouche paints teasing a cockatoo or reading a letter in a well-furnished room. In this picture he has asked her to step out into the garden, and introduced a sister to keep her company. The two are smiling broadly over a book, presumably a book of fashion-plates, for Toulmouche's young women have no soul above a fashion-plate. Why should they, indeed, when the artist himself appears to be enthralled by the fascination of delicate textures, silks, and satins? As fine painting almost as that on the dresses of Toulmouche Mr. Avery has to show in a little picture by R. Goubie, (1876.) Two horsemen have ridden up to the vine-covered gateway of a château. One has dismounted to open the gates. The horses' heads are away from the spectator. Each is a wonder of fine and finest painting. The whole picture shows unremitting industry and great skill with the brush, nor is there any sign that attention to details has hurt the art. Firmin-Girard, who has amused Paris with his picture of the flower market, has a small figure here, showing a young girl seated on a garden bench, smiling at the antics of her lap-dog. Those who enjoy pictures of this kind will find this a very pleasant specimen. P. C. Comte turns from the universal flood of modern realistic paintings to history, and shows us the little Duc de Guise swearing to avenge the murder of his father. That event is before him in a tapestry. A coronet and his father's sword lie between him and the picture. He leans against the knees of his mother, who is evidently schooling him in ideas of revenge. Like a great many artists who have painted historical subjects, Comte puts on color in a way that suggests flatness and coldness after seeing the warm tints and solid painting of the realistic artists of the day, such an artist, for instance, (to carry it at once to an extreme,) as Boldini, of whom there is a small specimen in this collection. It represents a man in Louis XIV. costume, red coat, three-cornered hat, near a vase. The spot is one in the avenue of vases in the gardens of Versailles. There is something very taking in the reckless dash of Boldini's painting. It is a quality said to be Spanish. Fortuny, who made a mark in brilliant pictures of that kind, is represented here by a little sketch, for whose authenticity Mr. Avery vouches. A mediæval figure leans against a portal which is understood to be a doorway from the Alhambra. There are also here two representatives of a young artist who will have a hard time in counteracting the oppressive shadow of his father. This is Charles Meissonier, whose steps do seem much feebler than they would had we not associated his name with the painter of *Le Rize*. One picture of the son of Meissonier is something in the style we are accustomed to see from the brush of the father, although he does not, like his parent, embody a comparatively unimportant subject in a small picture. His arquebusier at a window, of a castle in Mephistopholean as to dress and fairly enough painted. The other picture is a street in Nice, hot and bare, with a poplar showing against the cream-colored side wall of a house. There is a water-carrier and donkey, a woman at a gate, a priest, &c.

Bougereau is another favorite whom the unerring judgment of Mr. Avery added to this popular collection. It is needless to say that the point is a baby, and that it will prove satisfactory to parental minds. The mother is as characterless as the most characterless of Bougereau's matrons, but the little girl who smiles and amuses the infant, and the infant itself, are all that the most parental can demand. The gallery is not entirely without American paintings. Mr. Church, who is perhaps more talked about than any other American artist, shows a painting of the mountain Cotopaxi, with a lake at its foot, clouds, haziness, and general tropical Heart-of-the-Andes effects. It is a fancy sketch which does not claim local exactness, but exhibits all of Mr. Church's artistic points. Many more are here whose reputation is established: a Merle, consisting of an ideal head; Baugniet, Delort, Campriani, Vibert, Diaz, Boughton, and a water-color by Meissonier.

TWO FAST TROTTERS IN COLLISION.

THE SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON SATURDAY NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE — TWO HORSES IMPALED ON THE THILLS OF THE SLEIGHS AND ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 14.—The shocking accident to two trotting horses on South avenue, yesterday afternoon, has scarce a parallel in the annals of fast-driving accidents. During the entire sleighing this Winter South avenue, from the Soldiers' Fountain to a point a mile beyond, has been the accepted trotting ground of the city, and every fine afternoon hundreds of people have assembled there to witness the trials of speed. The trotters Silas Rich, Joe Petit, Pondietta, Alida, and others, composing the private stock of the city, have appeared there almost daily for sharp contests. The course has, at times, been so much crowded with trotting horses that the frequent narrow escapes from collisions have made the drivers reckless, and such an accident as that of yesterday has been predicted for weeks. The day's sport was nearly over, and 40 or 50 trotters were making their last "spurts" at about 5 P. M. Both sides of the avenue were lined with people watching the sport when, suddenly, the cry of "There they come!" was heard, and, looking up the avenue, the trotting horse

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 13.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s, lg. '83	104½	200	Mich. Cen.	.....	s3. 48¾
9,000 Ks. Mo. 1st	96	400	do.	.....	48¾
1,000 N. W. C. U. C.	92½	3500	do.	.....	48¾
1,000 do.	92¾	1600	do.	.....	48⅞
3,000 Ot. West. 2d	72	700	do.	.....	48¾
5,000 Han. 1st E.	102	1100	do.	.....	b5. 48¾
150 U. S. Ex.	56	200	do.	.....	48¾
10 do.	56¼	400	do.	.....	48¾
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅝	500	do.	.....	s3. 48¾
35 do.	102⅝	400	do.	.....	b3. 48¾
400 do.	102¾	100	do.	.....	48¾
500 West. Union.	s3. 74⅞	1300	Lake Shore.	.....	s3. 54¾
700 do.	s3. 74¾	300	do.	.....	54¾
700 do.	74¾	100	do.	.....	54⅝
200 do.	74¾	1300	Lake Shore.	.....	s3. 54¾
500 do.	74¾	300	do.	.....	54¾
100 do.	s3. 74⅞	1000	do.	.....	s3. 54¾
100 do.	74⅝	500	do.	.....	54¾
100 do.	b3. 74⅝	500	do.	.....	s3. 54¾
1200 do.	74⅝	1140	do.	.....	54⅝
100 do.	b3. 74⅞	100	do.	.....	b5. 54⅝
100 Erie.	b.3 97⅛	100	do.	.....	s3. 54¾
5 Erie Pf.	18	100	do.	.....	54⅝
100 Ill. Cen.	62¼	200	do.	.....	b3. 54⅝
100 do.	62¾	300	D., L. & W.	.....	93
200 C. of N. J.	36	700	do.	.....	93¼
100 do.	35⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	.....	7½
100 do.	30	80	Mor. & Es.	.....	92⅜
100 Rock Island	101¾	200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	.....	16
900 do.	101¾				

MONDAY, Jan. 15—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a gain of $2,355,125 in surplus reserve, which raises the excess held by the banks above legal requirements to $20,813,225. The specie average shows an increase of $1,366,600, and the legal tenders of $1,759,700, the latter being due to the release of capital following the January disbursements and the return flow of money from the interior to this centre. The other changes are an increase of $3,084,700 in deposits, of $13,900 in circulation, and a decrease of $626,700 in loans.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 6, 1877.	Jan. 13, 1877.	Jan. 15, 1876.
Loans	$254,800,100	$254,173,400	$261,652,100
Specie	33,370,800	39,737,400	23,309,100
Legal tenders	37,040,300	38,800,000	44,562,500
Deposits	220,763,600	223,868,300	216,058,500
Circulation	15,503,400	15,517,300	18,515,600
Total reserve	$73,654,000	$76,780,300	Inc. $3,126,300
Res've required			
agt. deposits	55,195,900	55,976,075	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	18,458,100	20,813,225	Inc. $2,355,125

The heavy payments for interest and dividends by the Treasury, banks, and other corporations since the beginning of the year have not yet restored complete ease to the money market, notwithstanding that the currency movement has been in favor of this centre. Early in the week the ruling rate for call loans was 7 ₱ cent., and at the close 5@6 ₱ cent. was paid by borrowers, although exceptional transactions were made at lower figures. The banks now hold a larger amount of specie than at any previous time for years past, and are stronger in specie than in legal tenders, which is something quite unusual. The legal-tender average is lower, by over $7,500,000, than at this time last year. The discount market was quiet, the offerings of prime names having been light. The rates for this class of paper ranged from 5 to 7 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for British consols. United States bonds were irregular, but the fluctuations were not violent, and on the whole the market for these securities was firm. The Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday last showed a decrease of £216,000 in specie, but no change was made in the rate of discount.

The London *Times* of Dec. 27, in a well-considered article upon the status of American securities, says "the Republican Party in the United States can point with triumph to solid and splendid financial results," and adds that "the credit of the United States is higher than it has ever been before—higher even than that of France, which has lately emerged triumphant from the most searching trials." The gold speculation was depressed early in the week and the price fell off to 105¾, but subsequently a firmer tone prevailed, and the quotations rose to 106⅝. The late advance was principally due to the cornering of shorts induced by advises from abroad in regard to the more threatening aspect of the Eastern question.

The foreign exchange market was weak, the supply of bills being more than adequate to meet the requirements of bankers who had imported specie and bonds, from whom the principal demand proceeded.

Government bonds lower early in the week, in sympathy with gold, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1⅛ ₱ cent.; but subsequently a strong undertone characterized the dealings, and some issues closed higher than the quotations current at the opening. Sixes of 1881, 1868s, new 5s, and currency 6s showed an advance of ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent., the greatest improvement being in new 5s. There was a considerable short interest in the market early in the week, and when it was discovered that bonds were being picked up in all directions for wealthy institutions and private capitalists, the covering process was quite important. At least $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 were taken for the account of leading banking institutions, including $2,000,000 bought by a California bank, and probably $2,000,000 more were picked up for smaller corporations and individual investors. These purchases materially reduced the supply of floating bonds and hence the great strength of the market in the late dealings. The reduction in the rates of interest by some of the large savings banks and the low prices for Government bonds have undoubtedly stimulated purchases by parties of moderate means, such purchases aggregating a considerable amount during the past few weeks. In railroad bonds the dealings were well distributed, but the market failed to respond in the degree looked for to the January disbursements. State bonds were quiet, and without marked change, except in the case of Louisiana consols, which advanced 5 ₱ cent. on small dealings.

The advance in Western Union and the wide and sudden fluctuations in Illinois Central constituted the preminent features of speculation on the Stock Exchange throughout the week. The Western Union movement in particular has attracted the attention of operators, and its pros and cons have been the subject of eager and excited discussion. The operators who are manipulating the speculation have either been unable or disdained to give any reason for the faith which they profess is in them, and have utterly failed to furnish any points as to the present condition of the company or prospective advantages which would justify the rise that has taken place, and the still further advance which they predict. Certain it is that the outside public have not been to anything more than a very limited extent purchasers of the stock, and this imparts an artificial character to the speculation which undoubtedly constitutes an element of weakness, a fact that is likely to become apparent when the time for realization shall have arrived. The Illinois Central, after declining to 58, rose sharply, under covering by the shorts, to 65, but later, when the "squeeze" ceased, reacted to 60¼, closing at 62¼. The coal shares were strong. The St. Paul stocks, especially the preferred, were weak and lower. Lake Shore declined to 53¾, but subsequently recovered. Michigan Central was strong in the late dealings, and advanced to 62, closing a reaction of ½ ₱ cent. Investment shares were steady.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Jan. 15, '76. Closing.
American gold	106⅜	105⅛	113
United States 5s, '81, coup.	111¾	111	117½
United States 5-20s, '67, O.	113⅛	112	118½
New-York Central	102⅜	101¼	108¼
Rock Island	101⅝	100⅜	106⅞
Pacific Mail	24	23⅜	36⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	20¾	19⅜	39½
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	54⅜	50⅞	72¼
Lake Shore	56⅜	53⅝	66¾
Chicago & North-west	36½	32½	40⅜
Chicago & North-west Pf.	57⅝	55⅝	56⅜
Western Union	75½	73½	75⅞
Union Pacific	60¼	60	71
Toledo & Wabash	8½		6½ 45
Del., Lack. & Western	77	74⅝	118⅝
New-Jersey Central	36⅝	35	104¼
Del. & Hud. Canal	73	71	125
Morris & Essex	91	90	102½
*Panama	123	122	133
Erie Railway	10	9⅜	16
Ohio & Mississippi	7¾	7	20⅜
C., C. & Ind. Central	2½	3½	4
Harlem	138	137	134
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¾	13⅜	30⅝
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref.	27	26¼	48⅜
Michigan Central	49	47	62⅜
Illinois Central	65	58	101
Missouri Pacific	2½	3½	12

* Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 13.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	103⅜	103	102½	102¾
Harlem	138	138	137½	138
Erie	10	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
Lake Shore	55	54½	54½	54⅝
Wabash	..	..	4	6½
North-western	..	..	35¾	36¼
North-western Pref.	56½	56	56	56½
Rock Island	101⅜	101	101	101⅜
Fort Wayne	100½	100½	100½	101¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	19½
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	51⅝
Hartford	..	..	90	98⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	77	76½	76⅜	76⅝
New-Jersey Central	36¼	35⅝	35¾	35⅞
Del. & Hudson Canal	..	..	73	73⅜
Morris & Essex	..	..	99	99½
Michigan Central	49	47⅜	48½	48⅝
Illinois Central	62½	61	62½	62⅜
Union Pacific	60¼	60	60	60¼
Missouri Pacific	..	..	3	3⅛
C., C. & Ind Central	..	..	3	3½
Han. & St. Joseph	..	..	13½	13⅜
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	..	..	26	27
Ohio & Mississippi	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
Panama	..	..	122	125
Western Union	75⅛	74⅜	74⅜	74⅞
At. & Pac. Tel.	..	..	16	17
Pacific Mail	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞
Quicksilver	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
Quicksilver Pref.	23	22	21½	22½
Wells, Farge & Co.	85¼	85¼	85¼	86
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	57¾	57¾	57⅝	57⅞
United States Ex.	56	56	56	57

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,985,392
Corresponding week last year	8,889,000
Since Jan. 1 this year	12,245,031
Corresponding period last year	16,417,539
Gold, Dec. 15, 1877	106⅛
Gold, Dec. 13, 1876	113

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$3,981,539
Corresponding week last year	5,169,396
Since Jan. 1 this year	10,940,449
Corresponding period last year	9,181,724

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$181,770
Corresponding week last year	575,979
Since Jan. 1, this year	550,404
Corresponding period last year	1,054,023

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending Jan. 13, 1877	$1,931,059
Week ending Jan. 15, 1876	1,561,313
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 13, 1877	3,380,571
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, 1876	4,841,013

Gold Interest Paid out by the Sub-Treasury.

Week ending Jan. 13, 1877	$2,010,524
Week ending Jan. 15, 1876	1,511,484
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 13, 1877	6,026,258
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, 1876	4,154,104

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the 11 months of 1876 were $11,891,-873 25, against $11,090,630 63 in 1875, showing an increase of $801,192 62. For the same period the net earnings were in 1876, $6,878,856 61, against $9,976,336 43 in 1875, showing net increase of $902,470 18.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last publishes the following tables of railroad earnings:

	1876.	1875.
Atch., T. & S. Fé. Month of Dec.	$192,000	$152,584
At., Miss. & Ohio. Month of Oct.	260,000	173,498
B. & Mo. Riv. Nab. Month of Nov.	99,378	93,593
B., C. R. & North. Month of Dec.	94,488	110,803
Cairo & St. Louis. 3d week of Dec.	4,927	8,285
Canada South'n. Month of Dec.	109,567	126,552
Central Pacific. Month of Dec.	1,411,000	1,333,209
Chicago & Alton. 1st week of Jan.	68,968	63,451
C., B. & Quincy. Month of Nov.	1,026,817	1,040,538
C. & N. W. 5th week of Dec.	85,000	115,067
Cin., Laf. & Chic. Month of Dec.	26,942	36,446
Cl., Mt. V. & Del. Month of Nov.	30,526	35,367
Col. & Hock. Val. Month of Oct.	96,155	99,352
Denv. & R. Gr'de. 3d week of Dec.	5,672	8,902
Fl. & Pere Marq. Month of Oct.	89,889	89,632
Han. & St. Jo. Month of Nov.	173,401	169,639
Hous. & Tex. C. 2 w's and Dec. 15	185,043	176,813
Illinois Central. Month of Dec.	503,149	679,434
Indian., Bl. & W. Month of Dec.	113,656	140,815
Int. & Gt. North. Month of Dec.	219,990	190,191
Kansas Pacific. Month of Oct.	345,366	356,978

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	5	Molasses, bbls.	2,678
Beef-wax, pks.	2	Molasses, tcs.	250
Buckw't flour, pks.	63	Resin, bbls.	350
Cotton, bales	2,579	Spirits Turp., bbls.	12
Dried Fruit, pks.	9	Oil, bbls.	206
Eggs, bbls.	110	Butter, pks.	3,678
Flour, bbls.	7,631	Cheese, pks.	51
Wheat, bushels	8,360	Beef, pks.	170
Corn, bushels	8,400	Pork, pks.	373
Oats, bushels	25,764	Cut-meats, pks.	2,520
Rye, bushels	880	Lard, tcs.	1,185
Barley, bushels	2,500	Tallow, pkgs.	497
Malt, bushels	5,500	Oil-cake, pks.	2,440
Peas, bushels	1,200	Rice, bbls.	385
Meal, bbls.	400	Rice, Chaff, bags	347
Meal, bushels	1,150	Hops, pks.	330
Oat-meal bbls	25	Starch, pks.	115
Hops, bales	120	Sugar, hhds.	651
Hides, bales	454	Stearine, pks.	30
E. Oil, bbls.	2,765	Tobacco, pks.	843
M. Oil, bbls.	60	Tallow, pks.	283
Grass-seed, bags	741	Tobacco, hhds.	18
Leather, sides	4,800	Tobacco, pkgs.	342
Lead, pigs	1,299	Whisky, bbls.	649

COFFEE—Quiet but firm on very light offerings. Sales include 744 bags Rio by the Gray Eagle, at Baltimore, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been offered with reserve for early delivery, and quoted nominally 13c. ₱ lb., checking transactions, though a pretty fair inquiry was noted for supplies. Ordinary quoted to-day at 11¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Middling, 13⅜c.@13-16c. ₱ lb. Sales (official) reported, for prompt delivery, of 501 bales, (of which 123 bales were on last evening,) including — bales to shippers, 95 bales to spinners, 103 bales to speculators, and — for forward delivery business has been comparatively limited at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,400 bales, of which 5,300 bales were on last evening, and 14,100 bales to-day, with 2,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13¼c.; March, 13 1-16-32c.; April, 13 11-16c.; May, 13¾c.; June, 14 1-32c.; July, 14 5-32c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14¾c.; September, 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; October, 13 7-16c.@13¾c.; November, 13 3-16c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-16c. Net receipts to-day, at the ports, 2,579 bales, of this total to-day were 2,579 bales, and at the shipping ports 18,900 bales, against 13,900 bales same day last week. The week's exports have been 7,680 bales, including 5,610 bales to Liverpool, 250 bales to Bremen, and 136 bales to Rotterdam. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,511,178 bales, of which 1,012,789 bales were sent to the British ports, and 498,387 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Strict Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Good Ord.	12⅝	12⅝	12 7-16	12 7-16
Low Middling	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Low Mid.	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Middling	13⅛	13¼	13 5-16	13 5-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Mid.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14¾	14⅞	15	15

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11	Low Middling	12
Strict Good Ord.	11⅞	Middling	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was offered with reserve, and quoted generally a trifle dearer, with more inquiry noted for supplies for shipdearer, with more inquiry noted for supplies for shipment and home trade account. Minnesota and City Mill Extras were most freely dealt in, the former in part to arrive. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,100 bbls. at full grades, including unsound Flour at $4 50@$6; Sour Flour at $4 50@$6 50; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $4 45@$5 10, chiefly at $4 85@$5; poor to choice Superfine Western, $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 00@$5 35; poor to good Extra State, $5 00@$5 10; good to choice do. at $5 10@$5 35, (with fancy as high as $5 50); City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $5 20@$7, mainly at $6 75@$7, for the West Indies, and $6 50@$7 for brands suited to the English trade, (of which 1,500 bbls. for the London market, closing with $6 bid;) inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 00@$6 10; good to choice do., $6 10@$6 75, mainly at prices within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,500 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 3,100 bbls. City Mills, 5,200 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight extras; 800 bbls., do. Patent do., 500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, these mostly at $7@$7 50;) 600 bbls. superfine, and 550 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates. The Minnesota Extras marketed were mostly at $6 75@$7 65 for straight brands for wheat. 1,000 bbls. to arrive, at $7 65, and $6 75@$6 65 for patent. Of the Minnesota straight Extras, 2,000 bbls. were for the English market, mostly at $6 75@$7. Southern Flour quiet at former figures, sales 250 bbls. mainly extras, within the range of $7 25@$8 25.

Of Rye Flour, 200 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to about choice Superfine State, and $5 25@$5 50 for choice to fancy. $4 65@$5 for Pennsylvania; markets unchanged. Of Corn-meal, 1,750 bbls. sold, in lots, including 1,200 bbls. Yellow Western, at $2 90@$3, chiefly at $2 90 and $3 00 bbl., delivered. Corn-meal quiet, the market firm and more active.—Corn-meal in bags, in moderate request at $1 08@$1 45, as extreme, ₱ 100 lb.—Of the sales were 1,760 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10 for City Mills, $1 05 for Western, and $1 00 for (250 bags) Baltimore. Rolled Yellow Southern, quoted at $1 45.—Buckwheat Flour selling moderately at from $3 65@$4 for fair to choice State and Pennsylvania, with higher prices asked for very choice to fancy. 1,000 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was in more demand, and quoted stronger in price, Spring grades having been held at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, on a limited offering, wind impeding operations. The main call to-day was for new crop No. 2 Spring, for export and on speculative account. The actual dealings indicated an improvement of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The rise in rates in cargo freight, by sail, from New-York, which $1 48 reported was to take effect on Monday, tended to strengthen the views of holders. The advance in gold was also a favorable circumstance. Sales were reported, for the day, of 90,000 bushels, including prime new Minnesota Spring, in store, called No. 1, 5,000 bushels, for export, at $1 50; prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 62c. bid, and 64c. asked, (with 5,000 bushels fair, 15½c., reported sold at 61c. for export.—New-York Mixed (old) at 59c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 59¼c.@59½c.; New-York no grade (about 23,000 bushels) at 58¼c.@58¾c., nearly all at 58¾c.; New-York low Mixed at 58¼c.; new Amber, Western, car lots, at 58c.@58½c., as to quality; and Southern Yellow, from track and dock, at 58c.@58½c.—Of Rye, a few car-loads sold at 84¼c.@85c. for Western; market quiet but firm.—Barley, 1,600 bushels, Western, sold at 87½c.; Canada State sold at 80c.@80½c.; market unchanged but quiet.—Malt Peas, and Buckwheat, as last quoted.—Oats have been quoted fully 1c. ₱ bushel higher, and actively sought after, especially the better qualities of State. The main call was for trade purposes.—Sales reported of 55,000 bushels, including White Western at 45c.@52c., as to quality, mostly at 48c.@49½c., for which 9,700 bushels in store, at 46c.; White State, common to very choice, at 52c.@55c., chiefly at 54c.@55c., of which 10,000 bushels, afloat, at 54c., and 1,500 bushels, from track, at 55c. for Fancy; Mixed Western, at 42c.@50c.; Mixed State, at 43c.@50c., for prime to choice, and 40c.@42c. for poor to fair. Included in the sales were 2,000 bushels Western, at 45c.@46c.; New-York No. 3 White at 45¼c.@45½c.; New-York No. 3 at 44c.; New-York No. 1 at 52c.; New-York Rejected at 42c.; Mixed State at 50c.@52c. Rejected to arrive sold at 40c.@42c. ₱ bushel.—Hay quiet but firm; choice, chiefly average car lots, at 51c.@52c.—Feed has been modestately sought after, and, as a rule, quoted weak, with 40-lb. at $18 50@$19, chiefly at $19; 50-lb. at $20@$21; 100-lb. at $21@$24, the latter for choice; Rye Feed (which was in very light supply and stronger as to price) at $20@$22; Sharps at $24@$26.—Clover-seed has been in moderate request; prime to choice Western quoted at 10¾c.@11c., and inquired for to some extent; strictly prime State held at 12c., with 500 bags reported sold at 12¼c., part to arrive; Canada quoted at 10c.@11c., and inquired for to some extent; strictly prime State held at 12c., with 500 bags reported sold at 12¼c., part to arrive; Canada quoted at 10c.@11c., and inquired for to some extent; strictly prime State held at 12c.—Timothy inactive at $1 90.—Other Seeds nominally as before.—Hale Hay has been offered less freely and quoted quite firm on a fair inquiry, partly for shipment.—We quote shipping qualities within the range of 65c.@70c., and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1 ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 65c.@75c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c.—Straw continues inactive, including Rye Straw at the range of 60c.@65c. ₱ 100 lb.—The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 3,729 bbls. Flour, 182,489 bushels Wheat, 208,262 bushels Corn, and 10,785 bushels Rye.

HIDES—A very moderate movement has been reported at lower rates, common stock showing a decline of 1c.@1½c. ₱ lb.—The week's receipts have been 72,090 hides; sales, 35,000 Hides, the sales in lots, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 2,300 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 12 to 18 lb., at 21c. to 21½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 5,100 Dry California, 22 to 33 lb., part at 21½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,770 Dry Mexican, 20 to 25 lb., on private terms; 520 Dry Central American, 20 lb., at 21c., gold, 60 days, selected; 380 Dry Payta, 24 to 28 lb., 500 Dry Texas, 24 lb., 410 Dry Southern, 14 to 16 lb., 715 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 50 to 65 lb., 2,250 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 40 to 70 lb., and 4,225 Wet-salted California, 50 lb., on private terms; and 1,500 City Slaughter, 70 lb. at 10c., currency, cash and to-day; 1,900 Dry Mexican, on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 102,100 Hides, and 20 bales do., against 125,500 Hides and 1,535 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—A light jobbing inquiry has been noted for New-Orleans at from 45c.@60c. for good to very fancy, and down to 40c. for very common. Market otherwise quiet. Job lots of Porto Rico reported sold at 39c.@42c.; Barbadoes at 42c.@50c. Refinery house Molasses quoted down to 24c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive to-day on the basis of $2 45@$2 55 for common to good strained ₱ 280 lb. Sales 100 bbls Nos. 2 to 1 at $2 70@$2 ₱ 280 lb. Crude and Pitch as last quoted.—Spirits Turpentine in more demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close up to 47c.@47½c. ₱ gallon. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls. at 46½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, with Western, in bags, quoted at $36 50, currency; City, at $37, gold.—Ship-stock—$395 bbls. Flour, chiefly to London.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand; quoted at 15c. in bulk, and 18c. in shipping order.—Refined has been inactive; quoted by refiners at 27c. for early delivery.—Naphtha, in cases, quoted at 32c.@34c.—Naphtha quoted nominally at 14½c.—At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 27c.—At Baltimore quoted for early delivery at 27c.

PROVISIONS.—Western Mess Pork has been more active for early delivery at, however, lower prices. Sales reported of 250 bbls. at $17 75.—Other kinds in moderate request.—Beef, Prime, Extra Prime, quoted, at $14 ₱ bbl.—Western Prime Meat at $10 75.—Beef, 150 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms.—And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been more active; quoted for January at the close nominal; February, $17 75; March, $17 85; April, $18@$18 10.—Sales 2,000 bbls. March at $17 75@$17 85; and 250 bbls. April, at $18.—Dressed Hogs in request with City quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c.; Western 6c.@6¾c.—Cut-meats have been quoted a trifle firmer, and moderately active.—Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10-lb., at 8⅞c.@9¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk as an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb.; also 50 bbls. Pickled Hams, 13@13½c. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Western Pickled Hams, 13@14 lb., at 11c.—Of Bacon, sales were reported here of 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 9½c., though generally held, in full lots, as high as 10c., and 50 bxs. Western do. at 9¼c.—Lard for Chicago delivery, 400,000 lb. short kin, in bulk, March option, at $6 73@$6 90; market generally quoted about as before.—Western Steam Lard has been quoted low and variable, with rather more inquiry noted for early delivery, at the ruling figures.—Of western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 75 tcs. Prime at $11 20; quoted at the close at $11 15 bid; for March, 400 tcs. at $11 30, and for April, $11 40; and 150 tcs. off grade at $10 25@$11 12½.—And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been fairly active, but lower, the market closing, however, rather more steady.—Western Steam to choice Western quoted at 10¾c.@11c., and inquired for to some extent; strictly prime State held at 11c., with 500 bags reported sold at 11¼c., part to arrive; Canada quoted at 10c., @11c., and inquired for to some extent; strictly prime State held at 11c.—Timothy inactive at $1 90.—Other Seeds nominally as before.—Hale Hay has been offered less freely and quoted quite firm on a fair inquiry, partly for shipment.—We quote shipping qualities within the range of 65c.@70c., and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1 ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 65c.@75c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c.—Straw continues inactive, including Rye Straw at the range of 60c.@65c. ₱ 100 lb.—The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 3,729 bbls. Flour, 182,489 bushels Wheat, 208,262 bushels Corn, and 10,785 bushels Rye.

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HIDES—A very moderate movement has been reported at lower rates

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort attained in no other steamers.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. CURTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
From New-York pier 54, foot Xth street, Hudson River.
CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 | ABYSSINIA, WED., Jan. 31
BATAVIA.....WED., Jan. 24 | ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 17
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 20
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO.....Jan. 16, at 6:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Feb. 8
Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st., as follows:
FRANCE, Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28 with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3
AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27 | RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
California...Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Victoria.....Feb. 3, 9 A. M.
Ethiopia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 52 South-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
Accommodations unsurpassed. Freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, & LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
CUBA.....Saturday, Jan. 20
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line. Via PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Jan. 18 | WIRLAND.....Feb. 1
BERDER.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS NOS. 44 AND 51 NORTH RIVER, FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Italy....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, Jan. 20, 2 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at lowest rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:10, 6:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:00, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 25, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.
8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 783 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. SHEEKS, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
3:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cleveland and Chicago Express, with Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:41 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:5 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton, at 8:05 A. M. and 3:5 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M.; Hell Gate Ferry, for Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.
Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 7:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this route take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all Union Depot ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | G. W. PILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.
Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1876.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of five per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877.
Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM REMSEN.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 and 76 Wall st.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1877.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1876.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $1,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums in excess of $1,000 and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees.
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 187 Greenwich st. (North River Bank Building.) The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that the usual semi-annual interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums or $2,000 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID R. SWAN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. D. FULTON WILL DELIVER HIS lecture, entitled "The Preacher in Briarwood Parish," at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 24 st., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.
We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.
We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.
In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.
FISK & HATCH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

Choice and Safe Investments.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

$7,000 WANTED ON SECOND MORTGAGE; property worth $40,000 to $50,000; situated in the best business part of this City; leased from 1875 to 1880 for $4,500 a year; first mortgage $14,000. Address I. K. N., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 376 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 179 EAST BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.
44TH DIVIDEND.
The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of ten (10) per cent. on demand. First-class risks at lowest rates solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT., payable on the 15th inst. At the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. KHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1876.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 12, 1877, at our office as above. The Transfer Books will be closed Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT., both payable on demand. JAMES E. WILSON, Secretary.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 184 Broadway, corner of John st.
Capital, (all invested in U. S. Bonds,).....$200,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1877.....411,264 64
A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 2 Broad st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 PER cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALDRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 17, 1877. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. PAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. RODGERS, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WM. H. CRANE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.
DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYable on demand. S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYN, Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 180 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.
JOHN B. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand; six per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, payable on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of MONDAY the 22d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

43D DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 186 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.
The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per Cent. upon the capital and guaranty surplus and special reserve funds is payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.
The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.
The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF (3) THREE PER CENT., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 345 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 68 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT

REMOVING THE SNOW.

BROADWAY CLEANED FROM UNION SQUARE TO THE BATTERY.

A BUSY SUNDAY FOR THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU—A THOUSAND MEN AND OVER FIVE HUNDRED CARTS EMPLOYED—THE WORK NOT COMPLETED, OWING TO A LACK OF MEN—COMMISSIONER NICHOLS EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

The Street-cleaning Bureau began yesterday the work of cleaning the streets of snow and ice, commencing the work which should have been completed a week ago. The work was confined yesterday almost entirely to Broadway, from Union square to South Ferry. The result has been the cleaning of Broadway of all the loose snow, which was nearly knee deep in the middle of the street, and the partial removal of the ice which had formed on either side to the depth of from one foot to 18 inches. About 10,000 cart-loads of snow and ice were removed and dumped into the North and East Rivers. It was impossible to complete the cleaning of Broadway, and there still remains a vast amount of ice, which will be carted off to-night. Broadway would have been thoroughly cleaned yesterday if a sufficient number of men and carts could have been procured.

Operations were begun at 6 o'clock in the morning, and from that time until late in the evening 1,000 men and between 500 and 600 carts were at work incessantly. The workmen and carts were divided into gangs, the first of which was set to work on Broadway, from Fourteenth street to the north side of Ninth street; the second from the north side of Ninth street to the south side of Washington place. The next worked from Washington place to Bleecker street, and the next worked nearly down to Prince street. The remainder of Broadway was similarly subdivided. Each of the gangs was under the direction of a foreman who was made responsible for the proper performance of the work allotted to his gang. Each foreman had sub-foremen, who were held responsible by him for work on sub-divisions of his general division. There were about 20 foremen and about 75 sub-foremen. The foremen were the regular ward foremen employed by the Street-cleaning Bureau. They reported with the workmen and carts ordinarily under their charge, to the station-houses once, twice, and in some cases three times a day, so that they might be ready to go to work upon the streets as soon as I could get permission from the board to go to work. But the board would not give its assent. Mr. Smith, President of the board, said that I had no right, under the charter, to do the work. He said he had advised with counsel, and upon their advice should decline to vote in favor of doing the work. When the last snow came I renewed my efforts. I had my plans all in readiness to clear Broadway and some of the down-town streets leading to the ferries. A week ago Saturday I told Mr. Smith what I proposed to do. He told me that I had no right to do it, and his opposition and that of Mr. Erhardt made it impossible for me to go ahead. If I had had my way, I would have had Broadway and the principal cross-town streets cleaned long ago. It would have saved the City money, too. To-day it will cost $6,000 to clean Broadway. A week ago I could have done it for $4,000, because at that time the snow was lighter than now, and because there was then comparatively little ice. Mr. Smith has told me since the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whitney was rendered, that I was being blamed for what I am not responsible for. 'I am the man to blame,' said he. 'It was I that dissuaded you. I did not believe you had authority to do the work a week ago, and I don't believe you have authority to do it now.'"

In regard to future operations of his bureau, Mr. Nichols said that it was his purpose as soon as Broadway should be cleaned to attack Wall, Fulton, Cortlandt, Grand, and other cross-town streets leading to the ferries, and then to go on with the work as far as necessary. In addition to the work on Broadway yesterday, considerable work was done in Printing-house square, Park Row, and Fourteenth street from Fourth avenue to University place.

A SATURDAY NIGHT TRAGEDY.

AN OLD MAN ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS WIFE AND SON AND IS HIMSELF FATALLY WOUNDED.

At a late hour on Saturday night people residing in Forsyth street, between Broome and Delancy, were startled by several pistol shots, followed by screams, proceeding from a small tenement house situated in the rear of No. 121 Forsyth street, inhabited by a number of poor German families. The Police of the Tenth Precinct were notified, and Officers Lemlein and Kramlin were detailed to investigate the affair. Entering a narrow court-yard fronting the house, the officers found a group of half-dressed, excited men and women, who informed them that Frederick Krick, a German, aged 61, occupying the front basement, had attempted to murder his wife and son by discharging a pistol at them, and that the son, George Krick, aged 20, had, in defending his own life and that of his mother, seized an axe and struck the father senseless. On gaining access to the apartments of Krick, the officers found old Krick lying on the floor, bleeding copiously from several ghastly wounds on the head. His wife, an old, gray-haired woman, miserably clad, was crouching in a corner, moaning piteously. The son had left the place and surrendered himself to the Sergeant on duty at the Eldridge Street Station, where he unhesitatingly described the circumstances of the affray. His statement, which is corroborated by his mother and other witnesses, is to the following effect: His father, who was of a quarrelsome disposition, had frequently, while under the influence of liquor, threatened to murder his wife. He had no occupation, the family relying solely for support on the earnings of the son, who is employed in the capacity of journeyman butcher in Washington Market. Old Krick was seldom unarmed, and when intoxicated took particular delight in flourishing formidable weapons. On Saturday morning he loaded a revolver with three bullets, remarking to his wife as he did so, that one bullet was intended for her, a second for his son George, and the third was to be applied to the termination of his own existence. As he had made similiar threats on divers occasions, Mrs. Krick was not alarmed. Krick soon after left the house but returned in the afternoon, and terrified his wife by displaying in addition to the revolver, a large dagger, and a single-barreled pistol. He again reiterated her of his intention to kill her and George, and also to end his own life. He then went away, and did not return until 11 P. M. A few minutes before that hour the son arrived home from the market, and immediately went to bed, but was soon awakened by loud noises in the outer room. Krick had returned, and was executing his threats. The son jumped from his bed with the view of protecting his mother. On reaching the door he was confronted by his father, who immediately leveled the revolver at the young man, and fired two shots. The bullets missed their mark, and lodged in the wall. Then came a pistol charged with, as he alleges, blank cartridges, and discharged it twice for the purpose of frightening his father. Failing to produce the desired effect, he seized an axe, and struck the old man four times on the head, rendering him insensible.

The Police finding that Krick's condition was critical, telegraphed for an ambulance, in which the wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. A Coroner was summoned to take Krick's ante-mortem statement, but the order was countermanded by Dr. Peli, because Krick was not in a condition to make a statement. No hopes of his recovery are entertained. George Krick was taken to Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, and was remanded to the Tombs to await the result of his father's injuries.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST REV. EDWARD COWLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CHILDREN'S FOLD—THE CHILDREN BRUTALLY BEATEN AND MALTREATED—THE RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION—THE BRUTAL SUPERINTENDENT TO BE REMOVED.

At a regular meeting of the State Charities Aid Association on Dec. 5 last, a committee was appointed to investigate the management of the Children's Fold, No. 157 East Sixtieth street, owing to a statement made by Mr. Melville Brown that rumors were afloat affecting the character of Rev. Edward Cowley, the President of that institution. The Children's Fold was founded about ten years ago by a committee of ladies who had been interested in the St. Stephen's Fold. Mr. Cowley was chairman of the committee, and has since presided over the institution. Its objects are the care of orphan children, and up to the year 1874 it was conducted as a private enterprise At that time, however, a bill was passed by the Legislature giving to the Children's Fold articles of incorporation and certain legal privileges of guardianship. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have allowed the sum of $2 a week per capita to the inmates of the institution, and this amount formed a considerable portion of its revenue. There are something over 50 inmates of the Fold. They are clothed, fed, and sheltered by the institution, but are sent to the public schools to be educated, and receive their religious instruction elsewhere The charter of the institution provides that any child over 10 years of age who has been for six months in the Fold, and whose maintenance during that period has been defrayed from the funds of the institution, may be placed out at service. This privilege also extends to the disposition of children under 10 years of age who have been in the Fold over 12 months. The statement made by Mr. Melville Brown to the State Charities Aid Association alleged that Mr. Cowley was said to have exercised wanton cruelty toward the children under his care, as reported by children who had formerly been inmates of the Children's Fold. One of these statements was made by Jennie Mills, a girl of eighteen, who had been an inmate of the Fold for eight years. She said that Mr. Cowley was in the habit of treating the children with great cruelty. He would often beat them with whips and other articles, and, not being content with this method, would frequently kick the children while administering punishment. On one occasion Mr. Cowley had punished her little brother with a shoe, and striking him on the head had cut him badly, causing a wound from which the blood flowed freely. Jennie further asserted that Mrs. Cowley was continually complaining to her husband regarding the conduct of the children, and that Mr. Cowley, after hearing her stories, would fly into a passion and beat the unfortunate children with a whip or his slipper, whichever was nearest at hand. Jennie cited the case of Fannie McCurdy, only 6 years of age, whom she alleged was punished so frequently by Mr. Cowley that she would kneel to him in the most abject manner. At one time he struck this child under the eye with such force as to raise a lump which remained for several days. Fannie received this brutal punishment because she had refused to perform some menial act of service for Mrs. Cowley's nephew. Jennie Fuller, another victim, stated that she had been on one occasion locked up by Mr. Cowley during an entire night, in a water closet, for some act of disobedience. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, she said, were not only in the habit of abusing and maltreating their unfortunate charges, but frequently used opprobrious language to them, taunting them with being "little bastards," and telling them they were only fit to be inmates of disreputable houses. Mr. Cowley was also in the habit of swearing at them. The food served to the children, she said, was some times very poor, and that, from the use of bad meat, at one time, a skin disease had broken out among them. Two little girls, named Fanny McBride and Kate McCurdy, related similar tales of abusive treatment.

After hearing these statements, the committee of the State Charities Aid Association commenced an investigation of the manner in which the Children's Fold was being conducted, and in order that no injury might be done to the usefulness of the institution, whose mode of operations the State Board favors, the investigation was conducted with as much secrecy as possible. The result of the inquiry of the committee was laid before the Board of Trustees of the Children's Fold, together with a resolution recommending a change in the management of the institution, involving the retirement of Mr. Cowley from the position of Superintendent. The committee, comprised of Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Henry L. Hogner, and Mrs. Josephine S. Lowell. Mr. Roosevelt and Mrs. Lowell visited Albany last Friday and laid the entire matter before the State Board, and the latter will probably indorse the action of the committee and make a report to the public.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt informed a TIMES reporter last evening that he was sorry for the publicity that the matter had obtained, and that he had every reason to believe that the Children's Fold would be properly conducted hereafter.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the family of Mr. Charles Heath, residing in a handsome dwelling on South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J., were awakened by noises in the house. Attired like Mark Twain's Sandwich Islanders, in a night-shirt and a rifle, Mr. Heath dashed out into the hall. Two men ran out of the house through a rear door. A third he was in the act of seizing, when the fellow succeeded in eluding his grasp, and followed his companions into the yard. Mr. Heath followed, and discharged his rifle just as the burglar was mounting the fence. The ball missed its mark, but the shot brought him to terms, and he meekly surrendered. When searched, a five-barreled revolver was found upon him. Some officers who had heard the shooting ran to the house, and the prisoner was given into their custody and taken to the Police Station. There he gave his name as Frank Doyle, and his place of residence as South Orange. The burglars had packed up about $500 worth of apparel, and placed it in the yard, where it was found.

MEETING OF SPIRITUALISTS.

Lyman C. Howe, trance-speaker, lectured before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Republican Hall, West Thirty-third street and Sixth avenue, last evening, upon the subject, "What do we know, and how do we know it?" Several hundred persons were present and listened to the address with marked attention. At the close of the lecture a copy of a petition to the American Minister at London, praying for his interference in behalf of Dr. Slade, the American medium, was circulated for signatures. The petition recites the history of Dr. Slade's arrest on a charge of "vagabondism and palmistry," preferred by Drs. Lankester and Donkin, and his subsequent conviction and sentence to three months' confinement in the House of Correction. It concludes by requesting "his Excellency" Mr. Pierrepont to see that justice is done in the case, and that American citizens traveling abroad be protected against the operation of "antiquated laws," unknown to them and antagonistic to the spirit of the age.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Otis, of Cleveland, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. William B. Franklin, of Hartford, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild, of Albany, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

The Earl of Dunraven, of Ireland, and Albert Bierstadt, the artist, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Daniel Vickers, of New-Jersey, and Capt. N. Kouschakewetsch, of the Russian Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and H. C. Potter, General Manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THOUGHTS OF THE PULPIT.

THE DESTINY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH — THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE COMING CENTURY.

Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith delivered another of his series of lectures upon the "Past and Future of the Republic," in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, yesterday afternoon, his subject being "The Influence of Christianity in the Coming Century upon Social Evils in the Republic." He said we knew what would be in the future from what was now known. Natural forces operated in the future by the laws which governed them in the past. We inferred the unknown from the known. The development of history was governed by universal law. He took it for granted that in the future, as in the past, good would prevail over evil. God was evidently guiding this nation in its future as in its past history, and the past history of the Republic gave evidence that it had a great destiny in the future. The more completely a nation conformed to Christian ideas the more prosperous it became. The progress of education in this country had swept away innumerable prejudices which had previously been great barriers to the advancement of Christian civilization, and the principles of the Christian religion had proved to be the great safeguard of the Republic. In the future these principles would come to be so recognised by the Government that we should have law framed and administered on a Christian basis, and yet have no visible or formal union of Church and State. This was the only country in which there had been an attempted divorcement of Christianity from social and political matters, but the principles of Christianity were so powerfully working that their recognition must follow as a matter of course. The opponents of Christianity had been compelled to shift their ground. They had formerly attacked it on the ground of transcendentalism, and because it was the mere product of myths and legends, but they now were forced to admit its historical basis. Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, Christianity was never so firmly intrenched as it is to-day, and never was there so much inquiry into the truths of the Bible as at the present time. The attacks on Christianity were growing more reverential in their character, and greater consideration was being paid in discussing the nature and objects of the mission of Jesus. Christianity differed from every other form of religion, in that it strove to remove all the social evils and moral wrongs which have desolated humanity, and the ultimate triumph of Christianity would be coincident with the disappearance of these evils and wrongs. The demoralization of society at the time of the advent of Christ was something intolerable and almost incredible as compared with the present time. One of the great social evils of the present day was pauperism. Several socialistic or communistic efforts had been made for the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes, but they all lacked the kind and charitable spirit which dominated Christianity. What was wanted was a Divine socialism which should carry out the ideas of co-operation on a Christian basis. The power of Christianity actuating and animating the free principles of Christianity would solve this great social problem, which, at present, seemed so full of difficulty and danger. The cold, unsympathetic operation of natural laws alone would not answer; the inspiration of Christianity was needed. The solution to the question of relieving beggars, some said give to all, and you will be sure to aid some who are worthy; others said, give to none, for fear of impostors. The right way was to act from a sense of duty as well as charity, and endeavor to investigate, as far as practicable, into the justice of each individual case. The erection of suitable dwellings for the poor was what was greatly needed in this City. Mr. George Peabody had made such a provision in London that Lord Derby recently said that in a short time every poor man in London could own a home. Dr. Smith postponed the consideration of other social evils for want of time to present them as fully as he desired.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

CELEBRATION OF ITS NINTH ANNIVERSARY —SERMON BY REV. DR. CHARLES F. DEEMS — COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S MUNIFICENT GIFTS TO THE CHURCH.

The ninth anniversary of the Church of the Strangers was celebrated yesterday, Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems conducting the exercises. It has been the custom heretofore to celebrate the anniversary of this church on the first Sunday in January, but owing to the fact that the funeral services of its founder, Commodore Vanderbilt, were performed in it on Sunday last, the celebration was postponed until yesterday. The church and altar are still heavily draped with black, in memory of Commodore Vanderbilt, and his family pew is also covered with emblems of mourning. Mrs. Vanderbilt did not attend the services yesterday, being confined to the house with a severe cold. Her brother, Mr. Robert Crawford, and his family, and her cousin, Dr. Barrett, of Virginia, were present. All the seats of the church were occupied at an early hour, and many persons stood in the aisles and vacant spaces near the doors during the exercises. After the regular morning services, during which Dr. Deems offered a prayer appropriate to the occasion, and the reading of a number of church notices, Dr. Deems said that he had been accustomed to receive at his house, from 4 to 6 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays. These receptions had been appointed especially for the members of his church and strangers who desired to see the Pastor. But so many others had taken advantage of the appointments as to drive his own people away, and overrun him with applications for what he could not give. It would seem as if it was the impression that his house was a general intelligence office and the head-quarters of the Department of Charities and Correction. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he had no time to go about seeking employment for any one, and that he would not give pecuniary aid to any one in his house. The best time to see him was to call between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. This was done through the Sisters of the Stranger, who met every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in the Chapel, from 3 to 5 P. M. The fund in their hands was intended for distressed strangers, and not for the settled poor, who should apply to the City charities. He would not be so elaborate in his complaint, if the house he built with the interest from it was done with

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THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS—THREATS OF "CLEANING OUT THE TROOPS"—GEN. AUGUR'S INTERPRETATION OF HIS INSTRUCTIONS—WHAT HE WOULD CONSIDER A BREACH OF THE PEACE—A RATTLESNAKE EDITORIAL IN NICHOLLS' DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The situation here remains about the same as on Saturday. The President's dispatch of yesterday to Gen. Augur gives the Republicans and all good people great comfort, and seems to be a beginning of the end. It appears to be a complete recognition of the legal State Government, but Gen. Augur does not feel the necessity of doing any act to sustain it. He stands upon his order to keep the peace, and, interpreting that, he believes that a White League uprising, which by armed force has scattered the Police, taken possession of the city, forced the door of the mortgage office and installed pretenders in office, driven the Judges of the Supreme Court from the proper court room for the purpose of setting up a bogus court, and put armed sentries around the State-house to the terror of the members of the Legislature, are measures not breaking the peace of the Commonwealth. As a poor bulldozed man said before the Senate Committee: "A Republican must be killed before he can be protected."

The city is in a state of feverish excitement. The White League, called "a Sheriff's posse," are massed at Jackson square and in the court-house, near by, as if expecting an attack. Mr. Bourges, appointed acting Sheriff by Chief Justice Ludeling, demanded of the insurgents to-day possession of the Supreme Court-room, and of course was refused. They told him to come and take it. Five thousand White Leaguers are ready to fight at the sound of the fire-bell signal, and no force that Gov. Packard can muster would have any chance of succeeding against them. There is much hot talk on the streets of cleaning out the United States soldiers, and of making wholesale assassination of Republicans. The *Democrat*, official organ of Nicholls, says this evening:

"Mr. Packard, however, is playing a dangerous game. The patience of the people is well-nigh exhausted, and if they are forced into a conflict which is calculated and designed to again rob them of the Government of their choice and the blessings of an honest and efficient administration, their wrath will be difficult to restrain, and we, for one, hope no hand will be able to restrain it. If Mr. Packard forces this conflict, we appeal to our friends to spare, as far as a final and complete victory will permit, the lives of the Metropolitans and the negro dupes. We advise them to let the full weight of their vengeance fall upon the leaders of this iniquitous, murderous and most damnable scheme, and to follow Packard into his hotel, and if need be into the Custom-house itself and hang him from its highest window."

This is but a sample of what is printed and gives but a faint idea of what is talked. Gov. Packard's proclamation of this day appeals to the good citizens of the State to assist him in restoring order, preserving the peace and enforcing the laws; but it is not likely to disperse the armed White League, acting under the orders of Mr. Nicholls. The Legislature met to-day with a quorum in joint session, but did not succeed in electing a United States Senator.

THE DISPATCH OF THE PRESIDENT RELATING TO RECOGNITION—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PACKARD COMMANDING THE LAWLESS BANDS AND CONSPIRATORS TO DISPERSE — GEN. AUGUR'S CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The following was received at a late hour last night, and copies furnished to Messrs. Packard and Nicholls:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.

Gen. C. C. Augur, New-Orleans, La.:

It has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of the rightful Government in the State of Louisiana, at least not until the Congressional committees now there have made their report. But it is not proper to sit quietly by and see the State Government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for Gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A Returning Board existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the votes and in declaring the result of the late election, have given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State; a legal quorum of which house, holding such certificates, met and declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either, it must be Mr. Packard. You may furnish a copy of this to Mr. Packard and to Mr. Nicholls.

U. S. GRANT, President.

The following was issued at 10 A. M. to-day:

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, There exists an organized and armed combination and conspiracy of men which is now openly unlawful and violent resistance to the lawful authority of the State Government; and whereas, an unlawful and revolutionary body claiming to be the General Assembly is now holding sessions and assuming to act as the Legislature in the City of New Orleans; and whereas, certain persons are without authority, and in defiance of law, assuming to act as the Legislature in the City of New-Orleans; and whereas, certain persons are without authority, and in defiance of law, assuming to act as executive and judicial officers in places to which they have not been elected and commissioned or legally appointed; and whereas, certain persons are without authority, and in defiance of law, assuming to act as Judges of the Supreme Court; and whereas, during the past week the aforesaid combination and conspiracy has culminated in the massing in the streets of the White League—large bodies organized in companies and under commanders—which armed bodies have taken possession of the streets and thoroughfares, have marched over the city, have taken unlawful and forcible possession of the stations of the Metropolitan Police, of the State Arsenal, of arms of the State, and of the court rooms of the Municipal Judges, of the office of the Recorder of Mortgages, and have also taken possession of the rooms of the Supreme Court, and of the records and archives of the same, and have violently prevented the Judges thereof from access to the same:

Now, therefore, I, Stephen B. Packard, Governor of Louisiana, and in the name and by the authority of the people of Louisiana, command said body of persons pretending to be a General Assembly to desist from further prosecution of their lawless and treasonable conspiracy, and to immediately disperse. And I command the persons aforesaid claiming to act as Judges of the Supreme Court, and all persons supporting, aiding, and abetting them thereby, and all persons unlawfully assuming to act as executive and judicial officers, and all persons having possession of the police stations, and assuming to act as policemen on the streets, and all armed bodies of men not acting under authority of the lawful Government as above recited, to immediately desist from the aforesaid unlawful acts, and to disperse and retire to their homes, and abstain and desist from the law; and I command all persons having in their possession or under their care and control any arms and munitions or other property belonging to the State, taken from the lawful custodians thereof, to immediately deliver up the same to the proper authorities. I further order and command all good citizens of the State to assist me in restoring order, preserving the peace, and enforcing the laws.

Given under my hand and great seal of this State this 15th day of January, A. D. 1877, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first, at New-Orleans.

STEPHEN B. PACKARD.

By the Governor.

EMILE HONORE, Secretary of State.

Up to noon nothing farther had been received by Gen. Augur from Washington. A *Republican* extra says:

"For the last few days the White Leaguers have had masters all their own way, but with the beginning of a new week comes a change. The clear and positive language of the President in his dispatch to Gen. Augur cannot be misunderstood. The proclamation of Gov. Packard is expressed in terms equally plain. The White League interregnum is at an end. The State will proceed without further delay to resume control over all the departments of the Government which had been temporarily possessed by lawless means in the interest of a little ring of local office-seeking politicians."

The *Picayune* extra says that every preparation has been made by the Governor (meaning Nicholls) to quell any disturbance that may be raised by "the drunken rabble of the St. Louis Hotel," and orders are peremptory that any such tumult or *emeute* on the part of the followers of the "pretender Packard" shall be quelled by the severest measures and at any cost. It also contains the following interview with Gen. Augur:

Reporter—General, I have called to ascertain your construction of the telegram from the President.

Gen. Augur—I construe it as not recognising either of the claimants of the Governorship.

Reporter—What is the necessity for recognition mentioned in the dispatch? Under what circumstances will such recognition become necessary?

Gen. Augur—The President is judge of that; it is for him to determine when and how recognition shall be made. He is as well informed of the facts on both sides as I am myself.

Reporter—In case the "necessity" referred to is considered to have arisen, to whom will application for recognition be made?

Gen. Augur—To the President.

An extra published at 2 P. M. contains the following: Judge Shaw has issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring Criminal Sheriff House to produce the bodies of the Assistant Sergeants at Arms, now in the parish prison, who were arrested by Boylands' Police while attempting to arrest Senators at Mr. Pinchback's house. The writ was served by a person appointed Sheriff by Judge Shaw.

The following order has been received by Sheriff Handy:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, } PARISH OF ORLEANS. }

To Thomas Handy, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans:

Considering that a certain proclamation signed by S. B. Packard, a wicked and shameless impostor, has come to the view of this court; considering that the pretensions of said individual to be Governor of Louisiana have no foundation except so far as he falsely claims to be supported by the irresistible power of the national forces, it is ordered that the Civil Sheriff of this Parish of Orleans do provide a sufficient force to guard this court from any violence or intrusion.

By order of the court:

J. V. GUILLOTTE, Clerk.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15, 1877.

Gov. Packard to-day made an official requisition upon Gen. Augur for assistance to reinstall the Supreme Court in the building from which they have been dispossessed. It is supposed Gen. Augur had referred the matter to the authorities at Washington for instructions. A number of bankers telegraphed President Grant to-day in relation to the Nicholls Legislature, showing that the Senate had a quorum of members about whose membership there was no contest.

Nicholls' Police at the Court-house and the stations have been reinforced to prevent the recapture of those places, but there is no indication of an aggressive movement at the State-house. It is probable that the Senate committee will conclude its labors Friday.

THE INVESTIGATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee resumed consideration of East Feliciana Parish to-day.

Dr. Conith, Judge Kilburne, and L. J. Fugua, testified to a quiet and peaceable election in November last. The last named said that the day before the parish officials were driven away in 1875 the people of Clinton feared an uprising, and that D. B. Gorham, who is now acting as Republican counsel here, had asked him for a gun to fight the blacks.

Jesse Harrison, Aaron Harrison, and John Morton (all colored) testified to voting the Democratic ticket, and that there was a peaceful election.

THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Senate sub-committee were engaged to-day in examining witnesses relative to the Parish of West Feliciana. Washington Spooner, L. J. Cotton, and J. W. Armistead testified to general intimidation by Regulators, and to numerous acts of violence to induce them and other colored men to join the Democrats, and that while on the day of the election everything was quiet, there had been so much intimidation before, caused by whippings and riding throughout the parish, that colored men were afraid to vote the Republican ticket. Cotton said he was whipped by Capt. J. J. Barrow for refusing to join the Democratic clubs, and that Barrow afterward threatened to shoot him. He finally voted the Democratic ticket, but after the election his house and stock of cotton were burned. Spooner gave a long list of colored men who were forced to vote the Democratic ticket, and said he could furnish a list of 25 or 30 others.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

United States Commissioner Woolley testified before the House Committee to-day in regard to the affidavits appearing in Senator Sherman's report, and said that he knew that very few of the affidavit papers were brought to him, and that he called out the names and swore the persons answering. In regard to the registration books being brought to the Custom-house a few days before the election, witness denied Judge Dibble's statement that he had ordered them to be brought there, and said no did not know who had ordered them to be brought.

Gov. Kellogg filed statements relative to public debts, &c., all of which have appeared in his Message and the reports of State officials. Gov. Kellogg testified at considerable length in regard to Supervisors, their appointment, &c. In answer to a question of Mr. Townsend as to the statements of P. B. Morgan about conversations between Kellogg, Anderson, (the Supervisor of East Feliciana,) and Morgan as to election matters in that parish and elsewhere, Gov. Kellogg said: "Morgan has perjured himself; I never had any such conversation. On one or two occasions he came to my room, and finally he insisted on my giving him more. He told me he was clerking in the Custom-house. I inquired of Herwig and found that Morgan was employed there. I requested his discharge, and he was discharged."

E. A. Burke testified as to fraudulent registration and the closing of registration before persons could register. He stated also that Supervisor Anderson told him of a conspiracy on the part of the Republicans to throw out a large number of polls and parishes, and said he would furnish the proof for $4,000, and if not, he would make terms with Kellogg, Pitkin, and others. He failed to raise the $4,000, and it ended there.

COMMENT ON RECOGNITION.

VIOLENT TALK AMONG THE WHITE LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS — NICHOLLS TO BE SUSTAINED EVEN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT — MODERATE MEN OF BOTH PARTIES SATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The announcement that the President had instructed Gen. Augur, Commander of the United States troops in New-Orleans, to recognize the Packard Government, if the occasion should arise, which was printed in THE TIMES this morning, has created a great deal of excitement and comment here. The Southern members, and especially the Democratic Representatives from Louisiana, denounce the President in unmeasured terms, and declare that his action is arbitrary and unjust. Some of the more violent among them say that even if the troops do interfere they will be unable to keep Gov. Packard in power. They openly threaten that if Nicholls is not allowed to continue his bogus administration as he has commenced, the Packard Government will be overthrown in spite of the troops, and the Republican Legislature broken up, even though it be necessary to fire on the flag to attain that end. They are determined, they say, to have a military Government rather than Packard. As has already been stated, these and other like expressions come from the more violent White League partisans, and they are generally regarded as nothing more than the Southern bluster to which the country has become accustomed. The moderate men of both parties take a very different view of the affair, and, with but few exceptions, they join in commending the action of the President and in expressing the opinion that his recognition of Gov. Packard is well calculated to prevent trouble and preserve the peace.

PLACED UNDER HEAVY BONDS.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—In the Municipal Court this morning, Benjamin Hawes and Isaac F. Fosenden, the parties who were in the sleigh by which Mr. Augustus G. Hill was run over and killed on Tremont street, corner of Beacon, yesterday afternoon, were held in $10,000 each for examination on the 19th inst.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.

THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE SENATE ELECTION COMMITTEE—EVIDENCE OF INTIMIDATION—DEMOCRATS SPEAKING AT REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued this afternoon the investigation in regard to the conduct of the late election in Mississippi. Judge G. T. Swan, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, was examined by Senator Mitchell. He testified that personally he saw no intimidation of voters, but he had often been appealed to by colored men about the time of the last election, who came to him and complained that they were unable to register, because they could not give the exact geographical location of their place of residence in the election district in which they lived. He referred all persons who came to him to the United States District Attorney, but those who made the complaints were generally unwilling to go into the courts and testify, for fear of being thrown out of employment or of having bodily harm done them by their political opponents. Witness stated that one of the frauds practiced on the ignorant voters at the late election, by the Democrats, was to give out Democratic tickets with likenesses of Hayes and Wheeler on them. Witness attended a Republican convention at Raymond last July, and during the session of the convention George W. Harper, a Democratic newspaper editor, of Jackson, made a fiery Democratic speech; witness and other members of the convention objected to Mr. Harper's speaking, but their objections were of no avail. The witness was examined at some length in relation to the Clinton riot, which occurred on the 4th of September, 1875, but his testimony did not differ from the accounts heretofore published of that affair.

William Price was the next witness called, but the committee adjourned before concluding his examination.

THE ICE IN THE OHIO RIVER.

THE BREAK-UP ONE OF THE MOST DISASTROUS ON RECORD—THE ESTIMATED LOSSES—SEVERAL STEAMERS AND BARGES DESTROYED—PERILOUS VOYAGES ON FLOATING ICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The ice has been running on the Ohio River to-day in great quantities, but the damage to property has been small in comparison with yesterday. A gorge formed at Middleport Point, 200 miles above here, at 2 o'clock this morning, and for 18 hours the ice continued to pile up in huge blocks until it reached an immense height. At 9 o'clock to-night the gorge broke with tremendous force, playing havoc with a number of steam-boats and barges. Every precaution possible was taken, but when the crash came it caused general destruction. Two steam-boats were sunk, two others carried away by moving ice, and three more broken to pieces and left valueless. Great excitement prevails, and there is danger of further loss. To-day the banks of the Ohio are strewed for miles with wrecks of steam-boats and coal-barges. Considerable damage to property has been done at points below here. It has been the most disastrous break-up ever known on the Ohio River, and the total of losses will hardly fall short of $4,000,000. The rivers are all rising now, and there is a prospect of disastrous floods.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The present break-up of the ice in the river has been one of the most disastrous on record, not only at this place, but at every point between here and Pittsburg. The lowest estimate of the damage done here is $250,000, and the highest estimate is placed at $400,000. The heaviest losses seem at this writing to be with coal-dealers. There were 70 loaded and 150 empty barges sunk or carried away from their landings at this place. The most of those not actually sunk have been left in such a condition that nothing can be done for them, and they will be eventually lost. It is not certainly known whether there was any loss of life attending the break-up at this point, though a number of barges that were swept away had men aboard who have not since been heard from. Two of the boats—half barge and half cottage—which were used as family habitations, were carried away. A father and son on one of them escaped to the shore on the ice, and the rest were eventually rescued at points below the city. When the wrecked steamer Calumet was swept away, Capt. Dugan and the mate were aboard, but made their escape by jumping on the Go.den City when the wreck reached that steamer. The small propeller Mocking Bird, and the steamer Naomi, were sunk late last evening. The steamer Alex Kendall, which was sunk below the city, had a cargo of merchandise from Cincinnati, valued at $10,000, which will prove a total loss. The Cincinnati and Maysville packet, Handy, was also sunk; she was valued at $4,000, and owned by Capt. Pennyall. The following are the estimated damages suffered by coal-dealers through the movement of the ice during Saturday night and Sunday: At Walter's Landing, $60,000; at Stewart's Landing, $5,000; at Crant & Wells' Landing, $22,000; at Walmer's Landing, $3,000; at Cochenower's Landing, $2,500; at Pickleheimer's Landing, $6,000; at Samuel Brown's Landing, $14,000; at the Queen City Elevator, $20,000; at Collier & Budd's Landing, $3,000; at Zimmerman's Landing, $6,000; at Salt Barges Landing, $8,000; at Licking River, $7,000; two produce boats, $3,000. The river here and at points above, is reported full of floating ice. No gorges remain in this vicinity.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 15.—A storm of rain and sleet began here yesterday and continued all night. The ice in the river was very heavy this morning. The steamer Bannock City has been destroyed by the ice. No other damage has resulted to boats in the Kentucky River as far as known. Twelve barges have been carried away from this city, and over 100 have passed in the ice since daylight. John McLaughlin, the man who was carried away in a coal barge from Cincinnati at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was rescued this morning from a cake of floating ice by a party of men near the Mammoth Cave Furnaces. He left the barge at daylight, and tried to reach the shore on the ice, but failed, and had been drifting on the small ice-floe from which he was taken for several hours.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—The gorges above are all broken, and the river is free of ice. The only steamer damaged, so far as heard from, is the Peyton. She had a hole knocked in her side by the ice, and is now believed to be sinking. The river is rising at the rate of two inches an hour.

It is said that a scene similar to that presented by the Ohio River at this point to-day was never before witnessed. The rain fell all day, and the ice was so clogged that one could scarcely see an object 100 feet away. The wharf was lined with people all day. Gorged ice, varying in size from a wheelbarrow to a circus tent, floated down the river and over the falls the entire day, stretching from the Kentucky to the Indiana shore as far up and down the stream as the eye could reach. The noise made by the ice as it proceeded over the falls resembled very much that heard at Niagara, and the scene here is said to be equally as grand as the one there. The grandeur was increased by parts of steam-boats, dozens of barges, flat boats, rafts, logs of timber and many other kinds of perishable property all heaped together and floating swiftly on with the ice. It is said that a part of the steamer Bannock City passed over the falls to-day, and another report states that a barge containing five men crying for help also went over. The damage here, singular to say, has been very small, not more than seven barges having been injured and lost, and no steamers whatever, except the Peytona, in whose side a hole was knocked this morning.

THE FINANCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The annual report of the State Auditor was submitted to the Legislature this afternoon, and is in substance as follows: Estimated expenditures for 1877, $4,771,300; revenue, $4,008,241; deficit, $763,059. Of the funded debt, $850,000 will fall due in 1877. There must therefore be a State tax of from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000, which is the smallest State tax since 1861; that of 1865 was $4,706,000. The funded debt of the State is $33,550,000, a reduction of $336,000 from the previous year. The net cost of the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad has been $17,200,979, of which $3,000,000 was added during the past year.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

A FRUITLESS HUNT.

FAILURE OF THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC EFFORT TO HELP THEIR CASE—THE CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE WITNESS STAND—COLD COMFORT FOR THE TILDENITES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Ex-Gov. McCormick, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was this morning examined by the Committee on Privileges of the House, and testified at length as to the telegrams which he sent to Florida and other States during the recent political campaign. The Democratic members of the committee were allowed to freely examine the dispatches in question, but they were unable to find anything in them which helped the cause of Tilden and Reform. Then they tried to make Mr. McCormick uncomfortable by asking him what amount of money his committee had expended for the purpose of carrying the election. In this they also failed, for the witness told them very promptly that although their question was opening a new and unusual field of inquiry he had no objection to answering. He first desired, however, to consult with other members of the committee, not necessarily for advice but out of respect for them. At this point the form of the question was changed, and Mr. McCormick was asked if any money had been contributed to the election fund by Government employes, and, if so, what was the amount? The witness expressed his willingness to answer this question also, but asked that before doing so he might be allowed to consult with his associates on the committee. His request was granted, and the examination was closed for the day.

This evening, during a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. McCormick stated that he had seen a number of his colleagues, and that they were not only willing but anxious to have the questions referred to answered freely and fully. If the interrogations are pressed the witness will be able to show that the amount expended by the Republican Committee was remarkably small, much less, indeed, than in any recent campaign, and that every dollar disbursed was for legitimate and legal election purposes. If the questions are asked, similar ones will be put to certain members of the Democratic Committee, and there is good reason to believe that they will not be so readily or satisfactorily answered. The reports the Democrats have circulated concerning Secretary Chandler's refusal to testify are mostly false in every particular. He has not answered those questions which relate to deliberations in Cabinet meetings, but he will at least satisfy the committee before they are through with him that they have applied to the wrong person for information which will offset the Oregon corruption proved against the Tilden party. The telegrams which they have are bogus, and probably manufactured for this occasion.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The House Special Committee on the Duties, Powers, and Privileges of the House have removed their injunction of secrecy in their examination of Representative Purman. On Saturday they asked him how many telegrams he saw signed Z. Chandler on the day after the election, the 8th of November. He replied that he could not distinctly say, but to the best of his recollection about two or three.

Q.—Do you recollect a telegram on the receipt of which Gov. Stearns said, "That puts me on my feet; I can act?" A.—No, Sir; I knew of no such telegram.

Q.—Do you recollect a telegram from Mr. Chandler in which the word "troops" was mentioned? A.—I do not.

Q.—In which he mentioned that he had seen the President? A.—I do not know; I have no recollection of any telegram of that kind.

Q.—Have you any recollection of any telegram in which he stated that he had seen the President and the Secretary of War? A.—I certainly have not; it may be that I did not see the telegram.

Q.—Did you see a telegram from Mr. Chandler in which he said, "Let nothing go undone?" A.—I do not recognize these words as having come to any telegram, and yet, of course, I have a confused recollection of all our telegrams from all parties; I have no recollection of any telegram coming from him containing these words. Witness, on further interrogation said he had no recollection of any telegram in particular.

Q.—You have mentioned two or three telegrams; can you tell the substance of the language of them all? A.—My recollection now of the substance of these telegrams would be this—to preserve the result of the election. The substance was this: "As you have carried the State by a Republican majority, preserve it and keep yourselves from being defrauded out of it."

Q.—Is that the substance of all those telegrams. A.—Yes, Sir. Witness said he had also received a telegram from William E. Chandler to about the same effect as above.

Q.—Can you tell how Mr. Chandler, in New-York, could find out, on the 8th of November, that Florida had been carried for Hayes? A.—Because I myself telegraphed to New-York from Florida some time early on the 8th, or probably on the night of the 7th, that the State had gone Republican by several thousand majority.

Q.—To whom did you telegraph? A.—To the National Committee, from Tallahassee.

Q.—Was there any answer to your telegram? A.—I can only answer that by saying I received telegrams, and that Gov. Stearns received telegrams, and that Mr. Martin received telegrams, and that we threw them into a common pool, regardless as to whom they were addressed; whether I received any direct answer to my first telegram I do not recollect now.

Q.—Where is that pool now? A.—Possibly the telegrams are burned up or destroyed, or probably somebody in the State has custody of them.

Q.—Did you see any telegram that anybody else sent except yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see this telegram from Gov. Stearns? "We cannot carry it for Hayes unless we have the army to back us and money immediately; train wrecked; Kuklux." A.—I never saw that telegram.

Q.—Or anything like it? A.—Nothing like it ever came under my observation to my knowledge.

EX-GOV. M'CORMICK'S TESTIMONY.

Richard McCormick, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was examined to-day. He was asked whether he sent any telegram to Florida or Louisiana on the 8th of November, and replied, none that he remembered, except those sent in Secretary Chandler's name. He prepared some of them. He thought he saw or knew of but two or three from Mr. Chandler to the States of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The telegrams were in his possession. The telegram to Florida was addressed to Mr. Martin, the Chairman of the Committee. As to Louisiana, the telegrams were divided. Sometimes the telegrams were sent to Mr. Packard, sometimes to Gov. Kellogg, and sometimes to Mr. Pitkin, the Marshal. He did not remember any one else to whom telegrams were sent. The telegrams received were in witness' possession. In some instances copies of the telegrams sent from the committee were preserved and others not, owing to the great confusion in the rooms. He would produce all the telegrams he had. The witness then produced a telegram dated New-Orleans, Nov. 11, 1876, and sent to Secretary Chandler by Mr. A. Dumont, Chairman of the Louisiana Republican State Committee, and addressed to the people of the United States. This was not, however, published. It commenced by saying: "Persistent efforts having been made by the Democratic politicians of the country and this State to conceal from the people of this country the true condition of affairs in this State, it is deemed necessary to state them plainly, and without coloring." After a long statement on the subject, the address concluded as follows: Ever since the surrender in 1865 the armed Southern mob have, either in mass or in detachments, wantonly defied the authority of the Government, riddled its guarantees with bullets, and with cold hands have drawn a smear of blood across the amendments to the Constitution; and it now remains for the American people to consider whether they can permit the candidate of these murderous combinations to ascend to the Executive chair of the Republic, because of the suppression of our popular consent, and because the Returning Board, duly constituted and gladly utilized even by the Democrats of Louisiana in 1872, are now threatened in their lives and persons should they dare declare the result as the law and the evidence, and their oaths constrain. The Democracy of the North has dispatched some of its leading members hither to influence Northern opinion through the prints, and incite the disciplined White Leaguers to save Tilden by their bayonets. We call upon the Logans, the Dixes, the Hoars, the Blaines, and the Mortons, to be likewise present and satisfy themselves and those at the North, to whom they can authenticate our honest purpose and our grievances.

A. DUMONT,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

The following question was asked: Do you know of any moneys being used at the late election on behalf of the Republican National Committee to influence votes? Objected to by Mr. Burchard, who said that if that general field of examination were entered upon, the Republican members of the committee would offer testimony on the other side. The objection was overruled, and witness was directed to answer the question.

Witness—As that question involves the general policy and conduct of the campaign, I should like the committee to allow me to confer with the members of the Republican National Committee before I make the reply. I do not say, of course, that I will not answer it, but I think I ought to confer with the gentlemen of the committee of which I am simply an executive officer.

Q.—Was there any assessment made on office-holders, throughout the United States, to obtain money for the purpose of being used in the election? A.—That is the same class of question, and I should like to ask the same privilege before answering it. You are entering upon a field which I did not suppose would be touched at all.

Further examination of the witness will be resumed to-morrow.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S TESTIMONY.

The committee have also removed the injunction of secrecy placed upon the testimony of Secretary Chandler taken on Saturday. The testimony related mainly to correspondence between Secretary Chandler, as Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and Gov. Stearns and others in Florida, relating to the election in that State. The examination was conducted by Mr. Field. The following were some of the questions and answers:

Q.—On the 8th of November did you communicate by telegraph or letter with any persons in Florida? A.—I cannot answer that question; I should think it very likely, but I have no recollection.

Q.—To the best of your recollection did you? A.—I should think that the probability was that I did.

Q.—With whom? A.—If with anybody it was with Gov. Stearns; I remember receiving a telegram from him; my impression would be that I received it, but I am not certain on that point.

Q.—What was the telegram which you received from him? A.—I cannot answer that; there was something in it about a train being wrecked which was taking people to investigate; I should think it must have been the night after the election that that telegram was received.

Q.—Was the word "Kuklux" used in it? A.—That I cannot answer; the idea was that this wrecking of trains was done by evil-disposed persons to prevent the true returns from being brought in.

Q.—Was that telegram received from Stearns after you had sent him two telegrams that same day? A.—No, Sir; I should say not; my recollection would be that I had sent him no telegram prior to that.

Q.—Was not that telegram an answer to a telegram from you? A.—I think not; I have no recollection of having sent him a telegram prior to that.

Q.—Was not this telegram from Stearns to you, viz: "We cannot carry it for Hayes unless we have the Army to back us, and money immediately. Train wrecked. Kuklux?" A.—I don't think that was the telegram.

Q.—Will you state that it was not? A.—No, Sir; I have never seen the telegram from that day to this.

Q.—Have you no recollection about its contents? A.—(After examining the memorandum quoted by Mr. Field)—I will try to find that telegram; it is possible that this was the telegram, but it would not be according to my recollection.

Q.—Did you not, on the 8th of November, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, telegraph this to Gov. Stearns: "We have blank votes and must have Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, by fair means or otherwise; you can have all the soldiers and money you want?" A.—No, Sir; I never sent any such telegram, nor the substance of it.

Q.—Were any telegrams sent in your name without your knowledge? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Had anybody any authority to use your name in the telegraph office? A.—No, Sir; except under my direction.

Q.—Did you, on the same day, and after the one which I have asked you about, if any such was sent, telegraph to Gov. Stearns this: "You must send couriers to every county and doctor the returns to show a majority for Hayes?" A.—No Sir; I sent no such dispatch.

Q.—Did you send any of that purport in any way? A.—It is very possible that I may have telegraphed or written to him to send a man out to examine returns and prevent frauds; if I sent one at all it was to that purport.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you did or not? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Is not this telegram to you about the wrecked train in answer to your telegram about sending out messengers? A.—No, Sir; I should say not; my recollection is that the first dispatch was from him.

Q.—Did you send a telegram to Gov. Stearns to send out couriers to different parts of Florida in relation to the returns? A.—I say that that is probable; I have no recollection on the subject; I know that I then wrote the telegram that I wanted these polls watched to prevent frauds.

Q.—The telegram from him was, as you say you think, on the 9th? A.—It was on the day after the election; on the night of the 8th, I should think.

Q.—After you got the telegram that the train had been wrecked, did you then telegraph to him to send couriers? A.—I cannot answer that; I knew that all day on Wednesday the thing looked pretty dark; I do not think that I sent any telegram to anybody.

Q.—But if you got this telegram from him that the train was wrecked in going out, do you think that after that you sent a telegram to him to send couriers? A.—I cannot answer that.

Q.—Refreshing your recollection as to that, do you not think that you telegraphed to Mr. Stearns on the first day after the election? A.—No, Sir. My recollection would be that I did not.

Q.—Did you not on that day, or the day after the election, telegraph to Mr. Stearns that William E. Chandler leaves for Florida to-night on important business? A.—I telegraphed that in all probability; I should say, however, that was the second day after the election.

Q.—Did you give him instructions in writing? A.—No; what for?

Q.—They were all verbal? A.—He was a member of the Executive Committee.

Q.—Did he receive any instructions? A.—None whatever.

Q.—He went there to do whatever he saw fit? A.—He went there to exercise his own judgment.

Q.—Without any instructions or information? A.—He had no instructions whatever, either written or oral.

Q.—Was anything said to him about money or troops? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—In your communications with Gov. Stearns did you in any way say or insinuate anything about money? A.—I think not; I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did you say or intimate anything about troops? A.—I should think I did.

Q.—What did you intimate or say? A.—That troops would be sent to keep the peace, or words to that effect; sent to Tallahassee.

Q.—Had you any authority to say that troops would be sent? A.—That I decline to answer.

Q.—On what ground? A.—On the ground that I have no right to divulge anything between the Executive and a member of his Cabinet.

Q.—Had you had an interview with the President on the subject of troops? [Objected to by Mr. Lawrence, and the question withdrawn.]

Q.—Did you make that communication about troops of your own motion, or at the suggestion of some one else—not in the Executive Department? A.—I decline to answer the question.

Q.—In any of your communications with Gov. Stearns, either to him or from him, was anything said about money? A.—I should think not; I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did you, after your return to Washington, subsequent to the election, telegraph to Gov. Stearns that you had seen the President and Secretary of War? A.—I have no recollection of sending such a telegram.

Q.—Did you not, in a communication to Gov. Stearns, mention that you had an interview with one of these officers? A.—I say I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Will you say that you did not? A.—I cannot say that I did not, but I have no recollection of having sent such a telegram.

Q.—Did you telegraph in those words or their substance, viz: "I have seen the Secretary of War and am authorized to say to you that you can have all the money and troops that you want. Let nothing be undone?" A.—I never signed any such telegram.

Q.—Or any telegram containing a part of that? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you send any telegram to him after your return to Washington? A.—I have no such recollection.

Secretary Chandler was questioned as to his correspondence with persons in Louisiana, and the following question was put: Will you produce the telegrams and letters that have passed between you and Gov. Kellogg since the election? A.—I will if I have them; I have not the slightest objection; there was not anything which I was not ready to show to the newspapers.

Mr. Field—Be good enough to look for them and produce them to the committee. Witness—Certainly.

Q.—In any communications with any officials in Louisiana, has anything been said about money or troops? A.—I cannot answer that; I do not recollect.

Q.—To the best of your recollection, was anything said about either of those subjects? A.—No, Sir; in no communication to me.

Q.—Whether to or from you? A.—I should say not; that would be my recollection; I want here to make a remark; a telegram is very much in the nature of a postal card in the mails, and I never put on the wires anything which I was not willing to see in print the next day.

Mr. Field—But you are aware that Congress has found it very difficult to get any of these telegrams.

Witness—For the first time.

Mr. Field—These postal cards have been in some way or another covered up.

Witness—There are, I suppose, 1,700 telegram offices where messages can be taken off 1,700 times, and I have never sent a telegram in my life that I was not willing to see in print the next day.

Q.—Did you authorize any telegram in the name of any one else? A.—Never, that I am aware of.

Q.—Did you sanction or were you informed of any telegram being sent on the business of the committee in the name of anybody than yourself? A.—Gov. McCormick sometimes telegraphed in his own name as Secretary.

Q.—With the exception of Gov. McCormick and yourself? A.—That is all.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION—M'PHERSON AND GREEN—BEDLE MAKING A CATS-PAW OF JUDGE GREEN—THE PROBABLE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE—LAST NIGHT'S SESSION—THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 15.—The reconvening of both houses this evening was the signal, also, for the gathering of the friends of the several candidates for the United States Senatorship. The larger share of the interest is manifested in the result of the contest between the Democratic aspirants, because that party have, on a joint ballot, an apparent majority of one. Senator John R. McPherson still holds the lead which he has all along held, and expresses himself as confident of capturing the Democratic nomination. Judge Green is, however, gaining ground, and the developments of the next 24 hours may place him in the foreground. A large delegation of friends, mostly from Bergen County, is here warmly urging his claims. Among other things urged by him against McPherson, is the fact that he is from Hudson County, which has already secured her share, and more, in the distribution of Legislative gifts. His friends are confident that he is the coming man, while McPherson, with equal confidence, lays claim to 25 of the 41 caucus votes. Ex-Gov. Parker is also in the field, but his canvass has not as yet been very active. He will probably receive some votes from Burlington, and the votes of the Democrats in the Monmouth delegation. Attorney General Vannatta will probably receive, at the outset, what little of support Morris County may be able to give him. Besides Green and McPherson, the most prominent person mentioned in connection with the contest is Gov. Bedle. It has been thought in some quarters that Green's candidacy is merely a cover for his; but if that is the case it does not seem likely that Green knows it. The little Governor may, nevertheless, be using the Judge as a cat's-paw, without the Judge's knowledge. A clause of the new Constitution precludes the Governor from being el

SOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY

TWO REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

RESULT OF AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF THE PALMETTO STATE—WADE HAMPTON AND GEN. BUTLER—THE WICKEDEST STATE IN THE UNION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1877.

I.

I listened in Columbia, South Carolina, to the testimony of nearly 200 witnesses. I glanced over 1,000 pages of depositions in the office of the United States District Attorney. I read all the letters and reports addressed to Gov. Chamberlain during the campaign. I have studied, also, every protest and affidavit from the Supervisors of Election, the United States Marshals, and the citizens of both parties that were presented to the Board of State Canvassers, and that formed the basis and justification of their official action. I have read every report and private letter addressed to the President and Department of Justice from citizens of South Carolina. I have endured the silent misery of reading over a file of the Charleston *Courier and News*, of which that illustrious statesman, Mr. Benjamin Wood, is the actual proprietor. I have had long and confidential interviews with leading South Carolina politicians. Finally, I existed for three weeks in Columbia. It does seem a shocking waste of life, and I do not recall the record with pride. I mention it solely to shew that whatever I may say of South Carolina has been learned with patient toil and with every opportunity for obtaining information, both authentic and official.

II.

I believe that South Carolina is the wickedest State in the Union. Her Democratic politicians are utterly untruthful, unscrupulous, and deceitful.

This is a grave charge. Let me furnish specifications. I take the Rifle-club "Governor"—Hampton—and the Rifle-club Secretary—Butler—as my shocking examples.

Gen. Hampton is not the leader of the South Carolina Rifle-club Democracy. He is only the standard-bearer. The commanders of that armed organization are Butler and Gary, of Hamburg. I remember reading in a Grecian classic, (I think it was in *Herodotus*,) that an invading army once captured an Egyptian city by holding up the sacred bird—the Ibis—as they advanced to assail its walls. The besieged did not dare to fire on the hated "two-legged animals without feathers," lest they should slay the holy two-legged animals *with* feathers. The Southern Democracy have constantly practised this ancient artifice, and we have played the part of the besieged. Sometimes our Ibis was the Union; sometimes it was the Constitution; recently it was conciliation, and now it is the sanctity of the ballot-box. Fresh from Lee's legions, the Bourbons shriek that the Republicans are inaugurating a revolution; throwing off in haste their Kuklux garbs, they protest that we seek to pervert the will of the people as expressed by the Electoral returns. There are some things in this world so absolutely perfect in their way that I almost reverence them—my friend Gen. Butler's maidenly diffidence, for example; my friend Barnum's stern veracity of statements; as exhibited in his show-bills and advertisements; the jelly-like fluidity of the President's purposes; the saintly devotion to principle under the temptations of the New-York *Herald*; and above all and over all, hazen forever, the political honesty and sincerity of the Southern Democratic leaders. They carry out their crafty Ibis policy both as to principles and men. In South Carolina they shout lustily for "honest government," and nominate a fraudulent bankrupt for Governor; for "law," and nominate the leader of the Hamburg massacre for United States Senator; for "order," and organize rifle clubs to overawe and assassinate the peaceful Republican voters; for a "reduction of taxation," and levy a black-mail assessment of 10 per cent., which they hope to collect by the terrors of social ostracism and business proscription against the unwilling contributors. Gov. Chamberlain owns property in South Carolina—all that he possesses in the world is there. Gen Hampton does not possess a single house or a solitary foot of soil in the State; and yet they cry out against carpet-bagger politicians, and cheer for the landless and penniless adventurer whose only assets are the "dust of his ancestors."

III.

Hampton is a man of very limited ability. In the North he might rise to be a member of a City Council or even a State Legislature; but I knew of no county in Massachusetts in which he would not be confronted by scores of rivals of higher culture and greater talents than himself, if he aspired to political distinction. He seems to be a great man because the average of intelligence is so low and the figure-heads of the masses so dense. He has a certain gift of speech, but he cannot compare as an orator with Elliott, the black Attorney General, nor, either as a rhetorician or a statesman—neither in the power of utterance nor of guidance—to Gov. Chamberlain or Senator elect Corbin.

His part in the late campaign was to talk conciliation to the negroes in order to influence Northern opinion. But it has been proven that at the same meetings at which he spoke in a soothing-syrup style to the blacks, he sat silently in his seat on the stand and listened to the fiercest and most blasphemous speeches against the Republican leaders, and especially to Gen. Ferguson, of Mississippi, who publicly, then and there, explained and advocated the adoption of the Mississippi plan in South Carolina! The indignant Congressman who hurled in the teeth of his opponent the fierce declaration, "You are a fraud, Sir—f-r-o-a-d, fraud!" depicted in terse even if uncivil terms the true character of Gen. Wade Hampton.

IV.

Gen. Butler is a man of ability. He is the real leader of the Democracy. One of Sherman's soldiers borrowed a leg of him, and so he goes on crutches, or, at least, he went on crutches when I saw him. Commonly, he wears an artificial limb, and as he sits on horseback one would not suspect that he is lame.

"Look at dat ar Butler," said a negro to me; "he goes on crutches since yo'uns come here, but if you'd a-seen him when de red shirts was here, gem'l about so lively, you'd a thought he had four legs!"

Butler is a man of 40 or 45. He has quite a handsome face. When he is talking quietly one would not suspect that he is the famous brigand of Hamburg. But no man can hide his true character. I heard him describe the part he took—up to midnight—in the tumult that ended in the slaughter of the unarmed negroes in that town. His features had not that repose that marks the face of Vere de Vere when he spoke of Gov. Chamberlain and the negro Police officer at Hamburg. He admitted that at a public "joint-discussion"—at a Republican meeting, called by Republicans, at which armed Democrats demanded a "division of time"—he talked of Gov. Chamberlain in "terms more graphic than polite," and among other things that he denounced him as a "public liar." He told that when a colored constable refused to go on an errand for him, but "sat insolently fanning himself," he compelled him to get up and give him his chair, although there was another chair unoccupied near by. He spoke of the negro's "insubordination," which seemed to consist of obeying an order of his employer, the Trial Justice, to stay in the court until he came back.

V.

Butler sought to prove that he left Hamburg at midnight. The slaughtering was done between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. He said he left the town in company with R. J. Butler, Tommy Butler, and Henry Getzen, R. P. Butler's son-in-law. But the negroes who testified swore that Gen. Butler was in command all night, and that they heard him giving orders and the slaughterers constantly speaking of him as their leader.

VI.

R. P. Butler said that in the old times he kept a pack of bloodhounds, "but the Yankees shot them." He seemed to have an honest pride in stating that he was quite famous as a slave-hunter. Horrible stories are told by the negroes about this wicked old man. He is one of the best representatives of the class typified by Legree, in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, whom I have ever seen in the Southern States.

Of course, he swore that he left Hamburg with a mob raging in its streets at midnight. But a Doc. Adams testified, vividly describing the horrors of that awful morning:

"While I was standing in the back yard I could look right into my bed-room window, and also into my sitting-room window, and I saw them taking down my pictures and breaking up the furniture; they broke up everything I had in the world; took all my clothes, my mattresses, and feather bed, and cut it in pieces and scattered it everywhere—destroying every thing that I had; I didn't have a suit of clothes only what I had on my back; they took all my wife's clothes, and broke up all my furniture, and everything; by that time they commenced getting very thick in the square, and I jumped over a little cross fence in Schiller's yard, and as I got up to the fence I heard somebody say 'Halt!' and I looked over the fense and I saw old man R. P. Butler run out of the back part of Lafayette Davis' store and he shot; and I heard him say: '——— him! I have got him;' this was a man by the name of Moses Parks. So he shot him. He turned round and said, '——— him, I have got him,' and shot Parks and killed him."

VII.

Tommy Butler, the son of this slave-hunter and assassin, admitted that he was in the fight; but as I do not think that the insolent boy's word will be seriously quoted by any friend of Butler, it is not worth the trouble to show the part he took in it.

VIII.

Henry Getzen, the third witness called to prove that Gen. Butler left Hamburg to the mercy of a mob, and went quietly to bed, half a mile away, was arrested on a charge of murder as soon as he left the room in which the meetings of the committee were held. It was on an old warrant, which could never be served, because whenever the officer went after him he crossed the river and went to Augusta.

Doc. Adams told an episode of Getzen's life, in relating the doings of the night:

"I went back," he said, after describing how he had concealed some of his friends, "after the other men, but I didn't find them; while standing in a little corner field, near a garden, looking out, one of the men, who was the Town Marshal, ran across the garden and I called him; but I supposo he didn't recognize my voice, as he didn't stop; he ran on and jumped over the fence, and I managed to get up on some part of the trestle of the railroad and could see through it; the moon was shining very bright; the corn made a shade where I was, and, of course, they did not see me; they stopped the Town Marshal—his name was Jeems Cook—Henry Getzen, a man by the name of Bill Morgan, and I recognized one of the men I thought to be Konlo Chaffee, but I was not certain whether it was him or not, but I knew Henry Getzen and Bill Morgan; I recognized their voices; they stopped him and told him, '——— you, we have got you. You have been Town Marshal here, going about here arresting Democrats, and you won't arrest any more of them after to-night;'

Said he: 'Mr. Getzen, I know you, and I will ask you to save my life; I have not done anything to you; I have only done my duty as Town Marshal;' 'yes,' says he, '— you; your knowing me aint nothing; I don't care anything about your marshalship; we are going to kill you;' and they fired; there was four or five men in the crowd, and all of them shot him; he fell; I stayed there and saw them taking his boots off, and they took his watch out of his pocket. * * * they were all down in a huddle, and I couldn't see who it was took the watch."

"Mr. Getzen," Adams said on another occasion, "is the prime leader of all the difficulties and crowds that have been brought in there since the Hamburg riot. He would go to Augusta to select the men and bring them in there. While they were arresting these men he would lay in Augusta, and creep over at certain times of night and go back. But since they have been expecting court to go on here. I showed the District Attorney a letter to-day that was received from there yesterday morning by Harry Mayfield. He [Getzen] shot a second time at a man named Charley Terms, a blacksmith, and Dr. Ingall shot at him Sunday night with a double-barreled gun, and Henry Getzen shot at him with a 16-shooter."

IX.

Gen. Butler now justifies his conduct in leaving the town of Hamburg at midnight to the mercy of an armed mob, largely made up of citizens of Georgia, to his belief that neither he "nor any human power" could have controlled it—that it would have been as impossible to influence these furious men as to direct the course of a tempest. It is necessary that he should make this defense in order to explain his desertion of the town. No other explanation could make this theory seem probable. But on July 16, 1876, before he crouched, as he has since crouched, before the storm of condemnation that swept down from the North, he, coolly and defiantly, and with a pride of personal courage, wrote thus:

"I might have avoided the storm by fleeing from it. But I conceived that I had certain duties to perform, and I was not brought up in that school which allows any man to desert his friends and clients when they are in danger and their families and property in jeopardy. I am indifferent to the opinion of those howling hypocrites, and ask no favors at their hands, and shall grant none."

X.

And now he seeks to shew that he did "desert his friends and clients"—a whole townful of them—when they were "in danger and their families and property in jeopardy" from a furious mob.

These are the two brightest examples of the South Carolina Rifle-club Democracy. Hampton, with a business record that would disgrace him forever in any Northern State; a plausible hypocrite who talks of peace and order and encourages bloodshed and anarchy. Butler, who would have been tried and convicted as a murderer and punished on the scaffold ere the in any community north of the Potomac!

J. R.

THE LONG ISLAND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The third annual Sunday-school Convocation of the Diocese of Long Island was held last night in St. Peter's Chapel, corner of Bond and State streets, Brooklyn. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of the Diocese, presided. The topic for discussion was the advisability of providing a uniform system of Sunday-school lessons for all of the Episcopal Sunday-schools of the country. Bishop Scarborough, of New-Jersey, was the first speaker. The two great wants of the Episcopal Sunday-school, he said, were normal instruction for the teachers and uniform lessons for the scholars. The Sunday-school must be organized. Its work for the next generation was to be of paramount importance, and must be so managed as to fulfill its mission. A great trouble in Sunday-schools was, that teachers were not capable of properly instructing the classes submitted to their care. For this reason the improvement of the Sunday-school must begin with the improvement of the teachers by a normal school if possible. No one could overestimate the advantage which would accrue to the Church if a normal school for teachers could be established. But there was a certain degree of impracticability about the scheme, and the next best thing was a system of uniform lessons for the scholars. Perhaps the —iocese of Long Island, through its Bishop, could issue a weekly leaflet. If it would do so it would accomplish one of the greatest of Sunday-school labors. The Diocese of Long Island has attained the reputation of being at the head of the Sunday-school work in the country. Having once taken the van, Bishop Scarborough said he hoped it would go still farther and undertake the production of a weekly Sunday-school lesson for the use of the Episcopal Sunday-schools of the United States. Addresses were also delivered by Mr Seth Low, S. D. C. Van Bokkelin, and various gentlemen representing different churches of the diocese. The movement of the Church in favor of Sunday-school lessons has become quite general, and it is probable that before long these will be concerted action between the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, which will secure the end desired.

THE BURNING OF THE LEXINGTON.

In view of the recent disasters which brought death and suffering to many a household, it may not be amiss to refer to an appalling calamity which occurred 37 years ago yesterday. The late Commodore Vanderbilt's fast boat, the Lexington, which plied between this City and Stonington, left her pier at the battery with 75 passengers, and when off Eaton's Neck Light, was discovered to be on fire. Efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but without avail. In less than an hour every person on board, except three, perished in the flames. As may be expected, the calamity produced a profound impression at the time, which was scarcely less intense than that which followed the recent Ashtabula and Brooklyn disasters.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

F. S. Chanfrau, the comedian, is at the Astor House.

Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and Prof. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., and J. M. Silva Continho, of the Brazilian Centennial Commission, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Adna Andersen, Receiver of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railway Company, and Paymaster George E. Hendee, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

VIEWS OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE AND EX-DEMOCRAT.

MR. C. IRVING DITTY, ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO VISIT NEW-ORLEANS, GIVES THE RESULT OF HIS OBSERVATIONS—THE EXTENT OF DEMOCRATIC INTIMIDATION NEVER TO BE KNOWN—RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE DECISION OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

Mr. C. Irving Ditty, one of the President's Commissioners to visit New-Orleans, and an ex-Confederate officer, has published a letter, giving at great length his views on Louisiana politics. In beginning his statement, Mr. Ditty says he has been led to make his views public because the question as to who will be President turns upon the result of the election in Louisiana, and also because the absence of his signature from the report made to the President by the Republican visitors to New-Orleans has been commented upon, notwithstanding the substantial coincidence with that report of his views as published in the Baltimore *American*. He says he failed to sign the report in the first instance because of an imperative summons to his home, which compelled him to leave New-Orleans before the report was prepared. Continuing, he says: "I had, however, before leaving considered much of the evidence brought before the Returning Board, and a great deal that was not; for I did not confine myself to the record, but earnestly sought information from all available sources, and from people of all classes and politics. Indeed, my opinion is that the evidence outside the record is much stronger than that passed upon, and will, when understood fully, confirm the judgment rendered by the board." Mr. Ditty then goes on to say that as he is unknown outside of Maryland, and as the value of his conclusions will be judged somewhat by his antecedents, some personal reference may not be amiss. He is a native of Maryland, was reared as a Southerner and slaveholder, and never voted any other than the regular Democratic ticket until the Maryland State campaign of 1875. He believed in the right, but not in the policy, of secession, and thought coercion monstrous. He served in the Confederate Army as a private and as an officer, from Manassas to Appomattox. He has never been a politician, and was never a candidate for office, until in 1875, when, forced to act by the gross corruption of the Democratic Party in Maryland, he took part in politics. His course in the late campaign, he says, was a choice between evils. He was forced to repudiate Democracy, but was not so desirous of Republican success as to be blind or indifferent to the means by which it came.

Mr. Ditty then proceeds to give his impressions of Louisiana politics, and says the examination of the Election laws of that State by the Democratic and Republican visitors served to remove many errors as to the text, and led to a discussion of the law, through which the public was benefited by the presentation of the conflicting arguments of both parties. He then shows that the law was passed with the concurrence of both parties, and was made necessary by an abnormal state of society. He thinks the legal questions involved can be safely left to the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court, and says: "The means used by the ex-master class were of such character as to defy ordinary legislation or such as looked merely to punishment as a preventive. It, therefore, only remained to make the means defeat the end. On this principle the law is framed, and in effect says to bull-dozers and evil-doers: 'You shall gain nothing by your practices, because the vote, wher ever tainted with fraud, violence, intimidation, bribery, &c., to such extent as to materially affect the result, shall be thrown out.'" He then alludes to the fact that this principle is recognized in the Baltimore Election law, which was framed to meet the fraud and violence devised and engineered by the Democratic leaders in that city and State, and continues: "I have thus digressed into Maryland politics, not to argue that one wrong justifies another, but to show the lack of honest principle that marks the average Democratic politician, in order that people may understand their real nature and purpose. The course of the Democratic party in the Oregon matter, and its course generally wherever it has had power and opportunity, justifies us in doubting its honesty and the truth of its charges." He next refers to the powers of the Louisiana Returning Board and says its members are capable and willing to discharge their duties faithfully and honestly, and he believes did so discharge them. The Democratic vacancy in the board, he shows, was created by the action of that party and in pursuance of its deliberately-chosen policy.

"In other words," Mr. Ditty says, "the filling of the vacancy in the Louisiana Returning Board, on the showing of the Democrats themselves, was to give them the opportunity, which their declared doctrine fitted them to use, to do that which they charged the Republicans with intending to do—to render a corrupt or unjust and partisan decision. There was, great talk, too, about an attempted bribery of some of the board by the Democrats, and with some good ground, as many think. I do not pretend to say, for I have no means of knowing, whether such considerations contributed toward the failure of the board to agree upon a Democrat with whom to fill the vacancy, but if any of its members shared the general suspicion of attempted bribery or the openly declared Democratic belief as to its possibility, it is easy to see that there was grave reason for caution in filling the vacancy. As far as I could ascertain, however, there is not the slightest ground for the charges made, except the universal prejudice against Republicans.

He then says the evidence upon which the board acted, although voluminous and in some instances conflicting, is, to an impartial man, clearly in favor of the action of the board. He continues: "Intimidation of voters necessarily involves intimidation of witnesses, where the opportunity for both is the same, as is the case in Louisiana. This fact has been abundantly shown in the pending investigations, where witnesses have made the most pathetic appeals for protection, and declined to name the wrong-doers. Nor must it be forgotten, in this connection, that the Democrats admit the existence of lawlessness and violence in Louisiana, and only deny its political origin and significance. Now, as it invariably happens that wherever these evils exist, there large numbers suddenly cease to vote the Republican ticket, to such an extent in many localities at the late election as to merge large Republican majorities into Democratic unanimities, we may confidently leave the political effect of this admitted lawlessness and violence to answer the denial of its political origin and significance." In the case of the contested parishes, he asserts that there was a substantial agreement between the official returns and the Democratic copies, and shows that the statements regarding the exclusion of Democratic counsel from the sessions of the board are not founded on fact.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Ditty says: "From all the information and evidence, then, which I could obtain during my visit to Louisiana, carefully considered by the light of the prior knowledge of the Southern character and situation which I possessed as a Southern man, a former slaveholder, and an ex-Confederate soldier, I am clearly of opinion that the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, so far at least as the Presidential Electors are concerned, was just and righteous." As to the State vote he does not speak with certainty, but says: "If, however, as to the Electoral vote, it should hereafter appear by a more calcful consideration of the case made before the board or from subsequent investigation that a wrong decision has been rendered, I hope and believe that a way will be devised to undo the injustice, for I am not mistaken in my estimate of Gov. Hayes if, in such case, in default of other methods, he would not himself find the remedy by declining the Presidency."

Mr. Ditty then gives at considerable length the grounds of his belief in the justice of the decision of the Returning Board, first, in connection with the fact that large numbers of negroes have moved into Louisiana from the adjoining States of Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas, where the shot-gun policy has converted many of their brethren to Democracy, while many whites have moved out of the State, thus leaving it strongly Republican. He then gives statistics of population to shew "that with a reasonably fair and peaceable election Louisiana, after making every possible allowance for legitimate persuasion, and even the milder forms of intimidation, would have gone Republican at the late election by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. That my own Democratic friends, that is claiming a majority of the colored voters as Republicans, whereas we have converted them almost to a man. The answer is that the colored voters of Louisiana were undeniably all Republican at a late period, and their sudden wholesale conversion would be simply miraculous. * * * Whatever may have been the shortcomings and wrong-doings of the Republican Party in the South, the negro knows that he owes everything to it, and nothing to Democracy. He has every possible reason for being Republican and not one for being Democratic. Accordingly we find him Republican, and radically, fanatically so, making his political faith a part of his religion, and regarding one of his fellows who falters therein as a traiter to his race and an apostate to his Church. * * * If a majority of the colored voters in Louisiana, particularly in those precincts and parishes where that class of voters largely outnumbers the whites, have been converted to Democracy, who is to molest or make them afraid, especially while the 'White League' guarantees them protection? The idea of such conversion of the negro to Democracy is so absurd to one who knows his character and surroundings as to leave little patience for its refutation. The colored voters of Louisiana, and I might say of the South, have not been converted, but on the contrary, except in very rare instances, remain as firmly Republican as ever under the powerful influence of gratitude and fear, for the majority fully believe that the return to power of the Democrats means their re-enslavement."

Mr. Ditty then refers to the extensive "bull-dozing" by the White League Democrats, detailing the modes employed to intimidate negroes, and asserting that half the cases of outrage and violence have not and never will be known, for these crimes have sealed with fear the lips of the witnesses. "These causes and these only explain the sudden disappearance of the entire Republican vote in certain localites." He then says that it must not be supposed that all, or even a respectable minority of the white Democrats of Louisiana, commit violence with their own hands. While all admit its existence, most condemn it, and deny its political significance. The outrages are usually committed by the "poor white trash," who, in the days of slavery, were openly despised by the negroes, who are essentially aristocratic in their ideas. These "poor white trash," while advancing the cause of Democratic reform, indulge their private malice by violence and bloodshed among the negroes. Mr. Ditty briefly reviews the Pinkston case, and shows that the Democratic denials of that atrocity are not substantiated. He reiterates the statement that violence and murder are done for political purposes, and says no real effort is made to bring out the truth by those who deny it. The Democrats of Louisiana, he says, are so anxious for the success of their party, that they accept the result of an election in their favor without being curious as to the means employed to secure success. Other modes of intimidation of a milder form, but scarcely less effective were employed, such as the domineering threats of a landlord to a tenant, the latter being dependent on the former for food until the crop is "laid by." "Is it any wonder," continues Mr. Ditty, "that these negroes say, as did one of them who came to the rooms of the Democratic visitors to prove that he and others were willing Democrats, 'My heart is Republican, but the soil from which I live is Democratic.' Certainly when the nature of the colored voter and the means used to control him are once fairly understood, people will cease to be surprised that such control has been gained or that the negro is often compelled, as is now being done, to deny it on oath. The people of Louisiana, and the South generally, regard theirs as a white man's country exclusively, and have never yet been able to accept negro equality before the law."

After referring to the excitement of the ramifications of the White League and other military organizations, Mr. Ditty says: "The existing state of affairs was not expected by Northern men, who thought negro suffrage would be a correction and preventive of possible evils. But there never was a greater mistake than to give the negro the right to vote on the 4th of July and the right to ballot as he pleased as a means of protection, and there never was the slightest doubt as to the result in the mind of any Southern man. If there is any one thing that is plain in this Southern question it is that the negro cannot protect himself as a voter against his former master's influence, until at least his is greatly changed by education, which will make no progress until the white vote is divided." He next refers to the ostracism of white men who avow themselves Republicans, and states that if such a man has been a Confederate soldier, his offense is magnified an hundred-fold. "The sentiment of general hostility to all white Republicans, though not so virulent as that felt to the ex-Confederate Republican, is yet sufficiently bitter to account for all the results in question. No observing man can be ignorant of the fact that the animosity to white Republicans, always more or less apparent in the South, but which, prior to the late exciting canvass, had died out to a great degree, has, by the influences of that canvass, been wonderfully revived and intensified. Nothing was plainer or more repeatedly avowed during my late visit to Louisiana than the determination of the extremists, who now control, to drive out of the State every white man who voted the Republican ticket at the late election. These people, politically, have but one idea—to rid themselves of Republican rule in State and local affairs—and they declare frankly that to realize that idea as an end so righteous as to sanctify any means." Then, referring further to the bitter prejudices of the Southern people, Mr. Ditty asserts: "Give those people their Governments into their own hands, and they care very little who is President of the United States. But as long as the desire for home rule, as they understand it, remains ungratified, as long as any part of the South, with or without cause, cries out against carpet-bag government, so long will strife and unreason prevail, and the white vote remain solid."

Mr. Ditty then refers to the hostility to Republicanism, saying: "The political disease of the South, as already explained, is a virulent, unreasoning hostility to Republicanism and the administration of local government by persons other than natives. Until the exciting cause, the administration of local government by nonnatives, is removed, or the condition of the patient so changed by time that the exciting cause loses its effect, all remedies must fail. Of course, I am not to be understood as advocating revolution or violence in the Southern States, by which Governments lawfully existing, although administered by carpet-baggers, are to be subverted. The bad example that would be thus given to the whole country, and especially the strengthening of the disposition, already alarmingly prevalent in the North, to disregard the decisions of law, would forbid the countenancing of anything but peaceable and legal methods. My point is that the desire of the South for self-government, as they understand it, must be gratified before the voice of reason and justice can be heard. Dismiss the idea of military adjustment of the trouble as impracticable because soldiers can be used only under certain circumstances, and can only suppress actual violence or revolution effected by accessible organization. They cannot reach the isolated plantations or cabins scattered over the country, unless under actual military governments and the master force than now exists. For many reasons the country would not consent to have the Southern problem solved by the military factor. As matters now are, and especially as they will be in case of Mr. Tilden's inauguration, it certainly would be wise, until the Southern madness passes, for Northern men to avoid seeking homes in the South, and for those already there to leave if they can by any possibility arrange to do so; but in any event to abstain from politics or office. In a short time the pecuniary loss resulting from the absence of Northern capital and immigration would force the Southern people to see their folly and injustice. But fortunately there is a speedier and better remedy in the policy that Mr. Hayes, as President, could adopt. Mr. Hayes would meet the Southern question now under circumstances infinitely more favorable than those which embarrassed Gen. Grant's Administration. The latter had a great deal with the raw wounds of the war and the confusion and errors of reconstruction, while Mr. Hayes, with all the benefit of past experience, would find these wounds soothed by time, and the great principles and changes of reconstruction settled and accepted—in profession at least—by all parties. Southerners will not again decline to hold office or participate in public affairs under Republican rule, as they did at first, with the idea that such action would be treason to the South and an insult to her soldier dead. Taught by experience and suffering, they will accept now the friendly hand of their former foe, and aid a Republican President to re-establish peace and law within their borders. With such a policy as Mr. Hayes could and would be sure to adopt, the conservative element in the South would speedily dominate, as by its numbers and character it is entitled to do; the white vote would be divided, proscription for political opinion would cease, and the negro would be secured in all his rights. I fear the reverse from Mr. Tilden's inauguration, because it would be the triumph of the extremists, who now control. We all know that prior to the late canvass an era of good feeling had dawned, and an earnest disposition to bury war animosities had been manifested all over the South. The exigencies of the Democratic canvass, however, raised the fatal cry of "a solid South," and from that moment Northern Democrats, with all the selfishness and treachery that distinguished them in 1861 and 1865, while protesting against the "bloody shirt"—against appeals by Republicans to the war memories of the North—were themselves straining every nerve to fire the Southern heart. It the truth is ever known, we shall find that while Northern Democrats were freely promising indemnity for Southern war losses, they were furnishing capital to organize and equip the bull-dozers, "293" companies, and rifle clubs of the South, and to subsidize newspapers and orators to revive the dying war spirit of that section. * * * The Southern whitee, left to themselves, with their political offices filled by native-born citizens, would to-day prefer Hayes to Seldon. Southern people, and especially Southern soldiers, as is natural to brave and generous men, respect and admire Mr. Hayes, who proved his devotion to principle on the battle-field, and who fought them openly and fairly, while they feel and often express contempt for Mr. Tilden and the whole class of Northern Democrats whom he typifies."

In conclusion, Mr. Ditty reviews the wrongs of the Southern people, the bitterness engendered by the war and the reconstruction measures, and says: "These things are great wrongs, but while they are condemned, let the provocation be considered, and the remedy largely tempered with charity. Let those who would indulge in wholesale denunciation put themselves in the place of this people, and consider whether they would have done as well."

NOT SUITED.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* relates the following: "Recently a man came into one of our clothing stores of a Saturday evening and said he wanted to buy a pair of black pantaloons suitable for a funeral occasion, as his mother had died. The man examined the pantaloons and asked permission to take them home to try them on. Permission was granted, and the next Monday the man returned the trowsers, saying they didn't exactly suit. But he had worn them at his mother's funeral the day before."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC JOB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article, "Pledging the Public Credit," in to-day's paper, must commend itself to every one who wishes to preserve that credit. Perhaps you are not aware that shares in the "Texas and Pacific Construction Company" have been, until recently, and, I think, are now, for sale in this city for $950,000, only one-fourth—$62,500—ever to be paid, the holder of which, if the bill recommended by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads is passed, will probably receive at least half a million cash proceeds, or bonds and stock equivalent thereto. If this scheme for increasing the public debt and depleting the Treasury for the benefit of speculators is successful, the old "Credit Mobilier" of Oakes Ames and Company will be completely thrown into the shade by this new one. REFORMER.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1877.

SLEEPING-CAR ROBBERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A gentleman residing in the same hotel with myself started last night in one of the Springfield cars for Boston, and was robbed during the night of a valuable gold watch and a large amount of money while occupying a sleeping berth. These articles were in his vest, and were placed, all together, before going to sleep, under his mattress. In the morning he found his vest, watch, and money all gone. Such robberies in the sleeping cars are frequent, and the car companies should be held responsible for them. In a suit at law an individual thus robbed could no doubt recover his losses. The car companies do nothing to prevent such robberies, but, on the contrary, offer a premium, so to speak, for their commission. At 10 o'clock the lights are put out in a sleeping car, and it is so dark that a human form can scarcely be seen moving in the passage-way between the two rows of berths. Thus, it is easy work for the thieves to accomplish their object. A guard should be stationed in the passage-way between the berths, so that no person could move without being seen. The cost of such guard to the car company would be insignificant, and the protection to the traveling public would be complete and perfect. Were it known that a guard was constantly on watch in a sleeping car during the night, it is not likely that the thieves would undertake their fashionable midnight depredations. But the car companies will offer no such protection, unless they are forced to do so by suits at law. They are becoming the terror of the public. They burn people alive, and as a sort of quiet recreation, attract them into expensive sleeping compartments, where they are robbed of every thing valuable about their persons. Is it not time for a reform? Perhaps the porters may sometimes be the thieves? Who knows? Who cares? Certainly not the car companies! This, at least, is a reasonable inference.

NIGHT WATCH.

TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Article XIV. of the Constitution of the Central Committee of the Republican Party of this City declares in substance that no person shall be eligible for delegate to the Central Committee, nor to any convention, who directly or indirectly holds office under or by Democratic authority. This article was adopted several years ago by the Central Committee in order to rid the party of a set of despicable men who maintained a sort of leadership in the Republican ranks by a power which received its nourishing sustenance from the bowl of Democratic pap that was passed so freely around in those days.

Well, there is a very well-organized attempt being made in all our associations now to have this Article XIV. abrogated. The whole scheme is fathered by men who hold office under or by Democratic authority, and who desire something more or more of something. This article should stand:

First—Because it has done great good so far in ridding the party of men who were bringing ruin and disgrace upon it in this City.

Second—Because no one should in any wise be intrusted with party leadership who is at the same time a parasite upon the bounty of Tammany Hall.

Third—Because it is satisfactory to the great body of earnest Republicans, who do not crave close communion with small men and smaller measures.

Fourth—Because it will still continue to do great good in the future to the same extent as it did in the past.

Fifth—Because to render that article null and void would be to open up the channel of Municipal politics to further corruption, to pollute our own party with nameless bargain and sale conspiracies; and would still further tend to place our political machinery in the hands of mutual-interest jobbers, similar to the compacts of 1869.

It has been said that really fine political talent is debarred by this merciless clause from taking part in the councils of the party. Who has the talent? Who is he? What are they? Name him or them, and you name something not consonant with the words Republican patriot. The young men of the party are interested in preserving every bulwark that protects Republicanism from the ulterior purposes of the demagogue.

CHARLES J. TAYLOR.

No. 180 East 70th st., New-York, Monday, Jan. 15, 1877.

A PROTEST FROM HUNTINGTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a high-toned, independent, leading Republican journal of America, we have for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the greatest admiration. We were the more surprised and pained to notice in your Thursday's issue an attack on the character of the people of Huntington, Long Island. It may have seemed very funny in the Metropolitan writer sitting in the sanctum of one of the most wicked, profligate, and corrupt cities in Christendom, to class us with the Sioux and Choctaw Indians. With all our faults and vile misrepresentation of facts, we never yet have been charged with the crime of burning down orphan asylums, or hunting inoffensive negroes and hanging them to lamp-posts for the crime of being black. As citizens of Huntington, we cannot boast of the superior civilization of living in a society that would condone or tolerate such crimes as these, whether committed by big or little Tammany Indians! It is true, Huntington has become noted for a sensational scandal on account of a "tar-and-feather outrage" which its best citizens neither condoned nor approved, but who achieved unmerited odium by refusing to hunt down and implicate innocent men in the supposed crime of murder. That time, as well as a most searching investigation, has proved the originally suspected parties to have been entirely innocent of any such charge, there cannot be a question of doubt. And if the testimony of three or four of our reputable citizens be of any worth, whose eyes have seen Kelsey, not as a pair of prepared tarred legs—not as a murdered, bloody corpse—but a pretty lively corpse we should say for murdered man—alive and well, and a hearty one to all appearance, every impartial citizen here, fully informed of the exact facts, will pronounce the so-called "Kelsey outrage" the champion humbug of the age! A split in the First Presbyterian Church—a quarrel over which should run one of the best Union schools in the State, and a political ring beaten by the bay by the religious and best moral sentiment of the community, saw in this supposed crime its opportunity, and all that vile calumny and slander could invent was hurled at a church which it hated as the devil is supposed to hate holy water. It is by this class of our citizens, with the help of the sensational press, that Huntington has been defamed and disgraced. Ladies whose characters and refinement are above suspicion have been basely dragged into the scandal by shameless vampires in our midst who had no characters to lose.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1877. HUNTINGTONIAN.

WHERE ARE THE WOMEN?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not a cheering reflection at this period of the nation's history that if matters progress as they have been progressing during the last decade there will not be a woman left in the country. This may seem a startling announcement, and to men old enough to remember that women once were really valuable to society at large, and to individuals in particular, a cause of regret. For they will recall how well and pleasantly women served in shops; how cheerfully they cleaned and kept in order their houses; how exquisitely they got up their shirts and mended their stockings; how well they dressed beef-steaks and mashed potatoes; how joyfully they sang to their spinning wheels and their cows; what admirable daughters they were to large agriculturists and small tradesmen; what wives to grocers and butchers and tavern-keepers; what mothers to soldiers and sailors; how handsome, too, fresh-colored, and beaming with healthful beauty, and guided by that honest, straightforward, hardy sort of intellect which knows how to make the best even of a bad husband! To go further back to the time which we so proudly commemorate in this year of our Lord 1876. Women then were plenty, though the labor of the census-takers was much less arduous than now, and if they were reluctant to tell their ages, they were not a bit ashamed of being women, and if any one had termed them "ladies" they would have absolutely felt as if called "out of their names." Indeed, "in time of the war" not only were the useful, healthful, hearty, blooming, industrious farmer and tradesmen's and soldiers' and sailors' wives and daughters proud—absolutely proud—of being American women, but the wives and daughters of the aristocracy, or F. F.'s, took up the enthusiasm, and the wives and sisters and sweethearts and mothers of our heroes coveted no greater distinction than that of being American women.

I used to think—being a woman myself, and, furthermore, not ashamed to own it—there was a sort of natural, indeed, so to speak, a physical reason for ladies being women—in fact, that a lady must be a woman, or what was she? But that was a mistake.

We have been "progressing," topsy-turvying ourselves and others; working wonders these last 50 years; catching lightning and boxing it up, as if it were a toy for a Christmas tree; rattling over the world on railways, and boring the poor earth in more senses than one; we have tunneled the rocks through the mountains, and sunk wells that go down to the nether world; we have laid the cable that flashes thought through the watery miles that separate us from the Continent of Europe; we have invented the best labor-saving machines, constructed the biggest engines, sailed the fastest yachts, and made the greatest number of "bull's-eyes," and we are as proud of ourselves as if we were all peacocks, with comets for tails.

But while the world is turning us, and we are

Washington Territory, to the effect that Chapman's reputation for truth was bad; that he is entirely unscrupulous in pursuit of his interest and his enemies; that charges made by him against any one would not affect the person charged among those who knew Chapman. In presenting the letter Mr. WINDOM said that the writer of it was well known by nearly every one in Washington and Oregon. He was a life-long Democrat, and not a member of the party to which he (Mr. Windom) belonged. Hon. O. Jacobs, formerly Chief Justice of Oregon, also authorized him to say that the letter of Mr. Tilton was not too strong. So far as he [Mr. Windom] was charged with receiving any consideration, he had only to say every word was without foundation.

He moved that a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate that charge now on file against him in the Interior Department, and that the committee be composed exclusively of Senators on the Democratic side of the Chamber.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, did not think it would be proper to order such investigation.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said he had no idea that there was a Senator on this floor who did not know the charge was false. The whole country knew it, and any investigation by the Senate would dignify the assault upon the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, censurred in the remarks of the Senator from Georgia, Mr. Gordon, and said it would be an error to investigate such a dirty character as this.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, said during the last session of Congress this same Chapman made charges against the present Governor of Washington Territory when his nomination was pending before the Committee on Territories. The committee was unanimous in the opinion that Chapman lied, and recommended the confirmation of the Governor's nomination.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, hoped the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Windom] would withdraw his motion for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charges against him.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said he hoped the Senator would not withdraw his motion, but he hoped the Senate would show its appreciation of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Windom] and the falsity of the charges against him by unanimously voting against the investigation.

Mr. MCCRERELL, of Missouri, said if he thought there was the least shadow of truth in the charge he would vote for the investigation; but he did not believe it, and thought it did not require the report of any committee to vindicate the Senator [Mr. Windom.]

The motion for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charges against Mr. Windom was unanimously rejected.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules. Pending discussion, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 4:15, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. ORTON BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The roll of the States for bills, with which the proceedings to-day commenced, was interrupted at 12:25 P. M., when the Sergeant at Arms appeared at the bar of the House, having in his custody Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, under a writ issued against him by the Speaker for contempt of the House in not having obeyed the subpœna of the New-Orleans Investigating Committee to appear there on the 26th of December, and produce certain telegrams. The Speaker having put the usual question to Mr. Orton, whether he was now willing to purge himself of contempt, Mr. Orton filed a written answer, which was thereupon read by the Clerk. Mr. Orton, during the reading, occupied a seat in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, in company with his counsel, Mr. Lowrey. Mr. Orton pleads in his answer, first, that at the time when he was so subpœnaed he was suffering from an ailment of such a character that then, and ever since, it was impossible for him to take a long journey; and, secondly, that the telegrams called for had never been in his possession or control, except as an agent of his company, and that the company had, without any knowledge or participation on his part, taken from him all power and control over telegrams sent through its offices. He disclaims any intentional disrespect to the committee or to the House, and declares his readiness to appear before that committee on its return to Washington and give his testimony fully and freely. He therefore asks to be discharged from custody.

The reading of the paper having been concluded, the whole matter was, on motion of Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Orton was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Western Union Telegraph Company, through its officers who have been summoned before committees of the House to answer questions in relation to telegrams passing over their lines and produce the same, has refused to produce them, and said officers are now in contempt of the authority of the House; and whereas under acts of Congress the same company has and valuable privileges conferred upon it in connection with their corporate rights:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether and what concessions and privileges have been granted by Congress and now enjoyed by the Western Union Telegraph Company revokable by Congress, and if said committee shall determine that such concessions and privileges are revokable, then further to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill revoking in whole or in part repealing the acts of Congress under which they were conferred, and that leave be granted to said committee to report at any time.

Defeated—Yeas, 121. Nays 85; not two-thirds in the affirmative. The vote was a strictly party one, except that Messrs. Cutler of New-Jersey, Le Moyne of Illinois, O'Brien of Maryland, Powell of Pennsylvania, J. Reilly of Pennsylvania, Wells of Missouri, Whitehouse of New-York, and Willis of New-York, voted with the Republicans against the motion.

SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

Mr. HATCHER, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of tobacco growers. It provides that tobacco growers shall have the right to sell leaf tobacco free from any tax, fine, or other restriction. Defeated—yeas 102, nays 99; two-thirds not voting affirmatively.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution reciting that fears are entertained that there may not be peaceable ascertainment of the Presidential question, and declaring that any attempt to prejudice or excite the public mind in advance of the authority provided for in the Constitution is unwise, unpatriotic, and full of danger to the country. Adopted.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

Whereas, Serious apprehension exists in the minds of the people that the deliberations of their Representatives in Congress may be controlled or in some way interfered with by the presence of any considerable portion of the Army of the United States in Washington, during the sessions of Congress; and whereas it is of the highest importance that all the deliberations of Congress shall not only be free from extraneous influence, but that no reasonable ground of fear or suspicion shall exist in the popular mind that any act has been the product or result of any other cause than the unbiased sense of the Representative's duty to his constituency;

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for more than one regiment or battalion of infantry, of not more than 500 men, one company of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, not exceeding six guns, to be stationed at or kept for any purpose whatsoever, during the sessions of Congress, within the limits of the District of Columbia, and troops so stationed shall be disposed so as only to guard and protect the public property; that no more than one company shall be stationed in one public building; that all civil or reviewed in greater numbers than one company at a time, and no part thereof shall be brought for any purpose within half a mile of the Capitol during the sessions, without the request of Congress, provided, however, that in time of war or insurrection during said sessions of Congress, Congress shall have the power to call on the President for such increase of troops in said District as it shall seem necessary. Any officer of the United States, in the civil or military service, who brings together, or issues any order for bringing together, a larger body of troops than is above provided, or for keeping or stationing them except as provided in this act, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be subject to all the penalties prescribed for such misdemeanor.

Defeated—yeas 99, nays 97.

The House then, at 3:30, adjourned.

EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS IN TURKEY.

The Rustchuk correspondent of the *Politische Correspondenz* states that the Seraskier has ordered that the Army of the Danube shall consist of 38 regiments of infantry, 31 battalions of chasseurs, 16 regiments of cavalry, and 3 regiments of "frontier soldiers." The artillery is to comprise 68 batteries of six guns each, and these different corps will compose the active army. The Army of Reserve is to consist of 30 irregular regiments of 1,800 men each. Contrary to the hitherto existing Turkish custom, the Mohammedan land-owners are required in critical circumstances to arm and equip a certain number of soldiers, who are termed sicmins. Such a call has not been made for a century past, and though the Minister of War has now asked for 30 battalions of these men, it is doubtful whether the land-owners will be able to furnish half that number. The correspondent also refers to the demand which has been addressed by the Sultan to the vassal States of Egypt, Tunis, and Tripoli for contingents. During the Crimean war Egypt furnished as many as 40,000 men, but the Sultan has not asked for more than 20,000, and the 9,400 Egyptian soldiers were sent at the outbreak of the Servian war, only 10,600 more will be sent. Tunis and Tripoli are to send 4,800; and these contingents will, it is reported, be dispatched to the Danube. Thus in two months the Porte will, according to the correspondent, have concentrated 200,000 men in that village.

OBSERVATORY AT TROY.

The Troy *Times* of Tuesday evening says:

"Yesterday the Trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute consummated the purchase of the Ranken property on Eighth street, for the site of the Rensselaer Observatory, Memorial Observatory. The lot has a frontage of 150 feet on Eighth street, and comprises about three acres. The price paid was $20,000. Two thousand dollars of the purchase money was contributed by the Rankens, leaving the actual cost of the property $18,000. The erection of the observatory will be begun April 7, and it is estimated that, with all modern appliances and improvements, it will cost about $20,000, making the actual cost of the new property $38,000. The site selected is the best in the city for the purpose intended. The view is commanding the observatory will be in close proximity to the other Institute buildings, and the lot contains a commodious dwelling, which will be used as the residence of the Director. Altogether this action of the Trustees is the most decided and important step for the advancement of the interests of the institute that has been taken in years."

LAW REPORTS.

A REMARKABLE DIVORCE CASE.

A PROTESTANT WHO ABJURED HIS FAITH AND MARRIED A ROMAN CATHOLIC LADY—HIS ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS BRUTALITY ON SHIP-BOARD AND AT HOME—SPECIMEN LOVE-LETTER—THE HUSBAND'S DENIAL OF THE CHARGES.

A divorce case, presenting rather singular and monstrous exhibitions of brutality—if the plaintiff's story is to be believed—was brought up before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit in question is brought by Mary L. Jamison against David F. Jamison, and is for a limited divorce. The plaintiff was living with her mother and step-father three years ago. She is of the Roman Catholic faith, and it is stated her desire was to enter a convent. She met the defendant and became infatuated with him, though he was a Protestant. Her step-father vehemently opposed the match, but Mr. Jamison then changed his religion, and professed the same faith as the plaintiff. They were married in Jersey City on May 6, 1874, and have lived in this City since September, 1875. They have one child. The plaintiff says that, though she has always faithfully discharged her duties, and has treated her husband with kindness and forbearance, he has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner almost continuously from the time of their marriage until Dec. 29 last, when she left him. During that period, she claims, he was a habitual drunkard, and his acts of cruelty were perpetrated as well in his sober as in his drunken moments. She is now 25 years old, and the defendant is 37. He is a dry-goods merchant, and has been in the habit of traveling out West to dispose of goods. On the day of their marriage the parties went to Europe on a pleasure trip and to visit the defendant's relatives in Edinburgh, Scotland. On the morning succeeding the wedding day the defendant insulted her grossly, she claims, and cast imputations on her chastity. The day after this occurrence he left her alone on the deck of the steam-ship, and she desiring to return to her state-room, and not knowing the way thither, asked one of the passengers to guide her. He did so, but on their way she met her husband, who said angrily: "So, you are bringing a gentleman to your berth!" During the entire passage across the Atlantic, she says, his conduct was exacting, unkind, and cruel in the extreme, compelling her to eat in a private saloon, and, in spite of her protestations, humility, and grief at his unjust and unfounded jealousy, he even compelled her to take her meals apart from him. Arrived at Edinburgh, he took to drinking to excess, and began to complain of his lot. He said he had been ill-treated by her step-father; that the latter had promised him $10,000 with her, which he had not received. He would not have married her, he said, excepting for the money he expected to get. He had only married her for spite, he said. These charges and insinuations on his part, she claims, are unjust and untrue. Her marriage, she believed, was the result of a mutual love, one token of which, in the form of a letter, she appends to her affidavit. While traveling from Liverpool to Dublin he insulted her publicly, and treated her in the worst manner to speak to her, refused to provide for her convenience or comfort, and left her to procure her own berth. He used to threaten to throw her overboard, and told her he would not be seen in the streets with her. He said he had joined her faith and had become a Catholic so as to get her, believing he was to get money with her. As, however, he did not get the money, he was bound to have revenge. He told her no child of his should ever be brought up as a Roman Catholic. The parties after a time proceeded to London, where the plaintiff says the defendant continued his cruel treatment. On one occasion, after they had retired for the night, she says he abused her very much, and knocked her head forcibly against the wall, injuring her severely. On another occasion he again struck her without provocation. On New Year's Day in 1875, while they were at the sister's house in Edinburgh, he said he was not the father of their then unborn child, and that it was a bastard. She ran into a bedroom in which two little children were sleeping. He followed, and she was obliged to fall on her knees and swear that he was the father of her child. She says she felt sure he was insane at the time, and her nerves were completely shattered by his cruel conduct, for which there was no possible provocation on her part. His rage increased, he cursed her, and told her that she lied, and that he would cut her throat with a razor. He started to get this weapon, and she ran toward the hall door. She opened one door, however, and she then ran back to the children's room. The children had awakened by this time and were screaming. Their cries alarmed the neighbors, and the bell was suddenly rung. Her husband, hearing the ring, went to the door. Mrs. Jamison says that but for this timely interference her life would have been taken. In February, 1875, they hired a flat in Edinburgh and began housekeeping. His conduct, she says, continued to be brutal. On coming home to dinner, if that was not ready he would go into the kitchen and throw the materials into the fire. At one time he upset the table and smashed the dishes. He then followed her into the bedroom and struck her violently in the face three or four times, telling her to write that to her mother. When their child, now 20 months old, was 4 months old they sailed to this country, and on the voyage his conduct, she avers, was so brutal as to be the subject of general remark among the passengers.

On arriving in this City they went to the Grand Central Hotel. Here he accused her of stealing and throwing into the fire a pocketbook containing some letters. He took their child in his arms and threatened to throw it out of the window. She snatched the child from him and ran out into the hall, where a number of the hotel guests were gathered, and asked for protection. After this, she says, he threatened to kill her with a shoemaker's knife, and she, afraid or her life, fled from the house, and has not since returned.

The letter above referred to is rather peculiar, and is given just as it appears, even as to lack of punctuation:

"17 BEACH STREET April 17 1874

DEAREST OF ALL WOMEN ON THIS EARTH. the writer comes greeting before you in this way not having Courage to come in person. on a time of our separation drawn near my common sence will not allow me much longer to encroach on your father and dear mother's hospitality and be a nurcen on you; on my bended knees before you I have tried hard to crush the love of you who is dearer to me than life but the memory of you will ever be to me the most blissful portion of my life. Dearest objects of a broken heart can you have no pity on thy ardent lover say only the word darling and heal the heart you have wounded. Oh Mama anything in this world I will do to gain thy sweet and everlasting love. Darling angel I know you have penitence enough to know you have a good home a kind and loving mother but hearken to me on the other hand you have me an ardent lover with a broken heart trust without your soothing and kind love must be banished to some far off place and die of a broken heart. Dearest love you much darling that if you will consent to a marriage with me you can have your own terms. I love you dearest so much that if I possessed all the bank stock and land in America. You and all the money bank stock and land in the world I would give it all for you sweetest of women and give chearefully and break stones on the highway you are dearer to me than all the world and a hundred bushels of rubbles and pave with diamonds I am going to my confession this next week, and may the Blessed Virgin and Mother of our Lord bear witness to the sincere love I have for you, darling to make you happy all the day long would be my delight I hope dearest you will give these few lines your consideration and reply as soon as convenient and believe me your sincere friend, DAVID J. JAMISON."

The case was brought before Judge Donohue yesterday on a motion to vacate an order of arrest under which the defendant is now held in default of $10,000 bail. A. J. Dyett, who appeared for the motion, presented affidavits, among which was one sworn to by Mr. Jamison, in which he denied specifically as well as generally the charges of cruelty. He admitted having accused his wife of stealing the letters at the Grand Central Hotel, but denied having threatened to throw the child out of the window. A long argument followed, after which the matter was adjourned until Tuesday to enable Mr. Dyett to reply to some new accusations.

A FINGER WORTH ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The case of James McMahon against Peter H. Walsh was tried before Judge Sedgwick and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday. The defendant is a stevedore, and the plaintiff was in his employ on Dec. 10, 1874, engaged in loading a vessel at Pier No. 43 North River. Among the articles to be put on the vessel was an iron axle weighing about 1,600 pounds. Donkey engines were used in the work. After the tackle was attached to the axle the defendant noticed a barrel of lard in the way, and he requested the plaintiff to remove it so that it should not be injured by the iron axle. The plaintiff testified yesterday that before he had time to get the barrel out of the way the engine began to work, and the axle swayed to one side and cut off his finger by knocking it against the barrel. The defendant, however, said he gave the plaintiff plenty of time to get himself and the barrel out of the way. The jury gave the plaintiff $1,000 damages.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, No. 128 *Gallup vs. Babsen*, and No. 29, *Wells vs. Holbrook*, were submitted. The Day Calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 16, is Nos. 123, 124, 41, 133, 134, 137, 138, 139.

SUIT ON AN ALLEGED GUARANTEE.

The case of John F. Halstead against John Koss was tried before Judge Barrett and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued as the assignee of Morris Warner, to whom he leased the building at No. 96 East Broadway to one Charles Obermeyer for four years, at the rate of $1,350 per annum. The plaintiff claimed that Koss, who is the Treasurer of the Fifth Boulevard, had become surety on the lease, and had signed a guarantee to the same. At the trial yesterday Halstead admitted that there had been a change made in the date of the alleged guarantee. Koss, when put on the stand, swore that the signature to the guarantee was not his, though it resembled his in many respects. The jury found for the defendant.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

IMPORTANT RULINGS BY JUDGE SPEIR—TWO SUITS AGAINST THE HERALD—WHAT CONSTITUTES A CLAIM ON WHICH RECOVERY MAY BE HAD.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Matilda Wallace against James Gordon Bennett. The plaintiff was a keeper of a boarding-house in Thirty-fourth street, and claims $3,000 damages for libel, because on Oct. 9, 1876, the *Herald* published the following statement:

"No. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—*Boarding*—Applicants before locating here, inform yourselves as to table, attention, and characteristics of the proprietors."

The defendant demurred to this complaint on the ground that it did not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. John Townshend, who appeared for the defendant, claimed there was nothing on the face of the publication which in any wise connected it with the plaintiff, or which could be said to injure the reputation of the plaintiff. The only way, he claimed, in which the alleged publication could be made actionable was to treat it as an attack upon the plaintiff's business, as a notice to deter people from patronizing her establishment. As such it could only be actionable by an allegation that the alleged publication was concerning the plaintiff in her business, and also by alleging specific damages. Judge Speir gives judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, with the usual leave to the plaintiff to serve an amended complaint. In his opinion Judge Speir remarks:

"It is possible, had the complaint contained proper inducements and inuendoes, the publication might be made to affect the plaintiff injuriously. There are no such allegations; nor is there any averment that the plaintiff has sustained any special damages. No evidence can be received in an action for libel of any loss or damage which the plaintiff has sustained by the publication, unless it be specifically stated in the complaint. And where the words are not actionable *per se*, as in the present case, the plaintiff in order to recover must not only state in his declaration special damage as, the result of the publication, but he must also prove that the special damage alleged was exclusively the consequence of the publication. The plaintiff's counsel contends that his complaint contains, under the Code, enough for the court to discover an injurious meaning in the plain and natural purport of the publication itself, and some damage is to be presumed, and that no special damage need be proved. The Code of Procedure has dispensed with any statement of 'extrinsic facts' to show the application to the plaintiff, but it has not dispensed with the necessity of inducement and innendoes where necessary to point the publication to a libelous meaning. In this case the publication is not defamatory on its face, and can become so only by reference to extrinsic facts, and those facts must be alleged in the complaint to constitute a cause of action. The publication is not an attack on plaintiff's business which would prevent people from patronizing her establishment, and without such allegation, and in the absence of any allegation of specific damages, it cannot be deemed actionable. Every publication is not libelous, although they may concern individuals in their characters and employments."

The case of Phoebe Robertson against James Gordon Bennett is another action for alleged libel, which was made the subject of a decision by Judge Speir yesterday. In this case the plaintiff complained of the following, which was published in the "personal" column of the *Herald* on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1876:

"The blackmailing crowd in West Twenty-fifth street had better beware. Cautious, 51 and 53."

The plaintiff says she keeps, and has for a long time kept, a boarding-house at Nos. 51 and 53 West Twenty-fifth street, and that her reputation is of value to her. She claims that she has suffered $11,000 damages by reason of the above publication. The defendant demurred on the ground that the alleged libel was not sufficient to give the plaintiff a cause of action. The defendant, however, desired to make answer to the complaint as well as to demur thereto, and made a motion to compel the plaintiff's attorney to receive the answer. In this answer the defendant denies that the alleged libelous matter was published with his knowledge, consent, or procurement by any person in his employ had any right or authority to publish the same. Another defense is that the plaintiff is not the real party in interest, but that William W. Badger, her attorney, is such real party. As a further defense the defendant alleges the truth of the allegation that there was a blackmailing crowd at Nos. 51 and 53 West Twenty-fifth street. The defendant also alleges that the plaintiff's daughter, and not the plaintiff, was the person against whom the publication was intended. The publication grew out of a quarrel, and the defendant says the plaintiff only desired a retraction, which was agreed to by the defendant. The latter says the plaintiff declines to withdraw the suit, but is prevented from doing so by her attorney. Judge Speir granted the motion to compel the plaintiff's attorney to receive the answer on being paid his costs.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

The case of Helen F. Taylor and James T. Taylor, her husband, against Adelia K. Broome, was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The details of the action are rather interesting. It appears that on Dec. 1, 1868, the plaintiff being then a married woman, purchased of the defendant the house and lot at No. 130 East Twenty-seventh street. As part of the purchase money Mrs. Taylor gave back to the defendant a mortgage of $10,000 which was security for the usual bond. Inasmuch as the amount thus given in the transaction was one in which Mrs. Taylor's separate property merely was concerned, still her husband, of course, joined with her in making the bond and mortgage. The defendant recently began proceedings to foreclose the mortgage on the property, at the same time suing on the bond. The plaintiff thereupon began the present action to restrain the defendant from suing on the bond, at least until after the amount received for the property to be sold under the mortgage had been applied toward the payment of the mortgage debt. On the other hand, the defendant claimed that the property would not sell for the amount of the mortgage, &c. Judge Donohue denied the motion for an injunction.

SUING A CORPORATION STOCK-HOLDER.

The case of the Ferro plastic Manufacturing Company against George Bieksthaupt, Jr., was brought to trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiffs sue to recover $1,500 on an agreement by the defendant in October, 1875, to take 15 shares of the company's capital stock. In his answer the defendant says that one W. L. Brockway represented to him in October, 1875, that he had a patent process of making Targore' iron, which is a fine quality of sheet-iron. Brockway said it would require $6,000 to put the process in operation. He said he and his father would furnish $3,000, and he desired the defendant and the latter's brother to supply the other $3,000. He said the business would be very profitable, as the iron could be sold for $8 per keg, and for from $11 to $15 per box. Brockway said the name "Ferro plastic Manufacturing Company, Capital $200,000," had only been adopted "to make the thing look big." The defendant claims that he found the whole scheme was a rather suspicious one, and so refused to have anything to do with it. The case is still on. Dexter A. Hawkins appears for the plaintiffs, and John Hardy for the defendant.

THE CASE OF BOODY AGAINST TILDEN.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a motion restoring to the calender the case of Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and others. In this case, it will be remembered, Tilden was sued for over $20,000 on account of over-drafts in connection with the "consolidation" of the Chicago and Galena Union and the Chicago and North-western Railroad Companies. Tilden pleaded the statute of limitations in answer. The case was put down on the calender and was called for trial by Judge Dexter A. Hawkins, counsel for the plaintiff, was, however, detained in Brooklyn by the ice in the East River, and was not able to be present. Mr. Tilden's counsel thereupon took a judgment by default and obtained the costs and $1,500 extra allowance. This judgment, &c., was set aside by Judge Spier yesterday.

FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied a motion to vacate an order of arrest obtained against the defendant in the suit of Jose A. Obregon and another against Juan C. De Mier. The plaintiffs are merchants in Bogota, and the defendant is a merchant of this City. Prior to March, 1875, the plaintiffs and defendant had various dealings with each other, and there was at that time an open account between them. On March 17, 1875, the plaintiffs sent to the defendant a draft at 90 days for $12,000, with instructions to deliver the same in the purchase of silver, to be shipped to them. The order for the purchase was afterward countermanded, and the defendant was requested to pay Messrs. De Castre & Co. any balance which the plaintiffs owed the latter, to pay himself what the plaintiffs owed him, and to forward the balance to Messrs. M. Vengoechean & Co., of Paris. On June 7, 1875, the plaintiffs informed the defendant that that they had thought it best to draw on him in favor of M. Vengoechean & Co., of Paris, for the $12,600, at 60 days. This draft, when presented, was accepted by the defendant, but he did not pay the same at maturity. The plaintiffs thereupon began this action to recover the $12,000, claiming that the defendant had received the sums in a fiduciary capacity. An order of arrest was issued against the defendant, and this the latter sought to have vacated and set aside. Judge Van Brunt holds that the money was obtained in a fiduciary capacity, and that the defendant's liability to arrest was not changed by the acceptance of the draft.

COURT NOTES.

Further testimony was taken for the defendants in the case of John Patsen against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, and the trial was adjourned until to-day in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

The well-known case of Duncan, Sherman & Co. against Ella Shaw was brought up before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a motion to put the case on the preferred calendar for trial. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Andrew Giarni, a peddler, who, on Dec. 23, stole 37 geese and one turkey from the store of Joseph Simon, was found guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoner to three years in the State Prison.

Judge Speir, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, held, in the case of Kelley against Dusenbury, that the defendant was wrongly arrested, because to obtain the arrest the plaintiff used the testimony of the defendant taken in supplementary proceedings.

Ernest Lohman, a porter in the employ of McBride & Howell, butter dealers, No. 333 Greenwich street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing butter from his employers. He pleaded guilty and was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Spier approved the sureties on appeal of the defendant in the suit of Ann L. Neill against the American Popular Life Insurance Company, in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict for $5,500. The particulars of the action have been reported heretofore in THE TIMES.

William Shaw, who boasts a number of aliases, and William Brady, alias Mooney, entered the sleeping apartment of Edward Morsday, at No. 337 Spring street, and, as alleged, took from his clothing $115 in gold. They were arrested by Capt. McDonnell and arraigned at the Second District Police Court yesterday. They were remanded to the custody of Capt. McDonnell, as other charges are pending against them.

The case of Cecilia Clarke against Cockerill & Loughran was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff claims $5,000 for personal injuries inflicted by the falling of a house at Twentieth street and Second Avenue, which the defendants as contractors were engaged in tearing down. The defendants deny all negligence in the matter. The case is still on.

On Sunday night last the warehouse of Saenger, Beers & Fisher, No. 93 Front street, was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe, but the report of the explosion was so loud that the burglars fled without carrying away their booty. Thomas Donovan and John Reilly, of Brooklyn, were arrested on suspicion, and arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. They were remanded back to the custody of the Police.

Jacob Muller, of No. 311 Rivington street, was waylaid by two men in Goerick street, on New Year's night, who stabbed him with a knife, and then stole his gold watch, valued at $75. George Lewis, of No. 32 Goerick street, and Peter Delaney, residing at No. 96 Goerick street, were arrested by Detective O'Connor, and were identified by Mr. Muller at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Judge Morgan held them to answer in default of $300 bail.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted a decree of absolute divorce to the plaintiff in the suit of Helen E. Lanfare against Robert O. Lanfare. The parties were married about eight years ago and have no children. The plaintiff alleges that about six years ago the defendant went to San Francisco, Cal., taking with him a young lady as a traveling companion, the two being registered on the passenger list as man and wife.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Henry B. Snowden against Samuel T. Keese and others. The defendants were sued as Trustees of the Blees Sewing-machine Company for $2,200 owing by the corporation. It was attempted to hold them responsible under the law, because they failed to file their annual report. They demurred on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judge Lawrence overruled the demurrer and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

DECISION AGAINST THE CITY.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Commou Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision granting a motion for a reference made by the plaintiff in the suit of Charles Devlin against the Mayor, &c. The action is an old one, having been brought to recover about $200,000 on the old Hackley street-cleaning contract. In the procurement of the contract, it is alleged by the City, fraud was perpetrated, some $40,000 having been left on the table of the Common Council. The City opposed the motion for a reference and demanded a jury trial. Judge Van Brunt thinks, however, that a reference is better in the case. He says: "A careful examination of the testimony offered upon the previous trial seems to me to lead to the conclusion irresistibly that any verdict which a jury could render in this case would be the merest guesswork. The mass of figures is so great and so varied, and the evidence in reference thereto is so voluminous, that no person could possibly remember sufficient of the testimony to enable the referee to an intelligent result. Under these circumstances I think that it is the duty of the court to send this cause before a Referee for trial, unless there are circumstances peculiar to this case which would make such an exercise of discretion improper. It is claimed, upon the part of the defendants, the Mayor, &c., that such circumstances do exist, that there is an allegation in the answer that the contract was obtained by fraud, and that because of this allegation a jury trial should be had. An examination of the testimony taken upon this issue shows that it is extremely doubtful that evidence sufficient to establish the fraud claimed was offered at the previous trial, and it is not pretended that any additional can be produced in respect to this issue. Under these circumstances I think that it would be a denial of justice to refuse to the plaintiff a form of trial which will insure to him, in case he should show himself entitled to recover, an intelligent assessment of his damages, based upon the evidence, by compelling him to accept a form of trial wherein he would be obliged to accept a result reached not upon a deliberate consideration of the evidence, but based upon a guess as to what amount of damages he has sustained. I think, therefore, that the motion for a reference should be granted."

A HYPOCRITICAL THIEF.

John J. Mullin, an accomplished and hypocritical thief, who, according to his own admission, has been some six or seven times in the State Prison, and who gives his occupation as a "peddler and reporter," was charged by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, with stealing $1 from the pocket of Mary Gerden, a vegetable vender in Ludlow street, on Dec. 21. The prisoner refused to accept the advice of counsel assigned to defend him, and conducted his own defense, making a pathetic appeal to the jury, in the course of which he wept profusely. The jury promptly found the prisoner guilty, whereupon he raised his Bible aloft, said he had lost all confidence in the teachings of priests, religious instructors, and clergymen of all denominations, and, with tears in his eyes, piously appealed to heaven. Judge Gildersleeve, disgusted at the fellow's hypocrisy, said: "I think you are the worst fraud I have ever met. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison, at hard labor, for five years." Upon being removed to the prisoner's box, Mullen threw his Bible flung it around and stamped upon it, exclaiming that it was no good.

SUING A COMPANY'S PRESIDENT.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of William Sloane and others against Chauncey Vibbard. The action was brought to recover $120 64 for carpets furnished to the Fire Annihilator Company, of which the defendant was President. Mr. Hawkins, counsel for the plaintiff, was, however, detained in Brooklyn by the ice in the East River, and was not able to be present. Mr. Tilden's counsel thereupon took a judgment by default and obtained the costs and $1,500 extra allowance. This judgment, &c., was set aside by Judge Spier yesterday.

FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied a motion to vacate an order of arrest obtained against the defendant in the suit of Jose A. Obregon and another against Juan C. De Mier. The plaintiffs are merchants in Bogota, and the defendant is a merchant of this City. Prior to March, 1875, the plaintiffs and defendant had various dealings with each other, and there was at that time an open account between them. On March 17, 1875, the plaintiffs sent to the defendant a draft at 90 days for $12,000, with instructions to deliver the same in the purchase of silver, to be shipped to them. The order for the purchase was afterward countermanded, and the defendant was requested to pay Messrs. De Castre & Co. any balance which the plaintiffs owed the latter, to pay himself what the plaintiffs owed him, and to forward the balance to Messrs. M. Vengoechean & Co., of Paris. On June 7, 1875, the plaintiffs informed the defendant that that they had thought it best to draw on him in favor of M. Vengoechean & Co., of Paris, for the $12,600, at 60 days. This draft, when presented, was accepted by the defendant, but he did not pay the same at maturity. The plaintiffs thereupon began this action to recover the $12,000, claiming that the defendant had received the sums in a fiduciary capacity. An order of arrest was issued against the defendant, and this the latter sought to have vacated and set aside. Judge Van Brunt holds that the money was obtained in a fiduciary capacity, and that the defendant's liability to arrest was not changed by the acceptance of the draft.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Rachel Van Doren brought a suit against the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, to recover $5,000 damages for personal injuries received by her in getting off one of the defendant's cars. The case was brought to trial before Judge Sedgwick and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. It appears from the testimony that on March 10, 1874, the plaintiff got on one of the cars at Bayley and Wall streets, in order to ride up to Twenty-third street. She stopped the car, and in getting off, as she alleged, the car started suddenly, throwing her to the ground. Her leg was broken by the fall. On cross-examination yesterday she said that when the car started she did not have hold of either handle, and that for 36 hours after the accident she did not call in a surgeon. A motion for a non-suit will be made this morning.

AN ACTION FOR LIMITED DIVORCE.

The case of Jennie Evans against Alexander Evans was brought before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion by Denis A. Spellissy, the plaintiff's attorney, for alimony and counsel fees. The petition of the plaintiff states that she has brought the action for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, and of conduct on the part of the defendant rendering it unsafe and improper for her to cohabit with him. The complaint was served on Nov. 16, 1876, and the defendant answered, denying the allegations of the complaint. The case has been heretofore reported in THE TIMES. Judge Speir yesterday awarded the plaintiff $12 per week as alimony since the beginning of the action, and $50 counsel fees.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that land-grant railroads are not bound to transport the troops and property of the United States free of charge, by reason of that fact, that they are only to allow the Government the free use of their tracks in return for the grants, and that they are each entitled to compensation for all such transportation they have performed, excepting the carrying of the mails, subject to a fair deduction for the use of their several roads. The general course of legislation on the subject of railroads is reviewed at length, and the conclusion is that it demonstrates the fact that in the early history of railroads it was very generally supposed that there could be public highways in fact as well as in name. In view of this fact it is thought that the conclusion is not to be resisted, when construing a legislative declaration to the effect that a particular railroad shall be a public highway, that the meaning is that it shall be open to the use of the public with their own vehicles; and that when Congress, in granting lands in aid of such a road, declared that it should be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government, it only meant that the Government should have the right to use the road in fact as it should be public to require its transportation to be performed by the railroad company, and that when the right to use the road is granted, "free from all toll or other charge for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States," it only meant that the Government shall not be subject to any toll for such use of the road. This is in the case of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Companies, which have been some time under advisement. This reverses the judgment of the Court of Claims. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Dissenting: Justices Clifford, Miller, Davis, and Swayne; Justice Miller writing the opinion.

A GOOD SAMARITAN SENTENCED.

On the 3d inst., Alfred E. Latimer, of the Roosevelt Hospital, fell on the ice on Greenwich street, and was helped into a drug-store to have his injuries dressed, by William Lorimer, alias Lamar, living at No. 76 Bedford street. After Mr. Latimer's injuries had been attended to, Lorimer left, taking with him the injured gentleman's watch, chain, locket, and seal, valued at $210. The thief was subsequently arrested, and the stolen property traced. When Assistant District Attorney Rollins called the case for trial yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Lorimer pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years and six months in the State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURENE—Kiralfy Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

HALL OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—ANNUAL ADDRESS by Hon. Charles P. Daly.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—LECTURE by Josh Billings—"The Live Yankee."

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

It will not surprise any one to learn that the Joint Committee on the Counting of the Electoral Vote have as yet failed to reach an agreement. The plan already reported seems to have been modified by a new proposal to cast lots to determine which of the Judges of the Supreme Court should be selected to act on the curiously-constructed Board of Arbitration which it is thought might relieve the President of the Senate of his constitutional functions. That would make the device a little more absurd than it is, and if the committees can do nothing better than elaborate hap-hazard schemes like this, they may as well promptly agree to disagree. Such must be the upshot of their labors in any case, and an early recognition of that fact will save their solemn pretense of deliberation from becoming ridiculous.

The hand of that eminent pettifogger, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, is very clearly visible in the conduct of the inquiry into the correspondence between the Republican managers and the State authorities of Florida and Louisiana. For example, Secretary CHANDLER was asked yesterday whether he had not telegraphed to Gov. STEARNS as follows: "You must send couriers to every county and doctor the returns to show a majority for HAYES." This was one out of half a dozen such pretended messages read off at yesterday's examination. It is hardly necessary to say that no such telegrams are in existence, and that the fictions yesterday submitted to Mr. CHANDLER were simply prepared with the double intent of entrapping the witness and deceiving the public into the belief that the Democrats have on their hands a great deal of matter which will prove very damaging to the Republicans who assisted in protecting the vote of the doubtful States against violence and fraud. Mr. CHANDLER told the committee that he never sent a telegram in his life which he would not have been willing to see in the newspapers next day, and it is tolerably certain that no telegram was sent by any member of the National Committee, before or after election, which might not be proclaimed on the house-tops. Mr. TILDEN probably wishes that his agents could say as much.

A practical step has been taken toward the reduction of City salaries in the introduction by Mr. LANGBEIN of the Salary bill of last year, which was based on the very exhaustive and carefully-prepared report of Controller GREEN. This is better than wasting time over bills for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry or any such dilatory means of dealing with a subject of pressing importance. Mr. LANGBEIN'S bill has been sent to the Committee on Cities, and will doubtless be promptly reported thence. Its fate in the Legislature should not be a matter of doubt, and if our Tammany Republicans in New-York will keep their hands off, its early passage ought to be assured. Mayor ELY has committed himself to the principle of the bill, Gov. ROBINSON has shown his appreciation of its necessity, and the tax-paying community is unanimous in demanding the enactment of some such measure of relief. We shall see that the progress of the bill is very narrowly watched, and that the responsibility for delaying or emasculating it is laid where it belongs.

The fact that the announcement in Europe of Mr. TILDEN'S election to the Presidency had for its immediate result numerous transactions in Confederate bonds, is clearly shown by a letter quoted in our special dispatches from Washington. It evidently took REUTER'S agents about a week to make up their minds that any doubt could be cast on the supposititious election of TILDEN, and it was from private sources that people in Europe obtained the first hint that HAYES had received a majority of the Electoral votes. In the interval "Confederates" were sold at 4½ and 5 on the London Stock Exchange, and some prudent holders appear to have got rid of their stock of these worthless securities during the temporary revival of the hopes of the supporters of the rebellion. A belief in TILDEN'S election and its probable consequences having obtained so good a foothold in Europe, it is not surprising that one of its first results should have been to interpose obstacles to the negotiation of the latest issue of the bonds of the United States.

The report of Deputy Superintendent MCCALL on the affairs of the Security Life Insurance Company shows how completely the investigations of the Insurance Department may be rendered futile by the chicanery and fraud of the officers of a rotten company, and how slender a guarantee is afforded in the character and standing of Directors against the issue of lying reports and the acquisition of bogus assets. The official examination of the books of the company shows a deficit as regards policy-holders of over two millions of dollars, though the last sworn statement of the President and Secretary showed a surplus of over half a million. The difference is accounted for mainly by fraudulent over-valuations of real estate, by the assumed possession of securities which were really borrowed with intent to deceive the public, and by the most barefaced falsehoods in regard to the cash balance and outstanding premiums of the company. There seems to be no question that the frauds committed in connection with the management of the Security entitle some person or persons to a sojourn in State Prison, and it would have a very healthy effect on life insurance business should these tricksters get their deserts.

The Finance Committee of the Equitable Society have acted wisely in recognizing the popular demand for an investigation of all that relates to the management of our life insurance companies. The gentlemen to whom they have intrusted the task, so far as the assets and liabilities of the Equitable are concerned, occupy positions in the community which will impart to their report great weight. Its real value must depend upon the methods they adopt in the performance of the duty, and upon the evidence they give in regard to the details of management about which policy-holders and the public are not unreasonably anxious. With the calculations which determine the liabilities they cannot be expected to meddle. These require the technical knowledge of the Actuary, and may be properly left to the State Department, whose officers will, in due time, reach every company. Hon. E. D. MORGAN and his associates will, however, render a great service to life insurance and to the community if their examination of assets take the form, not of a mere audit or even a valuation, but of an analysis of the assets themselves and their relative fitness for the investment of trust funds. The proportion that real estate or mortgages on real estate should bear to the total of investments may not admit of specific rule, but it should be susceptible of some general understanding nevertheless. So, also, in reference to stocks. There are certain classes of these securities which the administrators of trust funds should rigidly eschew. The expenditures of a company—the cost of acquiring and conducting its business—must also be embraced in any complete investigation, not only as a means of re-establishing confidence in the particular company, but as preliminary to a reform which touches very closely the general interests of life insurance.

THE STRUGGLE IN LOUISIANA.

The statement of the President's intentions in regard to Louisiana, which we were enabled to publish yesterday, has been fully confirmed. The policy of non-intervention is ended. The President's dispatch to Gen. AUGUR, while asserting a disposition not to interfere prematurely, declares that the Administration cannot "sit quietly by and see the State Government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for Gubernatorial honors by illegal means." It accepts the authority of the Returning Board as conclusive in relation to the results of the election, and adds that the Legislature, duly elected according to the judgment of the board, having declared Mr. PACKARD Governor, the duty of the commanding General will be to recognize Mr. PACKARD if a necessity for formal recognition arise. In the meantime, these instructions appear to be sufficient. A New-Orleans Democratic paper, reporting an interview with Gen. AUGUR on the subject, makes him to construe them "as not recognizing either of the claimants of the Governorship." But this is obviously a mistake. For all practical purposes, the President's acknowledgment of PACKARD'S title to the position he holds is complete. Whether Gen. AUGUR shall or shall not exercise the force at his command as between PACKARD and NICHOLLS, is a question to be determined by events; but under his present instructions he cannot hesitate to sustain PACKARD in the maintenance of his official authority.

The President's interference has not occurred too soon. It might, in our opinion, have advantageously taken place a week ago. The merits of the case were as apparent then as now. The evidence now adduced to show PACKARD'S right was just as clear and conclusive. The illegality of NICHOLLS' action, and the dangers involved in the series of lawless measures by which he has attempted to create for himself a semblance of lawful power, were too manifest to be denied. We are glad to know that the President's inaction arose, not from doubt upon these points, but from an unwillingness to take any part in the settlement of the difficulties until the reports of the Congressional committees shed further light upon them. The aggressiveness of the Democratic party would have rendered further hesitation more than culpable. As long as NICHOLLS and his supporters contented themselves with playing at government, no great harm was done. If they derived consolation in defeat from a travesty of State or City authority, it might have been cruel to deny them the privilege of going through the performance. The forbearance shown toward them was, however, misunderstood. What, in the beginning, seemed a poor joke was quickly converted into a source of real peril. A seceding minority of the regular Assembly set up a Legislature of their own. Armed organizations, obeying NICHOLLS' orders, ejected the rightful occupants of the Superme Court Bench and installed his creatures in their places; took possession of other judicial offices and executive offices as well; captured the records, seized the State Arsenal and the various police-stations, and in other ways usurped the functions of the lawful Government. The fact that the latter was unable to repel by force the lawless forms of force thus created, proves nothing. The revolution was not impromptu. It was a product of the same conspiracy that had attempted to decide the result of the election; all the agencies that had been employed to control the voting throughout the State being for the time concentrated in New-Orleans. Against a movement of this sort, backed by thousands of armed and desperate men, and by a mob that only waited for a word to commence a massacre of the blacks, Gov. PACKARD was powerless. His sole reliance was upon the Federal Government, and he, and the Legislature acting with him, were justified in making the appeal to which the President has responded. His response could have taken no other shape without sacrificing a just cause and exposing New-Orleans to the horrors of anarchy.

What shall happen next is contingent upon the course pursued by the Democrats. Gov. PACKARD'S proclamation will test the temper and purposes of NICHOLLS and the men by whom he is surrounded. He characterizes their movement as a "lawless and treasonable conspiracy," and calls for a surrender of all they have seized and of the positions they have usurped, and an immediate dispersion of the armed organizations on which alone NICHOLLS can depend. The question is, will the proclamation be obeyed? A New-Orleans dispatch says that its orders will be unheeded by NICHOLLS and his bogus Legislature, and that the former "will resist any attempt of PACKARD to recapture the courts or station-houses." The *Picayune*, in the same spirit, remarks that NICHOLLS has given peremptory orders that any "tumult"—by which we suppose is meant any display of authority—on the part of Gov. PACKARD and his supporters "shall be quelled by the severest measures and at any cost." Reflection may render the Nicholls party less demonstrative. We learn, however, from a later dispatch that a demand made yesterday for the relinquishment of the Court-house was refused, and that that building is held by three companies of White Leaguers, while an adjacent Police-station is occupied by "Battery 2 of the same forces," with guns stolen from the State Arsenal. This is not a promising commencement. We must remember, too, that NICHOLLS and his newspapers have avowed a determination to resort to any measures to prevent the working of a Republican Government. The alternative, as they state it, is, NICHOLLS in the Governorship and a Legislature and Judiciary favorable to his pretensions, or martial law and a Government administered by United States officers. The tone of last evening's *Democrat* is in harmony with this programme. It invokes the vengeance of the New-Orleans mob upon the head of Gov. PACKARD if he shall dare to assert his authority, and in plain terms counsels his murder and the murder of other Republican leaders. Democratic wrath, it declares, should be no longer restrained, and once let loose it, should finish its work. The country is so accustomed to Southern brutality and bluster that it may regard these as idle words. We hope that they are. But the passions of a mob are more easily roused than quieted, and though NICHOLLS will probably retreat into a safe corner if serious trouble come, his followers may apply literally the lessons he has inculcated. For any conceivable risk of this kind Gen. AUGUR is now prepared. Having assumed the ground indicated in his communication to that officer, the President is not the man to shrink from consequent responsibility. The mere threats uttered by or in behalf of NICHOLLS may pass for what they are worth. But if an attempt be made to fulfill them, we trust that the counter-lesson will be sufficiently prompt and stern to bring even Louisiana Democrats to their senses.

FACTS ABOUT OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

It is now more than twelve years since the national banking system went into operation in this country. This system was established in the midst of the civil war, and while great caution was used to render it as safe and efficient as possible, it had many difficulties to contend with from the start. It was, in its extent at least, a novelty, and though free banking laws, upon a similar principle, had given rise to a large number of banks in the various States, these laws differed from each other in so many regards, and allowed so great a variety in the nature and degree of regulations imposed on banking, that the banks established under them had little in common and worked together with much jarring and loss. At the same time their managers were to a great extent jealous of the new system, and ready to impede and embarrass its workings. This feeling was the more active because the new law took its hold on the community by compulsion, and set up the new banks by taxing the circulation of others out of existence.

In all of its essential features the new system was directly contrary to the old one. It required uniform security for circulation in all parts of the country; this security was sufficient in amount to leave a liberal margin above the face of the notes; the law established minute supervision, and compelled frequent and detailed reports; and, finally, it imposed, at first, rigid restrictions, not only with reference to the circulating notes, but with reference to deposits, and with reference to many important elements of the business in which banks and bankers had previously enjoyed almost entire freedom. Whatever safety it gave to the public was purchased at the expense of privileges which had been extremely profitable, and which were surrendered reluctantly, leaving bitter resentments behind. It is safe to say that a great portion of the animosity which has been shown toward the national banks, and which has been an active element in the politics of the Western States, had its origin in these facts.

Those who have more or less thoughtlessly joined in the opposition to the national bank system, without reflecting on, and perhaps without knowing, the actual changes which it has wrought in the banking business of the country, would do well to read with care the account given by Controller KNOX in his last report of the experience of the several States in respect to banking previous to the establishment of that system. Mr. KNOX does not write as a partisan, but simply endeavors, from official sources, to give such a history in brief as will enable any one who wishes to do so to get at the facts. His figures are far more significant than any of his statements, and he indulges in inferences only in a very modest way. In a table on page 45 of his report he gives the returns of the State banks, as far as they are ascertainable for each year, from 1834 to 1861 inclusive. This period covers the two great "panics" of 1837 and 1857, and the intermediate disturbances. From this table it will be seen that the loans of the State banks, which, in 1837, had mounted above five hundred and twenty-five millions, shrank steadily for the next six years, until, in 1843, they were only two hundred and fifty-five millions, or less than one-half. Corresponding with this severe contraction of credit, deposits fell, in proportion, still more, from one hundred and twenty-seven millions in 1837 to fifty-six millions in 1843, and the circulation from one hundred and forty-nine millions to fifty-eight millions. In circulation the contraction was more than sixty per cent. When it is remembered that a very large part of the shrinkage was caused by failures among the banks; that during the process bank notes, in various parts of the country, were at a discount—at the trading centres of from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent.; that many millions, held by the laboring and producing classes, rapidly lost all value whatever, and that the so-called "capital" of the banks provided very inadequate compensation for the terrible losses suffered by their creditors, and particularly by the innocent bill-holders, we can understand the amount of irremediable misery inflicted by the faulty system of banking then employed. In 1857 the contraction was not so great, but it was more sudden and sharp. The laws were reduced in one year from six hundred and eighty-four millions to five hundred and eighty-three millions; the circulation fell from two hundred and fifteen millions to one hundred and fifty-five millions, or 28 per cent., and the process was accompanied by the same terrible suffering in less degree.

It requires but a moderate knowledge of the banking system now in force to see that, whatever may be its defects, and whatever the errors of the managers doing business under it, it can never inflict the same kind of loss on the country as that which came from the old system. The tax on trade, which was levied in the form of exchange between the agricultural States and the commercial centres, and which is very properly estimated to have been more burdensome than the interest on the United States bonds held as security for the circulation of the national banks, is permanently abolished under the present law, by which all notes have almost exactly the same value in all parts of the Union. The tax on trade, which, in like manner, resulted from comparative ignorance of the strength of the financial institutions in different sections, and from the uncertainty which prudent men felt in their ventures, making business a species of gambling, is now possible only in a slight degree. That there may be too extended credits by national banks, inevitably followed by painful contraction, is of course. No law can wholly guard against such results. They depend on the judgment and honesty of Directors and bank-customers, who cannot be made prudent or punctilious by statute. But these are faults the consequences of which can be avoided by the exercise of caution, and none need suffer severely from them who are determined not to do so. As a protection against them the law provides a degree of publicity that makes it possible for careful men to know in what direction the "ice is weak." At the same time, the comparatively helpless billholder is absolutely safe. His bank note is always and everywhere good at its face. This is a result which would be wholly unattainable under any conceivable combination of State laws.

"ONLY AN ACCOUNTANT."

There died in this City, last Saturday, a man of moderate attainments, a little past the prime of life, and gifted with a talent—a single talent—of which he made a great deal. His name was WILLIAM E. WARREN. He was a native of Connecticut. He seemed a born mathematician. Perhaps he was, more strictly speaking, a born accountant. The science of book-keeping and accounts was as open to him as the stony book of geology was to LYELL, or as the starry leaves of the sky could have been to TYCHO BRAHE. There was no cunning manipulation of accounts that could deceive him, no false or forced balance that he did not detect, and no fraudulent entry which failed, sooner or later, to reveal itself to his cold and searching vision. It might be that some cashier, book-keeper, or trusted accountant, had for years pursued a system of theft disguised by fair-seeming figures and footings. If WARREN were sent for, in a moment of doubt or suspicion, he detected the fraud with unerring accuracy as soon as he had run through the books.

Perhaps this talent is common enough. Perhaps there are thousands of men who are as expert at figures, as familiar with accounts, as WARREN was. But this man had one other trait which is not always found in conjunction with accuracy. His integrity was absolutely unquestioned. There are some men to whom the most glittering bribes, the offers of wealth and ease, are as nothing. These men seem to the rest of the world like phenomenal creations. They are simple and utterly without guile, with all their learning and acquirements. WARREN was one of these. He did not know any such thing as a temptation which could come to him outside of his moderate desires and his moderate competence. When he was once placed upon the trail of a dishonest accountant, there was no threat and no alluring bait which could move him one hair's-breadth from his duty to those who employed him—rather, let us say—from his duty to the truth.

The intricate system by which modern accounts are kept demands, to understand it, familiarity with a certain science. To men engaged in literature, affairs, and the larger problems of commerce, the details of accounts are a sort of mystery. To the head of a great firm, whose business it is to comprehend the daily wants of mankind, the resources of the world, and the condition of every market on the globe, the apparently simple method of keeping accounts is as a sealed book. They see and understand only the footings, the sums total, the balances. The method by which these are arrived at is only dimly understood. The principal delivers over to his employé the accounts of a vast business, the machinery of keeping which is to him as unintelligible as a chapter out of ELIOT'S Indian Bible. By and by, suspicion creeps in. There is a harrowing suggestion that all is not right. The President of the bank, the State Treasurer, or the head of the great importing house is not able to find where the leak is. He may go over the books without finding a gleam of light. If the eloquent and expensive book-keeper accompanies his principal in his tour of exploration, the latter leaves off his examination in a state of mind which may be described as chaotic. There is nothing more confusing than a double-entry clerk's explanation, unless it is a life insurance agent's exposition of the reason why a policy on the endowment, non-forfeitable plan, requires more money this year than it did last year. The wisdom which intelligently grasps the details of problems like these is entitled to the respect and admiration of mankind.

When banks, insurance companies, and business houses were invaded by the spectre of defalcation, the managers turned to their books. They found only hopeless confusion, with evidences of fraud just below the surface. Then they sent for WARREN. Everything was painfully uncertain until this dry, hard, exact man produced his footings. Then the principals were like mariners who beheld the stars for the first time after days of thick weather. PHELPS might protest to the State Treasurer that all was well. But when this man came and applied his sure test to the lying figures, the fabric of falsehood melted away, and the trusted deputy became a felon. In great dismay the Directors of a bank, having suddenly discovered that the bank which they had been directing only in name had been robbed under the cover of columns of figures which represented nothing but falsehood, sent for WARREN. When he produced the footings on a single sheet of foolscap paper, Directors, stockholders, and depositors knew that this was final.

Mr. WARREN is dead, and what may now be said to his credit or discredit is of no avail to him. But it seems only fair that such a career, representing as it does extreme accuracy and absolute truth, should not be closed without notice. It is a good thing that our country, which is so given to shams and loose ways, should have produced at least one man who knew all the intricacies of his business, and who was absolutely honest. Such a man might be whimsical, captious, or self-sufficient. Never mind; he understood those details of business with which business men continually grow less and less familiar. As a man, perhaps, we are not called upon to do him especial honor. But it will be well if the busy, shambling, and unthinking world will stop for an instant and consider the lesson the life of one who, though only an accountant, was as exact as the multiplication table, and whose honor was as stainless as the new-fallen snow.

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

As the readers of Democratic newspapers are fully aware, the President of the United States has been occupied for the last eight years in the constant perpetration of an uninterrupted series of atrocious outrages. The last outrage of which this misguided man has been guilty is, perhaps, more utterly atrocious than any other of the entire list. It is charged that, a few days since, Dr. MARY WALKER called at the White House and desired to see the President in regard to a little claim in which she is interested. It will hardly be credited that she was refused admittance, and informed, in substance, that the President would consent to see her only when arrayed in the garments appropriate to her sex. If this matter is not made the subject of an investigation by the House of Representatives, and the stamp of reprobation set upon the guilty President's brow, we might as well abandon the farce of self-government and submit to Cæsarism at once.

It is, of course, evident, that when the President refused to admit Dr. WALKER, on the ground that she was not dressed in a manner becoming her sex, he was guilty of a bold and tyrannical assumption of judicial functions. It is on of his duties, as the chief magistrate of a great and enlightened people, to submit to be bored by his fellow-countrymen. Under the Constitution, every free American citizen has a right to ring the front door-bell of the White House, and to ask if the President is at home? When the visitor sends in his or her card, the President may decide whether or not he will submit to being bored at that precise moment, but he has no right to go behind the card and decide difficult questions as to the visitor's sex. When Mr. HEWITT called at the White House, the other day, the President did not venture to arbitrarily decide the question of his sex, and to order the doorkeeper to reject him unless he would consent to shave off his whiskers, and clothe himself with skirts and back-hair. Whatever may have been his private opinion in the matter, the President was far too wise to transcend his powers in dealing with the Chairman of the Democratic Committee. And yet, no candid man will deny that, if he could assume judicial functions in the case of Dr. MARY WALKER, he could, with equal justice, assume such functions in the case of Mr. HEWITT. Nothing is more certain than that the President's powers in relation to his visitors are purely ministerial, and could the founders of the Republic have foreseen that the day would come when an occupant of the Presidential chair would deliberately attempt to decide the sex of a person on his front piazza, they would have had grave doubts as to whether the blood and treasure of the Revolution had not been lavished in vain.

While the political crime thus committed by the tyrant of the White House is a terrible indication of our swift progress toward despotism, the disingenuous, not to say cowardly, manner in which it was perpetrated, will awaken the scornful indignation of the world. The President not only assumed that Dr. MARY WALKER was dressed in a manner unbecoming her sex, but he cunningly refused to put himself on record by specifying the precise nature of her sex. It is generally known that Dr. WALKER wears masculine trousers and a feminine "basque." To which of these garments did the President take exception? Did he look upon Dr. WALKER as a woman, and hence stigmatize her trousers as an inappropriate garment, or did he consider her a man, and so find fault with her feminine "basque"? The meanest criminal at the bar has a right to know the offense with which he or she is charged, but Dr. WALKER was repulsed from the White House without being definitely told whether she was a man or a woman. In the seclusion of his private star-chamber the tyrant calmly assumed that he knew her sex, and, therefore, ordered her to dress in a manner consonant with his alleged knowledge; but he refused to give her the slightest hint as to her true sex, and thus left her completely in the dark as to the course which she must pursue in order to meet his views.

Now, the President must understand that in this matter the public profoundly distrusts him. The sex of Dr. MARY WALKER is one of those things upon which even the ablest scientific expert has not yet ventured to give a decided opinion. It is true that a Western dog made up his mind, a few months ago, that the Doctor belonged to the male sex; but it is believed that his opinion underwent a change after he had made an attempt to sample her ankles, and had suffered from the poisonous effects of those aniline dyes which give a dangerous brilliancy to—in short, after the coloring matter of the red stripes had disagreed with him. Since that rash experiment, public opinion as to Dr. MARY WALKER has been undecided, and the weight of evidence tends to show that Dr. WALKER herself has not definitely made up her mind as to her sex. In those circumstances what could be more impudent than for the President to make himself the judge of so grave a question? What is there in his previous history which has fitted him to decide a matter of such momentous importance? How can he expect that a free people will quietly sit down and see a difficult and delicate question of morals and clothing settled by the sword of a grim soldier?

Whether the House should immediately impeach the author of this outrage is a mere question of expediency. In any event, a committee of investigation should be appointed, and the exact facts of the affair be ascertained. If the country quietly acquiesces in this assumption of judicial functions in the Walker case, we have no security that the President will not decide upon the sex of Messrs. HEWITT, WATTERSON, and WILLIAMS. Let us make our stand now, before it is too late, and resolve that henceforth the sex of an American citizen shall not be arbitrarily decided by the decree of a military dictator.

OBITUARY.

HON. ETHER SHEPLEY.

Hon. Ether Shepley died at Portland, Me., yesterday morning, aged 87 years. The deceased was born in Groton, Mass., Nov. 2, 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, studied law, and commenced practice in Saco, but subsequently settled in Portland. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1819; a member of the convention that formed the first Constitution of Maine, and was subsequently United States Attorney, for that State for 13 years. In 1833 he was elected United States Senator from Maine, serving in Congress until 1836. He was then chosen a Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and subsequently Chief Justice, which latter position he held until 1855. While on the bench he furnished the materials for 26 volumes of reports, and, as sole Commissioner, was appointed to revise the Statutes of Maine. He was a Trustee of Bowdoin College, from which institution he received the degree of LL. D. He was the father of Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana during the war.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. V. E. Bearner, a well-known theatrical manager, died of consumption at Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday.

Kent Jarvis, a prominent and widely-known citizen, died at his home in Massillon, Ohio, yesterday morning, very suddenly, of paralysis of the heart.

The death, by suicide, at Riverside, Cal., of Capt. E. W. Cook, formerly of Lockport, N. Y., is announced. He was a Captain in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of this State during the war.

M. G. Lyle, one of the passengers injured by the accident last Thursday at Kettle Run bridge, on the Virginia Midland Railroad, died Sunday afternoon at Providence Hospital. His son left Washington Sunday night for Allegheny City with the remains.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

MATAMOROS, Jan. 15.—Advices just received state that Gen. Julian Queroga, a prominent military officer of the late Lerdo Government, who had retired to his ranche in Nuevo Leon after the flight of Lerdo from the capital, was shot at Monterey on the 11th inst., by order of Gen. Trevino, a partisan of Diaz. Gen. Labarret, Collector of this Port; Col. Seal, formerly second in command under Revueltas, and several other officers, who would not declare in favor of Diaz, will leave here to-day by a schooner for Vera Cruz. The officers of Revueltas continue to enforce the 3 per cent. tax by breaking into and plundering stores. To-day they carried off the furniture of a prominent citizen, leaving his family in an empty house.

STAGE COACHING REVIVED.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 15.—By order of Receiver Stephens, Superintendent Purdy, of the New-York Midland Railroad Company, has withdrawn all trains from the Ellenville branch. With a gang of men, the Superintendent, during Saturday night, visited Ellenville and brought away all the rolling stock and whatever of the company's property that was liable to seizure. The managers of the road regard the assessment of the town of Wawarsing as being too high; they had trouble there last year in regard to taxes. Connection is now made by stage to Phillipsport, Sullivan County, the nearest station to the Ulster County line.

THE ICE STRIKE AT AN END.

ROXBOUT, Jan. 15.—The strike of the icemen is believed to be at an end. This morning the companies resumed work at the houses hereabouts with full force, and thousands of men and boys are now engaged in cutting and storing ice, which is of the best possible quality. Up to noon there had not been the slightest disturbance. So eager were the laborers for work that about 500 came from the surrounding country, many traveling as far as 10 and 12 miles, and leaving home last evening to be on hand in time for work this morning. It is believed now that the vigorous action of the authorities prevented violence, and that the strike is at an end for this season.

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSIONS—SPINOLA AS AN OBSTRUCTOR OF BUSINESS—A SAVINGS BANK'S GUARANTEE FUND FOR DEPOSITORS—CANAL BOATS AT NEW-YORK PIERS—THE CITY OFFICERS' SALARY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The proceedings of the Assembly this evening were constantly interrupted by Mr. Spinola, who, seeing that there was barely a quorum present, omitted no opportunity to prevent the carrying on of such business as might be done, by calling for a count, and making other dilatory motions. He eventually succeeded in causing the adjournment of the House, everybody being thoroughly disgusted. The sitting lasted about an hour. Several bills were introduced, among them being Mr. Hollahan's, in relation to savings banks, to provide a guarantee fund for the protection of depositors. It requires the Superintendent of the Banking Department to collect from the assets of the savings banks one-seventh of 1 per cent. of the value of their assets, and deposit the money so collected with the Treasurer of the State, to be held by him in trust as a guarantee fund for depositors; and provision is made for the distribution of the money in cases of insolvency.

Mr. Gallagher presented a bill to amend section 3 of the act of 1875, to regulate piers, wharves, and slips in the City of New-York. It makes it unlawful to interfere with canal-boats at wharves, slips, &c. Mr. Gallagher desired its reference to the Canal Committee, of which he is a member, but it was sent to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. It is an old stager here.

The salary bill, which failed last year, was introduced this evening by Mr. Langbein. It presents no material change in the scale of reductions in the salaries of city officials from the original bill. It was referred to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Spinola called up his resolution limiting the debt of New-York, and wanted it considered in Committee of the Whole, at once. After a protracted discussion, in which Mr. Spinola displayed, in a marked degree, his peculiar talent for being disagreeable, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Cities. It is understood that Mr. Cowdin will speak on his resolution on the same subject, to-morrow, in the Senate.

Mr. Wellman introduced the bill relating to the Superintendent of State Prisons. The salary is fixed at $10,000, and the sureties at $25,000. It is more than probable that the salary of the Superintendent of Public Works will be fixed at this figure instead of the absurdly small amount of $6,000, at which it now stands. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate.

A NEW USE FOR CARRIER PIGEONS.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION TO STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES—A RAPID AND SURE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN A SHIP AT SEA AND THE SHORE—THE POWERS OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

The uncertainty and delay attending the arrival of ocean steam-ships from foreign seaports, and the difficulty of establishing communication with them while at sea, has suggested the query, why do not the steam-ship companies utilize the carrier pigeon as a means of communication between their vessels and either the port of departure or the port of destination? A number of ocean steam-ships are now from a week to a month overdue, among them the Colombo, of the Wilson Line, plying between this City and Hull, which is now overdue 31 days. The Anglia, of the Anchor Line to Glasgow, was overdue 31 days before she was heard from, and other steamers of more or less importance in maritime circles are now anxiously looked for. Had these vessels been provided with carrier pigeons, their fate and the cause of their delay might have been known long before this time by their owners and friends of passengers on board.

The use of carrier pigeons passed into disuetude to a certain extent with the advent of the magnetic telegraph, although they are still used with success in some parts of Europe by minor journals. In France and Belgium the proprietors of many newspapers raise carrier pigeons in their offices, and when a correspondent or reporter is dispatched for news to some place not readily accessible or off the line of the telegraph, he takes with him from three to six of these faithful carriers, and dispatches them with news at intervals. Upon their arrival at their destination the news thus received, where unusually important, is published in "extras." Mr. August Brunin, editor of the *Journal L'Epervier*, of Brussels, has been most successful in raising carrier pigeons. His birds are of the Antwerp breed. This gentleman has supplied many parties in this country with these birds, realizing handsome profits on some of them. Mr. T. Ogden Weatherly, of Philadelphia, possesses a flock of over 50 birds, of which the original stock was received from Mr. Brunin. Some of them cost Mr. Weatherly as high as 380 francs a pair, having won prizes in races of 400 miles from the south of France to Brussels. The Antwerp birds are large and strong, and are capable of carrying all the manuscript a correspondent could write in half an hour, and when well-trained have been known to make a mile a minute, although their average rate of speed is about 30 miles an hour. The carrier-pigeon is larger than the ordinary pigeon, being usually about 15 inches in length, and weighing from one pound to a pound and a half. Their plumage is generally either dun color or black. As to the instinct which leads them to make such wondrous flights, naturalists seem to be pretty well agreed that it is made up of two elements—love of home and keenness of sight. Rennie, the ornithologist, speaking of the pigeon's power of vision, says: "We have not a doubt that it is by the eye alone that the carrier pigeon performs those extraordinary aerial journeys which have from the earliest ages excited astonishment. We have frequently witnessed the experiment made with other pigeons, of taking them from the dove-cot expressly to observe their manner of finding the way back, and we feel satisfied that their proceedings are uniformly the same. On being let go from the bag in which they have been carried in order to conceal the objects on the road, they dart off on an irregular excursion. When they find themselves at full liberty, they direct their flight in circles round the spot whence they have been liberated, not only increasing the diameter of the circle at every round, but rising at the same time gradually higher." It is therefore concluded that the birds make a constantly increasing circle until they ascertain some known object which enables them to shape a direct course. Whatever may be said about the instinct that is at work, a good deal of training is necessary to make the pigeons trustworthy in their flight. The Turks have paid much attention to this matter. When a young pigeon arrives at full strength of wing it is hoodwinked, or else put in a basket, and taken to a distance of a mile or so from home. It is then tried an additional mile or two, and the distance is gradually increased, until the bird will finally traverse the whole length or breadth of a kingdom. These Turkish pigeons are still used a great deal by merchants at Aleppo, as a means of communication with ports on the Mediterranean. The best pigeons are those which have a brood at home, to which they are, true to maternal instincts, anxious to return. Narratives are plentiful concerning particular flights of pigeons. In the last century a gentleman of London, England, sent a pigeon by stage-coach to a friend at Bury St. Edmunds, with a note directing the friend to let the pigeon loose at 9 in the morning on the second day afterward. This was done, and the pigeon arrived at Bishopsgate street at 11:30 A. M., having traversed the distance of 72 miles in two hours and a half. On one occasion a gentleman of Cologne, having business to transact at Paris, made a bet that he would let his friends know of his arrival within three days after he reached Paris. The bet was eagerly taken, the gentleman proceeded to Paris, carrying with him two pigeons which had a young brood at Cologne. He arrived at Paris at 10 o'clock one morning, released his birds at 11 o'clock, and they arrived at Cologne at 1:10 P. M. the same day. Audibon says that wild pigeons have appeared in this State with their crops full of rice, which they could only have gathered in Georgia or South Carolina, and he calculated from the time in which pigeons digest food that the speed of flight must have been a mile a minute.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 15.—A special to the *Eagle* from Peekskill says: "This morning the engine of a northward-bound pay car on the Hudson River Railroad dashed into the rear of an extra freight train at Highland Station and was partly wrecked. The caboose of the freight train took fire from the upsetting of a stove and was destroyed, together with one stock car. Engineer Farrell jumped from the engine, and, striking a telegraph pole, broke two of his ribs and sustained other injuries. The fireman stuck to the engine and escaped unhurt."

WASHINGTON.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

BAFFLING FOR A SUPREME COURT JUDGE TO ASSIST IN THE COUNT PROPOSED—A SLIGHT CHANGE IN THE SCHEME—A SENSIBLE REPORT EXPECTED FROM MR. BURCHARD AND OTHERS—WHAT JOHN ADAMS CERTIFIED TO IN COUNTING THE VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The joint committee was in session this afternoon for four hours, but it may be stated that up to this time there has been no agreement between the two committees on a method of counting the Electoral vote. The only change that has become known from the scheme as first stated is that the lots shall be cast to determine the members of the Supreme Court to serve on the commission of arbitration, instead of applying them to the members of the House and Senate. It is said the Justices of the Supreme Court entertain some aversion to being raffled for like Thanksgiving turkeys. There is a hope that the committee will come to a result of some kind to-morrow.

Mr. Burchard, of the Committee on the Privileges of the House, is preparing, and will shortly present, a minority report on the manner of counting the Electoral vote. In it he will claim that the President of the Senate has a constitutional right to make the canvass, and in support of this claim he will quote the certificate signed by John Adams, which reads as follows: "The underwritten, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and for a Vice President," which was used in all elections till the term of Jackson. The report will also refer to the paper relating to the proceedings in the Constitutional Convention which shows that the original language of the constitutional provision on the subject distinctly in terms gives the President of the Senate the right to open and count the vote. This report will be signed by names which will give it great weight.

The House, to-morrow, will begin to debate the report of the Committee on the Privileges of the House. This will open the entire Presidential question, and it is announced that a long debate is intended by the Democrats.

THE PRIVILEGES OF BOTH HOUSES.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD CONTEMPT CASE IN THE HOUSE—A DIFFICULTY FOR THE HOUSE TO GRAPPLE WITH—PUTTING A JUDICIAL BODY IN CUSTODY OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS—MR. ORTON SUMMONED BY THE SENATE—HIS CONTEST WITH THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Judiciary Committee of the House held an extended session to-day, considering the charge of contempt on the part of the Louisiana Returning Board, in refusing to answer certain questions propounded by the committee, of which Mr. Morrison is Chairman. All the facts in connection with the refusal to answer were discussed, and all the reasons given by the Returning Board for their refusal to answer were duly considered, but the committee will hold that the reasons given by the board are not sufficient, and that they are in contempt of the authority of the House. It is probable, however, that the report will declare the board in contempt, and leave for the further action of the House the question as to whether the board shall be taken into custody and brought before the bar of the House or not. There will doubtless be a minority report upon this question, for it is known that some of the members hold that a body vested with judicial powers cannot be forced to answer as to the grounds of its action on a matter where the exercise of its judicial functions form the basis of the inquiry. Judge Lynde will make the report of the committee to-morrow, and ask its immediate consideration.

Mr. William Orton has been served with a subpœna, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to produce before the committee, of which Senator Morton is Chairman, all the messages in the possession of the company at Washington, New-York, and all points north of Washington, relating to the late Presidential election, and to the canvass of votes in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon. It is understood all the members of the Western Union Executive Committee will be called before the committee on a similar summons. It is also reported, but the fact is not known, that the Morrison Committee will subpœna the same gentlemen. Proctor Knott has also sent for Mr. Brenner, the manager of the Augusta, Ga., office, to bring all the dispatches in his possession pertaining to the election in Florida.

Mr. Orton will, no doubt, be reported to the House as in contempt, and it is probable he will refuse to answer, and will be imprisoned. Barnes, of New-Orleans, is confined in a mean and unhealthy room, which will be likely to soon put an end to him. On the whole, the telegraph war promises to become lively.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE KIND OF LEGISLATION THE COUNTRY MIGHT EXPECT UNDER DEMOCRATIC SWAY—IDIOTIC MEASURES PROPOSED YESTERDAY — BARNEY CAULFIELD'S DREAD OF SOLDIERS STILL HAUNTING HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House held a most foolish and useless session to-day, chiefly devoted to the presentation of resolutions by lunatic Democrats, containing the most absurd and fantastic notions concerning the political situation. The Committee on Privileges, investigating under the provisions of a smuggled resolution, which was not understood when it was passed, have begun to investigate the management of the campaign by the two national committees. This inquiry, if pursued, will probably lead to the production of Mr. Tilden's bank accounts, for it has been fully determined, if the Democrats challenge the comparison, it shall be full and complete. All the proceedings of the Democrats to-day have been of that kind which can only be characterized as ridiculous and useless.

Barney Caulfield, of Illinois, who has had a dread of Federal troops since 1861, to-day introduced a bill in the House, which, for pure idiocy, has never been surpassed as a legislative proposition. The object of the bill was to practically depose the President as the constitutional Commander in Chief of the Army, by declaring it a high misdemeanor to move troops within the limits of the District of Columbia. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for more than one battalion of infantry of not more than 500 men, one company of cavalry, and one six-gun battery of artillery to be within the limits of the District at one time; that none of these troops shall approach within one half mile of the Capitol building during the session of Congress; that not more than one company shall be paraded or drilled on the same day, and that any officer, civil or military, who shall bring or cause to be brought, troops in excess of the number described in Barney Caulfield's bill, or shall furnish for the use of such troops so unlawfully brought to Washington hard-tack, salt horse, round beans, or other subsistence and ordnance supplies, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor and subjected to pains and penalties prescribed by Barney Caulfield, who is laboring under so heavy a nightmare because of the presence of several hundred United States troops, now quartered here for prudential reasons, that he would not even permit a battalion drill, or any evening parade, without the formal sanction of Congress. The introduction of this silly measure, in the interest of Tilden and "Reform," caused much surprise on both sides of the House. Most of the Democrats would gladly have voted it down with a shout, but the Republicans insisted upon the yeas and nays. Ninety-seven Democrats, mostly from Southern States, recorded themselves for suspending the Constitution, and there were 90 votes against it. In justice to the members of the Committee on the Judiciary, of whom Barney Caulfield is one, it should be stated that Barney has not made the Constitution of the United States a special study, and was not aware of the fact that that instrument makes the President of the United States Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and that the Constitution cannot be suspended by the House of Representatives.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day, and an effort was made to pass it under suspension of the rules, providing that the growers and producers of tobacco shall have the right to sell, in the leaf, free from all tax or restriction. When the bill was read there was considerable confusion in the House, few members seeming to notice the character of the measure proposed. The Speaker was about declaring the rules suspended to pass the bill, when a demand was made for another reading. The character of the proposition thus becoming known, it was defeated on a yea and nay vote.

Another resolution was introduced, preceded by a preamble reciting that, whereas, the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company had treated the authority of the House with contempt in not producing telegrams in obedience to its demands, the Committee on the Judiciary are instructed to inquire whether that company had any special privileges conferred upon it by its act of incorporation which could be repealed by Congress, and, if such privileges are enjoyed, to report a bill withdrawing them. The resolution was, of course, defeated.

CONFEDERATE BONDS IN EUROPE.

WERE THEY REALLY SOLD ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT TILDEN WAS ELECTED?—THE QUESTION ANSWERED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE—HOW SUCH BONDS WERE DISPOSED OF ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following is an extract from a letter from an entirely trustworthy correspondent in London, and received by a high official in this city. There has been some discussion as to whether Confederate bonds were really sold in Europe on the supposition that Tilden had been elected, and while the information has been sufficient to satisfy all persons except those who do not wish to believe, no statement so clear and direct has yet been published as that which follows:

"On Wednesday, Nov. 8, the day after our election, all dispatches in the London morning and evening newspapers, and many dispatches to private parties, said Mr. Tilden was elected President of the United States by a very large majority. On the 9th Confederate bonds began to be quoted, and continued to be until the 11th ult. Your cable to me, received on the 11th ult., saying "Hayes is probably elected," was the first information received of a change in the status. This dispatch I at once communicated to the most important bankers and brokers, and also to the United States Ministers at London and Paris. In the newspapers of Sunday, the 12th ult., there was a short article saying that a dispatch had been received at the United States Legation stating that Mr. Hayes was probably elected, and on the 13th dispatches appeared in all the morning papers expressing doubts as to which candidate was elected, but favoring Mr. Hayes. After this announcement no further quotation of Confederate bonds appeared. The Stock Exchange would not allow any official quotation, but the fact of sales being made appeared in the morning articles of the different papers. Sales were made both in London and Liverpool, and to show that it was generally known throughout Europe, Messrs. Rothschild informed me that a party in Germany sent them $5,000 to sell. I consulted several of the leading bankers and brokers, and they informed me that it would be difficult to tell the exact figure; but all agreed that the highest price was 4½ to 5, or thereabouts. Most of the parties could not give the date in any other way than by saying it was two or three days after the election. Others said Nov. 9, 10, or 11."

THE OREGON CASE.

FURTHER TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—GOV. GROVER OUT OF HUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The investigation of the Oregon Electoral case was continued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. Judge Denny, of Oregon, testified that he saw Secretary of State Chadwick pass an envelope containing the certificates of the Electors to Mr. Cronin. He saw Mr. Bush, of the firm of Ladd & Bush, at the Capitol on the day of the meeting of the Electoral College, and saw him go into the office of the State Treasurer with Mr. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Oregon.

J. M. Johns testified that he was at the canvass of the vote of Oregon for Presidential Electors. The canvass was made by the Secretary of State in the presence of the Governor. Witness noticed that Gov. Grover was out of humor that day, and Secretary of State Chadwick told witness that the Governor was mad because he (Chadwick) did not count the votes as he (Grover) desired. Witness understood that Gov. Grover wanted Chadwick to count Wells out and Cronin in. Chadwick told witness that the Governor wanted to slight the responsibility, and get him (Chadwick) to refuse to give Watts a certificate; witness saw Chadwick hand the Electoral certificates to Cronin, but he did not hear Chadwick mention Cronin's name as he did so.

William M. Turner, the contumacious witness, (telegraph operator,) was called, and in answer to questions from Senator Morton testified that the parties telegraphing the $8,000 from New-York to Oregon had told the committee all and more than he (witness) knew in relation to that transaction. He stated, further, that he knew nothing in relation to $17,000 being sent from New-York to Oregon.

Senator Morton stated to the committee that Mr. Dimon had left a transcript of his books and papers with the committee, with the understanding that nothing in relation to his (Dimon's) business transactions was to be made public, save such parts as were connected with this Oregon case. The Senator stated that since Dimon's departure he [Mr. Morton] had examined the transcript, and he finds an item dated Dec. 15, showing that Dimon had paid Kountze & Brothers, of New-York, $1,039 on account of J. M. N. Patrick.

Gov. Grover, at his own request, was allowed to make a statement. He disclaimed having had any conversation with Secretary of State Chadwick in relation to counting out Watts and counting in Cronin.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—A United States mail-bag was discovered in the express office here by the agent and sent back to New-York. It had been stolen while in transit from Philadelphia to Boston, and contained drafts and checks to the amount of $44,301.

A FAT MEN'S RACE.

A fat men's race for a purse of $25 will be the leading attraction at Gilmore's Garden to-night. The following have entered for the contest: Jack Fightner, 216 pounds; Joseph Dearsley, 224½ pounds; James Huber, 310 pounds; P. Tansey, 263½ pounds; Frederick O'Flaherty, 311 1-4 pounds; H. C. Merritt, 327½ pounds; W. H. Bradford, 229½ pounds; John Hoff, 229½ pounds; A. Webster, 207 pounds; Ruby Franklin, 213 pounds; Dan Regan, 215 pounds; George Miller, 261 pounds; George Angel, 262 pounds; C. Lursler, 271 pounds; Fred Morris, 205 pounds; E. R. Wallace, 231 pounds; P. J. McLaughlin, 259 pounds; F. McDonnell, 270 pounds; George M. Decker, 247 pounds; W. Cunningham, 206 pounds; Gustavus Fiipp, 273 pounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

A new three-act *comédie vaudeville* was represented for the first time in the vernacular at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, last evening. It is an adaptation of a German play called "Citronen," and the same title—"Lemons"—is bestowed upon the work in its English garb. The impression of the piece and of its performance was cheerful, and well-nigh unbroken merriment accompanied the action, which progressed for three hours. A record of these facts is really the only reference "Lemons" demands. Quite two columns would be needed for a rehearsal of the principal incidents, and, even could these be recounted with much detail, their perusal would supply but an incomplete idea of the farcical personages and the bustling transactions which occupy attention and afford amusement. One or two points, however, may be touched upon by way of throwing some light upon the comedy. The title is derived from the axiom, promulgated at an early stage of affairs, that mankind is divided into two classes, consisting, respectively, of lemons and lemon-squeezers. Those who would not be squeezed must take upon themselves to squeeze, and *Mrs. Stark*, a venerable dame possessed with a mania for "management," determines upon regulating all things so as not to be reduced to the passive condition of the fruit. From *Mrs. Stark's* ambition, conceit, and meddlesome disposition flows an endless series of droll mishaps, her discomfiture, however, being mainly planned and brought about by one *Jack Perryn*. The aged match-maker arranges to her own satisfaction half a dozen alliances, and, although her interference occasionally clouds the skies of all the lovers in the story, matters invariably come right at last. But the overthrow of the elaborate plans which *Mrs. Stark* has laid for securing the hand of either *Lord Loftus*, an elderly British nobleman on a visit to the United States, or *Major Gooseberry*, an ex-military man not without some resemblance to *De Boots*, is the most notable and also the most laughable event in the play. *Jack Perryn* tells her that *Major Gooseberry* is in love with her, and, in a spell of intoxication, the *Major* goes so far that he afterward believes himself bound to wed her without delay. Then *Lord Loftus* appears, and *Mrs. Stark*, imagining that his allusions to her daughter are intended for her, decides that she shall marry the foreigner. Subsequent proceedings show that *Lord Loftus* is not aware of the interpretation put upon his conduct, so *Mrs. Stark* commands her son *Bennie* to compel her suitor to fulfill what she considers his promise. By an ingenious *quiproquo* the ultimatum in the case is delivered to the *Major*, who dares not refuse to accept the mature charmer for his bride. To the intense delight of the *Major*, his suit is rejected, while *Mrs. Stark* is horror-stricken, a few minutes later, by discovering the mistake and by ascertaining, simultaneously, that *Lord Loftus* never was enamored of her. Several misunderstandings of the same sort occur in respect of the destinies of the younger personages, and, in brief, the whole piece is a cleverly-conducted imbroglio, of which brisk action and mirth-provoking episodes constitute the chief claim—and a very strong one—to attention. "Lemons" is capitally performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and superbly set. Mrs. Gilbert's *Mrs. Stark* is a personation of admirable earnestness, and consequently, in this connection, one of exceptional comic vim, and Mr. Lewis' *Major Gooseberry*, while it approaches more closely to caricature, is provocative of at least as much hilarity. Mr. Coghlan depicts with welcome ease and naturalness *Jack Perryn*, the *deus ex machina* of the concern, and Mr. John Brougham lends to *Lord Loftus* a sympathetic dignity the illustration of which is all the rôle calls for. A capital portrayal of *Drummer*, a drunken soldier, is offered by Mr. Hardenberg; an unaffected representation of *Bennie Stark* is contributed by Mr. Crisp, and the remaining characters—female only—are sustained by Miss Davenport, Miss Rigl, and Miss Cowell, with a talent, a wealth of personal charms, and an array of *toilettes* fully equal to the author's requirements. The applause, last night, was liberal, and, as mentioned already, the laughter loud and frequent.

PARK THEATRE.

The production of the well-known romantic drama of "The Marble Heart" at the Park Theatre last evening, was made chiefly remarkable by the acting of Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and of Miss Katherine Rogers, and not by any manifestation of merit on the part of the other members of the troupe or by the setting of the play. It cannot be said, however, that the piece lacked variety. A sufficient force of Greek worthies was introduced into the prologue to satisfy the demands of a Schliemann, as far as numbers went, but it is to be feared that even that courageous explorer would have been disheartened at the task of identifying the object of his search. The young ladies who, in long night-robes and with chalked faces, personated the statues of *Lais*, *Phryne*, and *Aspasia* and thereby calumniated Greek art in the minds of three-fourths of the audience, may not have intended to be ridiculous, but were so for all that. Fortunately the drama proper contained fewer absurdities, and these were in a measure redeemed by the real force infused into it by the two leading characters. Mr. Thorne, who personated *Raphael*, the hero of the piece, did full justice to that rather exacting rôle, and, although somewhat more mature in years than the hero of the story ought to be, depicted his high aspirations and passionate but unrequited love with commendable warmth. The passage in which he declares his passion for *Marco* (Miss Rogers) was full of genuine fire and pathos, and called forth repeated bursts of spontaneous and hearty applause. His portrayal of the rejected lover, stunned by overwhelming misfortune, swayed to and fro by anxiety and hatred, and driven at last, by the taunts of his haughty mistress into semi-delirious ravings, was a masterly delineation, and at its close the artist was complimented by a well-deserved recall. Miss Rogers sustained the rôle of the coquettish and hard-hearted heroine with a success second only to that of Mr. Thorne, and at the conclusion of the third act both *Raphael* and *Marco* were summoned before the curtain. The piece will be performed nightly until further notice.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.

The play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was represented at the New Broadway Theatre, last evening, with an exceptionally good cast. Mrs. G. C. Howard assumed the rôle of *Topsy*, while the character of *Uncle Tom* was sustained by Mr. George Kunkel, and little Gracie Wade personated *Eva* in a way indicating that she had been subjected to thorough and careful training. The rôles of *St. Clair* and *Emmeline* were assigned respectively to Mr. G. C. Howard and Miss Georgie Allen. Miss Allen is gifted with a well-trained voice, and she sang several popular melodies in a pleasing manner. The "Original Georgia Jubilee Singers" rendered a series of familiar airs, including "The Old Folks at Home;" "Massa's in de cold, cold ground," and "Tell me where my Eva's gone." The scenery used in the performance of the drama was entirely new; the scene illustrative of a river filled with floating ice, upon which the slave girl *Eliza* ventures to escape the pursuing slave-drivers, was particularly effective. The piece terminated with an allegorical tableau representing "*Eva* in heaven."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The truth of the report now current as to a possible change or management at Booth's Theatre, and indicating that the partnership of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer is about to be dissolved, is denied by Mr. Joseph Tooker, the business manager of the house. The rumor, Mr. Tooker claims, probably arose from the fact that Mr. H. D. Palmer has been sick for some time, and is still unable to assist in the management of the theatre.

FAILURES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The depression in the stock market occasions the usual rumors of failures among the brokers and operators, but as yet only two cases are authenticated. Hughes & Co., put and call brokers, have suspended. They claim that their assets exceed their liabilities, and that their suspension will be only temporary. W. H. Duncan, of the Pacific Board, has also failed.

FUNERAL OF AN ACTRESS.

BURIAL OF LUCILLE WESTERN IN MOUNT AUBURN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The remains of the dead actress, Pauline Lucille Western, were to-day deposited in their final resting-place in Mount Auburn Cemetery. The remains of her little niece, a daughter of the late Helen Western, were also interred with her, and the family had thus a double cause of grief. The funeral services took place at Bullfinch Place Chapel, where Rev. Wilbour A. Allen so long preached, which was crowded with a large gathering of professional and private friends of the deceased. Among the more conspicuous ones present were Mrs. J. R. Vincent, Mrs. Rachel Carter, Miss Jane Parker, Mrs. Bates, William E. Buckley, Harry Josephs, F. Chippendale, C. Villers, N. C. Goodwin, Jr., L. F. Tilton, Julia Coventry, T. M. Harter, C. H. Pattee, Wyzeman Marshall, N. Lothian, and others. Nearly all the members of the Howard Athenæum Company, Arthur Cambridge, agent of the deceased, and Capt. W. P. Samuels, of New-York, who escorted the body to Boston. The remains were conveyed from Malden, where they had been kept since the arrival of the party from New-York, and where the friends of her mother, Mrs. English, and others, were afforded an opportunity to take a final look at the familiar face. Yesterday large throngs of people called, and many beautiful gifts of flowers were presented. Conspicuous was a large cross from Tiffany & Co., of New-York, and a dove, composed of pure white flowers, sent by professional friends in Boston.

The services at the chapel were very simple and fitting. Rev. Samuel H. Winkley conducted the exercises; prayers were offered. The hymn "O! Paradise" was sung, and a brief invocation was made by Rev. Mr. Wilson. Brief remarks were made by Mr. Winkley, who pointed out the worth of a true life, and urged upon those of his hearers who followed the dramatic art to remember that purity, goodness and simplicity of soul are worth far more than all this world's fame. An opportunity was then given to the throng of friends to take a last look at the face of the deceased. The caskets of both bodies were heavily laden with flowers in all shapes and designs. One very beautiful device was a handsome and chaste floral pillar of camations, ferns, and smilax, in which was wrought the last words of the dying woman, "Rest at Last." The tribute was from Mr. James H. Mead, the lady's former husband. Mr. C. H. Pattee sent a wreath bearing the inscription "*Requiescat in pace*," Mrs. Bates a basket of exquisite flowers, Mrs. Vincent a bouquet, Miss Amy Tiffany, of the Brooklyn Theatre, a beautiful cross; Mr. Frederick Williams and others also sent beautiful flowers. A large concourse followed the remains to the cemetery, where the final rites were performed, and the curtain dropped over the last scene in the drama of her life.

THE CAPITAL POLICE BOARD.

A DETECTIVE UNDER EXAMINATION—HOW INFORMATION WAS SENT TO THE PHILADELPHIA CHIEF OF POLICE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Committee of Investigation into the acts of the Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia examined G. W. McElfresh, another detective, to-day. He testified to having sent two telegrams signed by J. A. Clarvoe, Chief of Detectives, and addressed to the Chief of Police of Philadelphia, giving information of the whereabouts of Mr. Charles A. Dana. This was about the time of the investigation into the charges against Secretary Robeson in 1872. One of the telegrams conveyed the information that Mr. Dana had just left Washington for New-York in a sleeping car. McElfresh testified that he had no knowledge as to the purpose of these telegrams, except that he knew from a letter that the Philadelphia Chief of Police had made some inquiry as to Mr. Dana's whereabouts; Mr. Dana at the time was summoned before a Congressional investigating committee; the detectives did not discuss among themselves how to get even with Murtagh; witness had nothing to get even for; he was not sore; the Dana telegrams witness mentioned to Detective McDevitt; they both thought that Mr. Murtagh was not sore, as he ought to be; witness told McDevitt that if he (witness) was summoned before a committee he would tell all he knew about the Dana matter.

Q.—Did you and Major Richards and McDevitt talk about the Dana matter at Police Head-quarters? A.—No, Sir; nor no place else; I talked it over casually with McDevitt, as he spoke to Murtagh about the Dana matter; I only know that Murtagh was connected with the Dana matter from what I was told by my superior officer; never talked with any one about the Whitthorne matter until the present investigation was ordered; was in Col. Cook's office when a copy of the former's letter to Murtagh was read; McDevitt told me a copy of the letter would be read, but did not say a word as to what it was about. Witness denied that there was any conversation, so far as he was concerned, with anybody to get up a Congressional investigation, so that the Whitthorne and Dana matter might be brought out.

EFFECTS OF THE SNOW STORM.

TRAINS DELAYED ALMOST EVERYWHERE—NUMEROUS PERSONS SNOW BOUND.

LOCKPORT, Jan. 15.—It is reported that six westward bound railroad trains are on the Central Railroad, east of this place, blockaded by the snow. No trains have arrived here from the east since early Saturday morning. The first train from Buffalo since Saturday arrived here this afternoon. No trains from the West have arrived here since Saturday. The Post Office here is not receiving or sending out any mail. It is hoped matters will be in better condition by to-morrow. Early this morning a heavy snow-storm accompanied by violent north-east winds set in, and has continued up to this hour (midnight,) without abatement. The street cars have managed to keep their tracks clear enough for occasional trips, and railroad trains have not been completely stopped, but all of them have been delayed greatly, and it is probable that some freight trains will be laid off for to-night. Advices from several States in the West show that the storm is very general, and that from one to three feet of snow is on the ground. The weather is moderately cold. No dispatches from any other direction have been reported so far.

OMAHA, Jan. 15.—A driving snow-storm set in last night and continues without abatement up to this hour, (4 P. M.) A strong wind is piling the snow up in large drifts, and, although no serious detention to trains is reported as yet, such result is apprehended. Street-car travel in this city is suspended. Thermometer 15° above.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—1 A. M.—*For the lower lake region and Middle States, falling and low barometer, increasing easterly or southerly winds, warmer, rainy, and stormy weather, partly turning into snow in the northern portion, succeeded by rapidly rising barometer, brisk and high north-west or westerly winds, colder and clearing weather, except continued light snows in the former.*

In New-England, falling and low barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, warmer and stormy weather, with snow partly turning into rain, followed by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and clearing weather.

The rivers in the Middle States and Southern New-England will commence rising.

Cautionary signals continue along the Atlantic coast.

A SUIT FOR $75,000 DAMAGES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Orville L. Grant filed suit in the Circuit Court to-day against P. W. Schneider, claiming damages in the sum of $75,000 for alleged breach of contract. The petition alleges that in March, 1873, he entered into an agreement with defendant that as soon as certain contracts submitted by defendant to the Government containing proposals to furnish grants for the Custom-house in St. Louis should be signed, that the plaintiff was to go to St. Louis and take charge of the outside work and manage the financial affairs pertaining to said contracts with the Government, for which he was to receive $5,000 per annum as salary, and 10 per cent. of the profits on the said other contracts plaintiff might be instrumental in procuring; that plaintiff did proceed to St. Louis, and took charge of the business as agreed upon, but a few days afterward defendant denied the contract with plaintiff, and has since refused to pay him any part of the amount agreed upon, therefore he prays the court for judgment in the above sum.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER IN JAIL.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 15.—Peter Polock, a farmer, residing in Glenville, this county, who had just been tried for an assault on his son and sentenced to Clinton Prison, committed suicide in that jail on Sunday morning by taking poison. He had told his family that he would kill himself if sentenced.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE—THE COMMISSIONERS' LAST PROPOSALS TO THE PORTE—AN ULTIMATUM PRESENTED—THE GREAT DIGNITARIES OF STATE TO DECIDE UPON AN ANSWER.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople says at to-day's sitting of the Conference the Marquis of Salisbury, in the name of his European colleagues, communicated to the representatives of the Porte the last proposals of the powers, whose demands were reduced and softened, as it was anticipated they would be in the telegram of last night. The gendarmerie, the division of Bulgaria into two provinces, the restriction of Turkish troops to certain places, are not mentioned in the propositions submitted to-day. The previous propositions for an International Commission, and making the appointment of Governors of Provinces subject to the consent of the powers, are considerably modified. In addition to the concessions the cession of Zwornik to Servia is left in suspense. The proposals for the aggrandizement of Montenegro are reduced to limits which the Porte has signified its willingness to accept. Thus all contested points are relinquished by the powers, except the commission of Supervisors, and the appointment of Governors, and even these points are much altered. The powers now propose that the appointment of Governors of Provinces be subjected to their approval only during the next five years, and that instead of an international commission a mixed body, composed of Europeans and Turks, be established.

After making his communication Lord Salisbury announced that if the Porte did not agree to the proposals now made, he had instructions to quit Constantinople. Sir Henry Elliott said he also had been instructed in that event to withdraw and leave the British Embassy in care of a Chargé d' Affaires. All the other Plenipotentiaries in succession made similar declarations, some of them laying stress on the fact that it was the Porte's interest to accept the proposals.

Safvet Pasha replied. He expressed regret that the decision of the powers should require him to refer the matter to the Porte before giving a final answer; but he would say he did not think it possible for Turkey to yield upon the questions relative to the Commission of Supervision and the appointment of Governors, these proposals which affect the independence of the Porte having already been rejected. The Porte, however, would examine the communication, and reply definitely thereto at the next sitting. The conference will reassemble on Thursday if the Turkish answer is then ready; but it is more than probable that the meeting will not take place until Saturday. In the meantime the Grand Council of 180, composed of all the great dignitaries of State, will meet to decide upon the answer.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* asserts that the archives of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople have arrived at Odessa.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the reason each Plenipotentiary made a separate declaration to the Porte at yesterday's sitting of the conference was to prevent Russia's future acts from being represented as undertaken in behalf of all Europe. A Belgrade telegram to the same paper states that all the Russian wounded are to be sent home immediately. It is evident that there is a breach in the alliance between Russia and Servia. The Anti-Russian Party, which favors immediate peace with Turkey, is daily gaining ground. A change of Servian policy, if not of Ministry, is not improbable.

The Vienna dispatch in the *Times* contains a long review of the condition of the Russian mobilized Army derived from the letters of an impartial foreign officer who traversed the Russian lines from the Pruth to Odessa, and had ample opportunities of observation. The correspondent says the letters give a decided impression that the Russian Army, thanks to the two months' armistice, is in a far better condition than was generally supposed, and is certainly incomparably fitter to take the field than in any former campaign against Turkey. The principal defect seems to be in vehicles, as those which have been impressed for the service of the Army are unsuitable for the formation of a military train. It has therefore been decided to form a regular train of from 8,000 to 9,000 vehicles, which will require 60,000 draft animals. Not 30,000 animals have yet been secured. Thus another month or six weeks must pass before the mobilization of the Army can be considered really assured. The Roumanian railways would only aid the Russian advance to the Danube very slightly. In consequence of differences of gauge and paucity of rolling stock it would take them 40 days to carry the whole Russian Army and stores to the Danube. The letters show that although the six Army corps, when first mobilized, were considerably below their nominal strength, they are now little, if anything, short of their full number, viz., 240,000 men. It was first intended that only four corps should operate on the Danube, and two others defend the Black Sea coast. Now, however, in consequence of the diminution of apprehensions of a Turkish attack on the coast, and the unexpected magnitude of Turkish preparations on the Danube, two coast corps have been added as a reserve to the Army operating on the Danube, and other forces have moved from the interior for the defense of the coast. Advantage has been taken of the armistice to arm all the regiments in the same infantry division with the same kind of gun. Most of the batteries of artillery have also been supplied with new breech-loading cannon. All the stores of clothing and accoutrements are now complete, but the ambulance and hospital service is still deficient.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

BERNE, Jan. 15.—Brazil, the Dutch and the Spanish colonies, Ceylon, and some other British colonies have joined the Postal Union. The Portuguese colonies, Hong Kong, Japan, and the Argentine Republic have signified their desire to enter the Union.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Pope yesterday received a deputation of ex-Pontifical functionaries, one of whom read an extremely violent address against the Italian Government. The Pope, in reply, censured the measure contemplated by the Italian Cabinet regarding the Church.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The results of 358 elections for the German Parliament are known, of which 65 require second elections, 27 are Conservatives, 27 Imperialists, 95 National Liberals, 18 Progressists, 89 Clericals, 10 social Democrats, 11 Poles, 6 Alsatian Autonomists, 3 belong to the Alsatian Protest Party, and 7 adhere to no particular party.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch dated Cape Town, Africa, Dec. 27, via Madeira, says: "Alarming news has been received from Zulu-land. The Zulu King Cettywayo refuses to permit the occupation by British troops of the territory which is in dispute between himself and the Transvaal Republic. He has returned unopened a letter sent him by the British Envoy, and has assembled 8,000 warriors in the disputed territory."

Silver was quoted to-day at 57¾d. per ounce.

A *Times* dispatch from Rome reports that dissensions have broken out in the Italian Cabinet. Baron Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, insists upon the maintenance of a censorship over all political press telegrams. His colleagues dissent, and a modification of the Cabinet may result.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Roundout, N. Y., yesterday morning, destroyed the building of Joseph Walker, in the upper part of the city, occupied as a millinery store and dwelling. The loss on the building is $4,000; insurance, $2,500. The loss on the stock, &c., is about the same. The shoe store of A. M. Low, adjoining on one side, and the book store of F. S. Wynkoop, on the other, were damaged, but fully covered by insurance.

At Winona, Minn., on Sunday morning a fire completely destroyed Simpson's block, occupied by L. J. Blanchard, boots and shoes; J. L. Brink, dry goods; and S. French & Co., clothing. The second story was occupied by offices, &c., and the third floor by an Odd-fellows' lodge. The total loss on the building and its contents, nearly all of which were destroyed, is from $65,000 to $75,000. Insurance, $50,000.

On Sunday afternoon the house of Mrs. Lucretia Plant, in North Branford, Conn., was burned. Services at the church near by were stopped, and the people tried to put out the flames. The house was entirely destroyed. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,000. On Sunday evening in Wallingford, Conn., the barns of Allen Beaumont were burned, with two cows and 20 tons of hay. Loss $1,000.

The residence and barn of James Manning at Topsfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss is about $5,000; insured for $3,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING REPORTED AT HAMILTON, BERMUDA ISLANDS.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 9.—The schooner Ellie, of and from Halifax, Capt. O'Brien, bound to Porto Rico, with a cargo of fish, got among the reefs to the north-west of these islands, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., during thick and stormy weather. Capt. O'Brien reports that he left Halifax on the 26th of December; had moderate and fair weather until the 30th, when a heavy gale sprang up from the south-south-east; then, in latitude 35° 30′, longitude 64° 30′, the vessel was struck by a heavy sea, when the foremast and jibboom and everything attached were carried away, the boat crushed, cabin and companion windows broken, and the cabin filled with water; vessel labored much and made water. On the 1st of January the weather moderated; got down the maintopmast and rigged a jury-foremast. On the 2d and 3d it blew heavy from the westward, and he shaped his course for Bermuda. At 2 P. M. of the 4th sighted land, bearing south-south-east; hauled up to south-west, hoping to clear the land. Breakers were soon discovered on the beam and directly ahead; endeavored to stay, but she would not come about, and there not being room to wear, she was run between two breakers into smooth water, inside the reef, where she took bottom at 4 P. M. At 5 P. M. a pilot and several boats' crews came on board; at 9 P. M., then high water, was gotten off and anchored in deep water inside the south-west reef. Her rudder was broken and she made water rapidly. She was towed round into Hamilton by the morning of the 6th.

The American ship David Crockett, Capt. Anderson, 40 days from Kingstown, Ireland, bound to New-York, in want of provisions, anchored in Five Fathom Hole on Friday last. Having had her wants supplied she proceeded on her voyage on the following day.

The schooner Pioneer, Capt Hamilton, from Surinam, bound to Boston, arrived at St. George's on Sunday last, leaking badly, foremast gone, cargo shifted, and much of it above

The bark Eliza Barse, Capt. Vesey, left New-York on the 28th of December for these islands. Had a cyclone on the 29th and 30th from north-east by south to north-west; hove to 24 hours; blowing fearfully, with very heavy sea, from all points; lost deck-load of hay and 25 head of stock; cattle died from extreme cold; barometer fell to 29.20; suffered no damage to vessel. On the 2d inst. had another very heavy gale from south-west to north-west; hove to 20 hours.

Capt. Mayo, of the Excelsior, reports having experienced heavy gales on the 1st and 2d inst. from north-east to south-west; barometer, 28.80. From thence to land, which was sighted on Friday afternoon, heavy north-west gales and a terrific sea running throughout.

The schooner Waldemar, of Bucksport, Me., Capt. Parker, from Turk's Island, bound to New-York with a cargo of salt, out 51 days, arrived at St. George's on the 2d inst. Capt. Parker reports having experienced a succession of heavy north-west gales the entire passage; has been on the coast several times, and as frequently been driven off; having lost nearly all her sails, and being short of provisions, was compelled to bear up for Bermuda.

The brig Fairfield, Capt. Morris, arrived at St. George's, from New-York, on the 6th inst., to take hence to London the cargo of the abandoned brigantine Titus, consisting of slate and oil.

The American brigantine George S. Berry, 256 tons, has been purchased by Messrs. S. S. Ingham & Co., and will be refit

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Union	78¾	400	Mich. Cen.	48⅝
100	do	78¾	900	do	48⅝
100	do	78⅝	100	do	48⅝
200	do	78⅝	400	do	48⅝
2500	do	78¾	100	do	48⅝
1500	do	78¾	210	do	48⅝
50	do	78¾	200	do	48⅝
10	do	78¾	100	do	48⅝
25	do	78¾	200	do	48⅝
825	do	78¾	200	do	48⅝
700	do	78¾	800	Lake Shore	54⅞
100	do	78¾	100	do	54⅞
1100	do	78¾	100	do	54⅝
200	do	78⅝	300	do	54⅞
200	do	78¾	100	do	54⅞
1000	do	78¾	100	do	54⅞
1000	do	78¾	500	do	54⅝
100	do	78¾	600	do	54⅝
100	do	78¾	200	do	54⅝
100	do	78¾	1700	do	54⅝
400	do	78¾	2500	do	54
100	do	78¾	500	do	54
200	do	78¾	300	do	53⅞
500	do	78¾	100	do	54
200	do	78¾	100	H. & St. Jo.	13¼
200	do	78¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	7⅛
20	do	78¾	300	do	7⅛
1	98 Del. & Hudson	77¾	100	St. Paul	51⅛
500	Cen. of N. J	78¾	200	do	51⅛
100	do	78¾	100	do	51⅛
100	do	78¾	200	do	51⅛
200	do	78¾	600	do	51⅛
1200	do	78¾	500	do	51⅛
900	do	78¾	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
900	do	78¾		2d	93
900	do	78¾	100	C. & R. I.	101⅝
700	do	78¾	50	do	101¼
600	do	78¾	200	do	101⅜
900	do	78¾	200	D., L. & W.	76⅛
2000	do	78¾	300	do	76⅛
200	do	78¾	300	do	76⅛
100	do	78¾	100	do	76⅛
1100	do	78¾	450	C., M. & St. P.	51⅝
800	do	78¾	200	do	50⅞
100	do	78¾	600	Del., L. & W.	75⅞
100	do	78¾	100	do	75⅞
100	do	78¾	600	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	500	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	200	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	100	do	54⅜
300	do	78¾	100	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	26
6	do	78¾	225	Chi. R. & Q.	118
200	do	78¾	100	do	118
100	Erie Rail	19⅝	100	Ohio & M.	6⅞
200	do	19⅝	300	do	7
250	Harlem	138	200	do	7⅛
100	Ill. Cen.	80	100	C., C., & I. C.	5¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,		200	Lake Shore	54⅛
	1868	109	100	do	54⅛
2,000	Erie 1st	109	200	do	54⅛
5,000	W. U. C. 1900	104	100	do	54⅛
$2	0 West. Un	78¾	400	do	54⅛
8400	do	78¾	100	do	54⅜
500	do	78¾	100	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	100	Cen. of N. J	35⅞
1700	do	78¾	100	Morris and Essex	92½
100	do	78¾	300	do	35
940	do	78¾	400	do	35
300	do	78¾	500	do	34⅞
1800	do	78¾	30	do	35
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102½	500	do	34⅜
50	Harlem	138	100	do	34½
100	Union Pacific	59⅞	300	St. Paul Pf.	51⅛
100	Mich. Cen.	49	100	D., L. & W.	76⅛
100	do	49	200	do	76⅛
100	do	49	200	do	76⅛
100	Ill. Cen.	80½	200	do	76⅛
100	do	80½	1000	do	76
100	do	80	100	do	75⅞
300	Rock Island	101⅛	100	H. & St. J.	13
500	St. Paul	51¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	114	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	110¼	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	113¼	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	La. 7s con	54⅜	100	Mich. Cen.	48⅞
3,000	Ches. & O. 1st, cp. on	26	200	do	48⅞
11,000	M. & St. P., 1st & M. Div.	91	400	do	48⅝
10,000	M. & St. P. 2d	91	200	do	48⅝
5,000	W. St. L. & P. 1st	92	100	A. & P. Tel	16½
6,000	C. & N. W. 7s	104⅜	200	do	16½
1,000	Mich. So. & S. I.	109¼	900	do	16½
5,000	H. 1st 7s, R	120½	1500	do	16½
25,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, g.	92	100	do	16½
1,000	Cen. Pac. 1g	94½	200	Un. Pac.	70⅜
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	104½	200	Ill. Cen.	80½
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	91	200	do	80½
10,000	T. & W. 1st, Div	79	100	do	80½
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	103⅜	100	do	80½
200	Del. & H. Can.	71½	100	do	80½
100	do	71	100	do	80½
100	Quicksr	16	100	do	80½
100	Harlem	138½	300	do	80½
800	do	138¾	100	do	80½
100	West. Un.	78¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	101⅝
100	do	78¾	100	do	101⅝
100	do	78¾	200	do	101⅜
100	do	78¾	100	C., M. & St. P.	51⅝
100	do	78¾	450	C., M. & St. P. Pf.	51
800	do	78¾	200	do	50⅞
100	do	78¾	600	Del., L. & W.	75⅞
100	do	78¾	100	do	75⅞
100	do	78¾	100	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	500	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	200	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	100	do	54⅜
100	do	78¾	100	H. & St. J.	13¼
100	do	78¾	100	Ohio & M.	6⅞
200	do	78¾	300	do	7
600	do	78¾	100	do	7⅛
100	do	78¾	100	do	7⅛
400	do	78¾	100	Ohio & M.	7

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	D. of C. 3.65s	72¼	100	Mich. Cen.	48⅝
1,000	So. Pac. of Mo.	72	100	do	48⅝
3,000	Du. & L. C., 2d div.	105	500	do	48⅞
2,000	Ala. & Chat. 1st	109⅜	1100	do	49
	50 Del. & Hudson	77¾	300	do	48⅞
100	do	78⅜	700	do	49
50	Adams Ex	102½	200	do	49
10	do	102⅜	100	Lake Shore	54⅛
200	Pac. Mail	36⅛	100	do	54⅛
300	West. Union	78½	200	do	54⅜
100	do	78½	200	do	54⅜
100	do	78½	700	do	54⅜
1800	do	78	50	North-western	34
1300	do	78⅜	300	Can. of N. J	34
700	do	78⅜	100	do	34⅛
500	do	78⅜	300	Rock Island	101⅞
1000	do	78⅜	200	St. Paul Pref	51⅞
100	Atl. & Pac. Tel	16½	400	do	50⅜
110	N. Y. C. & H	102½	500	D., L. & W	75⅝
100	do	102	500	do	75⅝
100	Erie Railway	19⅝	1000	do	75⅝
600	do	19⅜	200	Ohio & M	7

MONDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the week opened with a very irregular market, some stocks, notably the coal shares, exhibiting weakness, while, on the contrary, others displayed strength, prominent among the latter being Western Union, which, opening at 74⅜, advanced steadily to 76¼, afterward reacting to 75¾, with a subsequent recovery to the highest point of the day, at which the closing sales were effected. The speculation in this stock is, unless appearances are utterly deceptive, largely artificial in its character, but notwithstanding the lack of support from the outside public, the engineers of the movement, it must be said, seem not to have abated a jot of confidence, and to-day the predictions of higher prices were uttered more freely than ever.

The entire business aggregated 110,568 shares, which embraced 42,100 Western Union; 21,500 Lake Shore; 14,200 Michigan Central; 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 6,800 St. Paul; 6,500 New-Jersey Central; 2,400 New-York Central. Lake Shore opened at 54⅛, declined to 53⅞, with a subsequent recovery to 54⅛. Michigan Central after declining to 48⅝ advanced to 49¼, closing at 49. There was a sharp decline in the coal shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western falling off from 76⅛ to 75⅛, New-Jersey Central from 35⅜ to 34, and Delaware and Hudson Canal from 72 to 70⅝. The Granger shares were about firm, but a fraction lower for the preferred stocks. Illinois Central was weak, and fell off to 79¼. Hannibal and St. Jo. declined ⅛ ₱ cent. for the common and 1 ₱ cent. for the preferred from the final quotations of last week. New-York Central declined from 102⅜ to 102, and closed at the lowest point.

Money was in good demand, and the ruling rates throughout the day were 5@6 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 6½ ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $500,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, par, selling, 3-16; Charleston, easy, ⅛ discount@par; Cincinnati, firm, buying, 50@par, selling, 50 premium; St. Louis, 75 premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 7-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 60 premium.

The foreign advices were not especially important. The London market was slightly higher for Consols and steady for United States bonds, which were without material change. The former closed at 95 @95⅛ for money and the account, and the latter at 105¼@105⅜ for old 1865s, 108¾ for 1867s, 109@109⅛ for 10-40s, and 107¾ @107⅞ for new 5s. Erie was ⅛ ₱ cent. higher, selling at 9¼. The sum of £169,000 sterling was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance. At Paris Rentes closed at 106f. 37½c., against 106f. 5c. on Saturday.

The demand for sterling exchange was light, and the market was about steady, with actual business at $4 83@$4 83⅛ for bankers' 60 days, and at $4 84⅜@$4 85 for demand drafts. The nominal rates were $4 83½ and $4 85½ respectively.

The gold speculation was firm and higher, the price advancing from 106⅛ to 106⅜. The latter was the closing quotation. Cash gold loaned at 7 to 4 ₱ cent. for carrying, and in exceptional instances free of interest toward the close.

Government bonds were strong at an advance of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., except in the case of 1868s, which were ⅛ ₱ cent. higher, selling at 115¾. There were some large transactions in registered new 5s at 110⅞@111 ex coupon. Sixes of 1881 rose to 114 for registered, and to 114¼ for coupon. There were free purchases for investment by institutions and capitalists, and the brokers had difficulty in securing round amounts, the small supply of bonds making it comparatively easy to advance prices. Railroad bonds were generally steady on a small business. The changes were less important than usual, ranging from ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. State bonds were firm. Missouri Long 6s advanced to 104½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1877.

Gold receipts	$850,640 10
Gold payments	573,962 81
Gold balance	66,282,416 07
Currency receipts	441,295 53
Currency payments	564,398 04
Currency balance	40,381,564 44
Customs	439,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American gold	106⅝	106¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup	112	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	113	113¼
Bills on London	4 83@4 83¼	4 83@4 83¼
New-York Central	102⅜	102
Rock Island	101¼	101⅛
Pacific Mail	23¾	24
Milwaukee and St. Paul	19⅜	19⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	35⅝	50⅞
Lake Shore	54⅝	54⅜
Chicago and North-western	35⅞	36
Chicago and North-western Pref	56½	56
Western Union	74⅞	76⅛
Union Pacific	60⅜	59⅜
Delaware, Lack. and Western	76⅜	75⅜
New-York and Erie	25⅞	25⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	72	70⅜
Morris and Essex	92½	92
Panama	123	123
Erie	9⅞	9⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅛	6⅞
Harlem	138¾	138¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13⅜	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	27	26
Michigan Central	48½	49
Illinois Central	62⅜	59¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102⅝	102	2,433
Harlem	138⅜	138⅛	350
Erie	9⅞	9½	600
Lake Shore	54⅞	53⅞	21,500
North-western	36	35⅛	1,100
North-western Preferred	56	55⅜	200
Rock Island	101⅝	101⅜	1,550
Mil. & St. Paul	19⅜	19⅛	1,900
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	51	50¾	4,950
Pittsburg	90¼	90¼	230
Del., Lack. & Western	76⅜	75¼	9,015
New-Jersey Central	35¾	34	6,500
Del. & Hudson Central	72	70⅜	798
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	118	118	200
Michigan Central	49⅛	48⅝	14,210
Illinois Central	62½	59¼	600
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90	89	358
R., C. & Indiana Central	24	24	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¾	13	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref	28	26	100
Ohio & Mississippi	7	6⅞	1,300
Western Union	75⅜	74⅜	42,125
Atlantic & Pac. Telegraph	16½	16½	300
Pacific Mail	24	23¾	800
Quicksilver	16	16	100
Total sales			110,568

* Buyer 60 days.

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	106⅜	1:30 P. M.	106⅝
10:30 A. M.	106⅜	1:30 P. M.	106⅝
11:00 A. M.	106¾	2:00 P. M.	106⅝
11:30 A. M.	106⅜	2:30 P. M.	106¾
12:00 M.	106⅜	3:00 P. M.	106¾
12:30 P. M.	106¾		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	122½	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	114	114¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	114⅛	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109⅜	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	109⅛	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	110¼	110½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	110¾	110⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	113¾	113⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	113¾	113⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	115¾	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	115¾	116¼
United States 10-40s, registered	112⅞	113
United States 10-40s, coupons	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110⅞	111⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	112	112¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104¾	106½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $216,000 for interest, $242,000 for called bonds, and $14,100 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$34,523,000
Gold balances	1,810,129
Currency balances	2,003,422

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$76,392,613
Currency balances	3,312,566
Gold exchanges	13,404,526
Gold balances	1,951,679

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	32⅜	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '93, 120	
Alabama 5s, '86	32½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J	21⅝
Alabama 8s, '86	32½	N. C. 6s, A. & O	21⅜
Alabama 8s, '88	32¾	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J	63½
Alabama 8s, '92	15	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O	63⅛
Alabama 8s, '93	15	N. C. 6s, do. o. off J. & J	43¼
Ark. 6s, funded	31	N. C. 6s, do. o. off A. & O	43¼
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. Sass	12	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	16
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R	12	N. C. new bds. J. & J	11
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	12	N. C. new bds. A. & O	11
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv	12	N. C. S. T. class 1	4¼
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R	12	N. C. S. T. class 2	4¼
Connecticut 6s	110⅛	N. C. S. T. class 3	4
Georgia 6s	95½	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Georgia 7s, n. b	103⅝	S. C. 6s	33½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	104	S. C. 6s, J. & J	33
Illinois coup. 6s, '79–'90	110	S. C. 6s, A. & O	33
Illinois War Loan	109½	S. C. 6s, F'g Ass't 6s	33
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. L. C., '69, J. & J	40
La. 6s, Levee bonds	40	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O	40
La. 8s, Levee bonds	40	S. C. 7s, '88	35
La. 8s, L. 8s, of '75	40	S. C. Non. F. bs	2½
Michigan 6s, '83	103	Tennessee 6s, old	45⅞
Michigan 7s, '90	109	Tenn. 6s, n. b	43
Mo. 6s, due in '77–'100	104	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s	43⅜
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100½	Virginia 6s, old	30
Fund bs, due '94-5	104½	Virginia 6s, n. bds	30
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	103⅜	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66	30
H. & St. Jo., due '86	105	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67	30
Missouri 6s	101	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	78½
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '83, 116		Virginia 6s, def. ctfs	6⅝
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91, 120		Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	73
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '92, 120			

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 15, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beef	1,000	Oil, bbls	150
Beef-wax, pks	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	53
Broom-corn, bales	50	Stearine, pkgs	1,424
B. E. Peas, bags	87	Sugar, hhds., pkgs	1,241
Beans, bags	174	Oil-cake, pkgs	524
Cotton, bales	7,834	Pork, pkgs	460
Copper, bbls	31	Beef, pkgs	3,642
Dried Fruit, pkgs	106	Cut-meats, pkgs	238
Eggs, bbls	636	Grease, pkgs	1,048
Flour, barrels	9,111	Lard, pkgs	373
Wheat, bushels	7,600	Lard, kegs	150
Corn, bushels	27,474	Stearine, pkgs	2,200
Oats, bushels	5,200	Butter, pkgs	2,200
Rye, bushels	1,200	Cheese, pkgs	530
Barley, bushels	1,500	Tallow, pkgs	155
Peas, bushels	2,400	Dressed Hogs, No	432
Grass-seed, bags	707	Pea-nuts, bags	680
Flax-seed, bags	4	Pecans, bags	206
Corn-meal, bbls	125	Rice, pkgs	90
Corn-meal, bags	33	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	54
Buckw't Flour, pkgs	172	Starch, pkgs	2,499
Beeswax, pkgs	400	Glue, pkgs	31
Oat-meal bbls	75	Sponge, bales	35
Hops, bales	184	Silk, pkgs	67
Hides, No	218	Tea, half-chests	2,269
Hides, bales	1,700	Peanuts, bags	205
Leather, sides	10,203	Tobacco, boxes, &c	1,567
Lead, pigs	386	Whisky, bbls	444
Molasses, (N. O.) bbls	98	Wool, bales	151

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand, and held with firm ness. Light offerings check business. Invoices of 2,951 bags, per Commodore Jones, were sold before arrival. Receipts of Rio and Santos here for the week, 27,408 bags; sales for the week, 14,258 bags; stocks to-night, 4,000 bags at Galveston, 19,254 bags at Hampton Roads, and 90,099 bags at this port; 20,831 bags at New-York; total stock, 70,094 bags; afloat and loading for United States to Dec. 7, 165,740 bags; purchased for United States since April 1, 1876, 1,132,000 bags; total available supplies, 367,834 bags. Other kinds strong and in request....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c@19½c; fair, 21c@21½c; good, 21½c@21¾c; prime, 22c@22½c; good prime, 22½c@23c; choice, 23½c@24c. Java, invoices, 28c@28c.; Maracaibo, 19½c@21c.; Laguayra, 19½@21c.; Savanilla, 19c@21c.; Mexican, 19c@21c.; Jamaica, 19c@20c. and San Domingo, 17½c@17½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A very moderate movement was reported, and the market was without important variations. Ordinary quoted to-day at 11¼c. Low Middling, 12⅝c@12¾c.; Middling, 13⅛c@13⅝c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, only, of 1,000 bales, as follows: 500 bales on Saturday evening, including 116 bales to shippers, 553 bales to spinners, — bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been to a fair aggregate, but as lower prices sales have been reported since our last of 23,300 bales, of which 5,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 17,900 bales to-day, with 2,900 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing, at 13 5-32c@13 11-32c; February, 13 7-32c; March, 13 7-16c.; April, 13 21-32c.; May, 13 13-16@13 27-32c.; June, 14c.; July, 14⅛c.; August, 14 5-32c. @14 3-16c.; September, 13 25-32c.; October, 13 13-32c. @13 17-16c.; November, 13 25-32c@13 7-8c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing steady. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,834 bales, and at the shipping ports 23,821 bales; against 27,337 bales same day last year, thus far this week 42,721 bales, and 40,297 bales same time last week. ....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,819,381 bales against 2,693,579 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding fiscal year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 14,921 bales; to the Continent, 3,744 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 232,170 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 922,662 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11¾	11¼
Strict Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
Strict Good Ord	12⅝	12⅝	12 7-16	12 7-16
Low Middling	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Low Mid	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13 5-16	13 5-16
Good Middling	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Strict Good Mid	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅝	14⅞	15	15
Stained.				
Good Ordinary	11	Low Middling	12	
Strict Good Ord	11⅝	Middling	12⅛	

FLOUR AND MEAL—The severe storm was against activity in Produce and Merchandise. The movements in Breadstuffs were also impeded by the restricted offerings of Flour and Grain, and the active purchases claimed for supplies. The reported rise in rail freight rates from the West worked in favor of holders of stock actually here. Western and cabe advices were also deemed encouraging, and Southern and Western Flour was in more urgent demand, shipment and home trade purposes at stronger rates, the dealings indicating an improvement of 5c.@ 10c. ₱ bbl., with yet a fair business in prospect for lots suitable to the wants for the present. Minnesota Extras were in very good demand, partly for export. Winter Wheat Extras were in more request for the West India trade....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $4 50@$6 25; Sour Flour at $4 50@$6 50; very poor to strictly fancy No. 2 at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5 10; poor to choice Superfine Western $5 50@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 90; fancy lots held higher; poor to good Extra State, $5 95@$6 15, chiefly at $6, at which 500 bbls. Standard sold; good to choice do. at $6 15@$6 40; fancy as high as $6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $6@$7 25; mainly at from $6 75@$7 25 for the West Indies, (the latter for fancy brands, in new pks.,) and $6 bid for brands suited to the English trade, with $6 25 asked; more doing for good shipping Extra Western $5 95@$6 10; good to choice do., $6 15@$6 40; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $6 25@$8 25; inferior to very choice White Wheat do. do., and at $6 90@$7 25; chiefly at $6 25@$8 25; (part for shipment at $7 25@$8, the latter for St. Louis White Wheat Extra;) orderly to strictly choice White Wheat do. do., at $6 35@$8 75; poor to very choice Ohio Extra, $5 35@$6 75; Extra Genesee at $5 25@$7 25; poor to strictly choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $6 35@$8, chiefly at $6 75@$7 75 for fair ordinary to choice, and $7 75@$8 for very choice, and yet higher figures asked for fancy; and Minnesota Patent Extras, fair ordinary to very fancy, at $7 75@$10, mostly at $8 2 5@$9 50. Included in the sales have been 3,100 bbls shipping Extras, of which 1,300 bbls. City Mills, 3,100 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, of which about 1,300 bbls. for shipment, these at $7 25@$7 75; 900 bbls. de. Patent do., 1,250 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, these mostly at $7 25@ $8;) 450 bbls. superfine, and 550 bbls. No. 2 as the quoted rate....Southern Flour has been held more firmly, with most sales noted for supplies for export and on home trade account....Sales have been reported here of 3,350 bbls. in lots, at $5 45@ $5 90 per pony for shipping Extras; $6 10@$6 75 for fair to choice Trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in lots as from $7 50@$8 50....On the sales here

2,200 bbls. Baltimore Extras, to arrive, within the last week, $6 25 was the highest figure. Rye Flour is dull, but quoted firm....We quote at from $4 50@ $5 20 for poor Western to strictly fancy State Superfine, and $5@$6 for poor to choice Fine....Sales reported for 150 bbls. in bond, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for about fair to choice Superfine State, $5 10@$5 20 for choice to strictly fancy do., $4 70@$5 for Pennsylvania, and $4 50@$5 for about fair to fancy Western.... Corn-meal has been in good request for shipment and quoted steady. We quote at $2 65@$3 10 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; $3 40@$3 50 for Yellow Baltimore, and $3 60 for Brandywine. Sales reported at 2,100 bbls., including 400 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 90@$3; 1,500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 60; 150 bbls. Baltimore Yellow at $3 40@$3 50....Corn-meal in bags has been in fair demand, within the range of $1 05@$1 45 ₱ barrel for very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales here reported of coarse lots, at $1 10 for City Mills and $1 08 for western; $1 08 for Baltimore; also $1 40 for bolted Yellow Baltimore, choice. ....Oat-meal has been in light request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $5 25@$6 85 for City and Western; very choice held higher; Canada, $7 75@$8 ₱ bbl....Rye Meal is steady at $4 25@$4 50, with fair demand within the range of $3 70@$4 for about fair to choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and $4 10 for very choice. Most of the lots sold were at $3 90@ $4 for good to choice Jersey.

GRAIN—A light business was reported in Wheat to-day, both Spring and Winter, the further advance claimed on Spring grades of 1c.@2c. a bushel, and the light offerings of prime to choice lots, operating against an active movement, though a good demand was noted for supplies, mostly from the export interest, on the basis of the best prices of Saturday....Sales were reported to-day of 85,000 bushels, including bbl Western, about 2,400 bushels, on private terms; choice Minnesota Spring, called No. 1, 5,000 bushels, in store, for export, at $1 50; (with strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., quoted at $1 47 bid, and as much as $1 50 asked;) New-York No. 2 Spring, about 3,000 bushels, at $1 39; ungraded Spring, in lots, about 25,000 bushels, within the range of $1 28@$1 48, and a small lot of poor, in store, at $1 14....Corn has been fairly active at firmer prices, the business being almost wholly in new crops, in part for shipment, but mainly for home use at an advance of 1c. ₱ bushel.... Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel mixed Western, old crop, at 56c. on choice, within the nominal range of 60c.@63c. as extremes; prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 62c. bid, and 64c. asked; New-York Mixed (new) at 59½c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 59½c.@60c.; New-York No. 2 at 60c.; New-York No. 2 White at 58¼c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 60c.; New-York, no grade, (about 33,000 bushels) at 59c.@59½c., of which, at the close, 9,000 bushels at 59½c. for export; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 60c.@60½c., chiefly at 60c.; Western Yellow at 63c.; and Southern Yellow, from dock, at 58c.@59c....Rye has been to somewhat better request and held with more confidence. We quote good to prime Western, car lots, at 84c.@85c., and in boat-loads, up to 83c.@90c. asked; good to prime State, in lines or boat-loads, 90c.@93c., and odd car lots at 95c.@98c.; Canada in bond, nominal; prime Pennsylvania, late January delivery, at 94c.@95c....A few car lots sold at 84c.@ 85c., for Western....Barley has been more sought after, and re lly desirable lots have been held with rather more firmness....No. 1 Canada prime, quoted at 72c.; six-rowed State, poor to very choice, 75c.@ 80c.; two-rowed do., ordinary to very choice, at 65c.@ 75c....Sales reported of 5,500 bushels very good two-rowed State at 67½c.; 15,000 bushels prime No. 1 Canada, at $1 12, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 05.... Barley-malt has been in stock request on the previous basis as to prices....We quote fair to very choice Canada West at $1 20@$1 30, bush. (with higher rates claimed on credit contracts;) six-rowed State, fair to very choice, nominally at 85c.@$1; two-rowed do. at 70c.@85c.@c. Sales, 750 bushels six-rowed State at 95c. ....A light offering of Buckwheat is held, with State quoted at 95c.@96c., and wanted; a car-load reported sold at 95½c....Canada Peas, in bond, very dull; held at 90c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, and in active demand on track and account; offerings of most kinds limited....Sales reported of 61,000 bushels, including White Western, at 45c.@52c., as to quality, mostly at 46c.@48½c., of which 7,250 bushels,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100; gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 | RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 31
BATAVIA.....WED., Jan. 24 | ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO 29 NORTH RIVER, TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 17
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticketsand bills of lading issued at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M.,
From Pier 50 North River, foot of Clarkson st.
The Steamship
LABRADOR, Capt. Lecaine,
Will sail for Havre as above.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $30 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
GUSTAVE KISSEL, General Agent,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO 29 NORTH RIVER, TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
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STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Saturday, Jan. 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8

First cabin, $75 and $85, and $75, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 16, at 6:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North river.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
Cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation: Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28 with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 20th, Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3
AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27 | RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

California....Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Victoria.....Feb. 3, 9 A. M.
Ethiopia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Idaho.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Pier 13 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Palatka. Also, with the steamer J. R. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 313 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, Jan. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S.S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Jan. 17
CUBA.....Saturday, Jan. 20
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Sisal, Frontera, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
HAMBURG.....Jan. 16 | HOLLAND.....Feb. 1
HERDER.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $65 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

GUSTAV SCHMIDT & CO.,
General Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y.
HENRY MOLLER & SONS,
General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Tuesdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

"Lord Clive.....Jan. 16 | "City of New-York.....Feb. 8
Ohio.....Jan. 25 | Indiana.....Feb. 15
Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS NOS. 44 AND 51 NORTH RIVER—FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy.....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, Jan. 20, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt ferries, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Special Express, and the South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached. 8:30 A. M., 9 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant, and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:45, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:05 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

12:00 M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Saratoga Express at Buffalo 7:15 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. H. SKEELS, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays). Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line received at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 28, Steamers leave Catharine slip at 4:30 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 Bleecker st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the charter, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors on principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 187 Greenwich st. (North River Bank Building.) The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that the usual semi-annual interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

S. BROADWELL, President.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a half per Cent. upon the capital and guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, is payable on demand.

WM. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 345 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

LOUIS P. LATHAM, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

Is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Is open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Sleigh Bells. Prices largely reduced. HARNESS, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE.—FIVE LARGE COUCH HORSE AND COBB. Apply at private stable, No. 1 West 32d st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, RACINE, Wis., Jan. 6, 1877.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871:

The City of Racine will entertain proposals from holders of its bonds issued in conformity with the above-named act, to surrender them for cancelation on payment of the same from the Sinking Fund, to an amount not to exceed twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Proposals should give numbers, rate of interest, and time of maturity of bonds offered, be sealed and sent to the office of the City Clerk (marked "Proposals to surrender Racine City Bonds,") on or before Feb. 5, 1877.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. G. MEACHAM, Mayor.
M. CLANCY, Jr., Controller.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND,
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the consolidated equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of bonds of said bonds, viz: Nos. 56, 445, 584, 676, 709, 711, 739, 867, 883, 888, 925, 945, 959, 930, 1,100, 1,342, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. ROLSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD. Loans negotiated. HOYT BROTHERS, No. 36 Drexel Building.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand, and a special dividend of Ten per cent. on the scrip of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, payable on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 13th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February, no transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

STUYVESANT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on the 15th inst. at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Broad st.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1876.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 per cent. on the stock of the "Beaver Branch Railroad Company" will be paid to stockholders of record on and after Jan. 15, 1877, at this office. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

R. W. ALBEO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 169 BROADWAY.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

FRANK W. PARKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 17, 1877.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

43D DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 186 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 101 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. RODGERS, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGular semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. B. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a half per Cent. upon the capital and guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, is payable on demand.

WM. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 345 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY,
OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 63 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

LOUIS P. LATHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LEVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAVID, CHARLES JENKINS, M. M. VAN BUREN, J. W. BROWN, EDWARD MOLLIS, B. A. MAYEREAU, WILLIAM MILES, NELSON SAMMIS, JOSIAH M. FIS

INSURANCE SWINDLING.

HOW THE SECURITY LIFE COMPANY DID BUSINESS.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—ACCOUNTS DELIBERATELY FALSIFIED—A NEW SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING ADOPTED—THE OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH PERJURY—HOW THE PREMIUM NOTE AND LOAN POLICY-HOLDERS WERE DUPED.

The examination by Hon. John A. McCall, the Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, of the books and accounts of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, whose failure was exclusively reported in THE TIMES of Dec. 14, has been concluded.

The examination has shown that falsification of the books and accounts was carried on to an almost unlimited extent, and that the statement made to the Insurance Department on Jan. 1, 1876, was false in nearly every particular. In that statement, signed and sworn to by the officers of the company, the total admitted assets of the concern were given as $3,683,186 25, while on Dec. 14 last, according to Mr. McCall's report, the total available assets were only $2,000,959 35. A glance at the character of the assets held by the company is sufficient to show that they could not possibly have deteriorated so much in value during the past year. Again, in the company's statement, the liabilities on policy-holders' account were stated at $3,168,152 25 while they are now shown to be $4,054,783 35. At the beginning of the last year the company claimed a surplus on policy-holders' account of $515,034, but instead of any surplus a deficiency is now discovered amounting to $2,053,824. Following is the report of Mr. McCall, made to Superintendent Smyth at Albany yesterday:

MR. M'CALL'S REPORT.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1877.

To the Hon. William Smith, Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department:

The undersigned begs leave to respectfully report that, under the provisions contained in your appointment, No. 361, dated Nov. 28, 1876, he has been engaged since the date mentioned and up to the present time, in making an examination of the affairs of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, of the City of New-York. I regret the necessity which compels me to relate at length the causes of the company's insolvency, but the last sworn statement of its officials, as of Dec. 31, 1875, showing a surplus of $515,034, in comparison with the present deficiency of $2,053,824, makes it a plain duty to place on the records of the department a statement of the chicanery and fraud that characterize the previous exhibits of the company. Commencing with the first item in their report of assets in the last statement made by them, I find real estate returned at a cost value, over and above incumbrances, of $460,675. This amount covers two pieces of property in the City of New-York—one being the company's building, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine street; the other, 44 63-100 acres of land at Williams Bridge, and forming a part of the territory recently annexed to New-York County. The first mentioned piece was purchased in 1872, for $180,000, $50,000 being paid in cash, and the balance remaining as a mortgage. The second piece was acquired in 1868 by certain officials of the company out of their private funds, and given by them as a gratuity to their institution, in December, 1874, to enable it to make a showing of acceptable assets, on account of the alleged advance by them in the settlement of "agents' balances" and "commuted commissions" to the extent of $218,000. One hundred and ten thousand dollars of these unadmitted assets was closed out to this item of real estate, making the apparent total cost of the same $190,000, instead of $468,675, as sworn to by the officers. In relation to the last named property, I desire to state that the deed to the company, although properly executed, had never been placed on record in the clerk's office until after my examination had been commenced, and at my suggestion. Of the sum that was paid by these officials in their private capacity on the original purchase of the property, I find that a portion was obtained from the company on certain mortgages, and that said mortgages were released and discharged of record during my investigation without payment to the company of the principal sums. These facts I have made known to the Receiver, Hon. W. H. Wickham—now in possession—who will undoubtedly take proper action as to the legality of the transactions. Regarding the value of these two items of real estate given hereafter, I return the company's building at its cost value in 1875 of $80,000 over the $100,000 incumbrance, and the Williams Bridge property at $31,241, as reported by the department appraisers.

The next principal item is that designated as "stocks and bonds owned by the company," and reported in December, 1875, at $571,000, par value, and now ascertained to be $195,750. I find the discrepancy of $375,250 accounted for as follows: $80,000 of the bonds were sold, and the proceeds invested in mortgages; $156,000 were disposed of, or rather returned, to Francis T. Walker & Co., of New-York, from whom it is alleged they were bought—but, it bought, were never paid for; and the balance, $139,250, was converted into cash to pay the losses and expenses of the year over and above the income; the receipts being $705,603 43, and the disbursements $833,013 23. The bonds held by Walker & Co. (the senior member being a Director in the Security, and Chairman of the Finance Committee,) I find were never in the company's possession; but held by the firm mentioned as collateral for the unpaid purchase money—7 per cent. being charged for the loan, and the company credited with the interest that the securities produced, which was never more than 6 per cent., and, in the case of the District of Columbia bonds, but 3.65 per cent. The bonds "purchased" in this way were reported as being absolutely the property of the company; but no statement was made in the liabilities of the borowed money that contingently placed them as the sworn "assets" in the report of the President and Secretary. The next item, where my examination revealed a discrepancy between the statement as made to the department and the facts as I found them, was the return of "cash in bank and office, $205,708 68." At no time during 1875 did any such balance exist as an asset of the company, nor has it at any time since. By tabulating the receipts up to the 20th of January, 1876, the books were made to show a balance of $55,708 68; but, as a matter of fact, it is doubtful if at any time during the period mentioned there was one-tenth of that sum subject to the check of the officers. To the forced exhibit above described $150,000 was added to "give a good appearance to the statement," although the credit had no foundation in fact, and involved deliberate perjury on the part of the company's officials in swearing to it. As to the item of "uncollected and deferred premiums—$770,120"—I have no doubt that the sum was in excess of the proper amount by at least $200,000. It came to the consideration after ascertaining from the schedules giving these items in detail, and prepared during the examination, that at the present time $138,510 is all that is now outstanding, and that on Dec. 31, 1875, $150,000 would be a generous estimate of cancellation, considering the experience in the matter of cancellation, its annual returns showing a large number of revived policies. In the four items given above are described the fraudulent assets of the company, the exhibit of premium notes and loans being nearer correct than any other of the principal sums comprising the statements heretofore made.

Misstating the assets in a manner detailed necessitated a false statement of the income and expenditures, and accordingly a fictitious credit of premium receipts to the amount of $350,000 was made and sworn to falsely, to cover the incorrect returns of real estate and cash. In disbursements the interest paid on borrowed money was returned as "cash dividends paid policy-holders," to avoid answering the inquiries that a true exhibit would have rendered necessary, and a considerable portion of salaries and advertising expenses was also returned as paid for "surrendered policies," to prevent the criticism that a proper showing of expenses would have provoked. I find also that the mortality of the company was excessive, and to conceal the fact large amounts expended for death losses were carried annually into "expenses as "paid for forfeited policies." The preparation of the premium loan and note schedules and the data for valuations of policies, devolved upon Messrs. Ballard, Holmes, and Cross, whom you detailed to assist me in the examination. On accounting for the fraudulent condition of the Actuary's books, these gentlemen were obliged to check each policy from the agency registers, which required five weeks of careful and arduous labor.

Nine hundred and eighty-one policies, with a reserve of $543,809, were found unrecorded on the valuation books, which had been annually prepared by the Actuary of the company, R. L. Case, Jr., and affirmed by his affidavit to contain "all the policies in force, with the necessary data for the valuation of the same." During the year 1873 a scheme was set on foot by the officers to induce the parties holding policies from the earlier years of the company's existence—and attached to which were large reserves—to relinquish the same, and receive in exchange similar policies having new dates of issue. The latter were returned to the department without any statement of their being continuations of old contracts, several hundred thousand dollars of reserve being thus canceled each year since the date mentioned. This method of reducing the liabilities became so practicable in the minds of the officers, that each December they would cause to be written large numbers of these "substitute" policies, report them on Jan. 1 as actually in force, (marking off the old,) and send them out in the ensuing year to take their chances of acceptance or return. Premium note and loan policy-holders have been duped for several years by the form of receipt given when their premiums were paid as to the amount of their indebtedness upon said notes and loans. To explain: A holding a note policy with liens against it to the extent of $100, the interest being payable in advance, was notified to pay his cash premium with an additional amount of $4 20 for interest on notes. This latter sum would indicate, at 7 per cent. interest, $60 principal outstanding, and he concluded in consequence that $40 of the notes had been canceled by profits. It is now shown that a small dividend was declared on note and loan policies, and applied by the company in reduction of interest to deceive the policy-holders as to the amount of note indebtedness, and to make for the time being a conviction in their minds that what had been promised as to "dividends canceling notes" was being realized.

In conclusion, I report that on the day the Receiver was appointed—Dec. 14, 1876—there were outstanding 9,543 policies, covering $21,060,000 of insurance. Of these policies there were 4,751 on which the premiums were payable entirely in cash, and the remainder were on the half-note system. The actual condition of the company was as follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate over and above incumbrances			$111,241 00
Bonds and mortgages			99,682 80
STOCKS AND BONDS.	Par Value.	Market Value.	
U. S. currency 6's, registered	$30,000	$36,600	
U. S. 10-40's, registered	72,000	81,000	
U. S. 5-20's, registered	*64,000	74,830	
South Carolina 1893 bonds	28,750	14,520	
City of Bayonne, N. J.	1,000	1,000	
Total	$195,750	$207,950	207,950 00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force			1,441,412 03
Cash in bank			2,163 52
Net uncollected and deferred premiums			138,510 00
Total available assets			$2,000,959 35

*Of this amount $12,000 is deposited in Philadelphia and $7,000 in Minerva, Ohio, as security for the appeal by the company in two contested suits for death claims.

LIABILITIES.

Net value of policies in force	$3,794,211 00
Unpaid endowment claims, less notes and loans	41,095 94
Unpaid death claims, less notes and loans	217,369 00
Miscellaneous items	1,607 41
Total liabilities	$4,054,783 35
Deficiency as regards policy-holders	2,053,824 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. McCALL, Deputy Superintendent.

HEATING THE STREET CARS.

THE QUESTION BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—VIEWS OF RAILROAD PRESIDENTS AND OTHERS.

The question of heating the City railroad cars was again under discussion yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, consisting of Messrs. Guntzer, Reilly, and Cowing, to whom the matter was referred in pursuance of Mr. Cole's resolution. The Presidents of some of the City railroad companies, and about a score of patentees, some of whom had plans for warming the cars, were present. Alderman Cole said he understood that objections had been made by some persons to the action of the committee in hearing those who had plans for heating the cars, but he thought it was their duty to do so in order to show the railroad companies that the proposition was practicable and that the object could be accomplished at a very small expense. He then read a letter from a gentleman residing in Brooklyn, describing a new way of warming the cars for which a patent had been granted.

Alderman Cowing said that in his opinion what the committee had to do was to inquire whether the project of warming the cars was practicable. He and his colleagues would like to hear the views of the representatives of the City railroad companies then present.

Mr. John W. Foshay, President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, responded by stating that the proposition was impracticable, and that it was calculated to "kill off" passengers. He had consulted with a large number of persons and they all said they would not ride on cars that were heated. Such a thing would be good for doctors. Persons get into the cars who are hot and muffled up, and they go out in the cold, and they might contract pneumonia and other diseases. He did not think that the Board of Health would sanction the proposition, and he thought they ought to be consulted. For his part, he did not think that any one would advocate the thing except an imbecile.

Alderman Cowing—I suppose your opposition to heating the cars is on the ground that it would be injurious to the public health.

Mr. Foshay replied in the affirmative, and then said that all whom he had spoken to were opposed to the proposition. When he first heard of it he supposed it was a conspiracy on the part of the electricians and owners of patents. [Laughter.]

Mr. T. R. Butler, the President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, said he would like to hear some practicable plans for heating the cars. A great deal of trouble was caused by passengers—some of whom wanted to have the windows up and others down.

Dr. G. B. Hall next spoke. He said that heated cars would be decidedly dangerous to health. Large numbers of persons went into the cars with damp feet, to which snow and mud were attached, and if they were heated, it would bring up foul effluvia. Many passengers were not very particular about their boots. They could readily understand that foul vapors would come up in heated cars, with passengers constantly entering and leaving them, and how injurious such a thing would be to the public health. He would venture to say that doctors would like to have the cars heated. [Laughter.] The heat of the passengers and that of the apparatus, combined with the vapors constantly arising, would affect the health of the passengers.

At this point, a friend or agent of a patentee came forward, and explained his plan for heating the cars, and a discussion arose between him and Dr. Hall. In reply to the latter, he repeated several times that his plan of heating would not produce any vapor—a remark that led the Doctor to exclaim in apparent astonishment—"Well, that is the cheekiest thing I ever heard of."

Mr. Phillips, the President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, suggested that the committee get the views on the Board of Health on the subject, as they were competent to pass upon it.

Several patentees claimed that their apparatus would not and could not injure the health of any passenger.

Mr. Anson Atwood, an old gentleman, said he had seen no improvements on the cars since he first traveled on them, and he believed they could be conveniently and easily warmed. He did not think, however, that the railroad companies would do it unless they were compelled to.

Dr. Hall thought the only question was whether heating the cars would be prejudicial to health. He had traveled in one of the cars recently. His seat was next to that of an old lady who had nothing on who wanted the windows down, while his back was almost freezing. [Laughter.] Passengers were constantly entering and leaving the cars, bringing in damp and snow with them. Some wanted the windows down, others up. If the cars were heated he would rather ride on the platform than inside.

Several patentees hoped their plans would be tried, and each asked Dr. Hall a number of questions, apparently designed to obtain an opinion from him that they were perfectly harmless, and would be conducive to the comfort of every traveler, but the Doctor steadily adhered to the views he had expressed to a friend of the writer, and declared that the Doctor could decide the matter without testing his apparatus, but the Doctor replied, "We can tell what the effect of a rope around a man's neck would be without hanging him."

Alderman Cole (the author of a resolution to heat the cars) said he was not a conspiracy with the doctors; he had introduced the measure in the interest of the public, which had suffered very much from travel in the cars this Winter. No man who knew him or the object he desired to accomplish would question his motives.

Dr. Hall said he had no such intentions when he made his remarks.

Alderman Cowing, speaking in behalf of the committee, said the proposition to heat the cars appeared to be practicable, and the only question to be considered was, whether heated cars would be prejudicial to health. The committee would consult the Health Board and other medical gentlemen on the subject.

The board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION OF BANKS.

A meeting was held yesterday, at the Chamber of Commerce, of the committee appointed at the special meeting on Jan. 11. There were present Mr. George T. Hope, the Chairman, and Mr. James M. Constable, Mr. William B. Kendall, Mr. A. S. Barnes, Mr. James Hasiehurst, and Mr. Martin Bates. There was a general discussion of the subjects considered at the special meeting, and it was decided to correspond with members of the State Legislature in reference to the bill introduced by Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, and with members of the United States Congress upon the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Benjamin A. Willis. The Secretary was requested to call in as soon as practicable the canvassers who are circulating the petitions to Congress and the Legislature, adopted at the special meeting, but not sooner than the City can be thoroughly canvassed. The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. The petitions are receiving large numbers of signatures, the propositions made in them meeting with general favor among merchants and manufacturers. Correspondence has been opened with the Boards of Trade of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities, requesting them to initiate similar movements to that begun in the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

IS IT A HOAX?

The following communication, which explains itself, was sent to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, and by that body referred to the Committee on Education, when appointed:

To the Right Honorable Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN: As I am about making arrangements for an early departure from this country, and am desirous of publicly expressing my appreciation of the hospitable manner in which I have everywhere been received, I would, were it agreeable to your right honorable body, be pleased to deliver, by reading before you, my poem on "Proverbial Philosophy," or my drama of "Washington," on any evening you may select. The expenses of light, &c., to be borne by you. Trusting my offer may meet with your cordial appreciation, I remain yours, &c.,

M. F. TUPPER.

Address care of Dr. Talmage.

Dr. Talmage, when questioned about the matter, said that Mr. Tupper was not in town, and that he thought the communication was a hoax.

THE RELEASE OF DR. PHELPS

HE TELLS NOTHING ABOUT THE DUEL.

JUDGE DONOHUE'S OPINION IN SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—THE PRISONER ENTITLED TO PROTECTION—HE IS REMANDED BACK TO GENERAL SESSIONS AND RELEASED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Dr. Charles Phelps, whose release was asked for on a writ of habeas corpus. It was announced early in the morning that the decision would be given in the afternoon. One o'clock was the hour appointed, and the court-room at the time was well filled. A. Oakey Hall and John A. Foley were there in behalf of the prisoner, and District Attorney Phelps appeared for the people. Judge Donohue's opinion was delivered verbally, and is as follows:

In this matter of Phelps, the prisoner was brought before me on habeas corpus, seeking his discharge on the ground that he was illegally detained by a commitment of the Court of General Sessions. The return of the officer in whose custody he is shows that he is held under a commitment of the Court of General Sessions for this witness' refusal to answer certain questions set out in the commitment. The witness' claim is that by virtue of the law he is protected from answering these questions; that without that immunity his answers might subject him to punishment in another State, and that the law therefore does not compel him to answer. The first point the District Attorney takes is, that I, sitting here, cannot go behind a commitment of the Court of General Sessions. Without going at length into that question, I will simply say that in the case of Hackley, in which the same point was raised, the court did go into the question whether the privilege could properly be claimed, and did discuss the matter at length, and though the Court remanded the prisoner, it was not on the ground that it could not go behind the commitment, but on the ground that he was not entitled to the privilege on the facts stated. And in the case of the people on the relation of Tweed against Liscomb, I understand the same principle was held; and I understand that in the matter of Lange, in 18 Wallace, the Supreme Court of the United States, on precisely the same point, adjudicated that the court, before whom the prisoner was brought, had the right to consider whether on the papers, a case was made out for inquiry into the process of the court. I shall, therefore, hold that I have a right to go behind the commitment to examine whether there was reason for the action of the Court of General Sessions.

The question arises whether the prisoner claimed a right and was protected by the privilege now set up. It is of no importance to the court sitting here what may be the effect of compelling or not compelling answers to these questions. It is simply the duty of the court, as was forcibly held by Judge Rascllo in the Court of Appeals, to ascertain what the law is, and administer it without regard to consequences. We have simply to administer the law. The respondent claims here that this prisoner is bound to answer because he is precluded from the use of his answer in any criminal proceeding against him. How far, if this were a new question, I would be disposed to go into it there is no need to say, because the law as to it has been thoroughly settled in the Hackley case. I am here bold that in case the witness is protected he is bound to answer, although the answer may enable the prosecution to obtain evidence to convict him on another charge. I don't think it necessary to go into that. The prisoner is not charged with, nor are the questions put to him, nor do I understand that it is in any way alleged that he is connected with, an offense committed within this State. The questions put to the witness and the whole course of the interrogation shows that it is in regard to something out of the State.

When this State undertook to punish dueling they not only had several offenses to deal with. First, offenses as to acts committed within this State; then as to acts committed out of this State. In the succession of the law under which this alleged immunity is given by the first section, the offense in regard to fighting a duel is declared punishable; by the second section, matters relative to carrying a challenge, all matters relating to doing certain things within this State. Then, in the third place, the act provides for a distinct and positive offense. It is provided that as to matters relating to the first and second sections, a witness answering when compelled to testify, shall not be liable to be used against him. Subsequently, when the statutes were rearranged, another offense was added by the fifth section, the only relation of which to the first and second sections is, that it provided the same penalty. It is not an amendment of the other sections, but takes up a different class of cases to which it affixes the same punishment. It seems to me clear that under that section there is no protection for this witness in answering the questions, and that he is entitled to protection under the law. There was a very good reason for the differences in regard to that section. Under the first and second sections the offenses were in this State, while under the fifth and sixth sections the offenses were in relation to acts out of the State, and it would be an empty power to give immunity or protect witnesses in answering in that class of cases, because such evidence could still be used against him in the other State, no matter what his immunity here, and this State could not protect him there.

The last point taken by the District Attorney was that when this witness was before the Grand Jury and the Court of General Sessions he failed to claim protection under this privilege. I think in that the District Attorney is correct. When called before the court to testify he is the party to judge whether his answers will criminate himself. It is in his mind what the evidence would be, and whether it will criminate him. It is for him and no other person to claim that immunity. It may have been really his intention in this case to have claimed it on that ground, but that was not made known to the court, nor was the court made to understand why he refused to answer. His reply was simply declining to answer the questions. I think, under these circumstances, on the return as it stands, the relator must be returned to the Court of General Sessions.

Immediately after Judge Donohue's decision had been rendered, Dr. Phelps, accompanied by Mr. John A. Foley and Deputy Sheriff McGonigle, went before Judge Gildersleeve, who was sitting in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Foley, addressing his Honor, said that Judge Donohue had decided that the witness was privileged under the statute not to answer any questions if there should be any thing in the answer which might tend to commit himself, and that he had the legal right to avail himself of that privilege. Judge Donohue had also decided that the commitment of his Honor was proper, the witness not having taken advantage of his statutory right, he having merely declined to answer the questions put to him. As the witness had been committed by his Honor for contempt, and had now come there to go before the Grand Jury, who, however, were absent, counsel thought it only proper that he should be released and kept in custody of counsel for the defense, or discharged on his own recognizance, until he should appear before the Grand Jury at 11 o'clock this morning. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that he had no doubt Dr. Phelps would be in attendance to go before the Grand Jury, and would, therefore, offer no opposition to the motion of counsel. Dr. Phelps having assured Judge Gildersleeve that he would be in attendance before the Grand Jury at 11 o'clock to-day, his Honor ordered him to be released on his own recognizance. Dr. Phelps bowed courteously to his Honor and the District Attorney, and withdrew with his friends, by whom he was cordially congratulated on his release from durance. Although the Grand Jury expected the attendance yesterday of some of the witnesses whom they had subpœnaed in connection with the Bennett-May duel, none put in an appearance, and the session was, therefore, devoid of interest in that respect. It is expected that some of the non-appearing witnesses will be recalled during the week.

GOSSIP REGARDING THE DUEL.

Several absurd reports relative to the Bennett-May affair were current yesterday. One rumor declared that Mr. Frederick W. May had died of a wound received in the recent duel. No authoritative denial of the story could be procured, either from members of Mr. May's family or of the Union Club; but it is certain that the report has no foundation in fact. THE TIMES of Friday last contained the true account of the duel. Mr. May is in a condition to "laugh at scars," for in the duel with Mr. Bennett he "never felt a wound."

THE MAIL ROBBERIES.

The examination into the mail robbery case was continued yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Shields. Counsel for Mary Ann Collins, charged with receiving the stolen mail matter, moved for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the evidence against her was insufficient to warrant her further detention. The motion was denied, however, and the prisoner was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury. John De Frees, one of the defendants, testified that on the morning of Dec. 29 he was driving the mail wagon conveying the mail from the Cortlandt Street Ferry to the Post Office, and that when at the corner of Fulton and Church streets, Crawford, another defendant in the case, jumped on the wagon and took one of the mail bags, and then went up Church street with it in company with John Kelly. This closed the case for the Government against Kelly, and the defense will put in their evidence this afternoon.

THE STEAM-SHIP ANGLIA.

A lady passenger on board the steam-ship Anglia, of the Anchor Line, which left London on the 10th of December, writes to explain the cause of the delay in reaching this port. From the time of leaving the Channel, she says, they encountered strong head winds, together with furious gales and squalls during the whole voyage. On the 21st, after battling with the winds and waves for many hours, one of her cylinders exploded, scalding two of the engineers. In consequence of these drawbacks, it was nearly four days before the ship was able to resume her journey. Her progress, however, was very slow the head winds still continuing. On the 8th of January the Captain concluded to steam north for Halifax, where he could communicate with the company, and where the necessary repairs could be made to enable the ship to proceed with safety. This plan was adopted, and the lady says that every comfort was extended to the passengers by the Captain and his subalterns.

YESTERDAY'S SNOW-STORM.

DETENTION OF RAILWAY, FERRY, AND STREET TRAVEL—THE MAILS DELAYED—INTENSE COLD PREVAILING IN THE WEST.

The snow-fall of yesterday, while not as extensive as that of New Year's, has proved more or less of an obstruction to locomotion, especially on the railways leading into this City. In Jersey City yesterday morning the drifts were found to be very high along the lines of the various roads, and in many cases snow-plows were required to clear the track for passenger trains. Two Western trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were delayed in the vicinity of Plainboro', and several trains on other railways also suffered considerable delays. The ferry-boats on the North River were greatly delayed by the outflow of ice, and were forced to make frequent détours to avoid the heavy ice-floes from the northward. At 9 A. M. the Plainfield, of the Communipaw Line, got stuck in the centre of a large floe, from which she was only extricated with much difficulty. The New-Jersey, of the Cortlandt Street Line, lost a portion of her copper sheathing in encounters with the ice, but beyond this, few of the boats suffered any appreciable damage. At one time yesterday morning the snow was so thick that the boats on both rivers were compelled to proceed very slowly in order to avoid collision.

The ice-gorge at the mouth of Newark Bay was broken open on Saturday, and steamers from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk made their way through with little difficulty. The ice in the locality above mentioned is very thick—that on the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers being fully a foot, and in some places 15 inches in thickness. A large portion of this ice, in the event of a thaw, will be thrown against the long bridge of the New-Jersey Central, and fears have been expressed for its safety. As the structure was greatly strengthened last year, however, and the railroad people are confident of its security, no general apprehension need as yet be felt by the traveling public.

In the City the snow interfered greatly with the street-cleaning, which was recently begun on Broadway and other thoroughfares. Something has already been accomplished, however, and unless the Commissioners relax their efforts, there is every prospect that the whole of Broadway and the side streets leading to the ferries may be cleared during the week. Reports received at the Signal Office show that the storm covered an immense extent of country, ranging from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, on the west to the Atlantic, and from Canada to the border States. An extreme degree of cold has succeeded the snow-fall in the extreme North-west—the thermometer at Fort Garry indicating 36° below zero, and at Breckinridge, Minn., 22° below. A telegram from Pembina, Dakota, stated that the mercury at that point had fallen to the terrible temperature of 53° below zero, but this was generally considered to have been a blunder on the part of the operator. There is no doubt, however, that an unusual degree of cold prevails throughout the North-west, and may be soon looked for on the Atlantic coast.

At the Post Office the storm was an unwelcome visitor, the mails being delayed on several of the trunk lines for hours beyond their usual time of delivery. The Erie mail from the City at 7:25 Sunday morning, was detained on the Buffalo division and did not arrive until midnight on Sunday. This, however, was not due to the snow but to a wrecked coal train at Castle Station. At 2:30 P. M. yesterday, the clerk on the Erie postal train due here at 8 P. M. got the same day telegraphed that the train was detained by snow and would not arrive until a late hour. One train due on the New-York Central yesterday morning was so delayed by the storm that it did not reach the Grand Central Depot until 7 o'clock last evening.

SLIPPERY STREETS LAST NIGHT.

A drizzling rain set in early last evening, accompanied by a slight frost, which soon reduced the rugged surface of the snow-covered streets and sidewalks to a slippery plane, and made pedestrianism almost an impossibility. The sidewalks were almost impassable; they were one sheet of ice, and belated wayfarers were compelled in self-defense to take the middle of the streets and walk on the sharp crust of the congealed snow, in preference to running the risk of falling. Several accidents occurred, but none of them of a very serious nature. At every block some hapless pedestrian could be seen sprawling on the sidewalk, working his way home by a succession of falls. A policeman found a man lying at Church and Chambers streets, and attempted to lift him to his feet, when he begged to be left where he was, as it was better to accept the inevitable than to have his bones broken at every attempt to rise. The ladies seemed to suffer to even a greater extent than the men. Those who were unfortunate enough to be out without a masculine escort had a hard time of it.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

DECISION OF THE TRUSTEES IN FAVOR OF THE USE OF CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL CABLES—AWARD OF THE CONTRACT TO MR. J. LLOYD HAIGH.

A special meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees was held yesterday afternoon. Hon. H. C. Murphy presided, and the following members of the board were present: J. S. T. Stranahan, Thomas Kinsella, Thomas Carroll, William Marshall, Gen. Slocum, W. B. Leonard, John Reilly, C. J. Canda, J. M. McLean, Lloyd Aspinwall, M. Motley, Mayors Schroeder and Ely, and Controllers Kelly and Barrell. The President stated that the board had been convened at the request of the Executive Committee to consider the report of that body on the resolution submitted to it at the last meeting instructing it to invite new bids from manufacturers of Bessemer steel, and report the result to the board. He then read the report as follows:

The Executive Committee beg leave to report that, in consequence of the strong vote of the board on the question of awarding the contract for the wire for the large cables to the lowest bidder for crucible cast steel for that purpose, after the reference to the committee to receive further proposals for Bessemer, they have not deemed it advisable to advertise for such proposals without further communication with the board. They regard that vote, although wanting one of a majority, still as decisive against the use of Bessemer steel, for in so important a matter as the main cables it would, in their opinion, be unwise to adopt a material which is distrusted by any considerable portion of the Trustees. The question of cost is an important one, but is subordinate to that of safety, and the difference of expense between the two is comparatively too small to permit such difference to prevent unanimity and entire confidence. They therefore offer a substitute for the resolution heretofore submitted by them, and recommend that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder for crucible cast-steel wire, upon the condition therein stated, and that the resolution adopted at the last meeting, instructing this committee to receive further proposals for Bessemer steel, be rescinded, as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the board instructing the Executive Committee to receive proposals from manufacturers who may choose to bid for Bessemer steel, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the contract for the steel wire for the large cables, as provided in the specifications issued for that purpose, be awarded to J. Lloyd Haigh, at eight and seven-tenth cents (gold) per pound, he being the lowest bidder for crucible cast-steel wire, provided he furnish that kind of wire as stipulated in his communication to this board, dated Jan. 9, 1877.

After reading the communication referred to, and also the bond of Mr. Haigh, guaranteeing to fulfill the contract, the President called the vote upon the resolutions offered by the Executive Committee in succession. The first, rescinding the former resolution recommending the award of the contract to Messrs. Roebling, Sons & Co., was adopted unanimously, the second resolution being also adopted by a vote of 16 to 1, as follows:

Yeas—Trustees Murphy, Stranahan, Kinsella, Carroll, Slocum, Burrell, Leonard, Reilly, Ely, Kelly, Canda, McLean, Schroeder, Aspinwall, Van Schaick, and Motley.

Nay—Trustee William Marshall.

Mr. Haigh, the successful bidder, has an office in this City and a factory in Brooklyn.

After the adoption of the resolutions and the declaration of the award, the board adjourned.

REV. SAMUEL HARP.

Rev. Samuel Earp, of St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., has formally accepted the call of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, and will enter upon the duties of his new Rectorship on the first Sunday after Easter. Mr. Earp is a native of Pennsylvania. He was graduated at St. James College, Maryland, when it was under the Presidency of Right Rev. John B. Kerfoot, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg. After graduating he taught for a time in the college at Burlington, N. J. He entered the General Theological Seminary in this City in 1863, as a member of the Junior Class, and as a candidate for holy orders from the Diocese of Pennsylvania. As a student he was exemplary in his conduct and ranked much above the average. His first charge was in the Diocese of Pittsburg, and he conducted it with so much ability that he attracted the notice of one of the most important churches in Michigan, namely, the St. Mark's Church, at Grand Rapids. In Grand Rapids he was quite as successful as in Pittsburg. He took a high stand among the clergymen of Michigan, so that when the Diocese of Western Michigan was set off in 1874, he was a prominent candidate for the Bishopric, receiving the second highest number of votes. Mr. Earp is about 35 years old, a little above the medium height, of excellent presence and attractive manner. He has been assiduous and faithful in the conduct of the churches over which he has already presided, and will no doubt bring with him to St. Andrew's the exercise of those same qualities which have won for him his excellent reputation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the balance in the City Treasury last Saturday was $1,222,626 28.

Rev. Dr. Drew read a paper on "National Religion" at the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers, yesterday.

Thomas Hastings, a resident of this City, died suddenly on Saturday last. The deceased was a brother of Hugh Hastings.

Prof. Benjamin W. Putnam, of Massachusetts, will lecture to-morrow at 11 A. M., at Cooper Institute. Subject, "The Potter's Wheel."

A lecture on "Art" will be delivered by Prof. Goodyear, at a meeting of the Woman Suffrage Society, No. 238 West Fourteenth street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The funeral of Antoine Mataran, the well-known restaurateur, took place yesterday from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third street.

Patrolman John J. Craig, of the Eastern Steamboat Squad, had his shoulder-blade broken yesterday by a bale of cotton falling on him at Pier No. 19 East River.

The fourth annual meeting of the New-York Training School for Nurses will be held at Grace Hall, opposite the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street, to-morrow at 4 P. M.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered yesterday in the case of Mr. Charles Birdseye, formerly a clerk in the Marine Court, who died on the 16th inst., of injuries received by falling down a hatchway at No. 510 Broadway.

Dr. John A. Weisse will deliver a lecture entitled, "Loss of the Greek Language and Empire to the World in the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks, 1453," before the American Philological Society, at Room No. 36 Cooper Union, to-morrow evening.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of August Laine, who died at the Chambers Street Hospital on the 11th inst. from the effect of an overdose of opium, taken at the Van Dyke House, No. 30 Bowery. The testimony showed that the man was an habitual opium eater, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide from an overdose of that drug.

Custom-house Officers Hagan, McCort, and Judd, of Surveyor Sharpe's staff, yesterday seized 1,200 choice cigars found concealed on board the steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana, and Inspectors Jackson, Mevins, Dodge, and Smith, of Capt. Brackett's staff, seized 550 cigars found in the sailor's sleeping apartments, and said to be for their own use.

The notable concourse of Tammany politicians who are known as the "Third House," have been deprived of their room in the City Hall. It is hereafter to be used as the office of the Mayor's Marshal. The expelled conclave mainly represents the men for whom Tammany has made no provision. Where they will meet hereafter is as yet a mystery.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa, occurs this week. Messrs. John T. Henry, from the Cheap Transportation Association; Wallace P. Groom, Actuary of the New-York Board of Trade, and S. J. N. Stark, of the New-York Produce Exchange, who were appointed by the National Board of Trade of the United States as delegates to the Dominion board, left for Canada last night.

The German Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District have elected the following officers: President, Augustus Schaffel; First Vice President, Otto Eggers; Second Vice President, Friedrich Gaisberg; Secretaries, Augustus Yorck and William Pfeffenbacher; Treasurer, Marin Gossy; delegates to Central Committee, Augustus Schaffel, William Molkenbur, Charles Baesler, Henry Ash, and William Gaisberg.

Dr. S. D. Powell, of No. 75 West Fifty-fifth street, reported yesterday to Dr. Day, of the Board of Health, that a girl named Maggie Murray, aged 14, who resided at Fifty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, had died under circumstances of a suspicious nature. The funeral was postponed in compliance with an order from the Health Department, and Coroner Woltman made an investigation, which resulted in a verdict of death from tubucular meningitis, due to natural causes.

On Jan. 1 the store of Lewis Lefferts, No. 641 Broadway, was broken open, and robbed of three dozen silk umbrellas, two dozen silk handkerchiefs, and half a dozen silk neck-ties. Detective Edward Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, recovered the property and arrested the thief, William Fitzgerald, of No. 230 Thirteenth street. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Fitzgerald pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years in the State Prison.

The primary election of the German Republican Association or the Fifteenth Assembly District took place last night at Berndt's Hall, No. 566 Eighth avenue. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association: President, John J. Pollok; Vice Presidents, John Herr and Francis Kluge; Secretaries, Charles Helneman and Charles J. Zubrod; Treasurer, Charles T. Corindt; Sergeant at Arms, Godfrey Wolf. The following were elected delegates to the Central Committee: Hon. William H. Striner, John J. Pollok, Dr. Emil W. Hoeber, John J. Steitz, and William Stetzer.

Ex-Gov. Tilden's body-guard, the Young Men's Democratic Club, held its annual election last evening, at the Everett House. Townsend Cox, who ran for President, was defeated by William Van Wyck, and Col. Edward L. Gaul, William T. Pelton,

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

USE OF MONEY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

THE NEPHEW OF HIS UNCLE UNDER EXAMINATION—THE TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE—EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS SENT TO OREGON—EX-GOV. M'CORMICK'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—SECRETARY CHANDLER'S PRIVATE DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Morton's sub-committee to investigate certain questions in regard to the Electoral votes of a number of States met this morning and examined Mr. William T. Pelton, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and nephew of Gov. Tilden. As a witness the nephew of his uncle was principly noticeable for not knowing, or pretending not to know, anything about the manner in which the Democratic campaign was conducted, or the purposes for which money was collected or disbursed by the Democratic Committee. He knew nothing, he said, about the bank accounts of the committee of which he was the Secretary, and had no knowledge of any considerable sum of money having been sent by the Democrats to the Southern States. He did know, however, that $8,000 had been sent to Oregon in the early part of December. He testfied further that he knew Burton Harrison, and that he had told Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank in New-York, that it would be well to send the sum named to Oregon. Mr. Pelton will be examined again to-morrow.

Secretary Chandler will appear before the Committee on the Privileges of the House to-morrow, and answer all questions that may be asked, unless they involve the disclosure of Cabinet consultations or official communications with the President as a Cabinet officer. He will not attempt to conceal anything pertaining to the use of money in the campaign which was within his knowledge. Mr. McCormick was before the committee to-day, and answered all the questions of the committee. He did not happen to know much about the amount of money contributed by office-holders, and the committee will have to call the Treasurer of the Congressional committee, who received and disbursed that money. It will probably appear from the testimony that the contributions of Federal officers just about paid for the distribution of documents, and that the amount was much smaller than that expended by the Liberty Street Bureau, the expenses of which Mr. Tilden is privately acknowledged to have personally assumed. The dispatches of the National Committee, relative to preserving the results in Florida and other States, were produced.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Ex-Gov. McCormick again appeared before the Select Committee on the the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote. The Governor wished to contradict the truth of a telegram to a New-York paper; it was therein stated that the question was yesterday put to him whether the National Republican Committee raised money for the purpose of purchasing votes, to which he replied that he would have first to consult with members of that committee before answering that question. The Governor said no such question was put, and if it had been it would have been promptly answered in the negative.

The Chairman propounded the question: Do you know of any money paid on behalf of the National Republican Committee in influencing votes? A.—I have some knowledge of money having been raised for the legitimate purposes of the campaign.

Q.—Was any assessment made on office-holders to obtain money for the purpose of being used in the election? A.—There was an assessment on a certain class of office-holders; I cannot name them, but can show the committee the law, which I have been told was strictly complied with. This law provided that all officers appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, were exempt from the operation of the prohibition against assessments on office-holders for political purposes. The witness said there was a joint circular sent forth by the officers of both the National Republican and the Congressional Republican Committees, but the details of assessment were managed by the latter committee; he did not know whether the money was raised by a percentage on salaries or not, nor did he know how much money was raised; not a dollar came into the hands of the National Republican Committee; he did not know of any circular having been issued requiring office-holders to contribute money.

M. A. Clancey, late stenographer of the National Republican Committee, was recalled, he having testified on Saturday. He, in reply to questions, referred to his short-hand notes, and read from them the original drafts of telegrams sent to Florida, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

Gov. Stearns, Tallahassee, Florida:

Grave importance attaches to the Electoral vote of your State, and we invite your most careful supervision of all the official receiving, counting, returning, and canvassing the votes of every locality. This dispatch was signed by either Z. Chandler or W. E. Chandler.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

To Gen. Martin, Tallahassee:

We are absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes if your State is safe—and Tilden is sure of the rest. Can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts by fraud, intimidation, counting, or bribery, to capture it? Answer when sure. Z. CHANDLER.

A copy of the above dispatch was sent to S. B. Packard, Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.; Senator John H. Mitchell, Portland, Oregon; and George C. Gorham, San Francisco.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

To Gen. Martin:

If your State has gone for Hayes the Democrats will leave nothing undone to take it from us; all may depend on your vigilance. Be on guard everywhere. You must watch, and get in and announce the true returns from every locality without delay. Spare no pains or expense to carry these points; keep me advised, and telegraph me your exact majority as soon as possible.

This was signed either by Z. Chandler or W. E. Chandler, having been dictated by the latter.

On the 8th of November the following dispatch was addressed to both Senator Conover, and Representative Furman:

"See my dispatch to Martin; use the utmost diligence and vigilance."

The following dispatch was sent to Thomas B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, of North Carolina, signed "C." and dictated by William E. Chandler:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

Two friends of yours leave here at 3 o'clock this afternoon; meet them at the depot at Raleigh.

Another telegram was sent to the same party, as follows:

Don't give up your State until the remotest returns come in. Hayes is elected by one majority if we have carried Florida, Oregon, and Louisiana. Meet your friends at the depot. C.

On the same day, the 8th of November, a letter was written by William E. Chandler to Thomas B. Keogh, Raleigh, N. C., as follows:

"At this hour of writing, it looks as if 185 votes have been given to Hayes, counting Louisiana, Florida, and Oregon, but not North Carolina; and we trust the latter will turn out, when the returns are all in, to have gone for Hayes. If, however, it has not, and the State is close, and there has been intimidation or fraud on the part of the Democrats, we trust that your Republican Governor will not give any certificate to the Electors. The Governor of either Oregon is a Democrat, while North Carolina is the only close State necessary to the Democrats where we have a Republican Governor. They must not be allowed fairer play in North Carolina than we get in Oregon. This is important and confidential.

W. E. CHANDLER.

The following telegram was addressed to George C. Gorham, San Francisco, Nov. 8:

"If Oregon is Republican, use the utmost diligence to watch and get in, and have announced the vote from every locality. The Democrats will press Grover, hence the importance of no delay in establishing the result. You had better go to Oregon."

This dispatch was dictated by W. E. Chandler, and probably signed by him, though it may have been signed by Z. Chandler.

The following telegram was sent to Gorham on the same day:

"Democrats are getting desperate. They will stop at nothing to wrest victory from us. It is important that you go at once to Oregon."

The following telegram was addressed to ex-Attorney General Williams:

"Oregon is reported Republican, and will elect Hayes. Telegraph several citizens of integrity in Oregon to watch and get in and have announced the vote from every locality. We have telegraphed Mitchell. The Democrats will press Grover, hence the importance of no delay in establishing the result."

The witness could not say whether this telegram was signed by William E. or Z. Chandler; the witness was at Tallahassee on the 12th of November, and addressed to Z. Chandler the following telegram:

Gov. Stearns and Congressman Purman telegraph from a point in Georgia that the operator at Tallahassee, Fla., maliciously withholds and discloses all dispatches from them, and ask his removal. I sent a special message to Orton, who acted promptly. Will you advise Stearns? M. A. CLANCEY.

From an inspection of copies of all the telegrams, it appears that the only one signed by Z. Chandler, was that to Gen. Martin, given together with duplicates of the same to Packard, Chamberlain, Gorham, and Mitchell. All the others were signed by William E. Chandler. Mr. Clancey stated that the telegrams and the letter which he read from his stenographic notes, were the only ones in his book sent by the committee to any person after the election.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Election continued the investigation in the Oregon Electoral case to-day. Col. W. S. Pelton, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, testified that he knowns William L. Scott; he does not know Martin & Runyon, of Wall street; was never in their office; was at the Everett House, New-York, almost every evening in December last; the head-quarters of the National Democratic Committee were at the Everett House; witness does not know Enos Runyon, and never had any conversation with him; knows Burton Harrison, a New-York lawyer; was in Harrison's office on the 6th of last December and talked with him in regard to a certain matter which has been brought out by this investigation; witness suggested to Mr. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York, that he call on Harrison; witness did not procure Mr. Jordan to transfer any money from New-York to Oregon; he did tell Mr. Jordan that it was desired that certain gentlemen in Oregon should have credit for $8,000; he does not know exactly why he fixed upon this particular sum; it seemed that litigation would arise from the ineligibility of Watts, in Oregon, and it was proper that the gentlemen in Oregon should be sustained in their actions before the courts, Mr. Billinger, Chairman of the Oregon Democratic Committee, suggested the necessity of having money to defray these legal expenses; witness met W. L. Scott, (a member of the Democratic National Committee,) on the evening of Dec. 5, when witness spoke to him about the $8,000; nothing was said about security; never knew of money being sent to Oregon previous to Dec. 6 last, and witness knows of no effort having been made to send money to that State since the 6th of December last; Mr. Patrick went to Oregon in November or in December last; Mr. Patrick had large mining interests in Salt Lake, and went West to look after them; Mr. Patrick talked with Dr. Miller, a member of the Democratic National Committee, in reference to going to Oregon. Witness does not know that any money was ever sent to, or paid, Mr. Patrick; he does not know that Dimon paid Cronin $2,000 and Patrick $1,039. Witness supposes that Jordan understood that he (witness) did not want the $8,000 transaction made public; Mr. Scott paid out some money during the campaign, and so did witness; has his account at the Hanover Bank; does not know of any money being sent to South Carolina since Nov. 7, except a little draft of $100 to defray the traveling expenses of a man named Connolly; don't know of money being sent to Louisiana since Nov. 7, except a draft of $100 or $200 to a man down there; does not know of any money being sent to Florida, except small amounts to defray the expenses of persons visiting the State at the request of the Democratic Committee; not a dollar was sent to any State except for strictly legitimate purposes; the Democratic National Committee defrayed the expenses of a part of the gentlemen who visited some of the Southern States after the election. In answer to Mr. Mitchell, witness testified that he did not know that $8,000 was actually used in Oregon on a check drawn payable to Charles Dimon, in favor of Ladd & Bush; does not remember receiving an unsigned dispatch from Oregon in December last, saying that it was necessary that $8,000 be sent to that State; does not know that any money was deposited in a bank in San Francisco for use in Oregon; the Democratic Committee had correspondence with ex-Senator Casserly, who was requested to go to Oregon, but he could not go and sent a brief; does not know of any money paid W. C. Griswold; does not remember a man of that name. Before the examination of Col. Pelton was concluded, Senator Morton stated that he [Mr. Morton] was obliged to leave, and he desired Col. Pelton to be present to-morrow, when he will be examined further.

THE POWERS OF THE HOUSE.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD TO BE ARRESTED—THEY ARE CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT BY DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN—THE RESOLUTION OPPOSED BY GEN. GARFIELD AND OTHERS—THE LIMITATIONS OF THE HOUSE POINTED OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day reported resolutions directing the arrest of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, and their arraignment before the bar of the House, to answer for contempt in refusing to produce before Mr. Morrison's committee the original papers and returns on which they canvassed and declared the result of the Presidential vote in Louisiana. A two hours debate followed, the time being equally divided between both sides. Messrs. Frye, Kasson, Garfield, and Lawrence, Republicans, spoke against, and Messrs. Cox, Hooker, and Wood, Democrats, in favor of the resolutions. The Republicans argued that if the doctrine advocated by the report of the Committee prevailed, no papers or archives would be free from the demands of the House, and any State officer might be dragged before its bar to answer for contempt. The committee deny the sufficiency of certified copies, and demand that original papers, which are a part of the public records of a State, shall be produced. The Returning Board was legally constituted according to the laws of the State, all their proceedings and conclusions were in accordance with law, and no tribunal has any legal right to go behind those proceedings to review or revise them. To admit the right of Congress to bring the archives and officers of a sovereign State before either house would be giving one branch of Congress the power to extinguish a State by inanition.

Mr. Garfield quoted the sections of the Federal Constitution giving the States the right to appoint the Presidential Electors. The Constitution also prescribes the time when Electors shall meet, the qualifications of Electors, and the manner in which the vote shall be canvassed and declared. He argued from this that Congress may, under five limitations, inquire into the Electoral vote of a State. These limitations are:

First—The vote must be cast by a State. Congress alone has power to inquire whether a State is legally organized under the Constitution.

Second—No State can have more Electors than it has Senators and Representatives.

Third—Certain qualifications are prescribed, and Congress may inquire into these.

Fourth—Congress has power to fix the day on which the Electoral vote shall be cast.

Fifth—Congress may inquire whether the Electoral vote was cast upon the day fixed for that purpose.

Beyond these limitations the House has no more right to inquire than they would have to inquire into the conduct of an election in England. He quoted from various authorities to show that such power over a Presidential election as is now claimed was never contemplated by the founders of the Government. The fixing of a time when the Electoral vote shall be cast by the Electors so soon after the election indicates that no such investigation by Congress was contemplated, because there would be no time for making such an examination. It is plain there is no time provided for making a contest, and if there was time there is no authority.

The Democrats argued that it was proper to inquire as to the legality of the actions of the Returning Board in canvassing and declaring the vote. Upon the action of this board depended an issue in which all sections were deeply interested, and in a matter determining the Presidency it was proper to ascertain whether the board had discharged its duties so as to make known the declared wish of the people of the State.

During the debate, the general character of the Louisiana Returning Boards was incidentally discussed. Mr. Frye stated he was convinced that there was no fraud on the part of the Returning Boards of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, and unless the votes of those States were stolen they would be counted for Hayes. Mr. Luttrell replied it was not becoming for a party to talk of theft which had robbed poor employes in the departments in order to raise means to carry on a political campaign. This remark was applauded from the Democratic side with great vehemence, one man in the rear of the Democratic seats uttering a yell with the same emphasis he would have done at a Sixth Ward mass-meeting. As usual, the responsibility for this disgraceful interruption was charged upon the galleries, and their accupants notified that if that Democratic yell was again uttered from the floor they would be turned out.

The previous question was ordered upon the resolutions, and after an hour's debate to-morrow a vote will be taken. Of course, the resolution will be passed. Gen. Garfield's speech was a model of condensation of material, and clear and powerful statement, and is regarded as one of the ablest speeches of late years in the House.

COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE

NO AGREEMENT, AND SLIGHT PROSPECT OF IT, BY THE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS—THE DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE TO COUNT THE VOTE CONCURRED IN BY INCREASING NUMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The committee of the two houses on counting the Electoral votes were in session several hours again to-day, but reached no agreement nor result. They are to meet to-morrow and will again try to end their labors during the day. There still remains in the scheme the element of chance, and the more it is considered the less it is liked. The impression is common that there will be no agreement in the Joint Committee and that each committee will report to its own house. The almost universal belief is that all efforts to make any arrangement in advance of the time for making the count will be fruitless, and that at last the President of the Senate must himself count and announce the vote. The opinion is gaining converts rapidly that he has the right under the Constitution, in the absence of legislation, to perform that function, and not only this, but that it is his imperative duty to make the count. There are believed to be many Democrats who hold to this view, and who admit that there must be legislative provisions to the contrary to permit of a question being raised as to the legality and constitutionality of the exercise of this duty by the President of the Senate. When the discussion has proceeded far enough to define the position of politicians, lawyers, and jurists, the country will find that the array of names in support of the constitutionality of a count of the Electoral vote by the President of the Senate will be too great to resist.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE FATE OF THE SILVER BILL SEALED IN THE SENATE—THE INTEREST ON THE DISTRICT BONDS—PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE—SENATOR FERRY AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The silver bill has undoubtedly met its final defeat for this Winter. The committee of the Senate on finance met to-day and promptly decided to report the Bland bill without recommendation. It goes upon the calendar of the Senate, but has no committee to insist upon action. The reason assigned for this action is that the report of the Silver Commission has been postponed a month by consent of the Senate; but the real reason is that the political situation absorbs so much attention that there cannot be obtained any consideration of the Silver bill, even in committee. The time has passed when it was possible for the most ardent friends of the measure to press it before the Senate, even so far as to secure a debate on it. Perhaps they will not even try. Senator Sherman comes out as a silver man by offering a bill making silver dollars a full legal tender, to be issued by the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks.

A bill was reported in the House to-day, from the Committee on Ways and Means, providing permanently for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia. It is settled that the General Government is bound to insure the payment of that interest, but it has been done for each occasion by itself, heretofore, and there always has arisen a condition favorable to speculation in the bonds. The District Commissioners desire to have these bonds placed upon such a footing as to be absorbed for investments, and the Senate adopted the same policy by twice passing a bill making permanent provision for meeting the interest promptly. Holman and Randall have hitherto prevented this in the House, and doubtless will try to defeat it again.

The reports concerning the prospect of the resignation of Senator Ferry as President of the Senate are wholly unfounded, so far as they refer to a resignation prior to the counting of the Electoral vote. He has no intention of resigning, and there is no feeling in the Senate in favor of his resignation. If there should be a contingency, as the end of the session draws near, which would require a presiding officer who would hold over and prevent an *interregnum* of the office, he would undoubtedly aid in the necessary change of officers. As for ability, courage, and honesty in meeting any duties that the session may bring upon a presiding officer, no one doubts that they are qualities possessed by Mr. Ferry in an eminent degree.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

NORFOLK, Jan. 16.—The Grand Duke Alexis remains very quietly on board his ship. To-day he and the Grand Duke Constantine came ashore and walked up Main street, but no one knew who they were until the distinguished visitors had left the city. No festivities have been indulged in, and no demonstrations were made looking to a celebration of the 27th birthday of the Grand Duke Alexis. Nothing is known of his intended future movements. It is generally understood the Russian fleet will spend the remainder of the Winter here, but it is extremely improbable that Alexis will stay on board ship until the opening of Spring. It is said that he contemplates a hunting expedition after wild fowl on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina. Baron Shiskin, the Russian Minister, left here this morning by rail for Washington.

THE NAVAL STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 16.—Orders have been received at the Navy-yard here to fit for sea immediately the steamer Enterprise, and work will commence on her to-morrow.

MAKING NEW SENATORS.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-JERSEY.

MANŒUVRES OF THE RIVAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES—THE CAUCUS TO BE HELD TO-NIGHT—SLY GOV. BEDLE—THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 16.—The Democratic caucus of the House members this afternoon appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Harris, Rue, and Bergen to confer with a similar committee consisting of Senators Bergen, Ridgway, and Pidcock, for the purpose of settling a day for the holding of a joint Senatorial canvas. The committee met, and the friends of Judge Green demanded that the caucus be held next Monday evening. On behalf of Mr. McPherson, who desires that the vote be taken before his strength shall have been withdrawn by the manipulations of the State-house Ring, it was asked that the caucus be held to-morrow evening. A majority of the committee voted to call the caucus for to-morrow evening, and the first victory of the struggle was consequently won by Mr. McPherson. Differences of opinion seem to exist as to whether the action of the committee is final or not. Major Harris, Chairman of the House Committee, claims that it is. Green's friends assert, on the other hand, that the committees are to report to their respective caucuses, whose indorsement of their action is required. These gentlemen finally carried their point, and the Democracy will hold a caucus to-morrow morning to receive the committee's report. McPherson is as confident this evening as he was last evening. His adherents claim 25 votes for him, but when they are asked where the votes are located they beg to be excused from stating. "The other side," they say, with a knowing wink, "would give thousands of dollars to see our check list." Hudson County, it is said, is for McPherson, provided Leon Abbett is not in the field—a matter in regard to which there seems to be considerable doubt. The rest of McPherson's strength lies mainly in the northern section of the State, though he has, it is said, a vote here and there from other sections. Green's friends claim that McPherson has not more than 15 sure votes in caucus; that Green has as many, and that the necessions to his strength from the friends of Parker, Vanatta, and others, will give him the 21 votes he needs for a nomination. Should neither McPherson nor Green secure the prize, the candidates most prominently talked of are Leon Abbett, President of the Senate; Chancellor Williamson, and Vanatta. It has been an open secret for some time that the President of the Senate is ambitious of the promotion, and it is said to-night on good authority that his combinations have been so arranged that he will reap the reward of McPherson's labor, and Green's as well, and that the ripened fruit will drop into his hands. He is certainly the most capable candidate so far named in connection with the nomination, and if he chooses to hold the Hudson delegation from McPherson's support, he can certainly do it.

Gov. Bedle's candidacy is still phenomenal in its development. In conversation with THE TIMES correspondent this evening he referred with an evident chuckle of satisfaction to the rumors which had coupled his name with the place, and declared that he does not seek the position. He would doubtless accept a nomination if it was offered to him, which will not be done, of course, without active co-operation on his part. Attorney General Vanatta said to-night that notwithstanding the proscriptive clause of the State Constitution, the Governor is undoubtedly eligible. His line of reasoning is that the qualifications of the Senators are fixed by the United States Constitution, and that no State law can make other restrictions. Then it is said by others if Gov. Bedle becomes a candidate he must ask the Legislature to break one of the laws they have sworn to obey to elect him.

The ardor of the Republican campaign has been much dampened by the defection of last week, which lost them the control of the House. Senator Sewell, who might have been a candidate if there were any chance of success, said to-night that he had no doubt a Democrat would get the nomination. The impression that Mr. Frelinghuysen will be accorded the compliment of the Republican caucus nomination is gaining ground. The Republican caucus will not be held till next week.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SITUATION.

RESULT OF THE FIRST DAY'S BALLOTING—THE HOAR MEN ELATED—TWO BALLOTS TAKEN—LAST EVENING'S CAUCUSES—BULLOCK AND RICE AS COMPROMISE CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The result of the first day's balloting for United States Senator is to discourage the Boutwell men and to elate the Hoar men. Two ballots were taken in each branch, and Boutwell in both ballots fell short of 100 votes, some of the "pledged" men neglecting to keep their words and Hoar polled a steady vote, larger than had been claimed for him in any of the estimates made public. The vote of the Senate was quite unexpected, but that in the House was a general surprise. In a Boutwell caucus at noon, before the balloting, the Canvassing Committee reported that they were sure of over 100 votes for their candidate, and were confident that after the first ballot it would be found that several Boutwell votes were given to Hoar for that ballot alone out of compliment. This prediction did not prove correct, and hence the consternation and a secret consultation immediately following adjournment. The result of the balloting of the day is shown in the following table:

	Senate—		House.—	
	First Ballot.	second Ballot.	First Ballot.	second Ballot.
Boutwell	17	17	78	79
Hoar	12	12	76	77
Abbott	7	7	55	55
Rice	4	4	15	15
Bullock	0	0	4	4
Seelye	0	0	4	4
Dewsbury	0	0	1	0
Sanford	0	0	1	1
Pierce	0	0	1	0

The second ballot in the House was called on motion of one of the prominent Hoar leaders. A large crowd of people witnessed the balloting, and those who could not squeeze into the galleries contented themselves with crowding the lobbies and corridors, and taking the report second-hand. A caucus of Hoar men was held at their head-quarters immediately after adjournment. Speeches were made by several of the leaders, including Speaker Long, and it was confidently asserted that several of those members who voted for Boutwell were disposed to throw their votes for Hoar if convinced that their candidate could not be elected. It was decided that the members who voted for Rice, Seelye, and Bullock, should be personally seen and labored with, and it was voted to stick to Hoar. The Democrats also held an open caucus, and discussed whether they should stick to Abbott longer or move in a body at once for Bullock. It was after a long discussion voted to stick to Abbott one more day, and to transfer their vote in a lump when the time should come and the order be given. An attempt was made to discipline one member who did not vote for Abbott, but it was decided that, in view of his youth as a member of the party, and the fact that he did not vote for Boutwell, he might be let alone. The cry of the Democrats to-night is, "Anything to beat Boutwell," and the cry of the Boutwell men is, "Anything to beat Hoar."

The order has been given out to the Boutwell men to stick to-morrow, but the leaders are not so sure of their ability to hold them as they were. Several avowed Boutwell men attended the Hoar caucus, and it is asserted to-night that a goodly number of converts have been booked. The most conservative of the Hoar men claim, on to-morrow's first ballot in joint convention, 108 votes, while others assert that the gain will be more decided than that. Collector Simmons is credited with the remark that a new candidate may appear after the first ballot to-morrow, and that his name is B. F. Butler. Gov. Rice's strength as a compromise candidate remains unchanged, except that a number of Hoar men declare that they will not give him their support, but transfer their votes, in the event of the impossibility of the election of their first choice, to ex-Gov. Bullock. The situation to-night then is; Hoar decidedly ahead, Boutwell about to be deserted, and Bullock and Rice leading as compromise candidates.

THE CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.

AN INFORMAL BALLOT IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—NO CHOICE MADE—THE INDEPENDENTS HOLDING THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16.—The ballot taken to-day showed that Gen. Logan lacked six of the 103 votes necessary to elect. There was one absentee who will be present to-morrow, giving him 98 votes. One Republican scattered, but, if necessary to elect Logan, he will vote for him. Logan will get three independents, and then he will be two short. If his force can be kept solid he will get the two, but he must get them early in the fight or his men won't stick, and once they begin to break, he is gone.

A caucus of Democrats was held on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday, the result of which was that Hewitt telegraphed orders to unload Palmer and take somebody on whom the opposition can unite to defeat Logan. Palmer was short 14 votes. The Democrats are trying to agree on a new candidate, but they will probably vote for Palmer to-morrow, and unless Logan should happen to be elected, which is not probable, they will try to adjourn and settle on a new candidate. Logan is now ahead, the chances being in his favor. The opposition is disunited and demoralized, but they may unite on Davis, who got 7 votes. Logan got 97; Palmer, 89; Anderson, 7; Washburn, 1; Lathrop, 1; absent, 1; not voting, 1. Davis is the favorite against Logan to-night, though some Democrats say they will never vote for him. There is a possibility that the opposition may unite on Anderson, and there may be a new man, not yet mentioned.

MICHIGAN.

HON. THOMAS W. FERRY RE-ELECTED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—The Senatorial election in this State took place at noon to-day, as required by the United States statute. In the Senate, Thomas W. Ferry received 23 votes to 9 for Charles S. May, a party division. In the House, roll-call footed up 71 for Ferry and 23 for May, also a party division, with six absent. To-morrow a joint convention will be held, and the result formally declared.

THE CHOICE OF MAINE.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE ELECTED FOR THE LONG AND SHORT TERMS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 16.—Hon. James G. Blaine has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature for the short term, ending March 4, and for the long term, ending in 1883. The vote in the Senate stood as follows: James G. Blaine, Republican, 26; William P. Haines, Democrat, 2; absent, 3. The vote in the House stood: James G. Blaine, 113; William P. Haines, 31; absent, 6.

SENSIBLE MINNESOTA.

HON. WILLIAM WINDOM RE-ELECTED—HIS MAJORITY OVER ALL ON JOINT BALLOT.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16.—Hon. William Windom was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate for six years, beginning March 4 next, by the following vote: Senate—Windom, 26; Wilkinson, 11; scattering, 2; House—Windom, 70; Wilkinson, 25; scattering, 8; Windom's majority over all on joint ballot, 50.

THE NEBRASKA CONTEST.

ONLY ONE BALLOT TAKEN—NO CHOICE MADE—MOSTLY SCATTERING VOTES CAST.

OMAHA, Jan. 16.—But one ballot was had at Lincoln to-day for United States Senator, which resulted as follows: Mr. Hitchcock, 23; Mr. Briggs, 12; Mr. Saunders, 11; Mr. Crounse, 10; Mr. Nye, 3, and the rest scattering. Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Legislature in joint convention consists of 114 members.

THE RESULT IN ARKANSAS.

A. H. GARLAND ELECTED SENATOR TO SUCCEED POWELL CLAYTON.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 16.—A. H. Garland was to-day elected United States Senator to succeed Powell Clayton.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD TO-DAY—SEVERAL CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION ALSO TO BE HELD TO-DAY—MR. MARCY'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention for District No. 2 of New-Hampshire will be held in this city to-morrow forenoon. The prospects of the different candidates is the absorbing topic of interest this evening. The gentlemen whose names are the most prominently mentioned in this connection are Major James F. Briggs, of Manchester; O. C. Moore, of the Nashua *Telegraph*; Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin; Hon. N. G. Ordway, of Warner, formerly Sergeant at Arms of the United States House of Representatives, and Hon. Charles H. Burns, of Wilton. The indications now are that Major Briggs will be nominated either on the first or second ballot. He served with credit in the Army, and stands high at the Bar, and would be triumphantly elected if nominated. He would make a worthy member of Congress. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of decided ability, having many warm admirers among the delegates. He is liberal in his opinions, and, if nominated, would be elected. Being an exceedingly effective stump speaker, he would make a very thorough canvass. Mr. Pike has run twice and been elected once, having been beaten the second time by irregularities at the ballot box of Ward Five, in Manchester. He has publicly withdrawn his name as a candidate before to-morrow's convention, but many of his friends are earnest in their requests that he should again make the effort for the position to which they claim he is entitled. He is an able lawyer, and would make a creditable nominee. Mr. Ordway has a national reputation, having held official position in Congress for many years. He has great local strength in consequence of his energy of character and success in overturning the Democracy in their stronghold in his native town of Warner. Mr. Burns is the present Solicitor of Hillsborough County, and a very accomplished lawyer and eloquent speaker. He has eminent qualifications for this office. The Republicans feel the great responsibility of electing a member to the next House of Representatives, and the choice of either one of the above-named gentlemen would reflect credit on the State and be a subject for honest pride.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner will assemble here to-morrow. Many of the delegates have already arrived, and the convention promises to be largely attended. The candidates most prominently mentioned are Hon. Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth, the nominee of last year; Hon. Warren A. Daniels, of Franklin; Hon. Frank A. McKean, of Nashua; Horatio Colony, of Keene; Edward D. Sanborn, of Dartmouth College. The party are all at sea regarding the nomination. It was publicly stated that Mr. Marcy had written an open letter declining to again be a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and most of the delegates came here thinking that such was the case. Mr. Marcy's friends to-night deny any such letter, and say that the statement was put forth for the purpose of disposing of Mr. Marcy before the convention in the interest of some younger member of the party. They state that if he is not nominated there is no chance for the party to achieve a victory in the approaching struggle, and that his defeat in the convention will insure the return of a Republican to Congress in the Third District, in place of Hon. Frank Jones, the present Democratic inumbent. The younger members of the party are clamoring for a candidate not so advanced in years as the Portsmouth ship-builder, who, they claim, has made such a bad Congressional record that he cannot poll the full strength of his party, much less draw strength from the Republicans, which is necessary in order for them to elect. If Mr. Marcy desires the nomination, as it is understood he does, he will no doubt be the choice of the convention to-morrow.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 16.—The Republican Convention for the First Congressional District meets here to-morrow, and great interest is manifested by the delegates now here as to the nominee. All are actuated by one desire, that of selecting the strongest man for the position. Gen. Gilman Marston is pressed by his friends as having already been tried on the battle-field and in Congress. He is supported by a nearly solid delegation from Rockingham County, with most of Strafford County, and appearances to-night indicate his nomination on the first ballot. John J. Morrill, of Laconia, is the candidate of the whole delegation from Belknap and Carroll Counties, who have not had a Republican Congressman for 20 years, and demand it on account of location and the popularity of their candidate. Hon. Alonzo Nute, of Farmington, is pressed as the coming man in case neither of the others can be agreed upon. He was a delegate to the National Convention, and would make an excellent candidate. The district is close.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—JUDGE SHAW'S HABEAS CORPUS DISREGARDED BY THE WHITE LEAGUE CUSTODIAN OF THE SERGEANTS AT ARMS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—There is no change in the political situation since last evening.

Mr. Nicholls' "Sheriff," Handy, refuses to recognize the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Shaw for the Assistant Sergeants at Arms of the Senate who are in prison here.

The Democratic members of the Legislature to-day unanimously adopted a joint resolution to the effect that the policy of kindness, fair, and equitable treatment toward the people of the State, as announced by Nicholls in his Baton Rouge speech, and in a letter to Pinchback on the 12th inst., is indorsed and will be strictly adhered to by them.

The following explains itself, and was sent to Gen. Augur at 11 o'clock last night:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.

To Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, Commanding Department:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Brevet Major Russell, Aide de Camp, of this city, as follows:

Hon. S. B. Packard, New-Orleans:

SIR: Upon delivering to you a copy of a dispatch of the honorable Secretary of War of this date, I informed you that Gen. Augur, commanding the department, requested that you give assurances that the President's wishes concerning the preservation of the present status would be respected. You requested me to put the request in writing, so that you might make a written reply. I have done so, and remain, &c.

In reply, I beg to say that when this morning I received a verbal request through Major Russell to convent to let matters remain *in statu quo*, and to make no effort to reinstate the lawful authorities in possession of the court-room and records of the Supreme Court, and other positions of which they had been forcibly dispossessed by the violent and revolutionary act of the White League, I felt that the request would have been more appropriate if made immediately after my installation as Governor, and before many of the leading members of the Government had been forcibly taken possession of by the opposition. A majority of the lawfully-returned members of the General Assembly, in strict conformity with the laws and Constitution of the State, has declared me elected Governor, and on the 8th of January I duly took oath to observe the Constitution and maintain the laws of the State. My predecessor's feeling, I presume, that there was a difference of opinion in the nation with regard to the election in this State, as was made manifest by the presence of investigating committees of both houses of Congress, permitted, with my full assent, my contestant to go through the form of an inauguration without attempting in any manner to interpose. I had scarcely taken the oath of office when the White League were called to arms, and the court-room and records of the Supreme Court of the State—a court whose title no well-informed jurist ventures to dispute—were forcibly taken possession of. The various Precinct Police Stations were captured in like manner by the display of an overwhelming force. Orders had been issued early on this day, the 9th inst., by the honorable the Secretary of War, directing that all unauthorized armed bodies should be required to desist. A dispatch of the same date from myself to the Secretary of War conveyed assurance that Nicholls had promised the disbandment of his armed forces. I construed this order of the Secretary of War as virtually commanding the maintenance of *statu quo*, consequently the State forces in charge of the different portions outside of the Capitol were directed to make such resistance as would compel the manifestation of force and a breach of the peace on the part of their opponents. It was my understanding that neither side should be permitted to interfere with the status of the other side, yet it is a matter of public notoriety that, one day after this order was received and the pledge was given, a force of several hundred armed members of the White League, on the 10th inst., repaired to the State arsenal and took therefrom into their own keeping five pieces of artillery, including two Gatling guns; that a garrison of armed men was placed in and around the Supreme Court buildings; that on the following day, the 11th inst., an army of the White League broke into and took possession of the office of Recorder of Mortgages in this city.

The dispatch of the President of the date of Jan. 14, a copy of which was communicated by you to me, distinctly affirmed the illegality of the pretended court placed by the White League in possession

usage their wrath. The present Mayor, in his recent Message, alludes to them as "illegal exactions made by subordinate officials from persons whose business and property bring them into communication with some bureau of the City Government." But if we take only the $10,400,000 which is lawfully distributed among the 8,700 officers and employes, we find their average annual salary is about $1,200. But this includes all who are in the Police, Fire, and Educational Departments, in the great majority of whom can in no strict sense be called office-holders, though receiving their appointment from the City authorities. Deducting these, and the average of the salaries paid to the other officers and employes of the City is $1,665 each.

Can the number and compensation of these officers and employes be reduced without detriment to the interests of the city? That is one of the main questions to be considered in our efforts at retrenchment and reform.

The population of New-York increased from 1860 to 1876 about 30 per cent., and yet in those 16 years the number of officers and employes increased 100 per cent, and their total pay increased 150 per cent. Or, according to the recent estimate of Senator Gerard, the annual expenditures of the City Government, as a whole, are "about 350 per cent. higher than was the case in 1860." Is it not high time that this multiplication of offices and increase of salaries, far in advance of the growth of the City, be checked? Can not our great and beautiful Metropolis be gradually converted into a house of refuge for the support of a steadily swelling throng of political adventurers at the expense of the capital and labor of the citizens?

But we may feel assured that whenever it is proposed to apply the knife of retrenchment and reform to any part of the body politic of the City, that particular part will cry out that it is all sound and that the instrument should be applied elsewhere. There is no easy road to economical reform, either in private business, or in the cost of government. Real reform always hurts somebody, always cuts into private interests, always arouses bitter opposition, always develops new political enemies. If this Legislature goes one step toward actual reduction of the expenses of the Government of New-York City, the lobby will be filled with the interested friends or retainers of those who profit by the invaded abuse. But, for myself, I will say that I know of no more effectual method of improving the condition of a debt-burdened corporation than by cutting down its expenses.

When Mr. Cowdin sat down, Spinola was on his feet finding fault with something or other in the speech, no one knew what, nor perhaps did the gifted speaker himself. Mr. Purdy moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution. Mr. Mitchell moved that it be made a special order for next Tuesday evening. Mr. Cozzens opposed this, for, he said, it was wasting the time of the House to debate at such length a simple resolution. Such discussion should be upon a bill. Mr. Grady moved as a substitute that the Committee on Cities be instructed to report in respect to all the cities of the State. On all these motions the ball was kept flying backward and forward among the members of the minority, until at last the previous question was ordered. Mr. Grady's substitute was voted down, and Mr. Cowdin's adopted.

Among the bills introduced this morning (14 in all) was one by Nachtmann, amending the law relating to Sunday processions, so as to allow civic societies to use music at the public funerals of members. This privilege is now only accorded to military organizations.

Dr. Hayes introduced a bill, which was in the House last year and failed, to create a State Board of Railroad Commissioners. It is a copy of the Massachusetts statute. Dr. Hayes is not committed to the bill, but brought it in by request of the Cheap Transportation Association. It is scarcely likely to pass. There is a distrust about finding in this State such men as were appointed in Massachusetts as Commissioners.

The report of the Commission to Investigate the State Prisons was presented. It is a bulky volume of over 800 pages. The general conclusions of the commission are embodied in a few pages at the beginning of the book. The remainder is devoted to the testimony taken.

THE SENATE.

The Senate adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Gerard, calling upon the Controller of the City of New-York to report a statement of the real estate held by that City, other than wharves, piers, water lots, and such property as is now used for public purposes, and to state the reasons, if there are any, why this property should not be sold at public auction, or by sealed bids, and the proceeds put in the treasury or sinking fund. In support of his resolution, Mr. Gerard said there was $10,000,000 worth of property owned by the City of New-York that might far better be sold than to be managed as it now is by a useless set of officials, involving waste and political corruption.

Senator Bixby made a drive at the life insurance companies, in the shape of a resolution directing the Insurance Superintendent to obtain from each life insurance company in the State, a detailed statement of its expenses in the way of salaries, counsel fees, medical examinations, donations, &c., and report the same to the Senate. Mr. Bixby said there were four principal causes of the failure of life insurance companies. First—Imprudent insurance of lives. Second—Unwise investments. Third—extravagant expenditures; and fourth, fraud. His resolution aimed at getting accurate information regarding one, and not the least important of these causes. The annual reports made by these companies to the Superintendent gave no details, and were comparatively worthless. Yet, even according to these reports, he found that one company in the City of New-York put the annual expenses of its management at over $900,000, while the expenses of a company in Hartford, Conn., doing an equal amount of business, were little more than $400,000. Mr. Selkreg supported the resolution, and said that he had occasion last Summer to investigate the affairs of a certain company in which he was a policyholder, and he became satisfied that the system under which the life insurance companies of this State did business would not bear examination. He had documents in his possession the publication of which would throw a cloud upon the integrity of the management of one of the largest companies in the State. Life insurance had come to be one of the largest interests in the State, directly affecting the welfare of a large portion of its citizens, and it was due to them that measures should be adopted by the Legislature to protect them against the imprudent or fraudulent management of these companies. Mr. Starbuck also supported the resolution, and cited a case, without giving the name, where a late clerk in a life insurance company in this State had suddenly become a millionnaire, and kept up an establishment and style of living that Commodore Vanderbilt would never have thought of maintaining. The resolution was adopted *nem con.*

The Commissioners appointed last session to inquire into the expediency of disposing of the lateral canals will probably make their report to-morrow. They are in session to-night, and the sitting promises to last until the morning. There seems to be quite a gathering of canal men here from various parts of the State, but it is evidently not the lateral canals or the commission in which they are interested.

The Senate committee, to whom was referred the nomination of Gen. Wiley, held a meeting this afternoon. It is understood that they will report to the Senate in the morning, and that the report will be in favor of Gen. Wiley's confirmation.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

A litigation which has been in progress for some time past in regard to the ownership of the Park Hotel, in this City, was brought up before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The title of the suit is Hubbard W. Mitchell against George A. Crofutt. The plaintiff recently obtained an injunction restraining the defendant from collecting funds from the guests at the hotel. The object of this injunction seems not to have been attained. The plaintiff made affidavit to Judge Donohue, yesterday, that Chet Chester Williams, Crofutt's attorney, had advised the defendant to collect all the money he could, and that Williams himself had collected money from the guests, some of it, indeed, not actually due until after the injunction had been served. For this action the plaintiff sought an attachment against the attorney. In answer to the charges, Williams said yesterday that before the injunction had been served he had placed for collection in the hands of a City Marshal a number of claims against guests at the hotel, and the payments referred to were made to the Marshal in this way. In regard to giving advice to Crofutt, Williams said he had merely advised the latter that the injunction was strictly personal, and that he [Crofutt] might act as agent for the person who had already come into possession of the hotel. Judge Donohue granted an attachment against Williams, fixing the latter's bail at $1,000.

THE SALE OF A PATENT PLATFORM.

Before Judge Barrett and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of Charles C. Miller against Ezra Miller was tried. The plaintiff sued to recover contract commissions on a sale of a patent platform for $5,000 to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He claimed that he was entitled to $1,000 on the sale, and had only received $900. He sued for $300 and interest. In answer, the defendant said the plaintiff had told him that he had influence with certain Southern Railroad Companies and could bring about the adoption by the latter of the patent platform. Relying on these misrepresentations the defendant said he entered into a contract whereby he agreed to give the plaintiff 20 per cent commission on sales. Discovering afterward that the plaintiff's representations were untrue, the defendant said he had revoked the contract before the sale to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $244 65.

STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.

AS THE COMMISSION FINDS THEM.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONS AND STATE REFORMATORY — IMPROVEMENTS AT SING SING—THE PRISONS OVERCROWDED AND INSECURE—A LACK OF DISCIPLINE —SWINDLING CONTRACTS—A NEW PRISON CODE RECOMMENDED.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The report of the commission "to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons of this State and the State Reformatory at Elmira," together with the testimony on which it is based, was presented to the Legislature to-day. It makes a volume of 818 pages, most of which is taken up with the testimony. The following are the important parts of the report:

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AT SING SING.

On the first visit of the commission to Sing Sing Prison in June, we found it in a very unsatisfactory condition. The grounds occupied by the State for prison purposes comprise several acres in close proximity to the village; public highways by the side of and over the prison grounds; a railroad with scores of trains running daily through the premises, on which convicts have captured locomotives and escaped; a broad river flowing past the prison, and not a fence, except an insufficient one along the railroad, to keep the public out or convicts in; the prison wharfs used by village people for their own purposes. Dealers were publicly supplying prisoners with almost anything they would pay for; convicts sitting and lying about under the trees, or congregated in groups in cool places, without keepers, playing all sorts of games, trading, scheming, trafficking, giving no signs of recognition should an official chance to pass them; numerous shanties scattered about the grounds, affording lounging places for convicts. A large per centum of guards and keepers, (without uniform or badges to distinguish them from other citizens,) entirely inexperienced in, and totally unfit for, their duties, with whom the experienced convict could do as he pleased; seldom instructed in duty; having scarcely any discipline among themselves, they enforced but little among the convicts; guards on duty, with convicts to wait on them, both having comfortable seats on which they spent most of their time, with the utmost familiarity, the guard's firearms, in the meantime, standing as conveniently to the convict waiter as to the guard. The buildings were generally in decent repair, though some were quite deficient on that score, while others needed rebuilding. On our last visit, in October, we found many of these evils discontinued, and the place appeared more like a prison; the private use of the State wharfs prohibited; dealers no longer publicly supplied convicts with delicacies; better discipline was observed among the prisoners; officials had learned something of their duties; most of them in uniforms; many shanties had been destroyed; the walls by the railroad had been made higher; the grounds had been somewhat improved, and much better order prevailed.

CLINTON AND AUBURN PRISONS AND ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Clinton Prison was found less unsatisfactory than the one at Sing Sing, though a great lack of discipline was very apparent, and many of the Sing Sing evils prevailed in somewhat less degree. Here, too, the keepers and guards were without uniforms, or anything to designate their official character; most of them inexperienced, seldom drilled or instructed as to their duties, and many entirely unfit for the work they were paid to perform. The Physician and Chaplain are not included among those delinquents. Their departments were in a satisfactory condition. Most of the buildings were in fair condition, while others greatly needed repairs. Its wooden fence about the prison grounds is of a perishable character, and unfit for its intended purpose.

The condition of Auburn Prison was found much better than either of the others. The officials were of a better class, well uniformed and officerlike in appearance, the convicts under better discipline, and the whole establishment had more the appearance of a prison and less that of a comfortable place of retreat; yet much needs to be done there to make the prison as it should be. The buildings need some repairs, yet nearly all are in fair condition. There has in the past been much to complain of at the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn. Its present condition is better. The prisons and asylum all lack proper means for extinguishing fires, and should be provided therewith without delay.

The State Reformatory at Elmira, in May last, the date of our first visit, was unfit for the reception of prisoners. On our last visit, in November, important changes were observed. There were in confinement 197 prisoners (transferred from the State Prisons) employed upon the buildings, inclosure, and grounds; 19 of the whole number received had been released. The cost of the above changes, we were assured, was and would remain within the appropriations made therefor. The number of prisoners that can be properly provided for at the Reformatory when completed is 504. The expense over and above present appropriations for preparing the Reformatory for its full work is now estimated to be not more than $150,000. That the State Prisons are so crowded as to require relief is beyond question, but we are not sure that the relief should be had by transferring prisoners to the Reformatory. If done at all, it should certainly be upon the principle of selection, lest an element and a sentiment to be found in the prisons should by its introduction into the Reformatory, impair and retard its usefulness. It seems quite as likely that relief may be had by sending to the Reformatory directly by the counties, instead of through the State Prisons, the class of offenders intended; hoping that the facilities and influences here supplied may return more of them to society useful citizens, thus reducing the per centum of recommitments, and disseminating, through these reformed young men, slowly but surely, it is hoped, a good and refining influence among the criminally inclined of their acquaintances.

INSECURE AND OVERCROWDED PRISONS.

The prisons at Sing Sing and Dannemora are far from being as secure against escapes as they should be. The wooden fence at Dannemora is of but little use, and as many of the doors of the cells and window gratings are of cast iron, the prisoners find but little difficulty in getting away, which they often do, subjecting the State to great expense in the matter of recapturing them, an item that has aggregated several thousands of dollars within a few years. The three State prisons are all overcrowded, and notwithstanding the cells are too small and insufficiently ventilated for the use of one prisoner, many of them are occupied by more—a practice that should never be permitted in any prison, as it interferes with discipline by affording opportunities for plotting mischief; for indulging in degrading practices; injuring health; and, more than all, subjecting the comparatively well-intentioned convict to the danger of moral contamination by the more hardened offender, a danger against which the State should guard all its criminals. A large number of prisoners are also huddled together in rooms, requiring the constant presence of more keepers than would be needed if each convict had a cell to himself. In the preliminary report of the commission, made to the Governor on Sept. 29 last past, we used this language:

"Men are appointed to positions in the prisons without any regard to fitness, but solely as rewards for political party services; and with every change of party in power, new men take the places of those, whose party was defeated at the last previous election, scarcely one of whom had been in office long enough to learn its duties. * * * Under these constant changes, there can be no discipline among the subordinate officials, without which there can be none among the convicts. If a Warden, or other officer of a high grade, attempts to discipline a subordinate, he, in turn, will threaten the superior with removal, a threat easily carried into effect by means of political influence. The dullest observer readily sees that there can be no discipline under such a system. No wonder it is not why our prisons fail financially and so many prisoners escape, but, rather, why more money is not lost, and more convicts do not escape."

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER DISCIPLINE.

Of more importance than all else in prison management is proper discipline. With this prisons may be comparatively successful; without it, never, either financially or as reformatories. Discipline should have neither friend nor foe, permit no caprice, allow no passion, no idleness, require no work beyond ability; duties should be perfectly understood and thoroughly performed; should exact cleanliness of persons and places; its rules should be enforced throughout the prison with an impartiality that all would recognize, and as rigidly as could be commanded by the earnest principles of military law. Its vigilance should be as sleepless as Time, never neglecting the well, ever caring for the sick, and never failing to decently bury the dead. Some have attributed the failure of our prison management to one cause, some to others. Some have said that well-intentioned but misdirected philanthropy was at fault; others that too much legislation has caused all our prison troubles. These may have had an injurious effect on the prisons, but the real cause was political partisanship. This cast its evil influences everywhere about the prisons, reaching the pulpit, the hospital, and the asylum for the insane. All political parties obeyed its imperious commands. For it the State was forgotten, or remembered only to be plundered and convicts wronged. Chief among the evils of this partisan influence were the differences and quarrels among the inspectors and other officials, sometimes leading almost to blows. The party in the majority would frequently ignore the minority, nullify orders issued by such minority, forbid any record thereof, and prohibit the Wardens from obeying them. An Inspector in charge would give an order on Monday; the board would countermand it on Tuesday and adjourn, and on Wednesday it would again be promulgated, thus creating confusion in all departments of the prisons, affect the next grade of officials, reach the keepers and guards, influence the conduct of the prisoners, and result in entire absence of discipline, destroy the value of convict labor, increase the deficiencies of the prisons, and injure the convicts.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CONVICTS.

As a rule, convicts have not for some years been severely punished, though there are instances where punishments have been unjustly administered. Formerly punishments were more severe than at present. The following are sometimes administered, viz.: Iron cap or cage worn on the shoulders by an iron band about the neck, the cage part extending upward some 15 inches or more, within which the head is inclosed by small rods or bands of iron, weighing from six and a half to eight pounds. This is for slight offences, and is taken off whenever the offender expresses regret for his offense, and promises better conduct in future. Confinement in common cells, with reduced rations, is also used for certain minor offenses. For more serious offenses the paddle is used. Raising the convict by the thumbs has been practiced within a recent period. This is a very severe punishment. Men have been known raised so long as to cause bleeding from the mouth, before the doctor would order the prisoner taken down. (This particular case does not appear in evidence, but is known to a member of the commission.) The chain and ball are often used, especially at Sing Sing and Clinton, as punishment for attempts to escape. Punishment by dark cell or dungeon, with short rations, is more in use for the most serious offenses, sometimes accompanied by shackling to the floor or wall. In the female prison at Sing Sing the following punishments have been or are used, viz.: The cage, gag, strait-jacket, confinement in common cells on reduced rations, and in dark cells, on reduced rations, and in dungeons, sometimes with shackles; the shower bath; tying the hands to a post, and shortening the hair—considered the severest of all, and one that meets with the greatest opposition.

There have been but few complaints made to the Commission by the inmates of the prisons, numerous as they are, notwithstanding it was understood in all the prisons that all convicts would be listened to who desired to be heard. There were not more than 40 who voluntarily presented themselves before the commission, and the greater part of those sought influence in regard to getting pardoned. Most of the cases of abuse to convicts, referred to in the evidence, were brought before the commission by civilians.

The commission had several convict witnesses testify in relation to prison matters, but have not included such testimony in this report to the Legislature unless corroborated by civilians, or otherwise having good reasons for so doing.

HUMAN MENAGERIES.

Among other great evils that have existed about the prisons is the practice of admitting visitors from mere curiosity—people who look on the prison as a sort of human menagerie, for the confinement and display of peculiar sorts of partially-tamed wild men, whose feelings in regard to being "shown up" are not a consideration to the keeper. The more notorious any prisoners have become the more anxious are the visiters to see them, and the first request of one of these sightseers, on entering a prison, is to have A. B. or C. D. pointed out. This system is injurious to discipline, interferes with work, offers opportunities for clandestine correspondence between visitor and convict, wastes the time of officials, and, as in the case of a young man at Sing Sing, leads to criminal contamination, ending in ruin. A great feature of this "show" is to see the prisoners march to the mess-room, on which occasion the visitor has been permitted to stand so near the prisoners as to be able to lay hands on them, as people do with animals that they partially fear, yet hope to conciliate. This visiting has become so prevalent that excursion parties, such as the late Centennial called forth, have been made op. One such from an adjoining county, numbering nearly 200 persons, visited this prison. Persons of the commission were there—enough in numbers and so rabid in their curiosity as to almost override everything about the prison. Of course, the convicts should, under proper regulations, be permitted to see their friends; public officials should also be allowed to visit the prisons, and some few others whose services in public matters might entitle them to that privilege, but making "curiosity shops" of our prisons is wrong, and exhibiting our convicts for pay is a practice entirely unbecoming our people, and from its injury to discipline, and injustice to the prisoner, ought to be prohibited.

ABUSING AND DEFRAUDING CONVICTS AND LUNATICS.

The inmates of the prisons have not usually been very much abused, favors (reasons apparent in evidence) having been quite as frequent as maltreatment. Still there has been too much abuse and neglect of the sick and feeble. The commission do not believe that convicts should have all the privileges and comforts of a home; the deprivation of these is a part of the penalty justly exacted for their offenses against society. On the other hand, we believe that they should have sufficient wholesome prison food, not be worked beyond their strength, have comfortable clothing, proper medical care when sick, and not be left to die alone in their cells; and, above all, the commission do not believe in punishing irresponsible lunatic criminals for offenses committed while in the prison asylum. The evidence on these points is very full.

Reference is given to pages of the testimony as to insufficient clothing, bad food, and detention of convicts beyond their time from carelessness of prison clerks; as to working, neglecting and punishing sick convicts; as to prisoners dying in their cells; as to a keeper extorting money; as to money paid to a keeper by convicts; as to money paid to a Deputy Sheriff; as to fees demanded by the deputy sheriff as he required to do by chain to a convict on his discharge. Within a short time of this man's discharge, he was again arrested for breaking into the house of District Attorney Phelps and sent back to prison. How much the loss of his property had to do with his new crime cannot be decided. After his return to prison his watch was found. Another convict, on his discharge, demanded more money than appeared to his credit on the "Convict Deposit Book." On looking at his commitment paper, the sum was found credited on the back thereof in pencil, a former clerk failing to make the proper entry. Hoopfner, a man confined in Sing Sing, was defrauded by a convict clerk in the Chaplain's Department. Hoepfner wrote to his brother for money. The brother's letter in reply was read and answered by the convict clerk, telling him, the brother, to send the money, $150, for the convict, to one "Horton," at Sing Sing, and not to the prison, as the prison officials might get the money and never give it to the convict. In due time, this convict clerk received a draft payable to the order of Philip K. Horton, indorsed that name on it, and obtained the money, while the convict, for whom it was intended, was anxiously waiting and wondering why his brother did not send it. Papers were produced before the commission verifying their statements.

DISCRIMINATING FAVORS TO CONVICTS.

One of the most prolific sources of dissatisfaction among the prisoners, and one which has done much to interfere with proper discipline, has been favors shown to some of the convicts, a practice that should never be permitted in any prison. Convicts have complained, and justly, more about that than anything else in their prison experience. Discipline, impartially administered, seldom causes complaint among convicts; partiality and favoritism always do. Convicts have been willing to comply with the rules by giving them special privileges, allowed to buy luxuries, conduct unchecked correspondence, to read all sorts of newspapers, and to do pretty much as they pleased, except, perhaps, to leave the prison—to occupy places of trust, as clerks, weighers and measurers, &c. Probably there has no more objectionable practice prevailed in the prisons than this of allowing convicts to fill places of trust. By it the State has been defrauded and prisoners wronged. The evidence on this subject is very full and entirely conclusive as to its injurious effects. As clerks they have had access to many of the prison books and records, even to transcribing the official minutes of the Inspectors, thus acquiring information which they could use to their own advantage; have had charge of important accounts between the State and parties furnishing supplies; have been employed to weigh and measure articles purchased and sold by the State, and make such returns thereof as suited them. This practice opened a wide door for profit to the convict, especially at Sing Sing and Clinton, in weighing iron ore and measuring wood. The evidence shows that they did not fail to use their opportunities to the injury of the State and wrong to other convicts. Convict clerkships were frequently used to the benefit of other convicts, by the alteration of commitment papers by which convicts were discharged before their time was out. Convicts have been permitted to draw uncooked rations and cook same to suit themselves, instead of feeding in the mess room; have had the hospital room and have hospital fare when not under medical treatment; have been hired to do their work in a proper manner; to buy delicacies; to eat in the Warden's kitchen when not employed there; to make pies from materials belonging to the State and sell same to other convicts; to move about the prison grounds as pleasure; to reciprocate (see Stokes) with contractors; to work for themselves and take the avails therefor; to rehearse for and take part in theatrical performances; to have access to prison supplies; the female life prisoners permitted to have better food than others; male convicts permitted to have their clothing made to please them, &c.

LAXITY IN THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF PRISONS.

References to testimony on extravagance, waste, dishonesty, and carelessness show that in purchasing supplies and fixtures, erecting buildings, &c., but little economy was practiced; that no care of same followed purchase; that productive mines belonging to the State were abandoned, and a royalty paid private parties for ore from other mines; that dishonest practices prevailed among officials and others, by which the State was defrauded and prisoners injured. That officials not only failed to make the State's debtors pay, but also to become debtors themselves. If the evidence given is not sufficient to account for the failure of our prisons, more than enough will be found in the following statements in regard to the management of business affairs to account for all. The questions of discipline and finance seem to be so interwoven that it is very difficult to separate them in our report; for it is satisfactorily shown in evidence that the discipline has been so lax that convict labor could not be made profitable. The prisons should be self-sustaining, or nearly so. Perhaps we ought not to anticipate such a condition of things until the present disastrous system and its results are overcome. As a matter of course, in times of great pecuniary pressure, when all the business interests of the State connected with the prisons must suffer; but if the prison affairs are managed wisely and economically, as a prudent man manages his own business, the loss, it any, cannot be so heavy as heretofore. The business carried on at the prisons is of a varied character. The Sing Sing Prison is or was a large establishment, nearly engaged in the lime and marble-dust business, involving the opening and working of quarries on the prison grounds, together with several mechanical branches. The Clinton Prison is almost wholly employed in the working of iron mines, in the extracting of ore, and putting it into a marketable condition; while the Auburn Prison is engaged in mechanical branches of business exclusively. It will be seen by a reference to the evidence that the largest deficit is at the prisons where the heavy articles are taken from the quarries and mines. This results from the multifarious branches of labor and expenditure growing out of the same general business, necessitating other than convict labor, and putting it in the power of dishonest employes to defraud the State with facility, cover up the fraud with ease, and do it so cleverly as to avoid detection. To illustrate this: If a dishonest official, having charge of the lime works, enters upon the books as sold and delivered and received payment for 1,200, the books do not show the fraud; and the value of the 200 barrels in excess of the 1,000 barrels charged upon the books may be pocketed by the dishonest official, or divided with a dishonest purchaser, if it is a case of fraudulent connivance. Take another illustration: as connected with the purchase of wood or coal, of which large quantities are consumed, or in the purchase of material necessary for packing and transporting articles manufactured; this same fraudulent practice may be carried on extensively, and the tracks of the fraudulent operator will be ingeniously covered up as to defy detection. Should the prison books be examined very critically, and the suspected official examined upon oath as to any suspicious transactions, mutilation of books, erasures, or the like, he can evade giving an explanation as to apparent errors, frauds, or irregularities, by a general answer: "I can't explain it;" "it has gone out of my mind;" "I am no book-keeper;" "I don't know how it is," &c. In furnishing supplies for the prisons, such as flour, beef, vegetables, clothing, medicines, &c., including everything necessary for the subsistence of the convicts, prices may be paid, and doubtless have been paid, in excess of the market rate than these articles could and should have been purchased at. Even if the official who made these purchases derived no direct pecuniary benefit to himself, he could carry on a palpable favoritism decidedly detrimental to the interests of the State. That such has been the case admits of no doubt. To call upon officials to give evidence against whom there is not only proof of fraud, but which proof is greatly strengthened by surrounding circumstances, is not sound policy; and yet the commission was compelled to do so, believing, nevertheless, that any public officer acting under his official oath, and refusing to testify, defrauding the State knowingly, would not hesitate to swear falsely to cover up and conceal it. It is but an aggregation of perjury. That the pecuniary interests of the State have suffered in as great a variety of methods as the dishonesty of the officials could invent is manifest. Perhaps, in some cases it was the result of financial stupidity; but probably it was otherwise. One or two instances will suffice on this head.

FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS.

An agent at the Sing Sing Prison made a contract for the delivery at the prison of 3,500 cords of wood at $8 per cord. When but about 350 cords were delivered, a successor to the official who made this contract was appointed, who annulled the contract and made a new one with another party on substantially the same terms. The party whose contract was thus abrogated applied to the Legislature for relief, and a law was procured to be passed awarding $2,800 to him, which sum was drawn from the Treasury of the State, although the party realized but $3,500, having paid $1,000 to obtain the passage of the law. The commission make no comment, but merely refer to the evidence as to the transaction. Another instance is this: Alfred Walker had been connected with the Sing Sing Prison for several years as contractor, Superintendent of the marble and lime works, and as Warden. One Sands had a contract made with the Inspectors, by the provision of which he had erected kilns for the manufacture of lime, Walker being a copartner with him. In the year 1868 Walker purchased the interest of his copartner, Sands, in these kilns and fixtures, paying him $11,500, the valuation being $23,000. As the lease was about to expire, he made application to the Legislature for the passage of a law authorizing a renewal of his lease for five years. Then commenced a series of manœuvres in which more persons than Walker were evidently concerned.

The marble and lime business was represented as very profitable, for which reason Walker wanted his lease extended. Prison officials favored a purchase of the kilns and fixtures, in order that the State might engage in a business which was represented to be so vastly profitable. Walker fixed his price at $125,000, alleging that a fair inventory and appraisal would show this to be its fair value. The release was made by the State at $125,000. Among the papers which the commission found at the prison was an inventory of this property. The appraisal was enormous, and yet it amounted to but $49,000. That the State was egregiously swindled by reason of the dishonesty or imbecility of the officials in charge of this prison there cannot be a reasonable doubt. And then, to crap the climax, the Inspectors appointed Walker Superintendent, and when, thereafter, they made him agent and Warden of the prison, he was continued in office as such Superintendent (employing his son as clerk and foreman,) and his salary as Superintendent, in addition to his salary as agent and Warden, was charged and paid at $3,000 for 10 months. In addition to this we find that he charged the State $1,500 at one time for "traveling expenses," without any detailed statement as to when, where, how, or for what purpose this traveling was done. It is very certain that it was not in going from Sing Sing to Albany to procure the passage of the law giving him $125,000 for his interest in the marble and lime works, for he specifies very graphically the *modus operandi* by which he succeeded. That other officials besides Walker had a share in this transaction is more than probable, for, although he swears he owed Messrs. Cobb & Larkin for advances nearly $70,000, we find among the papers a receipt, signed by these gentlemen, stating that they had received of Walker the draft of Barnum, Hammond & Sohen, (then Inspectors,) on the Treasurer for $125,000, which draft Messrs. Cobb & Larkin held as collateral security for $15,000 and interest.

The commission found the Auburn Prison in fair condition under the present administration. In pursuing their investigations as to the management in former years, they found evidence of the same design on the part of the officials to manage prison affairs with an eye to personal pecuniary benefit. As an illustration:—one is one of a firm of contractors, and is at the same time agent and Warden of the prison. An extension of the prison made it necessary to procure 563 iron doors, casings, and locks. As agent and Warden he could not properly make a contract with the firm of which he was a member, and therefore he withdrew as a partner, and his son, a young man just emerging from boyhood, took his place; and then a contract was made with this firm to furnish the required articles—wrought-iron at 15 cents per pound, cast-iron at eight cents per pound, &c. The iron was purchased by these contractors at five cents per pound for wrought-iron, Yet, all the labor connected with this job could have been done by convicts, and thus thousands of dollars saved to the State, beside the indirect benefit resulting from keeping the convicts employed. The sum agreed to be paid for materials and labor was exorbitant.

SPECIFICATIONS REGARDING MISMANAGEMENT.

Should we particularize wherein the State has suffered pecuniary loss the following specifications may suffice:

First—In the great lack of discipline among the convicts, which puts it in their power to do much or little of the labor required of them within a given time.

Second—This state of things prevented the agent and Warden, or other authorized officials, making contracts for convict labor on terms as favorable to the State as if the convicts were under proper discipline.

Third—Contractors of doubtful pecuniary responsibility were thus enabled to contract for convict labor, because lack of discipline lessened competition for such labor.

Fourth—Contractors were not required to pay promptly for convict labor, nor was ample security in many cases required of them.

Fifth—Property belonging to the State has been sold to irresponsible persons on credit without security.

Sixth—Purchases for the prisons have been made at large and even exorbitant prices.

Seventh—Extravagant prices have been paid for work done at the prisons and materials furnished in and about the manufactore of lime, iron, &c.

Eighth—Too many employes have been receiving pay for services which were unnecessary and could have been dispensed with.

Ninth—A general want of economy in almost everything connected with the prison.

Tenth—Prison officials have received and appropriated State property to their own use without making compensation.

Eleventh—Extra services, traveling expenses, unauthorized by law and unnecessary, swell the indebtedness.

The report closes with several general recommendations, and says: Under the new system laws must be enacted to regulate the prisons, and it is respectfully recommended that a code, simple and definite in its provisions, be carefully matured, and of practical application, should be passed at an early day; and that all existing laws now spread over our statute books as to these prisons should be repealed. Respectfully submitted,

SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
ARCHIBALD C. NIVEN,
LOUIS H. PILLSBURY,
Surviving Commissioners.

A CLERK ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Elijah J. Houghton, a young man of pleasing address and gentlemanly bearing, who gave his address as No. 47 East Forty-eighth street, was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of having embezzled $10,000 from the firm of Messrs. Hamilton, Gordon & Sons, piano manufacturers, of No. 13 East Fourteenth street. The prisoner had been connected with the house over six years, and had been employed in the capacity of confidential clerk. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Hamilton Gordon, testified that Houghton was discharged last September, on account of the discovery of irregularities in the books which had been under his exclusive charge. An investigation that was subsequently made revealed the fact that the embezzlement was more extensive than at first supposed, the amounts aggregating more than $10,000. It was further discovered that Houghton, instead of depositing the checks received from customers at various times in payment of debts, had been in the habit of appropriating them to his own use. In cases where checks had been made payable to the order of the firm, he had forged his employers' indorsement and signed for his own benefit. A number of checks were returned to the firm protested, at various times, and as investigation being made, it was discovered that Houghton, instead of crediting receipts in the cash book, had entered them in the discharge book merely. Three complaints were made against the prisoner yesterday, two charging him with forgery and one with larceny. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 16.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate a petition from Gov. Chamberlain and other State officers of South Carolina was presented, replying to the statements in the petition of Wade Hampton, and declaring that violence and intimidation had been used toward Republican voters in the recent election. The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts was postponed till Tuesday next. The bill authorizing the coining of the standard silver dollar, and restoring its legal tender character, was reported from the Finance Committee. It proposes redemption of legal tender notes with silver. Mr. Sherman said he would submit a substitute when the bill came up. A resolution declaring the State Government of South Carolina represented by Gov. Chamberlain the lawful Government of that State was referred to the Committee on Elections. The message of the President regarding the sending of troops to Petersburg, Va., during the election, was called up and a resolution was offered instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether the construction of the election laws put on them by the Attorney General in general orders No. 96 is correct. A debate ensued, mainly on one side, in which Messrs. Johnston and Withers, of Virginia, and Whyte, of Maryland, took part. The resolution was adopted. The amendments to the rules proposed by the Committee on Rules were agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

In the House the bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to an international convention on the relative value of gold and silver was, after brief debate, laid on the table by 125 to 104. The Committee on the Powers of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote were authorized to send for persons and papers. The Judiciary Committee reported, in relation to the refusal of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to produce papers demanded by the Morrison Investigating Committee, that they do not recognize the right of any person, or State, or Federal officer, to defeat an investigation of either house which might involve the existence of the Government, by refusing to testify before such committee, and they direct the arrest of the members of the Returning Board. A long debate ensued, and a motion for the previous question was carried, when the subject went over till to-morrow. A communication from E. W. Barnes, of the Telegraph Company, in further answer to the House, was submitted and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. William Orton was permitted to go to New-York under charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to consult his physician.

SENATE.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

Mr. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, presented a petition of D. H. Chamberlain, R. H. Greaves, F. L. Cardoza, R. B. Elliott, John R. Talbott, and others, of South Carolina, and said he would not ask to have it read, but moved that it be printed in the *Record*.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, objected to anything being printed in the *Record* without being read in the Senate.

The reading of the petition was then commenced. The petitioners refer to the petition of Wade Hampton and others, and say many of the statements in it are untrue in fact, others are calculated to mislead the Senate, and various important facts are omitted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, interrupting the reading, said he would suggest that the paper be printed in the *Record* without taking up time to have it read.

Mr. ALCORN again objected, and said he had no idea there was anything improper in the memorial, but it should be first read in the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said when a Senator produced a petition he became the mouthpiece of that. It was proper, and for that reason it need not be read.

Mr. ALCORN, having declined to withdraw his objection, the reading was resumed. The petitioners ask Congress to accept from them a full and free statement of affairs in South Carolina, and declare that they stand ready to make good their statements if they be required to do so; they charge violence and intimidation of Republican voters at the late election; review at great length the action of the Returning Board and Supreme Court, and claim that they were lawfully elected to their respective offices. The reading of the petition was continued till 5:45 P. M., when Mr. Alcorn withdrew his objection.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said unless the Senator presenting the petition would state that he had read it, and that it was a proper document, he would renew the objection.

Mr. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, said to be frank, he did not read it, as he only received it this morning, but he knew Gov. Chamberlain to be an honorable man, and that he would not put anything in the petition which was not true. He had no doubt it was a proper and respectful document.

No further objection to having it printed without being read was made, and it was ordered that the petition be printed in the *Record*.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee at the last session to amend the Pacific Railroad acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, had been made the special order for 1 o'clock to-day. He had a telegram from Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, whose constituents were deeply interested in the bill, requesting that it be postponed for one week. He, therefore, moved that the bill be made the special order for next Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M. Agreed to.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a petition of citizens of Washington, asking that the United States purchase certain squares bordering on the Capitol grounds, for the purpose of enlarging and ornamenting the grounds according to the original plan, and to accommodate new buildings for the National Library, Supreme Court, National Museum; and, further, that the $1,500,000 to be refunded by the Centennial Commission be appropriated for the purchase of such ground and the erection of such buildings. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

SILVER COIN LEGAL TENDER.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill authorizing the coining of the standard silver dollar and restoring its legal tender character. Placed on the calendar. In reporting the bill, Mr. SHERMAN said the committee directed him to report it without recommendation either for or against the measure. The Senate having yesterday extended the time for the

LAW REPORTS.

A PECULIAR SUIT.

AN INJUNCTION SOUGHT AGAINST A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—A BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION WHICH ACTS AS THE COMPANY'S AGENT.

The case of Regina Mausbach against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for an injunction against the defendants. The action is a rather peculiar one and is perhaps worthy of note, because of the light it throws on one of the methods employed by thrifty Germans to save themselves and their families from destitution arising from sickness or other unforeseen accident. The plaintiff in the present case sues as the beneficiary under a $3,000 policy of life insurance taken out by her husband in the defendant company, through the agency of the Hildise Bund. This Bund is an association of Germans forming an aid society. The members pay in weekly dues to the Bund, and the Bund in turn assists the family of a sick member by weekly stipends. Besides this, each member of the Bund is entitled to a life policy in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Before becoming a member of the Bund each candidate is obliged to submit to a physical examination by the Medical Board of the insurance company. The company receives weekly a portion of the dues paid in by each member to the Bund. This generally satisfactory arrangement seems, however, to have its defects, if the allegations in the present action are well founded. The plaintiff in her complaint says her husband fell sick some months ago. His allowance was paid weekly for some time by the Hildise Bund. Recently, however, he received notice from the insurance company that they proposed to cancel his policy of insurance, on the ground that he had made false representations to the Examiners in making his application for insurance. The plaintiff denies this allegation, however, and seeks by the present action to restrain the company from doing anything of the kind, looking toward the canceling of the policy; to compel the company to keep the policy on its books, and to have the company make an exhibition of its books so that she can see whether the proper share of dividends have been allotted to the policy of insurance which she holds. An examination of the last mentioned relief it may be said that the policies for the members of the Hilsise Bund are under what is known as the "reserve endowment plan," and form a special class in which each policy is credited with a certain dividend every year. Charles Strauss appears for the plaintiff, and Abraham Kirchhoffer and Woodard represent the defendants. The latter will answer the charges made to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 151.—*Utley et al. vs. Donaldson, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—In this case it is held, that where a written instrument exists, and one of the parties sets up an arrangement of a different nature, alleging conduct on the other side amounting to a substitution of this arrangement for the written agreement, he must clearly show, not merely his own understanding as to the new terms of the arrangement, but that the other party had the same understanding. This decision was in the case of the sale of spurious Central Pacific bonds, in which the seller unsuccessfully, after the character of the bonds became known, claimed that it was without recourse. Reversed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion; dissenting, Mr. Justice Strong.

No. 121.—*Bond et al. vs. Moore.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee.—The question in this case is as to the effect of the President's proclamation of June 13, 1865, upon the rights and duties of parties to commercial paper residing respectively during the late war in Confederate and New-Orleans when the paper matured, after the occupation of New-Orleans by the national forces, and before the date of the proclamation. Case disposed of by the decision in Martuson vs. Howard, (18 Wall,) and Matthews vs. McStea. The decision is that business intercourse was allowable after the announcement of the President's proclamation, and the time of the occupation of New-Orleans, and while war existed as a political fact; until the proclamation, business intercourse was not affected after that order. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 130.—*Hertley et al. vs. Steamer Idaho.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—In this case it is decided that the law permits a common carrier to show as an excuse for non-delivery pursuant to his bill of lading, that he has delivered the goods upon demand of the true owner. It is a matter of no importance how the bailor acquired the possession he has delivered to his bailee, if the bailee has delivered his property to one who has a better right to it than the owner he may defend himself against any claim of his principal. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 885—*Wiggans vs. The People of the United States in Utah Territory.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.—In this case the writ of error from this court to the Supreme Court of the Territory is allowed by section 3 of the act of June 23, 1870, in convictions for bigamy, polygamy, or sentences of death for any crime; that in a trial for homicide, when the question whether the prisoner or deceased commenced the encounter which resulted in the death of the latter is in doubt, it is competent to prove threats of violence against the prisoner, made by the deceased, though not brought to the notice of the prisoner. Reversed. Mr. Justice Miller declared the opinion; dissenting, Mr. Justice Clifford.

No. 135.—*Russell et al. vs. Dodge et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was the affirmance of a decree holding that Russell's patent for a process of preparing leather with hot-tat liquor is not valid by reason of the previous knowledge of the process. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 146.—*Scruggs et Scruggs et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama.—In this case the court find that there was an intent to evade the provisions of the Bankrupt law in a conveyance of property made by the insolvent to his wife, and to reverse the decree. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 931.—*Heyman, Osterberg, appellant, vs. The Union Trust Company of New-York et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of said Circuit Court in the cause, with costs.

No. 138.—*Peter Lyman, appellant, vs. The Steamboat John L. Hasbrouck, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of said Circuit Court in the cause, with costs.

No. 131.—*The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. John H. Thompson et al.*—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court dismissing the writ of error in this cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 1.—*Ex parte Robert L. Cutting.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court denying the petition for mandamus in this cause.

No. 147.—*One hundred and ninety-nine barrels of whisky, Charles Andre Clint, appellant, vs. The United States,* and No. 148, *One hunared barrels of whisky, Charles Andre Clint, appellant, vs. The United States.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. —Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decrees of said Circuit Court in these causes.

No. 695.—*The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Augusta S. Smith.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 540.—*The Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jonathan Zeigers.*—In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court dismissing the writ of error in this cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 171.—*Christopher Meyer et al., appellant, vs. Stephen Prichard.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court dismissing the writ of error in this cause, with costs.

No. 731.—*Mary A. Pearson, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John and Anne Jane Nowdale.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court denying the motion to dismiss the writ of error in this cause.

No. 885.—*William Boomer, appellant, vs. Edward Simon et al.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court granting the motion to vacate the order in this case.

No. 854.—*Emil Homer, plaintiff in error, vs. Jesse B. Spellman et al.*—On motion of Mr. W. B. Sexton, in behalf of counsel, dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

No. 294.—*The United States, appellants, vs. M. J. Garcia.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for appellants, and by Mr. Edward Janin, for the appellees, under the twentieth rule.

MADE POORER BY A JUDGMENT.

The case of Niekerson against Streeter was tried in the Marine Court before Chief Justice Shea yesterday. The plaintiff it appears, sued to recover the value of services rendered in June, 1874, as an accountant in balancing, clearing and closing up two sets of books of two firms, of which the defendant was a member. The defense was that the plaintiff was bound to do this and to make no charge therefor by reason of his agreement so to do, made in March, 1874, on the settlement and payment of a disputed bill then due to him by defendant for somewhat similar services. The defendant also claimed that the plaintiff did not do his work properly and did not furnish a balance sheet as is customary, and made erroneous entries in the books. The evidence showed there were erroneous entries made by the plaintiff, but he claimed that they were made as the defendant's direction. The evidence as to the agreement to render the services in consideration of the defendant's paying him a disputed bill was conflicting and contradictory. After a trial in Marine Court, Part I., occupying portions of two days, Chief Justice Shea charged the jury, who after an absence of half an hour rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for 50 per cent of the claim or $37 50. It is provided by section 304 of the Code that unless the plaintiff recover $50 or over he must pay the defendant's costs. As the costs the plaintiff is required to pay in the present instance will be between $70 and $80, this judgment will not furnish him with half the money required, so that he is really poorer for having judgment in his favor. Hudson & Strauss appeared for the plaintiff, and M. M. Budlong represented the defendant.

A MOTHER'S PETITION.

A WIDOW SUING TO HAVE HER TWO DEAF MUTE CHILDREN BROUGHT TOGETHER —THE HISTORY OF A MUCH-MARRIED MAN.

A very singular case of mixed social relations was presented to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a petition of Constance B. Price, through her attorney, Gen. Roger A. Pryor. Mrs. Price seeks to obtain the custody of her child, a little girl named Lillie M. Price. According to the petition the child's father was Walter W. Price, who died on June 5, 1876. Price, it appears, had quite a matrimonial history. He was first married in England in 1839, to Susannah Butler, by whom he had one child. Both mother and child are still living. On marriage, however, seems to have been of little consequence to Mr. Price, and so in 1843 he contracted another. His second wife's maiden name was Caroline J. Barton. Five children were born of this union, and then a decree was made by one of the courts in this State adjudging this second marriage to have been null and void from the beginning, because Price's first wife was still living. In July, 1865, Price again felt himself to be a free and unmarried man, and married the petitioner. They lived together as man and wife until April 10, 1874, when their marriage was decreed to be null and void, also, because of Price's first marriage. Two children were born of the third marriage. Price died, as before stated, on June 5, 1876, leaving a large amount of property. A will was then brought forward, in which Stephen Brown, Daniel C. Holman, Walter J. Price, and Caroline Asamead were appointed respectively Executors and Executrix. In the will a legacy of $50,000 was set to Lillie M. Price, the petitioner's daughter. In case of her death the money was to go to Caroline Ashmead and Walter J. Price, who are children of the testator by his second wife. These two were appointed as guardians for the petitioner's child. They have, however, neglected in the trust imposed, but have left the child to the care and custody of Mercy Evarson, who is a widow and the sister of the testator. The petitioner says that Mercy Evarson is not entitled to the custody of the child. In her petition, after stating the above facts, she says that Lillie M. Price was born on Feb. 21, 1863, and that her other child, Nellie Price, was born on Aug. 21, 1870. Both, she says, are of tender years and their circumstances are such as specially to require that they should be brought together as far as is practicable, because both are deaf mutes and they are nearly of the same age. With the training she proposes to give them, the petitioner says, they will be not only a comfort to each other as sisters, but they may be of service to each other in their mutual infirmity. Mrs. Price says they are not allowed to see each other, exceeting at rare intervals, and then under circumstances not greatly provocative of sisterly love. She sought a habeas corpus to bring the child into court, and also an order for the appointment of a guardian for the little girl. Judge Donohue granted the writ of habeas corpus.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following proceedings took place:

Motions.—Brown vs. Barbans; Powell vs. Powell —Motion to restore and place on the next calendar granted. No. 233.—Continental Insurance Company—Motion to add John J. Anderson as Receiver granted; S. Hand for motion. No. 242—Bridenbecker vs. Farrell—Motion to dismiss appeal; J. J. Dudleston for the motion, S. Hand opposed. Shatt vs. Phenix Insurance Company—Motion to amend remittitur; S. Hand for the motion, H. J. Cookenhand opposed. Kalfleisch vs. Kalfleisch.—Motion to amend the remittitur as to costs; Scott Goodwin for the motion, S. Hand opposed. Appeals from Orders.—No. 420—Mott vs. Mott; No. 421—In re Cassett; argued by Charles Jones for appellant, C. A. Hand and S. Hand for respondent. No. 299—People ex rel. Burroughs vs. Brinckerhoff; argued by John J. Armstrong for appellant, Bradford Prince for respondent. General Calendar; No. 123—Nash vs. Manufacturers' &c., Bank. No. 124—Nash vs. White's Bank of Buffalo; submitted. No. 41—Beck vs. Carter; argued by Geo. B. Bradley for appellant, A. P. Ferris for respondent. No. 133—Barber vs. Sterling; submitted. No. 137—Miller vs. Craft; argued by Charles A. Jackson for appellant, William H. Newman for respondent.

The following decisions were handed down: Motion for rearrangment denied, with $10 costs. (opinion on file with reporter)—Coonrans, Executor, vs. Ingersoll. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Smith vs. Schultz; Mitchell, Parsons & Johnson vs. Smith; Mc. and C. Railroad; Norton vs. Pattee; Cudney vs. Cudney; Train vs. Holland Purchase Insurance Company; Greene vs. Thomas; Robertson vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Morse vs. Purvis. Order Affirmed.—Clark vs. Lyon. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Mallory, Parsons, Fiske vs. Johnson & Smith; McKinney; Smith vs. Kidd; Morey vs. Sanborn; Wood vs. Lafayette. Judgment modified by striking out the allowance for extra costs, and as so modified affirmed, without costs as to either party in this court.—People vs. New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company. Order affirmed with costs.—In re Rhinelander; in re Zborowski; in re New-York Episcopal Public School. Judgment modified by adding to the allowance to the appellant by the court below of $239, made up of three items, and $300 also made up or three items, as stated in the opinion of Judge Folger, with interest on said amount of interest, and as modified, affirmed, without costs as to either party in this court.—Hannahs vs. Hannahs. Judgment of the Supreme Court and decree of Surrogate reversed and proceedings remitted for rehearing by the Surrogate, costs of the court to be paid out of the estate.—Lawrence vs. Lindsay, three cases. Judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs—People ex rel. Conway vs. Supervisors. Order affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs.—Curtis vs. McNair. Judgment reversed and demurrer overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs, unless defendant shall pay to plaintiff all the costs subsequent to the demurrer and answer the complaint within thirty days after notice of filing the remittitur in the Supreme Court —Ene vs. The Mayor. Order reversed and application dismissed, with costs.—In re City of Buffalo for the appointment of Commissioners. Order reversed as to costs and disbursements in excess of $10, and residue of appeal dismissed without costs as to either party in this court—Conklin vs. Taylor. Order affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs—Cook vs. Clark. Order of General Term reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs—Tice vs. Tice. Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed without costs—Foster vs. Townshend. Order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation with costs—The New-York Dyeing, &c., Establishment vs. Bernheil. Appeal dismissed with costs—Gallup vs. Babson.

The day calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 17, is as follows: Nos. 138, 139, 53, 115, 130, 125, 126, and 140.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A STEAM-WHISTLE.

Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Butterfield and others against Kisber and others. The action was brought by the owners of the "apartment house," known as the "Albany," situated on Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, to enjoin the use, in a factory situated upon adjacent premises on the northerly side of Fifty-first street, of a steam-engine and machinery adapted to and employed in the business of cutting and polishing marble. The complaint alleged that by the working and operation of the steam-engine and machinery a continuous, loud, discordant jarring and offensive noise was produced whereby most of the apartments in the plaintiffs' building were rendered unfit for hacitation. In consequence of this the plaintiffs claimed their apartments could not be let and the tenents were threatening to throw up their leases and abandon the premises. They also claimed they had lost $10,000 and demanded judgment for that sum, as well as an injunction to restrain the working of the steam-engine. The answer controverted the allegations of the complaint as to the extent and effect of the noise produced by the defendant's engine and machinery, and as to any damages claimed to have resulted therefrom. Judge Sanford, in his opinion, after commenting on the evidence, holds that the blowing of the steam-whistle in the marble works is all that need be enjoined and restricted.

A DIVORCED HUSBAND'S PETITION.

Catherine Vath brought suit against her husband, Charles L. Vath, for a divorce. Fearing, however, that the latter would leave the State, she had him arrested on a writ of ne exeat, as it is called, which was to prevent his departure. The defendant, however, gave a bond in $1,000, and was released. In due course of time the divorce suit was prosecuted to judgment, and a decree was given in favor of the wife in July last. By this decree the defendant was directed to pay the plaintiff $1,200 as alimony for her support and that of her two children. The defendant set forth these facts in a petition to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and also stated that he had paid the amount ordered by the decree to be paid. He asked for the discharge of the writ of ne exeat, and for the canceling of the bond given on the same. Judge Donohue granted the prayer of the petitioner.

SELLING ONE HUNDRED LOCOMOTIVES.

The suit of Thomas M. Tyng against Matthew Baird and others was brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to have a Referee appointed in the place of the former Referee, Theron R. Strong, who died recently. Judge Donohue granted the motion, and appointed William G. Choate as such Referee. The suit is brought for the recovery of about $250,000 on an alleged contract for the sale of 100 locomotives. After the former Referee had decided in favor of the defendants in the action a motion to open the report, so as to let in additional testimony was granted. According to the order of appointment of Mr. Choate as Referee he is directed to use the testimony taken on the former reference.

COURT NOTES.

John Muller, a vagrant, who broke into the premises of Robert J. Slater, No. 14 Perry street, and stole a coat, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to five years in State Prison.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, set aside the service of the summons in the case of Martha Atkinson against John Pendo. The Plaintiff brought the action to recover $10,000 for an alleged forcible outrage of her person by the defendant.

Henry Kelly, of No. 332 West Twenty-seventh street, one of two burglars who broke into the shoe-store of Michael Larey, No. 415 Ninth avenue, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for 14 months.

In the case of John Kirkland against Sarah Barney Sturgis, in the Court of Arbitration, being a claim for commissions for procuring a loan of $25,000 on a mortgage of the building No. 84 Broadway, Judge Donohue has rendered a decision for the plaintiff for his services, but denies his application for $125 additional for further services.

James Smith and John Tierney, two youthful pickpockets, who stole a silk handkerchief from Miss Laura Ball, of Brooklyn, while that lady was walking on Broadway, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Smith to three years in State Prison, and Tierney to two years in the same institution.

Augustus Meyer, alias Hildebrandt, alias Muller, alias Reinhardt, an incorrigible sneak thief, who has spent some six or seven terms on Blackwell's Island, was convicted of petit larceny by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent the thief back to his old quarters for six months.

The jury, before Judge Sedgwick, in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday, gave a verdict of $1,000 in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Rachel Van Dorn against the Central Park, East and North River Railroad Company. The plaintiff sued to recover $5,000 damages for a broken leg caused by being thrown to the ground in endeavoring to get off one of the defendants' cars.

On the 14th of January, 1876, a boatman named Joseph O'Donnell, living at No. 303 Front street, forged the name of Thomas J. Madge, No. 169 Front street, to a check for $2,000 on the Market National Bank. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of guilty from O'Donnell, and the prisoners was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to 18 months in State Prison.

The trial of the case of Cecilia Clarke against Cockerill & Spaulding was concluded by the dismissal of the complaint by Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The suit was brought to recover damages occasioned by the falling of the wall of the house adjoining the plaintiff's residence. The wall in question was being taken down by the defendants, who were sub-contractors on the work. The dismissal of the complaint was for the reason that the defendants had no duty imposed on them to shore up the wall.

Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the case of James McClelland against Theodore A. Havemeyer. The plaintiff is a machinist, and sued to recover damages for personal injuries received in repairing a pump machine in the defendant's sugar refinery. While engaged in the work it appears some one started the engine, and this caused the plaintiff's hand to be crushed. In answer the defendant alleged that the machine was started by a man appointed for that purpose by the plaintiff, and the defendant did not know of the man's incompetency.

HE "STOPPED AROUND THE OFFICE."

The suit of Patrick O'Connor against the Mayor, &c., was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. The plaintiff, it appeared, was formally employed as a water policeman in June, 1871, by the Commissioner of Public Works. He then reported for duty to the Clerk of the Croton Water Department, and was told there was nothing for him to do. He was, however, directed to "stop around the office," and continue reporting for duty from day to day. He kept on stopping around," and reported for duty doing anything else, until January, 1872. He was paid his salary at the rate of $33 33 per month until Oct. 1, 1871. His suit is to recover salary at the same rate for the months of October, November, and December, 1871. On the trial the plaintiff put in evidence the pay-roll of the department for the period named, on which his name appears with those of 89 other "water policemen." Underneath is the certificate of the Commissioner of Public Works, "that the services charged in the above roll were actually performed, and that the compensations paid are in accordance with law." The court dismissed from the bench on the ground that the head of the department had not certified that the work performed was necessary, as required by section 105 of the charter. The case came up on appeal yesterday, and was argued by W. L. Finley for the plaintiff, and D. J. Dean for the City.

SUIT ON AN ALLEGED WRONGFUL LEVY.

The trial of the case of John J. Betz against William C. Conner, Sheriff, and others, was begun before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff in his complaint sets forth that he is a brewer, and that on March 15, 1876, Patrick F. Maguin issued an execution to the Sheriff against the property of one Michael Groh. The Sheriff, in spite of a notice from the plaintiff, proceeded, under the execution, to seize a lot of property whose ownership the plaintiff claimed. This property consisted of 1,800 barrels of beer, 15 barrels of present use beer, besides 87 hogsheads containing 200 barels of beer. The plaintiff claims the beer was damaged by being kept in the Sheriff's custody, and that his business was stopped for 21 days in consequence of the seizure. He seeks $50,000 damages. The Sheriff in his answer denies the allegations of the complaint. The other defendants, however, set up that the plaintiff is not a brewer, and did not own the beer, but that it was owned by Michael Groh, against whose property the execution was issued. The case is still on. Allison & Shaw appear for the plaintiff, and A. J. Vanderpool for the defendants.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

The trial of Jacob A. Van Volckenberg and George W. West, employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Cortlandt Street Ferry, charged with conspiracy to defraud, which has been on trial before Judge Sutherland, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, during the past 10 days, was concluded yesterday, as far as the testimony is concerned. Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for the defense, examined a number of witnesses, who testified that it was impossible, owing to the construction of the ticket collector's box, to count the number of persons passing through the ferry-house. The prisoners, Van Volkenberg and West, then took the stand and denied having ever defrauded or conspired to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They also denied having seen Platner, the principal witness for the prosecution, on the 1st of August, or of having had any transactions with him in connection with the withholding and resale of ferry tickets. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the railroad company, subjected the accused to a protracted and searching cross-examination, and produced testimony in rebuttal of that of the defendants. Mr. Mott then summed up the case for the defense, and will be followed to-day by Mr. Brooke.

SEVEN YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On the 6th of December, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, of No. 466 Second avenue, left her apartments, and on returning discovered the presence of a burglar, who had packed up and assorted a quantity of valuable wearing apparel, which he was about to carry off. Mrs. Lloyd raised an alarm, whereupon the burglar rushed upon her, and savagely assaulted her. She bravely retained her hold of him, however, and he was finally arrested. On being taken to the station-house, he gave the name of James Madison. The injury and shock sustained by Mrs. Lloyd were so severe as to cause premature confinement, and she was confined to her room for several weeks. Madison was indicted for burglary and assault, and when the case was called for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve said that Madison had been guilty of a cowardly and most atrocious outrage, and sentenced him to seven years in State Prison.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER SENTENCED.

On the 14th of October, last James Colgan, a butcher, of Paterson, N. J., visited Washington Market, in this City, on business, and called at several saloons in the vicinity, where he drank pretty freely. In the course of his wanderings he fell in with a sporting character named Andrew Hanlon, who describes himself as a "speculator," living at No. 128 West Nineteenth street, and a man named Patrick Connors, both of whom drank with him, and introduced him to several saloons in the neighborhood of Houston street, Colgate finally becoming partially intoxicated, but perfectly conscious of his actions. After several hours spent in drinking, Hanlon and Connors procured a coach and invited Colgate to accompany them to a ball at the Central Park Garden. Colgate declined, but his "friends" overruled his objections, and forced him into the coach. On the trip up town the party stopped at several saloons, where more liquor was consumed at Colgate's expense. Colgate made several attempts to leave the coach, but was prevented by Hanlon, who forcibly held him back, and after driving for some time, the unwilling butcher found that he had passed the scene of the ball, and was being driven through Central Park. He there upon renewed his efforts to leave the coach, and succeeded in reaching the roadway. Connors, who sat on the box, immediately jumped down and attempted to force Colgate back into the coach, the door of which was then opened by Hanlon. Failing in his efforts to force Colgate to re-enter the coach, Connors seized the finger of the latter, on which was a ring containing three small diamonds, and placing it in his mouth, bit out the stones. Connors then jumped into the coach and drove off with his accomplice Hanlon, leaving Colgate standing in the middle of the park at 2 o'clock in the morning, despoiled of his diamonds. Connors was subsequently arrested, convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to 20 years in State Prison. Hanlon eluded the vigilance of the Police, for some time, but was finally captured and indicted, and in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called him up for trial. The accused pleaded guilty to the offence, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to 10 years in State Prison.

A LANDLORD AND TENANT CASE.

The case of Frank Schmits against Isaac Foster and others was tried before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It appeared that the defendants were landlords of premises in this City, and that the plaintiff, desiring to open a grocery store, rented the store-floor and two bedrooms on the floor above, on May 19, 1876, for $21 50 per month. He paid the rent in advance for the month of June. The two bedrooms being empty, he moved his family and part of his furniture into them, placing the remainder in the yard until June 1, when he expected to get possession of the whole portion he had hired. A woman named Mrs. Miller was, at the time of the renting, in possession of the store and floor, and refused to go out. Of this the defendants had notice before June 1. The plaintiff claimed he had hired for one year while the defendants testified the agreement was that he was not to get possession until they had got Mrs. Miller out of the premises, and that the hiring was for one month only, or at most until the Fall, when the plaintiff said he would give up business and go to Europe. On June 1 Mrs. Miller would not move, and defendants brought three several dispossessing proceedings before they finally succeeded in putting her out. The plaintiff becoming tired of the delay, found another store and rooms, and moved out of the premises of the defendants on June 20. He brought his action for damages for breach of the agreement to give him title and possession on June 1, seeking to recover the rent paid the expenses of moving, and the difference between the rent agreed to be paid for defendants' store and rooms and their rental value. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $85 damages, exclusive of costs and disbursements. A. Stern, the counsel for defendants, made a long argument to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial upon exceptions taken during the trial to the evidence and the Judge's charge, claiming that if the jury believed the defendants acted in good faith, and without fraud, the damages were only the money paid, and that the plaintiff could recover nothing for the value of the lease or the bargain he had lost. George F. Langbein, the plaintiff's counsel, answered in an elaborate argument, insisting that the Judge had made no errors in his rulings, nor in his charge to the jury; that the evidence showed perverseness and bad faith in the defendants, as they had refused to give the plaintiff possession, and, through their fault, negligence, and delay, the plaintiff could not get possession, and had to seek and move into other premises. The Judge took the papers, reserving his decision on the motion.

A FUND IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Oakes A. Ames and Oliver Ames recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court, yesterday, against Spencer H. Smith and Joseph A. Seaver. The defendants it appears made an assignment to James T. Smith on Sept. 30, 1875. Prior to the assignment Spencer H. Smith was the owner of a seat in the Stock Exchange, which was sold. After the payment of liens, &c., there remained $2,070 93 from the proceeds of the sale. The Referee appointed a supplementary proceedings against the defendants took possession of the above amount. The plaintiffs sought by motion before Judge Donohue yesterday to compel the Receiver to apply the money in his hands toward the payment of the judgment they have against the defendants. Judge Donohue denied the motion, however, it appearing that there are conflicting claims to the fund.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Murdoch vs. Schlenitz; Smilli vs. Haessler; Forbes vs. Pollion; Kukuck vs. Murray; Browning vs. Johnson; Bowne vs. Bowne; Hall vs. Smilli; Beck vs. Carraher; Matter of the Metropolitan Collar Company; The German Savings Bank vs. Shaw; Williams vs. Williams et al.; Van Cleif vs. Paulding; Matter of Dalton; Bishop vs. Shaw; The Bowery Savings Bank vs. Shaw; Sullivan vs. Johnson; Matter, &c., of O'Callahan; Block vs. Byrnes; Brown vs. Haviland et al.; Brush vs. Hickett; De Guisard vs. Hoyt; Scovill vs. Thayer; The Bowery Trust Company vs. Westerfield; Farr vs. O'Hare; Meisger vs. Oppenheimer; The Broadway Savings Institution vs. Beebe; Sammis vs. Gray et al.; Siedenbach vs. Abroms; Butler vs. Kinberg; Strong vs. Wenck; Mclaughlin vs. Dennis.

Candes vs. Conner.—Receiver's compensation and disbursements taxed at $50.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
29—Chatterton vs. Taylor.	145—Griffin vs. Helmbold.
57—Bonne vs. Cohn.	160—Gilmore vs. Toten.
60—Mausbach vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	162—Pratt vs. Adams.
61—Horsey vs. Wyeth.	173—Herman vs. Keenan.
72—Richardson vs. McCreery.	175—Gray vs. Green.
76—Bain vs. Illuminated Tile Co.	176—Same vs. Same.
82—Mechanics' Savings Bank vs. Carman.	187—Langsdorf vs. Loughlin.
92—Sec. for Ref. of Juv. Del., vs. Mailer.	189—Price vs. Bishop.
101—Sedgley vs. Whitman.	206—Downes vs. Brown.
127—Simons vs. Simons.	209—Roblefaher vs. Gunther.
	210—Connors vs. Titus.
	217—Shook vs. Nenandorf.
	218—Hunt vs. Hopkins.
	226—Phœnix Park Coal Co. vs. Schoeppert.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
146—Buchan et al., &c., vs. Ricou, &c.	117—The People ex rel. Leary vs. The Board of Police.
159—Hughes, &c., vs. Hampton.	118—The People ex rel. Raynor vs. The Board of Police.
163—Wilson et al. vs. Dean.	119—The People ex rel. Smith vs. The Board of Police.
171½—Gaffney et al. vs. Brown.	185—Von Wallhoffen vs. Newcombe.
177 Sullivan, &c., vs. The Wallkill Nat. Bk.	186—Dale vs. The Del. L. & West. R. R. Co.
155—Hubbell vs. The Gt. Western Ins. Co.	187—Lehmaier vs. Purcell.
182—Bates et al. vs. Cunningham.	188—Lacey et al. vs. Luddington.
183—Doig vs. Morris.	189—Sprague et al. vs. Wagner et al.
184—Youngs vs. Carter et al.	192—Mitchell, &c., et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
167—Roe et al. vs. Hussey et al.	98—Cowles vs. Wilcox.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
1—Graham vs. Meyer.	121—The National Park Bank vs. Dwight.
46—Ford vs. Conner, &c.	122—Bucking vs. Hasselt et al.
47—Sully vs. Dillon et al.	127—St. John vs. McLean et al.
64—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt.	128—Grissler et al. versus Powers, &c.
65—Female Guardian Society versus The Mayor, &c.	130—Jones vs. Jones.
97—Movius, &c., vs. The People, &c.	133—Busteed vs. Busteed.
100—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.	135—Jacobs vs. Miller.
101—Kunkel vs. Mehrtens et al.	136—Lowenthal vs. Ward.
102—Miles et al. vs. Titus et al.	139—The Security Bank vs. Warren, &c.
103—Locke vs. Locke et al.	141—Steinbrecher versus Beyer et al.
105—Harlem Bank versus Decker et al.	142—Guidet vs. Brown et al.
106—Dunne vs. Grattan et al.	143—Lynes &c. vs. Brander, et al.
50—De Zavala vs. Hart et al.	148—Hatch vs. The At. & Pac. Telegraph Co.
118—Seaman, &c., vs. Wall	150—Josephthal et al. vs. Sheffem & al.
119—Bernheimer et al. vs. Willis et al.	152—McNeil vs. Bissell.
	205—Heelas et al vs. Slevin et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
2933—Southmayd vs. Orris	2549—Kelley vs. The Mayor, &c.
862—The Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Hildenbrand.	1963—Erwin, &c., vs. The Neversluk Steam-boat Co.
3785—Gallup vs. Brodie et al. &c.	2591—Gill et al. vs. Conner, &c.
2011—Rodman vs. King.	2637—Piesrd vs. Bernheimer.
2783—Solomon vs. Conner, &c.	1993—Pitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
1825—Dmyee vs. The Mayor, &c.	1—Latourette versus Miller et al. vs. Friedberg.
2577—Livingston et al. vs. Cornell.	1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
2719—Hedden et al. vs. Coleman.	2589—Boyd vs. Jackson et al.
2721—Theleman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.	2745—Millikan et al. vs. Whitman.
2725—Straus vs. Wolf.	2627—Queen vs. Murray.
2735—Haug vs. Koch.	2658—Telfore vs. Sawyer.
4290—Finn vs. The Mayor, &c.	2677—Zeller vs. Frank, &c.
4291—McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c.	1026—Schlesinger vs. Gibbs.
1053—Caffe vs. Lord, Jr., et al. &c.	1095—Cornwall, &c., vs. Mills et al.
317—Sullivan vs. O'Hara, &c.	65—Copeland vs. Elsworth.
450—Earle vs. Fink et al.	318—Selling vs. Legendre et al.
402—Lander vs. Simms.	609—Shumway vs. The Mayor, &c.
405—Kneeland vs. Spitka.	319—The Mayor et al. vs. Duryee.
477—Cooper et al. versus Smith et al.	460—Rich vs. Doe.
	505—Bowne vs. Fuller.
	506—Payne

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. C. F. Thorne, Jr., Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE FOOL'S REVENGE—Mr. Edwin Booth as Bertuccio.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZUREE—Kiraly Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS of Artists' Fund Society.

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We presume that with the people who have circulated reports about the contemplated resignation of the President of the Senate, the wish is father to the thought. The conscientious discharge of the duties of that office on the 14th of February will demand firmness, courage, and clearness of understanding. Mr. FERRY possesses them all, and people who would like to see a more ductile officer discharging the constitutional functions of the Vice President of the United States will be disappointed. It would be well for the country if all the colleagues of Mr. FERRY were as firmly impressed with the constitutional limitations on their interference with the counting of the Electoral votes as he is with the obligations imposed on him by his oath of office in regard to that highly important transaction.

We are glad to learn of the inaccuracy of the report from Washington which represented the House Committee on Pacific Railroads as unanimous in support of the Texas Pacific job. Whatever the Democratic members may be willing to do in obedience to the orders of Messrs SCOTT and HUNTINGTON, the proposal to fasten upon the national Treasury the payment of interest for fifty years on a hundred millions or more of bonds was steadily opposed in the committee by some of its members, and will be as steadily resisted when the bill comes before the House. So far, this is satisfactory information. If the hostility of the country to all forms of subsidy is to be disregarded, and if the public credit is to be endangered by pledging it for the benefit of railroad schemes, let the responsibility rest wholly upon Democratic shoulders.

In New-Hampshire the Democrats appear to be worried what to do with MARCY. MARCY is a rich shipbuilder of Portsmouth. When he is a candidate for anything on the Democratic ticket, he gives liberally for "the cause," as they say. When he is not a candidate, he is not the generous patriot which he might have been under other circumstances. When he was in Congress—during the war—he was a copperhead of the most cantankerous kind. Last year he was nominated for Governor by his party, and was beaten on his slender but unsavory Congressional record. He is again a candidate for the nomination by the Democratic Convention which meets at Concord to-day. There is some opposition to him on account of his "advanced years." His friends claim there is a conspiracy against him to secure the nomination of some younger man, Prof. SANBORN, of Dartmouth, being one of these. The party do not want MARCY, but they want his money. The solution of this dilemma will be awaited with considerable interest. The Republican candidate is Mr. B. F. PRESCOTT, the present efficient Secretary of State. The Republicans to-day nominate a candidate for Congress from the Second District, and seem to be embarrassed with a richness of material from which to choose.

The report on the condition of the prisons of the State by Messrs. TOUSEY, NIVEN, and PILLSBURY, will be found in our columns this morning. It will not be found dry or unprofitable reading. It shows very clearly how the "spoils system" in this branch of the public service has worked, and how costly it has been. Bad discipline, or no discipline at all, demoralization, the spread of crime instead of its suppression, and a large burden on the Treasury—these are the practical results of the interference of partisan politicians in the management of our prisons. The State has been plundered without mercy, the criminals have been constantly degraded and rendered more dangerous to society. It is evident that a radical reform is necessary, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out under the provisions of the amended Constitution. The first requisite, and an absolute one, will be that the Superintendent of Prisons shall be perfectly free from political pressure in every department of his work, and particularly in his appointments.

There are indications that Turkey will now yield to the pressure brought upon her, and will accept the latest ultimatum of the powers. If this should be the result of the present debate, Turkey may yet claim that she has got off with far better terms than were sought to be forced upon her. According to yesterday's dispatches, the conference has abandoned nearly all of the objectionable features of what was called the ultimatum. The only contested power left in the final propositions was that which provided for a foreign commission to supervise the reforms in the Christian provinces. Even this was softened and modified. To be sure, Turkey has continually protested against this proposed commission as a violation of the sovereignty of the Government of the Sublime Porte. But if this were given up, the situation would be almost exactly as it was when the conference began its sessions. The new Constitution, which has been proclaimed in the meantime, is not a practical reform, though on paper it may seem a radical and important one. If anything is to be accomplished, it must be under the supervision of the great powers.

As the State Superintendent of Insurance is known to be engaged in an investigation of the various life companies, the resolution adopted by the Assembly yesterday, on the motion of Mr. BIXBY, may at first sight seem superfluous. It is, on the contrary, urgently required, and we trust that the Superintendent will promptly act upon it. The inquiries ordinarily conducted relate solely to solvency. With the case of the Security fresh before the public, it is to be hoped that the officers of the department will act upon a juster conception of their duties, and will test the accuracy of the companies' statements, as well as the quality of their assets and the soundness of their valuations. Still there will remain a wide field of investigation, embracing the question of economy in management. If a company is solvent, and its statement *bona fide*, the law as administered at Albany is satisfied. The Superintendent is sometimes satisfied with statements which are obviously incomplete, as, for example, when a company omits the detailed enumeration of its mortgages which is included in the returns called for under the law. Of the vital element of expense he takes no cognizance. There may be enormous unexplained items of expenditure in the accounts rendered, but they pass his eyes unchallenged. He requires no discrimination between the cost of managing old business and the cost of acquiring new, and thus the companies are enabled to conceal the extravagant percentages allowed for the introduction of lives. He does not attempt to trace out the miscellaneous disbursements, and so imposes no check upon the indefensible methods by which the officers of certain companies have been able to largely increase their regular compensation. With Mr. BIXBY'S resolution before him, the Superintendent will probably hereafter take cognizance of these and kindred points in the business of life insurance.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL FUNCTION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

A letter from an eminent publicist, which will be found in our columns to-day, brings into clear relief certain essential points relating to the duties in regard to the counting of the Electoral vote imposed by the Constitution on the President of the Senate. These points will not be precisely new to the readers of THE TIMES, but they are presented in the letter referred to with a degree of fullness and force which ought to secure for them general attention. One fact is incidentally alluded to in this communication which deserves somewhat extended notice. Several inquirers into the question of who shall count the vote appear to have been struck with the importance of this point, and it is likely to be prominently brought out in the debates in Congress on the problem which is now engaging the attention of the country. It is briefly as follows:

The committee of eleven of the Federal Convention, to which was referred on Aug. 31, 1787, "the postponed part of the Constitution," made a report on Sept. 4, in which occurred the following language in regard to the counting of the Electoral vote: "The President of the Senate shall in that house open all the certificates, and the votes shall be then and there counted." On Sept. 5 this part of the report was discussed, and it appears that "on several motions the words 'in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives' were inserted after the word 'counted.'" The order of the words was slightly modified before being placed on the journal, since it appears there precisely as it finds a place in the Constitution: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." It is tolerably plain that amid all the alterations of phraseology the chief anxiety of the founders was to clearly announce the main proposition that the President of the Senate should open the certificates and count the vote. To remedy any ambiguity on this score in the language of the committee of eleven was the obvious intent of the amendment made "on several motions," and the form finally adopted was as clearly meant to show that, in opening the certificates and counting the votes, the President of the Senate had to discharge a constitutional function which both houses were, indeed, invited to inspect, but with which they could not interfere. Nothing could well have been further from the intention of the framers of the Constitution than, by a slight verbal amendment, and without debate, suggestion, or motion of any kind, to work so vital a change in the mode of counting the votes, or to transfer that power and duty from the President of the Senate to the Senate and House of Representatives *if they could agree.*

The obvious purpose of the convention is further shown in the resolution adopted by the members on Sept. 17, that when the House and Senate should be convened, after the Constitution had been adopted, the Senate should choose a President for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President. The President of the Senate is usually the Vice President of the United States, elected by the people thereof, and not a Senator. He derives his powers from the Constitution, and not from the Senate. That body can neither add to nor detract from his authority, nor can it relieve him from the performance of any duty the Constitution may have imposed on him. One of his conceded powers is to preside over the Senate; another is to open the certificates containing the Electoral vote. The Democratic theory is that with the unsealing of the certificates the power of the Vice President ends. It would seem to follow that before any count is made the two houses must agree. In the event of a failure to agree, the President of the Senate would evidently be compelled to hold the unsealed certificates indefinitely, or to throw them away as waste paper. Those who believe that the framers of the Constitution left the way open for any such piece of absurdity as that, must have a very low opinion of their understanding.

All the Democratic interpretations of the language of the Constitution and the practice of its authors in the matter of counting the Electoral vote aim at superseding the constitutional power of the Vice President, by an exercise of usurped powers by members of Congress. In other words, an officer specially intrusted with the duty of counting the votes, is to be replaced by men who are constitutionally excluded from being Electors, and against whose possible influence over the choice of the States the framers of the Constitution were evidently very desirous to guard. The more the whole question is discussed, the more general will be the agreement of the intelligent majority of the people with the conclusion reached by Chancellor KENT, that, in the absence of legislation, the President of the Senate counts the vote and determines the result—the Senate and House of Representatives being present merely as witnesses of the transaction.

THE SILVER SCHEME AGAIN.

The silver party, led and officered by the Silver Ring, has captured the Chairman and, apparently, a majority of the members of the Senate Finance Committee. Yesterday the committee reported the Bland bill, without recommendation, as it left the House, providing for unlimited issue and unqualified legal tender. Our dispatches express the opinion that this defeats the bill for this session, and it probably does; but it secures a place for it on the calendar, and has a very different effect on the ultimate fate of the bill from that which would have followed from an adverse report. At the same time Mr. SHERMAN announces that in due order he will propose a substitute for the Bland bill, which will be found in the proceedings of Congress. If the Bland bill is practically dead, then Mr. SHERMAN'S substitute is a gratuitous surrender, so far as he is concerned, to the pernicious principle of that bill. There is hardly any essential difference between the Bland act and the Sherman proposition. The latter makes silver a legal tender "to the same extent and for the same purposes as United States notes;" provides for the redemption of the notes in silver on demand, and makes the notes thus redeemed a part of the sinking fund. There is also a perfunctory clause authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to any international convention or conference which may be called for the purpose of adopting a ratio or relative valuation in the gold and silver coinages of the different countries of the world.

So Mr. SHERMAN takes his stand openly on the side of the Silver Ring. There is no longer any pretense of trying to defeat their measure by amending it, by imposing a limit on the legal-tender quality, or by limiting coinage. In time of profound peace, without the slightest necessity in the situation of the Government or of the commerce of the country, Mr. SHERMAN proposes an act which in principle and possible consequences is as unwarrantable and as mischievous as a new issue of legal-tender notes. He proposes to substitute for the notes, which have shown great stability for the past two years, and which have already appreciated to within a narrow margin of gold, legal tender in silver, which during the past six months has fluctuated nearly twenty-five per cent., in which changes of value have defied prediction, and the product of which is known to be largely controlled by a set of determined and unscrupulous speculators. We do not perceive much difference between a paper currency subject to the whims of Congress and a silver currency subject to the unknown and shifting influences of the foreign market, aggravated by the designs of mining speculators. The former has lately shown some tendency toward steadiness, and, so far as can now be seen, is in a fair way to become as good as gold. Silver has been tossed hither and yon by influences to which there is little clue, which the ablest experts have been unable to trace, which may recur with even greater violence in the immediate future.

Mr. SHERMAN'S provision for the redemption of the United States notes in silver on demand implies that silver is likely to remain more valuable than paper, as it now is. Certainly there would be no redemption unless this relation continued. But there is so little certainty of its continuance, and so much likelihood that it will not continue, if once we make silver a legal tender, and invite the holders of the European stock to send their silver to us, that the redemption feature may be regarded as in effect, if not in intent, a sham. It is a mere gilding of the pernicious proposition for a practically unlimited silver legal tender.

Equally unsubstantial is Mr. SHERMAN'S proposition regarding an International Coinage Convention. There might be some sense in sending Commissioners to such a convention if our own course were yet undetermined. There could be none in first plunging into the abyss and then appointing Commissioners to consult as to where we were likely to bring up. Mr. SHERMAN proposes to take part in a convention, the only possible purpose of which must be to examine as to the feasibility of a general agreement as to a ratio between silver and gold, and to have our Commissioners announce that we have solved that question for ourselves, and that by our law one ounce of gold is to be worth 15.98 of silver, whatever the rest of the world may say. Such action would only make us ridiculous. The warmest advocates of the remonetization of silver in Europe would condemn our action as arbitrary, ignorant, reckless, and foolish. The advocates of a gold standard, such as we ourselves practically employed for forty years, would not spare us. So empty, indeed, does this part of Mr. SHERMAN'S bill seem, that we can only regard it, like the redemption feature, as in effect a sham. The friends of a sound currency would do well to keep a close watch both on the Bland bill and on Mr. SHERMAN'S substitute. Improbable as is the passage of either, it is plain that the Silver Ring has scored another point, of which it will not be slow to seize the advantage.

THE DICE-BOX VS. THE BALLOT-BOX.

The argument in favor of the extra-constitutional commission for the counting of the Presidential vote proposed by the committee of the Senate, is that each party will have an equal chance, or an equality of risks, by the dice-box system. The same is true if the question is referred to the Independent Order of Red Men, or to any reputable base-ball or cricket club. No one knows how the Red Men or the cricketers stand politically, or how they voted at the last election. The element of uncertainty, so much valued by the compromising Senatorial mind, would here exist in all its vastness. There is one other possible reference by which the uncertainty of the decision might be increased and rendered more painful. The inimitable TOM CORWIN was wont to observe that the Almighty could foretell any future event except the verdict of a petty jury. Here is a hint that may be used by the compromisers of the Senate. Without compromising themselves too much, one of the thousand intelligent juries sitting on this day in the trial of cow and corn-fodder cases, could be selected by lot by some commission selected by lot, so that the lottery feature in the judgment rendered could be preserved in all its dubious and hazardous completeness. A plain man might object to so much circumlocution, when a shorter way is to flip coppers and be done with it. The children's method of drawing cuts to decide the main question at issue has the merit of directness. If the only problem is how to make the chances of each party for the Presidency precisely equal, the dice-box is probably the best substitue for the ballot-box yet invented.

But Congressional joint committees will find that there are 185 Electors, and considerably over 4,000,000 voters who will object to having their clear-sighted decision overruled by blind chance. They will think that the Chief Magistracy of the Republic is too exalted an office to be put up at a raffle. It is not clear that for the elected and the defeated candidates for the Presidency to toss pennies for the office would be exactly equitable. The proposition of the debtor against whom you have obtained a judgment for a large sum, to decide whether he will pay you or not by tossing up, would hardly be appreciated. However, it is proposed that the man who won at the last election shall be placed on the plane of equality with the man who lost, and be given an equal chance to win what he already has.

The people, through their chosen Electors, some weeks since elected Gov. HAYES to the Presidency. It remains only for the officer named in the Constitution to open the Electors' votes and formally declare the result, as his predecessors have done on twenty-two occasions before. This is a simple constitutional proceeding, with which casting lots and lottery schemes have nothing to do. That the defeated party should wish to have one more chance for success, to play one more game, is quite comprehensible. A foot race between the candidates for the Presidency, or a contest or wager of any kind, would give some hope to the vanquished of escaping the humiliation of defeat. Any method except the constitutional method, and any plan except that pointed out by precedent and law, would doubtless be gladly seized upon by the unsuccessful claimant.

To have the vote counted by such life-long Democrats as Justices CLIFFORD and FIELD, or by the City Council of New-York, would, doubtless, be better for a claimant with a bad case than to have it done as the fathers and founders performed this ministerial work. The only dangerous encouragement given to the scheme to go outside the Constitution, at a time when that instrument is our only safety, is by men who, having once, through lack of investigation, blundered into a false position, persist in continuing to blunder to the end. It has happened that men have preserved their consistency and lost their reputation for intelligence. Not consistency or persistency in the wrong, but capacity to get right, is most to be commended. If members of Congress utter the words of wisdom and statesmanship now, they will be pardoned for having been less wise ten years ago.

MR. FIELD'S BOOMERANG.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER, we believe, has the credit of inventing what may be called the accusation by innuendo. At least, it is certain that when he was a leading criminal lawyer in Massachusetts, and before he had manifested any aspirations for the honors of statesmanship, he employed this low art in the cases committed to him. In his hands the witnesses were prosecuted, not the criminal who was fortunate enough to secure him for a defender. Such was BUTLER'S reputation in Lowell, Mass., where he made his first step in fame, that a man who went into the witness-box to confront this terrible lawyer felt that he left his character behind him, though conscious of having lived an honest life. BUTLER began by "bully-ragging" a witness. To demoralize and utterly break him down, he accused him, by artful interrogatories, of every crime in the calendar. Once, when the Legislature of Massachusetts had under consideration the question of enjoining certain chemical works as a nuisance, an eminent chemist was brought forward as a witness on the side to which BUTLER, as counsel, was opposed. The "eminent criminal lawyer" by turns abused, insulted, and browbeat the eminent professor, and, at last, asked him if he had not, on a certain day, and in a certain place, accepted a certain sum of money for his professional opinion? The assemblage was simply horrified. The witness was a gentleman of high social standing, unblemished life, and world-wide renown. A white-haired Senator ventured to interpose that the witness was Prof. So-and-so of Harvard University. "Professor of Harvard!" thundered BUTLER, with cruel disdain. "Yes; we hanged one of those men the other day!" Prof. WEBSTER had lately been executed for the murder of Dr. PARKMAN.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has been a diligent student of the methods of BUTLER. Like BUTLER, he has a heavy hand, a brutal touch, but none of the subtle refinement and keen incisiveness which are the characteristics of genius. When roaring, terrorizing, and the simulating of honest indignation are required, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is fully equipped for every emergency. Mr. FIELD has carried into the Congress of the United States the arts of a Tombs lawyer. It is a matter of common repute that he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy in the Seventh New-York District at the express desire of Mr. TILDEN. It was found that Mr. HEWITT was too weak, or too fastidious to be the swaggerer and bully who was required. Mr. FIELD was accordingly elected, and put on the Committee of Privileges and Elections, where he has at once distinguished himself. Mr. TWEED, with fine magnanimity, has lent FIELD to TILDEN. The error of the attorney, however, is that he uses the same tactics in the case of his present client which he found so useful in the management of Mr. TWEED'S defense.

For example, when Secretary CHANDLER was before the committee the other day Mr. FIELD desired the Secretary to tell what had happened in Cabinet councils. The witness refused. Then, with that well-known bellow which the opponents of the late JAMES FISK, Jr., know so well, he roared: "Did you, on the 8th of November, telegraph to Gov. STEARNS, [of Florida,] 'You must send couriers to every county and doctor the returns to show a majority for HAYES?'" It does not matter what the answer was. It does not matter that the witness denied all knowledge of such a dispatch, or of several other fictitious dispatches which the eminent criminal lawyer who represents Mr. TILDEN pretended to read off. The intention was to mislead the public, to create the impression on the minds of the jury—we mean the people—that the prosecution, represented by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, have on hand much damaging testimony, which the contumacy of the witness alone prevents from being dragged to the light. There is no such evidence. To say that this style of examination is base and sneaking is to speak of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD in complimentary terms.

It is not, however, that it is base and mean that it has been abandoned. It happens that Republicans have also the same privilege of asking questions. Mr. FIELD'S colleagues were obliged to remind him that accusation by innuendo was a game that two could play at. The man who had propounded impertinent questions might be put on the stand and asked "Did you smother one of your mothers-in-law with an ironing-blanket and hide her remains under the coal-cellar?" Or, "Did you ever have a father, and did he sell charcoal?" Then again, some such witness as GWIN, commonly known as the Duke of Sonora, might be asked by the Senate committee, "Did you agree for a certain consideration to deliver to SAMUEL J. TILDEN the Electoral votes of California, Oregon, and Nevada?" Or, "Did you advise W. T. PELTON, W. S. ANDREWS, ABRAM S. HEWITT, and others, on the 26th of October, at the New-York Hotel, to bet on a Democratic majority in those States? And did you not say that things were 'fixed' in those States?" Or Mr. A. S. HEWITT might be asked, "Did you not, on the 16th of November, telegraph to W. A. PIPER, San Francisco, that GROVER 'had been taken care of' and bets on Oregon were safe?" Or Mr. PELTON might be asked, "Did you not, with the assistance and connivance of W. S. ANDREWS, and other members of the so-called Bureau of Nincompoops, on Nov. 12, 13, and 14, send out a false and fraudulent return of the Florida election, all the figures of which were invented and wholly fictitious?" And "Were not these figures printed as telegraphic returns in the *World* and other Democratic newspapers, and editorially commented upon as such?" We have said enough to indicate how the policy of accusation by innuendo may operate as a boomerang. The colleagues of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD have already seen the danger. They have shut up the eminent criminal lawyer.

THE BOSTON ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

The trophies of SCHLIEMANN disturb the sleep of the New-England antiquarians. A wild desire to go somewhere and dig up something is at present characteristic of every antiquarian, but the New-England lover of the antique is true to his protectionist prejudices, and prefers to dig at home rather than abroad. It is the opinion of leading Bostonians that the pauper antiquities of despotic Europe must not be permitted to flood the market and drive out American antiquities, and that true patriotism demands the exhumation of valuable archæological relics on this side of the Atlantic. Whereupon the Bostonians are now engaged in discussing the propriety of immediately digging up a set of choice antiquities, such as the Newport Mill and the Dighton Rock, and thus showing the world that New-England can hold her own in respect to archæology with either Greece or Troas.

The so-called Dighton Rock is a stone in the Taunton River covered with a quantity of well-defined scratches which local antiquarians, who are interested in the hotel business, call an inscription. This alleged inscription is absolutely undecipherable, and is hence said to be the work of early Norse explorers, who were deficient in education and consequently wrote very illegibly. If it is really a relic of the Norsemen, it is by far the oldest work of human hands to be found in New-England. The dates assigned to it by rival antiquarians differ to some extent, but all agree that it is even older than Mr. ADAMS, and that it was in existence before the first voyage of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Mr. OLE BULL, the eminent violinist, is so fully convinced that the inscription was written, as an advertisement, by an eminent Norse fiddler that, some time ago, he induced a learned Danish society to buy it, rock and all; and had it not been for the noble conduct of certain Bostonians, who induced the Danes to relinquish their purchase, the inscription would now be in Copenhagen, and the learned Danish society hotly quarreling over its meaning.

The other day the Bostonian archæologists, including Gov. RICE and a prominent manufacturer of sewing-machines, held a meeting, and discussed the Dighton Rock with a degree of enthusiasm seldom displayed since Mr. Pickwick discovered his ancient inscription at Ipswich. One learned Archæologist proved that the inscription was of Norse origin, inasmuch as several antiquarians in Denmark and in England, who have never seen it, are inclined to believe that it must have been made either by the Norsemen or by some other person or persons unknown. He also urged that the man who made the inscription might possibly have been called Eric, or that at all events some other Norseman may have possessed that name, and that hence a statue of the hypothetical Eric ought to be erected at once. Another archæologist asserted that the Dighton Rock was the only inscribed rock in New-England, and that this fact clearly demonstrated that the Norsemen were the first human beings who ever landed on this continent. Having thus settled the question of the true nature of the marks on the Dighton Rock, the learned archæologists were in a glow of happiness and enthusiasm, and would doubtless have proceeded to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions in New-York and Philadelphia for money wherewith to erect a statue to Eric, had not a profane and skeptical person, who was unfortunately present, rose up and indulged in remarks which, like the colored minister's sermon against chicken-stealing, cast a gloom over the meeting.

This objectionable person began by boldly denying that the inscription in question was the only one in New-England. He asserted that not only were there several such inscriptions within twenty miles of Dighton, but that quantities of them were to be found in Maine, Vermont, New-York, and Pennsylvania. Furthermore, he claimed that these inscriptions were the work of Indians, and that they probably commemorated successful scalping expeditions against the Pilgrim Fathers or other barbaric events of contemporaneous aboriginal interest. Finally, he insisted that there was not a shadow of evidence connecting the Norsemen with the Dighton Rock, and was evidently inclined to think that Norsemen who could not write their own language would never have been guilty of the folly of making unintelligible scratches in order to appal the Indians with a pretense of vast literary skill.

In all probability the depressed archæologists would have dispersed in silence, and mourned in private over the destruction of their antiquarian hopes had not Mr. OLE BULL dropped his violin and courageously rushed to the defense of the Norseman. He exhibited to the unbelieving scoffer a photograph of the Dighton inscription, and solemnly asked him if he knew what it meant? The scoffer calmly replied that he did not, and was thereupon crushed by being advised not to criticise those who did. Inasmuch as no human being has ever been able to translate the inscription, the boldness of Mr. BULL'S retort was really sublime, and it rendered the scoffer temporarily dumb with amazement. The archæologists thereupon seized the opportunity to adjourn, and in all probability they will soon meet in secret, free from the presence of wicked skeptics, and solemnly resolve that the Dighton Rock was originally scratched by Norsemen who invented a new and intricate language, for that occasion only.

If they are wise they will refrain from digging up the rock and placing it where the heartless world can gaze upon it. Sooner or later Mr. ADAMS will see it and will remember that he made the inscription during his pre-historic youth by splitting kindling wood with a hatchet and carelessly permitting the blade to come in contact with the rock. If, however, they are determined to dig it up, let them send for Dr. SCHLIEMANN, and, after explaining to him that they wish to find the skeleton of Eric, together with a tin box containing a full history of the inscription, put him in charge of the affair. He will promptly discover anything within the bounds of reason, and the myth of the Norse explorer will thus be converted into genuine history, and skeptics and scoffers be permanently put to shame.

THE VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The third annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Virginia closed its session in the Table Street Presbyterian Church at Petersburg, Sunday evening. Rev. T. D. Ransom, of Staunton, presided. The International Executive Committee were represented by Mr. George A. Hall and Mr. Thomas K. Cree, of New York, and Gen. George D. Johnson, of Alabama. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Reed and Rev. Dr. Jones, of Richmond, and others. Mr. Cree spoke upon association work, and the importance of an efficient State organization. Mr. Hall gave two Bible readings, and presented the work of the International Committee. Gen. Johnson spoke of the importance of work among the colored young men. Resolutions were adopted commending the work of the International Committee and the work among the colored young men. Resolutions were also adopted expressing sorrow for the death of Mr. Bliss, the sweet singer, and of condolence with the relatives and friends of the family.

LARGE DEFALCATIONS DISCOVERED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—An examination of the affairs of the late Major Gen. John P. Bankson reveals defalcations or discrepancies in his accounts amounting to $150,000. A number of city merchants and brokers are losers in amounts varying from $3,000 to $30,000; but the Hanuls Distilling Company, of which Gen. Bankson was Secretary and Treasurer, lose nothing, as every official transaction of the company was required to be countersigned by the President and approved by the Board of Directors.

A REQUISITION REFUSED.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.—The Governor to-day refused to grant an application for a requisition for the return of John A. Bigler, late Vice President of the City Bank, of this city, from San Francisco, on the ground that an effort was being made to use the criminal law to enforce the payment of a civil liability.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S DUTY

THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES HIM TO COUNT THE VOTE.

THE FRAMERS OF THE INSTRUMENT EXPOUND ITS MEANING—THE RESOLUTION WHICH THEY ADOPTED FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS—NO POSSIBLE CHANCE FOR DEMOCRATIC QUIBBLING—CHANCELLOR KENT'S CONSTRUCTION OF THE LANGUAGE—THE PRECEDENTS CONCLUSIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns have contained, from time to time, a very able exposition of the pending difficulty in counting and declaring the votes of the Electoral Colleges for President and Vice President of the United States, and I do not wonder at your deciding that the whole question has been fairly and fully presented, and, therefore, declining further communications on the subject. And yet, knowing, as you do, my long familiarity with constitutional questions, and that I have spent more than half a century in learning how to put a simple question in a manner best calculated to facilitate honest-minded but busy men in arriving at the truth, I hope you will permit me very briefly to review the requirements of the Constitution and the practice under it, as inaugurated by the very men who framed that instrument, and, of course, were the best qualified expounders of their own work.

The Constitution requires as follows:

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed," &c.

It will be perceived that this clause does not, in so many words, declare who shall count the votes, but the conclusion is irresistible and a legal inference, that the Vice President, who opens and declares the votes, of necessity counts them, in order that he may declare the result of the election.

On this subject the late Chancellor Kent, than whom there can be no higher authority on the legal construction of language, in his celebrated Commentaries, vol. 1, page 227, says:

"The Constitution does not expressly declare by whom the votes are to be counted. In the case of questionable votes, and a closely-contested election, this power may be all-important; and, I presume, in the absence of all legislative provision on the subject, that the President of the Senate counts the votes and determines the result, and that the houses are present only as spectators, to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction, and to act only if no choice be made by the Electors."

CONCLUSIVE AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT.

But there exists still higher and more conclusive authority in favor of this construction of the Constitution.

After the convention had finished and ordered to be engrossed their draft of the Constitution, and, as it appears, on the very day on which Washington, as their President, transmitted it to the Congress of the Confederacy, then in session, the omission in section 3 of article 2 of that instrument, to specifically *name* the Vice President as the party who was to *count*, as well as open and declare the votes of the Electoral Colleges, became apparent, and they at once proceeded to remedy the omission by the passage of the following resolution, on the 17th day of September, 1787, giving their *opinion* in regard to what should be the mode of proceeding by the first Congress under the Constitution to be adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that as soon as the conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled, should fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution; that after such publication the Electors should be appointed and the Senators and Representatives elected; that Electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of President, and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed, and directed as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President, and that after he shall be chosen the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute the Constitution."

By this act those who framed the Constitution virtually amended it, to gratify the scruples of those who foresaw the possibility of trouble from what might be construed into an omission; and, consequently, an official construction was put upon their work, after it had left their hands, which made it imperative that the Vice President, or President of the Senate, should count, as well as "open" and "declare" the votes of the Electoral Colleges.

I might stop here, and with perfect justice declare that this official construction of their own work by the identical body who framed the Constitution, after that instrument had passed from their control, on the 17th of September, 1787, settles the whole question, and that the Constitution, in so many words, makes it the imperative duty of the President of the Senate to *"open, count, and declare who has been elected President and Vice President."*

ACTION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS.

But let us inquire how the first Congress of the United States assembled under the Constitution understood and obeyed its mandate.

"In the Senate of the United States, at the first session of the first Congress, began at the City of New-York, March 4, 1789. Monday, April 13. (Annals of Congress, 1st Cong., vol. 1, pp. 16-18.)

The credentials of the members present being and ordered to be filed, the Senate proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of a President, for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States.

John Langdon was elected.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellsworth inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is formed; that a President is elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the Electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready, in the Senate Chamber, to proceed, in the presence of the House, to discharge that duty; and that the Senate have appointed one of their members to sit at the Clerk's table and make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their members for the like purpose.

Mr. Ellsworth reported that he had delivered the message, and Mr. Boudinot, from the House of Representatives, informed the Senate that the House is ready forthwith to meet them to attend the opening and counting of the votes of the Electors of the President and Vice President of the United States.

The Speaker and the members of the House of Representatives attended in the Senate Chamber, and the President elected for the purpose of counting the votes declared that the Senate and House of Representatives had met, and that he, in their presence, had opened and counted the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, which were as follows: * * *

Whereby it appeared that George Washington, Esq., was elected President, and John Adams, Esq., Vice President of the United States of America.

Mr. Madison, from the House of Representatives, thus addressed the Senate:

Mr. President: I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House have agreed that the notifications of the election of the President and of the Vice President of the United States should be made by such persons, and in such manner, as the Senate shall be pleased to direct."

To this action of the Senate, the response of the House was as follows:

"In House of Representatives, Monday, Feb. 11, 1793. (Annals of Congress, 2d Cong., p. 873.)

Mr. William Smith, from the committee appointed on the part of the House, jointly with a committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes expressed in the resolution of the 5th instant, made a report, which was twice read and agreed to by the House, as follows:

That the two Houses shall assemble in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock; that two persons be appointed Tellers on the part of this House to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected, to both houses assembled, as aforesaid; which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journal of the two houses."

It will thus be perceived that the Senate of the United States at their first session under the Constitution, obeyed implicitly the official construction placed upon that instrument an

the 17th of September, 1787, by the very body that framed it, and that their first official act was, "to proceed by ballot to the choice of a President, for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States."

Their second official act was to inform the House of Representatives that they had elected a President "for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the Electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States;" that they are ready to receive the House in the Senate Chamber; and also, that they have appointed one of their members—to do what? "To sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared—submitting to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their members for the like purpose."

Mark the fact, that the House is not asked or required also to appoint a teller or tellers as a matter of duty or of importance, implying that they have official and constitutional duties to discharge, but expressly declaring that they are only "to sit at the Clerk's table, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared;" and that the House may or may not, at their pleasure, appoint one or more of their members for the same purpose, and none other.

How ridiculous, then, the attempt to make the tellers important official persons, who have grave and responsible constitutional duties to perform, when in fact they have their origin in a simple act of courtesy on the part of the Senate to the House, and by that body so considered and accepted. The Constitution simply required the presence of the two houses to witness the performance of his constitutional duties by the President of the Senate, but gives neither house of Congress any power over the President of the Senate in the performance of his prescribed duty. The Senate, however, advised the President to notify the Vice President of his election, prescribing the form of the notification to be used, in which the President of the Senate is made to say: "The undersigned, President of the Senate, did, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes for President and Vice President," &c.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN LATER CONGRESSES.

The proceedings at the second and third elections of President and Vice President were in all respects similar to the proceedings at the first election of President, except that at the third election the House of Representatives made an abortive attempt to interfere with the rights of the Senate, and the duties of their President in certifying to the Vice President the fact of his election according to the terms of the Constitution, and in the words of the convention which framed that instrument. This attempt, under the inspiration of the Democracy, who had got possession of the House, was speciously covered up by a resolution that the President of the United States, and not the President of the Senate, should hereafter notify the Vice President of his election. The Senate discovered the game of the Democracy, and promptly took action as follows:

"In Senate, Feb. 10, 1797.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee of Conference above mentioned, reported that the following resolution should be adopted by the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the notification of the election of Vice President elect be made by such person and in such manner as the Senate may direct.

On motion [from the House of Representatives] that it be

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate (in such manner as he shall judge most proper) to the person elected Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years to commence 4th day of March next, information of his said election."

It passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the resolution this day agreed to by the House of Representatives, relative to the notification of the election of the Vice President elect, be referred to Messrs. Mason, Hillhouse, and Sedgwick, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Mason reported from the committee last appointed, and the report being read, was amended and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be transmitted to Thomas Jefferson, Esq., of Virginia, Vice President elect of the United States, notification of his election to that office, and that the President of the Senate do make out and sign a certificate in the words following:

Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened in the City of Philadelphia, on the second Wednesday of February, in the year of our Lord 1797, the underwritten Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and for a Vice President, by which it appears that Thomas Jefferson, Esq., was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, Vice President of the United States of America.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 10th day of February, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS.

Ordered, That the Secretary lay this resolution before the President of the United States."

And precisely similar certificates by the President of the Senate, declaring in every case that he, the President of the Senate, had opened and counted all the votes, were issued in 1789, 1793, 1797, 1801, 1805, 1809, 1813, and 1817; and it was only in 1821, when the House of Representatives claimed to discuss the Electoral vote of Missouri, that the Senate ceased to exercise its right to issue a certificate, setting forth that its President had exercised his constitutional duty to open the certificates and count the votes of the Electoral College and declare the result.

In 1801 occurred the difficulty between Jefferson and Burr under the Constitution as it was originally framed—each claiming the Presidency. Consequently, the two houses of Congress passed, and in 1804 the several States adopted, the twelfth amendment of the Constitution, which is now in force, and under which the recent Presidential election took place. And on reference to that amendment it will be perceived that, so far as the opening the certificates and counting the Electoral votes are concerned, both Congress and the people, through their State Legislatures, adhered to the identical language of the Constitution of 1787. That is to say, the amendment, as well as the article amended, directs that "the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

And why was this? Because the convention which framed the Constitution, on the 17th of September 1787, after that instrument had been engrossed and was in the hands of their President, George Washington, to be laid before the Congress of the Confederacy, passed a resolution, construing article 11, section 23, of the Constitution, and directing the President of the Senate to count the votes, as well as open the certificates, of the Electoral Colleges, and declare who was elected President. And also, because the full meaning of article 11 had been declared by the practice of the Senate, its President, and the House of Representatives, in the election of George Washington, in 1789 and 1793, of John Adams in 1797, and of Thomas Jefferson in 1801.

THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION ITS BEST EXPOUNDERS.

No intelligent person who claims to be honest will pretend to deny that those who framed the Constitution were the best expounders of its meaning, and the convention which framed that instrument, on the very day of its adjournment, Sept. 17, 1787, gave their explanation of the meaning of article 11 in their recommendation to the first Congress to assemble under it, how to proceed. Congress obeyed that recommendation in 1789, 1793, and 1797, and when, in 1801, the House of Representatives presumed to interfere with the action of the Senate, it promptly rebuked that body, and ordered the President of the Senate to certify to Mr. Jefferson that he, the President of the Senate, had, "in the presence of both houses of Congress, opened all the certificates, and counted all the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President," and that Thomas Jefferson, Esq., was duly elected Vice President of the United States; and the House of Representatives submitted to the rebuke, and promptly repealed its resolution depriving the President of the Senate of his constitutional right and conferring it upon the President of the United States!

And from that time until 1821 the Senate never failed to order its President to issue to any Vice President elect a certificate, similar in all respects to that issued by John Adams to Thomas Jefferson.

I have thus, Mr. Editor, demonstrated to you and your readers that, by the Constitution, it is made the duty of the President of the Senate to open the certificates and count the votes of the Electoral Colleges. I have shown you that the convention which framed the Constitution so construed that instrument, and that they ordered the first Congress so to construe it. I have demonstrated to you, from Congressional records, that they and their successors did so construe it; and I have shown beyond cavil that such construction was in accordance with public opinion and the opinion of the framers of the Constitution, who, as members of Congress, were called upon to construe its provisions when it first went into operation. And I cannot better conclude than by quoting the following extract from the leading Democratic journal of this City, when claiming, and doubtless believing, because it had been so told, that all precedents are in favor of the Democratic assumptions:

"The existing forms [the twenty-second joint rule] originated and have expanded under notions of propriety and courtesy. They are of no obligation whatever and have no force. Abused as many of them have been in the sense of centralising power around the President, and investing him with attributes never contemplated by the Constitution, it might be well now to return to the plain modes of the fathers."

You will perceive that I have made no allusion to the Oregon trick to give Mr. Tilden an Electoral vote. I have not done so, simply because it is quite unworthy of reference, except to denounce it as a disgrace to all concerned, and because I do not believe there is an honest Democrat in Congress who, if elected President of the Senate, would deem it possible to open and count the Grover-Cronin Oregon fraudulent certificate of the action of the Electoral College of the State of Oregon.

JAMES WATSON WEBB.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES, AND WHO ARE ON THEM—THE RULES ADOPTED—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1877.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning, and immediately afterward ordered an adjournment till to-morrow morning. The House held two sessions, but beyond the announcement by Speaker Rabe of his committees, and the introduction of one or two bills, no business of importance was transacted. At the morning session it was announced that Mr. Scovel was not able, on account of other engagements, to serve on the Committee on Rules, to which he had been appointed, and Mr. Lund was appointed to fill the vacancy. The only objection made to the adoption of the rules of the last House was that rule No. 19, precluding members from voting on matters in which they are personally interested, might cut Powers, Democrat, out of his right to vote on the already initiated contest by Hutchinson, his Republican competitor for his seat. Mr. Egan wanted the rule amended so that it would not affect Powers' right to vote; but the fact that a Democrat in Monmouth is contesting the seat of his Republican competitor, who now holds the place, being brought to the notice of the committee, it was concluded that, as the rule seemed to be a two-edged sword, cutting both ways, it was about as well to leave it in operation, and with a few unimportant changes, the House, on the recommendation of the committee, voted to adopt it, and with it all the rules under which the Assembly of last year acted. As soon as that had been done the Speaker announced the committees, a full list of which will be found annexed. The chairmanships are nearly evenly divided between the two parties—18 being given to the Democrats and 16 to the Republicans. It will be observed that Scovel, the nominee of the Republican caucus for the Speakership, gets the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, while Howell, the leader of the Republican revolt, secures the Chairmanship of the Banks and Insurance Committee, which gives color to the story that Howell's defection is explained, measurably at least, by his relations with the Newark Mutual Company. The committees on Federal Relations, and on Militia, may, it is thought rise to National importance before the Presidential complications shall have been unraveled, and they were selected in that view. The Committee on Militia is led by Major Harris, who acquired his military title in the service of the late Confederacy. The Committee on Elections consists, as required by the amended rules, of three Democrats and three Republicans. That the committee should be non-partisan was part of the arrangement on the strength of which the four Republicans left the caucus last week.

The question of the selection of a United States Senator continues as heretofore to engage principally the attention of members. Nothing of an active nature has been done today by any of the candidates. The Democracy, however, took the matter into caucus this afternoon, and joint committees were appointed to fix a time for the holding of the joint caucus. The committee have since met and agreed, it is understood, to call a caucus for to-morrow evening. That may be regarded as a gain for McPherson, who, confident that he is now strong enough to overcome his enemies, is anxious to have the agony over as soon as possible. He is a politician of more than ordinary shrewdness; but objection is made that he is without the qualifications for the place to which he ambitiously aspires. It is also objected that he comes from Hudson County, which has already captured more than her share of legislative honors. It is also said that Senator Randolph, though residing at present in Morristown, is more intimately identified with Hudson than with Morris, and that if McPherson be chosen, Hudson will have both the seats of New-Jersey in the national Senate. But local preferences are not the kind of arguments that carry the greatest weight in the contest, and it will probably be decided on more potential grounds. Meanwhile Judge Green and his friends are equally assured of success. He is characterized among the ordinary run of Democrats as a "Swallow-tail." It is said, too, that he is more a New-Yorker than a Jerseyman, spending as he does, only a few months of each year at his country-seat in Bergen County. "Cattell," say his opponents, "occupied one of the New-Jersey seats in the Senate and represented Philadelphia. We don't want to have another such experience with Green." He is being pushed vigorously, however, by a clique of politicians known as the "State-house combination," and it is said that when the screws are applied he or some other candidate of the ring will win.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker to-day announced the following committees:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Scovel, Bergen, Bingham, Paxton, Pierson.

On Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Mathers, Van Rensselaer, Duncar, Vail, Waldron.

On Corporations—Messrs. Egan, Payne, Martin, Cooper, Grover.

On Banks and Insurance—Messrs. Howell, Hannon, Coey, Yard, Lund.

On Revising the Laws—Messrs. Grigg, Dewitt, Howell, Green, Nicholls.

On Agriculture and the Agricultural College—Messrs. Campbell, Cunningham, Winant, Van Hise, Garrabrant.

On Education—Messrs. Drake, Yard, Pancoast, Green, Nicholls.

On Militia—Messrs. Hannon, W. T. Stevens, Waldron, Pierson, Ferdon.

On Elections—Messrs. Bergen, Grigg, Yard, Taylor, Campbell, Cooper.

On Unfinished Business—Messrs Moore, Green, Burroughs, Britton, Van Duyne.

On Incidental Expenses—Messrs. Paxton, Scovel, Howell, Kruger.

On Riparian Rights—Messrs. Payne, Paxton, Scovel, Howell, Kruger.

On Stationery—Messrs. Hannon, Ashley, Eagan, Van Riper, Malone.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Vail, Sanderson, Tilton, Bowers, Traphagen.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Powers, Taylor, Mathews, Van Duyne, Grover.

On Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Cavaleer, Elwell, Moore, Van Duyne, Britton.

On Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Rue, Bingham, Campbell, Sanderson, Wightman.

On Fisheries—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Ferdon, Vail, Cavaleer, Bennett.

On Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Mackey, W. T. Stevens, Grover, Tilden, J. Stevens.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Treasury Accounts—Messrs. Taylor, Rue, Ashley, Kruger, Tilden.

On State Prisons—Messrs. Sykes, Lund, Bergen, Rue, Pancoast.

On Public Grounds and Buildings—Messrs. Cunningham, Drake, Hackett, Voorhees, Malone.

On the Nurmal Asylum—Messrs. Winant, Payne, Powers, Murray, Garrabrant.

On the Library—Messrs. Ashley, Mackey, Burroughs, Elwell, Leonard.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Dewitt, Keasbey, Sykes, Voorhees, Bennett.

On Passed Bills—Messrs. Sanderson, Voorhees, Winant, Nicholls, Hackett.

On the Sinking Fund—Messrs. Dewitt, Drake, Hackett, Pancoast.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. W. F. Nephews, Hannon, Cavaleer, Martin, Nicholls.

On Printing—Messrs. J. Stevens, Keasbey, Sykes, Cunningham, Kruger.

On the Soldiers' Home—Messrs. Traphagen, Hannon, Van Hise, Wightman, Eagan.

On the Reform School for Boys—Messrs. Martin, Bingham, Mathews, Wightman, Bennett.

On the Reform School for Girls—Messrs. Lund, Dunham, Cooper, Moore, Hannon.

On the Centennial—Messrs. Dunham, Scovel, Grigg, Coey, Malone.

On the Soldiers' Children's Home—Messrs. Ferdon, Van Rensselaer, Mackey, Pierson, J. Stevens.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—A cable dispatch from Capt. Humphrey, of the ship George F. Manson, to the owners brings the intelligence of her collision at sea with the steam-ship Ambassador, of Liverpool. The latter vessel was sunk. Capt. Humphrey returned to Bombay, where he was exonerated from blame by the courts. The extent of damage to the ship is not stated. She was on her passage from Bombay to Akijah. She is owned by Owen Read and others, of this city.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE CONFERENCE NOT YET ACCEPTED BY THE PORTE—LORD SALISBURY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN—MILITARY MATTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—An extra edition of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "We have just received important dispatches from Pera, from which we select the following as of immediate interest:

PERA, Jan. 15.

The Marquis of Salisbury has had an interview of two hours' duration with the Sultan. The Sultan is disposed to accept all the conditions of the amended schemes submitted to the conference."

The following dispatch to Reuter may refer to the same interview, since nothing has heretofore been received about an interview subsequent to yesterday's conference. If the two dispatches refer to the same interview it will be seen that Reuter's fuller information leaves the position the same as at the adjournment of the conference yesterday:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—The Marquis of Salisbury at a private audience of the Sultan on Sunday, is understood to have strongly insisted upon his acceptance of the modified proposals. The Sultan, while maintaining his previous objection on the ground that the Turkish Constitution did not allow him to yield to the demands of the powers, did not give a decisive reply.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Constantinople says:

The Marquis of Salisbury at his interview with the Sultan on Sunday, in order to disabuse his Majesty's mind of any idea formed from the reports which had been purposely circulated in Constantinople to the effect that he [Salisbury], was at variance with his colleagues in the British Cabinet, read a telegram from the Earl of Beaconsfield, which declares that Lord Salisbury has the entire approval and support of the Government, and that Turkey if she rejects the proposals of the powers, has nothing to expect from England. The Sultan was much impressed by Lord Salisbury's remarks, but merely said the question must be decided by the Porte.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, states that several plenipotentiaries have requested audience with the Sultan for the purpose of taking leave.

The Grand Council of Turkey to decide on the Porte's reply to the last proposals of the powers will meet to-morrow or Thursday.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says partisans of Russia declare the Russian volunteers were removed from Servia on account of insubordination, and will be replaced by regular troops from Russia in the event of a war.

It is stated that the Porte has sent a telegraphic dispatch advising Servia to make peace immediately, as no extension of the armistice beyond the 1st of March will be granted, and if peace is not then concluded the Turks will march on Belgrade. If this is true, it will probably lead Servia to decide in favor of peace, unless Russia gives her positive assurance of powerful support.

The Constantinople correspondents of the *Telegraph* and *News* both represent that, according to the proposals as now submitted to the Porte, the Commission of Supervision would have no executive power, but would merely watch the execution of the reforms and report their observations to the Ambassadors at Constantinople. The Vienna correspondent of the *News* reports that Midhat Pasha has taken the unusual step of inviting the Catholic, Armenian, Greek and Bulgarian Patriarchs to participate in the Grand Council which decides on the Porte's answer. The council will meet on Thursday and the conference on Saturday.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says Gen. Ignatieff, at last Monday's sitting of the conference, when giving notice of his intention to withdraw in the event of a refusal by the Porte, did not, like the other Plenipotentiaries, state that he intended to leave his Embassy in care of a Chargé d'Affaires. It is probable, therefore, if the Turks refuse the last proposals, diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia will totally cease.

Count Andrassy has returned to Vienna from Pesth to confer with Prince Auersperg on the critical situation.

PESTH, Jan. 16.—A correspondent of the *Pesther Lloyds* had an interview with Midhat Pasha on Monday, and reports that the Grand Vizier then declared in the most positive manner that he would never accept an international commission or foreign control over the appointment of Governors under any form whatever.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The *Figaro* announces that M. Bartholde, the French Minister to the United States, will shortly be replaced at Washington by Max Outrey, Minister to Japan. M. Bartholde will return to Paris to fill an important post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [This news is confirmed by a dispatch from London.]

M. de Macère, Minister of the Interior, has been chosen President of the group of the Left Centre. The French Academy of Medicine has awarded to Dr. Squire, of Elmira, N. Y., the Prize of Encouragement.

ATHENS, Jan. 16.—J. Meredith Read, the American Minister, had an audience with the King to-day.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—EVIDENCE AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE BRIDGE—FUNERAL OF THE UNRECOGNIZED REMAINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 16.—E. A. Beebout, of the Canton Bridge Company, a practical engineer, testified to-day before the acting Coroner's inquest that he had examined the bridge carefully, and produced a written statement of the result. He testified that this examination revealed the fact that the braces had been fastened to the angle blocks in an insufficient manner, and that some of the braces had slipped out of place, and that ends of others had been chipped away to accommodate the tension rods, thus reducing materially their ability to perform the office intended. The joint State legislative committee appointed to investigate the cause of the accident were here to-day, and, after a careful survey of the scene of the accident, and a visit to the freight-house and cemetery, appointed a sub-committee to take such portions of the testimony thus far given before the Coroner's jury as they may see fit, and see that the broken bridge is fully and carefully measured by the Surveyor of Franklin County. The committee will hold its first session to-morrow in Cleveland, at which time Mr. Amasa Stone, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at the time the bridge was constructed, will be examined, as also Mr. Charles Collins, Chief Engineer.

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

LIGHT SHOWERS REPORTED—SNOW-STORMS ALONG THE COAST—A GOOD PROSPECT FOR FAIR CROPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Rain commenced falling lightly this evening and throughout the day in occasional slight showers, with fresh wind varying from south to west. The barometer is falling, and the indications favor more rain to-night. Reports from all parts of the State show that in the southern counties, San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Luis Obispi, rain is threatened, but none has yet fallen since that previously reported. The same is true of the tier of counties lying next northward in the interior, while in Santa Cruz and Monterey, on the coast, rain has fallen during the day. In the central portions of the State it has been raining at intervals all day, the showers extending northward over the Sacramento, Napa, and Sonoma Valleys, as far as Tehama County, on the Upper Sacramento, and along the northern coast. Along the line of the Central Pacific Railway in the mountains it has been snowing heavily, with the prospect of a continual storm at Yreka.

It snowed last night at Portland, Oregon, with indications of more falling. The wind throughout the State during the day has varied from south-west to south-east. The indications are that the present change in the weather will result in a general storm. If such proves the case, and rain falls copiously, good crops may be expected in all portions of the State, as it is only in a few limited localities that any serious consequences have yet ensued from the drought, the damage, such as it is, being mostly confined to San Diego and those portions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in the vicinity of Sacramento and Stockton.

THE DISTRICT POLICE BOARD.

THE BILL NEITHER SIGNED NOR VETOED YET—PROBABILITY OF ITS BECOMING LAW WITHOUT SIGNATURE—MURTAGH'S ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The bill abolishing the Police Board of the District has not yet been signed nor vetoed. There is some doubt about what will be done with it. The President was claimed to have expressed his approval in advance, and also after the passage of the bill to have said he would approve it as soon as received. Now it appears that there was a misunderstanding on his part of the provisions of the bill till it was placed before him. He had supposed it did abolish the Police Board, but it only made that board subordinate to the District Commission. To that proposal the President had no objection. The impression is that the President will, under the circumstances, permit the bill to become a law without his signature. The 10 days within which he must veto the bill, if at all, will expire next Friday. Meanwhile, the four gentlemen appointed some days ago to act with Murtagh, have, with one exception at least, declined that honor, and new names are now published. The board will have no time to accomplish more than an organization unless the President vetoes the bill. It is believed the bill would be immediately passed by both Houses, over the President's veto, because the vote for it was unanimous in both houses, and the investigation has already shown the necessity for the measure. The management of the old board has been inefficient and expensive, if not worse. Murtagh admits most of what has been alleged concerning his attempt to have Whitthorne arrested, and the evidence indicates that Whitthorne's habits were such that an arrest would not have been difficult. Charles A. Dana was shadowed in 1872 by policemen detailed at Murtagh's request, as the evidence abundantly proves. The inevitable conclusion from all the facts thus far discovered is that reform is necessary.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEMORIAL OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE OTHER STATE OFFICERS TO CONGRESS—THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS THE REVERSE OF THAT REPRESENTED BY WADE HAMPTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, presented the memorial of D. H. Chamberlain, and the State officers of his Government in South Carolina, in relation to the condition of the affairs in that State, which was partially read, when, on motion, the reading was discontinued, and the paper ordered to be printed in the *Congressional Record*. The memorialists take issue with the memorial of Wade Hampton and others, charging that the majority of its statements and allegations are untrue in fact, many others so presented as to mislead, and many facts requisite to a correct knowledge of the matters in question are omitted and suppressed. They therefore ask Congress to accept from them a full and correct statement, which they stand ready to make good by proper proof when required.

They recite, first, the general character of the recent election, and charge violence and intimidation of Republican voters; second, the action of the Returning Board and of the Supreme Court of the State. They review these at great length, quoting voluminously from laws and from works and proceedings in reference thereto. They go into the question of the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives, and review all the action taken in regard to it, and also review the case of Wallace and Mackey.

Regarding the organization of the House of Representatives, the memorialists specially affirm that all members of the House were admitted into the hall, and were not, as alleged in the Hampton memorial, and have not at any time been, excluded therefrom by the officers or forces of the United States or of the State of South Carolina. Eight persons, they say, claiming to be elected as members of the House from Laurens and Edgefield, were excluded, not from the State-house, but from the hall of the House of Representatives. Those eight persons—as has already been stated—held no certificates of election from the Secretary of State, and were not entitled to be admitted to said hall, except by favor of the House when duly organized. They describe explicitly the manner of the organization of the House, and claim that a majority of all the members were present when the Speaker and other officers were elected, and at no time since that day has the number of members of said House been reduced below a legal and constitutional quorum; but, on the contrary, the number has been increased by decisions of cases of contested election to the number of 73, of whom 69 remain at this time lawful and regular members thereof.

In conclusion, they pray that Congress will, by all lawful and constitutional means, continue to uphold the authority of the lawful and constitutional Executive and Legislative departments of the Government of South Carolina, as represented by D. H. Chamberlain as Governor, and the State officers and Senate and House of Representatives of said State, by protecting the said State Government against domestic violence, now threatened by Wade Hampton and others falsely styling themselves officials of said State.

The memorial is signed by D. B. Chamberlain, Governor; R. H. Greaves, Lieutenant Governor; F. L. Cardoza, State Treasurer; S. C. Dunn, Controller; P. B. Elliott, Attorney General; S. H. Hayne, Secretary of State; J. K. Talbert, Superintendent of Education; J. Kennedy, Adjutant and Inspector General; S. A. Swailes, President protem. of the Senate, and E. W. M. Mackey, Speaker, of the House of Representatives.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

A YAZOO DISTRICT ATTORNEY ON THE CONVERSION OF NEGROES TO DEMOCRATIC VIEWS—FIGURES THAT PROVE FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION ON THEIR FACE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The committee continued the investigation in regard to the conduct of the late election in Mississippi. George A. Wilson, District Attorney for Yazoo and several other counties in Mississippi, being called for examination, testified that he takes an active part in politics; as far as he knows there was no disturbance or intimidation in connection with the elections of 1875 and 1876, in Mississippi; A. T. Trupard and Anderson Clark, two prominent Republicans, had both told witness that they never knew of fairer elections than those of 1875 and 1876. In Holmes County, where the witness resides, there was a Republican majority of 1,500 votes in 1872, and in 1876 there was a Democratic majority of 1,400. In Yazoo County there was a majority of 2,000 Republican votes in 1872, and in 1876 there was a Democratic majority of 4,193; the total vote of Yazoo County in 1876 was 4,300; Madison County gave a Republican majority of about 2,000 in 1872, and in 1876 there were but 13 Republican votes cast in that county; witness stated positively that this change has been wrought by a voluntary change of opinion among the voters in the counties above mentioned.

Mr. Price, of Mississippi, who was partially examined by the committee yesterday, was placed on the witness stand to-day and examined further regarding the intimidation practiced in the county in which he resides at the election of 1875. He said that he knew a large number of colored men who did not vote at the election of 1875, as they feared that bodily harm would be done them if they presented themselves at the polls.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—1 A.M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, rising followed by slowly falling barometer, generally lower temperature than on Tuesday, northerly winds shifting to easterly or southerly, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the Virginias occasional light rains.*

VERMONT'S CELEBRATION.

BELLOW'S FALLS, Jan. 16.—The hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Vermont was celebrated at Westminster to-night, near the site of the old court-house, where the declaration was signed.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

A FRESH PERIL IMPENDING — THE LATE GORGED RIVERS THREATENING A DISASTROUS FRESHET IN THE OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The destruction of property caused by the breaking up of the ice gorges is nearly over; but now another formidable danger is threatened in the shape of a flood. The Monongahela, Youghiogheny, Big Sandy, Licking, and other tributaries, are pouring an immense volume of water into the Ohio River, and the consequent rise below must be very heavy. The water at this point is now 42 feet, a very high stage, and the floods let loose by breaking of the Middleport and Marietta gorges have not yet reached here. Mingled with the ice that is pouring out of the Licking River are shocks of corn, timber, and other evidences of a destructive flood in its upper waters. The Big Sandy, a comparatively small stream, has risen to the unprecedented height of 45 feet, and is dealing destruction along its banks. Fears are entertained of a flood in the Ohio as great as the memorable one of 1847, and the running of large quantities of ice will render it doubly disastrous to shipping. The damage caused by the ice to-day has been comparatively light.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR — DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at Republican Hall, in Thirty-third street, near Broadway, to organize. There was a very full attendance, the membership of the committee having been increased by the new apportionment from 175 to 291. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., the President of the old committee, and ex-Alderman Oliver P. C. Billings was made temporary Chairman. The following officers were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps.

First Vice President—James C. Pinckney.

Second Vice President—Pierre C. Van Wyck.

Secretaries—Willard Bullard and Theodorus McLeod.

Treasurer—Thomas Murphy.

Sergeant at Arms—James Armstrong.

Mr. Isaac Dayton, of the Thirteenth Assembly District, after making some remarks in favor of fairness and impartiality in the government of the Republican Party of the City, offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee, to consist of one member from each delegation to this committee to be styled the Committee of Conference, be appointed by the President, who shall be duty bound to inquire into the defects alleged to exist in the present party organization of the Republicans of the City of New-York, and whether there are any abuses or irregularities in Republican associations of the City, and whether a scheme may not be practicable whereby the Republican voters of the City of New-York may more generally and conveniently than under the present system participate in the primary meetings and the elections of delegates to nominating conventions, and committees and councils of the party; such committee to give to Republicans claiming to be aggrieved or desiring to offer propositions for the improvement of the organization of the party an opportunity to be heard.

Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney raised a point of order that the Constitution of the Central Committee called for the reference of all protests and appeals from all sources to the Executive Committee, and that the appointment of a special committee, such as contemplated by the resolution, was unconstitutional. It was then moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, which appointed, which motion was adopted. The committee then adjourned.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

A Times reporter inquired of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt yesterday whether or not the Lake Shore Railroad Company, of which he is President, proposed to make an investigation into the cause of the Ashtabula disaster. Mr. Vanderbilt replied that the railroad company, by itself, had not contemplated making an investigation, for the reason that its officers believed the investigation now in progress on the part of the Ohio Legislative Committee would probably develop all the facts that could in any way be obtained. The railroad company itself would be far less able to conduct a thorough examination than a committee of the Legislature which had power to summon witnesses and compel them to testify. The officers of the road had, however, been instructed to render the Legislative Committee every possible assistance. Immediately upon learning that the committee had been appointed, Mr. Vanderbilt said he telegraphed to the agents of the company to call the fullest and freest investigation. The company was more anxious to find out why its bridge broke than anybody else could be. If had other bridges, and it was important to know whether they had not the defects that proved fatal to the Ashtabula bridge. The officers of the company had been unable to discover what caused the accident, and if they could learn the cause from any outside source they would gladly aid in any investigation with that end in view.

FAT MEN'S RACE.

The announcement that 20 or more "fat men" would compete in a foot race for a purse of $25 drew a large number of spectators to Gilmore's Garden last evening. Eleven men in all faced the starter. At the sound of the bell they darted away in fine style, a thick-set German, with flaxen hair and a jelly-like consistency of flesh, leading at a rapid pace. For the major part of the first round the Teuton continued to lead, but at the quarter-pole a tall Irishman, with a gigantic stride, "collared" him amid loud cheers, and after a brief struggle showed in front. During the next two rounds the athletic Hibernian had it all its own way, and when he pulled up a winner of the heat, his comparisons of various nationalities were strung out around the entire course. The second heat was a repetition of the first, the "big Mick," as his backers affectionately termed him, taking the heat and race easily, in 3:32. The winners and the amount awarded each, were as follows: Dan Regan, 204 pounds, first place, $10; William Grote, 213 pounds, second place, $8. The third prize, $7, was divided between Patrick Tansey, 243 pounds, and Joseph Dearsley, 224 pounds.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Henry Plousky, tailor, of No. 748 Broadway, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Lewis Meyer.

Peter Schwindt, tailor, of No. 55 West Thirty-second street, assigned his property to Mitchell Herschfield yesterday.

Lucien A. Blanding, Charles L. Walker, and Sumner R. French, composing the firm of Blanding, Walker & Co., produce dealers, of No. 311 Greenwich street, assigned their property to Putnam Conklin.

A meeting of the creditors of Leggett & Storms, hotel proprietors, will be held to-day at No. 48 Chatham street, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which proposition will be made for the settlement of the affairs of the late firm.

The failure of Orrin Benedict & Co., manufacturers of hats, at No. 546 Broadway, is reported, with liabilities estimated at upward of $150,000. Mr. Benedict said yesterday that at present he could give no statement of the liabilities and assets, and their resumption would depend upon the action of the creditors, who would hold a meeting, but he could not tell how soon. The firm did an extensive business, and employed 250 men at their factory in Bethel, Conn. The partners are Orrin Benedict, U. S. Benedict, and W. H. Barnum.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

The Aldermanic committee appointed to continue the investigation of the charges made by Mr. Robert Cushing against the Third District Court-house Commission, which was commenced under the direction of the previous board, will meet for that purpose on Monday at 2 P. M. A meeting of the committee was to have been held yesterday, but a quorum was not present.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK.

In consequence of excessive taxation, the Board of Directors of the Phenix National Bank resolved to ask the assent, by vote of the shareholders, to a reduction of the capital stock from $1,800,000 to $1,000,000, by returning at par, in cash, the amounts of the reduction to the shareholders pro rata, according to the number of shares held by each at the time of the reduction. A meeting of the shareholders was held at the banking-house yesterday, when a vote was taken on the proposed reduction, resulting in the adoption of the proposition by a majority greatly in excess of the legal majority of 2,000 shares required. The saving to the bank in taxation, it is estimated, will be about $30,000 a year. The Directors feel entirely confident that the reduction affected will leave ample facilities for the business requirements of the bank.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

GALVESTON, Jan. 16.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brownsville says: "Gen. Diaz failed to effect a compromise with Iglesias. He attacked the forces of Iglesias in Guanajuato, commanded by Gen. Antillon, on the 3d inst., and Antillon was defeated, surrendering his whole army and all his material of war to Gen. Ignacio Martinez. Iglesias has asked to be allowed to retire to private life. Gen. Quiroga, according to promise, supported Lerdo until Nov. 30. He then surrendered over 5,000 men and a large amount of war material to Gen. Trevino and retired to his ranche. Under the pretext that he was fomenting trouble, he was arrested, tried, and condemned, and, according to a telegram, he was shot on the 12th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—A letter from Tucson says: "Advices from Sonora to the 9th inst. report that ex-Gov. Pesqueira has pronounced against Gen. Mariscal, the military Governor, and is in the field with some 400 men. Serna, who overthrew Pesqueira's Government a year ago, has been placed by Mariscal in command of districts Altar, Ures, and Hermosillo. Mariscal has 600 troops at Ures. Two skirmishes have already occurred in the vicinity of Ures, in one of which Pesqueira's brother was killed. The mass of population adhere to Mariscal's Government. Travel through the State is unsafe.

SITTING BULL BADLY WHIPPED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The following dispatch was received at Military Headquarters to-day:

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16, 1877.

Adjutant General Drum:

A dispatch received from Col. Miles, via Bozeman, states that on the 18th of December three companies of the Eighth Infantry, under Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, attack Sitting Bull's camp in the Redwater, and defeated him, with the loss of all the property in the camp and 60 mules and ponies. The Indians escaped with little besides what they had on their persons.

[ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier General.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE.

A young married woman named Soden, living at Hightstown, N.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 Erie 5th.....100
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 106⅛
14 Cen. Nat. Bk.....200
500 West. Union.....70⅝
100 do.....76¼
700 do.....76⅛
1,000 do.....s3. 76⅛
1,000 do.....76⅛
1600 do.....76⅛
1000 do.....s3. 76⅛
800 do.....s10. 76⅛
200 do.....s3. 76⅛
50 do.....76⅛
700 do.....76⅛
80 do.....s3. 76⅜
500 do.....76⅜
500 do.....s3. 76⅜
1000 do.....76⅜
200 do.....s3. 76⅜
100 do.....s10. 76⅜
200 do.....s3. 76⅜
50 do.....76⅜
100 Mich. Cen.....97
200 do.....97⅛
100 do.....s30. 97⅜
200 do.....s3. 97⅝
100 do.....97⅝
100 do.....97⅝
100 do.....

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this first-class line have been engaged, commenced by Capt. Maury, U. S. N., on the south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown on the usual route.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White-star dock, Pier No. 47 North River.

The fine steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort unknown in steamships of any other line.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100; steerage, return tickets at favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. MOORE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Jan. 17 | ABYSSINIA, WED., Jan. 31
BATAVIA.....WED., Jan. 24 | ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 17
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of 1 per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and all rates at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO.,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iron screw steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Jay st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGES REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, SAN'A, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passage only carried.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North river, foot of Morton st.

FRANCE, Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD: (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second-cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26 with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th, Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat. Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat. Feb. 3
AMERICA.....Sat. Jan. 27 | RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....Sourcerer

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California...Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Victoria...Feb. 3, 9 A. M.
Ethiopia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Devia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins $65 and $75. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21, North river, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, 12 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Currency Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

CITY OF MACON, BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point, and Ocklawaha; also, with the steamer J. H. EALER, Tuesdays, which has been placed on the Ocklawaha route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

WM. A. OWENS, Agent Ga. R. R. & Co., 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. & Co. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, HONOLULU, &c., sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLE, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso and Sisal.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 7 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
PALMER, SANDS & CO., No. 11 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Jan. 18 | WIRELAND.....Feb. 1
BERDER.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

KUNHARDT & CO.
C. B. RICHARD & BOLLE,
General Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y.
General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 22 | SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 10
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3

CABIN passage in currency.

First Cabin, $80. Second Cabin, $50. Steerage, $26.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philada.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS NOS. 44 AND 51 NORTH RIVER—FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.....Jan. 17, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, Jan. 20, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. E. W. J. BURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries, as follows:

Express for Washington, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 3:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 5, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 9, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Excursion, 7:30 A. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:35 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. Express. Sundays. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:20, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:30, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 9:40, 11:10, and 12:30 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets ferries, as follows: 4 A. M., 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Commencing Dec. 25, 1876.

Through trains leave Grand Central Depot:
7:30 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.
8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.
11:00 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express, with drawing-room cars.
5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
6:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both D. L. and W. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 529, 691, and 415 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. E. SKEELS, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, from Chambers Street Depot. (foot 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
12:45 P. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 12 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via shore) Line at 12 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line at 9 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Binghamton, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Passenger office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:45 and 9:45 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 366 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 5 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. G. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BOWEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 Bleecker st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 16th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 16th inst.

GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 and 76 Wall st.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:

On sums of $20.00 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1877.

WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOSTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, Dec. 11, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $1,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums in excess of $1,000 and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CLARMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 187 Greenwich st. (North River Bank Building.) The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that the usual semi-annual interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Payable on and after Jan. 20. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

MAKE ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Second National Bank, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, on the 22d day of December, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,190,985 17
Overdrafts	1,148 89
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
United States bonds and mortgages	20,422 76
Due from other national banks	40,672 78
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,791 07
Premiums paid	42,187 50
Checks and other cash items, including stamps	17,951 70
Exchanges for Clearing-house	71,810 00
Bills of other banks	51,180 00
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	224,200 00
Legal-tender notes	107,490 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	30,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,320,00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than redemption fund	7,500 00
Total	$2,267,538 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Other undivided profits	8,755 34
Circulating notes outstanding	60,400 00
Dividends unpaid	175 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,758,949 01
Demand certificates of deposit	11,981 87
Certified checks	7,636 23
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	43,000 59
Due to other national banks	10,864 32
Total	$2,267,538 36

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:

I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1877. JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public, Kings County and County of New-York.

Correct Attest—HENRY A. HURLBUT,
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,
JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1877.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 11, 1876, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama claims, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on the twenty-second (22d) inst., and opened immediately thereafter, for the sale of 5 per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, bearing interest, payable quarterly, from Feb. 1, 1877, in lots of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, ($100 000.) to the total amount of three hundred and seven thousand dollars, ($3 7,000.) These bonds will be sold for gold, and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of the bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par in coin will be considered. Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York; the bonds will be delivered at the Treasury, in Washington, or, if preferred, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, at the expense of the purchaser. The department reserves the right to reject proposals that are not deemed advantageous to the Government. Proposals should be marked "Sealed Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

LOT M. MORRILL, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 66 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid as par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31,	282,	350,	530,	603,	1,158, 1,191,
1,223,	1,431,	1,471,	1,482,	1,485,	1,673, 1,744,
1,774,	1,819,	2,054,	2,103,	2,121,	2,141, 2,205,
2,305,	2,415,	2,536,	2,639,	2,678,	2,720, 2,765,
2,805,	2,812,	2,865,	2,910,	2,925,	3,098, 3,124,
3,245,	3,309,	3,315,	3,442,	3,513,	3,559, 4,073,
4,122,	4,309,	4,338,	5,030,	5,256,	5,294, 5,298,
5,326,	5,462,	5,473,	5,617.		

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCES AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

LAKE SUPERIOR, SILVER ISLET, AND OTHER MINERAL LANDS CONSOLIDATION.—The Trustees hereby notify all concerned that the time within which parties entitled may unite in the plan of consolidation has been extended and absolutely limited to the 1st day of February next. Formal assent, accompanied with the requisite cash payments, and the certificates of the assenting party's Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet shares, with transfer duly signed, must be made to the undersigned—for the Trustees—on or before that day, or participation in the benefits of the plan. By order of the Trustees.

B. H. STRONG, Secretary.
No 52 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1876.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. A.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

$4,500 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS on improved property located in Pennsylvania, near New-York; security ample; first mortgage. Principals address WETMORE, Post Office Box No. 2,580.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after Jan. 17, 1877. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3D AV., CORNER 9TH ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

44TH DIVIDEND.

The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of ten (10) per cent. on demand. First-class risks at lowest rates solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

LAMAR
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 184 Broadway, corner of John st.

Capital, (all invested in U. S. Bonds,).....$200,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1877.....$1,264 64

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WILLIAM R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. payable on and after the 15th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYN, Secretary.

Fiftieth Dividend.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IS THIS DAY declared, payable on demand.

JOHN B. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand; six per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, payable on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 176 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. from the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 176 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent. from the capital stock, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 192 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

The Board of Directors have decl

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MURDER OF MAGGIE BAUER.

FRANK M'CONICHI TO BE TRIED AT THE ENSUING TERM OF THE QUEENS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—EX-JUDGE BUSTEED TO CONDUCT THE DEFENSE.

The trial of Frank McConichi for the murder of Maggie Bauer will take place at the approaching term of the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The case for the people is to be conducted by District Attorney Downing, and the defense by ex-Judge Richard Busteed, who has been requested by County Judge Armstrong, as will be seen by the following correspondence, to appear for the prisoner:

JAMAICA, Jan. 4, 1877.

To Hon. Richard Busteed:

MY DEAR SIR: One McConichi is now imprisoned in this County Jail and is under indictment for murder, and the District Attorney informs me that he expects to try the man at the ensuing Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner seems to be poor and friendless and is without counsel. His situation is such as to appeal to the humanity and generosity of every worthy member of the legal profession. And relying upon your well-known sympathy for the unfortunate I take the liberty of asking that you will act as counsel for the prisoner and take charge of his defense.

W. J. Youngs, Esq., of Oyster Bay, whose office is in the *Evening Post* Building, I think, will be glad to aid you in the case, and you can select from the Bar of the county such others as will consent to join you in the defense. You can get your subpœnas from County Clerk Sniphin and give them to whatever Constable you select, who will be placed at your service. The clerk will furnish you on demand a copy of the testimony before the Coroner's inquest. Yours truly, JOHN J. ARMSTRONG,
Queens County Judge.

JAMAICA, Jan. 10, 1877.

Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge of Queens County.

MY DEAR SIR: I am much obliged for the kind terms in which you inform me I have been assigned by you to the defense of Frank McConichi, who is under indictment for an alleged murder, and I accept the trust with an abiding sense of personal and professional responsibility.

It is the chief glory as well as the distinguishing characteristic of the legal calling that the "poor and friendless" may have the lawyer's services without pecuniary regard. In such a case every man fit to be allowed to practice, feels himself under the pressure of a general retainer. Very truly yours,
RICHARD BUSTEED.

In the event of Mr. Young's being unable to assist in the prisoner's defense, Judge Busteed will probably call upon Mr. T. J. Armstrong, of Jamaica, Long Island, to assist him in the conduct of the case.

MISHAPS IN WALL STREET.

THE DANGERS ATTENDING ATTEMPTS TO FORD A SLOPPY STREET — A GOOD DEAL OF LAUGHTER AND SOME VERY BAD LANGUAGE.

A good many people managed to get a great deal of enjoyment yesterday out of the execrable condition of Wall street, at its intersection with Nassau and Broad. The foundation of ice which remained beneath the more recent layers of snow had been worn out in several places, and deep pools had formed. These were surrounded by precipitous and slippery hummocks, partly covered by slush, and were filled with a mixture of dirty water and partly-melted snow, in which particles of ice floated about to deceive the incautious pedestrian who put his foot upon one of them with the mistaken idea that he had found bottom. The result was a plunge, followed by an undignified scramble through a lake six feet in breadth, and a difficult landing on the other side with wet pantaloons and dripping feet. Two or three of these disasters collected a crowd of boys, and after a time men joined the boys, and the crowd was swelled to one of from two to four hundred, who stood on the four corners to laugh at the mortification of the unfortunate. A sprucely-dressed young broker came along in a marvelous hurry, passed through the crowd at the gutter, and sprang across the street. Reaching the gulf of slush, he endeavored to halt. A frantic effort to recover his footing deprived him of his balance, and he sat down violently in the element, while an omnibus that passed along showered upon his back a rain of dirty spray. Of course every body laughed again, and continued to laugh as long as there were persons venturing to attempt this shorter way across instead of taking a longer one around. Every stage or carriage that passed floundered through the holes with as much tossing and splashing as would be made by a boat in a storm. There were attempts made to clear a gutter in order that the water might drain away. As fast as outlets were opened the melted snow from Broadway ran into the hollows and kept them filled. Nothing but the absolute removal of the ice and snow from the street could effect an entire cure, and this had not been accomplished at dark last evening, when the crowds were still lingering in anticipation of further sport.

DETENTION OF THE MAILS.

ALL TRAINS MORE OR LESS BEHIND TIME—MAILS DELAYED 20 HOURS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BUFFALO.

In consequence of the succession of unusually heavy snow-storms the transportation of mails has been attended with great trouble and embarrassing delay. Especially has this been the case with the through Western mails. On the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad the mails have been detained daily for the last two weeks for several hours. The postal car which left this City last Friday morning at 8:30 arrived at Buffalo at 6 P. M. on Saturday, being due at 1 A. M., making it overdue 17 hours. The postal train which left on Saturday at 8:30 A. M. reached Buffalo at 9 P. M. on Sunday, being delayed 20 hours. These two days (Saturday and Sunday last) were the severest of the season, and the obstruction to the trains has been greater than for a long number of years previously. The mail train due yesterday, by the above line, at 7 A. M., did not reach the City until 4 P. M. The mails transported by the Erie Railway have also been seriously delayed. Those due at 8 A. M. yesterday did not arrive until 2 P. M. The San Francisco mails arrived yesterday on time. The snow is unusually heavy all along the line of the New-York Central. Every effort has been made to clear the tracks, and thousands of men have been employed shoveling snow, but their efforts have not been altogether successful. So much has traffic been impeded that it has been necessary to attach from two to four engines to each train. Other impediments have also been reported. The midnight Montreal express train for New-York, on Monday, was detained six hours by two freight trains, which were kept standing on the track for no assignable reason. The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, from Syracuse to Earlville, a distance of 40 miles, is completely blocked up with snow, and there has been no traffic of any kind on the road for several weeks. The Sodus Point and Stanley Railroad has also stopped running trains.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

James Carpenter, alias Patrick Smith, the leader of the gang of convicts who on June 2, 1875, boarded a freight train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Sing Sing, and succeeded in effecting their escape from the prison, was yesterday arrested at a house of ill-repute in West Fourth street. The names of the participants in the daring escape and the terms and offenses for which they were sentenced, are as follows: James Carpenter, alias Patrick Smith, burglary, five years; James Farrell, highway robbery, 15 years; John Quinn, manslaughter, 15 years, and Frank Woods, alias Frank McKenna, burglary, five years. The men were employed with a gang of convicts in building a wall which separates the prison grounds from the railroad track. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the day mentioned, as a freight train was passing on its way to New-York, the above-named convicts, at a preconcerted signal, simultaneously precipitated themselves on the locomotive. While two of them detached the engine from the train, the others shielded themselves behind the cabins of the engineer and fireman, in order to escape being shot by the guards. After the locomotive had proceeded a short distance the convicts pointed revolvers, with which they had in some manner been provided, at the head of the engineer, and compelled him to run the engine about two miles below Sing Sing, when they jumped off. Woods was recaptured about a month after, in this City. The escape was planned by Carpenter, who is known to the Police as a most skillful burglar. Immediately after his arrest, Superintendent Walling telegraphed to Detective Jackson, who arrived yesterday afternoon and immediately identified Carpenter, who was handed over to his custody, and will be returned to Sing Sing Prison this morning. James Farrell and John Quinn, the other two convicts who escaped, are still at large.

THE MAIL ROBBERS COMMITTED.

The case of John Kelly, John Crawford, John De Frees and Mary Jane Collins, who are charged with robbing the mails, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. The Government concluded its case the day previous, and nothing was therefore left but for the defense to put in their evidence. This was done in a few minutes, the only witness put on the stand being John Crawford, and his testimony was decidedly damaging to Kelly, who the witness swore took a mail bag from the wagon driven by De Frees, on the morning of the 29th of December. All the prisoners were remanded to the Ludlow Street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS IN THE NEW-YORK OFFICE FOR 1876—THE INCREASE OF WORK FOR THE YEAR.

In no department of the Post Office is more care, more unfailing accuracy demanded, than in that of registry—the department of registered letters. From the moment a letter is placed in the hands of the Government clerk, at the window of the department in the General Post Office, or at one of the many stations, the Government protects it as it passes from hand to hand, and, until it is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, the most careful scrutiny is maintained upon it. It is never out of hand, it cannot escape the multitude of checks and counter-checks to which it is subjected, and if it should become diverted from its proper course, it may, by means of the safeguards of this kind which are thrown around it, be traced immediately to the individual, who will be held responsible for its disappearance. The force at present employed in the General Post Office has been worked to its utmost capacity for several months past, handling as many as 5,000 registered letters in one day in several instances. On Dec. 30, the mail of the German steam-ship Kronprinz contained 1,338 packages, the largest registered letter mail ever received in the Post Office in this City by foreign steamship, and on that day more than 5,000 letters were handled by the clerks. The new system of interchanging through pouches, which has greatly simplified the registered letter business of the country, and which was made necessary by the rapid increase of that branch of business in the Post Office Department, has been extended. It began in July, 1875, when an interchange of special registered pouches was effected with seven cities. These pouches were locked in this City, and could only be unlocked at the offices for which they were intended, by keys held at those offices. The interchange now includes 17 offices, an extension having been made in January, 1876, and there is now a double daily interchange with Washington and Philadelphia. Mr. Charles Forrester, Jr., yesterday finished his report for the past year, which is given below, compared in part with the business of 1875:

	1876.	1875.
Registered packages for New-York	262,533	242,773
Registered packages in transit	105,307	71,190
Registered letters received for delivery	447,532	403,713
Registered letters received for distribution	239,552	228,700
Letters registered at the New-York Post office	175,823	171,589
Fees paid on same	$17,442 40	
Postage stamps packages registered	150,623	144,795
Stamped envelopes received for distribution	25,048	22,619
Postal card packages received for distribution	8,492	8,809
Registered packages made up and dispatched	161,603	153,040
Total packages and letters handled	1,577,363	1,445,833
	Pouches.	Containing Packages.
Through registered pouches dispatched	6,655	140,872
Through registered pouches received	6,213	123,139
Through registered pouches in transit	2,195	19,773
Total registered pouches handled	15,063	283,784
Letters registered at stations and sent to General Post Office for making up and delivery		55,596
Registered letters sent from General Post Office to stations for delivery by carriers		130,877
Registered letters delivered at General Post Office, Registry Department		207,864
Registered letters delivered to carriers of General Post Office		119,167
Registered letters sent to Dead Letter Office		1,130
Returned to writers and forwarded by request		1,572
Registered letters sent by foreign steam-ships		93,791
Registered letters received by foreign steam-ships		139,842
Registered letters for New-York reported "not received"		24
Registered letters from New-York reported "not received"		11

The number reported "not received" will probably be reduced to a very small figure, as two of those appearing in the report as "not received" have already been acknowledged, and the experience of the department has shown that those not accounted for are as frequently destroyed by accident, the loss of mails at sea, or by the burning of mail cars, or by theft, and very few of them through the negligence of the Post Office authorities.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENTS OF STREET RAILROADS—THE GATES ON THE FRONT PLATFORMS TO BE ABOLISHED.

A conference was held at the office of the Board of Health yesterday between the members of the board and the President of the street railroads in this City, respecting the enforcement of the ordinances of the Sanitary Code which relate to the cars. President Chandler, Prof. Janeway, and Dr. Vanderpool represented the Health Department, and there were also present the Presidents of the leading railroads. The chief subject under discussion was section 181 of the Sanitary Code, which was adopted Sept. 16, 1873, and which required gates to be placed on the front platforms of the cars. The representatives of the railroad companies contended that the placing of gates on the front platforms of cars was an additional source of danger. A number of accidents have occurred through the experimental gates which were put on care of two of the lines. A man was killed about Christmas in trying to get on a car over the gate, and two accidents recently occurred on the Elevated Railroad. Intoxicated men invariably attempt to get on the cars over the gates, and by having the front platform closed up dirty men are driven into the cars or at least through them. The enforcement of the ordinance would tend to overcrowding the rear platform, and ladies and others would be greatly annoyed by having to push their way through the crowds. The delays in getting on and off would lead to quick time being made in making up time, and thus more accidents would follow. Many persons would be excluded who now find entrance by the front. Stationary gates are, they said, impossible, as there are no turntables at the end of the routes, and reversible gates lead to delays. During the Third Avenue cars are at certain hours of the day run at intervals of 15 seconds, and the changing of the gates from one end of the car to the other would give rise to a delay of at least 15 seconds more. Another consideration urged by the railroad men was, that it would prevent smoking, and also that policemen, who, while in uniform ride free on the front platform, would be excluded from this privilege. The cars would be liable to jump the track, owing to the increased weight on the rear platform, caused by overcrowding. The section alluded to also conflicts with the ordinance requiring soiled clothing to be carried on the front platform. The Eighth avenue line used chains, and the Sixth avenue line used gates for a time, but were compelled to abandon them. During the conference it was incidentally mentioned that the street railroads in this City carry annually 165,000,000 passengers, and President Phillips, of the Third Avenue Railroad, stated that on the line he controlled 100,000 passengers were carried daily, and it was argued that the percentage of accidents was very small.

The result of the conference was that the objectionable section was repealed. Section 166 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits the placing of hay or straw on the floors of the cars, was amended so as to permit the use of clean, wholesome straw, provided that it be entirely changed at least every 24 hours. The Presidents of the roads present agreed to post a notice in their cars that soiled clothing must be carried on the front platform only. Suits will be at once commenced against the Second, Third, and Fourth Avenue Railroads for having cushions in their Harlem cars in violation of Section 164 of the Sanitary Code.

MISSING VESSELS.

Clark & Seaman, of No. 86 West street, agents of the New-York and Halifax Steam-ship Line, said yesterday that they had heard nothing of the missing steam-ship George Cromwell, which left Halifax on Jan. 3 for St. Johns, Newfoundland. Hopes were still entertained that she had only been driven out of her course by breakage of her machinery.

The steam-ship Colombo, of the Wilson Line, is still missing. A duplicate of her manifest, received here by mail, shows that she was loaded with iron, rags, and chemicals, and that she carried only one passenger, whose name was William Salt. The vessel was of 1,616 tons capacity.

The steam-ship August Andre has not yet been heard from.

The ship George Green, which is a vessel of 990 tons register, owned by Charles R. Green, of this City, has probably been wrecked, pieces of wreck bearing her name having been washed ashore on the coast of Devonshire. Among the fragments found were a chest of drawers containing many of the ship's papers and private letters to Capt. Wilson and his wife. Some fragments of a small boat have come ashore in the Parish of Ringmoor, a large whale-boat was found at North Ambe with the tholes in position, and the back-board of a boat with the name George Green, New-York, was washed up on the beach.

STOLEN MONEY RETURNED.

Controller Kelly yesterday received from Hon. Charles J. Fairchild, Attorney General, the sum of $102,801 06, of which amount $100,000 is a payment on account of a compromise made with Woodward, and the balance for a final settlement with the Watson estate.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

ADDRESS BY JUDGE C. P. DALY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH DURING THE YEAR—CONDITION OF THE OCEAN BASIN—WHAT THE SIGNAL SERVICE HAS ACCOMPLISHED—THE WORK OF THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Judge Charles P. Daly delivered his annual address last evening at Chickering Hall, before the American Geographical Society. Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows presided. Previous to the reading of the address the following society officers were elected: President, Charles P. Daly; Vice Presidents, George W. Cullum, Francis A. Stout, Frederick A. Conkling; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Charles A. Joy; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, James Muhlerberg Bailey; Recording Secretary, Elial V. Hall; Treasurer, George Cabot Ward. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Roswell D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Preston, Levi P. Morton, Charles T. Cromwell, Henry Bergh, John Savage, Isaac L. Hayes, Harlow M. Hoyt, and William H. Monell.

JUDGE DALY'S ADDRESS.

Judge Daly began his address by referring to the increased interest manifested during the past year in the enlargement of geographical knowledge, which had been shown not only by the investigations and explorations which had taken place, and the discoveries which had been made, but by the establishment of geographical societies in Denmark, Spain, and Portugal, by a large increase of members in the leading societies of England, France, and Italy, and in the inauguration by the King of Belgium of an international organization, composed of prominent geographers, African explorers, and the heads of the leading geographical societies of the world, to carry on the work of exploring and civilizing the interior of Africa upon a systematic plan—a movement of great interest, and which, in all probability, will lead to very important results. Sir William Thompson, at last September's meeting of the British Association at Glasgow considered the subject of a high internal temperature of the earth, and declared that the greatest depth that had been reached in observations of underground temperature was scarcely one kilometre; (which is less than a mile;) that whatever might be the age of the earth, we ought to be sure that it was solid in the interior, and that any geological hypothesis must be rejected which assumes that the solid earth is a shell resting on a liquid mass. In considering the questions of the accuracy of the earth as a timekeeper, and the permanency of its axis of rotation, he had also declared that since the first known observation of an eclipse of the moon at Babylon, March 19, 721 B. C., the earth had lost a portion of its velocity, and was now, as a timekeeper, going slower, and that if a perfect clock were set to agree with the movement of the earth at the beginning of a century, it would, if this retardation is uniform, be 22 seconds behind at the end of the century.

Judge Daly next briefly referred to the results of the observations made during the voyage of the Challenger, which had been sent to investigate the physical and biological condition of the great ocean basin. Sir Wyville Thompson, who had given the general results of the expedition, had stated that the whole bottom of the sea was gradually receiving accumulations, giving rise to formations which must be regarded in the rocks of the future, the débris of the land was found to be carried out into the sea some hundreds of miles, and clays were being formed, mixed up with the débris of animals. Within a certain distance of the land the deposits, to a great extent, were formed of this material. Over a great part of the North Atlantic there was being deposited the *Globigerina* ooze, composed, principally, of a small chambered shell, extremely minute, and these shells were found in enormous quantities. This deposit was almost entirely of carbonate of lime, and the only rock it could form would be limestone. Therefore, over a large part of the North Atlantic, and over many other parts of the world, this limestone was being laid down. All over the bottom of the sea there is a large quantity of pumice, showing that there are volcanoes, either below the water or otherwise that are constantly throwing out material from the crust of the earth; and this pumice, which is the froth of lava, is frequently so light as to float on the water, and when the ship was at rest they saw pumice moved about by the current over the surface of the sea. The temperature of the sea at 13,000 feet is very low. It is usually but a little above the freezing point at the bottom of the Pacific and the Atlantic and portions of the Southern Sea.

In considering the progress of the surveys, explorations, and other Governmental work in the United States of a geographical character, the speaker stated that they were limited this year, owing to the smallness of the amounts allowed by Congress to certain departments. The survey of the lakes by the United States Engineer corps had, he said, been carried on by Gen. C. B. Comstock. The excellent triangulation along Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Michigan had been continued, the topography of the Niagara River has been completed, and many points determined for the State survey of Michigan. One of the most interesting results of the survey is a new determination of the elevation of the great lakes. They find Lake Ontario to be 247.25 feet, and Lake Erie 573.58 feet above mean tide at New-York, which corresponds almost exactly with the results reached by Mr. James T. Gardiner, three years ago, by a different method. The geographical explorations and surveys, under Lieut. Wheeler, west of the 100th meridian, have also been continued, and about 25,000 square miles traversed by the different parties in Nevada, New-Mexico and California.

The corps of the United States Signal Service, continued the speaker, have also been making rapid advances during the year toward a complete knowledge of the conditions and causes of the American climate. They have nearly completed the most extensive collection of altitudes of places in North America which has ever been gathered, including several thousand profiles, representing almost every railroad and canal. From this and other data they have prepared a model of North America on a large scale. A telegraph line has been built by them from Central Texas across the Llano Estacado, that dreaded waterless desert, and one across the high and arid plateaus and ranges of Southern New-Mexico and Arizona to San Diego, on the Pacific. This gives an unbroken line from New-Orleans along the southern border of the United States, stretching from ocean to ocean. Thirty meteorological stations are placed along the line, the highest being 6,800 feet above the sea. Another line of stations follows the Rio Grande River from its mouth to the elevated plateau of Colorado. The Mexican telegraph lines now extend from the mouth of the Rio Grande River to San Luis, thence to Tampico, and thence through Vera Cruz along the coast nearly to the extremity of Yucatan. The Signal Service are preparing to place stations down even to Yucatan. The gulf of Mexico has been nearly encircled with a telegraph line, along which meteorological stations will be placed at such short intervals that no hurricane or storm can move from the Gulf without notice of its escape and the direction of its flight being given at once to the whole country. Arrangements have been made for a chain of stations to the extreme eastern end of the West Indies, all connected by telegraph with the Washington office. It Congress is wise enough to give sufficient appropriation to carry out these excellent plans, it will be impossible for any hurricane to enter the United States from the south unheralded, for hourly bulletins of its progress can be posted in every seaport. Who can estimate the lives and treasure that such an arrangement may save?

The speaker next reviewed the work of the International Commission appointed for the survey of the exact boundary line between the United States and British America from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, of which Capt. J. Anderson, had, during the year, given an interesting account to the Royal Geographical Society, and then passed to a consideration of the results of the Arctic expedition of the Alert and the Discovery. He declared the expedition to have been a success from a geographical and scientific point of view. To reach the Pole, he said, was not the main object in an Arctic expedition, that being a mere geographical feat, to which necessarily great éclat would be attached, but the chief object of such an expedition was to explore the Arctic region in every direction as far as possible to obtain scientific information in a quarter of the globe where it was of the highest interest, not only as respects the past physical history of the earth, but to enable us to unravel phenomena and obtain a knowledge of physical laws affecting its present condition which are of high scientific value, or, to express it in a popular form, of the greatest practical importance. This object has been to a considerable degree advanced by this English expedition. The Alert not only attained the highest latitude—82° 24'—ever reached by a vessel, and the sledge expedition under Commander Markham, the furthest northern point attained by man, 83° 20' 26" north latitude, but the expedition, in an unknown region, discovered and traced a line of coast extending over nearly 50° of longitude, ascertained to a considerable extent the nature of the Polar Sea bordering this newly-discovered coast, and collected a large amount of scientific information in the examination of both land and sea. But the speaker said, while he entertained the highest opinion of the capacity, skillful seamanship, and judgment displayed by Sir George Nares, in command of the expedition, he could not overlook certain matters in his report and address to the Royal Geographical Society, charging Drs. Kane and Hayes with publishing misleading delineations of the coast, and with altering the names of the headlands discovered by Admiral Inglefield. He then retuted both these reflections and severely criticised the course pursued by Capt. Nares in returning to England in one year, when his orders had been to remain two years and to endeavor to gain the highest northern latitudes.

Judge Daly next spoke at some length in relation to the geographical work accomplished during the year in Central and South America, Europe, Asia, India, and Africa. In Central America, he said, the several surveys instituted by our Government across the American Isthmus, to ascertain the most feasible route for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal, have been completed, and, although all the reports have not yet been published, it is understood that the result of the survey shows that the Nicaragua route is the most practicable. It will take 10 years, at least, to construct it, and the cost is estimated at about $10,000,000. The Department of State, it is said, is now in correspondence with various friendly powers for the negotiation of treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal, which, in an undertaking of such magnitude, must be done by the Governments that will participate in its construction. The Russians, he said, had been very active during the past year, and had sent numerous expeditions into Asia, chiefly in Siberia and north-eastern Asia. Mr. Chekanetsky had explored the lower course of the Lena and Olenok rivers, the object of his journey being to make geographical, geological and botanical surveys; the German Arctic Society had determined upon a plan for polar research by the establishment of scientific observatories, with expeditionary trips and yearly communication, in Siberia; Messrs. Lidenauer and Lopatin had explored the Rivers Ket and Chulym, in Siberia, to ascertain if it is possible to join the rivers Ob and Yenisseï, and found that the Ket only could be used for that purpose; Prof. Nordenskjold had left in July last for the mouth of the Yenissei, to endeavor to organize commercial communication by water between the northern countries of Europe and the northern portion of Asia, and had found the Yenisseï navigable, and susceptible of the establishment of a trade route to it through the Kara Sea. In India the great survey was going on at the rate of 40,000 square miles a year, and in Palestine the ruins of Pala, Guadara, Galama, and other ancient cities had been explored by Mr. Victor Guerin, while the American Palestine Exploration Society had suspended for the present the work of triangulation. In alluding to the work presented in West Africa, the Speaker referred briefly to the subject of the African pigmies. When M. Du Chaillu, he said, had laid before the society the account of the pigmies he had found in Western Africa, near the equator, it was received in certain parts of Europe with incredulity; but these pigmies of the western coast have since been seen by others, and the existence of races of pigmies is now established by the facts gathered by Schweinfurth, Miani and others in Africa, and by recent researches in India.

Judge Daly concluded his address with an interesting description of the explorations of New-Guinea and Australia. In alluding to the appearance and habits of the natives of the former, he said that Rev. George Brown, a missionary, who visited the islands on the north-east coast of the country, described the natives as nude savages of the oriental negro type, who live more like beasts than human beings. He found cannibalism prevailing throughout the islands, not, as among some other savages, as a religious rite, but as a means of subsistence. He has given the details of what he saw of this horrible practice, which are too revolting to repeat. He says he was assured by the natives that there was in the islands a race of human beings with tails, who were not monkeys; that the tail was bony and inflexible, so that those with this caudal appendage had to dig a hole in the sand before they could sit down, as they died if the tail was broken. We have thus revived, the speaker concluded, the account of the men with tails, heretofore reported to exist in Borneo and the interior of Africa, but always upon native information, with the exception of hearsay information alleged to have been given by a sailor cast away on the coast of Borneo, and, like all such information, of little value.

At the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks to the speaker was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

A JUVENILE WANDERER AT HOME.

THE ADVENTURES OF CARL SIEFERT—A TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY'S TRIP FROM AMSTERDAM TO NEW-YORK AND BACK.

Carl Siefert was born in Saxony about 10 years ago. He lived in the town where he was born for several years, when his father removed to Amsterdam and engaged in the work of a washerman. Little Carl was brought up under the care of his grandmother, who spoke no Dutch, so that the boy was still a German, among the Hollanders, in November last, when the adventure began which has just ended. He was of a wandering disposition, it would seem, and used to annoy the old grandmother by frequent long excursions about Amsterdam. On one occasion, having wandered down to the wharf of the New-York steam-ship line, he saw a woman going on board with several children, when he joined the group of little ones, and followed them into the cabin, and down to the steerage. Early in November the steamer sailed, and arrived in New-York on the 19th of that month. Carl coming to this port as a "stow-away." At Castle Garden his case became known to the authorities, and he came ashore, wandering off once more, according to his bent. A day or two after he was found at the Police Headquarters, and Superintendent Walling sent him to Castle Garden, in charge of Detective Von Gerichten. A letter was written to the United States Consul at Rotterdam, relating the story that Siefert gave of himself to the Commissioners of Emigration, and on the 23d of November, after a stay in this City of only about five days, he was once more put on board the Rotterdam and sailed for Holland. On reaching Rotterdam he was taken in charge by the United States Consul, and the following letter has just been received from him on the subject:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ROTTERDAM, Dec. 28, 1876.

To the President of the Board of Emigration, New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following communication, received from the Mayor of the City of Rotterdam:

"Carl Siefert, sent back to Rotterdam by order of your board, has been sent by the Commissioner of Police of this city to Amsterdam, where his parents are said to be living."

The Commissioner of Police not having received any further communication from the police at Amsterdam, believes that Carl Siefert has been brought to his parents. FR. SCHMIDT, United States Consul.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. BEVAN.

The congregation of the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, assembled in that edifice last evening to install Rev. Dr. Lewellyn D. Bevan, recently of London, as Pastor. Rev. Dr. Marling commenced the services by reading a chapter from Thessalonians. A sermon was next preached by Rev. Dr. Adams from a text selected from the second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, 16th to 20th verse, and two additional verses from the succeeding chapter of the same book. The substance of the text was that, having known Christ in the flesh, we should know Him no more; and that as God in Christ was reconciling the world unto Himself, the great Apostle besought the people to be reconciled to God. After the sermon, Rev. Dr. Marling read the act of installation and propounded the usual formal questions to Rev. Dr. Bevan, who occupied a seat in a pew opposite the pulpit. Rev. Dr. Hutton then delivered an prayer, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Shedd, who delivered the customary charge to the Pastor. Rev. Dr. Murray delivered the charge to the congregation, in which he exhorted them to support their Pastor in the work he was about to undertake, and to let him see that they appreciated his calling. Rev. Dr. Bevan then entered the pulpit, and briefly addressed the congregation, thanking its members for their kindly presence, and promising to endeavor to discharge the trust reposed in him with love and fidelity. At the close of the address the members passed the pulpit in single file through the central aisle, and gave the hand of welcome to their new Pastor.

THE PHELPS CONTEMPT CASE.

Dr. Phelps attended before the Grand Jury at 11 A. M. yesterday, in conformity with his promise. Assistant District Attorney Bell was present on behalf of the District Attorney's office. The foreman of the Grand Jury repeated to Dr. Phelps the questions put to him on Thursday last, in relation to his knowledge of the Bennett-May duel. The Doctor declined to answer, on the ground that he was not bound to state anything which might tend to criminate himself, and read a legal justification of his course, which had been prepared by his lawyer. The witness was thereupon directed to withdraw and await the appearance of the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions. Dr. Phelps thereupon left the Grand Jury room and entered the court-room, where he was joined by his counsel, Mr. John A. Foley. After waiting until 1 o'clock the Doctor and his counsel were informed that the Grand Jury, not being prepared to present any bills, would not attend in court that day. The witness thereupon left, and will meet the Grand Jury in court to-day, when he will be formally discharged by Judge Gildersleeve. None of the witnesses summoned to testify to what they knew of the alleged duel were in attendance.

THE SECURITY LIFE COMPANY.

Another fact was yesterday brought to light in relation to the assets of the insolvent Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, which makes them even more worthless than has been heretofore stated. The real estate held by the company, located at Williams' Bridge, was valued by the appraisers of the Insurance Department at $31,241, as stated in Deputy Superintendent McCall's report, printed yesterday. It now appears that there is a mortgage on this property of $25,000 which was overlooked when the valuation was made, and this fact must be taken into consideration in holding the Receiver, William H. Wickham, responsible for the assets. The Receiver stated yesterday that he did not think the bringing of suits against the former Trustees of the institution, with a view to recovering some of the misappropriated funds, would result in any good, and that it would only entail a further loss of money.

FLOATING THE AMERIQUE.

The last load of goods from the steam-ship Amérique was brought to this City yesterday by lighters, and consisted principally of salted hides. The efforts of the Wrecking Company to float the vessel were begun on Monday. Three heavy cables, attached to heavy anchors, were brought to bear upon her, and, by means of a steady strain, she was shifted about 10 feet. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning she had been moved five feet further, and at 6 o'clock last night, by persistent efforts, having due regard for the safety of the huge hull, she had been shifted about half her length, and the Coast Wrecking Company were then very confident that they would be able to float her off with the next high tide, which would occur at an early hour in the evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California will be held at the Sturtevant House this evening.

The "Old Guard" will give a reception at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. The Governors of New-Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, together with several prominent naval and military men, will be in attendance.

John C. Kernan, aged 26, of No. 435 Second avenue, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning of injuries received by being run over by car No. 194 of the Second avenue line, at Twenty-seventh street, on New Year's Day.

Last night Messrs. Augustus Sohell, Oswald Ottendorfer, John Kelly, and William C. Whitney and others, met at the Everett House to make arrangements, it was said, for a "grand Democratic mass meeting in this City in favor of the inauguration of Tilden."

The charges against Capt. Henry Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, of violating the rules of the department in borrowing money of members of the force, were presented yesterday, and a copy of the complaint and specifications were served last evening upon the accused. The trial will begin on Friday next.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, a resolution was passed authorizing the employment of additional firemen, who are to be designated "Privates," at a salary of $600 per annum, and that when vacancies in the regular force occur, they are to be filled from the ranks of the "Privates."

The eleventh annual meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen was held last evening at No. 118 Sullivan street. The Treasurer reported a balance of $8,329 on hand. The Trustees reported that during the past year the amount expended in the relief of disabled firemen and their families reached the sum of $21,790, exclusive of $12,537 in pensions.

The steamer Rotterdam, of the Rotterdam Line, about which some apprehensions began to be felt on Monday in consequence of her non-arrival, reached Sandy Hook yesterday morning, and at noon landed 12 steerage passengers at Castle Garden. The Queen, of the National Line, landed 13 steerage passengers, and the Caledonian and Anglia landed respectively 11 and 23 steerage passengers.

The Eighth Assembly District German Republican Association have elected the following officers: President, Charles Schafer; First Vice President, Peter Dennerlein; Second Vice President, John H. Montag; Recording Secretary, William Unterfast; Corresponding Secretaries, Louis Hambrich and Henry Lantzman; Treasurer, Ludwig Muller; Delegates to the Central Committee, Dr. Herman Muhr, Conrad Geib, Gustav A. Ratz, Gustav Lanter, and Martin Mundinger.

Five buoys have been carried adrift by the ice that has obstructed the lower bay, and the Light-house Board have made application to the authorities at Washington for permission to send a boat out to recover them. They are all reported as having been driven ashore eight miles this side of Fire Island. To-day or to-morrow the tug Lackawanna, of the Coast Wrecking Company, will go down after them, when they will be placed in their proper positions in the harbor.

At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Society last evening, at No. 238 West Fourteenth street, Prof. W. H. Goodyear delivered a lecture upon "Winckelmann, the Father of Art in Germany; the Poet, Painter, Sculptor, Art-writer, and Philosopher." The lecture was very comprehensive, covering the life of the subject from his boyhood, through years of poverty and severe struggles, up to the time when he was recognized as one of the celebrities of his country, and as the great revivalist of art in Germany, and sketching fully the works of his life and the influences of his labors upon his contemporaries and the greater influences upon posterity.

BROOKLYN.

The Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors are considering the draft of an act to provide for deficiency in the charity appropriation. If approved, the bill will be sent to the Legislature at an early date.

The thirty-ninth annual ball of the Emerald Benevolent Association will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24. The proceeds of the ball go to benefit the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn.

Robert E. Ward, of No. 435 Waverly avenue, and Charles K. Porter, of No. 51 Downing street, were committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of passing a forged check for $16, drawn on the Continental National Bank of New-York, upon A. J. Heaney, of No. 214 Atlantic street.

Messrs. Hopson & Phillips distributed to the poor from the Big Bonanza Market, Nos. 715, 717, and 719 Fulton street, 400 quarts of soup last Monday. The same quantity will be distributed every Monday until the end of March. Tickets can be had by the deserving poor on application.

A respectably dressed man who gave his name as Rane was found in a drunken sleep in front of the Olympic Theatre on Monday night. When taken to the First Precinct Station-house and searched, a roll of bills amounting to $1,000 was found in his pocket. Justice Walsh yesterday fined Rane $10.

It is proposed to erect in this city within a few days, at some prominent public point, a regular weather signal service station. The instruments used will be of the most scientific construction. Mr. J. L. Gilbert, of this city, will be the Superintendent, and the station will be connected with the Washington office.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, yesterday a motion was made by Counsel for R. J. Moses and other stockholders of the Continental Insurance Company, for the appointment of a Referee to review the action of Mr. J. J. Anderson, who was appointed Receiver when the company suspended. The court reserved its decision.

Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, will give their annual reception at the Academy of Music on Jan. 22. Extensive preparations are being made for the reception, which it is intended shall be of an exceptionally brilliant character. Robert Black, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of New-York State, will be present.

NEW-JERSEY.

Information was received in Elizabeth yesterday that President Grant had pardoned Jeremiah P. Fairbanks, the defaulting Cashier of the State Bank of Elizabeth.

William H. Barton, a well-known Trenton lawyer, died at his residence in that city yesterday, after a lingering illness. Mr. Barton served two or three terms in the Legislature.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions yesterday John Bates was sentenced to 18 months in State Prison for burglary, and Joseph Caston to one year for the same offense.

J. L. Allen, a resident of York street, Jersey City, attempted to descend into the hold of a vessel

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7909. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

TO VOTE WHERE SINGLE CERTIFICATES EXIST TO BE REJECTED WITHOUT CONCURRENCE OF BOTH HOUSES—DOUBLE RETURNS TO BE REFERRED TO A COMMISSION OF FIVE SENATORS AND FIVE REPRESENTATIVES, WITH FIVE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—FOUR OF THE JUSTICES DESIGNATED, WHO CHOOSE A FIFTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The joint committee of the two houses for arranging a method of counting the Electoral vote agreed, to-night, upon a scheme which has been stated in the form of a bill, and which will be presented in both houses to-morrow, unless the action should be reconsidered in the morning, which is not probable. The bill provides that the two houses shall assemble on the second Wednesday of February, in the hall of the House of Representatives. The President of the Senate will be the presiding officer. Two tellers are to be appointed on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall open all the certificates of Electoral votes, in alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A, and the tellers, having read the same, shall make a list of the votes as they appear on the certificates. They shall certify this list to the President of the Senate, who will announce the result, and the person having a majority of the votes shall be declared President of the United States. If any question shall arise on the reading of any certificates, as to whether the votes shall be counted, the objection having been stated by the presiding officer, the Senate shall withdraw to its own Chamber; the objections raised shall be considered and decided without debate, and unless both houses concur in sustaining the objections, the vote objected to shall be counted.

When two sets of returns have been received from any State, they shall be opened by the President of the Senate and laid before the joint meeting. In cases where more than one set of returns are presented from the same State, the two returns, with all accompanying papers, are to be referred to a commission to consist of five Senators to be elected by the Senate; five members of the House, to be elected by the House, and the four Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, for the first, third, eighth, and ninth circuits, and these four Associate Justices shall select a fifth Justice who shall not be the Chief Justice. The senior Associate Justice shall preside at the sessions of this tribunal, and it is clothed with all the powers of either or both houses of Congress to make investigations. The decisions of this commission shall be made in writing to both houses, which shall be convened in the hall of the House of Representatives to receive such decisions, and the decision of the commission shall stand, unless both houses concur in rejecting them, as is provided in the first section of the bill with reference to the vote of objected States, from which but one return has been received.

No time is specified as to when the commission shall determine the questions referred to it for decision, but the bill provides that the commission shall immediately convene and proceed to determine the questions referred to them.

The four associate Justices who will constitute part of the commission, and who are designated by the circuits over which they preside, are Nathan Clifford, of Maine; Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California, and William Strong, of Pennsylvania. The other four associate Justices, one of whom will be selected to complete the commission, are Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio; David Davis, of Illinois; Joseph P. Bradley, of New-Jersey, and Ward Hunt, of New-York.

This grand commission of 15 persons, who are to decide the important questions referred to them by the joint meeting, are to take an oath to act impartially and give a true judgment according to the Constitution and the laws. They are to decide by a majority of votes, whether any and what votes from the disputed States are the votes provided for by the Constitution, and how many Electors were duly appointed in each of said States.

No debate is in order in the joint meeting, and no questions are to be put by the presiding officer, except in motions that the two houses separate. He shall have power to preserve order. The bill makes provision for the seating of the President of the Senate, the Senators and the officers of the Senate in the hall of the House. The joint meeting shall not be dissolved until all the votes are counted and the result declared; but when the houses have separated to consider any question raised, either house can take a recess till the next day.

Any power now existing in the Constitution, which would prevent proceedings in the United States courts as to the right or title of the person declared elected, are not to be impaired by the provisions of this bill.

The agreement of the Joint Committee will not be quite though nearly unanimous. There is believed to be one Senator and one Representative who will not concur; but they will not offer a minority report. The committee will meet to-morrow morning, when it will be determined whether the bill will be accompanied by a statement of reasons. The committee has discussed every variety of suggestion and proposition that can be conceived. During the last meetings there came in from the House branch of the committee many frivolous proposals, which seemed to have no purpose but to harass and delay. The last question in dispute was finally voted upon this afternoon. When it was apparent that the time to agree or disagree had arrived, the House Committee insisted for a long time upon placing the five senior Justices on the commission, which would include two Republicans, two Democrats, and one Liberal, and the manner of selecting the fifth Justice was about the last matter to be decided.

The element of chance, or the lottery scheme, was retained till the universal reprobation with which that proposal was hailed by the country, when it became known, compelled it to be abandoned. The new method of selecting the fifth Justice led to the change in designating the four, so as to distribute them geographically and maintain the party balance of two Republicans and two Democrats. The most objectionable features of the first proposition presented by the Senate Committee have been removed, but how the bill, as finally offered, will be received in Congress cannot be imagined till the terms are known publicly and discussed to-morrow.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE INSURGENTS NOT TO BE DISTURBED IN THEIR POSSESSION OF PUBLIC PLACES AT PRESENT—NICHOLLS' CHIEF ADVISER AN UNCONQUERED REBEL—NO QUORUM IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The status quo in which New-Orleans is, is such as was left after the uprising of the Nicholls insurgents, and not before it. The Police-stations, captured unlawfully by armed men, are still held by the captors, and so with the courts and the mortgage offices. Gen. Augur has required from Gov. Packard a written pledge that the Governor would make no attempt to regain possession of the Supreme Court-room. Nothing could be better in the interest of peace, unless there might be exacted from Mr. Nicholls a pledge that the Judges and Clerks of the Supreme Court would not be obstructed in the occupation of their room, and the possession of the records of the court.

The report sent North that the White League had disbanded is not true. A large force of the organization, with its commissioned and non-commissioned officers, is massed at the Jackson square court buildings, under the thin guise of a rebellious Sheriff's posse. What they intend to do under the armistice of the present they do not say. Conservative Democrats express fear that Mr. Nicholls will fall completely under the control of the last-ditchers. His chief and constant adviser is Gen. Alciabides de Belnac, a fiery, untamed warrior, who has not yet surrendered. While the fighting men are standing, as at present, with guns in their hands, it is not pleasant to think that an after-dinner influence might bring on a riot here that should equal the horrors of 1866, when the members of a Constitutional convention were slaughtered by Democrats.

The Senate to-day had no quorum, and there was no ballot for United States Senator. Things remain on both sides as they were a week ago.

GEN. AUGUR'S REPLY TO THE LETTER OF GOV. PACKARD—MAINTENANCE OF STATU QUO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The following is Gen. Augur's reply to Gov. Packard's letter of last night:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1877.

Hon. S. B. Packard, State-house:

DEAR SIR: Your letter dated the 16th inst., which you had published in the newspapers and telegraphed North before it was possible for me to see it, is received. Though addressed to me I understand very well that it is not particularly intended for me, and but for some errors affecting me personally I should not think it necessary to make any reply. You state that "orders had been issued early on this day (the 9th inst.) by the honorable Secretary of War directing that unauthorized armed bodies should be required to desist, &c. I (you) consider this order of the Secretary of War as virtually commanding a maintenance of *statu quo*; consequently the State forces in charge of the different positions outside of the Capitol were directed to make such resistance as would compel a manifestation of force and a breach of the peace on the part of their opponents. It was my understanding that neither side should be permitted to interfere with the status of the other side." In reply to this, I would state that the time of day at which this order was issued is immaterial. It was not received here until some time after the surrender, without resistance, of the Supreme Court-room, Arsenal, and all the other police stations, and it is quite a new thing to me to hear that you ever considered that order as commanding a maintenance of the *statu quo*. Yourself, and the officers in command immediately under you, have repeatedly stated that it was your intention to seize any favorable opportunity to recover the court-room, and you have repeatedly sent your Sheriff to demand that room, and have twice since that time made written application to me for troops to assist in such recovery. This does not look as though it was your understanding that neither side should be permitted to interfere with the status of the other side. It was the fact that these threats to recover lost ground, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, that has furnished an excuse for the Nicholls party to keep a force in readiness to resist any attempt to recover; and it was in view of this very condition of affairs that yesterday morning I directed two of my staff, one to see you and one to see Gen. Nicholls, to inquire, not to request, if some agreement or understanding could not be entered into by which *statu quo* could be guaranteed until such time as the President should make his decision. Such agreement would do away with the supposed necessity of keeping up a body of armed men on either side, and diminish very greatly the chances of violence and bloodshed. I made no request in the matter; I had no right to make any request. It was simply a suggestion in the interest, as I thought, of peace, and to give a moment's quiet to the citizens of this excited city. Neither Gen. Nicholls nor yourself thought it advisable to adopt it, and there it ended.

An error was also made in the form of the memorandum left you by Major Russell last night, though of no particular moment, still I prefer to be reported correctly. In directing the staff officer last night to deliver to you and Gen. Nicholls each a copy of the dispatch of the 15th from the Secretary of War, he was told: "Say to each that I hope they will give assurances that the President's wishes shall be respected." I made no request for such assurances. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR,
Brigadier General Commanding.

The *Republican* this morning, referring to Gen. Augur's latest instructions from the War Department, says:

"What is the present status according to the understanding of the Administration? Its explained in the President's dispatch, of which that of the Secretary is intended to be explanatory: A Supreme Court legally constituted, to make room for five lawyers who have been called together by a private citizen of the State to act in a judicial capacity; a Governor declared duly elected in the manner provided by the laws of the State, ignored by the leaders of armed men, and all public places filled in the same manner that characterized the alleged appointments to the Supreme Court. In the meantime the process of law is paralyzed; no business is transacted in the courts, and but little is done in the markets. The people are excited and weary; mercantile houses are failing, and others are in financial straits. Scarcely any produce comparatively is coming to market, and stocks of goods in store find no buyers."

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

PROGRESS OF EXAMINING WITNESSES IN WASHINGTON—THE MANAGERS OF THE CAMPAIGN ON BOTH SIDES TESTIFYING—MR. W. E. CHANDLER PROTECTING THE CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS OF HIS CLIENTS—COL. PELTON'S KNOWLEDGE OF SMITH WEED'S TRAVELS IN COG.—WESTERN UNION DIRECTORS TO BE EXAMINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—This morning the Committee on the Privileges of the House examined Mr. William E. Chandler, of the National Republican Committee, at great length, regarding his connection with the canvass of the vote of Florida. A few questions were asked the witness as to certain telegrams which had been sent by him to North and South Carolina, Louisiana, and Oregon. These he answered freely and fully. As to the canvass in Florida, however, he refused to testify on the ground that he had acted while in Tallahassee as the counsel of Gov. Stearns and the other Republican candidates, and that without their consent he could not reveal anything regarding their case. In urging this, however, he stated also that he was personally not only willing but anxious to tell all he knew about the counting of the vote of Florida, and he would advise his clients to allow him to do so. Until he had received their consent, however, he would be bound by professional honor to decline answering the questions which were put by the committee. Of course, this closed his examination. After he had retired the committee held a consultation and decided to bring him before the bar of the House for contempt. They might spare themselves this trouble, however, for Mr. Chandler knows nothing and can tell nothing about the canvass of the Florida vote that will injure the Republican cause or aid Mr. Tilden and his rebel supporters.

Col. Pelton, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, and nephew of the defeated Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was examined again to-day by Senator Morton's committee. He testified, in answer to questions, that he knew Smith Weed, of New-York, and that he was aware of the fact that the gentleman named had gone to South Carolina soon after the election. He did not know under what name he had traveled while in that State. He had received several letters from Mr. Weed, but he did not remember their contents. The Democratic Committee did not keep its correspondence. All letters received were destroyed from time to time. He had received several communications stating that his committee could buy the votes of certain Electors. The price named in one of these was $30,000. He did not remember from whom these letters come, but knew that one was from a northwestern State, not Oregon, and the other from South Carolina. Col. Pelton will be examined again on Friday.

Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan of New-York, Richard Schell, and other Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, arrived here today, in answer to the subpœna of Senator Morton's committee, to produce telegrams which were sent over their wires regarding the States of South and North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. It is expected that they will be examined to-morrow.

PROGRESS OF THE METAMORPHOSED COMMITTEE IN DISCOVERING PRIVATE LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS—TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. CHANDLER—THE DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY TO BE SUMMONED BEFORE IT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The select Committee on the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of the House in counting the Electoral Vote examined to-day William E. Chandler. He testified that he was a member of the National Republican Committee and of the Executive Committee, and that he left Concord, N. H., on the afternoon of the day of the Presidential election, arriving in New-York early on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th of November. Mr. Field conducted the examination. In reply to the question whether he or any other member of the committee sent telegrams to Louisiana, Florida, North or South Carolina, the witness replied affirmatively. He had seen copies of the telegrams produced yesterday by Mr. Clancey, but did not remember any others particularly. He, however, sent telegrams early in the morning before Clancey was up. He thought he sent them substantially to the same persons heretofore mentioned in those States, but briefer. His recollection was that he telegraphed that Hayes had received 185 votes, with Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon; that the Democrats would attempt to wrest these States from the Republicans by fraud or other improper means, and requested them to be diligent in ascertaining the result, and communicate it as soon as ascertained.

Q.—Were any promises made in those telegrams of money or troops? A.—None, to my recollection. In response to the question as to the name of the two friends mentioned in his dispatch to Mr. Keogh, who had left for Raleigh, witness replied, Gen. Kilpatrick and E. C. Chapsey.

Q.—Did you give instructions to these gentlemen? A.—I think not; none to my knowledge.

Q.—Were they furnished with money? A.—Simply to pay their expenses; no more. In response to a question, the witness said that while in Tallahassee he became counsel for the Governor of Florida and other Republican candidates for Congress and Electors.

Q.—While in Florida did you receive any letters or telegrams from any member of the National Committee in which mention was made of money or troops? A.—I ought not to answer without the consent of my client, whom I will advise to give me permission to answer. The committee, after private consultation, unanimously decided that the witness must answer the question, and that there could be no privileged communications between an attorney and his clients as against a committee of the House. The witness said, as at present advised, he declined to answer the question without the consent of his clients, and he declined with all due respect to the committee.

Q.—Did you, while in Florida, send a letter or telegram to any member of the National Committee, mentioning money or troops? A.—To the same answer as above. On being further interrogated the witness said he was not certain the letter to Mr. Keogh, produced yesterday, was actually sent to that gentleman. He thought many of the telegrams were known to Hon. Z. Chandler, and to Gov. McCormick, and that he [the witness] dictated all of them. Some of the telegrams were sent after consultation with members of the committee, and others were sent on his own authority.

The committee then went into private consultation, and although no formal action was taken it seems certain that they will report the case of Mr. Chandler to the House to-morrow for its action, in order to compel him to answer or be punished for alleged contempt.

The committee have to-day directed the Sergeant at Arms to summon all the members of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company to appear before the committee.

The Committee, to-day, discharged Mr. Keim, the newspaper correspondent, subpœnaed to appear before them in reference to an interview he had with the President Sunday before last on the subject of the Executive power in the District of Columbia, in which the President was represented as saying that the Presidential authority, exercised in accordance with the law, is as supreme in the District of Columbia as if it were a garrisoned fortress, and any demonstration or warlike concentration of men threatening the peace of the city or endangering the security of public property or the treasure of the Government, could be summarily dealt with, should the public safety demand, by a declaration of martial law. Mr. Keim having written out an account of his interview, permitted several correspondents to make an abstract to be used in their papers, reserving the full account for the papers of which he is a correspondent. The committee, somewhat alarmed as to the purposes of the President, and unable to reach him, summoned Mr. Keim, taking his published interview as the basis of inquiry. The committee, however, were uncertain as to their authority to interrogate Mr. Keim with reference to what may have been said in a conversation with the President, and therefore discharged the witness.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

POSITIONS OF THE PARTY IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE ON STATE RIGHTS—THE PRINCIPLE ASSERTED OR REJECTED AS THE POLITICAL EXIGENCIES DEMAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, wasted nearly the entire session in denouncing President Grant for sending a corporal's guard of United States troops to Petersburg just prior to the last election. He declared, in a long and rambling speech of the ancient States rights school, that the action referred to was illegal, unconstitutional, and an unwarrantable usurpation of power in a time of peace. The President had no right to send troops into any sovereign Commonwealth, or at least he could not do so without the consent and advice of the chief magistrate of that Commonwealth. While Mr. Johnston was talking this kind of nonsense in the Senate his party friends and associates in the other House, with marked inconsistency, were declaring that the members of the Returning Board and other State officers of Louisiana had no rights which the Congress of the United States was bound to respect. The debate came up on the resolution to call the Returning Board before the House for contempt, in refusing to produce their records, and it afforded Messrs. Hoar and Kasson opportunities to make very able arguments in opposition to the wild claims of the ex-Confederates. Mr. Cox also attempted to make an argument, but only succeeded in telling a very pleasing fairy tale, which was concluded by the following laughable anti-climax: "Again, Sir, I declare that the State of Louisiana was certainly carried for the right, for law, for truth, for justice, and for Samuel J. Tilden." It may be that Mr. Cox did not intend this passage for a joke, but every one who heard it laughed. The resolution was finally passed by a strict party vote—yeas, 158; nays, 81.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

CONGRESSMAN MACDOUGALL DECLINES THE POSITION—THE PLACE OFFERED TO A LATE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Congressman MacDougall, of New-York, has declined the position of Commissioner of Patents, which was tendered to him by the President. The place has been offered to Mr. Ellis Spear, of Maine, late Assistant Commissioner, and it is understood that he has accepted. Mr. Spear was Assistant Commissioner of Patents for some time, and was mentioned for the Commissionership when Mr. Duell was appointed. Mr. Spear afterward resigned, and his return to the office will bring knowledge of patent law and the technicalities of the office thoroughly acquired by long experience. The appointment will be well received.

THE SENATE ELECTION COMMITTEE.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF COL. PELTON—SMITH WEED'S MISSION AND ALIAS IN THE SOUTH—THE PRICE OF ELECTORAL VOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The examination of Col. Pelton was continued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning.

He testified, in answer to Senator Morton, that he knows Smith Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; Weed went to South Carolina after the election; don't think the Democratic National Committee suggested the mission; don't know Weed's business; don't know why he went to South Carolina, except to see a fair count; don't know under what name Weed went while in South Carolina, but has no reason to believe that he went under any other than his own; received no dispatch in December last from the President of the Charleston, Columbus and Augusta Railroad; has no knowledge of a dispatch sent to him at the National Democratic Committee, in which the question was asked whether the committee would pay $30,000 for an Electoral vote; such a question was asked, but witness does not know from what source it came; there was a letter received from one of the North-western States (not Oregon) saying that an Electoral vote could be had for money.

Mr. Morton asked witness if he had in his possession any letters from Smith Weed. Witness answered that he did not know, as most of his correspondence had been destroyed from time to time; did not remember receiving a dispatch from Smith Weed or any other person saying that the vote of a colored Elector in South Carolina could be obtained for money; thought he would remember had he received such a dispatch. At this point Col. Pelton was excused until Friday morning, when he will be further examined.

THE TERROR IN MISSISSIPPI.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE—INTIMIDATION IN MR. LYNCH'S DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, was examined by Senators Mitchell and Kernan, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to-day, in reference to the conduct of the late election in Mississippi. He testified that in two of the counties of the Congressional District which he represents, Jefferson and Claiborne, it was not safe for a man to vote the Republican ticket at the late election, and that no efforts were made to hold Republican meetings in either of these counties during the late campaign, on account of the terrorism which prevailed there. As for the other counties in his district, the witness stated that men voted the Republican ticket, and though there was a strong pressure brought to bear by the Democrats to prevent the Republican ticket being voted, there was no intimidation, so far as the witness knew, except in the counties of Jefferson and Claiborne. Mr. Lynch will be further examined by the committee to-morrow.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—John J. Flanagan, of Jersey City, testified to-day before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to a claim which he had against Venezuela growing out of the seizure of certain railway materials by the Government. He had put the claim in the hands of an attorney, but it had not been allowed; and hearing that Mr. Whiton, of New-York, was interested in certain matters before the commission, he tried to secure his services; Mr. Whiton said he had relations with the commission which would enable him to have the claim passed, but that he must have 50 per cent. of the amount allowed. Flanagan replied that his claim represented dollars and cents, and he could not pay so much. A second interview terminated the same way, and when Flanagan called a third time, with his lawyer, Mr. Woodruff, Whiton said, "It is too late; I am not settling any more claims." The claim was not allowed.

James A. Mackie, a former witness before the committee, affirmed his previous testimony, although he said that Whiton had written a letter trying to convince him that he had made mistakes, and asking him to retract his statements. In reply to a statement of Whiton that Mackie had offered him 10 per cent. of a certain claim for which he was attorney, the latter testified that the offer was made only after Whiton had demanded 50 per cent.

THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The river at noon stood 48 feet and 3 inches in depth, and was rising at the rate of four inches an hour. This is within a few feet of the flood of 1875. "Rat" and "Sausage" rows, immediately upon the river front, are partially submerged, and the merchants below Front street are removing goods from their cellars. Reports from up-river points show that the water is very high and rapidly rising.

MAKING NEW SENATORS.

THE FIGHT IN NEW-JERSEY.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PHELPS RISING INTO PROMINENCE—THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS POSTPONED TO MONDAY EVENING—YESTERDAY'S DISCLOSURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 17.—The new element in the Senatorial caucus to-day is the growing confidence of the friends of ex-Congressman William Walter Phelps as to his ultimate election to the position. They say that the prospect is brighter to-day for him than at any time during the contest. Upon what turn in the course of affairs they base their hopes they refuse to divulge, on the ground that its publicity might break his combinations. It is intimated, however, that one of the two votes assured to Vanatta, the Attorney General of the State, may be the Democratic support which he hopes to use as a lever in his efforts to secure Republican support. Mr. Phelps is one of the largest owners of stock in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for which Vanatta is the counsel; and the consequent intimacy of their relations may have given rise to the rumor that Mr. Vanatta holds his support at the service of the ex-Congressman. The relations existing between the Attorney General and prominent candidates on the Democratic side seem, on the other hand, to forbid the supposition that he will permit his friends, if he can control them, to vote for any one else than the caucus nominee of the Democratic Party. There is some talk among the adherents of Mr. Phelps about the propriety of the Republican caucus making no nomination, or of extending to Senator Frelinghuysen a complimentary nomination, with an understanding that if Phelps secures a Democratic vote the Republicans shall vote for him. The purpose of this arrangement seems to be this: That Mr. Phelps asks Democratic support on the ground that he is an Independent, and that his chance of getting such support will be hazarded if he goes into the joint convention as the representative of the Republican Party. It is also said that in the Democratic caucus he may receive two or three votes, upon which he can count at the critical moment.

The fight between Green and McPherson for the regular Democratic nomination waxes warmer and more bitter every day. McPherson gained a victory over Green last night, which Green set off with a triumph for his own cause this morning. The House Conference Committee seem to have had full power to act finally in the selection of a day for the joint caucus. The Senate Committee were obliged to report their action to the Senate caucus held this morning. They reported that they had agreed with the House Committee to call the caucus for to-night. The Senate caucus refused to ratify the arrangement, and the caucus which the committee, at McPherson's dictation had decided to hold to-night was deferred to Monday night next, the time at which Green's friends desired it to take place. The defeat has much dampened the ardor of the McPherson men, but they are, nevertheless, whistling loudly to keep their courage up. It may be that the postponement was engineered by some third candidate in his own interest. McPherson's friends very much fear that in the interim the State-house wing may succeed in manipulating some of their pledged support, but not all of them will admit it. Some of them even have the assurance to say that the postponement was effected with their cooperation. "We do not think it wise," is their explanation, "to show our hands too soon. If we defer the caucus till the last moment, the Republicans will have no chance to manœuvre with any of our 41 members." Significant for every one is the fact that the postponement was accomplished mainly through the efforts of Gov. Bedle.

THE CONTEST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

JOINT CONVENTION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—TWO BALLOTS TAKEN—NO CHOICE MADE—MR. HOAR AHEAD—A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE TALKED OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Two ballots only for United States Senator were had in the joint convention by the State Legislature to-day. These showed that the order given out by the leaders of the several factions to "stick" was generally followed, and that the predicted break-up is not yet. Though the expectations of the Hoar men were not quite realized, their gain was substantial, and now their candidate leads all others. They will enter into the contest to-morrow with as strong hopes as yesterday of success. The Boutwell men hung together better than was expected, and this fact has inspired their leaders to renewed efforts to win over converts. But they apparently meet with little success, and the general feeling to-night is that the time has come to consider the availability of the several compromise candidates in waiting. Gov. Rice appears to be the favorite of the Boutwell men, but at present his name finds little favor with the Hoar party, many of whom openly assert their determination to vote with the Democrats for Bullock rather than with the Boutwell men for the Governor. While some of the leading men are expressing their opinions freely as to the sure election of this man or that, they are fully acquainted with the make-up of the Legislature, and recognize the impossibility of any clique or combination to control a majority. They frankly confess that if there should be a break the result cannot be predicted any more than that of a game of chance. The two ballots of the day are as follows. Hoar men claim a gain of 11, four of their men who voted yesterday being absent to-day:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Whole number of votes cast	276	278
Necessary to a choice	138	139
George S. Boutwell	93	93
George F. Hoar	93	95
Jonah G. Abbott	61	62
Alexander H. Rice	17	17
Julius H. Seelye	4	4
A. H. Bullock	4	4
John E. Sanford	1	1

The changes direct from Boutwell to Hoar were five. The Boutwell men and the Democrats each held secret caucuses after the adjournment. The Boutwell men considered the qualifications of different compromise candidates, but voted to stick to their candidate another day; so also did the Democrats. The latter, however, talked over compromise candidates with a good deal of animation, and one proposition to unite with the least enthusiastic Boutwell and Hear men on Devens, found some favor. Rice was also somewhat talked of, but Bullock appeared to be the man of the majority, for a final choice to-night. There is a good deal of active canvassing, the Federal official friends of Mr. Boutwell being in earnest consultation wherever found. They are evidently determined to be prepared with a compromise candidate for whom they can count a majority of votes when the time for the desertion of their leading candidate shall come.

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION—BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—NO CHOICE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17.—Six joint ballots were taken to-day, and on each of the last three Logan had 100 votes, the full Republican strength. Palmer went as high as 89, but stopped at 88, Davis and Anderson had 7 each, the rest scattered. Logan needed only three of a majority, and he expects to-morrow to get three independents. All the parties caucused this evening, and the 100 Republicans determined to stick to Logan to-morrow. The Democrats will vote for Palmer, the Senate independents for Anderson, and the House independents for Davis. It is not probable that Anderson will concentrate votes enough to elect himself, as he bolted the party two years ago, and the Democrats say they will vote for Logan rather than see Anderson Senator. If Logan is not elected to-morrow the Democrats will probably unload Palmer and nominate Davis.

NEBRASKA.

A SECOND BALLOT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR TAKEN—NO CHOICE MADE.

OMAHA, Jan. 17.—A second ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day, and resulted as follows: Hitchcock, 27; Savage, 25; Saunders, 15; Briggs, 12; Connell, 12; Manderson 4, and the rest scattering.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONVENTIONS.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—HON. JAMES F. BRIGGS NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, Jan. 17.—The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District, was held here to-day, and was very fully attended. Hon. James F. Briggs, of Manchester, was nominated on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Briggs, 137; O. C. Moore, of Nashua, 45; Austin Pike, of Franklin, 24; N. G. Ordway, of Warner, 24; C. H. Burns, of Wilton, 9. The resolutions indorse the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, and pledge the support of the party to the nominee in the approaching campaign.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DOVER, Jan. 17.—The Republicans of the First Congressional District to-day nominated Gilman Marston for Congress on the first ballot.

THE STATE DEMOCRATS AT CONCORD—MR. MARCY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—CHAIRMAN FRINK'S ELOQUENCE—THE RESOLUTIONS.

CONCORD, Jan. 17.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and elected J. S. H. Frink, President, and the usual Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and appointed committees. Mr. Frink, on taking the chair, said the entire Democratic Party believe they have fairly and honestly accomplished the election of Mr. Tilden as President of the United States. The attempt is being made to cheat us out of the fruits of victory. He said hundreds of Republicans concede the election of Mr. Tilden, or distrust the election of Mr. Hayes. No sooner was the battle between the two parties settled than a skirmish of office-holders commenced. Every device of party warfare, and every menace of military strength was employed to overcome the victory of the people. The trickery of the Returning Boards too well known, and legerdemain by which States were converted from Mr. Tilden to Mr. Hayes. The speaker said history records no such abuse of the electoral system; and the efforts of extreme men in the Republican Party to strike terror into the Democracy by the use of military and to incite civil war had proved futile. In our State a declaration of war had been made by a gentleman directing the duties of the Florida Returning Board, and who guides conspirators at the capital, and directs affairs in New-Hampshire. His purposes are transparent; the attempt to incite the acceptance of a challenge to battle has fallen impotent. The Democratic Party want justice, but they put far away all thought of revolution. They expect justice. They have faith in the sagacity and statesmanship of the Congressional committees, which will make apparent the right way to settle all difficulties.

An effort was made by the friends of Daniel Marcy to have him renominated for Governor by acclamation, but a ballot was insisted on and proceeded with. Daniel Marcy received 385 out of 524 votes, and his nomination was made unanimous.

Thomas J. Dinsmore was nominated for Railroad Commissioner, and after adopting resolutions the Convention adjourned.

The resolutions are substantially as follows: The first reaffirms devotion to the cardinal ideas of the perpetuity of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the equality of the States.

The second declares a firm adherence to the doctrines contained in the National Democratic platform, especially the demand for reform indorsed at the polls by a majority of 250,000.

The third—We denounce the conspiracy organized at Washington by desperate and unscrupulous men among the leaders of the Republican Party to thwart the clearly-expressed will of the people through the action of illegally-constituted and corruptly-controlled Returning Boards at the South, as revolutionary and treasonable in purpose and effect, inasmuch as it strikes at the very life of the elective franchise, which is the basis and vital principle of this Government.

The fourth denounces the use of military by President Grant in South Carolina and Louisiana.

The fifth calls upon the Representatives of both houses of Congress to unite in securing a peaceful solution of the difficulty in which the country is involved.

The sixth counsels moderation, but claims it a paramount duty to defend the Constitution even to the last resort.

The seventh calls upon all who believe in the election of Mr. Tilden to unite in demanding his inauguration.

The eighth demands the reduction of the Army. Next follow several resolutions discussing exhaustively the subjects of the appointment of Electors, the functions of Returning Boards, and the duty of Congress touching the count of the Electoral vote, and concluding: "Believing that Mr. Tilden received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, we pledge him our hearty and unqualified support in the full exercise of his authority, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the land."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Morrill was to-day before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, in compliance with their request to furnish information regarding the work of the Printing and Engraving Bureau. His testimony was in substance that, under the act of Congress directing him to have the work of engraving and printing revenue stamps, &c., done by the bureau, instead of by the New-York bank note companies, in case it could be done as cheaply, he had the question carefully investigated by experts, who reported that it could be done more cheaply in New-York than by the department. He therefore continued the bank note companies' contracts for preparing the revenue stamps, and brought to Washington the work of printing the national currency, in order to avoid discharging a large number of the bureau employes, this class of work being done here to equal advantage.

The following is the official statement of silver disbursed since April 18, 1876: For fractional currency redeemed, $16,008,812 60; checks and obligations, $10,680,368 78; total, $26,689,181 38.

The War Department orders that the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service send 150 recruits to Fort D. A. Russell for assignment to the Fifth Cavalry.

Volney Spalding, Josiah Sherman, and Charles C. Cattell, were to-day each appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Second District of Georgia; W. A. Whitsen, for the Seventh District of Indiana; George B. Thomas, for the Third District of Maryland; N. F. Davis, for the First District of Texas, and William Hoed, for the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $281,891 50, and from Customs $431,118 10.

The Indian bill, reported in the House to-day, appropriates $4,376,000, or $272,900 less than last year.

The new Board of Police met this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at Head-quarters. Messrs. W. J. Murtagh, T. F. Gatchell, T. Somerville, and George W. Cissell being present and F. Douglas absent. Major H. A. Hall, as Justice of the Peace, administered the oath to the newly-appointed members—Messrs. Gatchell, Somerville, and Cissell.

The following is a statement of the balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the hour of closing: Currency, $8,058,067; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,805,000; coin, (including $53,159,900 in coin certificates,) $87,873,233; outstanding legal tenders, $356,055,084.

The Director of the Mint at Brussels, Belgium, has made a proposition to coin silver for the United States Government. He states that the mints of Europe are closed against silver, and the European market is in a deplorable condition. He thinks that by using his bullion houses in Brussels, Paris, and London for purchasing bullion and coinage it at his mint, great stability would be given the silver market, and the United States would thereby be able to coin the trade dollar to an extent sufficient to control India and China exchanges. He is further of the opinion that American silver mining interests would also be promoted if his proposition were accepted.

ALBANY.

A SHORT AND BUSY SITTING.

BILLS INTRODUCED—A REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—THE CIVIL JUSTICES AND THEIR CLERKS—EXCISE BILLS—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

The session of the Assembly this morning lasted an hour. At 12 o'clock the chamber was given up to the State Agricultural Society for their annual meeting, in accordance with a resolution passed some days ago. Under these circumstances there was no opportunity to indulge in the unlimited talk which marked the sitting yesterday, and sent two-thirds of the members to their dinners in a state of lively alarm at the prospects before them for the session. Beyond the introduction of bills, resolutions, and petitions, and the presentation of reports, there was little done, nor was there time for anything. By an oversight the report of the Commission on the Lateral Canals was not presented. A long and high-sounding petition was presented and read against the completion of the new Capitol under the revised designs of the Special Commission. It protested against the "florid style" of architecture in more florid English than the Assembly is ever treated to, except by the imaginative youth, Purdy. The Governor's Message was taken from the Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Husted, and its several parts referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Strahan introduced a bill relating to the Police Department. It provides that any vacancy occurring in the offices of Commissioner of Police by reason of death, resignation, removal, or other cause, shall be filled by the Mayor in the manner provided by law; save that it is made his duty, in making any future appointment of a Commissioner of Police, to nominate a person who upon State and national issues shall be of the same political faith and opinions as the Commissioner to whose place he succeeds, the intention being to keep the

caucus after disposing of this business went into the consideration of National affairs, which was the real object of its meeting. After some discussion a series of resolutions was adopted substantially affirming the right of the Vice-President of the Senate to count the Electoral votes. These resolutions will be presented to the Senate to-morrow. They are concurrent, and after being passed by the Senate will go to the House, where they will also be adopted, thus formally placing the Legislature of the State of New-York in the attitude of affirming the Republican position on this important question.

It is stated here that a scheme is concocting among the class of gutter politicians in New-York, and which will soon make its appearance here in the shape of a bill to return to the old method of electing the Police Justices, instead of having them appointed, as now. It is not known who are the particular set of jobbers at the bottom of this scheme, and still less who the Republican member of the Assembly may be who should have so little regard for his reputation as to introduce such a measure.

A bill to abolish the Marine Court will soon be introduced in the Senate. Another and more efficient court is to be substituted, which, at one-half the cost, will do double the work now done by the Marine Court, which it could do very easily. Whether such a bill does or does not pass, it seems certain that this court will receive a much-needed overhauling.

The bill fixing the salary and bond of the Superintendent of State Prisons was favorably reported to the Senate to-day, and will soon be passed and sent to the House.

The bill in relation to the Superintendent of Public Works sticks in the Assembly Canal Committee, and will not come out probably until some time next week. There are a thousand diverse influences at work against it, all tending to the common end of thus inacting any legislation on the subject. The Assembly, however, may be depended upon to do what is right, when the bill comes before it.

THE STATE CANALS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS—SEVERAL CANALS ALMOST ENTIRELY ABANDONED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—In the report of the Lateral Canal Commission, to be presented to-morrow, the Commissioners say that they find the Chenango Canal, from Utica to Binghamton, has lost all its business in the transportation of coal and lumber. The timber in the section is exhausted, and the coal is now carried by railroads which run parallel with the canal and the coal beds. The people living along the line of the canal have long abandoned it for business purposes, and in these circumstances the Commissioners recommend that the whole canal be sold. The Chemung Canal, from Watkins to Elmira, with a feeder branch from Horseheads to Corning, has also lost all its coal business, and the only business remaining to it is the lumber interest centring at Corning and Painted Post. The demand for lumber has been small of late years, and the dealers have, at the places named, about 25,000,000 feet. The Commissioners recommend that the canal be kept open for one season longer; provided it can be done under the law of 1875, which allows an expenditure of twice the income of the canal for the prior year. The Crooked Lake Canal, from Dresden, on Seneca Lake, to Penn Yan, on Crooked Lake, has no business remaining of any consequence, and may be abandoned.

The Genesee Valley Canal, from Rochester to Mill Grove, on the Allegheny River, has no business left except that of lumber. At Mill Grove there are some 30,000,000 feet of lumber, which it would not pay to send by railroad, and on this account the Commissioners recommend that the canal be kept open for one season more, under the same conditions as the Chemung Canal. The Black River Canal runs from Rome to Lyon's Falls, and thence on by Slack water navigation to Carthage. At Boonville the feeder brings in the water from the great reservoirs in the north woods. The waters from these reservoirs are an absolute necessity to the Erie, and the expense of keeping them and the feeder in repair, added to the tolls received from the canal and its contribution to the Erie, are shown to be enough to pay the cost of keeping the canal open. It is therefore recommended that this canal be continued as a permanent part of the canal system of the State. Its structures are substantial and in good condition, while those of the other four canals are greatly dilapidated. It is not recommended that the canals be sold in their entirety, but that the structures be sold to the highest bidder, and such parts of the canals as lie in cities and villages, and which have become useful to the people for hygienic, hydraulic or other purposes, be sold to such cities and villages on special terms in each case. Such portions as pass through farms should be conveyed to adjacent owners, upon a relinquishment by them of all claims for keeping up bridges and other structures.

MOVING THE AMERIQUE.

THE VESSEL STILL HIGH ON THE SANDS—SHE MAY BE FLOATED OFF WITH A HIGH TIDE.

It was expected on Tuesday evening that the steam-ship Amérique, stranded on Seabright beach, would be floated off with the first high tide, but the tide that followed was a neap or low tide, during which but slight progress was made in getting her off. One of the Coast Wrecking Company's messengers yesterday morning, on his arrival in this City, reported that she had been moved about 200 feet, or nearly half her length, along the beach, and that she had been hauled out about 30 feet at her stern. She formerly lay in a parallel position to the shore, but now lies diagonally or "quartering." The depth of sand in which the hull is embedded varies constantly with the currents washing about her. Five 18-inch cables, 200 fathoms in length, are attached at one end to the ship, and at the other to anchors, weighing 5,000 or 6,000 pounds each, cast off shore. At half-tide, these cables are tautened by steam hoisting-engines on board the Amérique. Thus 61 heavy purchases, with 20 8-inch blocks and 7-inch falls, are brought to bear upon her to lift her at high tide, the strain tending to lift her. A deep channel runs very near the ship, and in her lightened condition, with a south-easterly wind to make a sea beneath her keel, it would be a mere matter to relieve her of her imprisonment and tow her off shore. She has not yet leaked a drop, it is said, and Capt. Merritt, with his force of 100 men, and the assistance of the tug Relief, which lies alongside, will as soon as possible float her off and bring her up to this City. The perigee tides will begin next week, and even should the moment of her relief be postponed until they act in, the Wrecking Company express their entire confidence in the eventual safety of the steam-ship. The whole matter of moving her is left to the discretion of the underwriters and the Coast Wrecking Company.

A NEW YEAR'S DAY TRAGEDY.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John McDonnell, a truck-driver, who resided at No. 2 Gansevoort street, and who died at the Chambers Street Hospital from a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by James Blake, during a scuffle on New Year's Day at the corner of Dominick and Varick streets. The testimony showed that McDonnell had been carousing with some friends and was grosely intoxicated. Blake had also been making calls with some acquaintances, and was also under the influence of liquor. When they reached the corner of Dominick and Varick streets McDonnell began to quarrel with Blake, and a scuffle ensued. McDonnell fell on his knees, and Blake thereupon seized him by the lappel, and putting the pistol to his head, fired. He then endeavored to make his escape, but was arrested. A verdict against Blake was rendered, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He claimed to have acted in self-defense.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN CANADA.

Dun, Barlow & Co.'s mercantile agency has issued a report showing that the total of commercial failures in Canada during 1876 was 1,728, being 240 less than in the preceding year, with total liabilities for 1876 amounting to $25,517,991, as against $28,843,967 in the preceding year. These failures are still exceptionally large both in number and amount, being in 1876 one failure to every 32 mercantile firms, as against one in every 69 in the United States during the same period. The report attributes the depressed condition in Canada chiefly to overtrading, and shows that after three years of depression, there is a greater number of persons in business there, in proportion to the trade to be done, than in any other country where statistics are available. The remedy suggested is a less number of traders and higher standard of credit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Vol. V. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1876.

The ninth edition of this veteran encyclopædia attests the demand that is felt for works containing a condensation, as far as it is possible, of the vast multiplicity of modern knowledge. In Germany a much more popular work—Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexicon—has attained its twelfth edition, but its scope is such as to make a revision a much easier affair. The Encyclopædia Britannica has always sought to afford the very best information obtainable on all subjects, and has never spared money to procure the ablest talent that England has produced, nor has it been limited as to space for subject-matter. Hence the gigantic size of the work, and hence also the sense of security one feels when turning to it for information. Unless their services are well paid, it is idle to expect men distinguished in their several departments of thought to reduce, even to the generous limits of an article of this Encyclopædia, the full amount of their knowledge on a subject. But the publishers in this case are amply supplied with funds, and from the vantage ground of former editions can easily surpass every one else in this branch of the book-trade. Where others never can beat them is in price. This Encyclopædia is exceedingly expensive, but on the other hand it is the best in the English language, perhaps in some respects better than anything of the kind in French or German.

The fifth volume is a bulky affair of 830 pages, supplied with two full-page maps: one of Cape Colony, and the other of China. Although the fifth, yet it begins with the word "Canon," treated by S. Davidson, D.D., and gets no further than "Cloves." By an unexpected delay of one of the principal articles, the volume has not made its appearance as soon as expected, but setting aside all further chances of a like nature, it must be many years before the end of the alphabet can be reached. This, together with the price, forms a drawback to the usefulness of the work in the case of persons requiring the whole range of subjects to be present at hand, such as investigators of many topics, verifiers of statements by third parties, and the miscellaneous public that needs to turn to the best authority for facts at a moment's notice. On the other hand, the man who buys each volume as it appears and actually reads it—it would be curious to know how many do—will find under the name of a dictionary an array of essays of the first merit. Is it Bret Harte who tells the story of the dictionary which went the rounds of a miners' camp and was returned to its owner with the remark that "the stories were good but rather short"? The first half of the remark applies to the Encyclopædia, but the second will hardly fit some of the articles.

Among the shorter "stories" is one by W. M. Rossetti, a poet and Englishman of Italian stock, relating the life and achievements of "Canova," to whom modern Italy points as a proof that of late centuries the art of sculpture has not entirely deserted her. Rev. Robertson Smith devotes five pages to a learned exposition of "Canticles," Prof. E. Caird has eighteen in which to treat of the philosophy of Des Cartes under the word "Cartesianism." Mr. W. C. Smith writes on "Caste," and tells many things which it would be well for those persons to read who use that word freely. Canon Venables is the appropriate essayist who deals with "Catacombs," in ten pages. This article is profusely illustrated with ground plans, interior views, and pictures of wall and ceiling decorations. Dean Merivale lends the weight of his name to two comparatively short articles, namely "Cato," and "Cicero." That on "Celtic Literature" is an example of the superiority of workmanship exhibited by the Encyclopædia Britannica. It would be strange at this day, but by no means unparalleled in the history of philosophical dictionaries, if an encyclopædia having the specific title of Britannic should have passed lightly over a subject of this kind. But Prof. Sullivan has written for it an exhaustive treatise on a most prolific topic, and one to which only the last quarter of a century has given adequate attention. He handles the literature of Celtic origin with strength and learning, and traces the influence it has exerted on the literatures of Western Europe with singular ability. He holds to the belief that England was far from obtaining that exclusively Latin cast which we readily attribute to it during the occupation of the soil by Roman legions. He infers that only the rich and polite spoke Latin, and that British or some one of the dialects of the Celtic language was spoken by the common people, who clustered around a walled town or a camp of legionaries. These latter he remarks—a point very lately accentuated by discoveries of inscriptions in the north of England, which disclose Batavian legions settled along the great wall—were by no means Latin-speaking soldiers for the most part, but rather mercenaries, hired by Romans to do the conquering and the policing of their conquests. Moreover, in regard to the Saxons and Angles, he maintains that they no more eradicated the native populations than did the Danes and Normans after them; or at least, if they were more destructive, it was in no sense like our idea of what took place. The origin of the first beginnings of Welsh literature, which still flows in Tennyson's idyls, he lays in the northern central parts of England, and explains the withdrawal of the legends and early songs first into North and then into South Wales, along with the varying fortunes of British and Welsh men of literature. In accordance with Zeuss, and many other writers on the subject, he claims for Ireland the richest and most archaic literature of any branch of the Celtic stock, thus corroborating the violent assertions and boasts of several Irish writers on the subject who flourished at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. Like them and the deeper and graver scholars who succeeded them, he does not waste words in proving the fraud practiced by Macpherson in his pretended translation of Ossian, but merely states it to be a fact, and calls the subsequent edition of Ossian in the Gaelic dialect a clumsy patch-work of bits of the old legends, fabricated in order to still further impose on a credulous world. The extent of Celtic literature and its effect on the literary productions of neighboring peoples will surprise any one who has not specially investigated the subject. Prof. Sullivan finds 30 pages none too many for an examination of a field which has already occupied the talents of many able writers, and bids fair to absorb the efforts of an increasing circle of students.

The United States contingent to the article "Census" has been prepared by Gen. Walker. "Ceylon" forms a dignified body of statistics covering 10 pages furnished by J. F. Dickson. "Chaucer" gets a little over four pages from Mr. W. Minto, who gives his works and genius a careful investigation. He acknowledges the obligations Chaucer was under to French and Italian models, but calls attention to the individuality of his genius. One of the most imposing articles, as to learning and length, is that on "Chemistry," which embraces 120 pages. It is by a triumvirate of chemical talent, composed of Prof. Armstrong, R. Meldola, and F. H. Butler. The article on "Chicago," by J. B. Runnien, is doubtless a result of that passion which Englishmen exhibit for the great centre of the pork trade. A traveler takes Niagara as a kind of type of American natural scenery, and Chicago as a type of American civilization and progress. Three pages are devoted to statistics and descriptions of the big city. An example of unusually quick appreciation after death is found in the article on "Col. Charles Cornwallis Chesney," the writer on military subjects, lately deceased. While living his work had great weight in England, and his remarks on American military affairs were noticed in this country, but he will hardly be able to keep the rank of an authority on the art of war for many years. W. N. Potter treats of "Chess" in 10 pages, and brings the history of the game down to the latest dates. He alludes to a statement, without definitely indorsing it, that Paul Morphy, of New-Orleans, was the strongest chess-player the world has ever known. The legendary origins attributed to chess by different nations will give life to an essay on a game which has an extensive literature of its own.

"China" is discussed at great length by Prof. Douglas—some 50 pages—as befits so important a member of the universal family of nations. Ten times that space would not be sufficient to treat of that country were Western nations really better prepared to discuss its affairs. But an inaccessible tongue, and an astute policy of concealment, make European digests of Chinese internal economy of very little worth. This is an article we may expect to see great changes in during the next 20 years, if the endeavors of Western diplomatists result in anything definite. Nevertheless, the treatise is interesting in the extreme. A remarkable feature is a small index at the end of the article, giving the page on which the various persons and subjects alluded to may be found.

The dry subject of "Chronology" is handled by W. L. R. Cates, the chief feature being a catalogue of the most important events in all countries, arranged under the year in which they occurred or are reckoned to have occurred. This large table of events begins with 2234 B. C., and ends (1875) with these words: "Tennyson's *Queen Mary* published." It forms a useful list, intended to supersede the books of chronological tables separately published. Considering the uniform excellence of the Encyclopædia—with the exception, perhaps, of American topics—it is surprising that the volumes should lack a well-digested index at the end of each. The American Cyclopædia of the Messrs. Appleton contains indexes not only of all the subjects according to their letters, but supplies the names of subdivisions of subjects and those of persons mentioned under general headings. This greatly increases the value of the work as a book of reference.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

—*A Strange Sea Story*, by Mrs. Julia McNair Wright, (New-York: National Temperance Society,) is another successful tale by a well-known writer. The book claims for its foundation absolute truth, with change of locality. Without any of the tedious cant peculiar to much temperance fiction, the tale is an earnest protest against the use of intoxicating drinks, and draws a terrible picture of the evils of overindulgence. Like not a few ladies who write about sea-life, the author makes some curious mistakes. However, the work cannot fail of becoming one of the most popular temperance tales of the season.

The Complete American Trapper. By William H. Gibson. (New York: James Miller.) Mr. Gibson possesses in a superlative degree all the requisites for writing such a book as this. He has had as much varied experience as a trapper of wild animals and birds as probably any man in America, he is a good narrative writer, always clear and plain, if not brilliant; he is a fair draughtsman, and has enriched his book with pictorial illustrations of the many different kinds of traps. Those admirable sketches illustrate his text well, and add to the value of the book as a practical guide to those who follow trapping as a profession or for sport. The first portion of the book is devoted to descriptions of traps for large game; the second to snares or noose traps; the third to traps for feathered game; the fourth to miscellaneous traps; fifth, household traps; sixth, steel-traps, and the art of trapping; seventh, campaign life in the wilderness, and a chapter devoted to miscellaneous advice. The space devoted to the description of traps is necessarily large and purely technical in its nature. When the writer comes to treat on the art of trapping, his wonderful knowledge of the habits of wild animals comes into play. He has carefully avoided any reference to personal adventures, and the reader can only form an idea of the value of the advice given by taking it on trust. Mr. Gibson has in no part of his work brought himself prominently forward, and yet no one can read the book without being convinced that the writer is a trapper of great experience and shrewd observation. Even to those who may never go a-trapping wild animals, the work will prove deeply interesting.

LITERARY NOTES.

— A writer in *Blackwood* for January has an article on "George Sand."

—Henry S. King & Co. have become the publishers of the *Contemporary Review*.

—The last volume of Theodore Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort* will be ready in March.

—Tissot's *Journey to the Country of the Milliards* has run through 20 editions in France.

—M. Renan is correcting the final proofs of his fifth volume of the *Origins du Christianisme*.

—A biography of Marshal Prim, compiled from the family documents, is preparing at Madrid.

—Mr. H. H. Howoth has written the *History of the Mongols from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century*.

—It is rumored that Roberts Brothers will publish Mr. Pierce's *Life of Charles Sumner* in the Spring.

—*Ariadne*, by "Ouida," is announced by J. B. Lippincott & Co., the publishers of her previous novels.

—*Good Words* for 1877 will have a series of papers by Thomas Hughes, on "The Manliness of Christ."

—Robert Buchanan has in preparation a longer and more ambitious poem than he has heretofore attempted.

—Richard Grant White will contribute papers on his recent tour through Europe to the *Galaxy* during the year.

—Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, C. B., contributes the article on the "Servian War" to the January *British Quarterly Review*.

—The first two volumes of Bishop Thirlwall's *Literary Remains* are already published by Baldy, Ibister & Co., London.

— E. B. de Fonblanque contributes an article on "Goethe in his Old Age" to the January issue of the *New Quarterly Magazine*.

—The "Contributor's Club" in the February *Atlantic* will have some clever satire aimed at Mr. Rossiter Johnson's "Condensed Classics."

— T. Whittaker, No. 2 Bible-house, will soon publish a series of *Pleasant Talks About Temperance*, which are intended to discuss this subject temperately.

— The title of Gail Hamilton's new book, to be published by William F. Gill & Co. when Moody and Sankey visit Boston, is *What Think Ye of Christ?*

—F. B. Patterson, No. 16 Cedar street, publishes for a well-known young Boston lawyer, a thin volume of bright society poems, aptly called *Vanity Verses*.

—Mr. F. W. Palfrey, at the request of the General's friends, has undertaken to prepare a biography of the late Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts.

—Dr. Holland's *Nicholas Minturn* will deal with some of the difficulties which surround the question as to the proper treatment of the mendicant classes.

—Littell's *Living Age* has an excellent reputation for its choice fiction, which is not diminished by a short story, "A Peasant Prometheus," in the Number for Jan. 13.

—Bryant's poem, "The Flood of Years," is to be illustrated and brought out in book form by the Putnams as a companion work to the same poet's "Among the Trees."

—John Wiley & Sons have just issued Ruskin's complete works, in 20 volumes, with all the plates and with gilt tops, in a new style, for the surprisingly low price of $40.

—The staid London *Examiner* is to introduce fiction into its weekly issues for 1877, and begins with William Black's *Green Pastures and Piccadilly*, the sequel to *The Adventures of a Phaeton*.

—The author of the *Life of Fénelon*, just published by Pott, Young & Co., has nearly ready the *Spiritual Letters of Fénelon*, the first volume of which will be devoted to his letters to men.

—A memoir of Thomas Bright, the prison philanthropist, compiled by his grandson, with an introduction by the Earl of Shaftsbury, has just been published by Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, England.

—Rev. Dr. Lorimer, a sensational Baptist preacher at Tremont Temple, Boston, has written a book on *The Great Conflict*, evidently aimed at the Roman Catholic Church, which Lee & Shepard have in press.

—Cassell, Petter & Galpin are soon to publish a collection of *Historical Scenes*, taken from the writings of Fuller, Carlyle, Motley, Froude, Prescott, Fraser, Tytler, Milman, Archbishop Tait, Dean Stanley, and Dr. Arnold.

—It is believed that the Commander in Chief of the German Army is the author of *The Influence of Firearms upon Tactics*, which has just been translated from the German by Capt. E. H. Wickham, and published in England.

—Prof. James D. Dana's *Text-book of Mineralogy*, an illustrated and carefully-prepared work, edited by his son, Mr. E. S. Dana, and covering the entire subject, will soon be published by John Wiley & Sons, No. 15 Astor place.

—*French Pictures in English Chalk*, by the author of the *Member for Paris*, containing imitable sketches of French politicians and their days, is a new English book which should find a publisher in this City or in Boston.

—When the *Leisure Hour* recently completed its twenty-fifth year, the publishers issued a general index to the back volumes similar to that which the *Atlantic* publishers have had prepared. The English index included nearly 15,000 references.

—*The Radical Review*, to be issued May 1, if circumstances shall warrant, by Benjamin R. Tucker, of New-Bedford, Mass., with all the leaders of modern free thought as contributors, is the latest proposition to sink money in a literary enterprise.

—Farjeon's Christmas story, *Shadows on the Snow*, had reached its eighth edition in England before Dec. 25. This recalls the good old days when we depended upon Dickens for our Christmas reading, and Farjeon is so far the only man who has taken his place in fiction.

—*Winds of Doctrine* is Dr. Charles Elam's title to the book made up from his essays on automatism and evolution, which were completed in the December number of the *Contemporary Review*, and which are written to controvert the opinions of Dr. Tyndall and Prof. Huxley.

—*Six Weeks in Norway*, by Mr. E. L. Anderson, is a bright and modest *brochure* of Summer travel in that interesting country, which Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have just published. One can obtain more information from it about Norway than is often found in a much larger volume.

—The Riverside Press, Cambridge, is rapidly becoming the head-quarters for medical literature. In addition to very recent announcements, they will soon publish a medical work on *The Cure of Rupture, Reducible and Irreducible, and of Varicocele*, by George Heaton, M. D.; edited by J. Henry Davenport, M. D.

—The editor of the *Literary World* condemns the writer of an article on Thackeray in *Harper's Magazine* for January, for his incapacity to write the English language, and scolds Mr. James T. Fields as the supposed offender. The article in question, however, is said to have been written by Mr. George Lunt, and Mr. Crocker has evidently lashed the wrong map.

—In England the poets have taken issue upon the Eastern question, and now one of our own poets, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the February *Atlantic* steps out of his imaginary sphere into the realm of fact, and in a poem of three pages, entitled "How to Settle It," discusses the vexed Presidential question as it appeared to him at the forty-eighth annual supper of the famous Harvard Class of '29.

—Hurd & Houghton announce for immediate publication *Alexander Hamilton, an Historical Study*, by Hon. George Shea, Chief Justice of the Marine Court. This is a very seasonable work for the present time. The political philosophy of Alexander Hamilton has attracted the special attention of statesmen and political writers and thinkers, and several persons are already engaged upon books or essays which cover the subject.

—James Miller, No. 647 Broadway, publishes this week a work which has been eagerly expected by the lovers of bright and gossipy literature, *The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning to Richard Hengist Horne*. Edited by Richard H. Stoddard, making a single 16mo volume, which every admirer of Mrs. Browning's poetry will be glad to own, as perhaps the only biography of this gifted woman which we are ever likely to have.

—Martineau's *Hours of Thought on Sacred Things*, which has just appeared from the house of Roberts Brothers, contains some of the best discourses of leading Unitarian divines in England, and is likely to attract as much attention here as in London. It is the *Thomas à Kempis* for those who dislike dogmatism in religion, and is intended as a sequel to his *Endeavors after the Christian Life*, a work which for many years has found numerous readers.

—To *Scribner's Monthly* belongs the credit of having discovered and brought forward a new writer of fiction, Mrs. Fanny Hodgson Burnett, the wife of a promising young Tennessee physician and oculist. She was born in England, and now resides in Knoxville. Her first story which attracted attention was "Surly Tim's Trouble." She has extraordinary dramatic power, and the faculty of touching mind and heart alike. Her serial story, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," now running through *Scribner's Magazine*, is the earnest of what she is able to do.

—Mr. Gladstone recently told a young Liberal in England what historical works bearing upon political questions of the present time he ought to study: "Among the books you might read with advantage are Green's *Popular History of England*; Hallam's *Constitutional History of England*; Ranke's *History of England*; Guizot's *History of the Great Rebellion*; Sir E. May's *Parliamentary History of England*. These works are generally free from the spirit of partisanship. But let me observe that no one can effectually study history for present purposes without also examining into the accounts of other countries and of ancient times."

—The *Christian Apologist* for January, published by Williams & Horgate, London, is rapidly becoming the rival of the *Contemporary Review* in the eminence of its contributors and the timeliness of its articles. The current number contains articles on the "Industrial Aspect of Christian Theology," by Dr. Littledale; "The First Chapter of Genesis," by Rev. George Henslow; "Tennyson's Influence on the Formation of Christian Character," by J. E. Earle; "Transubstantiation and Modern Science," unsigned; and concludes with a paper by the editor on "Infidelity and the Working Classes."

—England and France are paying their tributes to the memory of Edgar A. Poe, as a counterpart to the monument erected at Baltimore a year ago. The poet is more popular to-day than at any time during his life. M. Mallarmé is translating his poems into French, and will preface his work by an original memoir. In England, Mr. Ingram has recently published a memorial volume, which includes the reminiscences of his personal friends, and the tributes to his genius from the leading literary men of France, England, and the United States. With Mr. Widdleton's present efforts to bring out a new edition of his poems here, and to collect all which can now be known about the poet, the present generation is not likely to forget him or his writings.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

IMPRISONED IN A CLOSET.

SUFFERINGS OF AN OLD LADY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE — HER NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

The Boston *Journal* contains the following in reference to the accidental imprisonment of an elderly lady in a closet in her house in the town of Hill, N. H., on Saturday, which was briefly referred to in our telegrams: "About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as a resident of the town was driving home from his work, through a sparsely settled district, and passing the house of one of his neighbors, he thought he heard a sound like a groan issuing from it. Apprehensive that something was wrong, he made his way through the snow to the house and gained an entrance. The rooms were very cold, and there were no signs that any one had been about since morning. In a moment he heard a faint moan, apparently coming from a dark closet near the front door. He unfastened the door of this and beheld on the floor the inanimate form of Mrs. Salom P. Sanborn, an elderly lady of feeble health. The limbs of the woman were stiff with cold, and she was unable to articulate distinctly. He carried her into the sitting-room and built a fire, and then summoned the nearest neighbor. A physician was also called, and the other members of the family sent for. After being restored to consciousness in the evening, Mrs. Sanborn related the story of her terrible sufferings during the day. She had been left alone in the morning, the head of the family being at his work, and at her request the wife going away to attend a sick neighbor. Soon after she was seized with a fainting spell and tried to walk to the door to get fresh air, but in her weakness and confusion accidentally opened the closet door, which suddenly closed, with a strong spring lock upon the outside, and she, unable to help herself, fell to the floor. This was the only part of her experience which she remembers. She had recollections, however, of a partial realization of her condition. She could hear teams passing at intervals, and she would try to make herself heard, but in her weakness she was unable to arouse any one. She heard the clock strike hourly until noon, when, convinced that she could not survive until the family returned, she gave up all hope, and unable to make any further effort for relief, awaited death in her dark prison. She said she dreamed of attempting to cut holes through to the door near the lock. An examination proved that the poor woman had, in her delirium, found a knife and cut two holes through the door, as she had related, but the opening did not enable her to push back the bolt. Her story and the discoveries made showed that the sufferings of the woman during the nine hours she was imprisoned must have been terrible. Her frozen limbs testified to the cold which she had endured, while the wounds upon her hands showed how she had struggled. Notwithstanding her age and feeble health, there is a possibility that she may recover."

SCARLET FEVER.

CIRCULAR FROM THE BOSTON BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health of Boston has caused a copy of the following circular to be sent to every householder in the city. By a previous circular physicians are directed to report at once every case of sickness from this cause:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, BOSTON, Jan. 9, 1877.

SCARLET FEVER.—The Board of Health issues the following circular of recommendation with the hope that those not familiar with the care of scarlet fever may be benefited thereby: Scarlet fever is like small-pox in its power to spread readily from person to person. It is highly contagious. The disease shows its first signs in about one week after exposure, as a general rule, and persons who escape the illness during a fortnight after exposure may feel themselves safe from attack. Scarlet fever, scarlatina, canker rash, and rash fever are names of one and the same dangerous disease. When a case of scarlet fever occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only. The sick chamber should be well warmed, exposed to sunlight and well aired. Its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window drapery and woolen carpets, should be removed from the room during the sickness. The family should not mingle with other people. Visitors to an infected house should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children, especially, should not be admitted. On recovery the sick person should not mingle with the well until the roughness of the skin, due to the disease, shall have disappeared. A month is considered an average period during which isolation is needed. The clothing, before being worn or used by the patient or the nurse, should be cleansed by boiling for at least one hour, or, if that cannot be done, by free and prolonged exposure to out-door air and sunlight. The walls of the room should be dry-rubbed, and the cloths used for the purpose should be burned without previous shaking. The ceiling should be scraped and whitened; the floor should be washed with soap and water, and carbolic acid may be added to the water—one pint to three or four gallons. The infected clothing should be cleansed by itself and not sent to the laundry. In case of death from scarlet fever the funeral services should be strictly private, and the corpse should not be exposed to view. Because children are especially liable to take and spread scarlet fever, and because schools afford a free opportunity for this, the Board of Health has excluded from school every child from any family in which a case of the disease has occurred, and has decreed that the absence shall continue four weeks from the beginning of the attack, except in cases subject to the discretion of the board, and that the scholar, to be readmitted to his school-room, must have the certificate of a physician that the required time has passed. The proper blanks can be obtained at this office on application. C. E. DAVIS, Clerk.

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF MAINE.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says: "The remnants of two Indian tribes continue the wards of the State—the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. The past year there has been expended for the first-named tribe, $8,437 01. The census of the tribe shows the number to be 443. At the annual election, held the 1st of November, Tomer Attian was elected Governor; Saul Neptune, Lieutenant Governor, and Sabattis Jacobs, Deputy to the Legislature. A larger vote was cast than at previous elections, many participating in the election who have in former years refrained from voting, and the indications are that a much pleasanter state of political feeling prevails than for several years past. There has been less demand for labor, and consequently a lower rate of wages has prevailed among the tribe for the past year. Sales of baskets, &c., at Summer resorts, have been less in quantity and in price than in previous seasons. No prevalent diseases have raged among the tribe during the year, and their condition socially, morally, and physically, has remained about the same. The expenditures the past year for the Passamaquoddy tribe were $4,893 08. Game has become scarce, and but very few can gain their livelihood by hunting. Tribe numbers 508—260 males and 248 females. As specified in a treaty made with the different sections of the tribe, dated Feb. 28, 1852, upon the death of John Francis (then Governor of that portion of the tribe living at Pleasant Point) a vote of the whole tribe should be taken, and the majority should decide whether to elect another Governor at Pleasant Point or to be content with the one living on the Indian Township. The office having become vacant by the death of John Francis, the tribe decided to elect another Governor at Pleasant Point, and have made choice of Selmore Francis. They have also, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, chosen Peter Selmore Lieutenant Governor at Pleasant Point."

THE BALLET IN ELMIRA.

The Elmira *Advertiser* thus expresses its opinion of ballet dancers, incidental to a description of a recent performance in that city: "But the ballet was the most attractive part of the entertainment, and was the best one ever given in Elmira. It it is said that our people are hardly up to the finest kind of music, how much more can it be said that they are not up to the ballet. They didn't seem to appreciate it on Saturday evening. Some most graceful and beautiful dancing was allowed to pass without a murmur, while the athletic jumps of the master of the ballet, his gymnastic runs and evolutions, were encored. Four of the principal ladies were decidedly beautiful in their dancing, and looked pretty, except for their white skirts that didn't reach to the knee. Their dresses were the only ones out of character, and out of harmony with the ballet. The remainder of the troupe wore a graceful, neat, and not immodest costume that was Assyrian, that gave their limbs freedom of action, and withal was very pretty. If there is an ungraceful and ridiculous costume for a woman, it is the usual ballet girl's dress, the white gauze skirts, that are of no possible use, either for protection or attraction. They had much better be left off entirely. A woman thus accoutred looks like a hen with all of her feathers plucked off except a rim around the centre of her body, and becomes rather an object for laughter and ridicule than for admiration."

DIRT NOT DESIRABLE.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says that the Boston and Albany Road made a trial, a few months since, of a recommendation of a prominent railroad man to run engines without wiping. An engine was run on the Boston and Worcester division about four months without rubbing down, and, at the end of that time, it was a sorry-looking sight. In fact the train men used to say the machine looked so bad the road was ashamed to run it in the day time, and it always ran nights until it was cleaned, since when the experiment has not been repeated.

A BOSTON WOMAN.

It is a Boston newspaper, the *Sunday Herald*, that tells the following: "A lady upon a Metropolitan horse car yesterday offered the conductor a $20 bill from which to take her fare of six cents. The conductor could not change it, and no passenger in the car had the necessary rags of small denomination for the purpose. The conversation growing out of the episode naturally attracted the attention of all in the car to the lady and her case. She protested that she had no money with her but the $20 bill. 'Very well, Madam,' blandly replied the conductor, 'I will pay your fare,' and the proper strip was accordingly punched. Madam turned several colors within the space of a few seconds, hesitated, looked around, and finally drew three car tickets from her pocket-book, tore off one, and rather sheepishly handed it to the conductor."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The Boston *Journal* prints, as follows, the letter of Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., resigning the Presidency of Dartmouth College, after an incumbency of 13 years:

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 21, 1876.

To the Honorable and Reverend Trustees of Dartmouth College:

By what seem to me clear indications of Divine Providence, I am now constrained to a step which I had thought of taking at a somewhat earlier date. In the year 1874—which brought me to the close of the 70th year of my life—I had in mind, in accordance with views which I had for some time entertained, the resignation of the Presidential office. I even went so far as to prepare a resignation, and bear it with me to the place of your meetings. I was induced at length, however, by dissuasives and remonstrances from a quarter which I could not but greatly respect, not to present the document, but to attempt, if my health should be continued, two or three years of further service to the college.

At the commencement of the present college year, I was particularly desirous of continuing my labors, if I might, for a twelvemonth more. There were some special matters of great importance, as you know, to be accomplished—matters which, though somewhat difficult, seemed to me feasible. As the year opened, however, I found the tone of my physical system unusually depressed. This was probably owing in part to the want of adequate rest during the Summer vacation, too much of it having been devoted, as has too often been the case, to college work. As the weeks passed on, though I continued in the discharge of my ordinary duties, the fear sprang up and gained strength that I should not be able to accomplish the work of the year. About a week before the close of the last term what had been a growing fear became a manifest certainty. I had a sudden and very severe attack of disease, which utterly prostrated me, and from which, with its complications, I have now but partially recovered. Contrary to my hope and intention, I find myself entirely unable to attend your meeting—indeed I could not attend it even if it were in Hanover. I am able to prepare this document only by the aid of an amanuensis. I am slowly recovering, but there is still a bronchial difficulty, which it will take weeks, and probably months, fully to overcome. It is clear to me that I should not have the ability to do much more for the college during its present year. I might add that relief from care and responsibility seems to me essential to the full recovery of my health; but my thoughts are chiefly of the institution. I am unwilling to remain at its head with only limited physical ability to discharge the duties devolving on me. The college needs, for general and for special reasons, a vigorous hand upon the helm. It will particularly need it for the next twelvemonth, and such a hand can doubtless be selected, without much delay, from the broad circle of our alumni. Indeed, the present season of the year, as our college appointments are, seems in several respects better suited to such a change than the close of the academical year. My duty seems to me plain; and now, in the 73d year of my life—a later period than has been reached by the official service of any of my revered predecessors—and after more than 13 years of labor—on my part arduous and fatiguing—I am sure, and I hope not without some benefit to the college—I return to your honored hands the keys of office with which you were pleased to intrust me. I resign also my seat in the Board of Trustees, both these resignations to take effect at the close of the present month.

In making the communication, I cannot forbear gratefully to recognize the indulgence and forbearance, the favorable consideration, and the uniform support which I have received at your hands ever since I began to administer, under your direction, the affairs of the college. Few college Presidents, I think, have been, in this regard, so highly favored. Especially fresh in my remembrance is that thoughtful kindness which led you, in 1869, at an informal meeting, called without any solicitation or even knowledge of mine, to insist on my taking a rest of several months for the recuperation of my seriously impaired health. That rest has added six years to my period of official service. Nor can I refrain from a word in relation to my able and excellent associates in the Faculty—a Faculty which, as a body, I verily believe, has no superior among our American colleges. Whatever prosperity has been granted us during my administration has been largely owing, I am sure, to their able, unwearying fidelity and thoroughness with which our corps of instructors have done their work. Of the sympathy and encouragement afforded me by our alumni I can hardly speak in too emphatic terms. The enthusiastic associations which have sprung up in different parts of the country, and the generous gifts to the college—amounting, in some instances, to the founding of new departments—are known and read of all men. And even in the undergraduate ranks, as they have passed before me from year to year

promised to pay Graham more than the $138,700 which he claims has been paid. He asks for a dismissal of the complaint, with costs, &c. The case is still on. Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, S. P. Nash, and William Gibson appear for the plaintiff, and Edwin W. Stoughton and Joseph H. Choate represent the defendants.

ALLEGED FORGED RECORDS.

A CASE IN WHICH A DEED WAS MADE PURPORTING TO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY A DEAD MAN—A SYSTEM OF REAL ESTATE SWINDLING.

Additional charges have been made in a suit in the Superior Court against Francis Covert, who was arrested on Tuesday charged with having falsified the records in the Register's office, and attempting to defraud Mrs. Atwill, of Poughkeepsie, out of $25,000 worth of property. Joseph C. Levi, the attorney for the plaintiff in the Superior Court suit, recently obtained an injunction against the Register, restraining him from putting on record a deed similar to one in the Atwill case. The details were kept secret until yesterday, in order that the accused should not take the hint and escape. Mr. Levi made to a TIMES reporter the following statement in regard to the matter yesterday:

On Dec. 17, 1876, I saw in one of the morning papers that a deed had been recorded the day previous, of some lots near Central Park, which deed was apparently executed by a former client of mine whom I knew had been buried some 10 or 12 years ago. Upon examining the records in the Register's office, I found it bore date September, 1876, and purported to convey some lots formerly owned by my deceased client, but now belonging to the estate of his widow. The consideration named was $12,000, and the grantee was one James H. Stevens, who was not known as being from Bridgeport, Conn. The conveyance was the short form of warranty deed and the fee for recording it had been paid. Of course my former client having died in 1864, could not make a deed in 1876, and I was satisfied that some fraud was attempted. The deed purported to have been acknowledged before George R. Jaques, a notary public of this City. Mr. Jaques pronounced the signature not to be his, but a carefully simulated copy of his usual signature. I then sent to Bridgeport, and was informed that there is no such person there as James H. Stevens. I then applied to Judge Van Vorst in the Superior Court, Special Term, and obtained an injunction to restrain the Register from putting the deed in question on record. In the meantime a watch was kept at the Register's office for any one who might apply for the deed, or desired to search the title. A young man came to the Register's office one day and examined the records. He proved to be a clerk in the office of Charles D. Ingersoll, the United States Loan Commissioner. I put myself in communication with Mr. Ingersoll, and discovered that Francis Covert had come to Mr. Ingersoll with no old man, whom he represented to be James H. Stevens, of Bridgeport, Conn. Covert said that Stevens was the owner of certain lots and was about to sell them to him. Mr. Ingersoll drew up the contract of sale, and was proceeding to examine the title to the premises. Covert tried to borrow $500 from Mr. Ingersoll on the property, but Mr. Ingersoll had been warned in time. The fictitious deed has been canceled.

Mr. Levi said he had no doubt, from what he had learned, that there is a systematic plan of getting up fictitious deeds and obtaining loans on them. For such a purpose property is selected which has been purchased for investment, or forms part of an estate left by an intestate. A deed is made up and put on record, and thus the chain of title seems complete. A loan is then obtained on the strength of the apparent ownership in property.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following cases were argued to-day:

No. 104—*United States vs. Annie Fox et al.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of New-York.—This case, because of the importance of the question involved, was new reargued by order of the court. Charles Fox, of the City of New-York, died, leaving a will which devised certain real estate on Third avenue in that City to the Government of the United States, to assist in discharging the debt contracted in "the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States." The will was contested by his heirs, and the courts of the State held that the law of the State of New-York did not authorize such a disposition by will of real property within the State, and that, therefore, the devise was invalid, inoperative, and void. It is here maintained that this decision was against the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and that the United States could have taken under the will as Trustees for their creditors. The defendants in error contend that the question was not as to the validity of the statute, but upon its construction, and that the State Courts alone have jurisdiction, and that this court is without authority to review the judgment. The Solicitor General for the Government, James Flynn for the heirs.

No. 797.—*United States vs. Clark.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case, Clark was a Paymaster in the Army, stationed in Texas, and having robbed of $15,000 by the forcible entry of his official safe, the amount was charged against him by the accounting officers of the Government. Upon his petition, showing the fact of the robbery, the conviction and punishment of the guilty parties, the Court of Claims found, as a matter of fact, that he was entitled to recover the amount. The Government here insists that the proof was insufficient, because it did not show that the funds were taken; it only showed that the safe was broken open. It is also objected that Clark's letter, written to the department after the event, if it occurred, was not proper evidence, and should not have been given the weight of conclusiveness, in conjunction with the other facts. It is further urged that, as the suit was not commenced within six years, it was barred by the Statute of Limitation. Assistant Attorney General Smith for Government; C. E. Pike for claimant.

No. 798.—*United States vs. Smith.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an action to recover upon an alleged breach of a Quartermaster's contract, by the Government. There was a judgment for $5,000 for the claimant, and the Government now alleges that the court did not compel the claimant to prove his damages, but that it took the mere proof of breach of contract, the court assumed a damnification as a necessary consequence, and proceeded to determine the extent a priori. And it is insisted that the court should have exacted strict proof of the damage alleged by requiring the claimant to show what expenditures he made for work and labor, &c., which were lost in consequence of the breach of the contract. Submitted without oral argument. Assistant Attorney General Smith for Government; James Lowndes for claimant.

No. 104.—*The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. Annetor et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by James Flynn, counsel for defendants in error, and concluded by Assistant Attorney General Smith, for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 164.—*The Western Wisconsin Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. D. J. Foley, et al.*, and No. 165.—*The Western Wisconsin Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. D. J. Foley.*—These causes were argued by W. P. Vilas, of counsel for the defendants in error; no counsel appearing for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 73.—(Assigned.)—*John G. Tameling, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States Freehold and Emigration Company.*—This case was commenced by John G. Tameling, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by W. M. McFarland, for the defendant in error.

SEEKING TO SET ASIDE AN ARREST.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordered a reference in the case of Colman Rouse against Marx Cohn, which came up on a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant. It appears that the defendant is the owner of a store at No. 116 Chatham street. The plaintiff alleges that he went to Cohn's store on Dec. 6, 1876, to see about the payment of a bill of $900 for goods furnished to the defendant. Cohn, he alleges, said he was ready to pay the amount in advance, and on the strength of this statement obtained credit from the plaintiff for $300 worth more of goods. Cohn, he alleged, then began to sell off the goods at 25 per cent. below cost, and the goods were finally seized by the Sheriff in another action. Cohn was arrested for fraud, and on the motion to vacate the order of arrest yesterday, swore that he was not in his store on the day the plaintiff says he called. Mr. Cohn says he remembers the day distinctly, because he is a "Kowan," or descendant of Aaron, and is forbidden to be in a house where a dead body lies, and a corpse was in his house on Dec. 6 last. An affidavit in opposition to this was offered by the plaintiff, and Judge Donohue, hearing the conflicting statements, remarked that "there must be perjury somewhere," and sent the matter to a Referee to hear the testimony as to the facts.

FORGING PETER COOPER'S NAME.

A man who represented himself as the Captain of the schooner Mary Foster, which, he said, was lying at Pier No. 22 East River, yesterday, called at the ship chandlery of Charles H. Pratt, No. 24 Boring slip, and bought ropes and shipstores to the amount of $110. In payment he presented a check for $150, purporting to have been drawn by Peter Cooper. Before paying the difference, Mr. Pratt became suspicious, and told him to call again for the change. A porter was then sent to Pier No. 22 to learn whether a vessel named Mary Foster was lying there, and he returned to report that there was no such a vessel just as the "Captain" called for his change. Mr. Pratt kept the man engaged in conversation until an officer could be called. As Officer O'Donnell entered the store, the man crammed the check in his mouth and chewed it to pieces. On being arraigned at the TOMBS he denied all knowledge of the check, but was held in $5,000 bail to answer.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued: No. 138—Bonnell vs. Griswold. No. 139—Blake vs. Griswold.—Argued by A. Pond for appellant, and William C. Holbrook for respondent. No. 53—Curtis vs. Gokey—Argued by George Bradley for appellant, and George I. Spencer for respondent. No. 115—Cleveland vs. The New-Jersey Steam-boat Company.—Argued by W. P. Prentice for appellant, and D. C. Stoddard for respondent.

The day calendar for Thursday, Jan. 18, is as follows: Nos. 130, 125, 126, 61, 85, 145, 169, and 150.

COURT NOTES.

The case of Mansbach against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, already reported in THE TIMES, was argued before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The court took the papers reserving its decision. The action is to restrain the defendants from canceling a policy.

James Ryan, of No. 320 East Twenty-sixth street, attacked and robbed Katie Bradley of a locket and chain, valued at $85, on Tuesday last, while she was walking on Third avenue, near Forty-first street. Justice Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday held the prisoner in $2,000 bail to answer.

John Fleming, of No. 507 Eighteenth street, Brooklyn, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh street Police Court, on the charge of stealing a horse from Frederick Knifalt, of No. 18 Pearl street. The horse was valued at $150, and Fleming was arrested while trying to dispose of him at the Seventy-fourth Street Horse Market. The prisoner was held for trial.

Pasquale Jaketi was convicted in the Special Sessions recently of the offense of keeping a disorderly house. His counsel obtained a certiorari to carry the case to the Supreme Court, General Term, and applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus, in order to have Jaketi released on bail pending the certiorari. Yesterday was the return day of the writ, and Judge Donohue dismissed it, remanding the prisoner.

Of four decisions handed down by the Court of Appeals yesterday, the City wins three. The most important of these are the petitions of Rhinelander and Zobrowski to vacate sewer assessments, on the ground that the Common Council never passed any ordinance regulating the building of the sewer. The Court of Appeals sustains the assessment. The decision covers not only the cases before the court but also more than 200 others now actually pending in the Supreme Court.

A sealed verdict was ordered by Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Norman Peek and Louis F. Martin against Herman Von Keller. According to the complaint, the defendant brought to the plaintiff a number of promissory notes, aggregating $15,200 in amount, made by Griffith & Prentiss, for sale. The plaintiffs advanced $10,000 on the notes, and collected only $4,834 18. They sued for the remainder of the advances, and the only question is whether the plaintiffs made the advances on the defendant's responsibility or on that of Griffith & Prentiss.

Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the case of Andrew Hieland against the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. The plaintiff's boy, it appeared, was run over by one of the defendants' cars, and was so severely injured that he died shortly afterward. The plaintiff brought the action to recover his expenses in paying for medical services and for burying his child. His complaint was dismissed because the plaintiff's special loss and damage accruing by the company's negligence were not specifically stated.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fruchtnicht; Prime vs. Hamilton; Stops vs. Lesermann; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fruchtricht.

Orders Granted.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Simes; Cox vs. Kilcullen; Broadway Savings Bank vs. Beebe.

Mariners' and Traders' Bank vs. Kohn.—Motion granted on payment of costs of motion, $10.

Huntoon vs. Clapp.—Motion denied; plaintiff should not have waited until a report.

Mack vs. Talmadge.—Motion denied.

Inslee vs. Foster.—Must be referred.

Core vs. Ford.—Memorandum.

Roulston vs. Roulston.—Decree denied. Memorandum.

Matter of Talcott.—Prisoner remanded and writ dismissed. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Heilburn vs. Racey et al.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Keyser, &c., vs. Kelly, &c.—Allowance of 5 per cent. granted on the amount found by the Referee.

Payhen et al. vs. Plaisted et al.—Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against the defendants for the sum of $2,571 68, with interest and costs. Findings settled.

Louisa Meincke vs. Frederick Meincke.—Let the plaintiff have $10 alimony and her counsel a fee of $75, to be paid by defendant until the further order of the court.

Cobb vs. Knapp.—Order readjusting costs and amending judgment.

Scully vs. Sanders.—Order for commission.

Pierce vs. Gallott.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed.

Orders Granted.—Robertson vs. Bennett; Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Keeping et al.; Cassidy vs. Gavin et al.; Cornell vs. Truman.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Matthews vs. Miller; Trenor vs. Sonnehorn.

Hewitt vs. Curtis.—Referred to William A. J. McGrath, Esq.

Mayfield vs. Gibson.—Defendant fined $10 for contempt.

Gilbert vs. Spiro.—Motion denied.

Defaults.—Bailey vs. Meagher; Poettiger vs. Guilfoyle.

Wilkes vs. Thomson.—Interrogatories settled.

Wheelwright vs. Blumberg.—E. Jacobs appointed Receiver.

Markham vs. Weed.—J. D. Fay, Esq., Receiver.

Motions Granted.—Busso vs. Ghiglione; Smith vs. Alt; Pulsteo vs. Oddie.

Ross vs. Brown.—Referred to Edgar Ketchum, Esq.

Collenberger vs. Frank.—Commission ordered.

Gerner vs. Duforme.—James McNulty, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Clarkson vs. Isaacs.—Bond approved.

Orders Granted.—Apgar vs. Suydam; Lester vs. Davison; Rogers vs. Arcularius; Nagle vs. Bannon; Smith vs. The American Institute; Hoffman vs. Couover; Ahern vs. Llado; Aaronson vs. Rawls; Savage vs. Magness; Turley vs. The Mayor, &c.; Cebicotz vs. Bernheim; Richards vs. Bollet; Filan vs. Hogan; O'Doherty vs. Swanson; Dohieu vs. Bryant.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
35—Union Theological Seminary vs. Moller.	154—Clegg vs. Elastic Truss Co.
49—Leszynsky vs. Dixon.	173—Herman vs. Keenan.
72—Richardson vs. McCreery.	175—Graw vs. Green.
73—Taylor vs. Thomas.	176—Same vs. Same.
74—Stevens vs. Walsh.	183—Gum vs. Ridgeway.
75—Equitable Assurance Co. vs. Schermerhorn.	189—Price vs. Pelton.
77—Hazard vs. Marks.	193—Priest vs. Priest.
82—Mechanics' and Savings Bank vs. Carman.	204—Matter of Dessar et al.
88—Congdon vs. Fort Ann, H. & N. Ore Co.	206—Downes vs. Browne.
93—Melendez vs. Phelan.	207—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Wallbridge.
98—Hazard vs. Marks.	208—Russell vs. Williams.
101—Stickney vs. Whitman.	208—Rosetsher vs. Gunther.
104—Star Fire Ins. Co. vs. Lynch.	211—Wilbank vs. Niles.
106—Star Fire Ins. Co. vs. O'Donnell.	212—Hellas vs. Slevin.
114—Peay vs. Chave.	213—Ames vs. Crowley.
124—Wilson vs. Leimbach.	216—Matter of U. S. R. Ticket Co.
146—Berdell vs. Sage.	221—Chapley vs. Senollet.
153—Jacobson vs. Charter Oak Life Ins. Co.	222—Chaventer vs. Benobel.
	223—Mouring vs. Grimm.
	225—Hallett vs. Smith.
	228—Riggs vs. Purssell.
	229—McKay vs. Jamesson.
	230—Adjustable Folding Chair Co. vs. Marks.

The assessment calendar will also be called from No. 1 to No. 36, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
174—Corrigan vs. Sheffield et al.	189—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer et al.
163—Wilson et al. vs. Dean.	192—McCulloch et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
177—Sullivan, &c., vs. The Walkill Nat. Bk.	193—Cowles vs. Watson, &c.
155—Hubbell vs. The Gt. Western Ins. Co.	165—The Western R. R. Co. vs. Bayne et al.
183—Dolz vs. Morris.	176—Boyd, &c., vs. Montalba.
184—Youngs vs. Carter et. al.	180—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
187—Hoe et al. vs. Hussey et al.	194—Nichols vs. Messbram et al.
185—Von Wallhoffen vs. Newcombe.	196—Spears et al. vs. Matthews et al.
186—Dale vs. The Del. L. & West. R. R. Co.	197—Rourke vs. Schmidt et al.
188—Barbey et al. vs. Luddington.	199—Hooker vs. Martin et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on.—No. 1—Graham vs. Meyer. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
2383—Southmayd vs. Orvis	1963—Rewin, &c., vs. Neversink S. Co.
862—Cao. B'k of Com. vs. Hilen brand.	2591—Gitt et al. vs. Conner, &c.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al. &c.	2637—Picard vs. Bernheimer.
2011—Rodman vs. King.	1993—Fitzs et al. vs. Onderdonk.
1825½—Burgess vs. The Mayor, &c.	1—Lamourette versus Clark.
2577—Livingston versus Cornell.	2589—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
2719—Hadden et al. vs. Coleman.	2745—Mitliken et al. vs. Whitman.
2725—Strauss vs. Wolf.	2659—Telfore vs. Stivers.
2735—Haug vs. Koch.	2677—Zeller vs. Frank, &c.
4290—Finn vs. The Mayor, &c.	2641—Davis et al. vs. Warwick.
4291—McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c.	2642—Spring et al. vs. Warwick et al.
2549—Kelley vs. The Mayor, &c.	902½—Hallin vs. Powers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
1898—Miller vs. Hovey, &c.	3978—Wallace vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—Lee vs. Lewalette vs. Wendt, &c.	1026½—Nagle vs. The Mayor, &c.
826½—Whittaker vs. Fetretch.	1096—Hewlett vs. Wood
1281—Bulcley vs. Farley.	3884—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c.
4292—Sheridan vs. The Mayor &c.	1462—Graff vs. Field et al.
1716½—Hofmeister vs. Rep. Ins. Co. of Ch., Ill.	1464—Same vs. Same.
1376—Snyder et al. vs. Bristol et al.	1496—Rogers, &c., vs. Schmersahl.
1065—Porter vs. Gordon.	1732—Hall vs. Tuttle.
1360—McMahon vs. Donley.	1736—Spilbury vs. Schonberg et al.
1344—McBride, &c. vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.	1733—Gulick et al. vs. Weters et al.
1398—The U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.	1749—Sarge vs. McNiff.
1452—Brace et al. vs. Wyatt et al.	1742—Spader Gin Mf'g Co. vs. N. Y. C. M. Co.
1728—Selchew vs. Hang et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
2225—Kirby vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	2277—Delamater et al. vs. Amer. & B. C. Egg Co.
2089—McKnight, &c. vs. Devlin et al.	1549½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1329—Aspen vs. Crawford.	1148—Loughran, Jr., vs. Matthews et al.
3023—Black vs. The D., L. & B. & B. R. R. Co.	4187—Carson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1315—Gilnes vs. Gill.	2287—Blake et al. vs. Albright et al.
3949—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	636—Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.
877—Wilson vs. Pine.	590—Drayton vs. Crosby.
583—Howard vs. Mc Donough.	1322—Deforge vs. Bessinger.
478—Earle vs. New-York Life Ins. Company.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 5.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	
3694—Allites vs. Conner.	5330—Crawford vs. Hines et al.
4185—Russell vs. McKeage	
7332—Wiseman vs. Murray.	3983—Traynor et al vs. St. John et al.
7503—Earl vs. Earl.	3157—Todd vs. Delavan.
3805—Lecombe vs. Griswold.	3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborn.
8912—Cowlog et al. vs. Raynor.	9075—Phelan et al. versus Stevenson.
2975—Heller vs. Ortel.	5222—Defrainere vs. Lichtenstein.
2976—Same vs. Same.	
4894—Phelan et al. vs. Collender.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gospp, J.

Nos.	
5499—Schlouh versus Fleischauer.	5579—Conner vs. Gill et al.
5245—Metz vs. Aaron et al.	5615—Hawke vs. White.
3593—Bookman vs. Danner et al.	5619—Goldie vs. Conner.
5494—Kiddenbach vs. Wintermacher.	2987—Dutch vs. Dorsey.
1783—Jackson vs. Halman	3702—Shaw vs. Seanon.
5673—Frolich vs. Sattig.	5709—Haddock vs. Hamilton.
3857—Clark vs. The Atlas Steamship Co.	5710—Metzel vs. Scharf.
	5712—Hanse et al. vs. Le Murray et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	
5825—Higgins vs. Wilson.	5689—Chappell versus Reinecke et al.
5830—Cunningham vs. Caro et al.	5692—Arnold vs. Connor.
5533—Hauser vs. Jaeger et al.	5694—Dornulle vs. Waterbury.
5552—Murray vs. Luthy.	5695—Feuchtwanger vs. Muhlfelder et al.
5539—Fox et al. vs. McKenzie.	5696—Ryer vs. Sterling et al.
7593—Hale et al. vs. Rohe.	5699—Lewis vs. Roth.
9091—Busso vs. Ghiglione.	5701—Shaw vs. Seanon.
5683—Bucks vs. Knopf.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gilderseleeve, J.

William Daly and James Adams, robbery.	James Miller, grand larceny.
James Wayers, robbery.	William Isaacs, grand larceny.
James Wood, robbery.	John Brooks, grand larceny.
Archille Messine, burglary.	Charles Bryman, grand larceny.
John Cornell, burglary.	William T. Williams, grand larceny.
Richard Cox, burglary.	Henry Green, receiving stolen goods.
James Farrell, burglary.	John Thompson, receiving stolen goods.
Henry Mitchell, grand larceny.	Julia Meyers, petit larceny.
Frederick Kuinel, grand larceny.	
Peter Kichoe, grand larceny.	
John Flynn, grand larceny.	
William Boyle, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Abraham D. Ancona and Thomas Maxwell, robbery.	Dennis D. Morrell, felonious assault and battery.
John Kelly, Joseph Fallon, and Edward Leonard, burglary.	Hugh Grier, felonious assault and battery.
Maria Houser, burglary.	Patrick Henry, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Kulgo, felonious assault and battery.	James Sumatt and John Kelly, grand larceny.
John F. Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.	William Robert and William Fitzgerald, false pretences.

STATE SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17.—The General Term day calendar for Jan. 18 is as follows: Nos. 5, 17, 143, 177, 178, 179½, 171, 153½, 167, 168, 198, 199½, 202, 204, 209, 210, 211, 216, 217, 163, 173, 144, 174, 26, 35, 82, 96, 124, 180, 203, 205, 8, 9.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, charges were presented by a citizen against Edward Kelly, a gatekeeper, for improper conduct, and upon investigation the latter was dismissed from the department. A report was received announcing that the Central Bridge, formerly known as McComb's Dam Bridge, was in an unsafe condition, and that the short spans were in a bad state. The engineer of the bridge was instructed to close it if it was found to be in a dangerous condition, and a communication was sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment requesting an appropriation of funds sufficient to place the structure in thorough repair. The specifications presented by the superintending architect for laying tiling on the floor of the Museum of Natural History were approved, and bids for the execution of the work will be called for at an early date. The New-York and New-Jersey Globe Gas-light Company was authorized to light the lamps in the Battery Park—186 in number—during the months of February and March. This company proposes to light the Park at the rate of $25 each lamp, cheaper than the City now pays for lighting the street-lamps, and 50 cents per lamp cheaper than the Department of Parks now pays.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF REVENUE LAWS.

Some time ago the firm of William S. & Charles N. Miller, liquor dealers, were indicted by the United States Grand Jury for violation of the Revenue laws. It seems that the firm failed to enter upon their books a consignment of whisky received from the West until it had been sold. Last Monday the case came up for trial before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, and was considered yesterday, the jury finding the defendants guilty. It being a technical violation of law only, the Judge discharged the prisoners on their own recognizance.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Jan. 17.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the debate on the Message of the President in relation to the stationing of 24 soldiers in Petersburg, Va., during the election, was resumed, and Mr. Morton and others replied to the speeches of the Virginia Senators, made yesterday. The bill was then laid aside. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported, with various amendments, and will be called up to-morrow. The report on the revision of the rules was taken up, and the amendment to compel Senators to be present when necessary to a quorum was adopted. An amendment declaring that the Vice President may by his vote determine the question, when the Senate is equally divided, was also adopted, and the report was agreed to.

In the House a resolution was adopted permitting Mr. Barnes to go to New-Orleans in charge of the Sergeant at Arms to procure the telegraphic dispatches asked for and bring them to Washington. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported. The Louisiana Returning Board contempt case came up, and, after a long debate, the resolution ordering the arrest of the members of the Returning Board was adopted by 158 yeas to 81 nays—a strictly party vote. The Senate amendments to the Contingent Fund Deficiency bill were in part only concurred in. The resignation of Mr. Spencer, appointed "Judge of the Supreme Court" of Louisiana by Mr. Nicholls, was presented. The Speaker announced his decision adverse to the point raised a few days ago that a member who reported a measure, and who occupied an hour in the opening, could also occupy another hour in closing the debate.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported, with amendment, the House resolution to authorize the Public Printer to bind in cloth copies of the House publication in regard to counting the Electoral vote. He said it would require but a small amount to pay for this work, but he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the appropriation made at the last session was insufficient to complete the work ordered by Congress; it was no use to go on now in ordering work when there was no money to pay for it. The resolution was agreed to.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential question. Referred to the Special Committee of Seven.

THE EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said he desired to make a statement to exonerate himself from any responsibility in the matter which he would refer to. The money appropriated by Congress to enable the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make certain investigations had been expended. A bill appropriating $25,000 additional to conduct the investigations passed the Senate a few days ago, but was hung up in the House of Representatives. There was a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections now in New-Orleans. Its investigation was important, but it could not go forward without money. He stated these facts to exonerate himself from any responsibility in the suspension of this investigation.

Mr. THURMAN inquired if there was no money in the contingent fund of the Senate to continue the investigation.

Mr. MORTON replied in the negative.

THE OCCUPATION OF PETERSBUG BY 24 SOLDIERS.

Mr. MORTON then called up the Message of the President in relation to the occupation of Petersburg, Va., by the military, on the 7th of November last, the day of the general election, and replied at length to the remarks of Messrs. Johnston and Withers, of that State, delivered in the Senate yesterday.

Mr. MORTON said he confessed himself somewhat surprised this morning at reading two elaborate speeches of the Senators from Virginia, containing a formal indictment of the President for ordering troops to Petersburg last Fall. These troops were sent there on a requisition of a United States Marshal, and to carry out the circular of the Attorney General and acts of Congress. The troops were quartered in the Custom-house. They were not in the neighborhood of the polls and took no part in the election whatsoever. There were but 24 soldiers, with a Captain and Lieutenant. He entirely dissented from the views of the law expressed by the Senator from Virginia. He then argued that the President had the right, under the law, to send troops into any State for the purpose of enabling the officers of the United States to enforce the law and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The law authorized the President to have troops at the polls, if necessary to keep the peace, but in Petersburg they were not at the polls, and took no part in the election. He then had read debris of George E. Maribie, Moses Norman, William Whyte, Daniel R. Butts, Edward Everett, and William Green, to show that violence and intimidation existed in Petersburg at the election in the Spring of 1876, and argued that the President was justified in sending troops there to prevent a recurrence of bloody outrages. Not one single case of fraud or outrages. A half dozen Republicans were nearly killed in the streets of Petersburg, but that was not considered violence.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, said if he was satisfied that outrages had been committed in Petersburg he would be as quick to denounce them as the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton]. He (Johnston) denied that violence existed in that city as detailed by Senator Morton. The testimony which he had read was false; it had been manufactured.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator [Mr. Johnston] was not in Petersburg in the Spring of 1876, and therefore he did not know the facts. He did not exist. The trouble in regard to all the outrages in the Southern States was that they were denied. Evidence of them was piled up mountain high, yet they were denied.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, said the white people of Virginia were not opposed to negro suffrage. His [Mr. Withers] motive in making the remarks he had here and from expressions, notably by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] and the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] a latent purpose on the part of the Republican Party to divest the colored people of the right of suffrage given them by the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said the Senator had imputed to him an idea which never entered his head. He denied that he desired to deprive the colored people of the right of suffrage. If left to themselves, the colored people would naturally vote for that party which gave them liberty and the right of suffrage. The history of the whole South showed that the colored people would vote as they had only been induced to vote the Democratic ticket by means which would compel white people to give up the freedom of the ballot. The time would come when the negroes would have the force and power to assert the freedom of the ballot-box. Let the negroes exercise their intelligence, and the Republicans would abide the result. If the white men of the South sought the vote of the negro against his will, the Republicans would resist it. He then referred to the occupation of Petersburg by the military, and defended the action of the President in that matter.

Mr. MORTON also denied that he desired to withdraw the right of suffrage from the negro, and said the Senator from Virginia could not find any lively evidence of that fact.

After some further discussion the subject was laid aside.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, with various amendments. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as he could get the floor.

REVISION OF THE RULES.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules revising the rules for the government of the Senate. An extended discussion took place upon an amendment proposed by the committee to compel the attendance of absent Senators when necessary to make a quorum. Messrs. Ferry and Hamlin spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. WHYTE moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words, "and, when necessary, to compel." Rejected. Yeas, 14; nays, 23.

The amendment proposed by the committee was then agreed to.

The committee also reported an amendment, declaring that the Vice President, when the Senate is equally divided, shall by his vote determine the question. After some discussion it was amended so as to read, "may by his vote determine," and as amended was agreed to.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered that a sufficient number of copies of the Revised Rules be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution permitting E. W. Barnes, the recalcitrant witness, to repair at once to New-Orleans in the custody of a Deputy Sergeant at Arms, for the purpose of procuring the telegraphic dispatches demanded of him, and requiring him to bring them within 10 days to Washington, and abide the further action of the House. Adopted.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

ELECTORAL VOTES NECESSARY TO A CHOICE.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Duties of the House, to report what number of Electoral votes is necessary under the Constitution to elect a President. Referred.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

The regular order being demanded, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee with reference to the arrest of the Louisiana Returning Board.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, said that the report and resolution before the House received his entire approval. The House in conducting the investigation by its committees had the power to compel the production of the original papers showing the returns and results of the election for Electors.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, addressed himself to the simple question of the constitutional power of the House to require a State to give up its archives. He was struck with amazement that it should ever have fallen to his lot to defend the rights of an American State against a Democratic House of Representatives. He laid down this proposition, that whatever power the House had to compel the authorities of a State to deliver up the records of that State and bring them to the House to be kept according to its will, that same authority the Legislature of a State had over United States officials within its jurisdiction.

Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, asked if a committee of the House had not power to examine ballots in cases of contested elections for members of Congress.

Mr. HOAR replied that the records which were now sought for were the records of local elections and records which related to the experience of the Government of the State. Nobody doubted that there was a certain class of records to which the principle he had laid down did not apply; but the records of the election of Presidential Electors were a matter of the preservation of the State Government and sovereignty of the State itself, and Congress had no right to lay hands on them and bring them out of the territory of the State.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, stated that the House had never ordered the papers to be taken out of the State. The Returning Board had refused over to ask for an injunction of them.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said that the records demanded were the records on which the existence of the State Government and the Government of the United States depended. He defied any gentleman to find in the history of the United States a single instance in which such a demand was made. No man could justify the officers of Louisiana if they had given up their records into irresponsible hands.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, said that in the forty-second session the Committee on Elections in the Senate had been ordered to inquire whether there was a State Government in Louisiana, and in that investigation the committee summoned to Washington the members of the Kellogg and McEnery Returning Boards, and the records of both parties had been produced before it.

Mr. BANKS replied that in that case the exist

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. C. F. Thorne, Jr., Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT — Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Ada Dyas.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OTHELLO.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil. Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURENE—Kiralfy Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF ENGLISH GLEES.—Miss Beebe, Miss Finch, Mr. Eilard.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ANNUAL BALL of the Old Guard.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS of Artists' Fund Society.

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The Joint Committee of the two houses of Congress has at last agreed on a plan for counting the Electoral vote. It makes the functions of the President of the Senate purely ministerial, and the two kinds of objections likely to be raised when the certificates are opened are to be settled as follows: First, when only one set of returns is presented from a State any objection to their reception must be sustained by the concurrent vote of both houses. Failing this, such returns must be counted as the vote of the State. When two sets are presented they are to be immediately referred to a commission composed of five Senators, five members of the House, four of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—whose names are given—and one other Justice selected by these four. The decision of this tribunal of fifteen is to be submitted, at some time not fixed, to the two houses assembled in joint session, and is to be final, unless both houses agree to reject it. Excepting the single element of deciding by lot the composition of the Counting Court, this plan is open to all the objections which have been frequently set forth in these columns. It imposes on the Judges of the Supreme Court functions which they were never intended to perform, and it relieves the President of the Senate of duties which the framers of the Constitution deliberately and distinctly imposed on him. It is merely a device to stave off the settlement of questions which can and ought to be decided at once, and it renders possible the occurrence of a Presidential interregnum which would neither be creditable nor profitable to the country.

Gen. AUGUR, now commanding the United States troops at New-Orleans, seems a little disposed to quibble over his instructions, and to give the Democratic claimant, NICHOLLS, the benefit of any doubt which can be extracted from their language. Gen. AUGUR was very plainly told by the President that the lawyers who came together at the call of NICHOLLS and designated themselves the Supreme Court of the State, could not be recognized as such, and that Mr. PACKARD, being the legally elected Governor of Louisiana, must be so recognized. But Gen. AUGUR persists in forcing the maintenance not of what diplomatists call the *status quo ante bellum*, but of the state of things as it was after the Nicholls revolution. The White Leaguers hold the courts, the Mortgage offices, and the Police stations, and the representative of the United States has used his influence to have them left undisturbed till he receives more explicit instructions. Considering how easy it would be, under existing circumstances, to precipitate riot and bloodshed in New-Orleans, this very scrupulous officer cannot be too soon admonished that the recognition of a legally elected Governor excludes the possibility of admitting that a usurper of some of the attributes of that position can be dealt with as having any official status whatever.

Mr. DANIEL MARCY, who may be described as a candidate with money, has been nominated by the New-Hampshire Democrats as a candidate for Governor. This is a triumph for the "hard-shell" wing of the party, and will not infuse enthusiasm into the Democratic part of the contest. It will be a strictly moneyed fight, as they say in New-Hampshire. The Chairman of the nominating convention took occasion to say in his opening address that the attempts of the Republicans to incite "civil war" had proved futile, and that the Democratic Party, for which he speaks, does not want revolution. This is very good of the New-Hampshire Chairman. His candidate a few years ago was so much opposed to civil war that he declared that the right of the Southern States to secede ought to be conceded with alacrity.

Possibly many of our readers, weary of the perpetual succession of storms of snow and rain with which we have been visited, may not understand the solicitude with which the Californians telegraph across the continent their local meteorological observations. On that side of the continent, however, everything depends on the rain. If none falls at this season, the drought is continuous throughout the year. The rain should have come by the last of November. None can fall later than February or March. But up to the beginning of this week, the season has been rainless. The plains and hills, which should have been green in December, were as brown as in August. There must be moisture for the vast wheat crops, and water for the sluices of the miners. A drought in California means a short wheat crop for this Continent, and a diminished gold yield. But the spell is broken, and the Californians made haste to tell us that a rain-storm is extending all over the State.

It should be remembered that the Salary bill introduced in the Assembly deals mainly with the reduction of the compensation of heads of departments, and only partially with the much larger question of the pay of heads of bureaus, clerks, and court attendants. The latter class include a large number of the lowest order of political hacks, and their pay is not only out of all proportion to the value of their services, but their numbers are very much in excess of the requirements of the public service. There also remain to be dealt with in separate bills the extravagant fees pocketed by the Coroners, and the ridiculously large remuneration attached to the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register. The present Legislature may not succeed in doing all which public sentiment demands should be accomplished, but it may, at least, effect a good many reductions which will be equally creditable to the party and satisfactory to the tax-payers. Only, let it resolutely refuse to be either advised or influenced by Republicans who are desirous of participating in the spoils of the City Government.

There are some points in Mr. STRAHAN'S bill for amending the law relating to the Police Department which look suspiciously like pandering to the desires of our new set of Tammany Republicans. A "non-partisan" Police Board is very well in principle, but when its practical results are found to be corrupt bargains for the defeat of reform legislation and an entire inability to protect the minority against gross and palpable election frauds, the utility of associating Republican with Democratic politicians as Police Commissioners becomes more than doubtful. The only way to make the Police Board "non-partisan" is either to take it out of the reach of professional politicians altogether or to make it a less desirable prize for that class of persons. It would be a decided step in this direction to deprive it of all but supervisory control over the election machinery of the City. Mr. STRAHAN'S bill provides for a Superintendent of Detectives, at $6,000 a year, whose utility is as questionable as his compensation is excessive. Measures like this and the still more dubious bill for legalizing armory jobs, which was introduced yesterday, ought to be carefully scanned by Republicans in the Legislature if they desire to make the session a creditable one.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

"We have still profound confidence in the patriotism of Congress," remarks a contemporary with whose opinions we usually agree. In the present instance we cannot share the feeling it expresses. The course of events in the House of Representatives since the beginning of the session has tended to destroy faith in the temper and objects of the Democratic majority. On not a single occasion have they shown a disposition to rise above the low arts of partisanship and to judge of pending controversies irrespective of the bearing upon the fortunes of their candidate. If any patriotism remains in their natures, they have striven effectually to conceal it. Instead of looking hopefully to the action of the House, as auxiliary to the settlement of the points in dispute in regard to the Presidency, we see nothing but a succession of attempts to crush the rights of the Republican minority, to disregard the powers of the Senate and its presiding officer, and to minister to an outside agitation of the most mischievous character.

The consideration of the questions involved in the count of the Electoral vote might have been expected to develop any latent patriotism that existed. The occasion called for judicial candor and impartiality, and the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate may have looked like a promise of good things to come. To this committee surely belonged the sole treatment of the subject, with a view to some common understanding between the chambers as to the proceedings on the 14th February. But the House Democrats are incapable of fairness when partisan interests are at stake. Having made a show of concession by accepting the proposition for a committee to sit in conference with the Senators, they appointed another committee, and gave to Mr. PROCTOR KNOTT and his associates the task of presenting, in their own way, some of the very issues which were referred to the Counting Committee. The consequence is, that the obviously partisan committee of Mr. KNOTT quickly jumped to certain prearranged conclusions, and while the other committees were still discussing various plans, laid before the House a statement of its alleged rights which, if acted upon, would inevitably bring it into conflict with the other branches of the Government. It is notorious that the extreme demands urged by Mr. KNOTT in behalf of the House are sustained by the Speaker and by Mr. TILDEN'S principal friends, and their presentation at such a time goes far toward rendering "confidence in the patriotism" of the Democrats in Congress impossible.

Tuesday's debate in the House on the motion declaring the members of the Louisiana Returning Board in contempt further illustrates the inordinate pretensions that are urged by the Democrats in the name of the House, and the despicable appeals that are made to popular passion in their support. Mr. MORRISON'S committee went to Louisiana, prepared by fair means or foul to capture that State for TILDEN. The "dragnet" which was cast into the telegraph offices was one of the many devices to fish out something that might keep alive partisan excitement. Then the committee undertook to sit in judgment upon the Returning Board, to usurp a revisory power which the Constitution places at the disposal of the State, and which the State had in due form delegated to the board. The committee, in fact, conceived the idea of reopening the court and compelling members of the board to swear in TILDEN. The members of the board, on the other hand, stand upon their rights, and deny the jurisdiction of the committee. Thereupon, Mr. MORRISON cries to Mr. RANDALL for help, and Mr. RANDALL turns to the Judiciary Committee, and the Judiciary Committee recommends that the terrors of the Sergeant at Arms be invoked, assigning in favor of the recommendation reasons that would make Congress the most despotic legislative body in the world. The terms of the Constitution, the powers of the States, the rights of the citizen, are all ignored by the managers of the movement for making Mr. TILDEN President. They hardly condescend to talk of patriotism—the word is obsolete in the dictionary of partisanship. They appeal, rather, to the mob in the galleries, and Mr. RANDALL only realizes the indecency of their responsive shouts when reminded of the scandal which has grown up under his Speakership.

And, while the House sends its hunting expeditions in all directions, and spends money without stint in its endeavors to establish a case that shall inure to Mr. TILDEN'S benefit, it withholds from the Senate the appropriation sought to defray the expenses of its investigating committees! Usage makes each chamber the sole judge of the requirements of its contingent fund. The Democratic House acts upon this presumption, but practically denies the privilege to the Senate, whose investigations in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida will, necessarily, be suspended. In effect, the House says: "There shall be no limit to the expenditures or the powers of committees intrusted with the task of getting up a case against the Republicans; but the Senate must not prosecute inquiries that bring together proofs of Democratic violence and fraud, and it shall have no more money to make the inquiries possible." With illustrations like these arising almost every day, we really are unable to cherish "profound confidence" in the purposes of the Democrats in Congress.

RESUMPTION BY FUNDING.

It is worth while recalling the fact that Secretary MORRILL, in his report recommends that, as a further provision for the resumption of specie payments, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to fund the outstanding United States notes, prior to the date fixed for resumption, into bonds bearing four and one-half per cent. interest. This is substantially a renewal of the recommendation made by Secretary BRISTOW a year ago, and is in accord with the policy so often urged in these columns. We suppose that it is hopeless to expect the adoption of so salutary a measure by the present Congress, but it is encouraging for the friends of honest money to know that now as during the last administration of that department, the influence of the Treasury is thrown in favor of an adequate and proper solution of the problem of resumption. To any sincere advocate of resumption, who understands the evils of our present financial condition, it appears almost too plain for argument that the policy proposed is the only safe and feasible method of getting rid of the surplus legal tenders. That the currency is excessive there can be no doubt. Its depreciation alone is perfect proof of its redundancy. If the volume of the currency were not greater than would be required on a specie basis, it would circulate at par. The fact that it is at a discount in coin shows that its purchasing power is less by the amount of the discount than that of coin, and this, in turn, is an indication that there is more of it in circulation than the business of the country can use at its par value.

This being the case, what is the best and safest way to dispose of the surplus? There are but two ways proposed. One is that provided by the Resumption act as it stands. It is, to accumulate, prior to the day fixed for resumption, by the sale of the bonds of the United States, a sufficient stock of gold to redeem all the legal tenders that may by any possibility be presented. The disadvantages of this plan are obvious. In the first place, the amount of coin required for the purpose cannot be foreseen. We may theorize as ingeniously as we please, but only the test of actual experiment can demonstrate the amount required. A calculation made a year in advance may be entirely upset by a change in the condition of business, a derangement of the exchanges, a foreign war, or some other unforeseen cause. It will, therefore, be necessary to accumulate a stock of gold sufficient to provide for any emergency which may arise. Failure in the attempt to resume, by reason of insufficient preparation, would be not only disgraceful but disastrous. The enemies of resumption in any form would ascribe the failure not to defects in the method, but to the intrinsic difficulties of the task, and the result would very likely be an indefinite postponement of a repetition of the attempt. But when the amount needed is determined upon, still more formidable difficulties remain. The coin must be taken out of circulation and locked up in the vaults of the Treasury until the day of resumption arrives. The process will, for the time being, diminish by so much the metallic circulation of the world. The coin for the purpose must, of course, be imported, and it is more than probable that an operation of such magnitude would seriously derange the exchanges between this and foreign countries. The locking up of so large a part of the world's capital might so advance the rate of interest, after a part of the coin had been secured, as to check further loans, and render the procurement of the remainder impossible at the rate of interest authorized to be paid. And for what purpose would this vast stock of coin be so laboriously accumulated? Simply that it might be put into circulation again on the 1st day of January, 1879. Nor would the coin remain in the country after it should be paid out. The currency being excessive when composed entirely of paper, would be just as excessive after part of it had been converted into coin. Consequently, the coin would immediately flow abroad again, and the country would not be one dollar the better off for having had it stored away in the vaults of the Treasury for a few months.

The alternative plan of funding the surplus legal tenders into bonds prior to resumption avoids all of these difficulties, while it arrives at the same goal in the end. Under its operation there would be no expensive and difficult accumulation of coin, no derangement of the exchanges, no sudden thrusting of a vast amount of coin into circulation, to immediately flow back whence it came. There would be, instead, a gradual retirement of the surplus legal tenders, and a gradual appreciation of the remainder toward par, unaccompanied by any of the unpleasant consequences of the other method. The essence of the problem of resumption is the retirement of the surplus greenbacks. How much more sensible and business-like it would be to retire them directly by funding them into bonds, than to resort to the roundabout device of first selling the bonds for gold, then paying out the gold in redemption of the greenbacks, and finally exporting the gold again in order to bring the circulation within normal limits! We are far from saying that the Resumption act is impracticable. We believe that any honest effort to resume is better than continuing in the aimless and vicious course in which we have so long drifted. At the same time, it is the part of wise statesmanship to recognize the imperfections of the present act, and to support any measure which will cure them. Such a measure we believe to be that which Gen. BRISTOW and Mr. MORRILL have ably advocated in two successive finance reports.

EMPTY THREATS.

The Democrats in the House are indignant that the President, in the exercise of the discretionary authority with which he is invested, has stationed a handful of troops at Washington. Ninety-nine of the members carry their indignation so far that they are willing to override the Constitution, and to prescribe to the President in a matter which is absolutely within his jurisdiction. We have not yet heard, however, of any attempt to elicit from the House a condemnation of the proposals made by one of its own members, and sustained by its Sergeant at Arms, for concentrating in the neighborhood of the Capitol a hundred thousand armed partisans, with the avowed purpose of influencing the action of Congress on the 14th of February. The precautionary measures adopted by the President under the law and for the maintenance of the peace, are, in the judgment of zealous Democrats, a rank offense. The scheme propounded by a Representative from Kentucky, and which had previously received the approval of the assembled Democracy of Ohio, Indiana, and parts of Illinois, provokes no display of temper on the side of the majority in the House, although the evident intention is to overawe the Government by demonstrations that would render the preservation of order all but impossible.

Another proposal, which Mr. HEWITT will to-day submit to the Democratic Executive Committee, contemplates other and equally irregular methods of fostering excitement and attracting to Washington, on the occasion of counting the Electoral vote, great numbers of Democrats, with the view of upholding Mr. TILDEN'S claim to the Presidency. The suggestion is that a National Democratic Convention shall be convened for that date, the expectation being that the assembling of such a body would draw together a vast Democratic crowd, and at the same time conceal its real object. Rumor credits Mr. HEWITT with opposition to the project, and the majority of Southern Democrats are also represented as deprecating it as inexpedient. However this may be, the fact remains that in issuing the call Mr. HEWITT yielded to a pressure which sufficiently indicates the intensity of party feeling, and the recklessness of the men who speak in behalf of the Western and South-western Democracy. Their desperation increases in an inverse ratio to the growth of moderation among the members of their party in Congress. Just as a cry went forth for indignation meetings to fire the Congressional heart when lukewarmness in the Tilden cause first became manifest, so now a demand is raised for the display of brute force as a means of strengthening weak brethren and fortifying hot-headed party leaders in any extreme position which they may assume in connection with the final count.

The prospect does not frighten any one. Mr. WATTERSON may blow a blast with the expectation that a hundred thousand fighting men will respond in person at Washington, but unless Mr. TILDEN reopen his purse and scatter greenbacks freely, how are they to get there? The person who draws the pay of Sergeant at Arms for services rendered as manager of the Democratic Party in Ohio may imagine that his incendiary appeals will do their work with or without Mr. TILDEN'S dollars. But the experience obtained on the 8th instant should teach these gentlemen to moderate their hopes. There are quite as many fools in the country as Mr. BEN HILL supposes, but their folly has not revealed itself in a desire for monster meetings and bloodthirsty resolutions. In other words, they are not prepared to embark in a civil war in which they would have to do some fighting. The fact is to a certain extent reassuring. And it may be taken as proof in advance of the failure that awaits any serious effort to put Mr. WATTERSON'S threat into execution. The only significance that attaches to the threat, or to the gathering of the Democratic Executive Committee to-morrow, is in the light which either sheds upon the revolutionary tactics of one portion of the Democratic Party.

THE COAL TRADE OF 1876.

An extended and careful review of the coal trade of last year by the *Engineering and Mining Journal* brings out some facts which are of general interest. Of course, the most prominent feature of the year was the collapse of the celebrated Anthracite Combination, which took place in the third week of August. We pointed out at the time some of the principal causes which led to this event, and which made it inevitable sooner or later. We have not hesitated to acknowledge some of the benefits secured to the consumer of coal by the combination, and especially the steadiness in price enjoyed by manufacturers, and the freedom from the necessity of carrying a large stock of fuel to guard against the great and sudden fluctuations in the quantity available which had previously been the rule of the market. Nor is it to be doubted that if the companies were cautious in their investments in coal lands and content with the gradual growth of the trade, a combination to regulate the out-put and the price of labor might save the trade from many dangers and losses to which it has been subjected since 1863. But these conditions were not fulfilled. The companies had far more coal lands than they could work, the interest on the cost of which was a heavy burden on consumption, and one which no combination could maintain in the state of trade prevailing since 1873. The coal combination broke because some of its parts were more heavily loaded than others, and there was no strong community of interest to equalize the strain. Its fall was unquestionably beneficial on the whole, but it is not worth while to forget that it worked much good in its time, and especially that it, for the first, made it possible to break up the "Molly Maguires" in the coal region, and to oppose with success the brutal and ignorant tyranny of the miners' trade unions.

When the combination came to an end on the 22d of August, the programme price was an average of $5 08 per ton. At the auction sale of half a million tons a week later, the price fell to $2 91. By Oct. 26 the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's coal reached $3 28, but this was not maintained, and the average price since the break has been $3 09. The average price for the previous year was $5 34, a falling of for 1876 of about 43 per cent. It does not admit of question that as the mines have been managed for the past ten years, there is no profit in these prices. It is hardly less certain that there will be no renewal of the combination this year. The question arises, therefore, what will be the course of the trade for the coming year? Will there be an advance in price or a reduction in the cost of production? Everything points to the latter conclusion. Even with the utmost revival of general trade which can be expected, the demand for coal is not likely to reach a point where, without an arbitrary check on production, prices will advance. Nor, with the present administration of the mines, is the production likely to be curtailed sufficiently to bring about such a result. That a reduction in cost is possible, we, of course, cannot say with certainty; but that it is likely to be so all industrial history teaches. One source of economy will be found in the utilizing of what has heretofore been waste coal. As the *Journal* points out, everything below the size known as "chestnut" was regarded as useless, and even that size hardly paid the freight to tide-water. It is now quoted in many Northern and Western markets, and in some cases in this market, at the same price as "stove" coal. "Pea," which is the next smallest size, and which was wasted two years ago, is now quoted at the same as "lump" and "grate." And even the very fine coal and coal-dust, or "culm," of the mines is gradually coming into use for making steam, either when combined with pitch or used with a peculiar draught of air and steam. Nothing but the stimulus of considerable comparative profit is needed to make these latter processes generally useful.

The changes in the production of anthracite coal since it first felt the impulse of the war-demand in 1863 are very remarkable. In 1862 the production was something over nine million tons, (9,095,031.) With the exception of a slight falling off in 1865, and again in 1871, there was a steady and rapid increase until 1873, when the total production was nearly twenty-three millions, (22,880,921.) During the next three years, under the direction of the combination and by the influence of the decreased demand, the production sank about 3,000,000, until it is now estimated by the *Engineering and Mining Journal* at only 19,000,000 tons. The same authority is of the opinion that the collapse of the combination, followed by a heavy fall in prices and a corresponding increase in demand, prevented a further decline in production of from one million to a million and a half of tons. Meanwhile the production of bituminous coal, though falling off slightly last year, is gaining on the anthracite in its proportion to the total product. According to the census returns in 1870, the output of anthracite was about fourteen millions of tons, (13,985,960,) and that of the bituminous was somewhat over fifteen millions, (15,231,668,) the former being 47 per cent., the latter 52 per cent. of the total. In 1875, the anthracite product was 20,654,509 tons, and the bituminous product was 26,031,726. The former was 43.48 per cent., the latter 54.78 per cent. The bituminous regions include many only partially explored and developed fields, to which, with the revival of trade, capital and energy will doubtless be devoted. Greater changes are therefore probable in the production than can be looked for in the case of the anthracite mines.

STRATEGY.

Every one is familiar with the anecdote of the astute Irishman, who succeeded in driving a pig to Cork by pointing his snout in the direction of Dublin. The more the pig was implored with a sharp goad to go to Dublin, the more stubbornly he backed toward Cork, and thus his own obstinacy was made the weapon of his defeat.

The resemblance between the average pig and the street railway company doubtless suggested the brilliant strategy by which certain philanthropists have apparently succeeded in saving the public from the crowning outrage of street-car stoves. The ingenuity with which the companies have tortured their passengers has reflected the highest credit upon their inventive powers. Their cars are so planned as to secure the utmost discomfort which can be profitably furnished at the low rate of five cents. The seats are made of polished and slippery wood, so that the conductor, by suddenly stopping the car, can cause a whole seatful of passengers to slide violently forward, and thus provide an opening into which an extra passenger can be inserted and the highest attainable degree of squeezing be secured. The leathern straps from which the seatless passenger hangs and pokes the eyes of his fellow-men with his umbrella are unspeakably filthy, and the wet straw with which the bottom of the car is strewn combines all the advantages of a pestilential swamp and a small-pox hospital. The ventilators are nearly always shut, in order that the passenger may be sure of being poisoned, even in case the wet straw fails to do its duty; and at the same time ingenious draughts are so contrived as to strike the sitting passenger on the back of the neck, and thus help him to the easy acquisition of bronchitis. When to these discomforts are added the pains of excessive crowding and the presence of skillful pickpockets, it can hardly be denied that the patrons of the street-cars obtain more different kinds of misery for their money than any other class of people.

But the car companies are never weary in ill-doing. Whatever an enlightened misanthropy can suggest for the discomfort of the public, the companies are ready to examine, and, if practicable, to adopt. Not long since the project of heating the cars in Winter with coal stoves was brought before them by some local fiend of more than usual malignity. It is plain that by the use of the stove the tortures that passengers now undergo could be greatly increased. Those seated in its immediate neighborhood would be slowly roasted, while two or three of the occupants of the aisle could at any time be thrown directly on the stove and satisfactorily burned, by the simple process of suddenly checking the speed of the car. The odor of burning passengers, scorched leather, and melting India rubber would constantly fill the air, while the germs of diphtheria and other trustworthy diseases would be quickened into activity by the heat. In wet weather the car would be filled with noisome vapors generated by the slow baking of soaked men and dripping women. From time to time the small boy would roast a few pea-nut shells on the stove, and the tobacco consumer would use it as a convenient target for long or short range expectoration. Occasionally an exceptionally dry woman with calico skirts would take fire and fill the car with smoke, and when the car ran off the track the stove would lean up against the unprepared legs of some inflammable old gentleman. Of course, overheated passengers would constantly open windows, and thus bring drafts of cold air upon their perspiring fellows. This alone would decimate our car-riding population in the course of a single Winter, and in connection with the other diseases developed by promiscuous parboiling of the clean and the unclean, would cause our death-rate to surpass that of the most ambitious city of effete Europe by at least a hundred per cent. If the cars are uncomfortable and unwholesome in their present state, they would be infinitely more so were they to be heated with stoves, and it is certainly strange that the companies have so long delayed to avail themselves of such an efficient means of torture.

When it became noised abroad that the railway companies were seriously discussing the subject of car-stoves, intelligent men were filled with alarm, until they remembered the anecdote of the Celtic pig. Then they immediately began to clamor for stoves, as though their chief desire was to have their miseries increased. No one can for a moment suppose that any man of ordinary intelligence really desires to have coal stoves placed in the street cars. Those who advocate the measure do so as an obvious piece of strategy. They know that the moment the car companies imagine that the public desires any particular thing, they instantly resolve to die rather than to grant it. Thus, as soon as a demand for car-stoves was made in apparent good faith, the car companies said among themselves, "Aha! the public wants stoves, does it? Much good may it do them," and straightway resisted the demand with the utmost energy. If we escape the torture of the car-stove, it will be because a few noble philanthropists unselfishly pretended to demand what no sane person could dream of wanting, and thus thwarted the malevolence of the car companies. It is the old story of the Irish pig; the story of obstinacy made the instrument of its own humiliation.

Now let these philanthropists go a step further, and call a mass-meeting to protest against the outrage of warming the cars with hot-water footstools, and of removing the paleozoic straw from the car floors. In less than a week the car companies would remove the straw and furnish the cars with hot water. They will never do this so long as the public openly demands it, but the moment they think that it would be an objectionable measure they will strain every nerve to carry it out. Our escape from car-stoves ought to encourage us. We have discovered how to defeat the malevolence of the companies, and we should now try if the same strategy will not achieve more practical results.

THE FINE ARTS.

PICTURE GALLERY OF THE LENOX LIBRARY.

(First Notice.)

The gallery of paintings belonging to Mr. James Lenox has at last been opened to the public, under certain restrictions. Two days of the week have been set aside, viz., Monday and Thursday, during which the holders of tickets may enter the building between the hours of 11 and 4. Tickets are procured by addressing a postal-card to Mr. George H. Moore, Superintendent, at the library, corner of Fifth avenue and Seventieth street. Without them no one is allowed to enter. Attention to this regulation may prevent the annoyance of a long journey up town.

The collection Mr. Lenox made is remarkable chiefly for one branch of painting—that of portraits. The bulk of great names and the bulk of the good pictures belong to portrait painters. In a gallery of transient works of art liable to be broken up by sale, this would hardly be a recommendation, but in the present case it is a thing for congratulation. The Lenox gallery is to be a permanent fact, just as the library will be in the course of time. In all likelihood it will remain one of the ornaments of future New-York, and very possibly grow in size through bequests of outsiders or members of the same family that is founding it. Hence it will be more valuable as a gallery of reference for artists and art lovers than a place of amusement for those who merely like to see pictures. There is one Zamacois, one picture by José Jiminez, and one by Leon y Escosura, but these are about all that show the brilliant colors and peculiar attention to details which mark so many of the pictures just now in popular favor. The Zamacois, No. 133, happens to be one very familiar to New-Yorkers, having been a good deal exhibited. A court fool leans against a pillar supporting a stone head, to all appearance intended for an antique masque of Tragedy. The fool has his stick in his hand and regards attentively the Punch's head thereon. The catalogue affirms that the fool's face is that of the painter himself, so we may infer that he wishes to paint himself as a trifler in outward appearance, a fool for the world, but really a tragic fellow after all. This may or may not be the meaning. Whether it be or not makes little difference, for the merit of the painting lies in the technique, not the spirit. It does not appear in what the painter has said, but in what he has done. The Leon y Escosura, No. 118, is a careful painting of a parrot-dealer and customers, in which we can detect no ulterior design save color and freshness. There is a glass over this picture, and so the painting receives a certain glamour not its own, but still it looks like a very good specimen of a man who often turns out hasty work. The third modern has the indimitable variety of pose and crispness of coloring in his figures which seem a tradition among Spanish painters. This subject is a "Spanish Café," No. 137, and although it has one of the lesser places in the gallery, is worthier of a high seat than the work of many another notoriety present.

As before said, the Lenox collection is a portrait gallery. Therefore the head of the room and the main wall opposite the entrance are rightly occupied as to their central spaces by the two finest works of art. Sir Joshua Reynolds! His portrait of a lady as St. Cecilia occupies deservedly the post of highest honor, where it domineers, as it were, over all the inferior paintings. The lady stands on clouds, her head turned away a little, a music scroll in her hand. She forms by herself a picture of exceeding gracefulness, not posing for her portrait, not in action, yet just about to speak or sing. Her expression is modest, but not humble in any way; rather elevated by an inner consciousness of the worth of what she has to say. The left corner of the picture has a heavy dark cloud; above that is a bright space of sky; behind the long, graceful-lined figure runs a dark band of cloud diagonally upward and to the left. The figure has been apparently increased from the waist downward beyond the rules of nature in order to give it majesty. But of even more value than the portrait of Mrs. Billington herself, is the choir of little angels in the air, of whom one flies down from above with a garland to crown the fair saint, and the other four engage in earnest song. The leader, in dangerous proximity to Mrs. Billington's head, kicks his shapely little legs under his music-book, and while his face is screwed up in the eager exertions of his song, his right hand beats time with a scroll of music with the determined gesture of the leader of an orchestra. Two of his comrades have expressions of only a little less intensity, while another cupid, behind them, looks over his shoulder with the gesture often seen among the angels of some of the great Italians. This portrait deserves to occupy an alcove by itself.

The other wall centre, that over against the entrance-way, is occupied not only by a portrait of the Father of his Country, but also—the patriotic will be glad to learn—by one painted by an American. Nor can it be said that patriotism has favored unduly this picture. It deserves its place on its own merits, and commemorates not only the greatest days of the greatest man of the American Revolution, but one of the few fine painters America has to boast—Gilbert Stuart. It is a full-length portrait of Washington, painted for Peter Jay Munro, and bought for the present collection in 1845. Washington stands easily in a dignified attitude, when his dress, figure, and the accessories only increase. The face is of that well-known mild type, with rosy cheeks and individual but very excellent flesh tints, usually seen in Gilbert Stuart's paintings. His gray hair is shown against a pillar, while the face line is backed by a heavy wine-colored curtain. Beyond the curtain is a sky with a slight rainbow, referring perhaps to the American flag, according to the poem by Joseph Rodman Drake. His suit is black throughout; a dress sword is by his side, and he rests his fingers lightly upon an open scroll lying on a table. Curtain, table, scroll, pillar, sky, almost everything, is conventional, the kind of claptrap all the portrait painters of that day seem to have thought necessary to a portrait, yet the result in this case is fine, and would be almost imposing, were it not for the mildness of the face.

It is this characteristic of fine dignity which may be applied to the collection as a whole, in comparison with any other we can think of to be seen in the City. The portraits are by men who may have had less skill in rendering the texture of dresses, but their pictures exhibit a personality in the painter himself. The artist seems to have been a fuller and rounder individual than the makers of the *genre* pictures we admire nowadays. There is more of the gentleman (in the high sense) about them. Even Trumbull—whom the New-York satirist of the early part of the century apostrophized in the words (quoted from memory), "Paint on, my Trumbull, dare be dull!"—even Trumbull has this peculiar dignity in a portrait of a lady, No. 75, whose face has plenty of character and not a little feeling, although her garment, which to modern eyes looks suspiciously like a night-gown, is wooden in drawing and dull in color. No. 77, a portrait of a gentleman, is not so happy, but that, too, is not vulgar. But to return to Gilbert Stuart. The unfinished head of Mrs. Robert Morris, No. 65, is doubly interesting, as showing Stuart's manner of working. In this case he has worked from the centre outward, like the man who dressed himself from the cravat as a central point. Close to Stuart's Washington are two more of his portraits—one of Mr. Campbell, of Jamaica, the other of a Lady. They exhibit the same qualities as the Washington—a quiet, firm treatment of color, few contrasts, if any, and a dignified style that seems to respect the person painted, the people who are to see the picture, and also the art by the aid of which the painting is being done. Modern painters are very apt to differ widely from this last point. They do not respect anybody, neither the sitter, nor friends of the sitter, nor their own art. Hence a lack of that harmony which often gives great value to their painting on the part of the older workmen. No. 67 is another portrait of a lady by Stuart, of which the same thing may be said. Between it and No. 62 there is a strong family likeness, not only in features but in style of painting. Dress and arrangement of hair are noticeably alike; where the greatest difference exists is in the flesh tints. The latter portrait is by John Wesley Jarvis, and although his flesh painting is very good, it differs from that of Stuart.

Next in importance to the full-length Washington, we may place Leslie's portrait of Washington Irving, No. 74, not from the artistic point of view so much as the literary. It is the picture, perhaps the best picture we have, of one of the men who, for a little while, made New-York appear something better than a commercial centre. It has been engraved by Danforth, and used for some one of the many editions of Washington Irving's works. Leslie is represented also by a portrait of a lady, No. 68; "The Mother's Return to Her Child," No. 124—which may have technical excellences visible to artists, but to a layman looks like very poor art—"The Pharisee and the Publican," No. 125, an excellent production, judged from the old academical stand-point, and of much value to artists. As to the actors in this restrained little picture, we should not like to trust the Publican very far; he appears almost as Pharisaical as the Pharisee. "Our Saviour Teaching His Disciples a Lesson on Humanity," No. 127, is a peculiarly disagreeable picture, while little can be said in favor of the two remaining Leslies, viz.: No. 129, "The Reading Lesson, from an etching by Raffaelle," and No. 130, "Martha and Mary."

EXPRESSMEN'S BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—The eighth annual convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association assembled in this city this morning. Upward of 100 delegates are in attendance, representing all sections of the United States. The association has paid $83,000 to the families of deceased members, for 27 deaths.

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE.

OFFICIAL EXAMINATION OF THE DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

TESTIMONY OF THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD—THE BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS PLANS—ITS SAFETY—HIS THEORY AS TO THE BREAKING OF THE STRUCTURE—A SLIGHT MISTAKE MADE IN THE WORK—HIS OPINION AS TO FREQUENT EXAMINATIONS—SAFETY STOVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—The committee of the Ohio State Legislature sent to investigate the causes of the railway calamity at Ashtabula, returned from that place yesterday, and to-day took the testimony of Mr. Amasa Stone, who was President of the Lake Shore Railroad in 1865, and designed the Ashtabula Bridge. Mr. Stone being in delicate health, the committee met at his residence, on Euclid avenue. Being sworn, he testified as follows: He was at first Superintendent of the Lake Shore Road, from Cleveland to Erie, for two years, and was afterward President from 1856 to 1867, and has since been a Director of the road. The bridge across Ashtabula Creek was built in 1863; witness designed the bridge, but only superintended the drawing of the plan, while the details of construction were given into the hands of Mr. Albert Congdon, who was supervised by Mr. Joseph Tomlinson; the witness has not now the original plan of the structure, and does not certainly know where it may be found.

Q.—Were there full written specifications of the bridge at the time of its construction, and if so, where are they now? A.—There were all the specifications usually given, but I do not know where they now are.

Q.—Were there full specifications at the time? A.—There were.

Q.—Were the other papers preserved till the bridge was completed? A.—I am not aware that they were. The span of the bridge was 154 feet; the width of the bridge, from outside to outside, was 19 feet 6 inches, perhaps 20 feet; the width of the bridge between the chords, 14 or 14½ feet; the width of the truss was 19 feet 6 inches, and 20 feet in height from the lower edge to the upper edge; the width of each panel was 11 feet; there were four in all; there was no change in the plan of the work as projected by witness; there was no departure from the original plan as to strength, &c.; there was an error which gave the builders some trouble; this error was that they put in some parts horizontally that should have gone in vertically; the lugs may have been chipped off in remedying the mistake; the witness does not remember as to that point; the original design of the braces was not to be six inches flange, six inches webs; it was to be seven inches in both cases. The lugs upon the brace-block do not show, so far as I know, that they should be six inches; I was advised that the work was going on very slowly, and I went down to see what the trouble was. I heard of no trouble after the change from horizontal to vertical was made; Mr. Tomlinson was intrusted with the construction of the bridge in the beginning, but he was found very inefficient, and he was discharged, and Mr. Rogers was put in his place; Mr. Rogers had no experience either before or since in the erection of iron bridges, so far as the witness knows. There could have been no other mistake made than the one that was made. The weight and pressure of the bridge, bound by the vertical truss-rods, would hold it in place. The unscrewing of the rods from the bearings would loosen them; the dropping out of three or four counter braces would not affect the strength; one half of them out of place would not effect the strength; at the centre the counters become main braces, but at either end they are not so important; the dropping out of a few at the centre would injure its strength; no other means was devised to keep the counters in their places, because the lugs were placed on almost entirely for convenience in raising; they were for no especial purpose after the bridge was raised; the braces were held by other means; there would be no means of elongating the tie-rods sufficiently to injure the strength of the bridge; the struts upon the lower part of the bridge were 22 feet, perhaps, I don't recollect.

The bridge would be a very safe one without any lateral braces, it is so very thick. Witness has known bridges erected without any lateral braces to stand for years. There were in the bridge various iron cross-ties, fastened to the upper chords of the bridge by loop bolts, upon which the rails were laid. The resting of the iron rails upon the top chord in the centre of the panels would not weaken the upper chord; it is usual to have these beams thus rest; it is not usual to strengthen the top chords for this purpose, for they are supposed to be strong enough; the bridge must be twice as strong to carry two tracks as to carry one track in the centre; I have carefully considered the matter, and my conclusion is that the dead weight of the bridge and its load would not strain the bridge more than 8,000 or 9,000 pounds to the square inch, while it is capable of supporting 32,000 pounds to the square inch; one train on one side of the bridge would strain the trusses about 35 per cent. as much as it would were two trains passing over at the same time; when the bridge broke, it swung to the north, while the load was pitched to the south; it is very conclusive evidence to my mind that the bridge was carried down by the second locomotive leaving the track in some way; the bridge was not strong enough to carry a train across off the track; had the bridge broken of its own weakness it would have swung to the south; a model test to the extent of breaking a truss would show that that truss would break to the south and carry the bridge to the south; an engine dropping on the cross floor beams would tend to deflect them, and pull the truss which the train was passing over on to the north, and when pulled to the north it would then go down; the braces were fastened together in the centre by loop bolts, which kept them all in position; this bridge would have been stronger if the tie-rods had been perpendicular and the braces oblique; I have never constructed any other Howe truss bridge with wrought-iron braces, and know of no other anywhere in the country; when Mr. Rogers made the mistake in putting in the braces it was not negligence in permitting him to continue the superintendence of the erection of the bridge, for there was no other particular in which he could have made a mistake; it was not even unwise to permit him to continue; the directions of the witness were that the ends of the sway rods be enlarged so as not to be weakened by the cutting of the thread upon them; if this was not done, and the thread did actually reduce the strength of the rods, it was a poor job; when the bridge was changed, in correcting the mistakes there were no more braces inserted; no parts of the bridge were reduced in size because the rollers in the shop were not sufficient in size; witness had no interest in the mill where the iron was made; his brother, A. B. Stone, the Linsholms, and Mr. Jones, owned it at that time.

Q.—Ought not such bridges as the one under consideration to be examined by an experienced bridgeman as often as once in three months, and by the trackmen quite frequently? A.—There would be no necessity of tightening and loosening the nuts on account of the changes of the temperature, as the nuts are practically tight in warm or cold weather; the examination should be for the purpose of seeing whether the nuts had become loosened or any of them were off; the wrecked train and the passengers were burned up from fire kindled by the locomotive or stoves in the cars, probably by the latter.

Q.—Why did not your company comply with the law in regard to safety from fire in case of accident? A.—I examined the stoves, called safety stoves, and consider them more dangerous than those now in use.

Q.—Why did you not use steam for heating? A.—It is not practicable. No engine can furnish enough steam for its regular work and to heat the cars also; the work of braking with steam comes when the train is slacking up, and the steam for running the train is not in use. While the bridge was going up the witness gave no personal supervision to the work; the ironwork was done by us thoroughly a master-machinist as the witness knows of; witness was at the shops afterward while the bridge was being built; he was at the bridge only once during its erection; that was when there was a report that there was trouble in putting it up. When the bridge was tested it was stiffer and the deflection was less than expected; the difference in cost between the bridge built and stone arches would have been about $18,000; the bridge itself cost about $15,000; the bridge and arches cost perhaps nearly $76,000.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Joint Legislative Committee of Investigation into the Ashtabula Disaster examined this afternoon Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore Railroad, who testified as follows:

I do not know where the original plans of the bridge are, unless they are at Ashtabula before the Coroner's jury; they are the full working plans; I never saw them, however; such plans are generally preserved; they belonged to my office, but at about the time the bridge was constructed I was put on other work, and this was put into the hands of another man; I never saw the plans, therefore, as they were not sent to my office; I think they were up at the shop when the work was done; they would also be wanted when the bridge was set up; the examination of the bridge belongs to men under me; my instructions are to report everything wrong; G. M. Reed is at the head of the examining corps; he has no set time, but works on a general order; some time in September he reported verbally that the bridge was all right; they have not been required to report in writing in ordinary business; I never ordered any special examination of that bridge; I never made any statements to the effect that "the bridge was not mine but Stone's;" I was once staying at Ashtabula, and Mr. Rogers asked me to go and visit the bridge, and I told him the braces were in wrong, but that I had nothing to do with it; he requested me to have Mr. Stone come down; I went with Mr. Stone who remarked that he was surprised the braces were in wrong; it was still resting on the trestle-work; when I saw it next it was tested; the braces were afterward turned and an additional number put in; I made inspection of it afterward when the trains were passing over it; looked at it as an engineer, and thought the yokes about the angle blocks would hold the braces in position; I did not anticipate any trouble on account of the position of the braces; I considered the fastenings of the braces sufficient; in the change that was made the corners of the braces were chipped off, but this, I do not think, would affect it materially; I have never made any estimate of the weight of the bridge; I have had no experience in building that kind of a bridge, but it would have been stronger if the braces had been united so as to make them act together; I have never known of another bridge to be built of wrought-iron on this plan; this bridge was an experiment; I think the upper chords were not all the same size; I never saw or examined the strain-sheet of the bridge; I never myself made a mathematical examination of the bridge with a view to ascertaining its safety; there was a guard-rail which would prevent the wheel from jumping unless something had been tampered with; I think a locomotive might run across if there was nothing wrong; below the floors were beams or stringers; the bridge was built for a double track; the outside rail was immediately over the chord; the bridge would not be stronger if wider; it would have to be more than double as strong for a double track as for a single one; I have examined the wreck and found that some of the braces had slipped out of the angle blocks; since the accident I have been too busy for the erection of a new bridge to examine as carefully as I desired the material of the wreck; if one or more of the sway rods were to break, the floor would go one way, the train the other; the application of air brakes would check the train and possibly jump a car from the track; not to my knowledge was there any order given not to throw water on the burning wreck; there were two barrels filled with brine at each end of the bridge to use in case of fire; the company had no other facilities to put out fire than buckets.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A special dispatch to the *Leader* from Ashtabula says: "The inquest was resumed at 9 A. M. E. N. Beeborit was recalled, and testified; he thinks that the main braces of the bridge were insufficient; that they contained enough material, but were not of proper shape; he thinks the set braces would have been very much stronger to resist compression if they had been connected throughout their entire length by plates of iron riveted to them. This was the method prepared by Mr. Tomlinson for strengthening them when the bridge was built. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow morning, to allow the witness to make an examination of some parts of the bridge just removed from the river.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

A concert of English glees will be given at Chickering Hall this evening.

The sale of seats for Miss Kellogg's approaching representations of English opera, at the Academy of Music, opens this morning.

It is said that Booth's Theatre will be closed after Saturday's performance, to be reopened on Feb. 5, when "Fifth Avenue," Mr. Rowe's new drama, will be in readiness for production.

Announcement is made that the run of "Azurene," at Niblo's, will terminate with the present week, and that "Around the World in Eighty Days" will be brought out at that house on Monday next.

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH SMITH.

A dispatch from Washington announces the death, in that city, yesterday morning, of Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, said to be the oldest officer in the United States Navy. The deceased was born in Massachusetts, March 30, 1790. He was appointed a Midshipman in the Navy Jan. 16, 1809—almost 70 years ago. The oldest officer in the United States Army, Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, was first commissioned Dec. 11, 1815. Admiral Smith, it will be seen, had served his country several years longer than the soldier so graphically referred to by Washington Irving in one of his numerous works. The events of Admiral Smith's career, in brief, are as follows: He was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1813, and distinguished himself by his gallant behavior in the battle of Lake Champlain, on the 11th of September, 1814, when he was wounded; was concerned in the capture of Algerine vessels in 1815; was commissioned as Commander in 1827; attached to the Boston Navy-yard in 1829; to the frigate Guerriere, of the Mediterranean Squadron, in 1830; again at the Boston Navy-yard in 1834; was commissioned as Captain in 1837, and commanded the Mediterranean Squadron in 1845. In 1847 he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, a position which he filled until 1849, when his advancing years and failing health compelled him to resign. He was commissioned as Rear Admiral in 1862.

HON. STEWART L. DURLAND.

Hon. Stewart L. Durland, Assemblyman from the Second District of Orange County, N. Y., died at Middletown yesterday morning, of pneumonia, at the residence of his brother, ex-Assemblyman Daniel T. Durland, who is also seriously ill. He arrived in Middletown unwell, from Albany, on Saturday. Mr. Durland belonged to one of the oldest of the leading families of Orange County. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors seven terms, Associate County Judge eight years, and Justice of the Peace 20 years. He was 63 years of age.

OBITUARY NOTES.

UTICA, Jan. 17.—Col. Alrick Hubbell, aged 76, ex-State Senator and Mayor of Utica for several terms, died suddenly of apoplexy at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Franklin Moore, a prominent merchant of Detroit, Mich., and brother-in-law to Hon. Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, died yesterday in that city, aged 75 years.

Col. Alvin White, who served gallantly in the war with the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, fell through an elevator at Fulton Hospital, in this city, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

ARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

A WATCHMAN ON A UNITED STATES STEAMER IN TROUBLE—A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION SETTLED.

NORFOLK, Jan. 17.—On the night of Jan. 1, John W. Tatem, a watchman on board the United States steamer Canandaigua, which was lying near the Navy-yard, shot and mortally wounded Michael Joyce, a workman in the Navy-yard, who was attempting to steal old iron and copper pipes from that ship. Tatem was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Barry, of the Eastern District Court, in that city, for examination, and bailed for appearance before Judge Hughes. A few days thereafter, upon hearing that Joyce died at his home in Portsmouth, the Mayor of that city issued an order for the arrest of Tatem; knowing that he had been bailed by the United States Commissioner. Tatem was arrested and committed to jail for trial before the Corporation Court of Portsmouth. Counsel for Tatem served out a writ of habeas corpus and a hearing of the case was had Monday afternoon at the United States District Court room, Judge Hughes presiding. The court decided that the Mayor of Portsmouth had no jurisdiction in the matter, the offense being cognizable by the laws of the United States, and committed in the Gosport Navy-yard, where the State of Virginia has no jurisdiction; that the courts of the United States have the sole and exclusive jurisdiction in such cases, and that an attempt on the part of the Mayor of Portsmouth to exercise jurisdiction over the offense was in violation of the laws of the United States. The prisoner was discharged from the custody of the Sergeant of Portsmouth and immediately arrested by the United States Marshal, who now holds him in custody.

MR. BENNETT SAID TO BE IN FLORIDA

HIS REPORTED ARRIVAL AT JACKSONVILLE—FOUR FRIENDS SAID TO BE WITH HIM.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 17.—It is reported that James Gordon Bennett and four friends arrived here this morning by the Macon and Augusta Railway, and stopped at the St. James Hotel, but left shortly afterward and went on board Astor's yacht.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

ORDERS GRANTED BY JUSTICE LANDON TO PAY CERTAIN AMOUNTS CONNECTED WITH THE NEW-AMSTERDAM AND THE BOND STREET SAVINGS BANKS.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—At Schenectady, yesterday, before Justice Landon, R. M. Bent, Receiver of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, presented, through counsel, a petition for leave to pay certain claims amounting in the aggregate to $2,155 97 from the funds in his hands. Among the items was one for repairs to an organ—what description of organ is not stated. The remainder were coal, clerk fees, &c. The order was granted.

In the case of the people vs. the Bond Street Savings Bank an order was also granted by Justice Landon, yesterday, directing the United States Trust Company to pay to Willis S. Paine, Receiver, the sum of $164 72 required by him to clear off taxes on the bank property. The orders were entered in this county.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MILITIA.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS—THE BILL TO PLACE THE MILITIA OF THE STATE UPON A WAR FOOTING UNDER DISCUSSION — AN ADVERSE REPORT ADOPTED.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature was held here this morning. The committee of three Senators and four Representatives, including the Speakers of the two Houses who, were appointed last week to consider the propriety of introducing a bill into the Legislature to place the Militia of the State upon a war footing, it was expected would make its report to-night. This committee, since its appointment, held conferences with Gov. Hartranft, and finally decided that it was not expedient to offer any such bill to the Legislature at present, nor to make any specific appropriations for the purpose at this time, but simply to await the course of events and let the matter rest until the Governor in his judgment should think it necessary to call on the Legislature, by proclamation or otherwise. In arriving at this conclusion, the committee claimed to have been acting in a wise and temperate spirit. This was substantially the report made by the committee to the caucus. That body, which met at 7:30 P. M., appeared to consist of two elements, one urging the necessity of an appropriation to place the militia on a war footing as a matter of precaution, and the other advising a temporizing policy as best calculated just now to quiet the people and obtain if possible a peaceful and legal solution of the difficulty. Finally, after a debate which lasted for about two hours, the report of the committee was adopted; but it was additionally agreed that a committee consisting of four members of the House and two members of the Senate, should be appointed, to whom the bill making the appropriation for the reorganization of the Militia should be referred, and who should hold it subject to the course of events, taking no action thereon unless necessary.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

FIRST DAY OF THE ANNUAL SESSION—SUBJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION—DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES ADMITTED—THE RIGHTS OF USING AMERICAN CANALS AND RIVERS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The annual session of the Dominion Board of Trade opened here to-day. The attendance was large. Among the subjects to be discussed are extradition, reciprocal use of canals and rivers, West India and South American trade, sugar duties, tax on lobster cans, fishery laws, &c. The President's address reviewed the trade of the Dominion for the past two years, and gave a series of statistics of imports and exports. No business of any consequence was transacted at the morning session. The American delegates will address the board this evening.

This afternoon the delegates to the National Board of Trade from the United States were introduced and accorded the privileges of the board, and requested to take part in the debates. The question of reciprocity was taken up by Mr. F. White, Jr., seconded by Mr. Fry. Resolutions were introduced in favor of the adoption of a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Canada on a liberal and comprehensive basis, and in the event of the United States Government granting the request of the National Board for the appointment of a Commissioner together with the Commissioners to be appointed by Great Britain on the subject, this board urges Government to appoint a commission to join in the negotiations. Adopted.

Mr. J. C. Bates, of Boston, read an elaborate paper on the subject of the promised co-operation of the Boston Board of Trade in bringing about some understanding. Mr. Hervey, of Portland, Hon. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, Mr. Orr of Buffalo, and a number of Canadian members spoke strongly in favor of a reciprocal treaty between the United States and Canada.

The next subject treated of was the impropriety of allowing American bottoms to be treated as Canadian vessels, by simple registration, and the following resolution in reference thereto was adopted:

Resolved, That the attention of the Government be called to the fact that foreign-built steamers and barges have been registered in the ports of the Dominion as owned by British subjects, said vessels being invariably mortgaged, and the original owners living abroad, this being an invasion of the Imperial laws detrimental to the interests of Canadian ship-owners. The question of securing to the Dominion the right of using American canals and rivers was touched upon and dropped. A resolution with the object of placing the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain upon such a basis as to secure the return of fraudulent debtors and those guilty of breach of trust was carried. The board then adjourned.

The following delegates, accredited by the National Board of Trade of the United States, have arrived here: Hon. A. C. Hervey, of the Portland Board; Wallace P. Groom, of the New-York Board; E. P. Dorr, of the Buffalo Board, and T. D. Hayes, of the Detroit Board of Trade.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States slowly falling or nearly stationary barometer, stationary to rising temperature, generally clear weather, southerly to westerly winds in the latter, and easterly winds shifting to southerly in the former.*

RACING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—The Spring meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club, at the Washington Course, opened to-day. The weather was damp and foggy, and the track heavy. The first race, a mile dash, for all ages, for a purse of $120, was won by First Chance, Ascot second, and Abdallah third. Time—1:50½. The second race, mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $150, was run between Brown Asteroid and Libbie L. The first was a dead heat. Brown Asteroid won the next two heats and the race in 1:53 and 1:55. The third race was a hurdle race, welter weights, over eight hurdles, two miles, for a purse of $120. The entries were Jim Hinton and Frang. The race was won by Jim Hinton by five lengths. Time—4:11.

THOUSANDS OF SNAKES IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—During a heavy rain storm on Monday, a fall of small live snakes was observed in the southern part of the city, where thousands of them could be seen yesterday. The snakes are each from one foot to 18 inches in length.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MAIL SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17—Mr. Rhodes, of British Columbia, who has been here the past few days, has had an interview with the Premier on the improvement of the mail service between Victoria and San Francisco.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING EMPLOYERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—James H. Little was arrested here, to-night, charged with having stolen $1,000 worth of silverware, and a large amount of diamonds and jewelry from a Philadelphia firm by which he was recently employed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE FINAL PROPOSALS OF THE POWERS—BELIEF THAT THEY WILL BE REJECTED — POLAND'S OPPORTUNITY — WILL RUSSIA ACCEPT THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE—THE LONDON TIMES DOUBTS IT.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 17.—Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has ordered the Turkish commandant at Silistria to punish the Bashi-Bazouks who crossed the Danube on the night of the 8th inst. and plundered a Roumanian outpost and killed two Roumanian soldiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—It is believed that the Grand Council to-morrow will reject the final proposals of the powers. The Turkish Government is stated to have decided for the present not to issue the £7,000,000 Turkish paper money which was recently decreed.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says: "It is stated that Baron Von Werther, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, is instructed not to sign the final protocol about to be submitted to the conference without having previously reported its text to Prince Bismarck and received a reply."

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The *Messager de Paris* reports that Russia has countermanded all the supplies which she had ordered in Germany. Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived in this city from Dresden.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Standard* reports that the Russian Col. Milaradovi, commanding a brigade 6,400 strong, composed of Servians, Bulgarians, Russians, and others, in Servia, has promulgated an order of the day announcing that the brigade will henceforth be paid by the Russian Government. The first payment was to be made yesterday.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* declares, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, that the Poles seem determined to take advantage of Russia's difficulties. The *North German Gazette* states that the powers whose interests are involved are paying greater attention to Polish agitation than heretofore. Russia has rescinded the *ukase* by which emigrants were enabled to return to Poland under certain conditions.

The *Times* in its leading editorial discusses the opinion which is held by a large portion of the press and by the public generally, that Russia will quietly accept the abortive conclusion of the conference, and says: "We trust it will prove correct. But if we hold this opinion it must be as a matter of faith and not of evidence. What are the facts upon which judgment should be founded? The Czar's Moscow speech remains unmodified by any later utterance. The Russian Army is now indisputably in a high state of preparation. The latest news from Odessa, in a letter dated Jan. 12, and published in the Cologne *Gazette*, is that the railway company has again been ordered to suspend goods traffic from Jan. 15, as large numbers of troops, especially from the vicinity of Moscow, are to be sent southward. It is admitted that addresses continue to pour in upon the Czar almost daily from all parts of the Empire. The correspondent who states this fact adds, however, what is, of course, his personal impression that the popular enthusiasm is fast dying out. Allowing full weight for his judgment the inference from the above facts must be that the Czar has not abandoned his purpose. On the other hand Gen. Ignatieff has been the foremost advocate of conciliation at Constantinople. Are we to interpret Ignatieff's attitude as showing the Czar wants an excuse to refrain from war or is it simply a demonstration of his zeal for peace, which having failed leaves him free to fulfill the Moscow declaration? One alternative is as plausible as the other."

In connection with the above it is to be noticed that the Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says information derived from Russian officers, who have arrived at Belgrade from Kichineff, shows that previous accounts of the bad condition of the Army were exaggerated.

"I am inclined to believe," continues the correspondent, "that the Russians are not averse to allowing their enemies to underrate the strength of the blow they are prepared to deal."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the preparations to cross the Pruth actively continue. A Pera special to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that Turkey and Servia have agreed to an exchange of prisoners. Gen. Tchernayeff, interviewed in Paris, said he doubted not that war would be renewed in the Spring.

All the Constantinople correspondents of the London journals, and nearly all those at other European centres, express the decided opinion that the Turks will not yield. The *Daily News'* dispatch from Constantinople says the ultimatum is a more efficient document than at first supposed. It does not sacrifice the executive powers of the international commission.

GERMANY.

THE SOCIALIST AGITATIONS—NEGOTIATIONS REOPENED WITH FRANCE—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A Berlin special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Socialists are not likely to succeed in any of the second ballots for Parliament, as the Conservative Parties are now thoroughly united against them, except the Ultramontanes, who will support the Socialists in some districts. The Government proposes to reintroduce the bill already once before Parliament, making more severe penal provisions against Socialist agitations."

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin states that negotiations have been reopened between Germany and France, and there is now a probability that Germany will reconsider her original decision and agree to participate in the Paris Exhibition in 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.—The Government of India has forwarded a dispatch to the India Office at London, estimating the total cost to the State on account of the relief works and other measures for mitigating the famine in Madras and Bombay at £6,500,000.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Silver was quoted to-day at 57¾d. per ounce. India Council bills were awarded to-day at about 1/4d. per rupee advance.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Rome correspondent of the *Univers* say it is believed that Pope Pius intends to fill up all the vacant cardinalates.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 17.—The trucks of the express car on the Atlantic express train going east, broke near Lackawaxen this morning at 8 o'clock, throwing the car from the track to the left, striking a passenger-car on a way-train going west, by which Maggie Barton had her skull fractured, and two passengers and one train-man were slightly injured. Maggie Barton's injuries will prove fatal.

HEAVY RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Later dispatches indicate that the storm is spreading southward. It was raining throughout the southern counties last evening, as well as in the central and northern parts of the State, and reports from all points say the prospects are good for a continuance of rain.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary was held last evening at the Infirmary on Second avenue and Thirteenth street, President Royal Phelps in the chair. After reading the minutes the following officers were renominated and unanimously elected: President, Royal Phelps; First Vice President, Benjamin H. Field; Second Vice President, A. Du Bois, M. D.; Treasurer, John L. Riker; Secretary, Charles M. Allen, M. D. Three vacancies in the Board of Directors were filled by the following named gentlemen: Hon. William E. Dodge, John Carey, Jr., Jacob D. Vermilye, all of whom were unanimously elected. The Treasurer announced the following bequest and donations: Estate of Thomas Barron, $5,000; B. F. Wheelwright, $1,000; special donation of $50 from James S. Stokes to provide spectacles for indigent patients; Mrs. A. T. Stewart, $2,000; F. W. Mayer, $100; Messrs. J. J. Astor, W. C. Schermerhorn, J. B. Cornell, Rutherford Stuyvesant, J. D. Vermilye, and John Carey, Jr., contribute each $150, constituting them life governors. The annual report of the Directors was read, showing that 9,701 patients had been treated during the past year. Resolutions of respect and regret were adopted with regard to the deaths of Edward H. Owen, late legal adviser to the board; Dr. George Wilks, First Consulting Surgeon, and Dr. Hermes Herman Althof, Executive Surgeon. Dr. Charles M. Allin was elected Consulting Surgeon in place of Dr. Wilks.

THE BERDELL LITIGATION.

TRIAL OF THE SUIT OF ROBERT H. BERDELL AGAINST HIS FORMER WIFE AND OTHERS FOR THE CONVERSION OF $30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY—TESTIMONY OF THE PLAINTIFF—THE COMPLAINTS DISMISSED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GOSHEN, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

The case of Robert H. Berdell against Mrs. Eliza W. Parkhurst, Mrs. Harriett B. Berdell, (his divorced wife,) Hon. Ambrose S. Murray, Wisner Murray, (now deceased) and others, for the conversion of about $30,000 worth of personal property on Nov. 9, 1875, when, during Mr. Berdell's absence, Mrs. Berdell left his house, taking her three children with her and the property in question, was called this morning before Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, now sitting at the Court-house in this village. The Court-house has been filled all day long. Messrs. Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, and Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of New-York, and Messrs. Bacon & Duryea, of Goshen, appear for the defendants, and William A. Beach and Lewis E. Carr, of New-York, and H. W. Nanny, of Goshen, for the plaintiff.

The first witness was the plaintiff, Mr. Robert H. Berdell. He testified that he now resides in New-York City, but spends most of his evenings with his sister at Allendale, N. J.; he commenced living in Goshen about nine years ago, and kept up such residence until last Summer; he had a family consisting of a wife and six children, the wife being his second; by her he had five children, three of whom are now living; while he lived here he conducted business in New-York, where he went almost daily; on the evening of Nov. 9, 1875, he discovered that the most valuable part of his household furniture had been removed from his house during his absence; his wife and children were also missing, and the house was found in the utmost confusion. The witness gave a list of the articles taken, the aggregate value of which was about $30,000. Some of these articles the witness thought were now worth twice as much, and others five or six times as much as their cost price; none of the articles above-named were ever given to Mrs. Berdell; some of the articles, however, enumerated in the bill of particulars, and which were stricken out on application of plaintiff's counsel, (jewelry and wardrobe,) were given to Mrs. Berdell, but a mosaic table and other personal property were not. The property given to Mrs. Berdell was not, the plaintiff said, given to her to run away with. [Laughter.] She did not own one of the articles taken by her on Nov. 9, 1875, except those mentioned. Witness owned the property unconditionally, and never stated that it should be had given it to Mrs. Berdell. In the trial for alimony, witness said he alluded to real estate, when he said that every vestige of property in Goshen had been conveyed away. When Mrs. Berdell left his house she moved into another house at the upper end of the village, owned by Mr. Miller. The former belongs to the witness' son, Charles P. Berdell. Counsel for defense endeavored to show where Mrs. Berdell had resided since November, 1875, and that witness knew where the personal property was, but the court excluded the testimony. Witness was asked if he had called at the house where Mrs. Berdell had lived since 1875, but the question was overruled. It was the habit of the witness to make Mrs. Berdell a present at the birth of a child; when she became the mother of their twin daughters, who died, witness promised to give her a handsome pair of solitaire diamond earrings, and gave her security for the fulfillment of the promise the Gignoux Winter landscape painting; afterward the ear-rings were purchased at a cost of over $2,000, and given to Mrs. Berdell in place of the painting; the value of the articles stricken from the bill of particulars amounted to about $15,000.

Thomas McGowan, a truckman, was then questioned to prove the carting away of the goods. He went to Mr. Berdell's house at 9 o'clock in the morning and did not get through until 2:30, and made some eight or nine trips between the houses of Berdell and Mr. Miller; he was ordered to do the work by the late Wisner Murray, and was paid by that gentleman.

Hugh Masterson, a detective, testified that he was at the Berdell mansion; was sent there by Judges Williams and S. W. Fullerton; when there he conversed with Mrs. Berdell about removing the property; witness was not subpœnaed as a witness, but came here at the request of counsel for defense; he assisted in removing the property, but said no tables were taken away; Fullerton, Knox & Crosby paid witness for services rendered in the matter; Mrs. Berdell gave witness orders as to what property to take away.

Hon. A. S. Murray knew nothing of the removal of the property until it took place, and don't think his wife had anything to do with the scheme; his coachman had no instructions from him, nor any member of his family, to assist in removing the property.

Mrs. Gertrude Murray, wife of the late Wisner Murray, and one of the defendants, said she was present part of the time, and the articles she took away were statements given to Mrs. Berdell by her father; she went there to take care of her sister's children, and was up stairs with Miss Lizzie Berdell when the articles were taken; Mrs. Berdell is now living in what is called the Howell House.

Mrs. Parkhurst, another defendant, testified that she was a resident of Berdell's house from 1867 to Nov. 9, 1875; was there when the property was removed and knew of the pre-arranged plan to remove it; the scheme was talked of and determined upon in the office of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, in New-York. It was done, she thought, by the advice of Judge William Fullerton. The witness contradicted the testimony of Detective Masterson about the tables, saying that she saw the tables afterward at the Miller house. She thought Mrs. Berdell should have what belonged to her, and therefore favored the removal of the property.

Counsel on behalf of Hon. A. S. Murray and Frances Murray, his wife, moved to dismiss the complaint, and the other side acceding to the application, the motion was granted. The same action was taken in Mrs. Gertrude Murray's case. In regard to the case of the late Wisner Murray or his representatives, counsel for the plaintiff elected to proceed no further, and the complaint was dismissed. A long argument ensued on the motion to let Mrs. Parkhurst escape from the meshes of the case. Mr. Beach severely criticised her conduct, and said emphatically that she was privy to what he called a conspiracy, concocted and determined upon in a New-York law office, and consented to and favored the intended action. He quoted extensively from authorities to sustain his position, authorities, he said, that were very decisive on the point. The motion was, however, granted, and this left no defendant but Mrs. Berdell. A motion was then made to dismiss complaint as regard her, on the ground that no action at law can be maintained by a husband against his wife, and because Mr. and Mrs. Berdell were husband and wife at the time of the alleged conversion of property, and also at the time of the commencement of the action. The argument on this point was ably presented by counsel, but the Court granted the motion, and thus disposed of the case. A stay of proceedings for 60 days, to allow the plaintiffs to make a case for the General Term, was granted. Mr. Beach is satisfied that the point raised by the defense is not tenable.

A GIFT TO HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, Jan. 17.—Rev. Peter Lockwood, Hon. S. D. Hand, and Hon. Charles McKinney, all of Binghamton, have given Prof. Frink $1,500 for the rhetorical library of Hamilton College, as a testimonial of her late triumph at the intercollegiate contest in oratory in New-York.

LAW SUIT.

STEINWAY & SONS VS. WM. KNABE & CO.

In the suit of Steinway & Co. against William Knabe & Co., to prevent them from using other and stronger language in their advertisements of the merits of their pianos than the Commissioners of the Centennial Exhibition prescribed, the answer of Knabe & Co. was filed yesterday. It insists "that in the advertisement complained of they have but exercised their undoubted right to interpret the award of the Centennial Commission according to their own understanding and conviction of its sense; that their said interpretation is a fair and proper one, fully justified by the terms and spirit of the award itself, that it is not, it is for the public and not for the courts of justice so to adjudge; that the complainants have no more right than any other of their competitors to quarrel with said advertisement, and in order to establish even a color of right are bound to aver and show, not only that the respondents did not receive the highest award, but that they themselves did, which is untrue and impossible to be shown."—*From Baltimore Bee, Jan. 16.*

ATTACKED IN THE BOWERY.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, George Williams, aged 24, residing at Melrose, Mass., entered the drug store at the corner of Bowery and Second street, bleeding profusely from a very severe cut on his head. He was very much intoxicated, and a policeman who was called had the injured man removed to the station-house at the corner of First avenue and Fifth street. His wounds were dressed by the Ambulance Surgeon, and he was then taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he told the Surgeon in attendance that he had been attacked in the Bowery, and beaten and robbed of $15. Capt. McCullagh is making an investigation.

COAL FOR THE POOR.

President Brennan, of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was occupied all day yesterday in supervising the distribution of coal among the the poor of the Eighteenth Precinct. As the coal was delivered, it was weighed on a small platform, in order to insure the receipt of the proper quantity. In some instances the weight fell short, and in consequence, Mr. Brennan has determined that a very rigid examination shall be made of all the coal delivered to the poor.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL

Ever imported. Selected especially for, imported and bottled by, Caswell, Hazard & Co., druggists, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING and Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street; also No. 132, Thomas street, Newport, R. I. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED—By using Higgins' German Laundry Soap.—*Exchange.*

"Should vice expect to 'scape reboke
Because its owner is a duke?"

No, Mr. Swift. Nor shall the numerous makers of scented soaps for the vile stuff which they impose on the world. S. T. JARRITT has recently given these people a noble lesson by the making of a soap for toilet purposes, which, instant

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,500 D. of C. 3-65s. 72
500 do....small. 71⅞
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..110
2,000 Lake Dock....105
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 82½
100 Mich. Cen.....b3. 48
100 do.....b10. 48⅝
100 do.....48⅛
1000 do.....48⅝
800 do.....48⅛
1300 West. Union....75⅞
100 do.....s3. 75⅞
500 do.....s3. 75⅝
100 do.....75⅝
500 do.....75⅝
521 do.....75⅜
100 do.....75⅞
200 do.....s3. 75⅞
200 do.....s3. 75⅝
100 do.....b3. 76
500 do.....76⅛
500 do.....s3. 75⅝
100 do.....75⅝
2100 do.....75⅝
200 do.....s3. 75⅝
4400 do.....s3. 75⅜
700 do.....75⅜
1750 do.....75⅜
1300 do.....b3. 75⅜
500 do.....75⅜
200 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 89⅝
600 do.....90
400 do.....89¾
10 N. Y. C. & H.....102
110 do.....102⅛
85 Rock Island...s3.101½

3000 Lake Shore.....s3. 54⅝
200 do.....s3. 54⅜
200 do.....54⅜
100 do.....54⅜
100 do.....b3. 54⅜
200 do.....s3. 54⅝
100 do.....55
100 do.....s3. 54⅞
1100 do.....54⅝
700 do.....b3. 54⅝
200 D., L. & W.....s3. 72⅝
200 do.....75⅜
100 Cen. of N. J.....34¼
300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 18⅞
300 do.....s3. 54⅛
500 do.....50⅜
500 do.....50⅜
500 do.....c. 50⅝
500 do.....50⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.....114⅝
9,000 do.....114⅝
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, O.....b.c.116¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....b.c.116¾
15,000 do.....12.110⅜
10,000 do.....12.110⅜
17,500 do.....s3.110⅝
10,000 do.....110⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C.....12.110⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.....12.110⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....b.c.113⅜

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 N.....110⅞
10,000 do.....110⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....113½
15,000 do.....b.a.113½
10,000 do.....12.113⅝
10,000 do.....113¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '67.....12.113½
17,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.....12.111
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....b.c.112⅜
30,000 do.....12.112⅜
1,000 U. S. Cer. 5s, 12.112⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, '78.....100⅜
1,000 Mo. 8's, long.....104¼
4,000 Mo. 6s, Fd. '94-5.....105
45,000 N. Mex. Bar. F. A., '68 s.b.c. 16
1,000 Ia. 7s con. b.c. 54½
1,500 Dist. of Col. 15
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st, cp. on.....26⅜
6,000 Ch., R. I. & P. 7s. 109
1,000 do.....109⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st L. S. & M. S. b.c. 85
La C. Div....100¼
2,000 do.....100
3,000 L. & W. Recon. 6s. 82½
2,000 L. & M. con. R. 1st.....108¾
1,000 M. & E. 1st, con. 100⅞
2,000 Erie 2d.....104¼
5,000 Mich. C. 7s.....102½
3,000 M. 1st 7s, C.....120
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Fd. 80½
20,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 95
1,000 So. Pac. of Mo. 74
9,000 do.....b.c. 73½
1,000 T., & W. 1st, St. L. div.....79⅝
1,000 W. est. Pac.....101
1,000 Del. & H. R. '91.....b.c.102
100 Mariposa.....b.c. 67
700 West. Un.....b.c.b3. 75⅝
100 do.....s3. 75⅝
500 do.....75⅝
500 do.....s3. 75⅝
900 do.....75⅜
2100 do.....75⅝
600 do.....b3. 75⅝
900 do.....75⅜
100 do.....b3. 75⅜
500 do.....75⅜
100 do.....75⅜
10,000 P. of M. 2d.....b3. 87
100 do.....s3. 87½
600 do.....49⅝
100 do.....49⅝
100 do.....s3. 49⅝
100 do.....49⅝
100 do.....49⅝
100 do.....

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Gt. Circle Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown on the east bound.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 47, North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $10; gold return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. COMMIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM QUEENSTOWN FOR NEW-YORK.
BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24 ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7
ABYSSINIA....WED., Jan. 31 PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

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GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 20
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or HENRY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to location. Second cabin, $40, currency. Steerage, $28. Children under 12 years, half price. Infants, $5.

Steamers will carry neither passengers nor specie.

For freight or passage apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 1:12 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS NOS. 44 AND 51 NORTH RIVER—FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen...Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Spain...Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
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AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, Pier 16 east River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 22 South st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers at City Point and Destator: also, with the steamer J. R. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

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STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The Havana Progreso, Jamaica, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
PALMER, ALEXANDER & JONES, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Jan. 19 | WIRELAND.....Feb. 1
REDERN.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency

KOSHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadst., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:00, 1:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; 234 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 234 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 24, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:30 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

9:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-rn and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 461, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 944 Broadway New-York, and 332 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (Foot 23d st. see below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express mail for Buffalo and Dunkirk. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M.; Nauga tuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for New-port at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4, and 11 P. M. (8:05 A. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays); Boston and New-York Air Line at 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping couches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. SUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 6 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 5 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Vera $L steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAYIS, ISAAC C. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES JENKINS, DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
M. M. VAN BUREN, ABRAM WAKEMAN,
J. W. BROWN, J. WINDMULLER,
EDWARD H. SCULLY, WM. H. MONTANYE,
B. A. MAYBREAU, JOHN A. BAUSH,
WILLIAM MILES, JAMES NEEVES,
NELSON SAMMIS, THOMAS WEBB,
JOSIAH A. WHITNEY, GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
CLEMENT S. PATTERSON, NOAH A. NOBLE,
HAMLIN BLYDENBURGH, AND EW J. BLEAKLEY,
BERNARD MCKELLEY, NICHOLAS EAGERST,
HERBERT E. SMITH, DAVID MAHANY,
R. G. HATFIELD, JOHN ROMER,
CYRUS B. LOUTREL, J. S. BLYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARINGER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, D. D. WHITNEY was unanimously re-elected President.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBERT RAY, FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, J. GRANVILLE LEARD,
WM. H. WEBB, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM B. ASTEN, A. J. CLINTON,
HENRY MEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, A. J. CLINTON was unanimously re-elected President.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 13, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on the 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, at 11 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Jan. 26. By order of the board.

J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, Nos. 140 to 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day at the office of the Company, Mr. ROBERT A. GRANNISS was elected Second Vice President. ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF
8th st. and 14th st. and Fourth av.—1877. Six per Cent. Interest will be paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Interest commencing from the first of each month. Assets, $3,586,761 42; surplus, $481,697 93. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATINE FRUIT LOZenge; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. GUILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

Office of FISK & HATCH, 5 Nassau St.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1877.

The demand for Government Bonds for investment is now more general and widespread, among all classes, than at any previous period for a long time. To meet the numerous inquiries from intending investors for information on the subject, we have published, for gratuitous distribution, a new and revised edition of our "Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds," copies of which may be had upon application.

☞ *Holders of the Five-twenties recently called in, maturing April 10, who desire to reinvest the proceeds, can receive their full value in cash, or in exchange for other Government Bonds, at our office.*

FISK & HATCH.

CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1877.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 11, 1876, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama claims, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on the twenty-second (22d) inst., and opened immediately thereafter for the sale of 5 per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, bearing interest, payable quarterly, from Feb. 1, 1877, in lots of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) to the total amount of three hundred and seven thousand dollars, ($3 7,000.) These bonds will be sold for gold, and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of the bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par, in coin, will be considered. Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York; and the bonds will be delivered at the Treasury, in Washington, or, if preferred, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, at the expense of the purchaser. The department reserves the right to reject proposals that are not deemed advantageous to the Government. Proposals should be marked "Sealed Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

LOT M. MORRILL, Secretary.

TO THE CLERK OF THE CITY AN COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Agreeable to the law, the NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA COAL AND STONE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY make the following report:

First, the amount of capital stock paid in is $60,000.

Second, the amount of liabilities was on the 17th day of January, 1877, $250.

(Signed,)

A. B. KELLOGG,
S. W. COUTANT,
JOHN MAXWELL,
HOBART BOGARDUS,
Trustees.

A. B. KELLOGG being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the above report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

A. B. KELLOGG,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 17th day of January, 1877.

(Signed,)

W. J. MOONEY, Notary Public,
New-York County.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, RACINE, Wis., Jan. 6, 1877.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871:

The City of Racine will entertain proposals from holders of its bonds issued in conformity with the above-named act, to surrender them for cancelation on payment of the same from the sinking fund, to an amount not to exceed twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Proposals should give numbers, rate of interest, and time of maturity of bonds offered, be sealed and sent to the office of the City Clerk, marked "Proposals to surrender Racine City Bonds," on or before Feb. 5, 1877.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. G. MEACHAM, Mayor.

M. CLANCY, Jr., Controller.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1877.—Capital stock, one million dollars, all paid in. Existing indebtedness, one hundred and twenty-six thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy-six cents.

J. H. SOUTHWORTH, President and Trustee.
JAMES C. HAND, LUCIAN SHARPE, G. W. CARLETON, CHARLES H. WILLCOX, Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1877. J. PARMLY, Jr., being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, and that the foregoing report is true and correct.

J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1877.

R. S. HATWOOD, Notary Public, New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877,
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON Consolidated Railroad Bonds for sale at 95 per cent. and interest.

The Eight per Cent. Bonds due June, 1877, will be received in payment at par and interest, or they will be paid in cash on presentation.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1877.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK HAS been reduced from $1,800,000 to $1,000,000. The transfer-books are closed except for transfer of stock for cancelation, in conformity with vote of shareholders at meeting held this day, and of any stock the holders of which shall have complied to the requirement of said vote, by relinquishing four-ninths of the shares standing in their names, for which par value will be paid.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating our check No. 10,932, for $3,500, gold, upon the Bank of New-York, and certified by said bank; payment having been stopped on account of fraud. W. T. HATCH & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1877.

$4,500 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS on improved property located in Pennsylvania, near New-York; security ample; first mortgage. Principals address WETMORE, Post Office Box No. 2,550.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall st., issue letters of credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

A FEW CHOICE CITY FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS for sale by
E. S. BAILEY,
No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand; six per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, payable on and after Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, and a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 68 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGUlar semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WM. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the last day of February next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY;
No. 187 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 17, 1877. W. S. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and one quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & AITKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 24 day of February next.

R. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. R. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 169 BROADWAY,

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. FRANK W. PARKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON U Y and HERMAN URY, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Solomon Ury and Herman Ury, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 822 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN T. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John F. Miller, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 822 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN T. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John T. Miller, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 822 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENJAMIN J. WESTERVELT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Benjamin J. Westervelt, of the county of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the southern District of New-York.—In the matter of B. NSEN SHERWOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the bankrupt in the District Court of said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate hereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventh day of February, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any there have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1877. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja11-law3w†h*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL W. SEARS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern district of New-York, ss:—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said District, on the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

ja4-law3w†h* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of December, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ELIAS D. CARPENTER and MARY C. HOWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 W

A LARGE FORGERY.

A BROADWAY BANK VICTIMIZED.

HOW A CLEVER FORGER PASSED A BOGUS CHECK ON THE UNION TRUST COMPANY FOR $62,400—EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET OVER THE TRANSACTION—ARREST OF HORACE E. BROWN, A BROAD STREET BROKER, ON SUSPICION.

It was rumored in Wall street early yesterday morning that "a great forgery" had been detected, and that the Union Trust Company had been victimized for a large amount. Upon inquiry, Mr. King, the President of the company, denied that the institution had lost any money. His nervous manner induced other questions, which he refused to answer. He said, however, that in a few days he would make a statement to the public. Shortly after the interview with Mr. King, the following warning was sent over the wires of the Gold and Stock Telegraph:

The public are cautioned against negotiating our check, No. 10,392, for $9,500, gold, on Bank of New-York, certified by bank, payment having been stopped on account of fraud.

W. T. HATCH & SONS.

Inquiry elicited the fact that the above telegram was sent out at the request of President King, of the Union Trust Company. From statements made by Messrs. Hatch and others, the following facts in connection with the matter have been obtained:

For a long time past the New-York Life Insurance Company, of No. 346 Broadway, has had a large account with the Union Trust Company, whose banking-house is at the corner of Broadway and Rector street. On Jan. 2, inst., a check for $62,400, purporting to have been drawn by the former institution, was presented to the Cashier of the latter. It apparently bore the signature of Mr. Morris Franklin, President, and of other officers of the life insurance company, and in all respects appeared to be genuine. The Cashier of the Trust Company, therefore, certified it without hesitation. On the same day, (Jan. 2,) Mr. G. L. Maxwell, whose office is at No. 6 New street, was approached by a person who said his name was Brown. He presented a letter, apparently coming from Mr. Morris Franklin, in which Mr. Maxwell was requested to state the terms upon which he would act as the broker in Wall street of the New-York Life Insurance Company. The letter stated the company was dissatisfied with its present agent. "Mr. Brown" talked for a long time with Mr. Maxwell, and his conversation was that of an experienced business man. Mr. Maxwell asked time to consider the proposition made to him, and "Mr. Brown" graciously accorded it. The next day the latter appeared in Mr. Maxwell's office, and showing the check for $62,400, certified on the previous day by the Union Trust Company, asked him to purchase $50,000 gold for him. Mr. Maxwell then introduced Brown to Mr. S. L. Blood, the lessee of the office in which the former has a desk, and after consultation the two gentlemen agreed to purchase the required amount of gold. The certified check was left with them, and they made their purchases. From the firm of William T. Hatch & Sons Mr. Blood bought $9,500 of gold, and received a gold check for that amount on the Bank of New-York. From this, Mr. Blood gave his individual check for $10,141 25. The gold check of Hatch & Sons, with other checks of a like character, and a quantity of gold coin, were delivered by Messrs. Blood and Maxwell to "Mr. Brown." Mr. Blood deposited the certified check for $62,400 in the Mechanics' Bank and in due course it was collected by the Union Trust Company. The business seemed to be thus settled and "Mr. Brown" disappeared from the view of his brokers.

Nothing wrong in the transactions appeared until last Tuesday. On that day the accounts of the New-York Life Insurance Company with the Union Trust Company were audited. While checking off the entries the Cashier of the insurance company came upon the check for $62,400. He had no recollection of such a check, and upon investigation discovered that it was not recorded on the stubs of the check-book. Yet it had a genuine appearance, and the signatures upon it appeared undoubtedly real. He then showed it to President Franklin. That gentleman was astonished at the remarkable imitation of his signature, but immediately pronounced the check a forgery. Information of the fact was sent to President King, of the Union Trust Company. He immediately set about tracing the course of the check. It was soon found to have been deposited in the Mechanics' Bank by Mr. Blood, who, upon being questioned told substantially the story given above. Further investigation revealed the fact that the gold check issued by Messrs. Hatch & Sons had not up to that time been presented to the Bank of New-York for payment. That bank was thereupon requested by Mr. King to have the payment of the check stopped. When a simple request to that effect was made upon the bank, however, the officials of the institution refused to obey it. They decided that they must pay it, unless some definite declaration of fraud attending the issuance of the check was made. Messrs. Hatch & Sons, to make their position clear, determined to make the matter public, and, after consultation with Mr. King, published the caution printed above. Upon receipt of this notification, and a further explanation from Messrs. Hatch & Sons, the bank officials decided not to pay the check. It is thought by Messrs. Hatch & Sons that "Brown," after obtaining their gold check, which was certified by the Bank of New-York, became afraid to present it for payment. The other operations of the forger were too bold, however, for this supposition to hold good; and, besides, it appeared that "Brown" or a confederate had made an attempt to sell the check over the counter of a broker. On Tuesday a man entered the office of H. Mannel, at No. 23 Wall street, and presented the check for sale. It bore evidence, it is said, of having passed through the National Exchange Bank, and was indorsed by somebody, whose name cannot be ascertained, as attorney for S. L. Blood. Mr. Manuel sent to the National Exchange Bank to ascertain if it would guarantee the attorneyship, and, upon receiving a negative answer, refused to purchase the check.

Mr. Blood, when spoken to about the forgery, refused positively to make any statement. He said he had been requested by Mr. King to remain silent. Neither Mr. Morris Franklin, President, nor the Cashier of the New-York Life Insurance Company, could be found yesterday. Another officer of the company, however, made a brief statement of his knowledge of the fraudulent affair, which agrees with the details given above. It is understood that the Union Trust Company will make a claim upon the Mechanics' Bank for the $62,400 procured upon the forged check. It is also reported that the real identity of "Mr. Brown" has been ascertained, and that he is a person who has done business with both the New-York Life Insurance and Union Trust Companies, thus becoming acquainted with their inner workings. These reports could not be verified last night. The letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Franklin, and delivered to Mr. Maxwell by "Mr. Brown," with other documents bearing upon the case, are now in the hands of Mr. King, of the Union Trust Company. Detectives Sampson, Silleck, and Doyle yesterday afternoon arrested Horace E. Brown, a broker, of No. 35 Broad street, on suspicion of having been implicated in the forgery. The prisoner was taken before Superintendent Walling, at Police Headquarters, and locked up for the night. It is understood that three other men will also be arrested today on suspicion.

It was rumored late yesterday afternoon that a forged check for $27,000 had been discovered by a firm, into whose hands it had come in the regular course of business, and it was furthermore declared that "Mr. Brown" was suspected of having originally altered it.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—A STORAGE RESERVOIR REQUIRED.

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to inquire into the necessity of securing a better supply of Croton water for this City, held their first session yesterday in the Chamber of the Common Council. Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, was present for the purpose of furnishing such information on the subject as might be required. In reply to various questions put to him by Mr. Tuomey, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Campbell said that the scarcity of water which had been felt in the City was owing to the extreme drought that prevailed last Summer. The supply was the most limited they had had in many years. There was, however, enough water if it was properly stored. Even during the drought the supply was about 80 gallons a day to every person. What they required was storage reservoirs at the source of the supply. One was now being built which would hold 4,000,000,000 gallons of water. It would be completed in 1878, and there would then be a sufficient quantity for the people for some time to come. If storage reservoirs had been built before this, the drought would not have caused the scarcity that was complained of; and if the drought had continued, it would have been necessary to open more lakes in the adjacent counties and get a larger supply. A great deal of water was wasted on the docks, in livery stables, and in private houses. The waste in stables was very great; but the greatest waste was in dwelling-houses. The people in them let the water run in Summer to keep it cool, and in Winter to prevent the pipes from freezing. Water ought not to be used except for cleanliness, comfort, and necessity. They had high service pipes at High Bridge, which were of great benefit to the City in furnishing water. There could be nothing done now except to complete the new reservoir. As to the scarcity of water experienced in high buildings, it was owing to the fact that the water was below its proper level in the Park Reservoir, but it was gradually filling up. He did not approve of putting water-meters in private houses, but he thought that efforts should be made to prevent waste. He had appointed a number of men—all of them experienced—to find out where water was wasted, by visiting dwelling-houses, and what he had done was attended with a great deal of good. When the population of this City becomes a great deal larger than it is now, it might be necessary to consider the advisability of building a new aqueduct, so as to be in advance of any necessity that might arise; but the storage reservoir now being built would meet the necessities of the people for some time to come. Mr. Campbell then said that some of his views in relation to the water supply had appeared in two of his quarterly reports. After hearing this statement the committee adjourned until Wednesday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

A MAN WITH A MISSION.

HE BRINGS ABOUT A HAPPY MARRIAGE AND SUES FOR FEES REGARDING THE SAME—A DELICATE TRUST FULFILLED AND $400 ALLEGED TO BE DUE THEREFOR.

Mr. Leopold Stern, now of this City, but whilom hailing from different Western and Southern towns and cities, is a man who has discharged a delicate trust faithfully and well. He was only a traveling salesman, derisively called a "drummer," for the firm of Sutro & Newmark, of this City, but he is of the opinion, in common with several others, that his talents are not wholly restricted, as a corporation lawyer would say, "to the natural and usual scope of his employment." What the nature of the business of Sutro & Newmark is did not appear in a certain pleading just put in in a suit against them now begun by Stern in the Court of Common Pleas. One fact, however, did appear—to the credit of human nature be it said—and that is that one of the firm has, like Stern, a "soul above buttons," and one of those exquisitely sensitive, emotional natures in which prudence and affection are happily blended. This gentleman, presumably young in years, had looked with an affectionate eye, so to speak, on the personal loveliness of a young lady of New-Orleans, the other eye possibly—though this is not averred—glancing at the large portion of this world's goods with which the young lady aforesaid was endowed. He was, however, mindful of his business training, and was not willing to let "concealment, like a worm i' the bud, feed on the damask of his cheek," or words to that effect, but made up his mind that the fair object of his affections should be his. The manner of his procedure may perhaps prove of interest to other lovers, and for this reason is detailed by the reporter. The impressible member of the firm of Sutro & Newmark, heretofore referred to, was prompted by his love to annihilate space, after the manner of *Puck*, and hurriedly proceeding to New-Orleans, to throw himself and his all at the feet of the object of his honorable devotion. The prudence, however, already noticed as being one of his traits of character, here stepped in and suggested to his mind that this perhaps might not answer, and that a too sudden shock might disarrange the cheerful current of his true-love's thoughts and work injury to his suit. His native modesty, too, stepped in and deterred him from a too hasty declaration of his love. He was in a dilemma, but after careful pondering he bethought himself of Stern, Mr. Leopold Stern—his full name should be given to the trump of fame—and a gleam of hope shot athwart the firmament of his darkening prospects. "Stern," he reasoned, "is a traveler. He can therefore travel to New-Orleans with little difficulty, aided, as he undoubtedly will be, by sundry railroads, &c. Stern is an agent, and I need an agent in this matter. Stern makes sales on commission, and must therefore be conversant with commissions. This matter of mine being a commission, and a delicate one at that, Stern must evidently be posted and is just the man." He was satisfied with this logical deduction, and sent for Stern. The latter came duly and dutifully to his young employer's presence, fresh from Western scenes of wild excitement, and the sale of wares on the frontier. What thoughts were darting through the mind of Stern have not yet been made public, and may, indeed, never be. Whether he thought he had been recalled to be placed in a higher station, or whether he expected to be informed that he was a legatee under the will of some great millionaire, are matters perhaps too sacred to be lightly touched upon. One fact is plain. Mr. Stern came to his employer's presence, trembling with a sense of anxious solicitude and hopeful expectation. He was informed that his mission was to be the bringing about of the union, by the holy bonds of wedlock, of his young employer with a fair young Southern lady. He was somewhat staggered by the importance and the delicacy of the duty imposed on him. He did not, however, shrink from the task before him, but like a bold yeoman of old, who buckled on his leathern armor for his liege, he started on his mission with the zeal of those about Arthur's Round Table in their quest for the Holy Grail. It may be mentioned, however, here, lest some one be deceived, that Stern did not buckle on any armor, but merely "buttoned up his ulster" and took an early train. How he acted does not appear satisfactorily, but this may be owing to his thought "that there are some tender chords," &c. He arrived at New-Orleans, and he fulfilled his mission. Between the young lady and the impressionable member of Sutro & Newmark soon appeared tokens of love, evinced by an exchange of letters and later on by an exchange of cartes de visites. They were finally married, and have since been living happily together. Stern at first was so well satisfied with the manner in which he had discharged his trust, that his heart swelled with joy, and he had not even spleen enough left to kick a small boy who ran a sled against him and "barked" his shins. After a time, however, when his exultation began to wear away, he began to grew more prosaic and began to count the cost. He found that he had been engaged in the work for several weeks, and that he had lost about $900 in commissions which he would have made in the ordinary course of business. Mercenary thoughts like these kept intruding on his waking as well as on his sleeping dreams, and he mentioned the little matter of a bill for services to his employer. He wanted, in short, $900. He was paid $500, and now sues for the remaining $400, feeling satisfied, apparently, that another's happiness is not his, and that the laborer is worthy of his hire, though that be no higher than his ordinary rates of pay. The answer of the defendant will doubtless be put in in a few days.

THE PHELPS CONTEMPT CASE.

MR. BENNETT'S SURGEON AGAIN BEFORE JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE—HIS REPLY TO THE GRAND JURY'S COMPLAINT—DECISION RESERVED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions came before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, and, having handed up a bundle of indictments, the foreman, Mr. Courtlandt De P. Field, looking at Dr. Charles Phelps, who was present with his counsel, John A. Foley, said the Doctor had again refused to answer the questions put to him, and requested his Honor to dispose of the matter. Judge Gildersleeve asked upon what grounds the witness had refused to answer. The foreman replied, on the ground that it might criminate himself or render him liable to punishment. Judge Gildersleeve desired additional information as to the nature of the grounds of the witness' refusal to answer, whereupon Mr. Foley read the following statement, which Dr. Phelps had read to the Grand Jury the previous day:

"Without any disrespect, or intention of disrespect, I decline to answer each and all of the interrogatories propounded, upon the grounds, first, that the answer thereto, or to some part thereof, will expose or tend to expose me to penal liability, punishment, or to a criminal charge or offense; second, that the answer may or will criminate or tend to criminate me to a criminal offense, or subject me to an indictment and conviction therefor, either in this or in another State, or both; third, that the disclosure which the questions propounded call upon me to make, may be used against me to procure my conviction for a criminal offense, or to charge me with, or convict me of, a crime, in violation of law, or subject me to punishment for violation of the laws against dueling. Fourth, that the answer or disclosure sought may form a link in the chain of testimony which may be used to convict or charge me with the commission of a crime. I, therefore, claim the protection of the court, and invoke the rights secured to me by the common law, and the laws of the land in such cases; and for the reasons assigned by me, respectfully ask to be excused from answering the interrogatories propounded."

Judge Gildersleeve inquired if the questions propounded to the witness on that day were the same as those asked on the previous occasion, or whether any additional questions had been asked. The foreman of the Grand Jury replied that no questions had been added, and only some of those propounded on the former occasion had been asked. Judge Gildersleeve said that he would allow Dr. Phelps to go on his own recognizance until to-morrow, at 11 A. M., when he would announce his decision. Dr. Phelps and his legal adviser then left the court.

TILDEN'S FRIENDS IN SECRET SESSION.

The committee of Democrats having in charge the preparations for a mass meeting in regard to the Presidential question, and, as it is said, to urge the inauguration of Tilden next March, met last evening at the Everett House, ex-Mayor Wickham in the chair, and Hugh L. Cole acting as Secretary. Among those present were August Belmont, Peter B. Olney, William C. Whitney, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, James S. Thayer, Ed. L. Donnelly, Dr. John T. Nagle, Dock Commissioner Dimock, and Simon Sterne. The meeting of the committee was secret. It was ascertained, however, that nothing of importance was done. A meeting of the committee will be held next Saturday evening, when the form of a call for the meeting and other matters will be decided upon.

DEATH FROM A PISTOL-SHOT WOUND.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Registrar of Records of the Board of Health, was informed yesterday that John Morris Hyne, aged 23, a clerk, had died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the left breast, which Hyne inflicted with suicidal intent on Nov. 27 last. The motive of the act is unknown, the friends of the deceased being extremely reticent regarding the facts. Coroner Croker has charge of the case.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MALARIAL EPIDEMIC.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF FOUR WOMEN IN THE EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—AN INVESTIGATION BY MEDICAL MEN—A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BODIES TO BE MADE.

On Sunday morning last, Coroner Croker received a dispatch requesting him to investigate the cases of Lavinia B. Merrill, aged 19; Carolina Gardner, aged 31; Mary Poth, aged 38, and Mina Tape, aged 25, inmates of the Female Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, Blackwell's Island, who died on Thursday night under mysterious circumstances. Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie, anticipating that the result of the post-mortem examinations would interest the medical profession, invited Drs. Finnell, Knox, Sterling, and others to assist him in making an autopsy in each case. The bodies were removed, at the request of the Coroner, to the Morgue in this City, and were early on Sunday placed in a dissecting room, where they were critically examined by Dr. MacWhinnie and the professional gentlemen whom he had invited to be present. Externally the bodies presented no marks of violence, and nearly all the internal organs were found to be in a normal condition. In one case evidences that death had resulted from epileptic convulsions were discovered, while in another the lungs were found to be inflamed to such an extent as to give rise to the supposition that acute bronchitis had been the cause of death. From the result of the post-mortem the doctors were inclined to the belief that death was in each case due to natural causes, but rumors having gained currency that the women were victims of narcotic poisoning, Dr. MacWhinnie took the precaution of placing the stomach of one of the women, and a portion of the viscera in a sealed jar for the purpose of having chemical analysis made.

The case was investigated yesterday by a reporter of THE TIMES, and the following facts in relation thereto were ascertained at the office of the Board of Charities and Correction: On Saturday, Dr. William McLean Hamilton, Visiting Physician of the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, addressed a communication to the Commissioners of Charities, in which he reported the death of the women and the fact that a large number of the patients were more or less affected by malarial fever, resulting from some defect in the drainage of the pavilion. In concluding his communication, Dr. Hamilton said:

"I strongly recommend and respectfully suggest the immediate removal of the female patients to either the 'dance hall,' Almshouse, or some place that your good judgment shall decide. Every hour is fraught with danger."

The board took immediate action on the receipt of the report. The female patients were all removed to a pavilion known as "Amusement Hall," which, under the personal supervision of Commissioner Brennan, was supplied with the necessary beds, bedding, &c. Supervising Engineer Knapp was directed to make a thorough examination of the abandoned hospital building, and to make needed alterations in the ventilating apparatus and drainage. At the request of the board, Dr. E. G. Janeway, of the Board of Health, and visiting physician of Bellevue Hospital, co-operated with Dr. Hamilton in a thorough investigation in the cases of the four women whose deaths were reported to the Coroner. The following abstract from the report of Dr. Janeway adds to rather than clears the mystery surrounding the cases:

"In all human probability the cause of death was due to some narcotic which the patients had procured and taken themselves, or which had been given them by some one. As no medicine of this kind was prescribed for them by the physician, it seems to me that an investigation is needed to ascertain how the medicine was obtained and who gave it. The case evidently belongs to the Coroner for thorough investigation, and I have so advised Dr. Hamilton. But, beyond this, I should advise a chemical examination of the contents of the stomachs and viscera, and for this end advised that the stomachs and some of the organs of the deceased should be placed in sealed jars. The necessity for the examination is, that such inquiry may prevent a repetition in the future. You may ask what agent could have produced such effects. I would reply that most of the phenomena are in accord with the supposition of poisoning by morphia. It suggested itself to me that it might possibly be some toxima, new agent recommended by some in the treatment of epilepsy, whose poisonous effects, as manifested in human subjects, are known from a very few cases, and hence may present such differences from its observed effects on animals as to have been the agent. There were no convulsions, such as usually occur in animals poisoned by this drug. The post-mortem appearances are in accord with this supposition, yet death might be due to morphine. I think a chemical analysis, for these reasons, absolutely necessary. The symptoms and the results of the post-mortem examination opposed the idea of congestive chills, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and such other diseases as produce rapid death, with such force as to amount to a moral certainty that the deaths were not due to them. I should be happy to aid you in any further examination which you might be pleased to desire in this case. Dr. Hamilton proposed the inquiry with me, and concurred in my opinion."

In concluding his report, Dr. Janeway suggested that the Epileptic Hospital be removed to the southern portion of the island, and thus placed more under the personal supervision of the visiting physician. On the 13th inst. Dr. Hamilton reported:

"Dr. Janeway and myself carefully investigated the deaths which occurred at the Female Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, and, after the most rigid examination, are unable to give death certificates, and have therefore turned the matter over to the Coroner. It is a significant fact that since leaving the old pavilion there has been immediate improvement in the condition of those that were sick. One girl whom Mr. Brennan saw on Friday, and who we all supposed would die in the evening of that day, is alive and getting well. Beneath the middle of said pavilion we found a muddy spot, but Dr. Janeway does not think this sufficient to account for the symptoms. The instructions laid down in the report have been carried out as ordered, and the hospital is in good running condition."

Commissioner Brennan corroborates the assertion of Dr. Hamilton that all the patients who were suffering from illness when removed from the old hospital rapidly recovered in the improvised hospital in "Amusement Hall." Since the presentation of Dr. Janeway's report the opinion of his colleague, Dr. Hamilton, as to the cause of the sickness and mortality have changed. He is now positive that the inmates of the hospital were affected by a malarial epidemic, resulting from the condition of the land on which the hospital stands. This portion of the Island—the extreme northern end—was formerly marshy ground, and filled in with garbage and sweepings from the City. It has been considered by hospital authorities a decidedly unhealthy location, and for that reason the visiting physicians have repeatedly urged the removal of the epileptic and paralytic patients to the other end of the Island. Coroner Croker has not yet appointed a date for the inquest, but will do so when Dr. Withans, who has undertaken the task of making an analysis of the stomach and viscera, announces his readiness to report.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1876—THE QUESTION OF HEAD-MONEY—NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS—EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION—RESUME OF OPERATIONS.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year 1876 was transmitted to the Legislature last night, and will be presented to-day. It opens with an account of the operations of the board since its organization, in connection with the question of head-money on immigrants, and gives the history up to the present time of the bill introduced in Congress in July last to impose a national tax upon the head of every immigrant arriving in the United States. It says that out of more than 8,000,000 immigrants reported as arriving in the United States since May 5, 1847, nearly 6,000,000, or about three-fourths of the whole number have landed at this port. The attention of the Legislature is called to the fact that the bill in Congress, even if it should become a law, will only provide for those immigrants who may land subsequent to its passage, and that it will be necessary to make such appropriation of money as will be needed for the care and maintenance of the immigrants who have already arrived until such time as the State can be reimbursed the money advanced, as is provided in the proposed law. Provision will also have to be made for the support of those immigrants who paid commutation, and whose claim on the State has not yet expired. The number of passengers from foreign ports who landed at this port in 1876 was 113,979, of whom 71,265 were aliens and 42,714 were citizens or persons who had before landed in the United States. The number of those who landed at Castle Garden, and thus came under the immediate care of this board, was 75,035. Of these 60,308 were alien, 2,351 were born in the United States, and 12,376 had previously landed at New-York or other ports in the United States. Of the whole number of aliens who arrived, 21,035 were from Germany, 13,314 from Ireland, 8,447 from England, 2,240 from Scotland, 5,636 from Russia, 2,618 from Italy, 3,693 from Sweden, 2,114 from Norway, 1,218 from Denmark, 2,168 from France, 1,210 from Austria, 2,721 from Bohemia, 493 from Hungary, 1,292 from Switzerland, 588 from Holland, 599 from Belgium, 253 from Wales, 82 from Luxemburg, 495 from West Indies, 860 from Spain.

During the year temporary relief, food, lodging, &c., was furnished 10,491 persons, and the sum of $1,397 was expended in forwarding destitute immigrants to their friends. The sum of $7,135 was received by the board for the purpose of forwarding immigrants on their arrival to their friends in the interior.

The Labor Bureau provided employment during the year for 10,215 immigrants, of which number 5,394 were males, and 4,821 females.

The receipts of the board for the year, including the sum of $127,617 97 on account of the State appropriation of $200,000, were $195,374 61, of which $193,597 78 were expended, leaving in hand on Dec. 31 a balance of $1,776 83. The report is signed by George T. Forrest, George W. Quintard, Daniel Manger, George Starr, Henry A. Hurlbutt, Smith Ely, Jr., James Lynch, and Sigismund Kaufmann.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN WESTCHESTER.

THE KEEPER OF THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATING LARGE QUANTITIES OF COUNTY SUPPLIES—HIS SON-IN-LAW THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS AGAINST HIM.

The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to examine into the charges of misappropriating the county supplies, thereby defrauding the county to the extent of several thousand dollars, which were recently preferred against William H. Hammond, the Keeper of the Poor-house, began an investigation into the matter yesterday at the Court-house, White Plains. The charges were first brought to the notice of the Grand Jury about the middle of last month, and Hammond was shortly afterward indicted for grand larceny, whereupon the present committee, which is composed of the Superintendents of the Poor of Westchester County and three members of the Board of Supervisors, all of the latter being lawyers, was appointed. The Chairman is Supervisor Read, of Yonkers. The first witness examined was Superintendent of the Poor, Adam Palm, Jr., who testified that he knew nothing of the charges until they were presented to the Grand Jury; the Superintendents visited the County-house about once a week; he had never seen any of the supplies abstracted from the County-house, nor did he ever hear of any of the inmates being inhumanly treated by Hammond; the Superintendents made a verbal contract with Keeper Hammond each year; Hammond's salary was $1,000 a year, besides which he received provisions for the use of his family.

Charles Dominick, Hammond's son-in-law, the person who, it is stated, first made known his father-in-law's irregularities, testified that he had been married to Hammond's daughter for the past six years; he lived at the County-house with his family, which is composed of his wife and two children; he was there from October, 1870, to May, 1871; afterward resided with his family at Hammond's farm at Pleasantville, being supported by the contents of the County-house; during the year he remained there until December, 1876; he knew of pauper children from the County-house being kept there since he left, and also of property having been taken from the County-house to the farm; Hammond sent about 4,000 bricks from the County-house to the farm in the Summer of 1875; at other times he saw County-house teams working on the farm. The witness himself carried them for plastering, laying sods, and other work; Hammond brought the teams there to be used in this work; Hammond owned four horses, which he kept at the County-house. The witness at Hammond's direction fed these horses with feed bought for the County-house; the paupers took care of them; the following Hammond's; he saw County-house oxen working on the Pleasantville farm; at one time they were there for three days; Hammond had a gray mare at the County-house which he kept for stock purposes; he knew of feed, corn, and oats having been brought from the County-house to Hammond's farm; he was the one of the stock there; on one occasion he held the bag while Hammond filled it with oats at the County-house; this occurred several times during the years 1875 and 1876; on one occasion the oats were taken from the County-house granary about 10 o'clock at night, the witness and Hammond being alone; two bags were filled and Hammond put them in a wagon which the witness drove to the farm; he took feed in this way on several occasions, always by Hammond's direction; he also saw quantities of corn taken from the County-house and drove the wagon containing it to the farm himself; hay was also removed from the County-house to the farm in the same manner last year; Hammond brought two bedsticks already made up to the farm; frequently he brought bags, containing sugar, tea, butter, meat, and other provisions, from the County-house to the farm; on one occasion the witness found some keys in the unoccupied drawer of a wash-stand in the garret of the house at Pleasantville; one of the keys unlocked a large chest which was also in the garret; on opening it he found that it contained a "small dry goods store;" in it were two pieces of new muslin, two whole pieces of new calico, and a number of smaller pieces of the same material, several petticoats, pairs of shoes, boxes of combs, and a quantity of needles, pins, thread, and buttons; while the witness lived at Pleasantville most of the sugar, tea, and other groceries used at the farm came from the County-house; the first Summer he lived there he had 17 boarders, and the next Summer 10; he also had a number of transient boarders all the time; he frequently received ham and fresh meat from the County-house; Hammond several times brought the articles himself; he also received quantities of butter in the same way; he was never charged for these things; the only thing he ever paid for was one ham, for which he gave $3; Hammond also brought and sent bags of flour from time to time; the witness always supposed that the things were given him to live on; his family while at Pleasantville were mainly supported on provisions sent by Hammond from the County-house; the house at the farm was almost entirely built by paupers, and four carpenters, inmates of the County-house, worked all one Summer at its interior. It is generally understood that Dominick was actuated in exposing his father-in-law by some disagreement which he had with the latter in regard to family matters. Dominick's wife has left him and is now living with her parents. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A PROTEST AGAINST LITIGATION IN A CERTAIN SUIT—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The Board of Education held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Wood in the chair. A report from the Inspectors of the Fourth School District in reference to the condition of the buildings in their district was received and adopted. A communication was read from Judge Sandford E. Church, as counsel for James C. Isaacs, a contractor, protesting against any further litigation by the board in the suit brought by Mr. Isaacs for the recovery of the amount due him on a contract for building a school-house in District No. 64. Mr. Church, after reviewing the case, says, in his communication, that if any further steps are taken in contesting the case he shall deem it his duty to protest through the press against the waste of the people's money. A communication on the same subject was received from Corporation Counsel Whitney, in which he says he considers the case sufficiently important to warrant it being carried before the Court of Appeals. On motion of Commissioner Dowd, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Walker, Watson, and Beardsley, was appointed, with power to indemnify any sureties required in appealing the case. A communication was placed on file from Mr. E. J. Beckwith, of the United States Survey, offering to present to the Normal College a collection of specimens if the board would pay the cost of transporting them to this City from Colorado. A request from the Automatic Telegraph Company, asking permission to attach their wires and instruments to the several school buildings, was denied. The Building Committee, to whom was referred a resolution passed in December last, suggesting the necessity of drilling the children of the public schools in the proper conduct to be observed by them in case of fire, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board deem it inexpedient to place Babcock's fire extinguishers in the several school-houses; and

Resolved, That the Trustees of the several wards be requested to instruct the Principals of the several schools and departments under their jurisdiction to train the pupils by necessary drill, so that they may on a sudden emergency be able to leave the building in the shortest possible time, and without confusion or panic.

On motion it was resolved to close Grammar School No. 63, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, during the progress of necessary repairs to the building, and the Trustees were notified to remove the furniture to a safe place during the work. The salaries of the teachers employed in the school will be continued. A resolution was passed directing the City Superintendent to keep a register of the graduates of the college and others desiring positions as teachers in the public schools; to detail them to certain schools on trial; and to keep a record of their teaching, and punctuality of attendance, to be obtained from the monthly reports of the principals of such schools. After some further routine business the board adjourned.

THE PHENIX BANK.

Formal notice was yesterday received by Mr. S. T. Russell, President of the Stock Exchange from Mr. John Parker, Cashier, of the reduction of the capital of the Phenix National Bank from $1,000,000 to $1,000,000. It was also announced that the transfer-books are closed except for the transfer of stock for cancellation, in conformity with vote of the shareholders at the meeting held on Tuesday, and of any stock the owners of which shall have conformed to the requirements of the vote by relinquishing four-ninths of the shares standing in their names, for which the bank will pay par value.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The cost of removing 7,721 loads of snow from Broadway on Sunday last was $3,553 59.

Rev. Dr. Field will lecture to-night at the Charlier Institute, No. 108 West Fifty-ninth street, taking for his subject an account of his "Trip around the World."

At a meeting recently held by the Riot Relief Fund Committee, Mr. William H. Appleton was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William R. Vermilye.

The benefit of accident insurance is again fully demonstrated by the late catastrophe at Ashtabula. So far as known, eight passengers on the ill-fated train were insured (to the amount of $35,000) in the Travelers', of Hartford.

Mrs. Lydia Newell, of No. 7 Jones street, last night accidentally shot herself in the left breast while carelessly handling a pistol belonging to her son, Henry Newell. She was attended by Dr. Finnell, of West Houston street, who pronounced the wound a dangerous one.

Mr. W. H. Wickham, the Receiver of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, is sending out circulars to the stockholders of that concern reminding them of the fact that they have during several years been paid dividends which rightfully belonged to the policy-holders, and calling upon them to remit the same to him.

A Coroner's jury in the case of George McGill, whose death resulted from injuries received by being run over by a Third avenue car at the corner of Bowery and Houston street on the 4th inst., yesterday rendered a verdict recommending the passage of a law to compel railroad companies to place gates on the front platforms of their cars.

At a meeting of the Palette Club last evening, resolutions of respect and condolence were passed regarding the death of Mr. Francis A. Hart, formerly of the New-York Hotel, and a highly-esteemed member of the club. The members will attend the funeral, which will take place at 12:30 P. M. to-day from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street.

The Yale Alumni Association will hold its regular annual meeting at Delmonico's, Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, to-morrow evening, when an address will be delivered by Prof. William G. Sumner. At 9 P. M. an election of officers will take place, the following nominations having been made by the committee appointed for the purpose: President, William M. Evarts; Vice Presidents, Charles Tracy, William Walter Phelps; Secretary, Robert W. de Forest; Treasurer, Joseph C. Jackson; Executive Committee, A. DeWitt Baldwin, W. B. Ross, E. C. Seedman, Mason Young, W. R. Sperry.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of City Works has awarded a contract to Seth L. Keeny to clean the sewers of the city for a year, the contract price being $30,000.

Ann Freeman, a colored woman employed as a domestic at No. 128 Penn street, E. D., was arrested yesterday on a charge of causing the death of her illegitimate child.

The bond of William C. De Witt, as Corporation Counsel, has been filed in the City Clerk's office. The bondsmen are William Hester and William M. Van Anden, each of whom justified in the sum of $10,000.

Edward Malay, a lad of 13, who stole a watch and $60 in money from a fellow-boarder at No. 522 North Thirty-seventh street, Philadelphia, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, and returned to the former city for trial.

John Kirk, aged 19, residing at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Schenck street, was caught in the shafting of a Graham street rope-walk yesterday and severely injured internally. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Justice Ferry took his seat on the Bench of the First District Court yesterday, and appointed as his clerks Messrs. P. F. Cadden and Edward Moran. The appointments are made subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen.

Bernard Higgins, employed in a brass factory in Pearl street, struck a fellow-workman named Anderson Williams on the head with a hammer yesterday, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The men had some dispute about work upon which they were engaged. Higgins was locked up.

George Brenner, 74 years of age, and an inmate of the Home for Old Men conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, visited a friend on Tuesday afternoon. Attempting to return to the Home he lost his way and was obliged to take refuge from the cold in an unoccupied building. He was found at midnight with his hands and legs badly frozen.

Lewis Jones, a colored man residing at No. 29 Cranberry street, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday, on a charge of attempting to shoot James Smith, another colored man, who resides at No. 201 Concord street. The attempt was made while Smith was trying to force his way into Jones' house to make an explanation of some kind to the latter.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Patrolman Owens, of the Tenth Precinct, was promoted to a Roundsmanship in the Twelfth Precinct; Roundsman Reardon, of the Twelfth, was promoted to a Sergeantcy in the Thirteenth Precinct; Patrolman May was made a detective in the Twelfth Precinct, and Detective Edward Rigge was transferred from the Fourth to the First Precinct.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Fryerly, one of the victims of the coasting accident in Newark last Saturday, has since died of his injuries.

The Hudson County Board of Health and Vital Statistics reports 316 deaths in the county during December, and 420 births in November and December.

Garrett S. Cannon's residence on Main street, Bordentown, and J. B. Woodward's and George B. Raymond's houses on Park street were entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of jewelry, silverware, and other goods, valued at several hundred dollars.

Mrs. Loden, a resident of Hightstown, who has been married only 18 months, committed suicide on Tuesday by blowing one side of her head off with a gun. No cause can be assigned for the deed other than that a mania for suicide seems to be hereditary in her family. She was only 21 years old.

The funeral of Mundert Van Horn will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the funeral services will be conducted by the venerable Dr. Taylor, of the Bergen Reformed Church. Mr. Van Horn was a member of Dr. Taylor's church for more than fifty years, and held the office of deacon for many years.

William L. Darragh, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of embezzling from an Elizabeth hatter named Taylor, by whom he was employed, was arraigned in the First District Police Court yesterday morning for examination. Taylor was called to the witness stand, and stated that he did not wish to press the charge, as the matter had been compromised. Justice Reese thereupon discharged Darragh and astonished Taylor by placing him under arrest for compounding a felony. Taylor claims that he made the compromise by advice of the Police authorities, and that he had no idea he was violating any law.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING—GRATIFYING

The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

THE PROPOSED WAY OF COUNTING.

THE MEASURE REPORTED IN BOTH HOUSES —ABSORBING INTEREST SHOWN IN THE SUBJECT—TEMPER OF LEADING PUBLIC MEN AT THE CAPITAL AS TO THE PROJECT—GROUNDS OF THE OPPOSITION AND FAVOR THE SCHEME MEETS — CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The bill of the Joint Committee, presented to Congress to-day, has absorbed such universal attention that all other subjects are for the time forgotten, and two really able speeches in the House were neglected, which ordinarily would have been closely followed. Proctor Knott succeeded in his purpose of having the report of the Committee on Privileges first before the House, but his speech was regarded as a bore, when it was discovered five minutes after he began that the report of the Joint Committee had just come in, and would have been reported if Knott had but a little delayed in taking the floor. The reading of the bill and report was listened to with unusual attention and silence on the floor and in the galleries. Everybody was anxious to catch every word. The time occupied by the formal reading and order to print was brief, and when the regular business of the House was resumed everybody began at once to seek for the opinions of everybody else. For a time most of the Republicans were non-committal, except in confidence, wisely, perhaps, desiring not to place themselves in positions where they would not be inclined to remain after mature consideration. The Republicans are, this evening, quite generally expressing themselves as willing to consider the bill and give a patient hearing to discussion; but they will not, in advance, say whether they will oppose or vote for it. The Democrats are more outspoken, and seem to have made up their minds one way or the other. The strongest opposition and the warmest support are found on the Democratic side. The Republicans may be as much divided, but they express themselves with more caution. There are two classes of objections urged by Republicans against the bill. One is by those who feel that the laws now existing, if executed, will certainly give the Presidency to Mr. Hayes. They oppose the bill because they say it is giving up a surety for something that is uncertain, and they very truly remark that if the party situation was exactly reversed, no Democrat would be found who would consent a moment to abandon such advantages as the Republicans possess.

The second class of objections is to the bill itself, as an unconstitutional or an impolitic measure. Some hold it is unconstitutional by reason of the establishment of the commission in which persons not members of Congress are given the power of exercising judicial functions, which, if they belong to Congress, cannot be delegated to any other tribunal. There is one still more important point, which Gen. Garfield raises, that has been left in doubt by the bill. It is uncertain whether the bill is to be construed to grant authority to the commission to go back of the election by the States, or to examine into the election of Electors, further than to see if the constitutional restrictions placed upon the States have been observed. If the bill authorized the commission to merely go behind the certificates to ascertain whether the requirements of the Constitution and federal law have been observed, that is one thing; but to go back of the election of Electors is quite another, and is a power which cannot be regarded and which never has been seriously claimed as constitutional. If such a construction of the bill is claimed, Gen. Garfield will surely oppose the measure with all his power. Further than this he does not wish to commit himself, but it is well understood he does not like the scheme.

There is also a strong feeling against having the Supreme Court mixed up in the controversy. The Senate, because of this sentiment, defeated Mr. Edmunds' proposition to refer the disputes to the Supreme Court. The bill refers to a portion of the court practically the same questions that the Senate refused to refer to the whole court. Secretary Morrill, whose views are more fully stated elsewhere, expresses very mildly a single phase of the feeling that exists against involving the Supreme Court in a partisan arbitration, and his suggestion that it would be preferable to refer the subject to the whole court as a court will meet with many hearty responses. The Democrats who oppose the bill do so on the ground generally that the arbitration would take the Presidency from the grasp of Tilden, and they say it would be much better for the Democracy to have Hayes declared President by the President of the Senate than to have their candidate defeated by a tribunal that cannot be attacked.

The Democrats who favor the bill look upon it as an unexpected offering by the Republicans, and as a good opportunity to retreat from an attitude of useless opposition to Hayes, which they feel cannot be maintained. Some Democrats have scruples about the Constitution. The Southern Democrats, except from two or three States, are inclined to support the bill, for reasons not very definitely given. Some say they do not care who is President.

The bill will receive a strong support on the Republican side, both in the House and Senate, but how extensive in numbers cannot be foretold. The reasons given are that the people demand a settlement, and will give the plan such an indorsement as to compel its adoption. There are many Republicans who think the measure is sure to pass anyway, and that it would be bad policy for the Republicans to attempt to defeat it, and, failing, allow the people demanding a settlement to look upon it as having been secured by the Democratic Party. Aside from such considerations of policy, Republicans almost unanimously feel such a degree of confidence in their cause that they are willing to trust it in the hands of a commission fairly impartial, and bound by oath to decide according to the Constitution and the laws.

It will be seen from this sketch, and from the brief statements of many members given in another place, that there is the greatest variety of opinion, and it will probably be inferred, as is the fact, that the bill meets with much more opposition than finds expression. The wishes of the people and the voice of the press will decide very largely whether this opposition shall increase, diminish, or be completely shifted. Within the party lines the almost unanimous expectation is that the bill will be passed, and a general change in its prospects of success would change considerably individual positions in both parties, so that the thing which seems so certain may turn out to be very uncertain. Republicans in the House are not much inclined now to make speeches, and in that business the Democrats must lead off.

The choice of the committees in the two Houses has been left for an agreement outside of the bill. The understanding in committee was, that there should be three Democrats and two Republicans from the House, and three Republicans and two Democrats from the Senate, and that each party should name its own members of the committee, in caucus, and the persons designated should be elected. This arrangement, if carried out in good faith, would place representative men or both parties on the committee; but for such an arrangement it would be possible for five Democrats to be chosen in the House, and for the Democrats in the Senate so to cast their votes as to secure the election of one or two undesirable appointments from the Republican side, and practically capture the commission. This point will be carefully looked after.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN.

FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE EXPRESSIONS ON THE PROPOSED METHOD—NO DISTINCT PARTY DIVISION IN THE SENTIMENTS ENTERTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following are some of the expressions of Senators and members, freely made and briefly recorded, as nearly as possible, in their own words. Senator Christiancy said it would take some study for him to determine whether or not he liked the bill, but the more he looked at it the more favorably he was impressed and thought that the committee had proceeded in a spirit of perfect fairness toward both parties. He thought he would support it. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, says he looks favorably upon the work of the committee, and will support the bill. Senator Booth says he is in favor of the bill, as an expedient in the interest of peace. Senator Ingalls, when asked what he thought of the measure, said he liked it as well as he would any prize-package document, and did not believe it necessary to hunt the country over to find a Supreme Judge who was in favor of Tilden for President. Senator Sargent said he was unalterably opposed to the measure. Senator Eaton said that the Constitution and the laws made the two houses of Congress the tribunal to count the Electoral vote, and he was opposed to transferring to any other body, no matter how respectable, any of the duties which devolve upon Congress, nor did he believe it could be done. He said he had great respect for the Supreme Court, but they had as much right to refer the question to Sir Edward Thornton as they had to this proposed commission. He had great respect for Sir Edward Thornton, but he did not want him to make a President of the United States. Neither did he want a commission to do it. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, says that he is favorably impressed with the bill, and thinks he will support it. He says it gives Congress a sort of theoretical, if not a practical supervision, over the work of the commission, which would probably do away with any constitutional objections. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, says the bill is practically the same as was enacted by the Federalists in 1800, and is merely a temporary expedient to tide over the present emergency. As such he will vote for it. Senator Gordon says it may be the best they can do, but he does not like it as he at present understands it. Senator Allison, as at present advised, is inclined to be opposed to the bill. Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, is understood to be opposed to it. Senator West is inclined to look favorably upon it, but has not fully decided what he will do. Senator Withers, of Virginia, says: "It does not meet my views, but, nevertheless, I expect to support it, and believe it will pass." Senator Maxey, of Texas, says: "I have from the start made up my mind to support the decision of the committee, and I shall do so now because I believe that the result of their labors is worthy of my support." Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, says: "I shall support the bill." Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, says he does not like the bill, but would dislike, in the present emergency, to take the responsibility of defeating it. Senator Price, of West Virginia, says he thinks he will vote for the bill. Senator Kelly says: "The bill strikes me favorably. I think I will vote for it." Senator Johnston, of Virginia, says he regards the bill favorably, but he would not like to say whether he would vote for it or not. Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, would not say whether he would support the bill or not. Senator Randolph says that he would not like to commit himself either way until after further consideration. Senator Bayard says that he regards the work of the committee as so eminently fair and just that no one ought to be willing to oppose it. Senator Ransom is pleased with the bill, and will give it his support. Senators Conkling and Edmunds, who, with Bayard and Ransom, are on the committee, are all for the bill, and will not only support it but urge its passage publicly and privately. The two Senators from Massachusetts, Messrs. Dawes and Boutwell, are non-committal upon the bill, but rather leave the inference that they are opposed to it. Senator Morton will present his dissenting views in the shape of a speech instead of a minority report.

In the House the diversity of opinion is as marked as in the Senate. Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, says, as he understands it, he is opposed to the measure. Mr. Walling, of Ohio, says it is an outrage on the Democracy and the country. Mr. Southard, of Ohio, says he is not favorably impressed with the proposition. Mr. Vance, of Ohio, says: "I am opposed to it." Mr. Bell, of New-Hampshire, says: "It is unconstitutional." Mr. Cate, of Wisconsin, says the bill is very adroitly drawn, and he is afraid of it. Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, says there are some objections to it, but it will do. He will go as far as any man for peace. Mr. Terry, of Virginia, says: "I have strong objections to it, but may possibly vote for it." Mr. Goode, of Virginia, says: "I will support the measure." Mr. Walker, of Virginia, says: "If it's the fairest proposition I have heard, but am not prepared to say I shall vote for it." Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, says: "It is not exactly such a proposition as I would have drawn, but for fear that raising objections to minor points will jeopardize the bill, I shall vote for it as it stands." Mr. Douglass, of Virginia, profanely says: "I will see it in —— before I will vote for it." Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, says: "I don't like it, but may vote for it." Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, says: "It is absolutely illegal and unconstitutional, and if I vote for it I will do so under protest, and the country shall know it." Mr. Le Moyne, of Illinois, says: "I am not pleased. It is a bill of abdication." Mr. Landers, of Indiana, says: "As the only possible avenue of escape from our pending difficulties, I will vote for it." Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, says: "I am not entirely pleased with it, but do not propose to make any fight against it. Mr. Willis, of New-York, says: "It does not strike me favorably, but I want to look at it further before I determine what I shall do."

Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, says: "No department of the Government can abrogate any of its proper functions in favor of anybody. I prefer that Hayes should be counted in, and let the Republican Party take the responsibility of a fraudulent count, than that Congress should stultify itself by delegating any of its powers to any one." Mr. Cox, of New-York, elegantly says: "I want to let the matter soak till morning before I express a decided opinion, for I would like to consider whether we can give any of our powers to any other fellows, and who those other fellows are." Scott Lord, of New-York, says: "I am in favor of it, and believe it will pass. As to the question of the legality of transferring power to a special tribunal, all objection on that account is done away with by the fact that the two houses of Congress ratify all the acts of such tribunal, and although the tribunal may make the President, it will appear on the record and will be in fact the act of Congress. The commission acts only in a semi-ministerial capacity." Mr. Jerry Black, of Pennsylvania, says "It's a bad bill. The House Committee have been bull-dozed. The American Democracy are pigeon-livered, and have shown the white feather, and run before a gun is pointed at them."

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, says he will vote against the bill, and so will Mr. Danford, of Ohio. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, has not committed himself, but is likely to vote for the bill. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, is pronounced in support of the bill. Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, now expects to vote for it. Gen. Banks is reported as being strongly opposed to the measure. Prof. Scelye and Mr. H. L. Pierce, of Massachusetts, support it. Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin, does not like it much, but thinks it will pass. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, proposes to think the subject over before deciding.

Secretary Morrill does not think the proposition the best plan that could be adopted. He thinks the bill rests upon a partisan basis, and regrets that the Supreme Court is made a portion of it. Each house selects five members of the commission, according to its partisan feeling, and these members are expected to adhere to their partisan views. Even in selecting the Associate Justices this partisan idea is faithfully adhered to, two of the Associate Justices having Republican, and the other two Democratic, proclivities, and they have been selected because of their partisan proclivities. He would prefer to leave the questions in dispute to the Supreme Court, as such. They naturally have some party bias, but they are eminent Judges and patriotic men. They have the esteem and confidence of the country, and might be safely trusted to decide upon the law and facts of the controversy. The preservation of a great principle is of infinitely more importance than the choice of a man to fill the Presidential office for four years, and, therefore, he thinks it would have been better could a plan have been adopted that would have placed the settlement of the questions in dispute entirely beyond all partisan considerations. He would not criticise the action of the committee. They may have done the very best that could be done in view of the emergency.

Senator Morton says he opposed the bill mainly because it surrenders the right of the two houses to count and determine the vote for President and Vice President. This power is lodged in Congress exclusively by the Constitution, and he cannot conscientiously consent to transfer that power to any other tribunal. Besides, he believes the bill empowers the commission to go behind the returns, which destroys all independence in elections in the States, and gives to the commission a power which he does not believe is even possessed by Congress. He says the Democratic members of the committee believe that the commission may go behind the returns, or they would not have supported the bill. He says that portion of the bill which declares that the commission may determine "how many and what persons were duly appointed Electors in such States, and may thereon take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers as shall, by the Constitution and now existing laws, be competent and pertinent in such consideration," is a juggle of words, and will be construed that the commission may go behind the election to prosecute their inquiry. Senator Morton says this is the construction placed upon the language above quoted by Senators Bayard, Thurman, and other Democrats. He believes the Democrats have no case unless that construction be admitted, and the chance which they thus obtain by the bill is what induced them to support it. Mr. Morton has received several telegrams this evening, indorsing his opposition to the measure.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

In view of the fact that Justices Miller and Field are two of the four Justices especially designated by the Joint Committee's bill to be members of the commission, the respective friends of these gentlemen desire it to be stated that a recently-reported conversation with Justice Miller, in which it was alleged that he had given public and emphatic views on the Presidential question is greatly exaggerated; and also that the published statement that Justice Field at a dinner party at the house of a Republican Senator recently expressed his opinions on the Presidential question, or regarding the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, is entirely untrue. The Republican Senator referred to is Senator Edmunds, who authorizes an emphatic denial of the whole story. Justice Field's remark on that occasion was simply to the effect that he believed there were good sense and patriotism enough in the two houses of Congress to devise some plan by which all existing or apprehended difficulties could be peaceably and satisfactorily adjusted.

WESTERN OPINIONS.

THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL PLAN FOR COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The reported plan of agreement by the Congressional committees for counting the Electoral vote does not meet with approval by the mass of the Republicans here. The *Gazette* opposes it on the ground that it disregards the Constitution, and establishes a dangerous precedent for the future. The *Commercial* had nothing to say on the subject this morning, but will to-morrow have an article in favor of the compromise. Mr. Halstead thinks neither party can afford to oppose so favorable a means for avoiding trouble. Senator Morton's dissent from the report is generally approved by the Republicans of Indiana.

WHEN THE BILL MAY BE TAKEN UP.

CAUCUS OF THE DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE WITHOUT DECISION—OTHER CAUCUSES OF BOTH BRANCHES CALLED—A CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—As soon as the House adjourned, this evening, Mr. Lamar called the Democratic members together for a caucus to decide upon a day for taking up, in the House, the report of the Joint Committee on the Electoral count. The caucus was in session only about 20 minutes, and nothing of importance was done. As soon as the business for which the caucus was called was stated, it became manifest that there could be no agreement as to a day upon which the bill presented by the joint committee, with its report, could be taken up, as the members were anxious to have the bill and report printed and before them before determining that question. Therefore it was decided to hold another caucus next Monday evening, at which time it is expected an effort will be made to get an expression of the feelings of the Democracy upon the work of the joint committee. Until that time, there will probably be nothing done toward bringing the bill before either house. This evening there was a call issued for a caucus of the Democratic Senators on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and it is not unlikely that the action of this caucus may have some influence on the House caucus of Monday. The impression seems to be that the bill will be taken up in the Senate on Monday and in the House on Tuesday.

The Republicans will probably soon be called together for a conference, rather than a caucus upon the committee's bill.

The bill will not probably be called up in the Senate till Monday, though action must be speedy, if any is to be had. There are, counting Sundays, only ten days before the time set in the bill for the first meeting of the two houses, on the last day of January, to begin the count of the vote. The House will not, of course, take up the bill till after the meeting of their caucus. The subject will therefore not come up directly till next week, unless by unusual haste on the part of Mr. Edmunds, in the Senate. From the time the bill is taken up till the vote is recorded in both houses, there will be no other topic of thought or conversation in Washington, and the most earnest, most closely watched debate of many years will fill the galleries each day with eager listeners. That there will be much real eloquence, or any speeches that will become historical is doubtful, because this Congress has not many men capable of eloquence or oratory. But there will be many sound, able, well-considered arguments, and some sharp personal encounters, and all will be rendered interesting by the importance of the subject.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to report such measures as may be best calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the Electoral vote: The committee say that they have considered the subjects named in the resolutions and have had full and free conference with each thereon, and now report the bill and recommend its passage. Continuing they say:

We have applied the utmost practicable study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill now reported is the best attainable disposition of the different problems and disputed theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country, and with the formation and interpretation of the Constitution, that the wide diversity of views and opinions touching the subject, not wholly coincident with the biased wishes of the members of political parties, would naturally exist. We have in this state of affairs chosen, therefore, not to deal with abstract questions, save so far as they are necessarily involved in the legislation proposed. It is, of course, plain that the report of the bill implies that in our opinion legislation may be had on the subjects in accordance with the Constitution, but we think that the law proposed is inconsistent with a few of the principal theories upon the subject. The Constitution requires that the Electoral votes shall be counted upon a particular occasion. All will agree that the votes named in the Constitution are the constitutional votes of the States, and no other, and when they have been found and identified there is nothing left to be disputed or decided. All the rest is the mere clerical work of summing up the numbers which being done the Constitution itself declares the consequences. This bill, then, is only directed to ascertaining, for the purpose and in aid of the counting, what are the constitutional votes of the respective States; and whatever jurisdiction exists for such purposes, the bill only regulates the method of exercising it. The Constitution, our great instrument and security for liberty and order, speaks in the amplest language for all such cases, in whatever respect they may be presented. It declares that the Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof." The committee, therefore, think that the law proposed cannot be justly assailed as unconstitutional by any one; for this reason, we think it unnecessary, whatever may be our own individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the Constitution is observed when we find that the law we recommend is consistent with that instrument. The matter then being a proper subject for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed becomes the next subject of consideration. Upon this, we beg leave to submit a few brief observations.

FITNESS OF THE PROPOSED METHOD.

In all just governments, both public and private rights must be defined and determined by the law. This is essential to the very idea of such a government, and is the characteristic distinction between free and despotic systems. However important it may be whether one citizen or another shall be the chief magistrate for the period prescribed, upon just theories of civil institutions, it is of far greater moment that the will of the people, lawfully expressed in the choice of that office, shall be ascertained and carried into effect in a lawful way. It is true that in every operation of a government of laws, from the most trivial to the most important, there will always be the possibility that the result reached will not be the true one. The executive officer may not wisely perform his duty, the courts may not truly declare the law, and the legislative body may not enact the best laws. But in either case to resist the act of the executive, the courts, or the Legislature, acting constitutionally and lawfully within their sphere, would be to set up anarchy in the place of government. We think, then, that to provide a clear and lawful means of performing a great and necessary function of Government in a time of much public dispute, is of far greater importance than the particular advantage that any man or party may in the course of events possibly obtain. But we have still endeavored to provide such lawful agencies of decision in the present case as shall be the most fair and impartial possible under the circumstances. Each of the branches of the Legislature and the Judiciary are represented in the tribunal in equal proportions. The composition of the judicial part of the commission looks to a selection from different parts of the Republic, while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias, and the addition of the necessary constituent part of the whole commission in order to obtain an uneven number is left to an agency the furthest removed from prejudice of any existing attainable one. It would be difficult, if not impossible, we think, to establish a tribunal that could be less the subject of party criticism than such a one. The principle of its constitution is so absolutely fair that we are unable to perceive how the most extreme partisan can assail it, unless he wishes to embark his hopes upon the stormy sea of unregulated procedure, hot disputes, and dangerous results, that can neither be measured nor defined, rather than upon the fixed and regular course of law that insures peace and the order of society whatever party may be disappointed in its hopes. The unfortunate circumstance that no provision had been made on the subject before the election has greatly added to the difficulty in dealing with it, inasmuch as many of the people of the country, members of the respective political parties, will perhaps look with jealousy upon any measure that seems to involve even the probability of the defeat of their wishes, but it has led the committees to feel that their members are bound by the highest duty, in such a case, to let no bias or party feeling stand in the way of a just, equal, and peaceful measure for extricating the question from the embarrassments that at present surround it.

NECESSITY FOR SPEEDY ACTION.

In conclusion, we respectfully beg leave to impress upon Congress the necessity of a speedy determination upon this subject. It is impossible to estimate the material loss the country daily sustains from the existing state of uncertainty. It directly and powerfully tends to unsettle and paralyze business, to weaken public and private credit, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the people that disturb the peaceful tenor of their ways and happiness. It does far more—it tends to bring republican institutions into discredit and to create doubts of the success of our form of Government and of the perpetuity of the Republic. All considerations of interest, of patriotism, and of justice unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country and show that our republican institutions are equal to any emergency. And, in this connection, we cannot refrain from expression of our satisfaction that your committee, composed of equal numbers of opposing parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore—almost unanimously agree upon a plan considered by them all to be just, wise, and efficient. We, accordingly, recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment of Congress.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
A. G. THURMAN,
T. F. BAYARD,
M. W. RANSOM,
Senate Committee.

H. B. PAYNE,
EPPA HUNTON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WILLIAM M. SPRINGER,
GEORGE W. McCRARY,
GEORGE F. HOAR,
GEORGE WILLARD,
House Committee.

Senator Morton was the only member of the committee who did not sign the report.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate, at 1 P. M. to-day, the members of the special committee of seven, appointed to devise means for a satisfactory count of the Electoral vote, entered the Senate Chamber.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, Chairman of that committee, said: "I am directed, Mr. President, by the select committee raised under the resolution of the Senate on the subject of counting the Electoral vote, to submit a report in writing, with an accompanying bill. The report is signed, I am happy to say, by all of the members of both committees—it being a report in form joint and several to the two houses—with one exception; and all that I wish to say on this occasion, after stating that we desire to take it up at the earliest possible day, as time is running very fast, possibly, and I hope, indeed, on Saturday, the day after to-morrow, but certainly on Monday, to press it to a determination in some form steadily from that date forth. I only wish to say in addition, that the committee are of opinion that the measure we recommend is not what is called a compromise in any sense of the term, but is a measure in aid of the exercise of constitutional government; and that in no sense of the term will anybody have a just right to say that anybody's opinions or views have been surrendered in any substantial respect. It is not a measure of policy or contrivance, but a measure of constitutional justice, for the preservation of the peace and order of the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN—Let it be read.

The report of the committee, and the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877, were then read by the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that they be printed.

The report is signed by George F. Edmunds, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Roscoe Conkling, A. G. Thurman, T. F. Bayard, and M. W. Ransom, on the part of the Senate, Mr. Morton being the only one who declined to sign it. On the part of the House of Representatives, it was signed by the seven members, namely, H. B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, A. S. Hewitt, W. M. Springer, George W. McCrary, George F. Hoar, and George Willard. After the report had been read, the bill was read a second time by title and placed on the calendar.

Following is the text of the bill:

A BILL to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, Anno Domini 1877.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of 1 o'clock Past Meridian, on the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of Electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A, and said tellers having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all the objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no Electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received, shall be rejected, except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

SEC. 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be the certificates of Electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in such State, unless they shall be duplicates of the same return, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses, when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful Electoral vote of such State, of a commission, constituted as follows, namely: During the session of each house on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each house shall, by *viva voce* vote, appoint five of its members, who, with the five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section. On the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the first, third, eighth, and ninth circuits, shall select in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the Associate Justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of the said commission, and the person longest in commission of said five Justices shall be the President of said commission. Members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws, so help me God."

Which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve the same, or to withdraw any of its members, but if any such Senator or member shall die, or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability, shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed, by *viva voce* vote, to fill the place so vacated; and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission. And in like manner if any of said Justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the other of said Justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another Justice of said court a member of said commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take, and subscribe to, the oath hereinbefore prescribed and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the Electoral votes of each State shall be opened in the alphabetical order of the States as provided in Section 1 of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper as the certificates or papers from such State shall so be opened, (excepting duplicates of the same return,) they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes, and papers, so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed Electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein, whereupon the two houses shall again meet and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the vote or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 3. That while the two houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either house on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 4. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any Electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator or Representative may speak to such objection or question 10 minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided as follows:

For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall, upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform.

Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the Electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such house, not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and while any question is being considered by said commission, either house may proceed with its legislative or other business.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists.

SEC. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers.

DISCUSSION ON THE WALLACE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BOGY called up the resolutions recently submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Wallace] in regard to counting the Electoral vote, and spoke at length in regard to affairs in Louisiana, in reply to the recent argument of Mr. Sherman. He spoke of the actions of the Returning Board in Louisiana, and argued that they were illegal. He argued that in East Feliciana the Republicans knew that the Democrats would carry the parish, and they formed a conspiracy not to vote, in order that they might charge that the Republican vote had been kept out by intimidation. He read from the testimony in support of his statement, and also to show that in various parishes most of the trouble grew out of violence toward colored Democrats by colored Republicans.

Before Mr. Bogy concluded his remarks he yielded to Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, who reported a resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Special Committee on the subject of counting the Electoral vote, and it was agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

After a good deal of time occupied in deciding whether the House should proceed to the consideration of the plan of counting the Electoral vote proposed by the special committee, or the resolutions reported last Friday from the Committee on the Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the Electoral votes, the House decided to take up the latter, which consist of these five points:

First—That the Constitution does not confer on the President of the Senate power to examine and ascertain the votes to be cast as the Electoral votes.

Second—That the only power which the Constitution does confer on the President of the Senate in the matter is to receive the sealed lists transmitted to him by the several Electoral Colleges, keep the same safely, and open all certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the two Houses.

Third—That the Constitution does confer on the Senate and the House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as Electoral votes.

Fourth—That in the execution of such power the House of Representatives is at least equal with the Senate; and

Fifth—That no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the House of Representatives.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, Chairman of the committee, said that the proper method of electing the President and Vice President had been one of the most difficult and momentous questions which occupied the attention of the framers of the Constitution. After having considered various plans, the convention had finally adopted the method which had been substantially pursued since the organization of the Government. He proceeded to show the three grounds which, under the Constitution, invalidated votes: First, the ineligibility of the person voted for; second, the lack of constitutional authority in the person pretending to give the vote, and, third, the fact that the vote was not given at the place, or in the manner, or was not certified to, as prescribed by the Constitution. There must, he said, be some authority somewhere to examine and decide these questions. Where was it? On whom did the Constitution devolve this tremendous power? Was it on the President of the Senate, as now contended by one party? From that view the committee positively and unqualifiedly dissented. If the framers of the Constitution had intended that the President of the Senate should count as well as open the certificates they would have said so in plain, simple language. But they do not choose to do so, and the irresistible conclusion must be that they did not intend to confer on the President of the Senate any such tremendous power as was now claimed for him. He admitted that neither house could reject any fair vote of a State. It would be revolutionary to do so, but it would be an equal crime to count a fraudulent vote. He then criticised the President, intimating that his construction of his duty in the premises was to strip the frontier and crowd the capital with troops. In conclusion he said: "Believing that this House has a high power and a solemn duty in regard to counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice President, in my humble judgment any attempt on the part of any man or body of men, executive, legislative, or ministerial, to coerce this House to count a vote which in its judgment is invalid or void, or to coerce this House to throw out a vote which in its judgment is legal and valid, or to interfere in any manner whatever with the peaceful discharge of its constitutional functions in this high regard, would be an utter subversion of our constitutional government, and, if accompanied by armed and organized force, would be treason to the United States of America." [Applause on the Democratic side of the House and in the galleries.]

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, a member of the committee, offered on behalf of the four Republican members of the committee, the following as a substitute for the resolutions by the committee:

Resolved, first, That it is the power and duty of the House, conjointly with the Senate, to provide by law or other constitutional method a mode for fairly and truly ascertaining and properly counting the Electoral vote of each State, so as to give effect to the choice of each State in the election of President and Vice President.

Resolved, second, That in the absence of legislative provision on the subject or authoritative direction from the Senate and House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, upon opening the certificates, declares and counts the Electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, addressed the House in favor of the minority report. He said that the resolutions reported by the majority asserted the most extreme power on the part of the House, and involved the great constitutional question whether the Federal Government had the right to review the proceedings of the officers of a State in the election or appointment of Electors. If that position was correct, then either house could examine collaterally whether the officers of a State had taken the oath to support the Constitution. He denied that right on the part of either house, and held that the acts of the duly constituted authorities of a State, when verified as required by law, must be taken as legal and correct. He claimed that there was no power to go behind such acts. John Adams and Thomas J

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

RESOLUTIONS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE — COUNTY TREASURERS—THE STATE PRISONS—NEW BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY—DEATH OF A MEMBER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1877.

The resolutions touching the counting of the Electoral vote agreed upon in the caucus of Republican Senators last night, and referred to in THE TIMES of to-day, were introduced in the Senate this morning by Senator Woodin. They express the unanimous sentiment of the Republicans of both branches of the Legislature, as well as the sentiments of all Democrats who are able to rise above the pettifogging partisanship of Samuel J. Tilden:

Whereas, The annual Message of the Governor invites the attention of the Legislature to the questions growing out of the recent Presidential election; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that in the election of the President each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress in which the Electors are to meet and cast the vote of the State, and certify and transmit the same to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; therefore

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the provision fixes the intent of the Constitution that the several States shall determine each for itself the mode of appointing the Electors, and of lawfully establishing who are appointed, and that the vote of the Electors thus appointed and lawfully certified shall be received and counted as the vote of the State

Resolved, That a majority of the votes of the Electors thus appointed by the several States and meeting in their respective States in conformity with law, on the 6th of December last, determined the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and that it only remains to make lawful declaration of the result so determined.

Resolved, That every State in full and undisturbed relations with the Union is entitled to participate in the election of President, and that the lawfully certified votes of its Electors, appointed in the manner designated by its Legislature, and subject only to the constitutional conditions, represent and embody the expressed will of the State, in accordance with the principles enunciated by Daniel Webster, that the will of the people must prevail when it is ascertained, and the only mode of ascertaining that will is by some regular rule of proceeding prescribed by previous law.

Resolved, That the declaration of the result of the Presidential election should be strictly governed by the principles of the Constitution, and by the established usage and practices under it; that the action of the convention which framed the Constitution in organizing the new Government thus created, when they resolved that "the Senate should appoint a President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving and opening and counting the votes for President;" that the argument of Charles Pinckney, a distinguished member of the convention, made in the debate of 1800, in which he stated that "in the Federal Convention great care was taken to provide for the election of a President independently of Congress, to take the business, as far as possible, out of their hands;" that the opinion of Henry Clay, exposed in a subsequent debate in which he declared that "unless the two houses agreed upon a different method, the President of the Senate would proceed to open and count the votes;" that the opinion of Chancellor Kent, which for half a century has remained unchanged and unquestioned, in which he held "that, in the absence of a legislative provision on the subject, the President of the Senate counts the votes and determines the result" combine to interpret the intent of the framers of the Constitution. Without going beyond its appropriate province, the Legislature of New-York earnestly insists that no partisan efforts should be allowed to defeat or obstruct the orderly course of law, which is so essential to the welfare and prosperity of the Republic.

Resolved, If the Assembly concurs, that the lawful declaration of the result of the election of the President, as determined by the vote of a majority of the Electors on the 6th day of December last, is binding upon all, and that in making such declaration, and in upholding the Constitution and laws, the national authorities are entitled to the support of every patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That any threat to disregard the result of the Presidential election and its lawful declaration is incendiary in spirit and revolutionary in character; that any attempt to inflame partisan feeling and excite political passions upon a question which has passed beyond the appropriate arena of partisan conflict and remains only to be declared according to truth and law, calls for unqualified condemnation; and that the united voice of the people must enforce, as the supreme obligation of the hour, the duty of prompt and unhesitating acceptance of the legal determination.

Mr. Woodin suggested that, if there was no objection, the resolutions be put upon their passage at once. Mr. Jacobs objected, and so the resolutions lie over under the rule, and are ordered printed.

Senator Wagstaff introduced a bill extending the time during which the benevolent fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York shall be entitled to a share of the tax levied on foreign fire insurance companies. Mr. Corsa brought in the same bill in the Assembly this morning. A similar bill, introduced by the late Senator Booth, was passed last year, but was vetoed on some technical ground.

Mr. Baaden introduced a bill similar to the scores of bills that have been before previous Legislatures for the better protection of gas consumers.

The fruitless discussions over a "County Treasurers bill," that have occupied so much of the time of the Legislature for several years past, are likely to be closed this session by the passage of a bill reported by Senator Robertson from the Judiciary Committee this morning. The bill embodies the practical features of several bills introduced in past years, and will, it is thought, harmonize conflicting views on the subject. Its leading provisions are as follows: The selection of banks of deposit by the Treasurer, but the banks to be required to give bonds. Treasurers to receive no interest or deposits, nor any fees or perquisites of any kind. Salaries of Treasurers to be fixed by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, but this provision not to go into effect until the expiration of the terms of the present Treasurers.

The bill fixing the salary of the Superintendent of State Prisons at $8,000, with $2,000 additional for expenses, was considered in the Senate to-day. Mr. Woodin and Mr. Schoonmaker were in favor of fixing the salary at $6,500. Woodin thought it was about time the Legislature commenced that retrenchment which the Democrats had talked about so much in their speeches to the people. For his part he was ready to vote for a general reduction of the salaries of all State officials, including his own. He took occasion to remark that in his opinion those who expected that our State Prisons would be made self-sustaining under the new system of a State Superintendent would be grievously disappointed.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Capt. D. D. Wylie, of New-York, for Commissary General. His brother-in-law, Police Commissioner Nichols, who has been here lobbying for his relative most of the time since the session commenced, can now return to the duties of his post.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The business done in the Assembly this morning was of no special interest. A few bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole, a short debate took place on some resolutions relating to the methods of State taxation, which were sent to the Ways and Means Committee for its consideration, a number of bills were introduced, and Mr. Graham, of Orange, in an address in excellent taste, and not without real pathos, announced the sudden death of his colleague, Mr. Stewart T. Durland, of the Second District of Orange County, who died last night, having been taken ill while on his way home from Albany last Friday. The House adjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased. Two other members, Mr. Rooney, of the Third, and Mr. Healy, of the Sixth District of New-York, are also dangerously ill.

Mr. Stein has introduced a bill "for the better protection of printers and lithographers." It gives printers and lithographers a lien on stereotype plates, wood-cuts, dies, &c., for work done. Such a bill, if it became a law, could only afford a protection when the materials named had been furnished by those who required the printing to be done. This is not a common practice, though perhaps common enough to give reason for the passage of such an act.

At the request of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Mr. Strahan introduced a bill this morning, the title of which is "An act to secure better public administration in the City of New-York." It might more properly be entitled, "An act to make City officers honest and faithful." It has six sections. The first declares that all employes of the City are officers for the purposes of the act; the second declares that it shall be the duty of all these officers to faithfully perform their duties to the end that the administration of the City may be honest and economical; that it shall be a misdemeanor to appoint, or conspire to appoint, to any office a person unfit for the place, or to pay an excessive salary to any employe, or to pay an excessive price for any material or supplies. But it is carefully provided that no officer who has acted in good faith shall be liable. The third section makes it a misdemeanor to demand, or conspire to demand, a political assessment from any officer; but the act is not to be construed to prevent voluntary contributions for political purposes. The fourth section affixes the same penalty for using money, promise of office, or other undue means, to secure the promotion, increase of pay, &c., of any City employe or officer. No standard is provided in the bill by which to ascertain whether a salary is excessive or extravagant. The intent of the bill appears to be to provide some way in which men who cannot be trusted to do their duty shall be made to do it. It has gone to the Judiciary Committee, and will probably remain there.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this evening to consider what resolutions it would be advisable to prepare to offer as a substitute for those presented in the Senate this morning on the Presidential question. The discussion appears to have been animated and of some length, but no agreement was reached. Resolutions may be prepared to-morrow or the whole matter may be postponed until next week, which would afford an opportunity to consult in New-York with the person most interested in the matter. There is some talk of the Republican members of the Assembly caucusing on the Woodin resolutions when they come before the House. In view of an agreement being reached by Congress on the counting of the Electoral vote some members are of opinion that it would be a good thing at this time to go slow.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

GANGS OF MEN AT WORK IN THE LOWER PORTION OF THE CITY—GARBAGE AND ASHES STILL ENCUMBER THE SIDEWALKS.

The Street-cleaning Department has, at length, given evidence of its existence by the removal of a portion of the remains of the snow-storm which obstructed all the leading streets and thoroughfares in the City for some weeks past. The work was commenced on Broadway last Sunday, and yesterday that thoroughfare presented a tolerably clean appearance from the Battery to Fourteenth street. Since Sunday night a large number of men, divided into gangs, have been engaged each night, and over 16,000 cart-loads of snow and ice were removed up to yesterday morning. Las night about 300 men and 280 carts were employed upon the principal thoroughfares down town, and by Saturday night Commissioner Nichols, Chairman of the Street-cleaning Department, expects that Wall, Broad, Fulton, Nassau, Whitehall, and other streets adjoining will be cleaned. The men were divided last night into gangs, who were set to work upon Park row, Nassau, Fulton, William, and Cortlandt streets, and up to 12 o'clock considerable progress was made by the laborers employed in picking up the heaps of snow and ice which lined the sidewalks and carting it away. Besides the 280 carts employed to cart away the snow last evening there were 430 more engaged in removing the ashes from the streets all over the City. Commissioner Nichols, Capt. Gunner, and Deputy Inspector O'Brien were out in the various streets in which the men were employed superintending the work, and the laborers who were engaged in the different gangs appeared to work very diligently. On Sunday the entire force of the department will be employed on Broadway between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, in case all the principal thoroughfares down town should be cleared by Saturday night. Duane street will next be cleaned, after which an effort will be made to clean Tenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third streets. Commissioner Nichols expects that by Monday morning all the leading thoroughfares down town will be in good shape. The condition of the streets yesterday all over the City, with the exception of that portion of Broadway from which the snow and ice had been removed, was wretched in the extreme. Along all the cross-town streets, and most of the principal avenues which were exposed to the sun, pools of water collected in the gutters and, overflowing the sidewalk in several places, rendered pedestrianism very disagreeable. Owing to the immense heaps of congealed snow which are piled along Third and Sixth avenues, blockades occurred several times during the day along these lines whenever a truck or wagon heavily laden happened to get fast while attempting to cross over the tracks of the horse railroads, the way of the street cars.

While the laborers of the Street-cleaning Bureau are exerting themselves to dig up and cast away the ice and snow which has been allowed too long to accumulate in the streets, and while West, South, Greenwich, and Washington streets are still in almost an impassable condition, the garbage and ashes from the buildings in the lower part of the City are collecting in such quantities as to threaten the serious blocking up of the sidewalks along many of the streets. A reporter of THE TIMES noticed yesterday that on Nassau street alone heaps of receptacles had been filled and arranged in lines upon the curb-stones. Between Fulton and John streets 36 of these handsome objects were counted, in groups of from three to six. These occupied about half the width of the walk, and frequent loadings of passengers on the sidewalk, and of wagons in the street, had resulted in the upsetting of some of the vessels and the strewing of their miscellaneous contents upon the already dirty pavements. Opposite the old Post Office building there were several picturesque groupings of tin-boxes, iron kettles, flour barrels, kegs, and baskets. In front of the banking-house of George Opdyke there were three or four barrels filled to overflowing, and at the door of the Fourth National Bank a half-dozen huge stacks of ashes demanded to be taken away. Along Maiden lane, John street, Pearl, Front, Water, Burling slip, and other down-town streets there were to be seen evidences of friction in the Street-cleaning Bureau. On the west side of the City, where many of the houses are filled with tenants, the huge boxes into which all manner of vile substances are thrown were seen overflowing with their loads of filth, and in many places where barrels had been used they had been relieved of their contents by boys who prowled in search of fire-wood, and the ashes were mixed with the melting ice and snow in the streets. In front of some of the warehouses on the business streets great hogsheads had been put out after the ordinary iron ash-kettles had been filled, and these were supplied so that the ashes were heaped up above the edges. There these had stood for several days, the occupants of buildings near by had not stopped the work of filling when the cone had been perfectly raised, but had poured on pan after pan of ashes until they had showered off and accumulated in banks outside of the barrels or hogsheads.

THE ASSOCIATED PIONEERS.

ANNUAL REUNION AT THE STURTEVANT HOUSE—AN ENJOYABLE EVENING AMONG THE OLD PIONEERS.

The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California had their annual reunion and dinner last evening at the Sturtevant House. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flags and streamers, prominent among which was the "Pioneer Bear Flag." Among the mottoes and devices on the walls were; "Monterey, July 7, 1846;" "The Bear Flag Men of 1846;" "The Horn Around in 180 Days;" "Sloat, Stockton, Shubrick;" "The Exchanges of '49, El Dorado, Bella Union, Parker House;" "The Fastest Ship, Young America, the Largest Ship, Three Brothers;" "The Isthmus Across by Bungo and Mule;" "The First American Newspaper in California, the *California Star*." The ornaments on the table included a "California Hunting Scene," and "Corn d' Abundance," and among the characteristic dishes were "Lobster Salad à la San Francisco," "Pork and Beans, à la '49," and "Roast California Quail, à la Pacific Slope." Among the guests were Gen. Joseph Hooker, Gen. C. P. Stone, Commander Richard W. Meade, Gen. John S. Ellis, Gen. James F. Curtis, Col. John A. Godfrey, Col. James E. Nutt-man, and Clark Bell. Letters of regret at inability to attend were received from President Grant, Gen Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. John A. Sutter, Mark Twain, Bayard Taylor, and Peter Deacbe, Esq., President of the Pioneers of San Francisco. Gen. H. G. Gibson, President of the Pioneers, occupied the chair, and the guests obeyed with alacrity his injunction to "pitch in and enjoy the feast to your heart's content." Following are the toasts and the names of the respondents: "The President of the United States," Col. Thorpe, (formerly aide de camp of Gen. Zachary Taylor;) "The Day we Celebrate," (the anniversary of the discovery of gold in California,) Gen. Thomas D. Johns; "California," Col. Edward F. Burton; "Days of '49," Col. S. C. Upham; "Gen. John A. Sutter," (the Pioneer and Philanthropist,) Gen. H. S. Gibson; "Pioneer Associations of California," Hon. R. H. McKune; "Our Honored Dead," Col. James M. Turner; "Woman," Col. John A. Godfrey. The toasts were interspersed with music and singing by Prof. Jules Lumbard and an excellent quartet. Col. Thorne said he never saw such a centennial. We couldn't tell who was our President, and three of our States had each two Governors, and nobody could tell who was who. The two houses of Congress had got into a snarl, and the lower house (and by the way it was very low) [laughter] didn't seem to know what it was about, and had apparently lost its wits. The speeches of the evening were mainly in relation to interesting reminiscences connected with the discovery of gold in California, and were greeted by frequent applause from those who had taken an active part in the early mining operations in the "El Dorado of the West."

THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.—The Grand Duke Alexis did not attend the German given here last night, but the Grand Duke Constantine and several Russian naval officers were present.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

DISCOMFITURE OF A FEW PERSONS WHO WANTED TO CENSURE THE MAYOR AND THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Some time ago a few Brooklyn Republicans, members of the Kings County Club, who were dissatisfied with the action of Mayor Schroeder in renominating Corporation Counsel DeWitt, and with the 12 Republican members of the Board of Aldermen for voting to confirm the nomination, held a meeting and passed resolutions expressing their disapproval of the course pursued by the officials in question. The meeting was held in the Kings County Club-rooms, and the proceedings were published in some of the local papers as if the resolutions relating to the Mayor and Aldermen emanated from the club—which is a Republican organization—as a body. That they did not express the opinions of a majority of the members of the Kings County Club was sufficiently proved at a meeting held on Wednesday evening, when the rooms were crowded, and resolutions indorsing the action of the Mayor and Republican Aldermen were passed, one person voting in the negative. The dissatisfied Republicans who originated the resolutions condemning the Mayor succeeded in having a special meeting of the Republican General Committee called for last night, at which it was proposed to give expression to the opinion of the Republican Party in the county through its representatives relative to the appointment of Mr. DeWitt. If the dissatisfied ones—and they are very few—indulged the hope that the committees would censure the Mayor and Republican Aldermen, they were sadly disappointed.

After the roll had been called no person in the room seemed to know just what business was to be transacted. At length Mr. Jesse Madden, of the Eighteenth Ward, moved that a committee of seven on grievance be appointed, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting of the committee; and that all resolutions, which might be offered at the meeting then in session, should be referred to that committee. The motion was promptly voted down. A motion to adjourn was then made and lost. At this point, Corporation Counsel DeWitt appeared in the room, and asked permission to make a brief inquiry. Being accorded permission, Mr. DeWitt said that he wished to know if the meeting was held merely for the purpose of considering the political or partisan wisdom of his appointments. If it were held for that purpose he, being a Democrat, would withdraw. If the committee wished to inquire whether he was connected with any persons or body of persons called a ring, or called by any other opprobious epithet; if they wished to investigate any part of his official career, he wanted to be present. While he was somewhat like Paul before Agrippa, willing to be questioned and competent to answer, he did not appear only for himself. He had heard that an attempt was to be made to cast a slur on the honored chief magistrate of the city and the Republican Aldermen who stood bravely by him when he was fighting the corruptionists. Mr. DeWitt concluded by repeating that it the action of this committee were to be merely of a political nature he would withdraw. The mention of Mayor Schroeder's name was received with uproarious applause. At the conclusion of Mr. DeWitt's remarks a motion to adjourn was made and carried, and as the members of the committee crowded out of the room they laughingly inquired of one another why they had been called together. The moral of the meeting appears to be that the Republican Party in Kings County cannot be run by any clique.

A COUNTY OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY—FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

The joint committee of the Boards of Supervisors and Superintendents of the Poor of Westchester County appointed to examine into the charges of misappropriating the county supplies and inhumanly treating paupers, recently preferred against William H. Hammond, the Keeper of the County Poor-house, resumed its investigation yesterday at the Court-house at White Plains. The examination of Charles Dominick, Hammond's son-in-law, and the principal witness against him, was continued. Dominick testified that he saw Hammond on one occasion beat one of the paupers, a crazy man, who was attempting to strike him (Hammond) with a club. He also saw Hammond beat paupers on several occasions when they seemed to be unruly.

Jesse Ryder testified that he was present on one occasion when a difference occurred between Keeper Hammond and an inmate at the County-house. A pauper was brought into the office by two men, and he was asked to sign his pension over to Hammond. This he refused to do, and Hammond ordered him to leave the office. He moved slowly toward the door, and Hammond shoved him violently, knocking him down. Hammond then "grabbed" him by the collar, and dashed him against the door-post.

The next witness was Wallin Rosell, who testified that Hammond was his uncle by marriage; on the 1st of last September Hammond placed him in charge of the farm at Pleasantville; witness could not speak about his (the witness') paying any rent; he asked him a few days afterward to come down to the County-house; witness did so, and there met some of the Superintendents of the Poor, with whom he talked about boarding several of the children in the institution; one Superintendent said that they had been paying about $2 or $2 50 a week for each child's board; he did not make any definite arrangement that day, and the next he knew of the matter was when the children were sent up to the Pleasantville house; at present he had 15 children boarding with him; the youngest was about 4 years of age and the oldest 7; he was always paid for their board by Hammond, as he supposed, by direction of the Superintendents; he paid $20 a month rent for the house; he used to go to the County-house for his money, and Hammond always deducted the rent; his wife kept the accounts and he was unable to state the amount he received each month from Hammond; he had seen County-house teams working on the farm; one of the children boarding with him was sent to school; on Sunday the children were kept in the house and were not sent to church or Sunday-school.

Rivington Lefurgy was the next witness examined. He testified that he lived on the road leading from the County-house to Hammond's farm, at Pleasantville; during last year he frequently saw County-house teams of two horses and oxen going; they were generally driven there in the night time, and sometimes the wagons were loaded; the teams were usually driven by Hammond or his son; he sometimes saw paupers from the County-house riding in the wagons at night to the farm; he could not positively swear that they worked on the farm, but he believed they did.

The investigation will be continued on Tuesday next.

OVERDUE AND MISSING VESSELS.

THE AUGUST ANDRE ARRIVES AT HALIFAX—THE GROUNDING OF THE STEAMER PERIT—A CASE OF APPARENT CARELESSNESS—NO NEWS OF THE COLOMBO.

The Antwerp steam-ship August André, which has been a month in crossing the Atlantic, and has been so long overdue as to create some fears about her safety, has been heard of at Halifax. She was on Wednesday afternoon towed into Halifax by the steamer Switzerland, having been found two days before in a disabled condition, leaking badly, and making slow progress. She will discharge her cargo and undergo repairs before coming to New-York. The Switzerland will bring on her passengers. The British steam-ship Perit, (formerly the American steam-ship of the same name,) from Halifax for New-York, went ashore on Wednesday at Chatham Beach, Mass. A dispatch from Capt. Hudney says: The steamer left Halifax on Jan. 12 with a cargo of fish and potatoes. They made heavy weather soon after leaving, and laid to 36 hours in the Bay of Fundy. She approached land that was supposed to be Cape Cod on the evening of the 15th, and stood back east 20 miles in a dense snow-storm. On the morning of the 16th they stood back and made Cape Cod and traced the shore down to Pollock's Rip, but the fog was so thick that they could not find the entrance. Stood off again, and soon after dark it cleared up, but the Captain did not deem it prudent to pass over the shoals until morning. Ran off north-east under short steam. Ordered the ship to be kept off the shore six to 10 miles until morning, and having been up all the previous night, turned in. He was awakened at 1:30 by the ship striking the beach, with the Chatham lights ahead. At the time of striking she was in charge of the objet mate, Capt. James McArthur, of Sydney, who had shipped in place of the mate, Mr. Hilton, who was sick. At the time the ship struck the beach the lights were all in plain view, and the mate had changed the ship's course to north-west, which was four points on land. Should the wind remain westerly he hopes to get her off, and will discharge the cargo. The agents of the steamer in this City were Erhard & Brewer, No. 36 Beaver street.

Wright & Co., agents of the Hull line, said yesterday that nothing had been heard of the steam-ship Colombo, now nearly 50 days out, but they are not disposed to give her up, believing still that she may be proceeding under sail. The cargo that would have been shipped by the Colombo is being repacked and made ready for shipment by the steamer Othello, of the same line, which will leave for Hull on the 24th inst. There are no tidings of the steamship George Cromwell.

DUMPING STREET DIRT IN THE DOCKS.

James H. Lynch, a fish-dealer doing business at Pier No. 93 East River, yesterday appeared before Pilot Commissioner Blunt, and made complaint that the Street-cleaning Bureau had dumped 1,700 or 1,800 loads of street refuse in the dock leased by him. The dirt filled up the dock, and had been placed there during the night, when he was not present to interfere. By the terms of his lease, he is obliged to maintain a depth of 20 feet of water at the bulkhead, and he fears that the expense of clearing the dock will fall upon him. Mr. Blunt said he could do nothing for Mr. Lynch, although he sympathized with him in his opposition to the practice of filling up the piers, and recommended that he should take his case to the Dock Commissioners for their consideration.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE—TAXABLE PROPERTY TO HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT — THE QUESTION OF DUMPING SNOW INTO THE MAN-HOLES TO THE SEWERS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Mr. Lewis J. Phillips offered the following:

Whereas, In the annual Message of his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council the following occurs: "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, consisting of four of the highest City officials, are charged with a most important duty in fixing and limiting the amount to be raised by taxation and to be expended by each of the departments. a duty which they have discharged with singular fidelity and wisdom. It seems to me that the efficiency of this board might be still further increased by appointing to it an additional member directly representing the taxable property, particularly the real estate, of the City;" and

Whereas, This board fully agrees with the views expressed by his Honor the Mayor, and is clearly of opinion that the efficiency of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would be thereby increased, and at the same time a direct representation would be given therein to the interest most particularly concerned in its proceedings, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare a memorial on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and cause the same to be presented to the Legislature of this State, now in session, praying for the passage of an act providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a competent person, who shall be a tax-payer, to represent the taxable property of this City in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, such appointee to serve without compensation.

The resolution was referred without debate to the Committee on Law, which consists of Messrs. Lewis, Howland, and Huler.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works in answer to the resolution of Alderman Morris requesting him to give his views in relation to having the man-holes to the sewers opened for the purpose of having ice and snow emptied therein. The Commissioner in reply states that the unauthorized use of the sewers and receiving basins for this purpose has been a source of much trouble and expense whenever it occurred. He says:

"As an instance, I will mention that the man-holes of the sewer in Broadway, between Washington place and Fourth street, were opened and filled with snow and ice by men of the street-cleaning force in March, 1875, completely stopping up the sewer and causing the flooding of the adjacent cellars. The solid deposit thus formed had to be taken out by hand at great expense. The number and capacity of the sewer man-holes are very small in comparison with the quantity of snow and ice which accumulates in the streets. Many of the old sewers in the lower part of the City were built without man-holes, and those that were recently put in to facilitate examinations and repairs are few, and only large enough to give access to the sewer. Of the small quantity of snow and ice that could thus be put in the man-holes, only a small proportion would be melted, as the temperature in the sewers would soon be reduced below the melting point, and the ice, remaining, would soon stop all drainage. The most effectual way in which the sewers can be made to contribute to the removal of snow and ice from the streets is by keeping the gutters, culverts, and mouths of receiving basins unobstructed. The attention of the Police Department was recently called to this fact, and they promptly responded by approving the suggestions made. From the foregoing, it is very clear that the emptying of snow and ice into the sewer man-holes is altogether unadvisable and should not be permitted." The communication was ordered to be printed.

A petition from a number of property-owners and residents of the Seventh Ward requesting that the dumping board at the foot of Market street be removed, was referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

The board then adjourned.

THE LOSS OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

FINDING OF THE BRITISH NAVAL COURT—THE DANGER OF RELYING ON SPIRIT COMPASSES.

The British Naval Court in this City, composed of the British Consul, Mr. E. M. Archibald, Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond, and Capt. J. A. Robbins, of the bark Milo, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, yesterday sent to the Pilot Commissioners their finding in the case of the ship Circassian, which was stranded off Bridgehampton, Long Island, on the 11th of December. Taking into consideration all the facts, they are of the opinion that the pilot was mistaken in his calculation of the position of the ship, and that the standard compass, which there had been no opportunity of testing, may have indicated less than the allowed variation. The pilot is said not to have been in charge of the ship when she stranded, and had been below for about two hours before this. It is evident, however, that the master relied on the confident assertion of the pilot as to the locality of the soundings at 8 P. M., ignoring the similar soundings near Montauk, of which the pilot, also, appears to have been forgetful. But, however confident the master may have been of his position at 8 P. M., still, considering the state of the weather, and the recent change of the standard compass, he committed a grave error in not having sounded at 9, or at latest, 10 P. M., whereby the fatal calamity which befell the ship would doubtless have been averted. The court thinks it proper to call attention to the hazard of mistaking the soundings near Montauk for those of similar depth further to the south-west, when approaching the coast in thick weather, after having had no correct observation during several previous days. They also call attention to the fact of a so-called spirit compass being rendered worse than useless by the action of frost, whereby ships approaching the coast at night, and during intensely cold weather, may be stranded before the condition of the compass is perceptible.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The report of Mr. William Plimley, Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the New-York Post Office, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, recently submitted to Postmaster James, presents some interesting features. As it is necessary for international orders from the smaller cities of the United States to pass through the New-York office, the work at this point is of a more complicated character than elsewhere, the greatest care being expended in calculating the difference between United States currency and the moneys of foreign countries. Should a clerk make a mistake in converting United States money into the shillings and pence of England, the marks and pfennings of Germany, the francs and centimes of France and Switzerland, &c., he would have to make it good when the list was returned to the Auditor at Washington. There has been a great saving to the Government in the Money Order Department, the cumbersome registers formerly used having been dispensed with and press copies taken in copyable ink. Clerk hire has also been reduced at the same time. The domestic business is greatly on the increase, 3,000 orders during the past and present month having been paid between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Following is a summary of the business for the year 1876:

	Items, No.	Amount.
Domestic money orders issued	34,718	$800,530 03
Foreign money orders issued	12,208	275,280 55
Deposits of surplus funds	11,708	12,675,514 68
Postmaster General's checks	.....	665,320 97
Domestic money orders paid	555,663	5,920,413 42
Foreign money orders paid	5,616	117,481 66
Postmasters' drafts paid	14,488	6,091,059 00
Deposited to the credit of Postmaster General	.....	400,000 00
Postage account	.....	111,297 29
Revenue account	.....	254,032 68
Stations (fines refunded)	.....	109,025 00
Expense account	.....	28,171 82
Money orders transmitted (to foreign countries)	98,535	1,792,318 24
Money orders received (from foreign countries)	57,327	1,215,683 37
Bills of exchange on London, Berlin, &c	.....	595,320 19
Total business	790,263	$31,802,465 90
Add business at stations	97,527	1,953,712 40
Grand total	887,790	$33,550,178 30

NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW-YORK.

CURIOUS STATISTICS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERS.

The whole number of shares of national bank stock issued to banks located in the State of New-York was 1,482,746, of which number 1,216,478 were held by residents of the State, and 266,268 by non-residents. The number of shareholders in the state was 26,339; the number of non-resident shareholders, 7,742. The number of shareholders owning 10 shares or less, 12,784; over 10 and not more than 20, 6,936; over 20 and not more than 30, 3,610; over 30 and not more than 40, 2,233; over 40 and not more than 50, 2,233; over 50 and not more than 100, 3,573; over 100 and not more than 500, 2,491; over 500, 205.

The number of shares of New-York national bank stock held in the Eastern States was 193,659; Middle States, 40,293; Southern States, 4,907; Western States, 11,947; Pacific States, 545.

The number of shares held in foreign countries was 14,884, of which 3,025 were held in Great Britain; 2,214, in France; 130, in Germany; 1,488, in Spain; 3,992, in the Dominion of Canada; 866, in Mexico; 726, in the West Indies; 73, in Bermuda; 97, in South America; 20, in Prussia; 20, in Bavaria; 849, in Holland; 16, in Russia; 1,960, in Switzerland; 280, in Italy; 54, in Turkey; 19, in Corsica; 340, in Europe not specified; 20, in India; 40, in Egypt, and 30, in Africa not specified. These shares are unfully divided into amounts of $100 each.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE NEARLY THROUGH WITH ITS LABORS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—The Senate committee is actively engaged in closing its labors, and will leave to-morrow night for Washington. A large amount of testimony has been taken, principally in relation to the election in Northern Louisiana. There is no change in the situation here, and none is probable until the reports of the two committees have been made and acted upon.

The committee continued to-day their examination of the election in the Parish of Richland. H. F. Vickers and John A. Hemler testified that the election was fair and free; they knew of no intimidation; that the former said he had heard one colored man say he had been told he must vote the Democratic ticket; the witness had told his colored hands that any one who voted the Republican ticket need not expect employment after their contracts expired, as he claimed the right of an American citizen to employ whom he chose; the latter [Hemler] said he would give him preference in employing hands to men of his own party.

William R. Hardy, District Attorney, testified that Capt. Farmer advised him not to attempt to make a canvass in Richland Parish, but to confine himself to Ouachita.

Alexander B. George, holding over Senator from the Eleventh Parish of Webster, testified as to the peaceful election, and that the avowed policy of the Democrats was to give no pretext for Republicans to claim intimidation.

Henry Blair, colored, testified to general and specific intimidation in Morehouse Parish; that the Republicans were not allowed to make a canvass; that he had been threatened with death by his employer, Dr. Larkin, and others, for being a Republican; that George Boyd, colored school teacher, and himself were driven from the parish.

Mrs. Ann Mitchell, widow of "Ike" Mitchell, detailed the particulars of the killing of her husband by eight whites, who came to her house with masks on; they said they would teach him that a radical hole. She said that after "Ike" was beaten by Charles Barrows, James Downing, and Robert Wilson, with their pistols, they took him outside and shot him to death; Barrow's mask was torn off in the scuffle.

Dr. McCrindell, Coroner of the parish, testified to holding an inquest on Gilbert Carter, and that he was unable to get more than two witnesses; the verdict was, "Killed by persons unknown;" in the case of "Ike" Mitchell he was unable to get any witnesses; the whites there raised money to pay his widow's expenses from New-Orleans in order that she might testify at the inquest, as they were anxious to have the murder investigated, but she refused to come back.

Ephraim Smith, colored, testified to the intimidation of colored Democrats by colored Republicans.

Charles G. Fisher, attorney, testified that there were between 900 and 1,000 colored members of Democratic clubs in the parish.

The Senate sub-committee resumed their examination of the election in West Feliciana. Henry Brookhart and John Haley, colored, testified to voting the Democratic ticket, and that there was no intimidation. J. B. Sims, Dr. H. R. Ryland, and W. S. Hamilton testified that there was no political intimidation; but that owing to the lawlessness, pillaging and killing of stock, a club had been formed to punish the offenders; it was called the Union Conservative Club, and the members visited the houses of suspected persons and administered chastisement; Mr. Sims said two or three colored men had been hanged and ten or twelve shot or killed, but none of these acts had any connection with politics; Henry Temple, he said, left the parish because he had once led a colored company to Bayou Sara, and was afraid of the consequences.

SITTING BULL'S RECENT DEFEAT.

COL. MILES' OFFICIAL REPORT—FIVE SIOUX CHIEFS KILLED—A CAMP CAPTURED AND DESTROYED—SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The following is an extract from Col. Miles' official report of the recent battle with Sitting Bull's band:

Sitting Bull's band was again defeated at the head of the Red Water, Dec. 18, by three companies of the 5th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin. The Indian trail was obscured by a severe snow storm when north of the Missouri, and as the reports were conflicting I divided my force, taking three companies through the Muscle Shell and Dry Forks country, and sending three down the north side of the Missouri. Four companies under Capt. Snyder being there on the Dry Forks. Sitting Bull had crossed near Wolf Point, but retreated back again at the head of his camp of 122 lodges. He was driven south of the Yellowstone, and his camp captured with many lodges stanching. Together with 60 horses, mules, and ponies. Everything was burned. The Indian village was burned. The Indians escaped with very little besides what they had on their backs. Lieut. Baldwin and the officers and troops with him are entitled to great credit. The command has marched over 500 miles—walking 73 in 48 hours—and enduring the severity of a Montana Winter with great fortitude. Five prominent chiefs of the Sioux nation were killed by their old enemies, the Crow scouts, at this point, on the 17th of December, while coming in bearing a flag of truce. Of 39 men, 30 or 40 others. The guilty Crows escaped by flight. This affair was most unfortunate, as their coming in would have secured the surrender of at least 1,000 fighting men. The thermometer now registers 40° below zero.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 18.—News was received here to-day from Chugwater Station, 50 miles north of this city, that a party of Indians made a raid on the ranches near there last night and drove off 50 horses. The ranchmen followed the Indians for several miles, but the latter succeeded in getting away with the stock.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—At the morning session of the Dominion Board of Trade, Hon. Mr. Starnes, of Halifax, addressed the board on the sugar question, stating that the consumption of sugar in Canada was 100,000,000 pounds per annum. He also dwelt strongly on the importance of opening up more extended trade relations with the West Indies. He moved the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the Government be memorialized for a readjustment of the duties on sugar. Mr. Howland moved an amendment that a duty of 50 cents be imposed on all coal imported into this country. Mr. Patterson, of Montreal, moved an amendment to the amendment, that in view of the distressed state of all the important interests of the country, arising to a great extent from differential duties and drawbacks in force in the United States, this board favors the adoption by Canada of a national policy calculated to maintain and develop the trade and domestic manufact

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHADWICK'S POEMS.

A BOOK OF POEMS. By JOHN W. CHADWICK. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

William Morris is at present almost the only living poet who sings an epic song. Our poets take short flights. Their verses are more personal and introspective than they used to be. They speak their words in song, but the song ends with the description of the mood of the moment. The short lyric poem, which embodies the thought or feeling which is here today and is gone to-morrow, is the almost unvarying type of the best poetry of the period, and it may be that these swift and hurrying days in which we live are unfavorable either to the production or appreciation of anything else. It is certain that only genius like Milton's can win people back to the slow stages of the epic, and even that epic slowly made its way into public favor during the poet's life.

Among these poets of lyric song and of the inward life John W. Chadwick now takes a place with his fugitive poems which has been fairly won, and which is destined to be higher as he gains the more thorough mastery of the poetic art and a wider experience of life. The immediate popularity of these poems—the third edition has been called for within a month from their publication—shows that they are readable and within the range of the public taste. But they are more. Without the slightest effort to take up ambitious subjects, they deal so familiarly and sweetly with the topics of home and nature and the silent experiences of the soul, and touch the commonplaces of life with such poetic insight, that the reader is held by the book until the author has won his heart. Mr. Chadwick has evidently written because he could not help it, and his verses are genuine poetry. The poems are remarkably even in their character; nearly every one has some delicate thought, some expressive line, some comparison, some hint at the deeper meaning of life, which justifies its existence. The author has taken counsel with his own mind and heart; his verse is sincere and truthful, and its melody is perfect. It is very seldom that a first volume is so good or so even; more seldom still that a poet bravely speaks his inmost thoughts to the world. Mr. Chadwick has not held back his own individuality, and in expressing what seems truth to the poet's eye he has spoken the best convictions and unshaped thoughts of others, and spoken precisely what bright people look for in lyric poetry. His poems are original in their conception and expression. If you fancy that you hear the echoes of Tennyson or Longfellow or Clough, you speedily discover that Mr. Chadwick's method and thought are his own, and that his poetry is the reflection of various moments and moods in his own life.

Among the minor poets, if those are minor who are only younger than others, Mr. Chadwick must take high rank for the originality, purity, and sincerity of his poems, and for their religious purpose. There are many writers of verses who have done equally good work, and their fugitive pieces in the numerous collections of poetry show what rare visitations come to single minds and hearts. The late Dr. E. H. Sears, William C. Gannett, Harriet McEwen Kimball, Dr. H. N. Powers, "H. H.," Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich are conspicuous examples of what individuals have accomplished in lyric and subjective poetry among the new school of poets, but Mr. Chadwick surpasses them all in the purity, melody, and ethical quality of his verses. They have just enough personality to awaken your sympathy, and go far enough in speaking your own thoughts to gain your confidence. Dr. Powers almost equals him in the simplicity and beauty of his domestic poems, but when the two attempt a landscape or essay to interpret nature, Mr. Chadwick surpasses him in the insight and richness of his conceptions and in the absence of any affectation. He is a native of the old fishing town of Marblehead, near Boston, and his poetry is the language of his boyhood upon the sea and of his constant communion with its bold cliffs and striking scenery. Its excellence is that it connects nature, whether by sea or land, with the experiences of life and with the higher convictions of the soul. This ethical quality becomes more marked as he comes to deal with incidents of actual life. "Real and Ideal," "Tête-à-Tête," "The Heart of it," "Water and the Spirit," "Gift in Sleep" are instances in point. The incidents on which the verses are founded are so treated that the poems end in each case with such suggestions that the verses become the language of certain emotions forevermore. The religious poems in the volume are not always his best, and in some respects they are inferior to Dr. Powers', with whom Mr. Chadwick has many points of likeness and contact, but these which bring in religious thoughts incidentally are always his best. "The One True Christ," however, is an exception. It is one of the best pieces which he has written, and is as beautiful for its thought as for its expression. Perhaps the finest thing in the volume is the dedicatory poem. Men's hearts have gone into the dedication of their books, and Mr. Chadwick's has certainly gone into these lines, which are wonderful for the sympathy and love which he has crowded into the simplest words. Another poem which shows his powers at their best is "Auld Lang Syne," the last piece in the volume.

It would not be difficult, if we felt so disposed, to find fault with these poems; they exist, and can be easily detected, but the book has such exceptional goodness, and shows so unmistakably the advent of a new poet, and has so few of the weaknesses of those who publish their first volumes, that we prefer gladly to recognize in Mr. Chadwick the poetical talent, if not genius, which he so clearly displays, and to welcome him, not excepting even the author of *Deirdrè*, as having produced, on the whole, the most notable, and perhaps the best volume of original American poetry during the past year. His latest poems are his best, and, if he cultivates this fine gift according to his privilege, his next volume will be a very substantial addition to our literature.

THE LEVANT. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. Author of "My Summer in a Garden," "Saunterings," "My Winter on the Nile," &c. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., 1877, pp. 374.

In a certain sense this delightful little volume is a sequel to Mr. Warner's book *Mummies and Moslems* otherwise known as *My Winter on the Nile*. It is not so leisurely and languid as the story of the journey up the Nile. But it is quite as picturesque and more immediately of interest. Incidentally, the author throws some light on the much-vexed Eastern question, or at least, on the condition of affairs in Turkey, which enters so largely into that problem. Mr. Warner begins his journey at Jaffa and Jerusalem. He closes it at Brindisi, having passed through the Holy Land, Turkey in Europe, Athens, the Egean Sea, Constantinople, and the contiguous waters.

The style of the author is well-known as one which is agreeable, fluent, and graceful, without being offensively strong or rugged. Mr. Warner's fun is very light and airy; sometimes his humor is so very thin that dull people become impatient and demand something more satisfying. Nevertheless, he does make a most readable book. In the volume under review he has shown a happy faculty for skipping the things which the average reader does not care to hear about, and touching only those which have some charm of novelty. Perhaps it is Mr. Warner's nice touch after all, that gives these venerable subjects an air of freshness. He does not much concern himself about the politics, the philosophy, or what may be called "the great questions," which the world fancies are dominant topics in the Levant. He shows us their houses, shops, street life, and the every-day concerns of the people. And he tells his story so brightly that one needs must read. Mr. Warner happened upon Cyprus just after Gen. di Cesnola's latest discoveries at Curium. Now that the treasures there unearthed are to be deposited in New-York, this brief extract will have interest to local readers:

"Gen. L. P. di Cesnola, the explorer of Cyprus, is of a noble Piedmontese family; he received a military and classical education at Turin; identified with the party of Italian unity, his sympathies were naturally excited by the contest in America; he offered his sword to our Government, and served with distinction in the war for the Union. At its close he was appointed Consul at Cyprus, a position of no pecuniary attraction, but I presume that the new Consul had in view the explorations which have given his name such honorable celebrity in both hemispheres. The difficulties of his undertaking were many. He had to encounter at every step the jealousy of the Turkish Government and the fanaticism and superstition of the occupants of the soil. Archæological researches are not easy in the East under the most favorable circumstances, and in places where the traces of ancient habitations are visible above ground, the ancient sites are unknown; but in Cyprus no ruins exist in sight to aid the explorer, and, with the exception of one or two localities, no names of ancient places are known to the present generation. But the Consul was convinced that the great powers which had from age to age held Cyprus must have left some traces of their occupation, and that intelligent search would discover the ruins of prosperous cities described by Strabo and mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy. Without other guides than the descriptions of these and other ancient writers, the Consul began his search in 1867, and up to 1875 he had ascertained the exact sites of 11 ancient cities mentioned by Strabo and Ptolemy, most of which had ceased to exist before the Christian era, and none of which had left vestiges above the soil. We spent the afternoon in examining the new collection of Gen. di Cesnola, not so large as that in the Metropolitan Museum, but perhaps richer in some respects, particularly in iridescent glass.

"In the autumn of 1875, however, the labors of the indefatigable explorer were crowned with a discovery of riches which cast into the shade the real or pretended treasures of the 'House of Priam' a discovery not certainly of more value to art than those that preceded it, but well calculated to excite popular wonder. The finding of the subterranean hoard reads like an adventure of Aladdin. In pursuing his researches at Curium, on the south-western side of the island, Gen. di Cesnola came upon the site of an ancient temple, and uncovered its broken mosaic pavement. Beneath this, and at the depth of 25 feet, he broke into a subterranean passage cut in the rock. This passage led to a room; no genie sat by it, but it was securely closed by a stone slab. When this was removed, a suite of four rooms was disclosed, but they were not immediately accessible; earth sifting through the roofs for ages had filled them, and it required the labor of 8 months to clear out the chambers. Imagine the feverish enthusiasm of the explorer as he slowly penetrated this treasure-house, where every stroke of the pick disclosed the gleam of buried treasure! In the first room were found only gold objects; in the second only silver and silver-gilt ornaments and utensils; in the third, alabasters, terra-cottas, vases, and groups of figures; in the fourth, bronzes and nothing else. It is the opinion of the discoverer that these four rooms were the depositories where the crafty priests and priestesses of the old temple used to hide their treasures during the times of war, or at sudden invasions. I cannot but think that the mysterious subterranean passages and chambers in the ancient temples of Egypt served a similar purpose. The treasure found scattered in these rooms did not appear to be the whole belonging to the temple, but only a part, left perhaps in the confusion of a hasty flight. Among the articles found in the first room, cumped in a heap in the middle (as if they had been suddenly, in a panic, stripped from the altar in the temple, and cast into a place of concealment,) were a gold cup, covered with Egyptian embossed work and two bracelets of pure gold, weighing over *three pounds*, inscribed with the name of 'Etevander, King of Paphos.' This King lived in 635 B. C., and in 620 B. C. paid tribute to the Assyrian monarch Assurbanapal, (Sardanapalus,) as is recorded on an Assyrian tablet now in the British Museum. There were also many gold necklaces, bracelets, earrings, finger-rings, brooches, seals, armlets, &c.—in all 480 gold articles. In the silver room, arranged on the shelves in the museum, were vases, bottles, cups, bowls, bracelets, finger-rings, ear-rings, seals, &c. One of the most curious and valuable objects is a silver-gilt bowl, having upon it very fine embossed Egyptian work, and evidently of high antiquity. In the third room—of vases and terra-cottas—were some 900 more or less interesting specimens. The bronze-room yielded several high candelabra, lamp-holders, lamps, statuettes, bulls' heads, bowls, vases, jugs, patera, fibulæ, rings, bracelets, mirrors, &c. Nearly all the objects in the four rooms seem to have been 'votive offerings,' and testify a pagan devotion to the gods not excelled by Christian zeal, nearly to the limit of human jealousy, in modern worship. The inscriptions beteken the votive character of these treasures; that upon the heavy gold armlets is in the genitive case, and would be literally translated *Etevandri Regis Paphi*, the words 'offering of' being understood to precede it.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Dutton Cook's *Book of the Play* has already reached a second edition.

—*Fraser's Magazine* for January contains the genuine autobiography of a modern Icelander, entitled "Jón Jónsson's Saga."

—The January number of the *British Quarterly Review* has an exhaustive paper on "Herbert Spencer's Sociology, its Ground, Motive, and Sphere."

—The survey of Continental literature for 1876 in the *Athenæum* for Dec. 30, by the leading literary men in each country, is worthy of special attention from all students of literature.

—The English *Clergyman's Magazine*, to be obtained of T. Whittaker, No. 2 Bible House, has an article in the January number, by Dr. B. W. Richardson, author of "Diseases of Modern Life," on "The Inner Relationship of Clerical and Medical Functions," which clergymen ought to find both important and useful.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* for February contains the first chapters of Berthold Auerbach's "Young Aloys, or the Gawk from America," translated by Charles T. Brooks, an excellent critical article on "The Second Part of Goethe's Faust," by William Henry Goodyear, and Gail Hamilton's characteristic "Railroad Reflections."

—Prof. Alexander Bain, of Aberdeen, whose death has been announced, will have a posthumous article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for February and March. The title will be "Education as a Science." We are informed that Prof. Bain spent his life in studies on the mutual relations to each other of body and mind, and some of the conclusions to which he attained will probably appear in the coming essay. This was to form the first installment of a volume for the *International Scientific Series*, published by the Messrs. Appleton, to which Prof. Youmans had asked him to contribute.

—The January *Contemporary Review* contains a notable list of articles: "Modern Atheism—its Attitude toward Morality," by W. H. Mallock; "The History, Functions, and Prospects of Friendly Societies," by Rev. W. Walter Edwards; "Imperfect Genius—William Blake," by H. G. Hewlet; "An Inner View of the Vatican Council," by Dr. R. F. Littledale; "The Buddhist Doctrine of Nirvana," by T. W. Rhys Davids; "Weimar under Schiller and Goethe," by H. Schütz Wilson; "The Ethics of Belief," by Prof. Clifford, and "Economic Fallacies—Free Trade vs. Protection," by Sir Anthony Musgrave.

—The January *Fortnightly Review* hardly yields to the *Contemporary* in the importance and ability of its articles. "Public House Reform" is by Right Hon. Robert Lowe; "Charles Kingsley" by G. A. Simcox; "English Landownership" by G. Shaw Lefevre, M. P.; "Free Schools" by J. Chamberlain, M. P.; "Geographical Aspects of the Eastern Question" by E. A. Freeman; "Three New Novels" by A. Lang; "Growth of Indian Clans and Castes" by A. C. Lyall; "Constantinople and our Road to India" by Sir H. Havelock, M. P., and the usual criticism of "Home and Foreign Affairs" by the editor, John Morley.

—Prof. Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen, the Norwegian who has become an author in the English language and is now settled at Cornell University, will have a paper in the *International Review* for March treating of a subject which ought to be a familiar one. It will discuss the literary and social ideals of the age to which the Norse Sagas belong, using these Sagas as a text, and speaking more particularly from the translations of that class of literature by Prof. Anderson, of Wisconsin University. We are informed that Profs. Fiske and Boyesen, of Cornell, have between them the only complete library of Saga literature in the United States. The article will be called "Saga Civilization."

MONITOR TO BE COMPLETED.

The double-turreted monitor Amphitrite, which has been in course of construction for the past two years at the Marine & Railway Works, Chester, Pa., will be completed at an early day by order of the Government. Her construction was contracted for in parts, and the final contract was awarded last week.

LAW REPORTS.

A MILLIONAIRE'S PROPERTY.

TWO GRANDDAUGHTERS OF EUGENE SUE SUING FOR THEIR SHARES IN THEIR FATHER'S ESTATE—THE WILL OF NATHANIEL NILES, THE ELDER, AND THE ALLEGED CONDUCT OF NATHANIEL NILES, THE YOUNGER.

A very interesting suit was brought up and argued before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action grows out of the disposition of the estate of the late Nathaniel Niles, a well known lawyer of this City, who died in 1869, leaving property valued in round numbers at $1,000,000. By his will, which was duly admitted to probate by the Surrogate of this County, his two daughters were appointed Executrices, and his nephew, Nathaniel Niles, and his son-in-law, Martin Van Buren Wilcoxson, were appointed Executors of the estate. The daughters are twins, and are the granddaughters of Eugene Sue, the French novelist, who, it is said, took from them his portraitures of his heroines in the *Wandering Jew*. Nathaniel Niles, the Executor, it is said, has had the principal control of the estate of the testator. In the latter's will, after giving life annuities of $10,000 to the husbands of his two daughters, he gave these daughters the whole of the estate. It is provided in the will that in case both daughters die without lawful issue, the estate is to go to Marsten Niles, a brother of the younger Nathaniel Niles. One of the testator's daughters was unmarried at the time of his death and the other was married to Martin Van Buren Wilcoxson. Soon after the testator's death Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoxson went abroad and traveled in England and on the Continent. A child, afterward christened Martin Emanuel Niles Wilcoxson, was born to them at Florence, Italy, in 1870. This child is still living. Mr. Wilcoxson himself died at Brentford, England, in 1874. In the Spring of 1875 an accounting of the estate of Nathaniel Niles, deceased, was had, under an order of the Surrogate, between the Executor, Nathaniel Niles, and Pascal W. Turney, a lawyer now deceased, but who was at the time the nuncupative guardian of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoxson. A short time afterward the second daughter of the testator was married to Gen. Adam Badeau, the United States Consul-General in London, England. This marriage was solemnized with great eclat at the Gramercy Park Hotel in this City, and was noteworthy, aside from the great number of prominent guests who were present, as being the second marriage ceremony performed by Cardinal McCloskey. The married couple went to London accompanied by Mrs. Wilcoxson, then a widow. While the party was on a tour to Brussels, Belgium, Mrs. Wilcoxson made the acquaintance of one Amedee Wilbaux, who shortly afterward proposed marriage to her and was accepted. The twain were duly made one, and Mr. and Mrs. Badeau, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbaux, subsequently returned to this City and are now residing at the Gramercy Park Hotel. Mrs. Badeau and Mrs. Wilbaux, the two daughters of Nathaniel Niles, are now suing their cousin Nathaniel Niles, the Executor of their father's estate, to make him account with them for the money and property which he has received during his alleged sole management of the estate. Marsten Niles, the contingent remainder man, Gen. Badeau, M. Wilbaux, and the child of Mrs. Wilbaux by her former marriage, are made defendants in the suit, so that all the parties may be before the court and have their rights adjudicated on. In their complaint the plaintiffs charge that while immense revenues should have been, and, in fact, were derived from the estate of their father, their cousin, Nathaniel Niles, the Executor, has doled out to them a wretched pittance wholly insufficient to enable them to live either in a style of comfort or in the style in which they lived during the lifetime of their father, and this, notwithstanding that the latter's will gives to them all of the rents, issues, and profits of the estate. The case was brought up before Judge Donohue yesterday on a motion for the appointment of a Receiver of the estate during the pendency of the suit. The affidavits of the plaintiffs disclosed that they are in the receipt of only $125 each per month from Nathaniel Niles. They charge the latter with also allowing the annual taxes upon the whole estate to remain due and unpaid for several years; with permitting the sale of a portion of the estate for unpaid taxes; and with persistently refusing during the past few years to sell any part of the unimproved real estate, which embraces about 75 lots on the Boulevard and 30 acres of land in that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to this City. When the motion was called in court yesterday, Messrs. Niles & Bigley, who appeared for Nathaniel Niles, and Marston Niles, who appeared in person, asked for an adjournment for one week. This was strongly contested by Richard Busteed & Son, representing Mrs. Badeau; by Crosby & Hoffman, who appear for Mrs. Wilbaux, and by William Allen Butler, who is the guardian *ad litem* of Mrs. Wilbaux's child. The defendants, in answer, state that the plaintiffs are bound by the accounting up to March, 1875, when it was had, and Nathaniel Niles denies that he is guilty of any improper administration as Executor of the estate. In opposition to this Mr. Busteed stated in court yesterday that the only advantage ever derived from the accounting referred to was derived by the lawyers, the guardian Turney being allowed $1,500, his partner, Mr. Harrison $500, and Messrs. Niles & Bagley $2,000 of the moneys of the estate. He claimed that the plaintiffs had not been cited to appear and in fact did not appear, either personally or by counsel, at the accounting, and were therefore not bound by it; and that, as far as they were concerned, the payments made to Turney & Harrison and Niles & Bagley were illegal. The case was adjourned for further amendment at 11 A. M. to-day.

THE FERRY TICKET CONSPIRACY.

COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION CONCLUDES HIS SUMMING UP—THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

At the opening of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, resumed his summing up in the case of Jacob A. Van Voickenberg and George W. West, employes of the company at the Cortlandt Street Ferry, charged with conspiracy to defraud. Counsel reviewed and commented at length on the evidence adduced by the prosecution, and argued that the evidence of Plattner had been corroborated at every point, leaving no doubt of the guilt of the accused. The defense had in their desperation, charged the prosecution with having procured perjured testimony. What earthly object could the company have in persecuting these two employes if they were innocent? Mr. Gwinner, the Auditor of the company, who had gone on the witness stand in the discharge of his duty, had been fiercely assailed and subjected to the coarsest vituperation by the defense, yet nobody regretted the unpleasant duty of prosecuting these men more than Mr. Gwinner did. He was a respected official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was honored with the high trust of guarding and accounting for the revenues of that corporation, which went to the benefit of stockholders and the support of widows and orphans. Could he allow these dishonest men to filch from the treasury of the company between $60,000 and $70,000 per year in ferry tickets, and was it not his high duty to the stockholders and the public to punish them? He had never come in contact with these men, was not personally acquainted with them, and could have had no personal hostility to them; yet the moment he felt sinful officer, in the discharge of his duty, began to investigate the frauds which he knew to exist, for the purpose of protecting the stockholders, he was made the subject of the bitterest abuse and condemnation by the counsel whom these dishonest men had employed to defend them. In concluding his able argument of five hours' duration, Mr. Brooke said if the accused were guilty, as the evidence of the prosecution had shown them to be, it was the solemn duty of the jury, under their oaths, to vindicate the law and protect the public by returning a verdict of guilty. If, on the other hand, they could, upon the evidence, find the prisoners not guilty, the prosecution would rest entirely satisfied with the result. Judge Sutherland then delivered a brief but comprehensive charge, and at 2 P. M. the jury retired. At 8 P. M. they had not agreed upon a verdict, and were locked up for the night.

BURGLARY AND FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On the night of the 8th inst., James Farrell, aged 18, of No. 321 Ninth avenue, broke into the liquor store of Bernard Courtney, at No. 315 Seventh avenue, and stole 1,500 cigars. Officer John McDowell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw the burglar carrying off his plunder, and seized him. The latter resisted forcibly, and drawing a revolver, shot the officer in the head, inflicting a serious wound. The policeman, nevertheless, retained his grasp of the burglar, and succeeded in taking him to the station-house. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, the prisoner pleaded guilty to two indictments—one for burglary, and one for felonious assault. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the desperado to five years' imprisonment on each indictment, ten years in all.

THE "PIQUE" LITIGATION.

The case of Augustin Daly against Norman L. Munro was brought to trial before Judge Speir in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday. The action is brought to restrain the publication by the defendant of a story entitled "Married Through Pique," which Mr. Daly claims is a colorable imitation or adaptation of his play of "Pique." Mr. Daly also claims damages for the publication. The plaintiff was put on the stand as a witness yesterday, and submitted on cross-examination that he had taken portions of the plot of "Pique" from Florence Marryat's novel *Her Lord and Master*. J. Abarbanell, the writer of the story in the defendant's publication, testified that he had used the plot of the play, but had added very much new matter in the story. He had written the story, he said, from his impressions of the play, but not from his recollection of the words of the latter. Judge Speir took the papers, reserving his decision. Olin, Rives & Montgomery appeared for the plaintiff and B. S. Newcombe for the defendant.

A BROOKLYN DIVORCE SUIT.

ONE OF THE WITNESSES COMMITTED FOR PERJURY BY DIRECTION OF JUDGE M'CUE.

In the City Court of Brooklyn, before Judge McCue, the divorce suit of Oswald Miller against his wife Margaret was on trial yesterday. Both are Germans and quite young. They were married in 1871, and have two children, one a girl about 4 years old, and a boy of some 2 years. The husband is a tinsmith and works for his father, who is said to be a man well off in this world's goods. The charge is made by the husband that his wife has been guilty of infidelity with a number of persons during the past six months. He claims to have discovered her wrong-doings in August last, and since that time has not lived with her. A number of acts of infidelity are charged as having occurred after the separation. The evidence given at the trial yesterday was contradictory, and in the main unfit for publication. Among the witnesses for the defense was Dr. McManus, who last August made an affidavit that as far as he knew the defendant was a perfectly virtuous woman. McManus was one of the persons with whom it was charged that Mrs. Miller had been criminally intimate. When asked for his reasons for making such a statement he declined ever been criminally intimate with the plaintiff McManus at first refused to answer, and when pressed said that he had at various times before the 16th of August last, the date of his affidavit referred to above. Judge McCue directed McManus to leave the witness stand, and committed him to Raymond Street Jail on a charge of perjury. The case will go on to-day.

AN OLD CONFIDENCE GAME.

HOW A COUNTRYMAN WAS SWINDLED BY TWO SHARPERS.

John Cochrane, alias Slip Cochrane, alias Walter Roberts, of No. 79 Chatham street, and William Fitzgerald, alias Foster, of No. 339 Spring street, two notorious confidence operators, were called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The tactics adopted by the prisoners in carrying out their schemes were the old threadbare ones, which have become so familiar to the public. On Dec. 24, Mr. James Henry, of Savannah, Wayne County, N. Y., who had engaged passage to Liverpool on the steam-ship Baltic, arrived in this City, and put up at the Foshay House, corner of Charlton and Varick streets. While in the office Cochrane, who sneedily struck up an acquaintance, and said that he, too, was going to Liverpool in the Baltic to sell a number of sewing-machines. Cochrane invited the countryman to accompany him on several excursions through the City, which the latter did, on one of them changing his money for 25 English sovereigns. This Cochrane said he had been swindled, whereupon he made a complaint and had the prisoner arrested. Cochrane and Fitzgerald both pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced them to two years each in the State Prison.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 73.—*Lameling vs. United States Freehold and Emigration Company.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.—This was an action of ejectment brought by the company against Lameling to recover a quarter-section of land in Costilla County. The question involved was whether the act of Congress of June, 1864, confirmed what is known as the "Sangre de Christo Grant" to the extent of allowing the full boundaries claimed, including about 1,000,000 acres, and if so what was the effect upon the present claim for a portion of it. The court below found that it did, and that the claim of Lameling was valid as being a portion of it. It is here insisted that the act did not do this, because it was not intended to make new grants; and it would in that case have to be so construed to render this claim valid, because it was not a valid claim under the Mexican laws. If not valid, the grant is void. It could not be confirmed, and the consequence would be that a new grant must be made to make it valid. J. A. Wills for plaintiff in error; M. H. Carpenter for defendant.

No. 164.—*West Wisconsin Railroad Company and Baldwin vs. Foley et al.*, and No. 165.—*Same vs. Same.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—These were actions brought on bills of exchange drawn and accepted by the company and indorsed by Baldwin. The defense was that Foley, acting as agent of the company in Baltimore for the payment of the interest on certain of its bonds, negotiated them, and they were made and indorsed on the express understanding that they should be paid by the railway company and no one else; that it was agreed that Foley should upon payment of the interest turn the coupons over to the company, but that he has failed to do so, and now holds them as a subsisting indebtedness against the company. It is also said the bills were delivered to the defendant in error, Foley, and not to the defendants in error jointly, and that the company is not informed whether the other defendants have any interest. To this answer demurrer was sustained, the court holding that it was not a defense, and judgment was for the holder of the bills. The judgment is assigned as error, but the plaintiffs here do not offer to prosecute their writ. Argued for defendants in error by W. F. Vilas.

A MUCH LITIGATED CASE.

The case of John S. Dickerson and others against Charles Wason and others, which was brought to trial before Judge Barrett and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, is, in some respects, a rather remarkable one. The present is the fourth trial of the action. It has been three times before the Supreme Court, General Term, and twice before the Court of Appeals. The amount originally involved in the case was $310 18, but interest and costs have greatly increased the amount. The suit is brought on a note placed for collection by the plaintiffs in the hands of Von Saun & Son in July, 1863. The note having been made by a Cleveland firm, it was forwarded by Von Saun & Son to the defendants, who compose the Cleveland firm of Wason, Everett & Co. The defendants collected the amount of the note. They had, however, on the receipt of the note, forwarded to Von Saun & Son $306 36, which left due to the latter only $5 82 on the amount of the note. Von Saun & Son failed before the amount of the note was collected. The plaintiffs sued to recover the whole amount of the note from the defendants. The latter offered to pay the plaintiffs the $5 82, which they said was all that was due. The plaintiffs refused to accept the whole amount, on the ground that the defendants had no rights in the note, except to collect it and send the amount through their agent, Von Saun & Son, to the plaintiffs. The defendants said they had an arrangement with Von Saun & Son whereby they were to advance money to Von Saun & Son on the faith and pledge of the notes which the latter sent them for collection. Judge Barrett charged the jury that if the moneys transmitted by the defendants to Von Sann & Son were a mere advance as a courtesy or for any other reason to the latter, then the defendants, obtaining no rights in the notes, were liable to the plaintiffs. If, on the other hand, there was an agreement not necessarily as to the particular note in suit, but as to all notes sent by Von Saun & Son to the defendants—that the latter should advance money on the notes, then the defendants obtained a lien on the note in question, and judgment must be given in their favor for all excepting the $5 82. The jury rendered a verdict of $613 64 in favor of the plaintiffs.

BURGLARY AND FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On the night of the 8th inst., James Farrell, aged 18, of No. 321 Ninth avenue, broke into the liquor store of Bernard Courtney, at No. 315 Seventh avenue, and stole 1,500 cigars. Officer John McDowell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw the burglar carrying off his plunder, and seized him. The latter resisted forcibly, and drawing a revolver, shot the officer in the head, inflicting a serious wound. The policeman, nevertheless, retained his grasp of the burglar, and succeeded in taking him to the station-house. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, the prisoner pleaded guilty to two indictments—one for burglary, and one for felonious assault. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the desperado to five years' imprisonment on each indictment, ten years in all.

A SALE OF WHEAT.

The case of Thomas E. Porter and Abram B. Wetmore against Thomas R. Gordon was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The pleadings in the case are similar to those customary in replevin suits. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant took from them 2,870 bushels of wheat, valued at $4,799 11. The plaintiffs, after beginning their action, took under their replevin order 670 barrels of flour and 76 bushels of wheat from the defendant's possession. The defendant in his answer denies the plaintiff's title to the property; alleges that the flour and wheat seized by the plaintiff were worth $5,799, and asks a return of the property and $1,000 damages. On the trial yesterday the plaintiffs attempted to show that the defendant had obtained possession of the wheat through their broker. They alleged that they would not sell any goods to Gordon, and that the latter had obtained them through the broker, while they were ignorant of the fact that the defendant was the purchaser; at any rate their contract was for the sale of the wheat for cash. The wheat was taken by the defendant under cover of the contract, but they obtained no cash. Upon discovering where the goods had been taken the plaintiffs said that they sent notice immediately to Gordon either to pay the money or return the goods. Gordon that very afternoon offered his check for the amount, but they refused to receive it. The plaintiffs then began the present action. The wheat had meanwhile been changed into flour, and the plaintiffs therefore seized the flour. The defendant claimed that credit was given on the sale of the wheat, and endeavored to prove, on the trial yesterday, the damage done to his business by the seizure of the goods outside of the value of the property. This was, however, excluded. The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gildersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Rollins obtained 20 convictions yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

In the suit of Peck and Martin against Von Keller, reported in THE TIMES, the jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, gave a verdict for the defendant yesterday. The action was for a balance on advances made on notes.

John Brooks, who stole $40 from Charles Hudson, with whom he occupied a room at No. 9 Battery place, was convicted, yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for four years.

The taking of testimony was concluded yesterday in the suit of John Patten against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The counsel will begin their summing up on Monday.

August Schulte, of No. 113 Stanton street, and Frank Reiser, of No. 345 Madison street, two of the milk dealers indicted for selling adulterated milk, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve fined Schulte $50 and Reiser $25.

The suit of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against James Smith and others was brought to trial before Judge Barrett, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The action is for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $25,000, and involves the construction of the will of Smith's deceased father.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order of publication of the summons in the case of Charlotte M. Lambert against Charles Lambert. The wife sues for an absolute divorce, on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery, and it is asserted that the latter cannot be found within this State.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday denied a motion to open a default taken by the plaintiff in the suit of Hiram D. Barras against David Bidwell. The suit was to recover royalty on representations of the "Black Crook," and the plaintiff obtained judgment for $3,330 55, by reason of the defendant's non-appearance when the case was called for trial.

Augustus Miller, who was dismissed from his position as a Sergeant of Police by the Commissioners, but whose dismissal was afterward adjudged unwarranted, made application to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the payment of his salary during the period of two years in which he was engaged in the litigation of his case. He avers that no one was appointed in his stead, and that therefore the City will not be obliged to pay for services already compensated.

The case of Alonzo Dutch against Paul E. Dorsey was tried before Judge Sedgwick and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. In this action the plaintiff claimed $5,000 for false imprisonment. It appeared that he had been arrested on Nov. 10, 1874, on the complaint of the defendant, who charged him with grand larceny. He was locked up over night, but was acquitted of the charge by Police Justice Smith on the following day. The defendant made a general denial. The jury rendered a verdict of $500 in favor of the plaintiff. D. M. Porter appeared for the latter, and S. Sultan for the defendant.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called up for trial William Dailey, a sailor from Bangor, Me., and James Adams, a waiter from Brooklyn, both of whom were charged with highway robbery. It appeared that as William H. Howard, of New-Haven, Conn., was passing through Water street on the night of the 14th inst. he was attacked by Dailey and Adams, who pushed him against the wall and robbed him of his pocket-book containing $25. Howard raised an alarm and Officer Conlin, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the youthful highway robbers as they were going off. On being arraigned the prisoners pleaded guilty, and offered no defense of their crime. Judge Gildersleeve said that he had conversed with the complainant in the case, and found that the prisoners had used very little violence and carried no weapons. In fact the offense was little more than larceny from the person, and in view of the extenuating circumstances he would not impose the full penalty. His Honor then sentenced the prisoners to 12 years each in the State Prison.

John Woods, of No. 424 East Eleventh street, a desperado, who, on the night of New Year's Day, brutally assaulted Andrew Smolinski, of No. 203 Avenue A, as he was passing through East Eleventh street, and robbed him of his gold watch and chain and a silk handkerchief, was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to 15 years in the State Prison.

James Hayes, a youthful vagrant, who induced Frederick Umbelkant, of No. 30 Rivington street, a child of 8 years, to accompany him a distance from home, and then robbed him of his coat, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to four years in the State Prison at hard labor.

AN EXCHANGE NOT COMPLETED.

Henry Yutte owned a country seat at Hempstead, Long Island, and made an agreement to exchange the same for property in this City owned by one Christian Rank. When the time came for making the trade Rank failed to put in an appearance. Yutte then discovered that Rank had deeded his property to one Edward G. O'Brien, who had in turn deeded it to Dora Rank, the wife of Christian Rank. Yutte then brought a suit in the Superior Court, charging that the transfers of property by Rank and O'Brien were not in good faith. He asked that the transfers be set aside, and that Rank's property be exchanged for his Hempstead property. Rank demurred to this, but Judge Speir yesterday overruled the demurrer as frivolous, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 111.—Cleveland vs. the New-Jersey Steam-ship Company; argument resumed and concluded; No. 130.—Foster vs. Persch; submitted; No. 125.—Howell vs. Adams; argued by Rufus Peckham for appellant and George Miller for respondent; No. 126.—Johnson vs. The First National Bank of Hoboken; argued by S. Hand for appellant and John E. Parsons for respondent; No. 61.—The People ex rel. Gilles vs. Sufferen; argued by W. A. Beach and A. B. Conger for appellant, and George W. Weinant for respondent. Proclamation made and court adjourned.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, Jan. 19, 1877: Nos. 85, 145, 149, 150, 151, 152, 122, and 153.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Gunning.—Order settled on the margin of the order proposed by Trustees.

Duncan vs. Shaw.—Motion denied without costs.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Vanderbilt vs. Schreyer.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Barras, &c., vs. Bidwell.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. C. F. Thorne, Jr., Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS, (Pantomime)—Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURENE—Kiralfy Brothers; Miss Josephine La Rosa.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FAROES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.—LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT—Miss Viola R. Dace, Mr. F. Lawrence.

STEINWAY HALL.—BALLAD CONCERT—Miss Arabella Root and others.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS of Artists' Fund Society.

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NOTICE.

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Some amusement as well as instruction may be extracted from the views expressed by members of Congress in regard to the counting plan of the Joint Committee. Men differing very widely on the merits of the bill agree in the assumption that the House of Representatives has parted with some of its powers to the new tribunal which has been proposed, and that the main objections to the plan must relate to the defensibility of any such delegation of authority. It does not seem to have occurred to these gentlemen, that the powers which the majority of the House claim to exercise over the choice of the States find no warrant in the Constitution, and that the framers of that instrument took every precaution to guard against any interference by Congress with the legally-declared verdict of the Electoral Colleges. Nor do they appear to have grasped the fact that the only powers delegated by the plan are those of the Vice President of the United States, and that the only fatal objections which can be urged against it are that it places the functions of that officer in the hands of a commission whose origin is as unconstitutional as its composition is unwise.

So far as can be judged, a majority of the Senate will be found to favor the plan. There is a curious division of opinion among Democrats as to its merits, one set being prepared to support it warmly, while another denounces it most energetically. Unless among the Senators who are responsible for the joint authorship of the bill, the prevailing Republican sentiment in the Senate appears to be that it ought to be accepted as the readiest way out of existing difficulties, rather than a satisfactory embodiment of principle or constitutional precedent. The vicious assumption underlying the measure seems to receive as little attention in the Senate as it does from members of the House, though here and there we find from both houses expressions which show a perception of the fact that the stability of the Constitution is not a thing to be sacrificed at any call of partisan expediency, however urgent. After a little reflection, it will probably be discovered that a tribunal constituted on a strict party basis can only reach a decision either by the aid of the chance selection of a fifth Judge of the Supreme Court or by what will be called the treachery of some of the Senators or Representatives composing the court. In any case, the next President must owe his election under the proposed plan, to influences which will be strongly tainted by personal caprice or self-interest, and will, by the disappointed party, probably be associated with corrupt intrigue The gross folly of exposing Judges of the Supreme Court to any such imputations will not certainly be redeemed by any temporary lull which the bill will interpose to the strife of opposing factions.

We publish, by permission, a letter addressed a week ago by ex-Gov. DIX to Mr. JOHN A. KASSON, Representative from Iowa, on the question of counting the Electoral vote. It will be observed that Gen. DIX devotes special attention to the changes of phraseology relating to this subject which were introduced in the Federal Convention, and deduces from them a strong argument in favor of the power of the President of the Senate to count the votes and declare the result. To this point allusion has already been made in these columns, but it may derive additional clearness from the explanatory comments of Gen. DIX. The proposal that to the House of Representatives should be conceded the power of overturning the action of the Electoral bodies is, very properly, characterized as "the boldest assumption of power ever attempted under our Government." Amid all the Democratic twaddle about the dangers of centralization and the waning significance of State rights, none of the "statesmen" of that party seem to have stopped to consider the peril of what Gen. DIX characterizes as "a virtual transfer of the election of President from the States to one branch of the legislative body—an assumption subversive of the sovereignty of the States, and leading directly to anarchy and violence."

The recent amendment to the State Constitution leaves a good deal of discretion to the Legislature in defining the powers of the new Superintendent of Public Works. It is to be hoped that this discretion will be wisely exercised, and that no jealous restrictions will be placed upon a highly important and responsible set of functions on the ground that in Democratic hands they might be susceptible of abuse. The purpose of the amendment was to substitute a central authority for a divided and highly indefinite one—to place a responsible official in a position where gross abuses of trust had hitherto passed unpunished, but where they should in future be made to carry their appropriate penalty. It must be assumed that the Governor is ready to appoint a Superintendent of Public Works who can be trusted with all the powers contemplated in the constitutional amendment, and it is obvious that the necessary confirmation by a Republican Senate affords a fresh guarantee that the appointing power will not be abused. No mere partisan or wire-puller in the politics of the State will be considered eligible for such a position. It needs and must command a man of decided executive capacity and of large experience in the administration of affairs—not a mere engineer, but one who will have the ability to devise and the capacity to carry out a thorough reformation in all the methods of canal management.

THE COMPROMISE.

Senator EDMUNDS protests that the understanding jointly arrived at by the committees appointed to provide for the count of the Electoral votes cannot be called a compromise. We fear that the word is inappropriate, because it expresses only in part the real nature of the proposed arrangement. That, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is more than a compromise; it is an abandonment of the position they were entitled to hold—a surrender of the method sanctioned by usage, and which protects the right of the States to determine the regularity of their respective votes. It is, moreover, a surrender which, instead of quietly settling the points in dispute, lays the foundation of much bitterness and discontent, and drags into the mire of partisanship the Judges of the Supreme Court at a time when they, of all men, should be protected from the taint. Mr. EDMUNDS' satisfaction is intelligible, for this perversion of the judicial function was in effect suggested by himself at the opening of the session. Of the two great parties whose interests are involved, the Democrats alone have reason to rejoice. They have succeeded in exacting terms which give up ground that might have been held. The world will now believe, and on the authority of select committees, that the Federal Constitution cannot endure the strain of a closely-contested Presidential election, and that to meet an emergency which adherence to the letter of the instrument might readily have overcome, it is considered necessary to construct a rickety piece of machinery, which will neither harmonize with other parts of the system, nor contribute to the faith of the people in the sagacity of their rulers.

The worst feature of the plan is that which constitutes five of the Supreme Court Judges arbiters between the two branches of Congress. A readoption of the twenty-second joint rule would, as a matter of policy, have been preferable. It might have been a more direct concession to the demands of the House, since it would probably have prevented a declaration of the result of the election by the President of the Senate. In that case, however, no pretense of patriotic impartiality could have disguised the fact of surrender, or shielded from popular indignation the legislators responsible for it. Trust in the sufficiency of the Constitution would have remained unimpaired. The highest judicial tribunal in the land would have retained untarnished its title to the confidence on which its dignity and usefulness depend.

As the case stands, the odium of pronouncing a judgment which one-half of the country will object to as partisan will rest upon the Supreme Court. Who among the Judges will make up the five members of the projected commission whose decision is to be binding, matters not. Under no possible circumstances can they reach a conclusion that will be acceptable to both parties. We may assume that they will be required to take into consideration the returns from South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida. Oregon, also, will probably be included in the category. From each of these States there are, first, the regularly authenticated return, and second, what purports to be a return. Under the Constitution and the law, as they now are, the duty of determining which of these should be received devolves upon the President of the Senate, whose position is as good a guaranty of fidelity as that of any occupant of the Supreme Bench. Under the law as it will be when this scheme goes through Congress, this delicate task will be transferred to one of the Judges, the selection of whom will be intrusted to four other Judges, two being regarded as the nominees of the Democratic Party and two of the Republican. How they are to choose the fifth Judge, who will be the controlling member of the commission, we can only guess. Judges are, at best, but mortals, and, at least, one of the four indicated by the joint committees is reported to be a partisan of no very scrupulous sort. How, then, are four Judges, known to be evenly divided in their political sympathies, to agree in regard to the selection of the fifth? The most likely supposition is that the lottery principle will be used to overcome the difficulty. A bit of paper drawn blindfolded from a hat will mark the Judge whose mod is to determine whether HAYES or TILDEN shall be the President. Will any candid man say that such a mode of counting the votes of three States, and of settling a dispute respecting a vote of another State, will commend itself to the States concerned or to the country at large? A reference of the legal points involved to the Supreme Court in its entirety, inexpedient though it might be, would at least have some claim upon our respect. There could then be no suspicion of trickery or undue influence in singling out particular Judges, and the opinion finally expressed by the court would carry certain weight. But to pick out arbitrarily four of the nine Judges, and to allow the four to pick out a fifth by lot, and to constitute him the maker of the next President, is to bring the Supreme Court into contempt, to destroy faith in the future of the Judges mixed up in the transaction, and to awaken in one or the other of the political parties a feeling that its rights have been violated and its interests betrayed.

It is folly to imagine that there is magic in the phrase, "a judicial decision," when the matter passed upon verges upon partisanship. The decision irritates and disgusts more than it pleases, and the moral authority of the court is for the time weakened. Chief Justice TANEY'S treatment of the Dred Scott case was hailed by the Democrats of that day as a source of immense strength to the slave-power. Its real effect was to impart directness and force to the sentiment against the extension of slave territory, and to bring down upon the Supreme Court the indignation of the greater part of the nation. No man who desires to preserve for the court the essential conditions of usefulness in the sphere marked out by the Constitution, will look with indifference upon the present proposal to bring certain of its Judges into the partisan arena, with the vain expectation of adjusting acceptably to all the points at issue between the Republican and Democratic Parties. The Judges themselves will be suspected, and one of the inevitable results of their action will be to engender in the aggrieved party a feeling vastly more dangerous than any that could arise under the ordinary process of counting the Electoral votes. Trouble there might be even then, but none that would not quickly yield to the patriotic instincts and the common sense of the country. The means of ending controversy devised by the joint cowardice and folly of the associated committees will, in truth, widen its range, and bring in elements of danger and difficulty in comparison with which any that now exist are trifles. The plan would be objectionable if all that could be said against it were that it seeks outside of the Constitution what the Constitution itself provides. Add to this objection the damage done to the Supreme Court and the discontent and distrust that will follow the ultimate decision, and the impolicy of the pending measure will be too apparent to be denied.

IMPENDING WAR IN THE EAST.

After nearly a year of diplomatic manœuvring, the conference on the Eastern question has ended in failure. Turkey by its Council has finally and formally rejected the ultimatum of the allied powers. Precisely what was the last proposition of the conference we are not informed. It is enough to know, however, that it was such a modification of the so-called ultimatum as to be scarcely recognizable. Originally, the great powers demanded a reorganization of the Governments of the provinces. New political divisions were to be formed, and existing territorial boundaries were to be radically changed. Certain reforms in the civil administration were to be introduced, and in order that these reforms should be carried out in good faith, the civil Governors were to be appointed only with the advice and consent of the great powers. Furthermore, it was proposed, that the Governors should not be crippled by any denial of means to enforce their orders, that a small force of *gendarmerie* should be recruited from European States outside of Turkey and maintained by the Government of the Porte, and subject only to the orders of the provincial Governors. All this seemed radical enough. But the arrangement was to last only five years. At the end of that time there was every reason to suppose that the condition of the country would be pretty much the same as it is now, so far as the status of Christian subjects is concerned.

Gradually these demands have been softened. Without any abrupt and peremptory refusal—such as even the weakest Western Government would have made—Turkey manifested her intense repugnance to considering any proposals which contemplated an abdication of the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte in the disaffected provinces. It was claimed that the promulgation of the new Constitution—which was a late invention—was sufficient to cure all ills. It was pointed out that the reforms asked for were amply guaranteed in this pretentious instrument. Further than this the Sultan declared, he could not go. He might as well abdicate at once. The Government of Turkey, in which term we include all that dominant influence which shapes the policy of the Porte, was evidently convinced that any radical concessions to the great powers would be the signal for an uprising of the long-repressed subjects of the Commander of the Faithful. They had endured many insults. To permit an invasion of the sovereignty of the successor of OTHMAN would be equivalent to his abdication. It were better for the Sultan to die fighting for the ancient independence of the Osmanli than to fall a victim to the just rage of the followers of Islam.

Now that the Sublime Porte has finally rejected the modified demands of the powers, it would be only natural if the high and mighty plenipotentiaries should regret that they have conceded so much. It is as though a man had apologized profusely and humbly, and had been obliged to fight after all. He might better afford to fight on the original naked issue. From the first, it has been clear that Turkey would not permit any appearance of an invasion of sovereignty. When Turkey rejected the demands of the conference, and these were repeatedly softened, it seemed to those who did not look below the surface that Turkey would at last come off with all the prestige of a diplomatic victory; that the great powers would be stultified, and that Europe would be defeated by the stubborn craft of Turkey. It was even urged that Russia was not ready to fight, and that the semi-defiant attitude of Turkey was due to her knowledge of that fact. It was incredible that Russia, who has nothing to gain in such a contest unless it leads to arms, should have engaged in a wordy war which was sure to end as such.

The sequel has showed that Russia understood the Oriental character; that she knew precisely what the final decision would be. At no time has there been any failure on the part of the powers to press the point which, however modified, was sure to be highly obnoxious to Turkey. On the surface of things, Turkey will, however, be responsible for having provoked a war in which she must be without allies. England, so long the guardian and upholder of the power of Turkey in Europe, was the last to declare that the latest propositions of the conference must be final; that if these were rejected Turkey must be abandoned to her fate. Whatever may be the feelings of other nations, now that Turkey has refused the ultimatum, it does not seem probable that there will be any surprise on the part of Russia. As for the unreadiness of Russia to engage in war, there may be two opinions. It is impossible to conceal the fact that Russian funds are low. But the condition of the Russian Army is a jealously guarded secret. No man outside of Russia knows the details of the military movements which now concentrate troops on the Vistula and the Pruth. The Russian hand has been visible in this latest agitation of the Eastern question, from first to last. It is impossible that the sinuous and wily diplomacy of the Muscovite Court should have been, after all, exercised so long for nothing.

THE HOUSE AND THE GALLERIES.

The House of Representatives has been discussing the galleries. For time out of mind the members have been in the habit of talking *for* the galleries. By way of change they have been talking *to* the galleries, and with some acerbity of temper. The occasion was a sharp question put to Mr. GARFIELD by a gentleman on the other side of the House. The query was so very sharp that the spectators in the galleries applauded vigorously, and nearly drowned the voice of the genial member from Ohio, who complained of "the clatter" of the people up stairs. This led to a long debate on the propriety of applause in the galleries or on the floor of the House. Mr. HOAR said that the custom was new in Washington. Mr. MILLS, of Texas, said that the galleries had changed their opinions within a few years. Mr. HOAR was wrong, as he subsequently admitted. Mr. MILLS was also wrong, unless he means that the galleries have changed their occupants. Precisely when the custom of applauding the speakers grew up in the galleries, nobody can tell. It is certain, however, that it was common during the war, when men's passions were well aroused, and when there were many exciting occasions in the House. In the Senate, where the decorum is almost funereal, and where the speakers talk against time, applause in the galleries would be like thunder out of a clear sky. Mr. SUMNER, who used to roll his fine eyes upward when he rounded his most ornate periods, sometimes evoked a muffled rumble above, as of four dozen heavy brogans throbbing on a Brussels carpet. And those humorsome Senators, HALE, NYE, and NESMITH often provoked from the grave and reverend seigniors about them an involuntary laugh, which was deferentially echoed in the galleries. But a single blow of the Vice President's ivory gavel restored chilly and respectful silence.

The House has always been more free and easy in its ways. It is, no doubt, galling to a member to be the target for the witticisms of the opposition, and to hear the gallery gods applaud his own discomfiture. But, on the other hand, the applause of a good hit or an eloquent speech is very dear to the heart of him who makes either. Many a man who has gone into the House with a great reputation as a stump orator has utterly failed there, because he missed the spontaneous roar of the people which used to inspire him. OWEN LOVEJOY complained that the attitude of the House was to him as unresponsive as a cabbage-garden. Nevertheless, the floor and the galleries would break out occasionally at some of LOVEJOY'S good things. In those days, too, HENRY WINTER DAVIS often roused the galleries with his sudden, but not unstudied, bursts of eloquence. He did not seem to need the applause. His manner was as cold as star-light. THAD. STEVENS' grim retorts and S. S. COX'S funny speeches "brought down the House" many a time and oft; and once or twice the fiery utterances of such men as VOORHEES, VALLANDIGHAM, and HARRIS, of Maryland, wakened hisses among the people up stairs, which enraged the Democrats and moved them to demand that the galleries be cleared. On one occasion, an aged copperhead, who seemed to have the whole of the north gallery to himself, as the debate was dull, threw himself back in his seat in disgust at the remarks of a famous "Union-shrieker," and bawled, "Oh, Gawd!" There was no occasion to move that the galleries be cleared; before the horror-struck House could collect its wits, two stalwart patriots had hustled the objector into the outer darkness.

If, as the gentleman from Texas says, the galleries have changed their opinions, it is because the people who sit there are not the same as those who used to frequent them. During the period to which we have just alluded, two clouds seemed to have settled in the spaces which occupied about two-thirds of the upper tier. One was blue and one was black. When the soldiers passed through Washington, Congress was the great sight to be seen. When the blacks poured into the city, the gallery of the House was almost the only place where they found free shelter and warmth. The boys in blue never failed to applaud a patriotic utterance—and there were many—if the floor gave the slightest hint of license. And one of these visitors once silently shook his fist at the venerable WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, when he was making one of his bitter copperhead speeches. In those days the Democrats were continually clamoring for a clearing of the galleries.

As Mr. MILLS has observed, the times have changed. The soldiers have melted away, and the colored people have gradually found more profitable employment than that of listening to speeches which they could not understand. Mr. WATTERSON'S one hundred thousand (unarmed) Democrats have begun to arrive in Washington. Kentucky took possession of the galleries when the present House was organized. The 9,500 who got no places therein have sat and watched their 500 successful comrades with growing aversion. They are waiting for the 14th of February, when they expect to see the way clear to fat offices. So, when Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, worries Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, they feel like rattling their brogans and crying out "Hit him again!" It is human nature, and neither Mr. GARFIELD nor Mr. HOAR should be surprised. The members have an unseemly fashion of encouraging a speaker of their own party by giving him an occasional round of applause. It is contrary to the rules of the House, contrary to rules of legislative etiquette, and consequently disorderly. It is idle to quote in justification the practice of the British House of Commons. There is a great deal of British usage which is brutal and which we may well avoid imitating. The House must set the galleries an example of decorous behavior. It is useless to expect, however, that any Congressman will forego the privilege of speaking to the galleries.

THE CASE OF THE "SECURITY" LIFE

The report of the examination of the Security Life Insurance Company by the Deputy Superintendent of Insurance has been made public, and the following is a comparison of it with the sworn statement of the officers a year ago:

ASSETS.

	Sworn Statement, Jan. 1, 1876.	Examiners' Report on Jan. 15, 1877.
Real estate unincumbered, cost value	$460,875	$86,241
Mortgages	30,682	99,683
Loans on collateral	950	....
Stocks and bonds	592,197	207,950
Cash	205,703	2,163
Accrued interest and other cash items	140,646	
Premium notes and loans	1,636,032	1,441,412
Premiums deferred and uncollected	616,096	138,510
Total assets	$3,683,186	$1,975,959
LIABILITIES.		
Reinsurance reserve	$3,063,679	$3,794,211
Unpaid dividends	8,381	....
Unpaid salaries and other items	2,677	1,607
Unpaid death claims and endowments	93,415	258,965
Capital stock	110,000	110,000
Total liabilities	$3,278,152	$4,164,783
Net surplus	405,034	
Deficiency		2,188,824

On the face of this showing, the assets are good for 48 cents on the dollar of all liabilities, excluding stock, provided all share alike, as they ought to do. If the matured claims are allowed to take precedence and be paid in full—which would be contrary to custom and equity—there will remain 45 cents on the dollar on the "reserve," which always forms the great bulk of liabilities in life insurance. The *cash* part of the assets, comprising all items except the last two, is equal to about 10½ cents on the dollar of the reserve, and 13 cents on the dollar of all the cash claims, about one-half the policies being cash ones. The matured claims, if allowed to do so, would absorb two-thirds the cash assets, and those assets are but $396,037, against $4,164,783 of liabilities. The deficiency, even turning out capital stock, is $2,078,824.

Yet this statement is too favorable, having made no allowance for legal expenses and for shrinkage of assets under closing processes, and the mortgage and real estate items, trivial as they now are, may be expected, after what has already been discovered, to prove even less than now given. The premium notes are equal in every respect to cash in settling claims, (each man's notes upon the same man's policy,) and in this case they are perfectly good, both for the Receiver to pay and for the respective policy-holders to receive, as far as they go. There is little left except notes and unpaid premiums, but the failure of the Security and Continental must not be charged to the credit system, for that had nothing to do with it. Policy-holders in those companies who have given notes are now more fortunate than the rest by just the amount of the notes.

Of the Security's insurance—reported a year ago at $20,617,679—a large part of what is not already extinct will be allowed to "lapse;" but, it is to be feared that when the concern is closed up, the policy-holders will get nothing whatever in cash. The wreck is complete, and there is no remainder. The case is the worst known, and yet we shall not be surprised if that of the Continental, when uncovered, proves worse still. It is as useless to mince phrases as it is needless to employ bitter ones; the affair characterizes itself, and we have laid bare this analysis of it in order that it may do so before the eyes of business men. The capital stock is the only item with which no tricks have been played. The plea of shrinkage, stretched to the utmost, does not account for the evasiveness of every item of assets save one; and on the other side of the account, the reserve has either been miscalculated or misstated; the premium notes were evidently misstated, probably by including notes on policies no longer in force; the deferred and uncollected premiums were probably swollen in the like manner, while on the other side of the account a large line of the policies to which these premiums referred were temporarily marked off as not in existence.

We are informed on good authority that the policy-registers were found by the department examiners in such a chaotic condition that there was serious difficulty for a time in ascertaining what policies were and what were not actually in force. There has been deliberate perjury in swearing to deliberately falsified accounts, and we cannot be surprised if people who know nothing of life insurance lose faith in the practical efficacy of official supervision which does not discover such practices until too late either to prevent or to remedy them. There is one thing which may yet be done, partaking in nature both of remedy and prevention, namely, to punish them. Probably it is hopeless to try to fasten any responsibility upon Directors, for they never have much knowledge of what is done, and are always the most astonished persons when failure comes; but there are officers in this case who swore to false reports. Their case is earnestly commended to the attention of the Insurance Department, and particularly of Attorney General FAIRCHILD. If anybody is ever to be punished, why not begin?

SUPERFLUOUS SNAKES.

It may be safely asserted that there is no real need of any addition to our present supply of snakes. Any man who wishes to lay in a full stock of snakes, from the deadly rattlesnake to what may be delicately mentioned as the elastic-ligature snake, can do so at a very trifling expense. We have all the snakes which a free, intelligent, and Christian nation needs, without including the world of ideal snakes in which the consumer of Western whisky is accustomed to revel, and hence any attempt to inflate the volume of North American snakes shows a lack of judgment which deserves to be frankly and firmly rebuked.

It is now fully two years since an enterprising Western meteorologist by the name of TICE undertook to compete with the Signal Service Department in the weather business. Mr. TICE at first attracted a good deal of attention by the boldness and liberality of his promises. When the Weather Bureau would cautiously predict nothing more startling than an area of low barometer in the lake region, followed by clear or cloudy weather somewhere between Maine and California, Mr. TICE would predict a hurricane in New-England, extreme heat, together with frequent ice-gorges, in the Middle States, and an assortment of selected earthquakes in the region of the gulf. Of course, persons who preferred striking and sensational weather to familiar every-day weather, ceased to patronize the old established bureau, and gladly dealt with Mr. TICE. In turn, however, it was discovered that Mr. TICE promised more than he performed, and that his weather seldom justified his enthusiastic descriptions of it. Thus he earned the reputation of a busy, energetic, but not altogether trustworthy, person, and, of course, his business gradually decreased as his deceived patrons deserted him and transferred their custom to the old shop.

In these circumstances, Mr. TICE felt that bold and decisive measures must be adopted, unless he was prepared to retire from business altogether. It was just at this period in his career that the Western part of our Union was visited by those extraordinary showers of butcher's meat, frogs, and back hair, which inspired Western editors with the hope of becoming familiar with the taste of meat, and held out to boarding-house keepers the prospect of a substantial decline in the price of the materials for butter manufacture. It is not certainly known that these meteorological novelties were the work of the enterprising TICE; but it is very certain that the Weather Bureau had nothing to do with them. That TICE, however, should attempt some startling novelty in the line of weather was precisely what might have been expected by those who were familiar with his character and business habits, and there is certainly a strong probability that he was the real originator of the meat and hair showers.

It will be remembered that the hopes created by these remarkable showers were never realized. The meat was found to be little better than mere refuse, and was so obviously uneatable that even the local cats sniffed at it disdainfully. The back hair was also of a coarse and brittle nature, and was unfit either for toilet or butter purposes. Thus, Mr. TICE'S showers, although they drew public attention to him, were as worthless for all practical purposes as were his predictions of hurricanes and earthquakes. They possessed a certain gaudy and meretricious brilliancy, but they were really cheap and useless.

Another shower, possessing precisely these twin features of gaudiness and worthlessness, has just taken place at Memphis, Tenn. It was a shower of small snakes, of from six inches to a foot in length. At first it was the universal opinion of the male inhabitants of the town that the time for signing the total abstinence pledge had arrived, and the doctors' offices were thronged with haggard men, who begged for composing draughts, and swore henceforth to lead temperate and sober lives. The reality of the snakes was, however, thoroughly substantiated by hundreds of the women of Memphis, who rushed wildly through the streets, clutching their tightly-folded skirts, and occasionally dealing fierce blows at their surprised ankles. It was not long before the snakes wriggled out of sight, the frightened men returned to their accustomed beverage, and the excited women sought comfort and consolation in hysterics. A few snakes were thoughtfully captured and preserved in alcohol by fearless members of the Good Templar society, and these still remain to prove the truth of the unprecedented shower of snakes.

Now, if Mr. TICE is responsible for this last and most useless of all abnormal meteorological phenomena, he should be plainly dealt with. If we are to have showers of other materials than rain, snow, and hail, let us have something that is useful as well as novel. When the Israelites were hungry, they were refreshed with showers of good, wholesome manna, which, when nicely cooked and seasoned with a little Chutney or Worcestershire sauce, was extremely palatable. A shower of sausages, or pork chops, or shell-fish, would, perhaps, have been equally interesting to scientific Hebrews, but such showers would have been useless from a culinary point of view, while a shower of snakes would probably have driven the Hebrews back to Egypt—where undesirable showers of all sorts were accustomed to fall exclusively upon the Egyptians. If Mr. TICE wants to advertise his weather business, he should prepare a few inexpensive but useful showers of such materials as dried beef, pickles, or condensed milk. He would thus earn the gratitude of the public, and would completely undermine the popularity of the Washington Weather Bureau. Such a miserable trick as a shower of snakes is, however, utterly inexcusable, and if Mr. TICE ventures to repeat it, he should be prosecuted under the statute which forbids any one to deface natural scenery with business advertisements.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. JOHN A. DIX.

HISTORY OF THE CLAUSE RELATING TO THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE—ALL SCHEMES WHICH TAKE AWAT THE DUTY FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE ARE REVOLUTIONARY.

The following letter from ex-Gov. John A. Dix, addressed to Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, a few days since, is now for the first time made public:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1877.

Hon. John A. Kasson:

MY DEAR SIR: Since our interchange of views in regard to the formality of counting the Electoral votes I have given some thought to the subject, and without much expectation of saying anything which is new to you, I desire, nevertheless, to state the result of my reflections—especially concerning the action of the Federal Convention in framing the Constitution:

On the 4th of September, 1787, the clause providing for opening the certificates and counting the votes was reported to the convention in this form:

"The President of the Senate shall in that house open the certificates, and the votes shall be then and there counted." (See page 1,486 3d vol., Madison Papers.)

On the 6th of the same month, (see page 1,509) the following passage occurs in the journal:

"On several motions, the words 'in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives' were inserted after the word 'counted,'" &c.

Turning to page 1,513 the clause is reported thus:

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

This is the form in which it stood and still stands in the adopted Constitution. Why the words "in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives" were inserted before and not after the word "counted," as required by the amendment, does not appear by the journal. If the clause had conformed to the amendment it would have read as follows:

"The President of the Senate shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives."

The first action of the framers of the Constitution in regard to this clause shows that it was not contemplated to open the certificates and count the votes in the presence of the House of Representatives, and that their final action was only designed to bring both branches of Congress together as spectators of the formality, according to the interpretation of the clause by Judge Kent, Judge Story, and other eminent public jurists, and not to confer on them any authority in regard to opening the certificates and counting the votes.

This interpretation of the Constitution is sustained by the action of the Government during the first forty years of our existence as a nation.

The Senate of the United States at the first session of Congress elected John Langdon as its President, "for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States." The votes of the 10 States which took part in the election were counted by him, and it was announced that George Washington was unanimously elected.

Of the 38 delegates to the Federal Convention, 15 were members of the two houses in the first Congress. The names of 14 were subscribed to the Constitution, and six were present as members of the Senate when the certificates were opened and the votes counted by its President. Thus the conformity of the proceeding to the Constitution has not only the sanction of contemporaneous exposition, but a practical and authoritative interpretation of the meaning of that instrument by the framers themselves.

From that time until 1829, at each election of President a declaration was made by the Senate, at the close of the formality of opening the certificates and counting the votes, that "the President of the Senate did, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and Vice President." The only exception was in the election of 1821, in which the declaration does not appear in the journal, although it reappears in 1825.

The action of the Senate in the first Congress is thus sanctioned and confirmed by the practice of the Government during the first 40 years after the adoption of the Constitution. From this period the formality seems to have drifted imperceptibly into the practice on the part of the President of the Senate of opening the certificates and delivering them to tellers appointed by the two houses to examine and ascertain the number of votes, and report the result to him, to be declared in their presence. At subsequent periods Congress has in several instances assumed to decide that the votes of certain States should not be counted; but this interposition of authority had for its object to determine whether the States in question were lawfully in the Union when their votes were cast. It is nevertheless manifest that there has been a gradual encroachment by Congress on the power conferred by the Constitution on the President of the Senate. Although it has never been carried so far as to go behind the certificates for the purpose of calling in question the action of the States, there is enough to show the tendency under our system of government, as under every other of a representative character, on the part of the legislative body to overstep the boundary of its legitimate powers. Any interference with the rule established by the framers of the Constitution, and by the people through the adoption of that instrument, is not only a dangerous usurpation of authority but an unwarrantable invasion of the sovereignty of the States.

There is a praiseworthy solicitude on the part of sober-minded citizens of all parties that there should be a peaceable issue out of the unhappy complication in which we are involved; but we must take care that in our desire to accomplish this object we do not violate fundamental obligations. I can see only one safe way out of the existing perplexity; and that is to leave the President of the Senate to discharge, without interference, the duty enjoined on him. The requirements of the Constitution are to be sacredly observed, no matter how party aspirations or interests may be affected. All legislative devices, schemes, and plans, however unexceptionable their purpose, which derogate from the constitutional power of the President of the Senate, are unwarrantable and perilous to the perpetuity of the Government. It would be as great a wrong and as dangerous an invasion of the Constitution for the two houses of Congress to disregard, or set aside any of its requirements by compromise as it would be for either by separate action to set them at defiance. I have been amazed to observe that it has been proposed to reject every Electoral vote which is not approved by the House of Representatives. I have been still more amazed to observe that this proposal is supported (if he is correctly reported) by a Senator from this State. No Senator or Representative can be an Elector, and yet it is proposed to give to the House of Representatives the power of overruling the action of the Electoral bodies. It is the boldest assumption of power ever attempted under our Government. It would be a virtual transfer of the election of President from the States to one

branch of the legislative body—an assumption subversive of the sovereignty of the States and leading directly to anarchy and violence. If by the fundamental compact too large a power has been conferred by its framers on the President of the Senate, let the error be corrected by a constitutional amendment; and in the meantime, let us submit like good citizens to the final judgment of the Federal Convention in regard to one of the most delicate questions it had to decide.

I have had no apprehension at any time that the existing complication would lead to deeds of violence. Public opinion, which overrules more effectually the popular movement of the country than any party devices, will not endure any other than a peaceable solution. Nothing can more clearly manifest the determination of the people that the public order shall be maintained than the recent abortive attempt to get up mass-meetings, the only effect of which would have been to inflame the passions in a crisis which every man having the good of the country at heart desires to see met in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance and in strict obedience to the requirements of the fundamental compact. I am, dear Sir, very truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.

DEMOCRATIC WAR-WHOOPS.

A MASS CONVENTION OF THE PARTY IN WISCONSIN—EXCITED SPEAKERS DECLARE FOR TILDEN OR WAR—THE CONVENTION SOLEMNLY INSISTS THAT TILDEN SHALL BE MADE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Thirty counties, with 544 delegates, were represented in the Democratic Mass Convention to-day. No Republicans took seats in the hall. Gen. Edward Bragg, Congressman-elect from the Fifth District, was made temporary Chairman. On taking the chair he made a moderate speech, mainly on the question of counting the Electoral vote. He held that the question is not whether it is Hayes or Tilden, but who has a majority of the Electoral votes. It is conceded that Tilden has a popular majority, but that is not enough. He could not entertain the opinion that the Vice President had power to count the votes. That officer had always been regarded as a mere figure-head, and he now claims dictatorial powers. The people will hold the House of Representatives responsible for any violation of the Constitution. He approved of Gov. Grover's action looking at it from a legal point of view.

Mayor Butler, of Milwaukee, was made permanent Chairman, and spoke at length. He believed the Republican leaders had formed a conspiracy to count in Hayes. He did not think an appeal to arms would be necessary on behalf of the people, as the Republicans would not dare to carry it out in the face of the protests of the people; but if it became necessary, it was the duty of the people to arm.

A copy of the resolutions adopted by the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature was then read and adopted as a part of the proceedings of the convention. They recite that the election was closely contested as between Tilden and Hayes; that it is admitted Tilden has 184 Electoral votes that there is a dispute as to the vote of Florida, Oregon, and Louisiana, and that it is admitted by Gen. Barlow that Tilden Electors were chosen in Florida. It is therefore resolved that it is the duty of the people to see that the rights of the States should be observed, which can only be done by taking the power to count out of the hands of the President of the Senate, and that the House of Representatives must be sustained at all hazards.

J. P. C. Cottrell followed in a warm speech, favoring war if the Republicans insist on a high-handed course. He would not have the Democrats take advantage of Cronin's vote, but would insist with a closed fist on the Louisiana vote being thrown out.

Judge Harlow Orton, in introducing the resolutions, got very warm. He said nobody doubted Tilden's election, but he has been swindled out of the vote in Louisiana, and perhaps in Florida. The Radical Senate, President Grant and Cabinet, are in a conspiracy to inaugurate Hayes, believing that the Army and Navy and the Diplomatic Corps will recognize him; that all the States with Republican Legislatures and Governors will support the conspiracy, and that the business men of the country will submit rather than have their property destroyed and business ruined; that the people will submit because it is only for four years. But this is delusion. The people will arise in arms and the business men will see their bonds turn to ashes and the country filled with blood before they will submit to have Hayes counted in. He said there were still hopes for the lawful results through Republican fear. The resolutions are as follows:

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in this convention, do hereby resolve as follows:

First—That believing as we do, that Gov. Tilden, at the last Presidential election, received not only a very large popular majority, but also a clear and unquestionable majority of the Electoral votes for President of the United States, and is, therefore, justly and lawfully entitled to that office, we most solemnly insist and declare that he shall be, as in right he ought to be, peacefully inaugurated therein and invested with all the Constitutional powers of the Executive Department of the Government from and after the 4th of March.

Second—That the early assumption by the Republican leaders that the President of the Senate has the right to count the Electoral vote, contrary to the Constitution and the established usage on the foundation of the Government, is evidence of a conspiracy to secure by fraud a victory while conscious of defeat.

Third—That as the certificates of the Electoral votes must be opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and then be counted, the duty and authority of counting the votes and deciding all questions arising thereon, including the qualifications of Electors and the manner of their appointment by necessary implication, devolve exclusively upon the Senate and House of Representatives, and this construction of the powers and duties of the two houses of Congress is sustained by an unbroken usage from the organization of the Government, and an abandonment of it at this time, or any attempted evasion of this high constitutional duty of Congress, will justly excite the condemnation and indignation of the candid and fair-minded men of all parties.

Fourth—That the proposed compromise between the committees of the two houses, whereby it shall require the concurrence of both houses to reject, instead of such concurrence to count a vote, is a cunning device to bind the people and subvert their rights.

Fifth—That it is provided by the Constitution that if no person has received a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, the House of Representatives, voting by States, shall immediately choose a President, and the Senate a Vice President, and as the Constitution does not provide any mode of determining whether such a contingency has arisen, and as it is a principle of law that those who are required to perform a contingent duty must be the sole judges as to when a contingency arises, it properly devolves on each house of Congress to decide for itself when any contingency has arisen that requires its separate action under the Constitution, in the election of a President by the House of Representatives, and a Vice President by the Senate.

Sixth—That the constitutional action of the two houses of Congress, either concurrently or separately, in discharge of their duties, must be sustained, and all opposition to such action by force of arms would be treason and revolution.

Seventh—That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be sent by us to President Grant and Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that a copy of the same be sent to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that the same be presented to their respective houses.

George B. Smith, who was present at the count in Louisiana, addressed the audience. He saw convincing proof that Grant would use his powers to subvert the Government. If the Democrats remained firm, the conspiracy of the Republicans would not be consummated. Then speaking of Louisiana he said: Grant issued two orders, pledging troops before there was a suspicion of trouble, having himself open to impeachment for treason. History does not tell of despotism so severe as Louisiana sustained under Kellogg. The people there are brave enough to overthrow the carpet-baggers, but the North has been taught that because they were rebels once they are rebels still, and they dare not. By patient waiting they have given us this boon of the election of Tilden, and, by the living God, you should stand by them. The Government of that State is the worst in the world. Kellogg has the power of appointing nearly all the officers, and they are rogues and thieves. If a Judge decided against Kellogg's will he was turned out. There has been no Legislature in the State for 10 years except those put in by Grant's bayonets. Every bill passed by the Legislature brings a share of money to the Governor, which has made Warmoth worth three millions, and Kellogg more. The intelligent people of the State are all Democrats, and the carpet-baggers and niggers are Republicans. He reviewed at length the action of the Returning Board, and said there could be no doubt of its corruption, and that the State was for Tilden fairly.

A DULL MEETING IN LOUISVILLE DESIGNED FOR INDIGNATION—BLUSTER AND BRAVADO FALLING ON UNSYMPATHETIC EARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—A large number of ex-Confederate Colonels and other officials and supporters of the "Lost Cause," met here today to be indignant over the fact that in spite of Kentucky's solid vote for Tilden, the United States had gone fairly for Hayes and Wheeler. There was a slight sprinkling of the more respectable and respected wing of the Democracy, but the mass of the convention was made up of the swaggering, blustering class. By means of the system of wholesale manufacture of delegates practiced in Ohio, allowing any and all who would pay their own expenses to be delegates, a fair sized convention, numbering perhaps 600, was got together.

In accordance with the precedent in the Ohio convention, the affair was given a respectable showing by putting to the front, as far as possible, well-known Union men, Hon. Cassius M. Clay being made President, and others of considerable note put on the list of speakers. The resolutions and speeches, although intended to be moderate in sentiment, were mostly composed of the usual bluster and bravado, but failed in their chief object of awakening any special enthusiasm on the crowd present. Speeches were made by Gen. Preston, Hon. Boyd Winchester, Gen. J. B. Houston, Gov. McCreary, and others, and the resolutions, which were not presented till evening, were finally adopted, without any special degree of enthusiasm or indications of indignation. The sentiment of the convention may be summed up in the statement that if the House of Representatives decides that Tilden and Hendricks are elected, the "sons of Kentucky" pledge their faith, their honor, their arms, and their lives to inaugurate them.

It is said that Watterson's suggestion of an army of 100,000 to be present at the counting of the votes is being acted upon, and thousands of Democrats in the rural districts are preparing to go to Washington on the appointed day.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Democratic Executive Committee held a meeting to-night at the residence of its Chairman, Hon. A. S. Hewitt, and authorized the Chairman and Secretary to call a meeting of the Democratic National Committee at an early day, if they should deem it proper so to do, with reference to a resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th of January, requesting the National Democratic Committee to call a National Democratic Convention, to meet at Washington City on the 12th of February, 1877.

PRIVILEGES OF CONGRESS.

THE WESTERN UNION DIRECTORS DECIDE TO PRODUCE ALL THE DISPATCHES DEMANDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Hon. William B. Orton, Richard Schell, and the other Managing Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a meeting held in this city to-day, decided to deliver up to the House and Senate committees the telegrams upon political matters which have been demanded by them. The Directors have resisted the demands of the committees, believing that in doing so they were simply protecting the rights and privileges or their customers, but they now find themselves in a position where further resistance would be useless. Most of the telegrams asked for by the committee are now in Washington. The others will be produced as soon as possible.

SECRETARY CHANDLER AGAIN BEFORE THE SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE—QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED BY TWEED'S ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Special Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote met this morning and had before them Secretary Chandler, who was accompanied by his stenographer. Mr. Field asked him if he was now prepared to answer the question heretofore propounded, namely:

By whose authority he sent a telegram to Gov. Stearns promising troops.

Secretary Chandler said he was not prepared to answer.

He was further asked if any copy of the telegrams to Gov. Stearns was in existence—the telegram sent on the 8th or 9th of November, and answered, not that he was aware of. He kept no copy of it, and could not tell who wrote it. He thought, however, he sent it to Gov. Stearns. He stated he declined to answer because of the confidential character of the communications between the President and himself and other members of the Cabinet, and he was summoned to appear before the committee as the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Barnard inquired whether he at the time was Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Chandler answered he was.

Mr. Lawrence—Do you base your objection to answering solely on the ground of the confidential character of the communications between the President and yourself?

Mr. Chandler—I do; on that ground exclusively.

The Secretary went on to say that he had no more right to disclose what passed between himself and the President than a United States Senator has to disclose what is done in an executive session of the Senate.

Mr. Tucker asked Mr. Chandler whether the telegram to Gov. Stearns was sent as a member of the Cabinet?

Mr. Lawrence objected to the question, when the committee went into private consultation.

When the doors were reopened, Mr. Chandler was asked whether he sent the telegram to Gov. Stearns of his own volition or as Chairman of the National Republican Committee? A.—I do not suppose I signed my name as Chairman of the committee; I presume I did not.

Q.—Did you send the telegram at the request or suggestion of anybody else than yourself? A.—My impression is that I received a telegram from Gov. Stearns suggesting the necessity of sending troops.

The witness then referred to a telegram published in the New-York *Tribune*, dated Nov. 9, addressed to the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, charging Kuklux efforts to prevent a count. Gov. Stearns telegraphed from Tallahassee that there was no doubt of a Republican majority in Florida if an honest canvass of the vote could be secured; that the indications were that violence would be resorted to in the interior of the State, and that the Kuklux had prevented returns from being received, &c. The impression of the witness was that the telegram first suggested to him the necessity for troops. He did not know who furnished this telegram to the *Tribune*, and did not know whether the Governor or Legislature called for troops.

Q.—Did you send your telegram to Gov. Stearns on your volition, without the suggestion, instruction, or direction of anybody else? A.—Probably the suggestion came from the direction already mentioned.

Q.—And nobody else? A.—I decline to answer on the ground of official confidence between members of the Cabinet and the President.

Mr. Field—Were you informed of a telegram sent to Oregon mentioning money by or on behalf of the Democratic Party? A.—I only know of that from the newspapers and from conversation.

Q.—Did not Mr. Orton communicate to you a telegram to Oregon on that subject? A.—Not that I remember.

The witness was then discharged for the present, and the committee went into secret session.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD IN CUSTODY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Gen. Andersen and ex-Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived at the Imperial Hotel this morning at 2 o'clock, and at daylight were arrested by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives. An officer of the House left last night for New-Orleans to bring Kenner and Casinave, the remaining members of the Board, to the bar of the House. Messrs. Anderson and Wells have been in the custody in the cash-room of the Sergeant at Arms all morning. It is understood they will be presented at the bar of the House at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE WEATHER IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The weather throughout the State is unsettled. A south-west to south-east wind prevails. The rain-fall so far has been slight, but there are indications of more. It rained lightly at intervals in this city all day. There is a heavy snow in the mountains.

TURKEY DEFIANT.

THE PROPOSALS OF THE POWERS REJECTED.

AN ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE GRAND COUNCIL OF TURKEY ENDS WITH A UNANIMOUS REJECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PROPOSALS—THE POWERLESS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY EXPOSED BY MIDHAT PASHA—"DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR," THE SENTIMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegraph Company announces that the Grand Council to-day, after an animated debate, unanimously rejected the last proposals of the European powers as contrary to the dignity, integrity, and independence of the Empire. Several speeches were made, but perfect agreement prevailed.

Another dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says 60 Christians participated in the grand council. After the proposals of the European powers had been unanimously rejected Midhat Pasha asked whether the Porte might not nevertheless enter upon negotiations with the powers respecting the rejected points. The council answered no, and declared that the Turkish counter-proposals were the only subject upon which the discussions of the conference could be further carried on.

The French man-of-war Château Renaud will arrive on Friday, to take on board Count Chaudordy, the plenipotentiary of France.

A third dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Constantinople, gives the following account of the proceedings of the Turkish Council: The Grand Council of the Empire met to-day. The first three hours of the sitting were occupied by the reading of a statement of the events which have occurred since the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovinia. Midhat Pasha then made a long speech, in the course of which he gave an account of the Turkish counter-proposals and the concessions which the Porte, in a spirit of conciliation, had made upon points where the Constitution would not thereby be infringed. He dwelt on the gravity of the situation. He spoke of the departure of the plenipotentiaries, the possibility of war, the horrors attending it, the injury it would do to the internal affairs of the country, the impossibility of procuring funds for a war, and the fact that Turkey could not rely upon any alliance. Several speeches followed, the most noteworthy being made by the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs. All the speakers repelled the idea of accepting the European proposals. Midhat Pasha again pointed out the gravity of the crisis and the distress which would result from a war. The Council, after hearing all the speakers, unanimously rejected the proposals amid shouts of "Death before dishonor."

The following dispatch from Berlin is on the street, but it originates from a source not usually trustworthy: "Prince Gortschakoff has issued a circular to the Russian representatives abroad expressing his belief that Turkey will reject the conference proposals and declaring that Russia cannot undertake a warlike policy, because Europe would not support her, and might form a coalition against her."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that advices have been received from Bucharest, that the Roumanian Government has resolved to declare that it will remain neutral in the event of a war between Russia and Turkey.

Special dispatches from Constantinople to the *Daily News* and *Times* state that Midhat Pasha, while holding up to view the evils of war, inveighed in strong terms against the interference of the European powers as unjustifiable and offensive to Turkish independence. In his recapitulation of the events leading to the present troubles, he dwelt upon the success of the Turkish arms everywhere against the rebels, and recalled to mind the Russian ultimatum sent at the moment when Turkey was on the point of crushing Servia as she had already crushed the Bulgarians. The correspondent of the *News* adds that Midhat Pasha, while alluding to the difficulties concerning funds, alliances, &c., which would hamper Turkey in the event of war, pointed out that the many millions of cartridges which the Turks would require must come from America at the risk of capture by hostile privateers, and he concluded by declaring that the situation was unfavorable for war. The Council replied with loud shouts of "War rather than foreign interference." The only dissenting voice was that of the Armenian Protestant Bishop, who suggested that the decision should be left to the discretion of the Government. He was shouted down, the Council being all of the opinion that the Government was not entitled to decide such a momentous question. The same correspondent remarks that it is rumored that Midhat was the principal obstacle to the acceptance of the proposals; the whole business was rehearsed beforehand to intimidate the Sultan, who really wished to yield.

A Berlin telegram to the *Times* says Russia is endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Austria in the event of war. It remains to be seen, however, whether these new negotiations are more than an attempt to impress Turkey with a sense of imminent danger.

The *Times* telegram from Belgrade says the Turkish prisoners there, numbering 100, have been exchanged, and will march for Nish immediately.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent reports that the Christians present at the Council were even more opposed to concession than the Turks. The dangers of the situation were fairly laid before the Council by the Sultan's brother-in-law, Ahmaud Damad, as well as by Midhat Pasha. Safvet Pasha dwelt upon the peril of braving Europe, and remarked that the Russian Squadron, now in the waters of the United States, might stop the transmission of arms and ammunition which had been ordered in that country for Turkey.

Two hundred and thirty-seven dignitaries and officials were present at the Council. A protocol of the proceedings was drawn up, to which all who took part in the Council affixed their signatures.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

PAPER MONEY TO BE ISSUED IN TURKEY—A STRIKE OF THE LANCASHIRE COTTON OPERATIVES EXPECTED—BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18—It is understood that 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 Turkish pounds, paper money, will be issued.

LONDON, Jan. 18—4 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 58d. per ounce.

At a meeting of the Masters' and Operatives' Committees of the Lancashire Cotton Trade yesterday, the masters unconditionally rejected all the operatives' conditions because they would result in a general advance of wages. A meeting of operatives will be held. A rupture is expected.

The *Times* in its financial article says: "Private advices from Russia continue to afford strong evidence of the injury already done the mercantile community by the apprehensions of war. One firm of cotton spinners employing 10,000 hands, has lost so heavily since Russia assumed a warlike attitude that the establishment would have been compelled to close had not the firm obtained assistance, it is said, from the Government, which was unwilling to suffer such a catastrophe to involve so large a number of employes."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris, reports that the Austrian Government has concluded a loan of 70,000,000 florins, gold, with various, London, Vienna, and Paris banks. This loan is the balance of the 110,000,000 florins which the Reichsrath authorized the Minister of Finance to raise.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHING FLEET.

FOUR MORE VESSELS REPORTED LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 18.—In addition to the list of vessels reported lost on the fishing banks, which was telegraphed to THE TIMES a week ago, it is feared that four more are to be added. No tidings have been received of the whereabouts of these or the others, and no hopes are now entertained of their safety. The four which are now given up are the schooners Modena B. Jerrold, Howard Steele, Robert Emmet, and Wyoming. The Modena B. Jerrold left port Nov. 25, for La Have Bank, with a crew of 11 men, as follows: Charles P. Mitchell, Captain, who leaves a wife and two children; L. D. Martin, cook, who leaves a wife; Edward Haines, wife; Daniel Gardner, John C. Haines, Michael Keefe, wife; Freeman Snow, wife; William Snow, Edward Herney, wife, and three children; B. D. Joyce, Emanuel Rose, all of this city. The Modena B. Jerrold was owned by D. C. & H. Babson, was built in Essex in 1867, was 70 34-100 tons, and was valued at $5,300 with her outfit, on which there was an insurance of $3,900 in the Gloucester Mutual Marine Company. The wife of Capt. Mitchell has become insane because of the loss of her husband, and was taken to the insane asylum on Jan. 15.

The schooner Howard Steele sailed from this port on Nov. 25, 1876, with a crew of 11 men, as follows: Edward Murphy, Captain, who leaves a wife in Gloucester; Barnard S. Conlon, cook, of Rockport; Edward Walsh, Daniel Curtis, Thomas Ready, Peter Collins, James McQuillan, Parrick Costello, married; George Malloy, Peter Stapleton, and William Silvey, who leaves a wife and three children. The Howard Steele was owned by George Steele, and was built in Essex in 1872, and was 60 87-100 tons and valued at the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance office at $5,150 on, which there is an insurance ot $4,625 in said office, and $600 on the outfit. There has been nothing heard from her since the day before the gales of Dec. 10 and 11, and in all probability she was lost then.

The Robert Emmet, owned by Charles Parkhurst, sailed from there Nov. 25, and from Eastport, Me., after getting her bait, on Dec. 8, two days before the gale, since which time nothing has been heard from her, and it is not probable that she will ever return, although her owner has not given up all hopes as yet. The Robert Emmet was built in Gloucester in 1868, and was of 45.25 tons, and was valued at $3,500, including outfit. Her crew consisted of nine men, as follows: Joseph Gray, Captain, who leaves a wife and two children in Gloucester; John E. Saunders, wife and seven children, three of them under age; he was a native of Gloucester; Alexander Boyd, cook; Edward Dodge, Samuel Spinney, Argyle, C. V. G. & S. Colby, of Gloucester, wife and three children; Samuel Tyng, William Michael, Thomas Yanco.

The Wyoming sailed from Gloucester on a fishing cruise to La Have Bank on Nov. 15, 1876, with a crew of 10 men, including the Captain, since which time nothing has been heard from her, and there is not much doubt that she is lost, although her owners have not given up all hopes of her yet. Her Captain was Henry Nass; the names of her crew could not be ascertained. The Wyoming was owned by McKenzie, Hardy & Co., was built at Essex, and was of 55.25 tons, and was valued at the Gloucester Mutual Marine Insurance Company at $5,500, in which they had an insurance of $4,332, and $400 on her outfit.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DUEL.

MR. MAY'S SECOND DECLARES THAT MAY WAS NOT TOUCHED NOR HIS CLOTHING GRAZED—ONE SHOT EXCHANGED AND BENNETT SATISFIED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Certain reports have been widely and industriously circulated for the past 10 days, in the newspapers, which I have every reason to believe have in a great measure been caused by parties in this City, who, knowing the truth, yet desired to conceal it for the purpose of creating the impression that the late meeting between Messrs. May and Bennett was stopped on account of bloodshed. It has been daily published that the former was wounded; at one time it was stated slightly, at another severely, again mortally, and it has been said that he had died of his wound.

I now take this method to silence these falsehoods, and to inform the friends of Mr. May, on the authority of a letter from his second, that neither he, nor any part of his clothing, was hit, scratched, grazed, or in any way touched by the one and only shot which, at the distance of 12 paces, was exchanged by the parties; and that the affair then terminated by the party seeking satisfaction declaring himself satisfied.

If there is any person who has been concerned directly or indirectly in circulating the falsehoods to which I have alluded, or if there is any one else disposed to question or contradict the facts as stated by me, and is not afraid to assume responsibility in so doing, under his true signature, he will be promptly met by my real name, and not by the fictitious one of VERITAS.

FRED. MAY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Fred May is in this city. He arrived here last Tuesday, and is unhurt. Mr. May does not seem to be taking any pains to avoid his friends, several of whom have seen and conversed with him.

END OF THE PHELPS CONTEMPT CASE.

Dr. Charles Phelps, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. John A. Foley, was present at the opening of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. After taking his seat, Judge Gildersleeve, addressing Dr. Phelps, said:

"Doctor, I shall now dispose of your case. There can be no doubt about the right of a witness, when summoned before the Grand Jury, to decline to answer questions that, in his judgment, will criminate him. The law will not compel a man to condemn himself. In some cases, however, the manifest of immunity is thrown over a witness by the statute, and in such cases the witness may be compelled to answer the questions. The case before me does not appear to be one of those. I do not think the 71st section of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies to any offense except those created by the first two sections, and since the inquiries by the Grand Jury seem to be directed toward the offense under the first two sections, I think the witness is clearly entitled to decline to answer the question, when he places his declination, as I now understand he does, upon the ground of self-criminality. I therefore order that you be discharged from custody."

After hearing the Judge's decision, Dr. Phelps bowed politely and left the court-room with his counsel. The Grand Jury have abandoned their inquiry into the alleged duel, having failed to obtain any information on the subject.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

REPORTS OF THE STATE OF THE RIVERS FROM THE SIGNAL OFFICE—THE ICE AT CAIRO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Chief Signal Officer reports that during the last 24 hours the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Rivers have remained unchanged, no movement of ice having occurred. The Mississippi has fallen slightly at St. Louis, and risen five feet one inch at Cairo, 10 inches at Memphis, and seven inches at Vicksburg, and remains stationary at New-Orleans. The Red River has risen 10 inches at Shreveport; the Cumberland has risen two feet and one inch at Nashville, the Ohio fallen seven feet and six inches at Pittsburg, and has risen three feet and ten inches at Cincinnati, and three feet and four inches at Louisville, being two feet and seven inches above the danger level at the former place and one foot and six inches above it at the latter, and is still rising at both places. The tributaries of the Upper Ohio are falling. The Potomac continues rising slowly, at Harper's Ferry, and the ice is moving out slowly there and at this point. The Chief Signal Officer has stationed observers at various points along the river, with instructions to report hourly by telegraph any change that may occur in its condition.

CAIRO, Jan. 18.—There was very heavy ice in the Ohio River, extending from shore to shore, and swept along by the current at a rate of over six miles an hour this morning. A ferry-boat, several flat-boats, apparently unconnected, and many skiffs passed here this forenoon. No damage has been reported here.

BALLOTING FOR SENATORS.

MR. HOAR GAINING STRENGTH.

HIS ELECTION TO-DAY CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED—TWO BALLOTS TAKEN YESTERDAY ON WHICH MR. HOAR GAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Two ballots only were taken in the convention to-day for United States Senator, but these resulted in such a decided lead for Hoar that his friends and workers are to-night very jubilant, and are predicting his election to-morrow, expecting to get on the first ballot 115 votes. But the opposition have not given up the fight. The Boutwell men admit his defeat, though they do not mean to desert him until after one more trial. They will have another caucus to-morrow at 11, and the leaders will then exert their utmost influence to hold his forces together. Meanwhile they are considering with more care than heretofore the merits of the compromise candidates who have been mentioned. Some of them talk Rice, but not so strongly as they did, and others appear to believe that if Seelye or Devens is taken, a combination with the Democrats may be effected, and so Hear defeated. The Democrats, in their caucus, also discussed these three compromise candidates, dropping for the moment Bullock. The caucus was secret, but it is known that one member had the temerity to propose that the Democratic strength be thrown for Hoar, and that was calmly discussed. Others advocated with a good deal of spirit, taking up Devens, and on a proposition to join on Rice a vote was taken, showing only seven in favor. It was finally decided to hold together through two more ballots and vote solid for Abbott, and not to break without orders. Rice's only strong workers now appear to be the Boston members. Their very argument that he would represent Boston and the mercantile and commercial interests, influences the country members against him. Some are urging the Suffolk County men, who have been voting for Hoar, to drop him and go for Rice on condition that the Boutwell men will also. The ballots of to-day were as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Necessary for a choice	138	138
George F. Hoar	100	104
Boutwell	88	84
Abbott	62	62
Rice	17	17
Seelye	3	4
Bullock	4	4

During to-day a good many dispatches have been received from Washington urging Boutwell's election, and declaring his defeat a rebuke of the party leaders. The most extraordinary is the following to Gen. Butler:

"Lamar and his friends are greatly rejoiced over the prospect of Boutwell's defeat, he being the lion in the path of the rebels who have trampled out the free ballot in Mississippi, and blazon their crimes to the world by sending Chalmers, the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, to the House. Has Massachusetts forgotten her records of the past?"

This is signed "H. H. Painter, a Western newspaper correspondent." Secretary Morrill has also sent dispatches indorsing Boutwell. On the other hand some of the strongest Republicans at the capital have sent congratulatory dispatches to the Hoar managers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The latest phase of the Senatorial contest to-night is the determination of the Boutwell men to vote for Rice to-morrow, as a compromise candidate, which, it is thought, will narrow the fight to Hoar and Rice, with the chances in favor of the latter.

THE DEAD-LOCK IN ILLINOIS.

SIX MORE BALLOTS TAKEN—LOGAN ONLY THREE VOTES SHORT—PALMER ADMITS THAT HE CANNOT BE ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18.—Six ballots were taken to-day, with no changes of any importance. The Republicans voted solidly for Logan, the Democrats for Palmer, the Senate independents for Anderson, and the House independents for Davis. Logan was three votes short, and the situation is unchanged since yesterday. There is a dead-lock, which will continue to-morrow and perhaps on Saturday. The Republicans have decided to adhere to Logan and the Democrats to Palmer. The Senate and House independents met together this evening to hear from Samuel Cary, who arrived from Cincinnati and has been closeted with them. He is understood to insist that they must vote for a green-back man and for no one else. It would not be surprising if Davis were dropped and Anderson voted for by all the independents. Palmer virtually admits that he cannot be elected, but boasts that he has killed Logan. Logan is a very lively corpse to-night, and his chances have rather increased than diminished. Still, there is nothing certain as to the final result.

One hundred and two votes will now elect a Senator, Mr. Barthow, of Kankakee, a Republican, having been called home by the news that his wife was dying, and his colleague, Mr. Buzy, a Democrat, having paired off with him.

	Seventh Ballot.	Eighth ballot.	Ninth ballot.
Logan	99	99	99
Palmer	88	86	86
Anderson	7	7	7
Davis	6	8	7
Hanes	1	1	2
Parish	1	1	1

The tenth and eleventh ballots were the same as the ninth.

THE CHOICE OF NEBRASKA.

EX-GOV. ALVIN SAUNDERS ELECTED—HE RECEIVES THE FULL REPUBLICAN AND INDEPENDENT VOTE.

OMAHA, Jan. 18.—Alvin Saunders was to-day elected United States Senator on the third joint ballot, receiving 83 votes—the full Republican and Independent vote. Gov. Saunders was the last Territorial Governor of Nebraska.

THE CONTEST IN TENNESSEE.

SEVENTY-ONE BALLOTS THUS FAR TAKEN AND NO CHOICE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 18.—After four ballots, without result, for United States Senator to succeed the late Andrew Johnson, the Legislature adjourned until to-morrow. D. M. Key has been nominated; also W. C. Whitthorne. The last ballot, the 71st, stood: Key, 45; Bailey, 34; Whitthorne, 9; Bate, 8; necessary to a choice, 50. The Republicans voted for Key.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States and New-England slowly-falling barometer, westerly to southerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.*

DEFALCATION OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—A special from Annapolis to an evening paper of this city says: "For the past few days there have been rumors circulated affecting Hon. George Wells, one of our most highly-respected citizens, and to-day the allegation is made that Mr. Wells, who has been President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of this city for 30 years, is a defaulter to the bank in the sum of $65,000. Mr. Wells very unexpectedly resigned his position on Monday last. At a meeting of the stockholders, held subsequently, it was disclosed that he is a defaulter in the sum named. His resignation was accepted, and Hon. Alexander Randall was elected President in his stead."

A NEW RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—At a meeting to-day of the persons on whose account the Wilmington and Reading Railroad was recently purchased, a new corporation to operate the road was organized. The name of the road was changed to the Wilmington and Northern Railroad. Robert Fraser was elected President of the new company.

FAILURE OF A CHICAGO FIRM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Shoenfield Bros., dry goods merchants of North Clark street, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are stated at $107,000, and their assets at $58,000, together with a policy of insurance for $53,000. The firm have done a large business ever since the fire, in which they lost their entire property.

FUNERAL OF ASSEMBLYMAN DURLAND.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 18.—The funeral of Assemblyman Stewart D. Durland, who died here last evening, will take place at 11 A. M. on Sunday next from his late residence in the town of Minisink. A dispatch from his associates from this county, Hon. James G. Graham, announces that a Legislative committee will attend the funeral.

A RECEPTION BY THE OLD GUARD.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC FILLED TO OVERFLOWING—A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY PRESENT—VARIOUS MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS IN ATTENDANCE—ORDER OF DANCING—OCCUPANTS OF THE BOXES.

The reception of the Old Guard at the Academy of Music last evening was a grand success, far surpassing the expectations of the corps, and fully testing the ample preparations that had been made. Not only was the spacious dancing floor of the Academy filled to overflowing, but the parquet, boxes, gallery, lobbies, and ante-rooms were thronged with guests. Among the visiting organizations represented were the Washington Artillery, from Charleston; the Palmetto Guards and Carolina Club, of the same city; the Republican Blues, of Savannah; the United Train Artillery, of Providence, R. I.; the Boston Lancers and Independent Cadets, and several other military corps from neighboring States and cities. In addition to these, there were present the military staffs of the Governors of Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, the officers of the United States man-of-war Swatara, 12 in number, and almost all the officers on duty at the different forts and posts in the vicinity of the Metropolis. The Grand Duke Alexis and the officers of the Russian fleet in Hampton Roads, who had been expected to be present but were detained in Norfolk, telegraphed their regrets. The guests began to arrive before 9 o'clock, and from that time until nearly midnight, a continuous stream of carriages filed past the Academy entrance, each depositing its quota of guests in the most rapid manner possible. Within the building all was gayety and animation. A thousand different hues of silks, satins, military uniforms, gold lace, and costly fabrics of all descriptions glittered upon the broad expanse of the floor, while the different tiers of boxes exhibited a repetition of the same brilliant spectacle. Around the outer edge of the floor were ranged vases of rich flowers—camellias, lilacs, moss roses, and rare exotics imbedded in fragrant beds of pinks, hyacinths, and lilies of the valley. The proscenium boxes were elegantly draped with the national colors arranged in tasteful folds, and surmounted with banners bearing the coats of arms of the Old Guard and the City of New-York. Over the right proscenium box was suspended the beautiful Palmetto flag presented to the Guard by the ladies of Charleston. Among the distinguished guests present were Major Gen. Slocum, Major Gen. Heath, Capt. W. A. Courtney, of Charleston; Collector Worthington, of the same city; George Tyler Bigelow, of Boston; Major Gaver, of Charleston; Capt. David Fallon, of Boston; Capt. Robert Fairgant, of Savannah; the Brazilian Minister, the Turkish Minister, the members of the American Rifle Team, the Consul General of Holland, the Consul General of Greece, Col. Wilder, of Boston; Gen. W. G. Ward, C. H. Loutrel, George W. Quintard, Major Gilchrist, of Charleston; Gen. Alexander Shaler, Major Gen. James W. Husted, George W. Wingate, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Col. Wilcox and staff of the Ninth Regiment, Gen. Vilmer and staff, Ambrose Kingsland, H. J. Montague, Lester Wallack, Major George W. McLean, Capt. Alexander Henriquez, Charles G. Child, and many others. Music was furnished by Grafulla's Promenade Band and Downing's orchestra. The order of dancing was as follows:

Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night,".....Supp

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 N. J. C. 1st, gu. e. 82
1,000 M. & R. 1st, con. 100
25 Pk of Com.....107
200 Pac. Mail.....s3. 24¾
300 West. Union.....c. 75⅞
300 do.....75⅞
100 do.....75⅞
500 do.....75⅞
1100 do.....75⅞
700 do.....75⅞
800 do.....s3. 75⅞
300 do.....75⅞
500 do.....b3. 75⅞
300 do.....s3. 75⅞
800 do.....75⅞
100 Erie Railway.....9⅝
300 Pacific Mail.....24⅞
100 do.....b3. 24⅞
100 Rock Island.....101¾
100 do.....101¾
100 Ill. Cent.....59½
200 do.....59
300 do.....58¾
300 do.....58¾
100 D., L. & W.....s3. 75¼
200 do.....b3. 101
25 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 58⅝
100 do.....59
200 do.....58¾
100 do.....58¾
200 Pac. of Mo.....b.c. 24
400 Kansas Pac.....b.c. 2⅝
300 do.....b.c. 2⅝
25 N. Y., N. H. & H.....b.c. 152½
300 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 93
100 H. & St. Jo.....b.c. 12⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.....114⅜
5,000 do.....114⅜
5,000 do.....112 14/16
1,000 do.....small. 114
$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c. reg.....113⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....108⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....110½
45,000 do.....s. 110¼
10,000 do.....b.c. 110¼
22,000 do.....b.c. 112⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c. reg.....114⅜
2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, c.....114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....b.c. 110⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s, old
2 do.....b.c. 20¼
10,000 R. J. Cen. 1st m. 110
6,000 do.....109⅞
2,000 M. & St. P. c. f. 84
4,000 Gal. & C. 1st. 109¾
1,000 Dub. & S. C. 2d
div.....105
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.....102½
10,000 Ch., R. I. & P. 7s. 108½
5,000 Ill. Cen. 7s. 98½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 49½
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103⅛
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 101
5,000 So. Pac. of Mo. 74½
$14,000 S. U. 6s, '81, c. reg. 114⅜
8,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '84. 101¼
100 Del. & Hud. Can. 107½
500 West. Un. 75⅞
35 Am. Exch. Bank. 106
100 Del. Hud. 107½
500 West. Un. 75⅞
800 do.....75⅞
100 do.....75⅞
500 do.....75⅞
300 do.....75⅞
1600 do.....75⅞
700 do.....75⅞
300 do.....75⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103⅜
4,000 do.....103¾
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 101¾
1,000 P. of M. 1st. 98
1,000 T. & W. 1st. 103½
4,000 Ill. Y. C. 1st. 118
1,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 106½
5,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94.....97
2,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '84. 101⅛
5,000 W. U. C. 1900. 103¾
1,000 H. & St. N. 1st. 78
10,000 L. S. cons. R. 1st.....106½
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st
con. c. 114⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 1st. 83. 103½
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.....101½
8,000 N. W. C. U. G. 92
100 Del. & H. Can. b.c. 79⅞
100 do.....79⅝
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 24¼
100 do.....24⅜
200 do.....s3. 24
25 Amer. Ex.....157¾
5 Wells-Fargo.....c. 85¼
100 Un. Pacific.....b.c. 60
50 West. Un.....b.c. 75⅝
100 do.....75⅞
1250 do.....75⅝
200 do.....b3. 75⅝
200 do.....75⅝
200 do.....75⅝
800 do.....b3. 75⅞
300 do.....s3. 75⅝
100 do.....75⅝
100 do.....b3. 75⅞
100 do.....75⅞
200 do.....75⅝
600 do.....s3. 75⅝
100 C. & R. I.....b.c. 101¼
200 do.....b3. 101
300 do.....58¾
300 do.....58¾
100 do.....58¾
100 D., L. & W.....s3. 75¼
200 do.....b3. 101
25 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 58⅝
100 do.....59
200 Pac. of Mo.....b.c. 24
400 Kansas Pac.....b.c. 2⅝
300 do.....b3. 55¼
25 N. Y., N. H. & H.....b.c. 152½
300 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 93
100 H. & St. Jo.....b.c. 12⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Brooklyn 7s, East. Ln.....114
2,000 U. P. S. F.....96¾
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 10
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st, reg. 26½
10,000 M., K. & T. S. F., Assented.....59¼
100 U. S. Ex.....56¼
200 Pacific M. 24¾
900 do.....24⅝
600 West. Union.....75⅝
1300 do.....b3. 75⅜
100 do.....75⅜
200 do.....b3. 75⅜
100 H. & St. Jo.....12¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....114⅜
1,500 do.....114⅜
12,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....114¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....b.c. 110⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s, old
2 do.....b.c. 20¼
10,000 R. J. Cen. 1st. 110
6,000 do.....109⅞
2,000 M. & St. P. c. f. 84
4,000 Gal. & C. 1st. 109¾
1,000 Dub. & S. C. 2d
div.....105
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.....102½
10,000 Ch., R. I. & P. 7s. 108½
5,000 Ill. Cen. 7s. 98½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 49½
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103⅛
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 101
5,000 So. Pac. of Mo. 74½
$14,000 S. U. 6s, '81, c. reg. 114⅜
8,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '84. 101¼
100 Del. & Hud. 107½
500 West. Un. 75⅞
800 do.....75⅞
1700 do.....75⅞
400 do.....75⅞
500 L. S. & M. S. 55¼
100 do.....s5. 55⅜
800 do.....55¼
1600 do.....75⅜
700 do.....s3. 55⅜
300 do.....b3. 55⅜
100 Un. Pac.....b.c. 59⅞
100 do.....59
100 do.....s3. 59⅜
100 do.....59
100 Cen. Pac. gold. 106½
5,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94.....97
2,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '84. 101⅛
5,000 W. U. C. 1900. 103¾
1,000 H. & St. N. 1st. 78
10,000 L. S. cons. R. 1st.....106½
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st
con. c. 114⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 1st. 83. 103½
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.....101½
8,000 N. W. C. U. G. 92
100 Del. & H. Can. b.c. 79⅞
100 do.....79⅝
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 24¼
100 do.....24⅜
200 do.....s3. 24
25 Amer. Ex.....157¾
5 Wells-Fargo.....c. 85¼
100 Un. Pacific.....b.c. 60
50 West. Un.....b.c. 75⅝
100 do.....75⅞
1250 do.....75⅝
200 do.....b3. 75⅝
200 do.....75⅝
800 do.....b3. 75⅝
300 do.....s3. 75⅝
100 Erie Railway.....9⅝
300 Pacific Mail.....24⅞
100 do.....b3. 24⅞
100 Rock Island.....101¾
100 do.....101¾
100 Ill. Cent.....59½
200 do.....59
300 do.....58¾
300 do.....58¾
100 D., L. & W.....s3. 75¼
200 do.....b3. 101
25 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 58⅝
100 do.....59
200 Pac. of Mo.....b.c. 24
400 Kansas Pac.....b.c. 2⅝
300 do.....b3. 55¼
25 N. Y., N. H. & H.....b.c. 152½
300 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 93
100 H. & St. Jo.....b.c. 12⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Brooklyn 7s, East. Ln.....114
2,000 U. P. S. F.....96¾
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 10
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st, reg. 26½
10,000 M., K. & T. S. F., Assented.....59¼
100 U. S. Ex.....56¼
200 Pacific M. 24¾
900 do.....24⅝
600 West. Union.....75⅝
1300 do.....b3. 75⅜
100 do.....75⅜
200 do.....b3. 75⅜
100 H. & St. Jo.....12¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....114⅜
1,500 do.....114⅜
12,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....114¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....b.c. 110⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....113⅝
5,000 N. Car. S. T., 2d class.....3
4,000 P. of M. 2d.....87¾
5,000 do.....87⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103¼
6,500 Pitts'gh & 4th. 104½
15,000 Pa. W. 3d. 106
200 West. Un.....s3. 75¾
100 do.....b3. 75⅞
200 do.....75⅝
500 do.....75⅝
2500 do.....75⅝
400 St. Paul.....s3. 188
400 do.....18¼
300 St. Paul Pf.....49¾
100 do.....49¾
100 do.....49¾
200 do.....49
200 do.....48⅞
700 do.....48¾
500 do.....48¾
300 do.....48¾
300 do.....48¾
100 do.....48¾
200 do.....48¾
300 do.....48¾
100 do.....48¾
300 do.....48¾
100 N. Y., N. H. & H.....152½
100 Cen. of N. J.....s3. 93⅝
100 do.....93¾
200 do.....s3. 93⅝
100 do.....93¾
200 do.....93¾
100 do.....93¾
100 do.....93¾
100

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the Main Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From the new dock, Pier No. 47, North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100; steerage, $30. Excursion tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $55.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

S. J. SHORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7
ABYSSINIA....WED., Jan. 31 | PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 20
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3
AMERICA.....Sat., Feb. 17 | RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California....Jan. 20, 9 A.M. | Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A.M.
Ethiopia....Jan. 27, 2 P.M. | Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P.M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 12 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms Amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS NOS. 44 AND 51 NORTH RIVER—FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen.Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 52 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Line and Lines. Also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

O. JEWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Jan. 25 | KOSCIA.....Feb. 8
WIELAND.....Feb. 15 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $50 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries; as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited;) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M.; and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 9, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Bolvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 8:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 8:50, 10:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 9, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Commencing Dec. 25, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-rn and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrive at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot, (for 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

All the trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. S. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,
AND
HOUSATONIC RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for New-York at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston via shore Lines at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. C. W. ELKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th st., Union square, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—IN THE COURT OF Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—BENJAMIN FLOYD, Plaintiff, against ELIZA S. HOUSMAN, Susan B. Neal, and Albert P. Neal, her husband, Sarah A. Henderson, and Davis Henderson, her husband, James C. Housman, William H. Housman, Joseph H. Housman, Lizzie A. Housman, Susan Housman, Eliza S. Housman, administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of James Housman, deceased, John W. Doehran, William P. Doscaldson, and Abbott L. Mills, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of November, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 51 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November, 1876. ROE & MACKLIN,
Ja19-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

JOHN FITCH, LAWYER, REGISTER IN BANKruptcy, United States Commissioner, Law Office, No. 345 Broadway, New-York. Whiting's Building, corner of Broadway and Leonard sts., Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, (elevator.) Particular attention given to the preparation of papers and proof of claims in bankruptcy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK AT NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY.

OFFICE NATIONAL CEMETERIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1877.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1877, for the construction of a Superintendent's Lodge, of brick or stone, at the Cave Hill National Cemetery, near Louisville, Ky.

The work during its progress will be frequently inspected by a competent engineer, and a strict compliance with the terms of the contract will be required.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

Copies of plans and specifications may be seen, and blank forms of proposals procured at this office, and at the Quarter-master's offices in New-York City, corner of Houston and Greene sts.; at Louisville, Ky.; at St. Louis, Mo., and Atlanta, Ga.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Lodge at Cave Hill National Cemetery," and addresses to the undersigned. They will be opened at noon on the date specified, when bidders are invited to be present.

N. V. ROCKWELL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable protestant girl; or would take chamber-work and waiting in a private family; over two years' City reference from her last place; understands her business. Call at No. 763 6th av., between 43d and 44th sts.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO respectable girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress; the other as laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 848 3d av., millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST-class; by a young woman; excellent City reference. Call at No. 690 2d av., near 37th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at No. 230 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; best City reference. Call at No. 40 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; and assist in washing; one year's reference from last place. Call at No. 261 West 17th st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl, or to assist with children. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M., present employer's, No. 45 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID—IS thoroughly competent; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 219 West 23d st.

COOK;—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH BOY (six years old, thoroughly understands soups, meats; made-up dishes, boning, and larding; first-class in every reference; wages moderate. Can be seen at present employer's, north-west corner of 78th st. and Lexington av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; almost four years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 38th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT FAMILY cook, of five years' City references; will go to the country. Address P. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 206 East 53d st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron; is a first-class washer and ironer. Call at No. 142 West 28th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; is a good plain cook; willing to assist with washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 344 East 21st st., Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—NO OBjection to go general house-work in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 826 2d av., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; excellent plain cook; willing to do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a private family; is an excellent cook; willing and neat. Address D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IS AN EXCELLENT baker; will assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 155 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; can take entire charge of kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; bread and biscuit; in small private family; good reference. Call at No. 124 West 10th st.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 136 East 26th st., for two days, 3d floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands cooking in all its branches; in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st., first flight.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COMPEtent cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 777 7th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, AND ASSIST IN washing and ironing; in a private family; best City reference. Call at 225 East 29th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK; IS A GOOD baker, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; good City reference. Call at No. 1,534 Broadway, south-east corner 47th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 49th st., in the laundry.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 116 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, as cook in a small family. Call at No. 891 Broadway, second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; engagements by the day, week, or month; good reference. Address E. E., Box No. 262 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; by the day or week; first-class reference for capmaking and character. Address M. C., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE will teach English branches and assist in family sewing in consideration of a pleasant home in the City; good references. Address S. B., Box No 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN lady, experienced in all kinds of machine sewing; desires to engage in a family or linen-room of a hotel. Address Mrs. ANN OWENS, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, for a small private family. Call at No. 236 East 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A small family; good City reference; City or country. Call at 244 West 30th st., near 8th av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; GOOD seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; operates on two machines; good City reference. Call at No. 146 West 25th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS lady's maid or nurse; understands hair-dressing and family sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS—WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN and wife, in the City or country; the woman is an excellent laundress, first-class, (lases,) and chambermaid; the man is a good waiter and would make himself generally useful; wages, $40 per month. Call for three days at No. 125 West 24th st.; ring bell No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Address Z., Advertisement Office, No. 504 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family, or as chamber-maid; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 145 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; excellent reference from last place. Call at No. 91 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, with good City reference. Address Infant's Nurse, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE for grown children; speaks English; good reference. Address French, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would do general house-work. Call or address No. 342 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 34d st., for two days.

NURSE AND HOUSEKEEPER.—AS FIRSTclass monthly nurse, or as nurse and housekeeper to an aged couple; first-class City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., in milk depot.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY, medical, and surgical; best of reference from physicians and ladies. Call or address Nurse, No. 270 West 38th st.

NURSERY-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON under twenty-one; Parisian finish. Address Box 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO MIND A baby and do light house-work. Call at No. 419 East 74th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IMMEDIATELY, TO take charge of children and to make herself useful. Call for two days at No. 121 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit, and is willing to do light chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 321 west 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; can operate a sewing-machine; willing to assist in other work. Call or address No. 275 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts., over corset store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit; wages, $1 25 per day. Call at No. 232 West 46th st., third floor.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl; will assist with care of children; good plain sewer. Call at No. 520 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands care of silver; all kinds of salads; waiting in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress; best City references. Seen by addressing Waitress, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WET-NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO has lost her baby, a baby to wet-nurse; it will be taken to mother's house. Best reference families need apply at No. 37 Christopher st., Room No. 1.

WET-NURSE.—BY A LADY ABOUT TO WEAN her baby; a good place for her wet-nurse, child 7 months old. Call for two days at 128 East 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing or go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 27th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' WASHING, IRONING, and rough drying done in the best manner by Mrs. Mason, (colored.) Call for one week at No. 149 West 52d st.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WISHES TO take in washing at her own home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 158 West 18th st., rear room, No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, A family's washing at her own home, or would go out by the day; best City reference; moderate wages. Call at No. 221 East 35th st.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH LAUNdress, ladies', gents', or families' washing; a good drying ground. Address Mrs. Collins, No. 336 West 40th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN OR TRAVELER.—IN WHOLEsale jewelry house; has furnish the best of references. Address H. G., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A FIRST-RATE MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSman, with a practical knowledge of machinery, hydraulic and other engineering, wishes employment; the highest references as to character, including his late employers. Address W. R. M., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—HAVING GIVEN UP DRIVING AND sold my horses, I wish to procure a position for my coachman, (married;) of good address; can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capacity; first-class groom, City driver. Call or address Coachman, No. 117 West 50th st., for three days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotch single man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; excellent groom; honest, sober, willing, and obliging, as references will state. Call or address B. R., No. 140 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give long and satisfactory City reference. Address A. P., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A USEFUL MAN; MARRI

THE GREAT FORGERY.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE

ALL THE FACTS NOT YET MADE PUBLIC—

A STRANGE STORY ABOUT HORACE E. BROWN—IS HE THE INSTRUMENT OF AN ORGANIZED BAND OF FORGERS?—THE PRISONER ARRAIGNED AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT, AND THE EXAMINATION SET DOWN FOR TO-DAY.

The interest in the great forgery that first came to the knowledge of the public on Wednesday had not subsided yesterday, and the impression prevailed that the work of the Police would not properly end with the arrest of Horace E. Brown, who was apprehended, as announced yesterday in THE TIMES, on Wednesday evening. A good deal of astonishment continued to be expressed that the forgery was not sooner discovered. There was yesterday no disposition on the part of the officers of the Union Trust Company to communicate on the subject, it being said that all the information to be given to the public had already been published. During the morning Mr. King, the President, held a consultation with a number of the stockholders of the company, but it was understood that the consultation was held for the purpose of considering a plan for clearing up the whole matter of the forgery. Mr. S. L. Blood, in a conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES, said yesterday that he had been misrepresented by many of the statements made concerning the forgery. He said he had known Mr. Maxwell for several years, and had purchased the office No. 16 New street from him, allowing him to retain desk room as a notary for a consideration. He knew that Brown had done business about "the street" for several years, but he had only known him about three weeks. He had been in the office, but Mr. Blood said he would not previously have recognized him. Mr. Maxwell introduced him on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 2, when Brown produced the $64,000 check, and Maxwell said, "This is from a good up-town customer." "He wanted me to purchase a quantity of gold for him," said Mr. Blood, "and seeing that the check was properly certified and appeared to be perfectly regular, I placed it with other papers in the safe, where it remained over night. On the 3d of January I purchased $50,000, and in the latter part of the week $9,000 more, the larger installment of which was delivered to Maxwell and by him to Brown." Mr. Blood said that when he first heard that the check was a forgery he lost no time in informing Mr. W. T. Hatch, and requested that payment of the $9,500 check be stopped, which was a part of the proceeds of the $64,000 check.

The most interesting statement yet made in connection with this clever piece of rascality was obtained yesterday afternoon by a reporter of THE TIMES from Mr. A. W. Greenleaf, of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., corner of Exchange place and New street. Mr. Greenleaf said that he first met Brown a year ago, when he was brought to him for introduction, and was represented to be a responsible business man. He had not known Brown before, but understood that he had been in business on "the street." He came to Mr. Greenleaf to propose that he should enter into an agreement to purchase some bonds that he knew were to be offered for sale at a great advantage to a ready purchaser. Brown, he said, represented that these desirable bonds—Governments, railroad securities, and other investments—were in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff, and were ordered to be sold by a court, pending the trial of forgers in whose possession they had been found. They were not forged bonds, it was explained, but were to be disposed of according to order. The forgers were said to be in prison. Mr. Greenleaf said that Brown mentioned several of the bonds to be sold, and among them were two which he very much desired to have, but he hesitated to accept the proposition in consequence of the connection of the forgers with the business. Mr. Brown made his statement in a straightforward manner, and Mr. Greenleaf at the time had no suspicion that he had not heard the truth. He did not buy the bonds. Mr. Brown afterward told him that the sale was advertised in the obscure corner of a paper, and that the sale was to take place in Chatham street. The next time he saw Brown that person came to him to say that the sale had taken place; that it had not been held in Chatham street, as announced by newspaper advertisement, because no one had been present, but that the bonds were sold in front of the Court-house, and that the Union Trust Company had bought them. He said he was sure the Trust Company had bought the bonds, because he had but just come from the office on Broadway, and had seen the very bonds in Mr. King's hands. He also said that there were more of the bonds, and that another sale was to be held, and read a list of those he had reported were sold, giving their prices, and a list of the bonds to be offered at the sale which he said was to take place. Mr. Greenleaf then thought the circumstances very curious, but as nothing more had been said to him about buying, he had forgotten about it until he had been reminded forcibly of Brown's proposition by the announcement of the forgery. He had since heard that Brown had made similar propositions to other brokers, telling them that there were excellent bargains to be obtained in the sales advertised.

At the office of the Union Trust Company one of the officers said he had just heard the remarkable story told of the reported sale of bonds, and pronounced the report that the company had purchased the bonds alluded to as entirely untrue. Horace E. Brown, the man under arrest in the case, is spoken of as a man who did business in Wall street, but who seldom had any other office except one "in his hat." He is described as a person of very plausible manners, who always appeared to be full of business, but further information concerning him was not obtainable. An old detective in "the street" said significantly that the story had not been half told yet. "It's not a fresh hand that stepped this business, nor was it the work of a hitherto square man. If it was we should believe the offender had fled. A 'cross' man, or an old hand at forgery, would stand still and take events quietly."

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel of the Union Trust Company, held a protracted interview yesterday morning with Superintendent Walling and Detective Sampson, but Superintendent Walling declined to furnish any information concerning the subject of their consultation.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoner Horace E. Brown was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. A number of witnesses in the case were also present in the court-room, among them Messrs. Morris Franklin and William H. Beers, President and Actuary respectively of the New-York Life Insurance Company; Mr. Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company; A. W. Dimock, of No. 7 Exchange court, and Detectives Sampson, Silleck, Doyle, and Elder. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared as counsel for the Union Trust Company, Assistant District Attorney Russell for the people, and Mr. William Wirt Hewitt for the prisoner. Brown was brought to court from the Police Headquarters, where he was locked up immediately after his arrest on Wednesday evening. He is a short, sturdy-looking man, with brown hair, streaked with gray, and a brown mustache and imperial. He was perfectly calm during his stay in the court-room. The proceedings before Justice Duffy were very brief. Mr. Franklin was first called upon, and made the following affidavit:

Morris Franklin, of No. 346 Broadway, being duly affirmed, deposes and says that he is the President of the New-York Life Insurance Company; that on the second day of January, 1877, at the City and County of New-York, deponent is informed and believes, the annexed check was presented to the Union Trust Company, and was by the officers of said company certified; that said check is false, forged, and counterfeit, and deponent's signature thereto is false, forged, and counterfeit, and a very good imitation of deponent's real signature, that deponent believes one Horace E. Brown is one of the persons concerned in making and uttering the forged check for the following reasons, viz: That, as deponent is informed, and believes, the said Horace E. Brown negotiated with one George W. Maxwell, to become the financial agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and purchase gold for, and on account of, the said New-York Life Insurance Company; that the said Brown had no authority to conduct said negotiations, and was in no way in the employ of said company; that said Brown said he made said negotiations under the direction of a man named Roberts, who was, or said he was, in the employ of said company; that said Brown also attempted negotiations with other brokers for the same purpose; that the said Maxwell having consented to undertake said business, the annexed check was brought to him, the said Maxwell, in the usual course of business certification by some person to deponent unknown; that before bringing said check the said person took to said Maxwell the letters hereto attached, dated Jan. 2, and purporting to be signed by William H. Beers; that said Maxwell received said check and bought gold with it, which he delivered to some unknown person; that said check was paid in the usual course of business by the Union Trust Company, and came to deponent's knowledge on the 16th inst., when said deponent, upon seeing it, declared the same to be a forgery; that there is no such person as Roberts in the employ of the New-York Life Insurance Company, nor was any person authorized to conduct such negotiation; such negotiation was only a cover for the convenient utterance of such forgery. MORRIS FRANKLIN.

Annexed to the affidavit of Mr. Franklin were the following letters, purporting to have been written by Mr. Beers, the Actuary of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and which were delivered by Mr. George L. Maxwell to Mr. King of the Union Trust Company, when the forgery was discovered on Tuesday last:

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

G. L. Maxwell, Esq.:

Being desirous to change our brokers we beg to inquire the rate you will charge on the purchase or sale of gold, Government and other securities. Respectfully, WILLIAM H. BEERS.

Please quote gold—say $50,000 or $60,000.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

G. L. Maxwell, Esq.:

Please deliver to bearer, Mr. Oakley, the $60,000 gold purchased for account of this company. Respectfully, WILLIAM H. BEERS.

Mr. Anthony W. Dimock, a broker doing business at No. 7 Exchange court, made the following affidavit with regard to his knowledge of the operations of Brown, the prisoner, previous to the discovery of the forgery:

Anthony W. Dimock being duly sworn, says that on or about the 2d day of January, 1877, Horace E. Brown came to deponent, at deponent's office, No. 7 Exchange court, and stated that he could control the purchase of a large quantity of gold for an institution which was about to invest one or two millions in that way, and asked deponent what his commissions would be to make the purchases; I replied, one-sixteenth of 1 per cent., and that I would be pleased to make the purchase; he said the company was one of the largest institutions in the City, and that deponent would receive a letter from its President stating that they wished to change their broker, and asking my terms; he added, on my response that I would receive an order, accompanied by a check, for the purchase of a large amount of gold; he said I would be expected to purchase the gold and hold it subject to the order of the President; subsequently he said deponent must not go to the office of the company; the deponent then declined to undertake the business; he then told deponent there was a great deal more than the commission in the business that deponent could keep $45,000 out of every $100,000 purchased; then deponent replied, that for every amount of gold received and reshipped from deponent's office a corresponding amount must go out; deponent, suspecting the integrity of the transaction, at first arranged to undertake the business, so as to expose it, but, upon subsequent reflection and consultation with friends, determined to have nothing to do with it. A. W. DIMOCK.

F. G. DUFFY, Police Justice.

Mr. Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, then swore as follows:

Edward King, being duly sworn, says he is President of the Union Trust Company of New-York; that the check hereto attached was certified on the 2d of January, and paid by the Union Trust Company on the 3d of January, inst., having come to deponent's said company through the Mechanics' Banking Company; that when the said check was returned to said Mechanics' Banking Company it was sent back as a forgery. EDWARD KING.

P. G. DUFFY, Police Justice.

The forged check was attached to Mr. King's affidavit. It is in form as follows:

No. 1,289. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1877.

Union Trust Company of New-York:

Pay to the order of George L. Maxwell sixty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

WM. H. BEERS, MORRIS F. ANKLIN, Actuary. President.

$64,225.

The check bears the following indorsements:

"Pay S. L. Blood, or order. Geo. L. Maxwell. For deposit to credit of S. L. Blood, p. p. L. C. WIGHTMAN, Attorney."

Across its face, running diagonally between parallel lines, from the bottom toward the right-hand corner, is the certification of the Cashier of the Union Trust Company:

"Good. W. W. S."

The forged signatures of Messrs. Franklin and Beers, when compared with the real signatures, would, apparently, deceive the most expert judges of handwriting. The only thing that attracts the attention of a person comparing the bogus with a genuine check of the New-York Life Insurance Company is the faintness of the water-mark in the former. On a genuine check this mark stands out boldly; on the bogus one it is almost hidden by the imprint. The forger must evidently have had an intimate knowledge of the business of the life insurance company, for he was careful to give such a number to the bogus check as would prevent it from being immediately noted as at variance from the whole number of checks issued by the company. The number given the forged check is 1,229; the last check issued by the company up to yesterday was numbered 1,292.

After Brown's counsel were made Justice Duffy asked Brown if he was ready for examination. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Hewitt, replied that he was not, and asked an adjournment for two days. Justice Duffy said he was unable, under the law, to remand the prisoner for more than a day. After some consultation between the Justice and counsel, Brown was remanded to Police Head-quarters, and his examination was set down for to-day at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.

REV. EDWARD COWLEY, THE MANAGER, DENIES THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

Rev. Edward Cowley, Manager of the Children's Fold, No. 157 East Sixtieth street, and President of the Board of Trustees of that institution, made a statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday in reference to the charges preferred against him before the State Board of Charities by Mr. Melville Brown. The statements which had been published in a morning paper in regard to the matter, he said, were wholly unauthorized, and for the most part incorrect. So far as he and his associates in the Board of Trustees were concerned, they were published entirely without their consent, and, as they had reason to believe, contrary to the wishes of the New-York Committee of the State Board. Mr. Cowley said he had received, yesterday, a communication from the State Board of Charities, through its Secretary, stating that any communication that he desired to make to the State Board might be made through Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman of the New-York Committee. For the satisfaction of the public, he would say that after serving it in this City for 14 years, he firmly believed that the rebuttal testimony, which he should take the earliest opportunity to offer, would entirely vindicate him from all charges in connection with the management of the Fold, and that the testimony would also be perfectly satisfactory to the citizens of New-York. It had never been his intention to remain in the personal management of the children in the Fold, and he had done so for a much longer time than he had ever calculated upon. Owing to the continuance of the effects of the late panic, the Trustees had been prevented from completing their plans. If, after examining all of the evidence that he had to present to the State Board, they should render an adverse decision upon the manner in which he had administered his trust, he would certainly sever his connection with the Fold. Mr. Cowley further said that everything was going on quietly and smoothly at the present time in the institution; the house was full, having 53 inmates—all it could at any time accommodate—and many of the children had been there more than 10 years. All of these children would be submitted to examination and cross-examination as to their statement in the Fold before the committee of the State Board. Since the publication of the charges, Mr. Cowley said that many of the friends of the children had called at the Fold and satisfied themselves by a personal examination that there was no cause for alarm, and no children had been removed in consequence.

Mr. James Pott, one of the Trustees of the Children's Fold, informed a TIMES reporter that Mr. Cowley would not continue as manager of that institution after Feb. 1, but further than that he could say nothing in reference to the matter.

THE FORSYTH STREET TRAGEDY.

Nicholas Krick, an old German, who on Saturday night last was shot at and rendered insensible by blows from an axe at the hands of his son, George Krick, aged 20, was in such a precarious condition yesterday that Coroner Woltman was requested to take the wounded man's ante-mortem statement at Bellevue Hospital. The following is the substance of Krick's statement:

"I have on several occasions for some years back had quarrels with my wife, owing to her allowing women of bad character to come to the house; on the 6th of November, my son George threatened to shoot me and kicked me in the abdomen; the trouble was then about his mother, my wife; on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 6 o'clock P. M., there was a woman in the house who had been there for several days; she was lying on the lounge; I had a dispute with her, telling her to go somewhere else, and not to come to the house and disturb the peace of the family; my wife interfered, and said to me that if I did not like it I could move on Monday; I pushed her, and she staggered against the door; just then my son George came in; no words passed between us, but he shot at me four times, and I fell senseless to the floor; I had been drinking that day, and do not know what happened after, until I found myself in the hospital; I have been married 32 years, and have been in the country 15 years; I did not live happily with my wife in Germany."

Krick's description of the manner in which he received his wounds is incorrect, inasmuch as none of the shots fired by the son took effect. The wounds on his head were undoubtedly inflicted with the axe now in the hands of the Police of the Tenth Precinct.

FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY AND CRIME.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Martin James, a respectable-looking young man, who said he resided last at No. 535 Third avenue, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary for the theft of a box of linen handkerchiefs from the store of Harding, Glendinning & Co. He had entered the store and asked permission of one of the firm to write a note, and his request was granted. Leaving the note on the desk, he then asked for a drink of water, and was told to go to the floor below. He had on an ulster, and as he left the store one of the clerks had his suspicions aroused, and telling an officer to follow him, it was found that he had concealed the handkerchiefs under his coat. On being arraigned James at once pleaded guilty, and acquitted a young man named Loring, who had accompanied him, of any participation in the crime. Six years ago James is said to have been worth $60,000.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A BROOKLYN DRUGGIST.

TRACES OF THE MISSING MAN FOUND BY THE POLICE NEAR THE EAST RIVER—SPOTS OF BLOOD, A LOCKET, CHAIN, AND LETTERS DISCOVERED—LAST SEEN BY HIS WIFE AND FRIENDS ON WEDNESDAY—THEORIES OF THE POLICE CONCERNING THE CASE.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while Patrolman McClelland, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was passing the corner of Avenue B and Eightieth street, his attention was attracted by a shining object lying on the top of a snow-bank, under a tree at the place indicated. He proceeded to investigate the matter, and found that the object which had attracted his attention was a small gold locket, prettily enameled, to which was attached a small portion of a gold chain. Lying beside the locket was a gold vest-chain, formed of heavy square links, corresponding exactly with the small piece attached to the locket. Pursuing his investigations, the officer found scattered on the snow about the spot where the locket was found a number of letters and papers, and a large pocket-book, very much worn and dilapidated. About the place where the papers were found, traces of blood were discovered, and these, being followed, led over the steep bank to the river. On the edge of the river was found a high hat, nearly new. The fur was considerably ruffled, but the hat was not dented or injured. Among the papers were found the fragment of a weiss-beer bottle. There could be plainly discerned on the snow marks of a hand covered with blood which had been pressed on it. The bank of the river at this spot is very steep, and at the water's edge is a boat-house, erected on a float. Marks of bloody fingers were found on the wall of this boat-house, as though some person had, in falling, grasped the wall to save himself. Patrolman McClelland took the hat, jewelry, and papers to the station-house, where they were examined by Capt. Robbins. The name on the papers indicated that they belonged to Albert D. Jossnett, a German or French drug clerk, who resided with his wife at No. 860 Pacific street, Brooklyn. There was in the first place a letter signed by Theobold Frohmein, Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, informing Jossnett that he had failed to pass a favorable examination as a pharmacist. The next document examined was a diploma dated Sept. 6, 1876, authorizing Jansett to practice pharmacy, signed by Dr. W. de F. Day, President, and Theobold Frohwein, Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, and also a receipt for the examination fee. A number of cards bearing the address of Edward Landridge, No. 82 Park avenue, Brooklyn; Rev. A. Lechner, Cathedral, Savannah, Ga.; Henry Allen, drugs, No. 260 Pearl street, (on the back of which was "No. 1,616 Third avenue, ring fourth bell,") and Dr. Gooke, De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, were found among the papers. There were also two photographs, one of a youth apparently 17 years of age, taken at Magdeburg, Germany, and the other that of a young man in zouave costume taken at Toulouse, France, by E. J. La Salle, No. 24 Rue de l'Etoile, and several physician's prescriptions. There were also documents signed by P. H. Kreizchman, of No. 182 Fulton street, Brooklyn; A. C. Diethetbuss, and Schmidt, Thirty-ninth street and Third avenue, recommending Jossett as a competent drug clerk. Among the papers was a letter written in French, dated at St. Pierre, in 1869, addressed to his "dear mother and brothers."

Superintendent Walling, on being informed of the discovery, ordered Capt. Robbins to make a searching investigation, and also notified Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn force. From the inquiries made by the Brooklyn Police, it was learned that Jossett and his wife had lived for some time past at No. 860 Pacific street, Brooklyn. They appeared to have lived happily. Jossett was industrious and frugal, and temperate in his habits. On last Saturday night, it is said, Jossett came home drunk, and this occasioned surprise among the neighbors, as it was the first time he had been seen in that condition. He continued his debauch during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, being more or less intoxicated all the time. During this "spree" he continually talked about a contemplated duel with a man who, he said, had followed him from France to this country to kill him. He also said that he had fought a duel with this man six years ago, and had wounded him badly. On Wednesday he went and told his wife that he had determined to sail for France, his native country, and that he would leave enough money with her to support herself until he sent for her. He also told her to give up her present residence and to move all her furniture and effects to her brother's house, No. 115 Clinton street, in this City. He then left his home and came over to this City, where he sought out his brother-in-law, August Homan, a fresco painter, and went with him to the German Savings Bank, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, where he drew out $72 which he had on deposit there. He inclosed $50 in a letter to his wife, which he intrusted to Homan to deliver to her. The pair then visited several lager beer saloons and parted at about 6 o'clock in the evening, Jossett saying that he would not be home until late. It is known that about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, Jossett called at a drug store at the corner of Adelphi street and Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, and bid the clerk, who was an acquaintance, farewell, saying that he was about to sail for France. At 10 o'clock he called at No. 860 Pacific street, in the absence of his wife, who had gone to her brother's house in this City, and after destroying a number of papers left the place, bidding the landlady good-bye. As far as can be at present ascertained that is the last seen of Jossett.

In order to solve the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Jossett, Superintendent Walling last evening sent Detective Rielly, who is engaged in working up the case, in search of Homan, the fresco painter, who was supposed to be cognizant of the facts tending to throw some light on the affair. Homan was found at his residence in Clinton street, and was brought to Police Head-quarters. He stated that Jossett was a native of France and had served with distinction in the French Army during the Franco-Prussian war. At the close of the conflict Jossett left France for New-York, embarking at Southampton on a steamer bound for this port. During the voyage he became involved in a quarrel with a fellow passenger who was a German, and a duel was fought between them with pistols which resulted in the German being severely wounded. At least such was the version of the affair related by Jossett. Some time after his arrival in this country Jossett married his (Homan's) sister, and since that time they lived in Brooklyn. On Wednesday last, Jossett came to Homan and told him that the man with whom he had fought the duel on shipboard, had followed him to this country and had sworn to take his life. He would either have to fight a duel with this man or leave the country. He requested Homan to accompany him to the German Savings Bank, where Jossett drew out $72. He placed $50 in an envelope with a letter addressed to his wife, and gave it to him (Homan) to deliver. Jossett left him at a drug store in Delancey street and got on board of a railroad car going down town. He had not, he said, seen his brother-in-law since. When he reached his home he found Mrs. Jossett there, and gave her the letter from her husband. He saw her open it and read it. In the letter Jossett bade his wife farewell, and said that as he was going to fight a duel with his former adversary, she would not probably see him again. Detective Rielly having been informed that Mrs. Jossett had been married previous to her meeting Jossett, and that her former husband was still alive, questioned Haman in relation thereto. Homan, however, declined answering the questions, saying that he preferred that his sister should make whatever statement was necessary to be made in relation to her domestic affairs.

Mrs. Jossett says she has no idea what has become of her husband, whom she last saw on Wednesday. He left his home on that day to come to this City, and told her to go to her brother's house, in Clinton street, and meet him there. He also told her that if he was not late that night she should remain at her brother's house. At about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, Homan, her brother, came in, and told her that he had just left her husband, and that he had given him a letter for her. Her brother handed the letter to her, and in his presence she opened and read it. Inclosed in the letter were five $10 bills. The letter, which was written in French, informed her that her husband was about to engage in a duel with a man with whom he had had a contest of a similar nature in Southampton six years ago, and that one of the combatants must die. If he came off the victor she would hear from him in a few days, but if he was killed she would learn the result of the combat from the papers. He desired her to give up their apartments in Brooklyn, and move all her furniture and effects to her brother's house in Clinton street, and remain there until she heard from him. In the letter Jossnett wrote that he inclosed $40 of the money drawn from the bank, retaining the rest for his own use, while in reality he dealt more liberally with her by sending $50. Mrs. Jossnett said that she had always lived happily with her husband, and that she was absolutely ignorant of any motive that would have prompted her husband to commit suicide. She believed that he had been waylaid and robbed.

It was learned last night that Jossnet had been employed in Kretzchman's drug store, at No. 189 Fulton street, and abandoned his employment there on Tuesday last. His former employer stated last night he had been informed that Jossnet had become involved in some trouble with a young woman whom it is alleged he had seduced, and who was at present an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He is of the impression that Jossnett committed suicide or had run away, and had left his hat and papers at the spot where they were found for the purpose of creating the impression that he had destroyed himself, or had been robbed and murdered. The spot selected by Jossnett is well adapted for that purpose. A more lonely place could not be found in the City. It is on the site of the old Bellevue Garden, and a continuation of Avenue B is being cut through the grounds of the abandoned pleasure resort. There is not a human habitation within several blocks. The ground at Avenue B shelves abruptly toward the river, and a steep declivity runs to the water's edge. The ground is covered with frozen snow, and a close examination of the hardened crust revealed the footprints of one man only. These footprints were traced from First avenue to the tree near which the papers and locket described above were found. Immediately around the tree there is no snow, and not the slightest trace of a struggle was observed. East of the tree the footprints could be again observed going toward the river, but they ceased at the summit of the bluff. Small drops of blood could be seen on the snow all the way from First avenue and down to the edge of the bluff. These blood stains had the appearance of having dropped from a bleeding finger. The Police officers and others who examined the ground believe that the man whose footprints are visible on the snow walked rapidly down Eightieth street from First avenue, stopped at the tree to deposit the basket and papers found there, and then slid down the bank to the water's edge, the blood stains on the bluff having the smeared appearance that would be produced by a bloody hand scraping along the ground.

Superintendent Walling said, late last night, that from all the facts in the case, and all the information he had been able to obtain, he was satisfied that Jossett had been murdered. He was under the impression that Jossnett was still alive, or if dead had committed suicide. All the indications point to the former theory, and the motive which prompted the man to keep out of the way and take such particular pains to create the impression that he had been robbed and murdered, though not yet apparent, will doubtless be revealed at some future time. The Superintendent has taken a great interest in the case, and remained at Police Head-quarters until a late hour last night receiving reports from the detectives engaged in endeavoring to elucidate the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Jossnett.

Mrs. Jossnett is at present domiciled at her brother's house in Clinton street, and will remain there until she hears definitely from her missing husband. She is about 24 years of age. Jossnettte is 27 years of age. The couple had been married but one year. Before going into the drug business he had been employed as a salesman by a liquor-dealer in Jersey City. It was learned last night that Jassnett had shaved off his mustache on Wednesday before leaving his home and gone round among his acquaintances bidding them good-bye, and telling them that he was going to France. Detective Rielly returned late last night from a protracted visit to Brooklyn, and says that from what he learned there he has no hesitation in pronouncing the whole thing a huge hoax. He is under the impression that Jossnett is alive and got up the sensational display at the river's edge to cover up his flight.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

DEATH OF DR. GEORGE THOMPSON FROM SWALLOWING A POISONOUS DRUG IN MISTAKE—MR. FRANCIS HART DIES FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Coroner Richard Flanagan was privately requested on Wednesday to investigate the supposed accidental poisoning of two well-known gentlemen, one of the victims being Dr. George Thompson, of No. 41 East Tenth street, Surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, who died on Monday from the effects of a dose of acid nitrate of mercury, and the other, Mr. Francis A. Hart, for a number of years identified with the management of the New-York Hotel, who died on Wednesday morning from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. "In deference to the wishes of the families of the deceased," as Dr. D. B. Miller, Coroner Flanagan's Deputy, expressed it to a TIMES reporter yesterday, the facts in both cases were withheld from the public. The Coroner conducted the investigation as secretly as the law and circumstances would permit, and having hurriedly concluded it observed the unusual precaution of retaining the inquest papers in his possession, instead of surrendering them to the custody of the Clerk of the Board of Coroners. Notwithstanding these strenuous efforts for concealment, the following particulars concerning the sad death of Dr. Thompson and Mr. Hart were gleaned yesterday by a reporter of THE TIMES, through trustworthy sources, and they were reluctantly corroborated last evening by Dr. Miller.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., Dr. Thompson, while suffering from a nervous attack, took from his medicine cabinet a bottle which he supposed contained diluted hydra chloric acid, but which in reality contained acid nitrate of mercury, a powerful drug. Ignorant of the true contents of the bottle, the unfortunate gentleman swallowed a portion of the liquid, and was immediately seized with the most agonizing pains. Several of his friends of the medical profession was called to his bedside, and every effort was made to alleviate his sufferings, and counteract the influence of the poison but to little purpose. He lingered, however, until Monday, when, surrounded by his grief stricken friends, he succumbed to the deleterious effects of the drug. The immediate cause of death was uræmia. There is no evidence whatever to warrant the supposition that Dr. Thompson meditated self destruction. He was in prosperous circumstances, and his domestic relations were eminently happy. His funeral took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 41 East Tenth street. It was attended by the officers and members of the Ninth Regiment, in citizens' attire, Mabel Lodge No. 69, F. and A. M., and a representation of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, of which Dr. Thompson was a prominent member.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Francis A. Hart, at his residence, No. 140 West Twenty-first street, on Wednesday morning, are nearly similar to those connected with the death of Dr. Thompson. As in the case of the latter, there are apparently no facts to support the theory of suicide. For some time immediately preceding his death Mr. Hart was subjected to attacks of nervousness. In taking laudanum on Monday as a sedative, he inadvertently swallowed an overdose of the drug, and was immediately prostrated. The family physician was summoned, and antidotes were prescribed. On Tuesday morning he was found in a comatose condition, in which he died soon after. The funeral services were held yesterday at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth avenue and Twentieth street. The body was afterward taken to Naugatuck, Conn., for interment.

A MAN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A man was blown to atoms at Sing Sing yesterday by an explosion of nitro-glycerine. Two or three weeks ago Andrew Ludwig, a well-digger who was well known in the village, had a can of nitro-glycerine. He buried it in the rear of his garden, thinking it might become of use. At noon yesterday he concluded to dig it up, and procuring a pick he commenced the work. Suddenly the pick struck the can, and a fearful explosion occurred. Ludwig was torn into a thousand pieces; the houses in the neighborhood and washing that was on clothes-lines were spattered with pieces of his flesh and with his blood. Houses were shaken to their foundations, and windows in the vicinity were shattered, and a hole was torn into the ground five feet deep and 10 feet in diameter. After the explosion people procured pails and commenced collecting the pieces of flesh that were lying about, some of which were buried a quarter of a mile and looked as though they had passed through a sausage-mill. Hundreds of people flocked to the scene. So heavy was the concussion that the greatest alarm was manifested. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and two children.

MASONIC ELECTION.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons closed its annual convention at Trenton, N. J., yesterday. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: M. W. Grand Master, Marshall B. Smith; D. G. M., Nathan Haines; S. G. W., Hamilton Wallis; J. G. W., Joseph W. Martin; Grand Treasurer, Charles Bechtel; Grand Secretary, Joseph H. Hough; Deputy Grand Secretary, T. H. R. Redway; Grand Chaplain, Rev. N. Petti; Grand S. Deacon, George B. Edwards; Grand J. Deacon, M. M. Drohan; Grand Marshal, Charles Rue; Grand Senior Steward, Benjamin B. Averigg; Grand Junior Steward, William H. Bennett; Grand Instructor, Rebec Wells; Grand Sword Bearer, Samuel Butcher; Grand Pursuivant, James Vanderstein; Grand Tiler, Amos Howell. The District Deputy Grand Masters of last year were reappointed.

THE STAPLETON FERRY DOCK.

A decision has just been rendered by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People against the Staten Island Ferry Company, by which the Pilot Commissioners are authorized to carry out the contract made for the removal of the pier of the Staten Island Ferry Company at Stapleton. At the time the Commissioners made the first attempt, it will be remembered, there was a scene of great excitement, and the boats and men sent to effect the removal were driven off. The penalty for the interference is said to be $25 a day, and, calculated on this basis, it had reached up to the time of the decision the sum of $16,000.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE WITH THE MAYOR.

In response to an invitation from a number of prominent citizens, including Messrs. William C. Bryant, Jackson S. Schultz, and others, Mayor Ely will confer with them at his office on Tuesday next in regard to devising measures for reforming the City Government. The meeting promises to be an important one.

SEIZURE OF FINE CIGARS.

The steam-ship Columbus, which arrived on Monday from Havana, brought 20 boxes of cigars, bearing no mark, which were seized by Inspector Weed, at Pier No. 13 North River, and placed in the seizure-room at the Custom-house. The cigars are all of the finest quality, and were evidently imported for consumption, and will probably be claimed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John B. Worcester was appointed by Judge Donohue, yesterday, as the Receiver of the Paoli Belt Company.

Dr. Charles E. De Midiel will lecture this evening, at the Liberal Club, on "The Commensurational System Applied to Education."

District Attorney Bliss yesterday consented that the civil suit for $1,336,400 against Charles R. Lawrence, the silk smuggler, should be discontinued. Lawrence is now out on bail in the criminal suit against him.

Francis Reel, aged 54, a laborer, who resided at No. 44 Jackson street, was instantly killed yesterday by the falling of a part of a derrick at the wharf of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Pier No. 46 East River.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course will be delivered to-morrow evening in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., on "Evolution," being the third of a series of four lectures on that subject.

The Feast of the Epiphany was celebrated yesterday at the Greek-Russian Church on Second avenue, Father Bjerring officiating. It was believed by many of the persons present that Grand Duke Alexis would attend the service, but he had not arrived in the City, and Father Bjerring knew nothing of his movements.

BROOKLYN.

Frederick Bachman, a shoemaker, 40 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning at No. 260 Hudson avenue, by taking a dose of Paris green. Bachman had been out of employment for a long time.

Coroner Simms has been requested to reopen the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the victims of the Brooklyn Theatre fire. The request, it is said, is made by Mr. George, one of the jurors, as he wishes to hear further testimony. The day for reopening the inquest has not yet been fixed.

In the suit of James Binns against ex-Sheriff A. G. Williams to recover $1,000, the value of a quantity of gas machines seized by Williams in the office of a gas company against which he had an execution, a jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. A motion for a new trial was made, upon which the court reserved its decision.

Some time ago a woman brought a suit against Michael O'Grady for an insult offered to her. A verdict was given for the plaintiff. After the trial O'Grady followed Francis Brady, one of the jurors, out of the court and assaulted him violently. Brady brought an action against O'Grady for the assault, and yesterday recovered a verdict of $300 in the City Court.

Capt. Samuel Groves, who has just died in Saratoga while on a visit to some relatives, was the founder of the Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital, and at one time President of the Board of Trustees of Williamsburg City before its annexation to Brooklyn. The funeral services will take place this morning in the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, of which deceased was a member.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Guraglia, an Italian, complained to Justice Strong, in Hoboken, yesterday that he had been attacked by three highwaymen near the Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, who attempted to rob him. The Police are looking for the offenders.

John Jones, who was sentenced to two years in State Prison for breaking into a Newark lamp-store, escaped from Deputy Sheriff Freeman at the Trenton depot while on the way to the prison on Wednesday. Jones, having small hands, slipped his handcuffs.

A wild steer, which broke from a herd being driven to the Jersey City Abattoir, ran toward the Hoboken flats, which were frozen over. There a battle took place between a police officer and the steer, in which the officer was victorious. The steer was shot.

Nineteen of the employes of the printing department of the Peters oil-cloth manufactory, Newark, quit work yesterday in consequence of their wages being cut down 12 per cent. A like reduction was made in the graining department, but no strike is threatened.

George Messner lived in one of the houses owned by Mrs. George Miller, No. 179 West street, Newark. Messner had been sick and out of work, and three of his children were down with the whooping cough. Last week Mrs. Miller, accompanied by her son and daughter, called on Mr. Messner, and because he would not pay the rent immediately removed the doors and windows, exposing Messner and his children to the severity of the weather and endangering their lives. Mrs. Miller was arrested, and has been held in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months. She has also been required by Justice Otto to put the doors and windows back in their places.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

Charles E. Goodrich, a commission merchant, who did business at No. 66 Dey street, has been mysteriously missing since Tuesday last. He left his office on that day, having about $2,000 and a valuable watch and chain, saying he would be back in 20 minutes. Mr. Goodrich resides at No. 80 Fleet street, Brooklyn. His friends yesterday notified Superintendent Walling of his disappearance, and a general alarm was immediately sent to all the Police stations to keep a lookout for him.

A SUIT CONCERNING STOCK.

The case of Anna M. Cushman against the Thayer Manufacturing Jewelry Company was brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It appears that the company was organized with $600,000 of capital stock for the manufacture of celluloid jewelry. The plaintiff's husband, Peter B. Cushman, owned 19,500 shares of its stock, whose par value was $195,000. The plaintiff claims her husband assigned to her these shares, and that the company refuses to make the transfer on its books. She asks that the defendant be directed to transfer the stock to her on its books and to issue a new certificate of stock to her. The company in answer alleges that Peter B. Cushman, before assigning to the plaintiff, had assigned the stock for a valuable consideration to one Le

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THE COUNTING TRIBUNAL.

CONFERENCES OF THE TWO HOUSES.

SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS IN REACHING THE PLAN REPORTED—THE PROPOSITIONS FIRST ENTERTAINED BY THE SEPARATE COMMITTEES—THE SENATE'S PROJECT FOR CHOOSING BY LOT AND WHY IT WAS ABANDONED—THE HOUSE PLAN—SHARP CRITICISM OF THE PRESS AND OPPOSITION OF THE HOUSE—PREDILECTIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES CANVASSED—MR MORTON'S VIEWS CORRECTLY STATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The obstacles in the way of an agreement between the two committees of the House and Senate considering a method of counting the Electoral votes were, of course, numerous and great. There were on both committees some of the extreme men of each party, and it was everywhere regarded as impossible that any proposition upon which they might come together could be devised. The members of the committee at first decided that there could be no hope of any agreement if the proceedings of the committee were each day known and discussed, so that members would be placed under pressure from outside influences. The confidence of the committee was exceedingly well kept till the Senate committee had prepared a complete proposition. There were many suggestions made, and some were set aside without attracting discussion, while others were long and anxiously debated, being earnestly opposed and warmly supported. More than a week ago the Senate committee informed the House committee that they had matured a plan which commended itself to the judgment of a majority of the committee, and they asked the presence of the House committee for a further consultation upon their bill and any plan that the House committee might propose. The Senate bill embraced the leading features of the one which has been reported to the House, with this important exception, that the composition of the tribunal was to be determined by lot. This feature of the Senate bill met with strenuous opposition upon the part of House Democrats, especially Hewitt, Springer, and Hunton. So earnest was the opposition to this feature of the bill, and so persistently was it urged on the other side as being the best available means of obtaining the judicial portion of the commission, that all hope of agreement seemed to pale before this vexed question. The House Democrats were inexorable, they say, and after many propositions and counter-propositions, the plan and bill as reported, were agreed upon in the session of Wednesday afternoon.

Previous to the House members going into session with the other committee, they had prepared a bill which, while it was not formally adopted by the joint committee, met the views of a majority of the House Committee. This bill provided for a tribunal composed of the five Justices of the Supreme Court longest in commission, namely, Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis, and Field. All the contested cases for Electors were to be referred to that commission, or tribunal, as it was called in the bill, and the commission was to report its findings to the joint meeting of the two houses; and unless it was approved by the concurrent action of both houses it should be of no effect whatever, and the tellers were authorized to proceed with the count, making their report to show what votes were certified by the tribunal and approved by the concurrent action of the two houses, and a tabular statement of votes, when completed in accordance with the act, was to be read and handed to the President of the Senate, who would announce the state of the vote. The objection urged against this measure was that it required concurrence of both houses to confirm the decision of the tribunal, and that it also undertook to define what should be the powers of the tribunal in relation to evidence which it might consider, and gave power to send for persons and papers; and further, that the tribunal proposed did not contain a representation of the two houses of Congress. This was deemed very essential to a full and proper understanding of all questions that might arise. The members of the House Committee insisted upon the right of either house to reject the findings of the tribunal, and this point was yielded by them with great reluctance, and only after it became apparent that no plan could be agreed upon except it recognized the concurrent action of both houses as necessary to reject the vote of a State when there was but one return, as well as to reject the decision of the tribunal.

After this point, the next question which vexed the minds of the committee was the composition of the judicial part of the tribunal. There was no difficulty in agreeing upon the representation of the two houses of Congress, and the manner of their appointment, but it seemed almost impossible to agree upon the manner of selecting the Justices of the Supreme Court. The Senate members insisted that the proposition of their bill to place the names of the six Justices oldest in commission in a box, and draw therefrom the names of five who should constitute the court part of the commission, was pressed by them as the fairest plan that could be agreed upon. While this subject was pending in the committee, the strictest secrecy being imposed upon all who are supposed to have any knowledge of the proposition before the committee, the fact became public through THE TIMES that this plan was under consideration and was likely to be adopted, and the criticism of the press was so severe and the opposition of the House on the committee so decided that it was formally abandoned.

It was known that Justices Clifford and Field were Democrats, and had supported Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks in the late election. It was also understood that Justices Swayne and Miller had supported Hayes and Wheeler. The political position of Justice Davis was the subject of much doubt. The Republicans generally regarded him as a Democrat, and the Democrats considered him an Independent Republican with Democratic proclivities, and it was urged against the proposition to select the five senior Justices that the commission would consist of Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis, and Fields, and while this would be regarded as an eminently just tribunal, it would politically be against the Republicans. The subject was discussed in all its bearings. One proposition was that Justices Clifford and Swayne be chosen, and that they should choose two others, and that the four should select the fifth. This was discussed at some length, and out of it grew the method of selection finally chosen.

The composition of the tribunal having been agreed upon, nothing remained but to arrange some minor details. But, here came up another question that seemed likely to be very difficult of solution. That was as to what evidence should be considered by this commission in passing on the returns. The House Democrats were determined upon an explicit provision giving the commission power to go behind the returns and send for persons and papers; but the Senators were strongly opposed to it, and finally came to the agreement that the commission shall have the same powers, as to evidence, as is now possessed for that purpose by the two houses of Congress, acting separately or together. All questions relating to the powers of the commission as to the evidence, &c., were finally left for that body to determine as a part of the case before them.

A mistake occurred in the statement or transmission of Senator Morton's views on the Electoral Count bill, as printed in THE TIMES of to-day. He did not state that Congress is vested with the exclusive power to count the Electoral vote as reported. What he did say was, that if the power to count the votes is vested in the two houses, that power cannot be delegated to a commission. He said further that in the absence of legislation, the President of the Senate must count the vote.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION GROWING.

INDISPOSITION TO EXPRESS POSITIVE VIEWS —TIME FOR CONFERENCES AND CAUCUSING VERY DESIRABLE—PROSPECTS FOR AMENDMENTS, AND POSSIBLE DEFEAT IN CONSEQUENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Compromise bill from the Joint Committee will be taken up to-morrow in the Senate, probably, though, if objection should be made, a formal vote would be required. There was a motion made to-day to adjourn over till Monday, which was withdrawn because of the statement made by Senator Edmunds that he would endeavor to have the bill taken up to-morrow. The suggestion was made that final action would be speediest secured by devoting Saturday to private conference and caucuses. Mr. Edmunds was firm in pressing the bill upon the Senate, and no further effort at adjournment was made. It is therefore expected that Senator Edmunds will secure the consideration of the measure, and will make the opening speech in its behalf. He will be listened to with great attention, and will, no doubt, make a strong presentation of the advantages of the bill. The Senate Democrats will meet in caucus to-morrow morning. A Republican caucus of Senators has also been called to meet at 10:30. These caucuses, or rather conferences, for the interchange of views, are not at present to bind any of those participating to any line of action. The Republicans of the House will probably meet in caucus on Monday. Meanwhile, there have been several arrangements of smaller conferences, in which leading politicians participated.

There is less disposition on the part of members to define their positions than yesterday, but there is more opposition discovered on the Republican side than was supposed to exist. Mr. Danford, of Ohio, is very hostile, and will express his opposition by action against the measure. Senator Sherman is also inclined to active opposition, but to this time it cannot be said that any organized opposition has been arranged on either side, though such organization may result from a private conference held to-night at the house of a Senator. The situation seems unchanged. Very few like the measure, but it is felt to be assuming a great responsibility to defeat it, and there is, therefore, a desire to hear the popular sentiment. There would be, if the vote were taken to-morrow, a large number of votes for the bill which would be against it if those so voting thought it could be defeated. This shows how strong is the feeling that the bill will pass. But conferences and discussions may produce a change.

Telegrams have been received by members to-day urging the passage of the bill, and others, but fewer in number, against it. George William Curtis telegraphs to George F. Hoar approval and hearty congratulations. It is predicted by some that the debate will be brief, but this is improbable, as amendments will be offered and urgently pressed, and considerable time will be required to dispose of them.

The aim of the committee will be to secure the passage of the bill without amendment, and it is admitted that if a single amendment is made the whole measure will probably fall between the two houses.

WESTERN VIEWS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19. — The compromise scheme proposed in Congress for the settlement of the Electoral count has created considerable comment in this city on the part of prominent men, and as a matter of course opinions are at great variance as to the feasibility of the plan. The more thoughtful Republicans, while looking upon it as not a perfect scheme, deem it better than war, and acceptable not only as determining the Presidential election, but as settling threatened violence in Louisiana and South Carolina. The measure, they say, is not so much a compromise as it is the submission of conflicting opinions to as fair a tribunal as perhaps can be constituted at this time, and on the very eve of the day for counting the votes. By some it is said that it is not a question alone as to what shall be done at this election, but whether the precedent is a safe one; and on the other hand that no outside tribunal can be organized for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the Electoral vote which will prove at all satisfactory. Said a leading Republican to your representative: "The whole matter rests with the Judges, and, in fact, I might correctly say with one of them, for the four are evenly divided, politically. The strain should be put where it belongs, on Congress, which is much better able to stand it, and not upon the Supreme Court, where it does not belong, and which cannot stand it. The creation of these outside tribunals, unknown to the Constitution or to the past history of the country, is always of questionable propriety and policy. In the present case the good to be attained is so conjectural, and the harm to be done is so certain and so serious, that it seems to me that this ingeniously-contrived scheme ought to be rejected." This gentleman added: "Congress has no power to compel the performance of any such duties by the Judges, and a proper regard for the dignity of their position would seem to lead them to refuse to act in such capacity." As against the foregoing, another prominent Republican lawyer holds that it is a good idea, because it recognizes the propriety of deciding all complications that might arise according to law, and presents a mode in which dangerous questions like the present may find a peaceful solution.

Among the business men there is, irrespective of political predilections, a pretty general feeling of satisfaction, all hailing with joy the possibility of a solution of the present disturbed state of affairs, which would give business a new impetus and inspire confidence in financial and commercial matters. They say, and it must be conceded that these men are important factors in the body politic, that they are ready to hail any scheme which will at once settle the difficulties amicably and give the country future peaceful prospects.

Among the press the *Tribune* looks upon it as perhaps the best plan at this juncture. The *Inter-Ocean* calls it a "hodge-podge" and unworthy of the eminent gentlemen who framed it. "It is," it says, "boys' way of settling a great question, not a way which can be commended as a precedent in future difficulties of this kind, and which will command the respect of our own or any other nation."

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—The measure proposed by the Joint Committee of Congress for a new plan of counting the Electoral vote finds more opponents than supporters among the Republicans of this section. At first there was a very general disposition to approve the plan as a measure of peace and good will, but the more it is examined in detail the stronger grows the opposition to it, even among conservative men. The exclusion of Chief Justice Waite from the commission indicates to the Ohio Republicans that there was an unwillingness on the part of the Joint Committee to make the tribunal above suspicion of partisan bias. Above all, however, is the consideration that the proposed measure is without authority in the Constitution or any existing law; that it demands of the Republican Party that it surrender a perfectly valid and tenable claim that the vote shall be counted as heretofore, while the Democrats only renounce their untenable claim that the House alone may reject the vote of a State, declare that no election has been held and proceed to elect. The bill is looked upon as giving Tilden, who has been defeated at the polls, a new chance for election which he does not now enjoy. It is putting in jeopardy the claims of Hayes which are now secure. This is the talk of leading Republicans throughout the city to-night. This conclusion has been hastened by the knowledge that Sherman, Morton, and Garfield are opposed to the compromise.

At Columbus the feeling is even more outspoken among members of the Legislature. Speaker Grosvenor considers it as one step toward centralization and an abrogation of the vote by the people. Lieut. Gov. Young stamps it as an abandonment of the position heretofore held by the Republican Party. Hon. W. P. Howland, of Ashtabula, says the Republicans, who have heretofore held the winning hand, have been outwitted, and that there is no law or precedent for such action. There is general suspicion of Conkling, and an impression that Thurman and Payne have overmatched Edmunds and Hoar. The Democrats are almost without exception jubilant and satisfied with the prospect, although very cautious about stating just why the compromise pleases them. The Republicans wait with intense interest to see what will be said in Congress in favor of the bill. If it is adopted, they will assent and hope for the best; but they will consider it a compromise in which their party has everything to risk, and the Democrats everything to gain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 19—The compromise plan of counting the Electoral vote has been the prevailing topic of discussion to-day with all classes of people. There has been very grave apprehension among Republicans in regard to this movement from the beginning as a scheme that could have no other effect, it adopted, than to encourage the Democratic attempt to usurp the Presidency and thwart the Constitution in the name of compromise and conciliation. The Republicans have regarded their case as impregnable as it stands, and have looked upon all propositions to refer it to arbitration as a useless sacrifice of their constitutional rights. On the other hand the Democrats have regarded such propositions as so much gain for their side, and have fed their hopes almost exclusively upon the rumors of Republican weakening or defection in Congress. But for such rumors the majority of Democrats would, by this time, have abandoned Tilden's pretensions and accepted the peaceable inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler as a foregone conclusion; but their hopes have been greatly revived to-day by the publication of the joint committee's programme.

In the General Assembly they have exchanged congratulations upon the new aspect of affairs, and at no previous time have they manifested so much elation as during the past 24 hours. The Republicans, on the other hand, are not only disappointed, but exasperated, and condemn the compromise plan in the severest terms. They condemn it as wantonly jeopardizing a case not only well established, but which, as they believe, could easily be maintained at the bar of public opinion, and as yet they appear to be absolutely unanimous in this view.

One of the most prominent Republican lawyers of the State expressed the opinion this evening that the compromise scheme is directly at variance with the constitutional provision that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time. He also cited the provisions of the Constitution vesting the appointing power exclusively in the President, heads of departments, and in the courts of law, as directly against the scheme.

A leading Republican member of the Ohio Senate expressed the opinion this evening that the compromise plan was a gratuitous giving away of the Republican case. He declared the Republican Party was never more unanimous on any question than it is now in demanding a constitutional count by the President of the Senate, and he severely condemned the compromise scheme as placing the defeated candidate on equal terms with the elected one. These views fairly represent those of Republicans generally, and do not at all exaggerate the intensity of their feeling against the Congressional plan of arbitration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The discussion of the compromise plan developes great diversity of opinion among leading lawyers and politicians in this vicinity. Judge Hoadley, who furnished the legal advice for the Oregon job, declares that the scheme should receive the support of all just-minded and peacefully disposed men. Alexander Long, who represents another wing of the Democracy, opposes it vigorously on the same grounds as the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Hon. Rufus King is in favor of steering for any port in time of a storm. Gov. Noyes and Judge Stanley Matthews believe that Hayes has been elected, and are emphatic in the opinion that the vote should be counted and declared by the Vice President, as provided in the Constitution.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The Republican members of the General Assembly, in caucus to-night, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we believe the interests of the country demands, first, a fair vote of the people without fear or favor; second, a fair count of the legal votes so cast, and, lastly, that a willing and prompt submission by all parties to the result so declared, by and through the legally-constituted authorities established for that purpose, is necessary to insure peace and prosperity to the country; and we denounce as revolutionary attempts of the leaders of the Democratic Party to intimidate the people of the nation by threats of anarchy and war unless the person of their choice shall be declared elected President. We believe that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President, and that William A. Wheeler has been elected Vice President of the United States, and that it only remains for the President of the Senate to declare the result according to the Constitution of the United States, and that when the result of the late elections shall be so declared, whether such result shall be in favor of the Republican or Democratic candidates, it is the duty of all good citizens to acquiesce in such decision. We would remind the Democratic Party of the past that it has been but a few short years since several States of the Union, all having Democratic Governments, were led into revolution and war by many of the leaders who are now at the head of that party, and we would respectfully submit that past experience in appealing from the ballot box to the cartridge-box has proved decidedly unprofitable.

The caucus also adopted a resolution indorsing Senator Morton for withholding his name from the report of the committee.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—The following address, signed by prominent citizens and business men, including Gen. S. B. Buckner and ex-Secretary Bristow, will be sent to Washington:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18, 1877.

Hon. Henry Watterson and others, Representatives and Senators in Congress from Kentucky:

DEAR SIRS: The undersigned see with satisfaction the probable agreement between the two houses in the settlement of the vexed Presidential question. The plan, as agreed upon by the joint committee of the two houses, as we understand it, while not all we could desire as partisans, is patriotic and satisfactory under the circumstances, and we urge its immediate adoption as a means of settling the dangerous question, quieting excitement throughout the country, and hastening a return to that confidence so much needed by all the material interests of the land.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 19.—The Democratic State Central Committee met this morning and indorsed the Compromise bill reported in Congress yesterday, and expressed the hope that all the people of Iowa would support the Joint Committee.

EASTERN VIEWS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The feeling here to-day was strongly in favor of the new compromise, business men accepting it as a relief and means of escaping from the snarl which existed. Those who opposed it were strong partisans on both sides, while the more moderate men believed the Supreme Court ought not to be drawn into it at all. These are the views of men whose opinions reflect the sentiment of both parties. The Boston papers, except the *Traveller*, favor it, and until the New-York papers got here public opinion was very decided in its favor. The tone of the New-York papers will go some way toward changing the condition.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Jan. 19.—The Senate, to-day, passed a resolution endorsing the plans proposed by the Congressional Committee for settling the Presidential question, and requesting Connecticut Senators and Representatives to support the plan in Congress. The House tabled the resolution, and made it the special order for Wednesday, Jan. 24.

For Views of Prominent New-York Gentlemen see Second Page.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.

GEORGE F. HOAR ELECTED, ON THE FIFTH JOINT BALLOT—A GREAT SURPRISE TO ALL CONCERNED—DISPATCH FROM SENATOR BOUTWELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The United States Senatorial contest is ended in this State, and George F. Hoar is elected, receiving a very decided vote on the first ballot in the convention to-day. This result was a general surprise, not alone to the Boutwell and Rice men, but to the Hoar men themselves. Mr. Boutwell's men, at their caucus previous to the balloting, voted, after a lively debate, to transfer their strength to Rice, and it was not until the ballot was half through that the leaders found that they had no votes to deliver, many who had voted for Boutwell taking the bits in their teeth, so to speak, and deciding to vote for Hoar. The Democrats were expecting, with confidence, a second ballot, and it was their intention then to drop Abbott and go in for the compromise candidate who seemed to have the best chance, excepting Rice. The ballot was taken in the midst of great excitement, the galleries and lobbies being packed with people, and before it was announced there was much confusion. When it was found that Hoar had the victory, several members changed their votes before the declaration. The ballot as declared was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	276
Necessary for a choice	139
Paul A. Chadbourne	1
Julius H. Seelye	1
Alexander H. Bullock	1
Alexander H. Rice	19
George S. Boutwell	47
Josiah G. Abbott	62
George F. Hoar	146

Congratulatory dispatches were immediately sent to Mr. Hoar at Washington. Senator Boutwell sent here the following dispatch this forenoon, which was read at the Boutwell caucus:

Nothing has occurred in my life more gratifying or more affecting than the support which I have received from my friends and fellow-citizens in this contest. I shall endeavor to show my gratitude to those to whom I am so much indebted.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The election of Mr. Hoar is regarded as a complete defeat of the Butler and Simmons factions. Boutwell, no doubt, had many supporters who were not Butler men, but the Butler and Custom-house interests were openly for him, and this fact, more than any other, led to his defeat.

THE DEAD-LOCK IN ILLINOIS.

SIX MORE BALLOTS TAKEN AND NO CHOICE MADE—JUDGE DAVIS DESERTED—LOGAN'S FRIENDS BEGINNING TO DOUBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—Six more ballots taken to-day left the situation unchanged, except that the Davis men abandoned him and went over to Anderson. The Democrats decided to-night to adhere to Palmer to-morrow, and the Independents to Anderson, which will continue the dead-lock. The Democrats threaten that they will keep Palmer, and the Independents Anderson, in the field until Logan is out of the way. Logan's friends claim that he is the only Republican who can be elected; but 18 ballots, and no reinforcements to his ranks, have begun to make some of his friends doubt if even he can be elected unless there is an election to-morrow. It is intimated that there will be a break somewhere to-morrow night, and Monday's balloting will be decisive. One reason why Davis was dropped is that the Democrats think he will be of more service to them on the bench, if he should be chosen as one of the arbitration committee provided for in the bill introduced in Congress yesterday.

THE TENNESSEE SENATOR.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 19.—James E. Bailey was to-day elected United States Senator, for the short term, on the seventy-third ballot. The vote stood as follows: Bailey, 55; Key, 38; Bate, 7.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.

ELMIRA, Jan. 19.—Charles Hagadorn committed suicide in the jail here to-day by hanging himself to the iron door of his cell with two napkins tied together. He was in prison on the complaint of his wife for assault and battery. He was about 44 years of age and much addicted to drinking. His wife is a milliner here and an estimable woman.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE LOUISIANA DEBATE IN THE SENATE—MR. BOGY'S VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN TERROR—THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—WOMEN TO PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT—THE ELECTION OF MR. HOAR TO THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—For two days past Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, has wasted the time of the Senate and exhausted the patience of even the inveterate habitués of the galleries, by making what he calls "a reply to Senator Sherman's" speech on the Louisiana case. In doing this Mr. Bogy, who is a very stout and short-winded man, has secured the services of a reading clerk in the person of Senator Cockerell. Together, and taking turns at the dismal task, the two gentlemen, with a courage and determination worthy of a better cause, have gone through nearly 500 pages of testimony, and proved to their own satisfaction, at least, that there was no intimidation or violence in Louisiana, and that in bloody Morehouse and Baton Rouge the Republican colored men did not vote because they were all warm admirers of Tilden and reform, and because they had come to the conclusion that their best friends were the White League ruffians who ride at midnight through the Red River country, for the purpose, as the would-be Gov. McEnery expressed it, "of amusing themselves and exercising their horses."

The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported to the House, and Mr. Holman will make an effort to have its consideration commenced to-morrow. The amount appropriated by the bill as reported is $14,336,000, which is more than $1,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for the same purposes last year.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to report a bill giving women the right to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Bella A. Lockwood lately appeared in the Supreme Court to try a cause, but was denied permission to plead because the laws exclude women from appearing in that tribunal as attorneys.

The election of Mr. George F. Hoar to the Senate, from Massachusetts, in place of Mr. Boutwell, was early known in the House this afternoon, and he held quite a reception at his seat, and received numerous hearty congratulations. The election is looked upon here, by those opposed to Mr. Boutwell, as a defeat of Butler rather than a defeat of Mr. Boutwell, and hence their rejoicing. Mr. Boutwell, on the other hand, has numerous friends, who warmly regret his retirement from the Senate.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES TO BE PRODUCED—EXAMINATION OF AGENTS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY—THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS BECOMING ALARMED—THEIR ANXIETY TO SUPPRESS DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—This morning, before the Committee on the Privileges of the House, the counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company stated that the Directors had decided to produce the political dispatches from and to Louisiana, Florida, Oregon, and other States, which had been demanded by the committees of the Senate and House. Ex-Gov. Morgan, Messrs. Orton, Schell, and their associates, were then discharged. Subsequently it was arranged that in all cases where the committees of both houses desired to examine the same telegrams, the originals should be furnished to the committee first making the application, and certified copies should be sent to the other committee. During the day subcommittees were appointed to carry out the details of this plan, and it was decided finally that Senators Sargent, Mitchell, and Cooper be constituted a sub-committee to examine the dispatches. They will commence their labors to-morrow. Now that the telegraph company has yielded to the demands of Mr. Proctor Knott and his colleagues, they do not seem nearly so anxious to see the dispatches to which reference has been made as they were when they thought they would be withheld. They are becoming not a little alarmed at the unexpected action of the Western Union Directors, and if possible they would gladly prevent the further progress of the investigation. The reason for their anxiety will become apparent when it is stated that most of the telegrams sent and received by Republicans, regarding Oregon and the Southern States, have already been published, and have been found to contain nothing which in any way injures the cause of the President-elect, or aids the supporters of Mr. Tilden. It is now definitely understood, too, that there are no telegrams in existence the publication of which would have that result. On the other hand, the Democrats who are in the confidence of Mr. Hewitt know that he sent a number of telegrams, particularly to Florida, which, if published, will display that eminent reformer and his party in a very questionable light. It is openly charged here that at least one telegram was sent to Tallahassee by the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in which he distinctly stated that Florida must be held and counted for Tilden at all hazards, and that any money which was necessary to secure that end would be furnished. Other dispatches of a like nature were, as it is charged, sent to ex-Gov. Walker, of Florida, S. Pasco, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of that State, and C. E. Dyke, Jr., a low political jobber, who is regarded in Tallahassee very much as Jimmy Hayes, or Eddie Apgar, is in New-York. Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Florida, was also in receipt of telegrams of the above character, and at the same time he read, according to his own statement made in Tallahassee late in November, every Republican dispatch that had been sent to or from Florida. He was the railway agent and telegraph operator at Elleville, a small station on the direct line of telegraphic communication with Tallahassee, and, while acting in that position, received and read all the messages that came by wire into the State. He boasted of this to Gen. Martin, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, it is understood, requested Mr. Drew to furnish him with copies of these messages, but the latter very truthfully replied that it would be useless to do so, as they contained nothing which would injure the Republicans. Now, Messrs. Hewitt, Proctor Knott and company, are placed in the position of men who are "hoist by their own petard," and to-day they are as anxious to suppress the Florida dispatches as they were desirous of exposing what they called the midnight telegrams of the conspirator Chandler.

In the House this afternoon the Sergeant at Arms, created a sensation by appearing at the bar, having in custody J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board. Amid an unusual silence the Speaker asked the witnesses what excuse they had to offer for not appearing before Mr. Morrison's committee in New-Orleans, and for refusing to produce certain books and papers relating to their canvass of the Louisiana vote. Gov. Wells, in the bold and somewhat boisterous style peculiar to him, replied that before answering he wished to consult with his associates on the committee, who were now en route from New-Orleans. Gen. Anderson made the same reply, and both witnesses were excused for the present. They remain in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company appeared before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, and after the reading of a statement by Mr. Orton, the President of the Company, a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Sargent, Mitchell, and Cooper, was appointed to confer with Mr. Orton as to the reception from him of the telegrams ready to be produced.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote met this morning, when the members of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company appeared in answer to the subpœna of the House.

Mr. Lowrey, the counsel of the company, read the following papers:

Whereas, E. W. Barnes, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New-Orleans, was on the 13th day of December, 1876, served with a subpœna requiring him to produce before a special committee of the House of Representatives all messages sent or received by William Pitt Kellogg and seven other persons named, at New-Orleans between Aug. 15 and the date of service, said Barnes being at that date in possession of only a portion of the messages sent or received at that office from the general public, to wit, those between Aug. 15 and Nov. 1, and not knowing whether any messages such as are described in the subpœna to him were therein contained; and,

Whereas, William Orton, President of the company, was on the 19th day of December served with a subpœna requiring the production of the same messages before the same committee, together with all messages sent by Samuel Z. Chandler and twelve others from or at Washington, New-York City and New-Orleans, the said Orton not being, at that time, in any personal possession or control of such messages, if such existed, nor of any of the messages of the said company, and was also on the 19th and the 22d days of December, served with two subpœnas issued by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate calling for the production of all messages of J. N. H. Patrick and 10 others, received at or sent from Salem and Portland, Oregon, and all other messages, by whomsoever sent, at those and certain other offices of a political nature; and

Whereas, J. A. Brenner, District Superintendent of the company, residing at Augusta, Ga., was, on the 13th day of January, subpœnaed to bring before the Special Committee of the House of Representatives on the Privileges, Powers, and Duties of the House of Representatives in the counting of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States, all letters, or copies of letters, and all telegrams and copies within his power or control, sent or transmitted to or from any person or persons in any part of the State of Florida between the 8th day of November, and the 29th day of December, 1876, relative to the election held in said State on the 7th day of November, 1876, or any office to be filled thereat, or to any person who was a candidate for office to be filled at that election, or to the canvassing of votes or to the result of said election, and especially any letters, telegrams, or copies thereof purporting to be signed by Z. Chandler and three others, none of said messages, if they exist, or any messages of said company being at the time of such service in the power, possession, or control of said Brenner; and

Whereas, The individual members of the Executive Committee of this company were on the 16th day of January served with a subpœna by said Senate committee requiring the production in general of a great body of messages, being all those of a political character or having any reference to political matters sent to or from Washington, or cities and towns north of Washington, since Nov. 7, 1876, by or from any person or persons in the States of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon; and

Whereas, On the 17th day of January all the members of this Executive Committee were served by a subpœna from the House of Representatives, requiring the production before said last mentioned committee of the House of all letters or telegrams within their power or control sent by the National Republican Committee or any member or officer thereof, to or from any person in the States of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, South Carolina, and North Carolina, in relation to the election of President or Vice President, between Nov. 7 and Dec. 20, 1876; and,

Whereas, This company believes that it is in honor and in law bound to resist by all lawful means the exposure of the business and other communications of its customers; and it seeming to them that subpœnas of the general and sweeping character stated above, based on no proof that the few specific messages named have ever existed, and involving laborious and expensive searches through many tons of accumulated messages, to the interruption and detriment of the current telegraphic service of the country, were oppressive and unjust, did by the letter of its President to Hon. William R. Morrison, dated Dec. 15, decline to obey such subpœnas, "at least until after Congress shall have approved the subpœnas of the committees and directed that their demands be enforced," and did, by the counsel of the company, lay before the House of Representatives, in the case of E. W. Barnes, their views and respectful protest against the legality of such subpœnas; and

Whereas, The said House has now decided that the subpœna to said Barnes was in lawful and authorized form, and did not exceed the just powers of the House, and have ordered said Barnes into close custody for contempt in not producing the certain messages which may have been in his possession and described in said subpœna to him, in the general principles of which decision the Senate is understood to have concurred by its vote in the case of William M. Turner, manager at Jacksonville, Oregon. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee it is not right or proper, nor has this company the power longer to postpone compliance with said subpœnas, however difficult or onerous such compliance may be; and the President is hereby requested to inform the respective committees of the House and Senate above-named, and also the Judiciary Committee of the House, that search will be made for all the messages called for as above stated, and if such be found they will, as soon as the same can be, gathered and selected from the files of the company in the various "towns, cities, and States named," and from time to time, as that is done, "be delivered in obedience to said subpœnas."

Resolved, That in view of the premises, it is the desire of the company, "as far as it is in their power to do so" in good faith, to comply with the subpœnas of the respective committees of both houses according to their terms, and as both houses have by their subpœnas called for the delivery of many of the same messages to each, therefore, be it further resolved that in case of failure on the part of the committees of both houses to agree as to the mode of complying with the conflicting requirements of each, it is the opinion of this committee that the messages called for by the several subpœnas should be delivered in the order in which said subpœnas respectively were served upon any person having at the time any actual or constructive control of the messages called for, either personally or as one of this Executive Committee, or as any officer of the company, and that it required by either of the committees whose subpœna is last in order, certified copies will be furnished as far as practicable to do so in place of the originals, which have been first demanded by any other committee.

WILLIAM ORTON, E. D. MORGAN,
FRANK WORK, W. K. THORN,
ALONZO B. CORNELL, JAMES H. BANKER,
NORVIN GREEN, HARRISON DURREE,
JOSEPH HARKER, AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

Mr. Lowrey remarked that many of the telegrams were now here, and others will soon be sent.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, said that as the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had appointed a sub-committee with reference to the receipt of telegrams, it would be proper for this committee to appoint a sub-committee for a like purpose, and to consult with the Senate Committee; this would obviate difficulties. A sub-committee was authorized, and Messrs. Field, Tucker and McDill were appointed such committee. The members of the Western Union Executive Committee were then released from the subpœna.

John Brenner, of Augusta, Ga., Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Office for the Third Southern Section, was sworn, and testified that the telegraph operator at Tallahassee was dismissed, he having been charged with having divulged the contents of messages sent by Gov. Stearns, and having delayed a message sent by Senator Conover to some parties in Washington; Brush (the operator) however, was restored, it having been ascertained the charges were untrue; the message of Mr. Conover was a denial of the report that he said the State of Florida had gone for Tilden.

Question by Mr. Field—Was any message sent between Florida and Washington or New-York, either way, between the 1st and 14th of November in which money or troops were mentioned? A.—Not that I am aware of.

The witness testified to 6 or 10 cipher messages having been sent by William E. Chandler to Gov. Chamberlain from Tallahassee. There were also cipher messages from Senator Patterson to Gov. Chamberlain; cipher messages were likewise sent by the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman to the military authorities; messages to them were generally in cipher; all these messages had passed from his hands, and were therefore not now under his control.

By Mr. Lawrence—Was any dispatch sent to South Carolina advising the Democratic Electors to meet and cast their vote for Tilden? A.—I do not remember. In further answer he said that being a Superintendent, and not an operator, he did not see all the messages which passed through the office; he did not know that the use of money was promised to anybody in South Carolina, or the giving of any advice as to the Electoral vote; he remembered the publication of a message in the newspapers, saying that money and troops would be furnished for Florida, said to have been signed by Z. Chandler; the Democrats of Augusta talked among themselves about the message, and said they would give money to have the returns carefully watched; they telegraphed to different portions of Florida, requesting their friends there to use every exertion and vigilance to prevent returns from being tampered with, and alluded to the dispatch just mentioned promising money and troops to carry the State; he had seen messages from Abram S. Hewitt and William T. Pelton, and thought some of them were addressed to Manton Marble and John F. Coyle, who were then in Florida, but he could not give the purport of the dispatches.

H. A. Hutchins, a telegraph operator at Tallahassee, was next examined. He had the telegrams in his possession; a large number of cipher messages were received at that office, but he could not tell whether any of them were sent from or to New-York or Washington, nor had he any recollection of any telegram having been received promising money or troops.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Col. William T. Pelton, of New-York, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning that he did not recollect telegraphing to Senator Kelly on the 8th of November last, that Mr. Tilden must have one Electoral vote from Oregon, and that Mr. Kelly would be depended upon to see that he obtained the vote, while he [Pelton] would furnish the means necessary for securing the same.

Augustus Wheeler, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office at Salem, Oregon, has arrived here to give testimony relative to any telegrams which may have passed in connection with the Watts Electoral case.

THE FRAUDS IN CINCINNATI TO BE OVERHAULED BY THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The report that the Republican members of David Dudley Field's committee are to do a little investigating in the direction of Cincinnati creates considerable stir here. Subpœnas have been issued for the Cashiers of the banks here, for John R. McLean, editor of the

COUNTING THE VOTE.

HOW THE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN IS REGARDED IN NEW-YORK.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT LAWYERS, BANKERS, AND MERCHANTS—THE BILL GENERALLY CONDEMNED AS AN INNOVATION ON ESTABLISHED USAGE—LITTLE TO BE SAID IN ITS FAVOR AND VERY MUCH AGAINST IT.

The proposition to determine who shall be the next President of the United States by means of an Electoral Commission does not meet with favor among merchants and lawyers of this City. Reporters of THE TIMES visited a large number of them yesterday, and obtained from them expressions of opinion upon the bill introduced in Congress on Thursday. The general tone of their opinions, stated with more or less emphasis, was that it would be an unnecessary and dangerous expedient to virtually abolish the Constitution and place the power already vested elsewhere in the hands of a specially appointed committee, no matter how respectable or wise its members might be. As will be seen by perusal of the opinions given, the precedent is considered to be a mischievous and inexcusable one. First, because the duty of reaching a decision in the way pointed out by the Constitution has not yet been attempted; and second, because the precedent proposed to be established, even if successful now in averting the collision that many fear, would at another time prove a dangerous one to the peace and permanency of the nation. The proposition was looked upon as premature, as an idle and unmanly shirking of a duty but half performed, and nearly all the persons applied to for their views upon the subject spoke of the bill as something prepared rather in a spirit of trifling than as an honest and spirited effort to meet the emergency in which the country finds itself placed.

Judge ENOCH L. FANCHER thought the proposition to settle the disputed election by a commission would only increase and deepen the Presidential muddle. He thought there could be no doubt about the meaning of the Constitution in declaring how the Electoral vote should be counted, and if there were, the Madison Papers had pretty clearly illumined the subject. There was no occasion, it seemed to him, for any excuse, for taking from Congress powers that were clearly vested in it by the Constitution. No attempt had yet been made to reach a conclusion by the ordinary method established by precedent, and until it had been found impossible to reach a concurrence by this method there could be no reason in establishing a new precedent. He thought that instead of making clear the subject, it would, if adopted, only create greater dissatisfaction than now existed, and he did not think it would recommend itself to the sober sense of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mr. THURLOW WEED said that he concurred with Gen. Dix in the views he had expressed. He felt exceeding embarrassment in expressing views in conflict with those entertained by distinguished political friends in Congress, but he was constrained to say that the question was one that ought to be determined by the Constitution and laws. He had read the provisions of the Constitution applicable to the question, and had refreshed his memory in regard to the words expressed by Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Clay, and Chancellor Kent, and was persuaded that if Congress brings its calmest and best judgment to the consideration of the question, a solution, just in itself and satisfactory to the people, may be reached. Either Gov. Hayes or Gov. Tilden has received a majority of the Electoral votes. With this "fixed fact," there was nothing left for "compromise." The country and the people are entitled to the services as President and Vice President of the candidates for whom the Electors gave a majority vote. He regards the question as of more vital importance than any other that has arisen since the establishment of the Government, and, believing as he does in the election of Gov. Hayes, he would prefer an adverse result reached under the Constitution rather than see a Presidential election settled by Congressional compromises.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX said that he had expressed his views very fully in his letter in THE TIMES of yesterday in regard to the proper method of counting the Electoral vote. The plan agreed upon by the Congressional Committee was, in his opinion, highly objectionable, and the whole proceeding in derogation of the authority conferred upon the President of the Senate, and, therefore, in direct violation of the Constitution.

Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR said the proposed commission would be a monstrous usurpation. He did not for a moment suppose that Congress would dare to pass the bill. It would be entirely unconstitutional to so decide the election. The Constitution plainly provides how the vote shall be counted, and for Congress to depart from the instruction of the Constitution would be to assume powers that are not accorded to it. Granted that this time the plan might work well in averting a collision, it might on another occasion provoke the very collision that may be now averted. Either Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden is elected. Shall this commission decide—against the return of the Electoral College—that Mr. Tilden is elected, and award the election to him? Or shall it say that Mr. Hayes is elected, when the Electoral votes may be plainly shown to belong to Mr. Tilden? He did not believe that such an absurd proposition would be entertained, and looked to see it promptly discouraged by Congress. There would be as much reason and justice in submitting the decision of this question to the Czar of Russia as to submit it to the commission of Senators, Representatives, and Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY had not had time to carefully read the bill providing for the settlement of the Presidential election by a commission, but he had formed the opinion that the necessary power to decide the disputes before the people rested with Congress already, and that there was no real necessity for resorting to any such novel plan for the purpose of bestowing a decision that would really be delayed rather than hurried. He did not think it was at all likely that the bill would be passed, or that the plan would be generally approved of by the people.

Mr. PETER B. OLNEY considered the proposition to relegate the powers of the Electoral College to a Congressional commission as entirely unnecessary and fraught with danger. He had full confidence in the ability and patriotism of the Senate and House of Representatives to reach a conclusion without resorting to such an unheard of method as that just proposed. He did not believe that either Congress or the people would approve of or sustain it. It would be a bad precedent to establish, and he relied upon the good judgment of Congress to see that it should not be made. If the two houses had been left free to discuss and consider disputed questions, he believed that they were patriotic enough, and would be sufficiently just to decide righteously, and to say truly, if they found Mr. Hayes to be elected, that he should be President, or that, if Mr. Tilden had been chosen, he should be awarded the office. The new plan was against all precedent, and would create not only present delay, but future mischief, threatening as it did not only the immediate peace, but the very life of the nation. He saw no reason for believing that the two houses would have failed to concur if they had proceeded in the ordinary way.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ said he had not formed a positive opinion about the proposed Electoral commission. He had just read Gov. Dix's letter in the TIMES, and he thought that that just about covered the whole subject. It seemed to him unnecessary to prolong the decision, and the proposed plan would delay a decision at the same time that it would assume to reach a conclusion in an irregular way that had already been provided for by precedent and the Constitution. It seemed to him, as a mere layman, that a conclusion on disputed points ought to be reached by the Senate and House of Representatives themselves in the ordinary way; then, if it appeared that there was a nonconcurrence, and it was desirable to settle, for instance, the question of the legal right of the Returning Board in Louisiana to canvass the vote of the State, he would suggest that, as a way of reaching a final decision, the Supreme Court should be asked to decide the matter of legality, and he had no doubt that the people would be perfectly satisfied with their decision. He did not think that the recent plan of Congress threw any light on the subject.

Mr. JAMES M. BROWN did not know very much about the bill, as he had not read it carefully, but his impression was that the plan proposed was a good one.

Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS stated that, while he considered the Electoral College the proper tribunal to decide the question in dispute, he was in favor of any measure that would tend to promote harmony. He said that he knew the gentlemen named to act on the committee, and he considered them to be men of the highest integrity, in whom the fullest confidence might be placed. He had not thoroughly examined the bill, and was not, therefore, prepared to express any decided opinion in relation to it, but from his knowledge of the gentlemen who had the matter in charge, he felt disposed to concur in their judgment. He believed it was the interest of all parties in the country, and especially of capitalists, property-owners, and the business community generally, that the question at issue should be speedily and amicably settled. Until this was accomplished he did not believe that the business prospects of the country could possibly improve.

District Attorney PHELPS said that the bill, as far as he had had time to consider it, was objectionable in many respects. He was inclined to believe that the Constitution had wisely devolved upon the President of the Senate the duty and responsibility of examining and declaring the Electoral vote, and that both houses of Congress were excluded from any participation in that duty, for a very manifest reason. In case of a failure to elect in the Electoral College, the House of Representatives was to choose the President, and the Senate the Vice President, and for that reason, if for no other, they were wisely prevented from taking any part in the proceedings. No Congressman, Senator, or other officer of the United States could be an Elector, and the idea has been to carefully exclude all Federal office-holders from disturbing or controlling the vote of the people in any way. The fact that the President of the Senate had no direct interest in the result pointed him out as a proper man for the performance of this duty. If Congress had no power it could not be delegated; if it had, the Constitution contemplated that it should be exercised by Congress itself. Nor could he see with what propriety the Judges of the Supreme Court could be asked, or the court be required, to assume functions in nowise connected with their office, and discharge duties not belonging to themselves.

Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON said that while he had not had time to examine the plan thoroughly, he was of opinion that it was not the proper sort of thing in either a legal or political point of view. He was opposed to taking from the people the power which had been conferred upon them by the Constitution, and he thought that the proposed commission, if carried out, would be also likely to infringe on the rights of the States in the Senate. By section 133 of the Revised Statutes, based on the law of Jan. 23, 1843, it was laid down that "each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its College of Electors when such college meets to give its Electoral vote." Congress, our public men, and the people had all recognized the power of the States in this matter, and it was contrary to all law and precedent to place the privilege of determining who was and who was not an Elector in the hands of a joint commission specially created for the purpose. If the Democratic Party occupied the position of their opponents in the present case, there would not be such a thing as a joint commission heard of, but the votes of the States would be determined and counted by the Vice President, just as they were in the election of Washington eighty odd years ago. The selection of Judges of the Supreme Court for the position of arbiters was premature, irregular, and improper. It was making the Supreme Court a political instead of a judicial department of the Government, and would be as irregular as to give the same power to the legislative or executive branch. Under the Constitution the people had accepted the designation of the President of the Senate as the proper person to count the vote. It had to be counted by some authority, and as the gravity of the subject demanded a person of dignity and consideration, the President of the Senate, as the second officer in the Government and the next in succession to the President himself, had been selected. In that capacity he [the President of the Senate] acted not for the Senate or the House of Representatives, but for the States and the people. Having himself been elected by the people, or their representatives, in footing up and announcing the Electoral vote he acts as the mouth-piece of the people, and at the same time preserves the continuity of their sovereignty. The idea that the Senate and the House had alone the power to determine the vote, could hardly be reconciled with the law strictly prohibiting any Representative or Senator from being a Presidential Elector. The only proper and right way to settle the question was by law, and the law rightly construed made the President of the Senate the arbiter in this matter, just as it did in the first election held under the Constitution.

Mr. FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., while somewhat unprepared to give his views on the subject, did not hesitate to say that so far as he was acquainted with the scope of the proposed measure, he was opposed to it. He thought that the power of counting the Electoral vote rightly rested with the President of the Senate, and that the proposed Congressional Commission was uncalled for. He was aware that the power of the President of the Senate was a "constructive" one, but to his mind such a construction seemed clearer and more straightforward than the idea that the founders of the Republic intended the Presidency to be made a subject of wrangling between the two houses of Congress. That the plan was considered an advantageous one by the Democrats was evident from the fact that so large a majority of them favored it.

Mr. GEORGE ODYKE said that on the whole he thought the plan was the best that could be had. He believed that the Constitution and the laws under it fully authorized the President of the Senate to count the vote and decide which were regular and legal and which were not, and that in so doing the only doubtful State, Louisiana, should be counted for Hayes, which would elect him. Yet if this had been done in view of the conflicting testimony given regarding the election in that State, and inasmuch as the face of the vote returned gave a majority to Tilden, there were very many fair-minded men who would think there was too much doubt in regard to it, and it would in the future perhaps hurt the Republican Party. Of the two courses which had been suggested—that of ordering a new election, and the plan now proposed by the joint committee—the latter, in his opinion, was the better of the two.

Ex-Gov. SALOMON said: "I am in favor of it. The country is in a precarious condition, and the measure is wisely adapted to extricate it from further peril."

Mr. CHARLES A. PEABODY said, in substance, that on the whole he was inclined to think well of it. It required some sacrifice on the part of the Republican Party, but not a greater sacrifice than any party ought to be willing to make for the purpose of composing and settling public feeling. There might be worse measures. The danger now was not of a war; that was out of the question. But a novel method of deciding a Presidential contest might have a tendency to impair the value of Government bonds. There were some features in the bill that might be improved, but taking it all together it was probably as acceptable as any that could now be drawn.

Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR said: "I think the question involves legal considerations which I do not profess to understand. I am certainly strongly in favor of some settlement of the Electoral question on a legal and just basis, and have done all that I could in that direction. If the adoption of this report will effect a settlement in a legal, just, and practical manner, it will be a providential thing."

Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN said that he believed that the compromise, made in good faith by the representative men of the nation with such singular unanimity, would be acquiesced in and approved by the people.

Gen. JAMES H. VAN ALEN said: "If the question can be properly settled on the basis of the Congressional report, I should be very glad to have it so. I have not a shadow of doubt that the President of the Senate has the right to count the Electoral vote in the manner claimed by the Republican Party, but the good feature of the plan proposed by the Congressional report is that the defeated party must necessarily acquiesce in the issue, as both parties, by entering into the compact, have so bound themselves."

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES said: "I have not bestowed the attention on the project which its importance demands. It seems to me magnanimous, to say the least, on the part of those who maintain the authority of the President of the Senate as the proper officer to count the votes, when they give up that position, sustained by great weight of authority, and adopt a plan such as has been reported by the Joint Committee. The best thing that can be said of the present scheme is that it has been agreed upon by a Joint Committee of the two houses, embracing many leading men of opposite opinions. The refusal of Senator Morton to sign the report weakens the authority of the document, as he has given more attention to the subject in past years than any other member of the Senate. In my judgment, the scheme is open to serious objections from a constitutional point of view. I dislike the manner in which particular Judges of the Supreme Court are selected with reference to their supposed partisan preferences to decide a great political question. It might be well to provide by law a method by which either Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hayes could bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question of his right to office after the votes had been counted and the result declared according to precedent. This would at least take away any pretext for a resort to violence, and would render unnecessary the proposed march of 100,000 Democratic office-seekers to Washington to inaugurate Mr. Tilden. It seems to me, in a word, a matter of surprise that so able a committee, having agreed upon a scheme open to so many objections, could not have matured a plan more consistent with time-honored precedents and the opinions of the leading statesmen of all parties since the origin of the Government."

Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK believes that Gov. Hayes has been legally and equitably elected President, and has never for a moment permitted himself to doubt the power of the President of the Senate to open and count the votes, and to that extent determine the question. He thinks that the framers of the Constitution never intended that Congress should exercise any power over the count, and personally can see no necessity for the appointment of the committee. He did not believe that any agreements could be reached, and had entire confidence that our Representatives in Congress would determine the question properly, and that their action would be approved by the country.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS said that he thought the new bill was not a very great effort of statesmanship, and the method of counting the vote, which had so long been followed, had better be adhered to. When the framers of the Constitution were alive, they were in Congress and in the Senate at the time of the election of the first President, and had witnessed the working of the provisions of their own Constitution. Its language was sufficiently plain to admit of an easy interpretation. The original intention of the Constitution had undoubtedly been that the President of the Senate should open and count the votes. If it now became necessary to go behind the results of the Electoral vote as certified to from each State, the facts in relation to the election in Mississippi, North Carolina, and Alabama ought to be investigated, as he had no doubt that if the negroes in those States had been allowed to vote without intimidation those States would have given a large majority for the Republican candidates. The proposed bill he considered undignified, and in no way equal to the occasion which had called it forth, and he believed that it should not become a law.

Mr. DORMAN B. EATON said it had been his opinion that the President of the Senate had the authority to open, count, and declare the vote for President. It was plain enough that the Constitution did not provide distinctly who should count the vote. As a Judge, Mr. Eaton said he should hold that a counting and declaration of the present vote, by the President of the Senate, would be valid and binding. He could not, however, think that the matter was so free from doubt as to warrant the liberty of wholly rejecting the argument on the other side, and to disregard the great considerations of policy involved in the present crisis. Besides, under the power given in the Constitution to Congress to legislate for carrying into effect all the powers conferred upon any constitutional officer, it was not easy to say to what extent that body might regulate the manner of the exercise of the authority for counting. Besides the questions of constitutional construction which were involved, there were grave matters of expediency which no party could afford to overlook. The depression of business, the heat of passion, the disorganized condition of several of the Southern States, and the intense longing of the people for repose and prosperity which they thought political complications alone prevented, should admonish any party not to urge legal technicalities or express any authority which a large body of honest public sentiment was likely to challenge. That a count by the President of the Senate alone would be so challenged, if it did not bring the Republican Party into serious peril for the future, he had no doubt.

LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the current discussion of the Electoral law I have seen no due recognition of the wisdom of the fathers in trusting the result to the custody of a single high and responsible public functionary, rather than to the irresponsible majority of either or both houses of Congress. I have not overlooked your own able editorial, in which the point was taken as succinctly and forcibly as could be desired. But I beg leave to invoke emphasis and iteration for this important political principle, in view of the assumption that seems to pass of course with most of the organs of public opinion, that the intention of the framers of the Constitution to vest this important function in the Presidents of the Senate is doubtful, or more than doubtful, in spite of their language, from the imagined absurdity of such a choice, and that if they really intended and did such a thing, they made a mistake not to be sufficiently deplored or too speedily remedied.

It is indeed amazing that with our recent history, filled with usurpations and malfeasances of various kinds and grades of enormity, to which the privilege and impersonality of a legislative body have encouraged its members, our people should not have been reminded forcibly of the political virtue that lies in distinct personal responsibility (for prescribed acts) imposed on a single individual, and unshared with so much as a single colleague. It is a recognized axiom in every branch of human affairs, as old as human experience in each of them, that if entire responsibility thus fastened on one competent man cannot get a given duty done honestly, then there is no way upon earth to get it done.

Again, an illustration from the other side has recently impressed me very strongly. I refer to the extreme test just made of the integrity of the members of the Electoral College. I confess that my chief and very serious fear had been that among 185 Electors, many of them comparatively obscure, (and rather lightly selected, as the ineligibility of certain of them bears witness,) one or two might be found accessible to inducements to exercise a constitutional right, in disregard of the intention of their constituents, by voting for Tilden. There were not wanting either advisers or arguments of very high moral pretension for any such recreant to fall back on, in addition to the handsome fortune notoriously open to any one of the Hayes Electors who would cast a vote for Tilden. But it was impossible for any such Elector to perform the act without taking the undivided responsibility in the face and eyes of mankind, and no one could be found at once bad and bold, or weak and stupid, enough to place himself in such a position.

But how weak is the pressure of responsibility on an Elector (and that against an act which he would have a perfect legal right to perform) in comparison with that laid on the President of the Senate in ascertaining and declaring the Electoral vote this whole theory is completely lost sight of. The usurpation of the supremacy over the whole matter by the Legislative Department is tamely acquiesced in without a word of protest. Confiding the power of counting the votes to the President of the United States, a single individual, we can so made responsible, is entirely in accordance with the fundamental theory of our Government. As the Legislative is naturally the strongest of the three departments, its tendencies to encroach upon the functions of the other two ought to be steadily and firmly resisted. I, for one, therefore, hope that the views for which THE TIMES so eminently contends will prevail.

JACQUES LECHASSEUR.
No. 43 MADISON AVENUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Democratic Party of the present day should drop its name, and assume the name of the "Mexican Party," as more consistent with its principles and claims. The Chairman of the "mass convention" in Milwaukee, as reported in your columns to-day, said: "He believed the Republican leaders had formed a conspiracy to count in Hayes. He did not think an appeal to arms would be necessary on behalf of the people, as the Republicans would not dare to carry it out in the face of the protests of the people; but, if it became necessary, it was the duty of the people to arm."

This is true Mexican doctrine. It has been followed for many years there, and the Democrats seem to be so in love with that "God-forsaken" Republic that they want to place our Government upon the same basis. If their party is defeated by the people, what then? Why, intimidate and "bull-doze" the whole country; issue their pronunciamentoes and "appeal to arms." This is the Mexican style.

Let the Republican Party stand firm by the old, well-established constitutional mode of counting the Electoral vote, yielding nothing and compromising nothing to pacify lawless "bull-dozers," whether of high or low degree, and all will be well.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877. A.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much interested in the counting of the Electoral vote, and there is one view of it which appears a vital one to me, and that is, as the Vice President is chosen under the Constitution by the people, and as his duty under that is to preside over the Senate and count the Electoral vote, can the House and Senate make a compromise that is binding on him? Can he not count the vote in spite of them, and say or tell them that it is his right, and that they must first change the Constitution before they can make their game work, and let the Supreme Court decide if that is not sound doctrine? Please give us your views. I think we will hear looking at. Only think, 100 years to choose a President, and now just discovered not right. What a long time to find it out!

MRS. S. HEATH.
BROOKLYN, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me call your attention to the following extract from *Congressional Debates*, vol. 9, page 359:

"In Senate, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1833.

Mr. Grundy, from the joint committee appointed to ascertain and report the mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, reported a resolution, fixing on Wednesday next as the day for counting the votes, when the Senate will attend the House for the purpose of witnessing the examination of the votes. The hour appointed for the proceedings is 1 o'clock. The resolution was agreed to."

JAMES SWEENEY.
SOUTH RIVER, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

RONDOUT, Jan. 19.—The trial of William J. Conroy, for arson, which lasted four days, and has been very exciting, ended last evening, when the case went to the jury, which this afternoon rendered a verdict of guilty. Judge Westbrook sentenced Conroy to the Clinton Prison for life. There is an indictment for murder pending against Conroy and Silas Keyser, who was accessory in both cases. Keyser's trial will begin at once.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE—STATE ENTRY OF THE VICEROY—THE CHIEF HERALD—THE FLOWER OF THE NATIVE CAVALRY—ELEPHANTS GLITTERING WITH GOLD AND SILVER TRAPPINGS—AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The imperial assemblage began yesterday with the State entry of the Viceroy. Two o'clock was the time fixed for his arrival, but from early morning the roads were crowded with troops. The native chiefs and their followings were hastening to take up the positions allotted to them along the line of procession, and the spectators were trying to reach some point which gave a good view of the line of march. The route for the procession was from the railway station along the Queen's Road, the Lothian Road, the road from the Jumna Musjid, through Doriba and Chandnee Rowk street, then leaving the city to proceed by the Grand Trunk Road to the Ridge, and along the Ridge to the Flagstaff Tower, thence to the Camp. The greater Chiefs, with their retinues and elephants, lined the Ridge road. The Princes of Rajpootana were drawn up near the railway station. The view from the terraced roof of the Jumna Musjid for an hour before the procession passed was most striking. The space in front of the old Fort of Selimghur, between the fort and the Musjid, the plain, was crowded with spectators. The Musjid steps were closely packed with natives, whose variously-colored turbans and dresses gave the appearance of a gigantic bouquet of flowers. The road across the plain was lined on one side with artillery and on the other with native cavalry. Barely discernible in the distance the gorgeously caparisoned elephants and quaintly dressed troopers of the Rajpoot chiefs were grouped round the entrance of the station behind the narrow gate in the walls of the old Native City. At 2 o'clock precisely a royal salute from the fort announced the Viceroy's arrival. In half an hour later another salute told us the procession was beginning to move. A little longer and the head of the column came in sight, advancing up the road toward the Musjid. First came the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, next the Eleventh Hussars, the A Battery of Horse Artillery, and a regiment of Bombay Cavalry, gay in blue and silver. Some staff officers followed, and then appeared a personage anxiously looked for by us all, I mean Major Barnes, the Chief Herald. The Imperial Assemblage selected him for that important post—so, at least, the Indian papers say—by reason of his being the biggest officer in the Army. What his exact height may be I know not, but sitting on horseback he did not seem greatly to surpass the ordinary stature. But if there be any deficiency in his inches his gorgeous dress made amply amends. To describe it properly would require a knowledge of heraldic nomenclature which I do not possess. Suffice it to say that so long as he remained in sight he was the cynosure of all eyes and the glory of the Viceroy. The native chiefs seemed pale and insipid beside him. In attendance on Major Barnes were his 12 trumpeters, six Europeans and six natives, mounted on fine gray horses and riding by threes, the Europeans and natives alternately like squares in a chessboard. Their dresses were on the same model as that of the Chief Herald, but, of course, far inferior in point of splendor, and the little peaked jockey-caps which the Europeans wore, must have made them supremely uncomfortable in the full blaze of an Indian sun.

Following the Chief Herald and trumpeters came a detachment of that splendid body of men, the Body Guard, the flower of the native cavalry, and immediately behind, seated in a glittering howdah on the back of a magnificent tusker elephant, appeared the Viceroy and Lady Lytton. A gilt umbrella was held over their heads, and an attendant seated behind waved off imaginary flies with a brush made of yak tail. This seems to be a necessary adjunct to all Oriental pomp, and though it may look well, it was hardly necessary yesterday. The viceregal elephant, as has been said, was a magnificent tusker, and he appeared to have a fair idea of his own importance. Instead of walking on quietly and steadily as a well-conducted elephant should, he would insist upon stopping every now and then and taking a look round. Nor could anything persuade him to move until he had satisfied his curiosity. The result was that every few minutes the "halt" had to be sounded, so as to preserve the line of procession unbroken. As the Viceroy passed Musjid he was received well but quietly by the natives. All seemed excited, but there was no cheering. This, however, is not to be wondered at. The natives are not given to express their feelings in our manner, and the silence of the crowd is not in itself any mark of disloyalty. The next elephant carried two little girls, daughters of the Viceroy. They seemed to enjoy the affair greatly, though I daresay they were very tired before the end of the three hours' ride. Behind them came the remainder of the body guard and a squadron of the Tenth Hussars; then the three Lieutenant Governors, each on an elephant, and each attended by his staff; next the members of the Council, the Secretaries to Government, and the Chief Justices of Bengal and the North-western Provinces; then solah tepees, looking singularly out of place in their judicial robes. Lastly, there came a number of native chiefs, their elephants painted with all the colors of the rainbow, and gleaming with gold and silver trappings. Their attendants, arrayed in fantastic dresses, formed a confused but picturesque group. The procession wound slowly through the tortuous streets of the native town, and converging from the city reached the ridge and turned toward the north, passing along a road lined by the elephants and retainers of the chiefs—Scindiah, Holkar, the Gaekwar, the Nizam of Mysore, and others. When it arrived at the flagstaff at the tower it turned sharply off to the left, and, descending from the ridge, advanced up the main street of the Viceroy's camp about 5 o'clock. A few minutes before sunset a royal salute, the third fired during the day, marked the arrival of the Viceregal cortège at the end of its journey.

I have just heard of an interesting incident which occurred yesterday at the railway station while the chiefs and officials were waiting for the Viceroy. The families of the Nizam and the Gaikwar, each of which is now represented by a boy, have been at deadly feud for more than a century. The feud, let us hope, was terminated yesterday, for Mr. Melvil, resident at Baroda, led up the young Gaikwar to the Nizam, and Sir Richard Meade introduced the boys to one another. The Nizam, as the elder, remained seated while the little Gaikwar stood up. They had a short talk, chiefly. I am told, about riding, and then parted on friendly terms. The incident will, perhaps, not lead to much, but it is remarkable as being, perhaps, the first occasion of a Nizam and a Gaikwar speaking to one another for a century and a half.

The *Spectator*, referring to the proclamation, says: "If there is one thought ever present in the mind of a native of India, no matter what his rank or what his creed, it is that the British reign over his continent is but a passing phenomenon, permitted by the Almighty for some good purpose, or entering for some inscrutable reason into the arrangements of irresistible Destiny, but no more to last than an eclipse, or a rainy season, or a time of unusual drought. It may last long! We despair of conveying to English readers how untrue in native ears that is. It has not lasted a century, and what is a century to men who believe their social system was born before Time was, and will prevail when Time is past; who recall Alexander's invasion as an incident in the narrative of an Indian dynasty; and discourse habitually of 'Eras' within which the European conception of human history would be lost, and the geologist would find with wonder space for his evolutions? What matters time to the Asiatic, who was as he is now when his English conqueror was a pirate of the North, or Sea? The English legions thunder past, but what is that to the breeding people which remembers the Solar Race as Englishmen do not remember the Saxon Kings who ruled them as it were yesterday? The legions do not actively oppress, and in the endless current of the calm river of Indian life—for we are speaking of thoughts deeper than the creeds—what matters that this sand-bank or that arises and disappears? The Ganges rolls on still, unimpeded, and almost unnoticing. When the invaders have done what they want to do, or when Indians are weary of them, or when the hour of Fate strikes, they will disappear, and the old divine order will recommence as if they had never been. But this Coronation roughly disturbs these dreams. These English, then, are not content with invading and taxing, and governing as they please? They are setting up a dynasty; they are demanding allegiance, instead of obedience; they are intending to rule forever, to become part of the holy system, to have their share—and an Englishman's share leaves little for his neighbor—in the whole future of the Sacred Land? The change in the native imagination of the British position will be enormous, and may be most disastrous for his reign."

THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

The *Spectator*, reviewing Mr. P. Lanfrey's work, *The History of Napoleon I.*, says: "Lanfrey is a historian of a different stamp, and it is the animus which permeates his book, rather than any specifically false statement in it, which displeases us. Napoleon's crimes were so great, and his political blunders so gross, that an advocate, without being lynx-eyed, could not fail to draw up a formidable indictment against him. But it is a mistake, even from an artistic point of view, to paint the devil too black, and the tendency of recent writers to depreciate and disparage the intellectual side of Napoleon's character is a serious error. It was not entirely for evil, or for selfish ends, that for a quarter of a century he was 'the foremost man in all this world.' The interest which men take in his career would otherwise have died out long ere this. But the charm of his name still lingers round his battles, and even now men study the details of Marengo and Waterloo with more avidity than the details of Sadowa or Gravelotte. A similar charm, as is well known, rests on the campaigns of Hannibal, and we must look for something in the personal character of these two great captains to explain this charm. What that something is we have no space here to discuss; its existence is indisputable. Perhaps, in Napoleon's case, the key to the mystery may lie in the fact that although, as Wellington said, he sometimes acted as if he had no sense at all, he was one of the cleverest men who ever lived. Professional soldiers—Turennes, and Condés, and Montecuculis,—are often very dull dogs, and even such burning and shining lights as the great Duke of Marlborough and Wellington fade somewhat to the gaze when looked at away from the areas of their triumphs. But it is unjust to compare Napoleon as a professional soldier, with men who are nothing else. As an administrator and legislator he stands in the very highest rank; and if his insane scheme of universal conquest collapsed completely and miserably, yet the way in which he held his own, when the stars in their courses were fighting against him, is little short of the miraculous. That he had no one to thank but himself for the difficulties which proved too strong for him is true enough, but the adroit skill with which time after time he trampled upon those difficulties, and conjured the storm which his rashness had evoked, is really admirable. Perhaps, indeed, it is the element of wonder in his career, an element not wanting in the career of Hannibal also, which explains the fascination which that career still exercises over the imagination of mankind. Feats of intellect, when we understand, or think we understand, how they are done, soon cease to interest us. But the power of wonder never fails. It is from wonder, that if Shakespeare should appear again among us, we should all rise up, as Charles Lamb said we should, to do him reverence; it is to wonder that is due the imperishable interest which attaches to the checkered life, and more than checkered character, of Napoleon. The cause of his supreme influence in the heyday of his prosperity is very plain and simple. Men were drawn to him, as Goethe said, because under him they were sure of obtaining their object, just as actors attach themselves to a new manager of whom they think that he will assign to them new parts. Napoleon knew men and their weaknesses, and out of their weaknesses he drew his own strength. He met from his creatures and courtiers adulation more outrageous than any which tickled the ears of Tiberius or Caligula, but wherever the pen was not stopped or the mouth closed by his iron hand, there no word of abuse was too strong for him. The 'Modern Attila,' the 'Corsican Ogre,' the 'Incarnate Moloch'—these and similar amenities were poured upon him without stint or stay from the press and pulpit of England. A marked change followed hard, as we have seen, upon his fall, and for once in away the dead lion had the best of it."

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

FALL OF A BRICK CORNICE FROM THE ROOF OF A TENEMENT-HOUSE—SIX CHILDREN SEVERELY INJURED—ALLEGED CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE LANDLORD.

While a group of little children were at play yesterday afternoon, in the yard adjoining Nos. 42 and 44 Delancey street, a brick cornice projecting from the roof of a rear tenement fell into the yard on the heads of the children, injuring four of them seriously and two slightly. The building, which, in common with the surrounding tenements, belongs to the estate of Joseph and John Brush, of Brooklyn, is an old three-story and basement brick structure, occupied by eight families, consisting of Germans and Irish. Its external appearance indicates an advanced state of dilapidation. Several persons living in the old house assert that the attention of Mr. Joseph Brush has been repeatedly called to the numerous signs of decay, which are plainly discernible, and particularly to the dangerous condition of the cornice under the "gather," but the landlord, it is alleged, made no effort to avert the impending danger. The yard has been a favorite play-ground for the younger children of families living in the front and rear houses, and yesterday afternoon an unusual number of the little ones, mostly girls, were romping there. Two of them, Ella Bernstein, aged 6 years, and Pauline Bernstein, 3½ years, were playing adjacent to the steps leading to the front entrance, while four others, Ella Taylor, aged 8; Julia Krumbach, aged 8; Annie Goldmas, aged 3, and William Rankin, aged 11, were engaged in shoveling snow near the area of the front basement. While the children were thus occupied, at 4:30 P. M. the tottering cornice gave way, the loosened bricks descending with crushing force on the heads and bodies of the children. The long noise of the crash in a moment attracted hundreds of persons to the scene of the accident, and the wildest excitement and grief prevailed among the alarmed parents of the little victims, several of whom were found prostrate under the débris, bleeding from numerous wounds. Mrs. Goldmas, who occupies a room of the second floor, found her daughter Annie suffering from severe bruises on the head and face. Pauline Bernstein and her sister Ella, of No. 153 Forsyth street, who had been on a visit to their aunt, Mrs. Goldmas, were found lying unconscious under a miniature pile of bricks and mortar. Pauline was bleeding profusely from a bad wound on the temple, another two inches long on the left side of the face, affecting the left eye, another on the top of the head, and a fourth, consisting of a fracture of the left hand near the wrist. The nature and extent of this poor little victim's injuries leave little room for hope of her ultimate recovery. Her sister Ella's forehead was found to be disfigured by a large gash, and her left hand was badly bruised. Ella Taylor had the right side of her temple lacerated rather severely, and received in addition two contusions on the back of the head, a slight cut over the left eye, and bad bruises on the arms and hands. Julia Krumbach, whose parents occupy apartments in the rear house, was discovered by her mother lying almost completely hidden under the fallen bricks, unconscious from wounds on the head. Her injuries are extremely dangerous, one wound on the back of her head having penetrated through the scalp and slightly affected the occipital bone. William Rankin, whose parents also reside in the rear house, was struck on the arms by several bricks, but his injuries are, fortunately, very slight.

The little sufferers were, immediately after the accident, borne in the arms of men and women to a neighboring drug store, and thence to the Eldridge Street Police Station, where they were all attended by Police Surgeon Samuel K. Lyon, after which they were taken home and cared for by their parents and friends. It is to be feared that two of the children, Pauline Bernstein and Julia Krumbach, will not survive their injuries, which are undoubtedly very serious. Inquiries made last night at the residences of the other children elicited the information that they were doing well. The people living in the vicinity of the accident were loud in their denunciation of the owners of the building for their neglect to remove the old cornice and substitute a new one. The Police of the Tenth Precinct investigated the affair last evening, and notified the Department of Buildings of the circumstances.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The engine-house at the head of No. 8 Plane, on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Gravity Railroad, about seven miles above Scranton, in the Moosic Mountains, was totally destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock yesterday noon. It is reported that a young man named Donnelly, who has been in the habit of loitering about and sleeping in the engine-house, was burned to death, as he was seen in the building as late as 10 o'clock. No definite clue to the origin of the fire can be ascertained, and many rumors were afloat on Thursday regarding it. The Gravity Railroad is the only outlet for shipping the company's coal from the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions. The company's mine at Pittston and elsewhere will be thrown idle for some time in consequence of the fire. The loss is estimated at as much as possible at $15,000, taking into consideration the various contingencies incident to the fire.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the town of Prescott, Ark., which destroyed a row of wooden buildings occupied by business firms. The loss will probably amount to $17,000, on which there is little insurance. Among the merchants burnt out are Stephen Cantley, William Herman, R. J. Barnes, Cams Cassidy, Rapp, Simmons, Jenkins, and a branch house of Probst & Hill, of Little Rock. A defective flue is supposed to have caused the fire.

The house of S. Clark Lum, in Union Township, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The family escaped, but little of the furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is $6,000; insured in Mutual of Newark for $2,000, and in the Elizabeth Mutual for $1,500. The fire was discovered by a sleighing party, who rescued the family.

The German Protestant Orphan Asylum, situated 10 miles from St. Louis, was burned on Thursday night. All the children were safely taken from the building excepting Eugene Long, 6 years old, who perished in the flames. Loss unknown; insurance, $18,000.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 19.—The funeral services of the unidentified dead took place to-day. Nineteen bodies were lowered into the grave at Chestnut Grove Cemetery. General funeral services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at 12:30 P. M., and at St. Peter's, Episcopal, at 2 P. M. The clergy of Ashtabula, assisted by two ministers from Cleveland, held joint services with the Masonic Order at the grave. Three bodies still remain in the vault, in the hope that friends may yet be able to identify them by pieces of cloth

troubles in 1856, and said that the blood shed in Kansas gave rise to a Republican State now able to defend itself, and he hoped that the blood of the poor negroes shed in the South would enable that race to defend itself. The Democrats wanted to make a Returning Board out of the Senate and House of Representatives to trample down the rights of the people of Louisiana and give effect to the violence and tumult which prevailed in that State during the canvass.

Mr. BOGY again quoted from the laws of Louisiana, and denied that the Returning Board had acted according to law. The laws of the State required that evidence of violence at an election must accompany the returns or be filed within 24 hours after the close of the polls. No such evidence did accompany the returns or was so filed in Louisiana. The laws of the State provided that the Returning Board should have no jurisdiction unless the evidence accompanied the returns of the election or was filed within 24 hours. All the testimony before that board was gotten up in New-Orleans several days after the election. He was not aware that he was abusing his privileges as a Senator by calling Packard infamous. Any man who by force and fraud attempts to impose himself upon the people of a State as Governor was infamous.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he regretted to hear the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Bogy] speak as he did about Gov. Packard. He [Mr. Morton] was not under any obligations to Gov. Packard, but he was somewhat familiar with Louisiana affairs, and he had never heard him spoken of as a man of bad character, either as a politician, in society, or in business. Among the jobs heard of in Louisiana during the past five years Mr. Packard was never mentioned as being interested in any of them. He spoke as being well acquainted with the facts relative to the massacres at Mechanics' Institute, Coushatta Parish, and other places, and argued that violence and intimidation had prevailed in Louisiana for years.

Mr. WINSLOW, of Minnesota, pending the discussion, made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill making an appropriation to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, which was agreed to. The report as agreed upon appropriates $40,000 for the transportation of Government notes, bonds, &c.; $24,000 for the investigating committees of the House of Representatives, and $25,000 for the investigations now being conducted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of petitions were presented asking for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the several States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex, and were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DISCHARGE OF MR. ORTON.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution discharging William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The report accompanying the resolution declares that at the time of his subpœna William Orton was in too ill health to proceed to Louisiana, and further, that he has not had in his possession the telegrams demanded of him. The resolution was adopted.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, offered a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the rival governments in Louisiana. Referred.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wisconsin, said that the Sergeant at Arms had in his custody two of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board—J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson—and asked that they be brought before the House to answer to charges for the contempt of the privileges of the House in refusing to appear and testify before the Committee on Louisiana Affairs and produce certain papers demanded of them.

The Sergeant at Arms having appeared at the bar of the House with the two recusant witnesses, the Speaker propounded to them the usual question.

The witnesses, in reply, requested the indulgence of the House until the two remaining members of the board should have arrived at Washington.

Mr. LYNDE offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CONTINGENT FUND BILL.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to supply the deficiency in the contingent fund of the House. It was agreed to.

PERMITTED TO RECEIVE DECORATION.

A bill was passed permitting Capt. Temple and Lieut. Commander Whiting, of the Navy, to receive a decoration from King Kalakaua—yeas 112, nays 106.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

A PANTHER KILLED IN OHIO.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says: "For some time past the people who live in the vicinity of what is known as the Plymouth Prairie, in New-Haven Township, Huron County, have been much exercised over the depredations of a ravenous wild animal, the species of which could not be determined until last Friday, when the animal was killed, and it was ascertained that it was a panther. For a number of days the farmers in that vicinity were in nightly fear of the beast. It went to their sheep-pens and barn-yards under cover of the darkness, and frequently killed between 40 and 50 sheep in a night. At last its depredations assumed such proportions and became so wide-spread in that section of the country, that 200 men started out each day in various directions to hunt for the animal. Several of the hunters caught glimpses of the beast on different days, and some of the men shot at it, but without effect. On day dog that was with one of the parties encountered the beast and a fight ensued, but it was of short duration, as the panther soon overpowered the dog and tore the latter's lower jaw completely off, besides badly using the poor dog up in other ways. The panther's master witnessed the fight with the dog, before the hunters reached the scene. But the beast met its fate at last, on Friday, as stated above. It is now thought that there is still another panther thereabouts—probably the mate of the one that was killed. There are various conjectures as to where the animal that has been shot came from, but the most reasonable one is that it escaped from some traveling menagerie. A couple of years ago two large bears were killed in Huron County, but it is easier to account for the appearance of the bears there than to tell with any degree of accuracy how the panther got into that section of country."

ARREST OF A SWINDLING WOMAN.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Friday says: "A Russian woman named Antonette Kohn, residing at No. 134 East Cumberland street, was arrested by Special Detective Charles Miller last evening on the charge of obtaining money on false representations. Her plan of operating was to visit a family, and inform the gentleman of the house that she had a fortune of $100,000,000 coming to her from a relative in Russia, she would, after securing the confidence of the gentleman, borrow money from him on the promise to give him a share of the $100,000,000 when it arrived. She further stated that she was the widow of the late Gen. Von Schletonkein, and that her maiden name was Gravestechie. Peter Matthews, a well-to-do butcher residing on Front street, below Fifth, listened to her story and was induced to loan her $1,600, for which she gave him a bond indemnity, in case an accident should befall her. From other persons she obtained from $80 to $2,000 by her shrewdness. It was also asserted, could some through the Russian Consul in New-York. Mr. Miller telegraphed to the official named, and received an answer to the effect that he was not acquainted with the woman. To one of her victims she said that she was in communication with the Emperor of Russia, who had promised to see that her money was returned to her within a specified time. Further inquiries by the detective discovered the fact that she had been carrying on this swindling business for a period of three years with remarkable success, as the people she dealt with had implicit faith in her statement. It is believed that within this time she collected thousands of dollars. She admitted that she was in 'business' in New-York City, but what that 'business' was she declined to say."

A NORTH CAROLINA VIEW.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer, Jan. 16.

Some time since a distinguished citizen of North Carolina was in New-York, and, in conversation with a somewhat pompous bank officer, the latter asked him if North Carolina would pay her State debt.

"Yes," was the reply, "she is able to pay it, and she is going to do it."

"What!" said the bank officer, "will she pay the whole debt, old and new, at par!"

"Yes," replied the North Carolinian.

"How!" asked the bank officer.

"She will pay it," was the reply, "in negroes valued at $1,000 each."

"Ah! but we have freed your negroes," was the response of the banker.

"But," retorted the North Carolinian, "we have got your money for our bonds."

Some people think this is about the only way in which our State debt will be paid.

THE PHILADELPHIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* supplies the statistics of the week as follows: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Jan. 13 was 60,217 tons, against 5,466 tons for the same week of last year; increase, 54,751 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 388,317 tons, against 267,996 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 110,219 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 245,320 tons; bituminous, 42,708 tons; total, 288,028 tons; against 212,989 tons anthracite and 28,073 tons bituminous—total, 241,026 tons—for the same week of last year; increase of anthracite, 32,331 tons; increase of bituminous, 14,671 tons; total increase, 47,002 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 1,045,659 tons; bituminous, 109,625 tons; total, 1,148,284 tons; against 1,048,885 tons anthracite and 96,870 tons bituminous—total, 1,145,755 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 3,198 tons; increase of bituminous, 5,755 tons."

LAW REPORTS.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN'S FEES.

HE SUES THE WINDSOR HOTEL COMPANY TO RECOVER $60,000 FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES—THE CHARGES CLAIMED TO BE EXORBITANT—ALLEGED OPINION OF THE PLAINTIFF CONCERNING LAWYERS.

An interesting case, in which Park Commissioner William R. Martin figures as an applicant for counsel fees, was brought up and argued before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit referred to is brought by Mr. Martin against the Windsor Hotel Company to recover $54,200 for professional services, from September, 1873, to the latter part of 1875, alleged to have been performed at the request of John T. Daly, the President of the Hotel Company, for the company itself. The complaint of the plaintiff sets forth that John T. Daly sold to the company the lease of the Windsor Hotel, the building having been erected by Daly under a long lease of the ground from its owners. Mr. Martin alleges that Daly was the President and Treasurer of the company, and also the owner of its whole stock. When the transfer of the property was made by Daly to the company, Mr. Martin says there were liens of all kinds on it, comprising liens, taxes, arrears of rent, &c., aggregating $600,000. Some of these claims, he asserts, were then being strongly pressed. This was in September, 1873. Mr. Martin says he was employed generally, and earned $60,000. He received only $5,900, thus leaving due to him $54,200. The company, in answer, denies that Daly owned all its stock, and charges that Mr. Martin's fees are exorbitant. It also alleges that Mr. Martin was not employed by the company at all, and that the $5,800 paid him was all his services were worth. Daly himself makes affidavit that Mr. Martin's employment was for him personally; that he employed Mr. Martin for the services referred to, and paid the latter $3,800 in addition to the $5,800 mentioned, making $9,600 in all. He then goes on to aver that he "has received a message from the said plaintiff that there was no use of contesting his claim in this action, that it would be referred by the court to a lawyer, and that lawyers would never go back on each other."

The case came up on a motion by the plaintiff for a reference on the ground that the trial of the case involved the examination of a long account. The defendant's counsel stoutly opposed the motion on the ground that such an exorbitant bill should go before a jury and before the public as well. Judge Donohue reserved his decision on the motion.

The items of the bill of Mr. Martin were read out in court, and produced considerable laughter, especially the $20,000 fee. There was a reluctance manifested by counsel to give the items to the reporter, but as well as they could be taken, while being read, they are as follows, the mistakes, if any, being only in the names of the parties, and not in the amounts of the charges:

Suit of John T. Daly against W. H. Weimore, $500; assignment of lease of Daly to Windsor Hotel Company, $1,000; organization of Windsor Hotel Company, $1,000; suit of Zelecke against Daly, $500; Potter and Sprague, $500; Potter and Sprague, $500; petition for bankruptcy, $1,000; Mandeville and Tighe, similar petition, $1,000; two suits, fees in each, $100 —$200; Peter Sackett and others, three foreclosures, $3,000; foreclosure, each mortgage being for $5,500, and the fee in each being $500. $2,000; foreclosure, $5,000 mortgage, $500; five suits, $2,300.

In the above suits Daly himself was concerned. In the following the Hotel Company figures:

Windsor Hotel Company against Hawk, $500; Windsor Hotel Company against ——, $1,000; in arbitration matter, $5,000; in the matter of mortgages to Sauer, Taylor & Day, $15,000; for general counsel fee and services in saving the property to the defendant, $20,000.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

ADOPTION OF RULES IN RELATION TO CASES IN BANKRUPTCY — TO TAKE EFFECT FROM 1ST OF FEBRUARY.

The following rules in relation to cases in bankruptcy have been adopted by the United States Circuit Court, to take effect on the 1st of February:

1. Notice of an intended application to the Circuit Court for the exercise of a general superintendence and jurisdiction conferred by section 4986, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, must be given within 10 days after the entry in the District Court of the order complained of, by filing such notice in the Clerk's office of that court, and serving the same on the adverse party. The application must be made within 30 days after the entry of such order, or within such further time as may be allowed by an order of the District Judge filed within said 30 days in the Clerk's office of that court. An application cannot be made at a later date.

2. Except where special provision is otherwise made by statute, or where the aggrieved party proceeds by bill in equity, the application must be by petition filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and verified by oath. The petition must designate the order complained of, and set forth the facts of the case, so far as may be necessary to show the errors, either in fact or in law, alleged to have occurred in the District Court, and must point out such errors specially and the relief sought therefor.

3. The petitioner must, within five days after filing the petition, procure from the Clerk of the Circuit Court a certificate of the filing of such petition, designating the order therein complained of by its date, and the same in the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

4. Within 10 days after filing the petition the petitioner must serve a copy thereof on the adverse party, who may file an answer thereto, verified by oath, within 10 days after such service, and must in that case serve a copy of the answer on the petitioner within the further period of 10 days. The petitioner may within 10 days thereafter file a reply to the answer, and serve a copy thereof on the adverse party. The Clerk may at once extend either of these periods by order made before its expiration.

5. No application will be heard upon these papers only, unless the court shall, of its own motion, otherwise direct. As soon as the case is disposed of the Clerk of the Circuit Court must certify the order to the District Court.

EIGHT YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

Jacob W. Pickels, the German tinsmith, who, it will be remembered, shot and seriously wounded his wife Mary, on the evening of the 27th of December, was placed on trial before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Pickels had been married to his wife, a young lady of attractive appearance, about four years, but having failed to support her, had been driven from her mother's house, where they resided since the marriage, and went to live at No. 439 West Fifty-sixth street. On the evening of the 27th of December Mrs. Pickels met her husband, who had been confined in the hospital for some months, by appointment, at the corner of Forty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, and he invited her to accompany him for a walk. She consented, and they walked to Seventh avenue, talking pleasantly about their affairs. On reaching Thirty-second street, which was but dimly lighted, Pickels asked me wife to go that way. She objected to going, fearing, apparently, that he had not proceeded far when Pickels, without a word of explanation, drew a revolver, and pointing it at his wife's head, fired, the ball taking effect in her right cheek, inflicting a wound which disfigures her for life. After the shot, Pickels ran off, but subsequently surrendered himself to the Police authorities. Pickels had threatened to take his wife's life on a previous occasion, and it came out in the course of the trial that his father had committed suicide with a pistol. The prisoner, on his own behalf, swore that he had been confined to the hospital for nine months from hemorrhage of the lungs, and had purchased the pistol in order to take his life rather than endure a repetition of the pain. On the night in question he was in the act of revealing his intention to the wife, when the pistol accidentally went off and shot her. The summing-up argument of Assistant District Attorney Rollins convinced the jury that Pickels fully intended to shoot his wife, and they returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoner to eight years in State Prison.

INDICTED SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

Capt. Murray and the officers of the Fourth Precinct brought to the Court of General Sessions yesterday ten keepers of sailors' boarding-houses, who had been arrested on bench warrants by the Captain for not taking out licenses. The names of the prisoners, who all kept sailors' boarding-houses along Water street, are as follows: George W. Elliott, Benjamin C. Craig, Mary Churchill, Catharine Heffernan, Margaret Loftus, Charles M. Lawrence, Henry Sheppard, Charles H. Smith, John C. Wallace, and Alfred V. Pearsall. Sheppard, who kept a place at No. 388 Water street, pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three months in the Penitentiary. The others pleaded not guilty, and were held in $500 bail each, to appear for trial. They expressed the wish to pay their license fees at once, but Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that they should be taught not to trifle with the law. He will bring the cases to trial at once.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

An instance of the necessity of caution by lawyers in their diatribes against opposing counsel is afforded by an incident which took place before Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the hearing of a motion to dismiss the proceedings in the case of Sanborn against Ross, upon the return of an order for the defendant's examination as a witness before trial. The defendant's counsel made the motion to dismiss on the ground that no notice of the examination had been served on him as required by the statute. A dispute then arose as to whether the notice had been served or not. John L. Lindsay, to sustain his motion, produced the papers served on him and the duplicate served on his client, to which no notices were attached. The plaintiff's attorney, William G. Peckham, then charged Mr. Lindsay with tampering with the papers served upon the defendant, and said that Lindsay had previously been guilty of such tricks. Mr. Lindsay, then gave Mr. Peckham the retort courteous by calling the latter a liar. Judge McAdam called the attorneys to order and administered a severe rebuke to them, after which he directed them to appear before him at a later hour, after they had had time to cool their mutual wrath, when he would investigate the charge. At the later hour an investigation was had, and witnesses were examined orally. Upon their examination it appeared that the charge of tampering with the papers was unfounded. Judge McAdam, on ascertaining this, dismissed the plaintiff's proceedings, and ordered Mr. Peckham to pay $10, the costs of the motion, personally.

THE FERRY-TICKET CONSPIRACY.

CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED EMPLOYES—A PERFECT SYSTEM OF DETECTING DISHONESTY.

The trial of Jacob A. Van Volckenberg and George W. West, ferry-master and ticket collector at the Cortlandt Street Ferry, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, ended yesterday in the conviction of the prisoners. The jury came into court at 10:40 A. M. yesterday, and returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Mott, counsel for the prisoners, moved in arrest of judgment. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, opposed the motion, and it was denied by Judge Sutherland.

Mr. Brooke, addressing the court, said that he had been instructed by the officers of the company, who in this case had represented the people, to state that they did not wish to press for the severe punishment of the prisoners. They were satisfied that public justice had been amply satisfied by the conviction of the accused, and therefore asked his Honor to show as much leniency in his sentence as his duty would permit. Judge Sutherland said there was no evidence to show that the prisoners had been the originators of the conspiracy to defraud the company; they had probably only joined in it at the suggestion of others. In view of the recommendation of the jury and the generous request of Mr. Brooke, on behalf of the company, he would not inflict the full penalty prescribed by law. His Honor then sentenced each of the prisoners to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100, and stand committed until paid, for a period not exceeding 100 days.

The conviction of Van Volckenberg is looked upon as one of very great importance by ferry and railroad companies, and other large corporations whose revenues are intrusted to the care of employes, and a short history of the case will be read with interest. The trial occupied 12 days in hearing before Judge Sutherland, and attracted considerable attention, owing to the nature and extent of the conspiracy to cheat the company which existed all through the ranks of its employes. Under the former management of the Jersey City ferries it was a well-known fact that ferry-masters and other employes grew rapidly rich on salaries not exceeding $70 per month, and lived in luxury, many of them owning considerable real estate and other property. One of them, indeed, is known to have left a fortune of $200,000 at his death, although the highest month's salary he was ever known to have received was $68 and some cents. Others purchased handsome brown-stone mansions, and lived in much better style than the stockholders of the ferry could. Finally the ferries between this City and Jersey City were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Mr. Henry W. Gwinner, Auditor of the passenger receipts department, became convinced that the company was being defrauded out of between $60,000 and $70,000 per annum on three-cent ferry fares alone, and took immediate steps to prevent it. The result of Mr. Gwinner's attention to the subject was the invention of a system of issuing to and collecting from every person passing through the ferries a ticket which became a check on dishonest officials. This system went into operation at all the ferries leased by the company on the 1st of April, 1875, and so perfectly and unerringly did it work that before many days the company began to reap the benefits. As soon, however as the ferry-masters saw that their sources of enrichment were gone, they began to look around for some means of counteracting the effective system introduced by Mr. Gwinner. They entered into combination with the ticket collectors, by the terms of which the collectors retained a number of the tickets which they should have deposited in their boxes, and sent them back to the ferry-masters, who resold them, the proceeds being divided between the conspirators. In this way as many as 400 tickets would be fraudulently disposed of in one single eight-hour tour of duty, and the system of fraud became so perfect and extensive that the honest and dishonest employes were known by their distinctive titles. Fortunately, however, Mr. Gwinner discovered the conspiracy, and instituted proceedings which resulted in the arrest and indictment of Van Volckenberg, West, and others. The prosecution of these parties paralyzed the conspiracy, and the returns since show that the stealings from the company must have exceeded $200,000 per year. The trial of the former discovered was conducted by Mr. Brooke, and the verdict of the jury was only arrived at after long and careful consideration. The conviction of the accused establishes the fact that the days of dishonest ticket issuers and collectors are numbered, the system introduced by the Pennsylvania Railroad having proved in the hands of the suspected officials, an unerring detective of their frauds.

HOW FITZ SAYS HE WAS TAKEN IN.

HIS SUIT AGAINST THE FISHKILL NATIONAL BANK AND OTHERS—A RELIC OF THE DEFAULTER BARTOW.

An interesting reminder of Bartow, the defaulting Cashier of the Fishkill National Bank, was afforded yesterday in the case of Charles Fitz against Thomas N. Avery, Charles Rogers, and the Fishkill National Bank, which came up before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court. The complaint sets forth that Avery, by falsely representing the value of a patent for making paper bags and the machinery used in the manufacture, sold to the plaintiff such patent and machinery for $16,200. Of this amount Fitz paid $11,200 in cash and gave his notes, indorsed by Rogers, for the remaining $5,000. The notes were made payable on Feb. 4, 1877, and were discounted by the Fishkill Bank. The plaintiff seeks to restrain the bank, and Avery, from taking any proceedings in regard to the notes. He charges that the bank was fully informed of the fraudulent nature of the transaction between Avery and himself. The matter came up before Judge Donohue, in Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the bank to vacate the preliminary injunction so far as it is concerned. In support of this application, an affidavit made by a Mr. Rapelje was read. This gentleman avers that he is the Vice President and acting Cashier of the bank, and that to the best of his belief the discounting of the notes was a regular business transaction on which the bank advanced full value. The plaintiff's counsel asked that the motion should be dismissed, or else that no reference to be ordered. He said that Mr. Rapelje had been Cashier of the bank only for a week or two, having been appointed in the place of Bartow, the defaulting Cashier. The gist of the action, the counsel said, was that Avery and Bartow had acted in collusion in the matter, and that at the time of the discounting Avery had overdrawn his account to the amount of $8,000. The plaintiff's counsel claimed that the notes were put in to the credit of Avery's account. No new consideration, the counsel claimed, had been given. Judge Donohue said it seemed to him that Mr. Rapelje's affidavit was not made in absolute good faith. On the face of it, without explanation, it would appear as though Mr. Rapelje was the Cashier at the time of the discounting. It appeared now that he was not, and was speaking rather from information than from knowledge. A reference, said the court, will be ordered.

A MILITIA MAN'S GRIEVANCES.

The cases of Perault against Turner and Perault against Rand were argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. The plaintiff was a member of Company F, of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, for six years, and was expelled in April, 1873. The expulsion was set aside in September, 1876, on the ground that the Captain of the company did not preside at the court-martial. Perault then sought to compel the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment to give him an honorable discharge, on the ground of his having performed seven years of militia service. This the Colonel refused to do, and Judge Barrett refused Perault's application to compel him to act in the desired way. A new court-martial was, however, about to be had in Perault's case, but he sought by injunction to restrain the action of the court-martial. This application was also denied. Perault now appeals to the Supreme Court, General Term, from the orders denying this latter application, as well as the one by which he sought to compel the certification of his term of service.

SUIT FOR A $75,000 FARM.

A rather complicated law-suit came up for hearing yesterday before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Brooklyn. The parties to the litigation are Isaac Hall, of New-York; Susannah A. Schenck, and John Henry Schenck, of Kansas, against Thomas Hall and Julia W. Hall, of Boston, impleaded with Helen Hall, of New-York, and others. The suit is for partition, and involves 150 acres of land in Newtown, adjoining Calvary Cemetery, valued in all at $75,000. William Hall, farmer, of Newtown, died on July 26, 1861, leaving a last will by which he devised the property to the children of his sister, Cerissa Spaulding, subject to a life estate of said Cerissa, who died in 1874. The children of Thomas Hall, the deceased brother of the testator, claim that the devise is void, because at the testator's death the children of Cerissa were aliens, and by the statutes of New-York disqualified from taking land by devise. The children of Thomas Hall claim in the suit that the land descended to the heirs at law of the testator, who were his sister Cerissa Spaulding, his brother Isaac Hall, and the children of his deceased brother, Thomas Hall. After the death of the testator, the children of Cerissa became naturalized citizens, and took their mother's share at her death. Isaac was already dead, leaving no heirs, and his one-third descended to Cerissa and the children of Thomas. The Halls claim in the action that they are entitled to one-half of the fifty acres, and that the Spauldings are entitled to the other half as heirs, and that the Spauldings cannot take under the void devise. Justice Pratt directed a verdict for the plaintiffs and in favor of partition, as prayed for in the complaint, and reserved the question of a motion for a new trial.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday:

No. 166—*The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company vs. Wright.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This is an action for an infringement of a patent, of which the company is the assignee, for an improvement in fruit jars. The object of the invention is set forth to be the preservation of fruit and other substances by means of rubber rings or gasket, employed in making air-tight joints without exposing the rubber to the contents of the jar. The court below decided that the patent, obtained by one Mason, was void because of an abandonment before application, if it was made, nine years having elapsed between the invention and the application, and it appearing that he had himself put into public use articles containing the invention in the meantime. It is here insisted that the delay in obtaining the patent was the fault of his attorney and not his own, and that therefore Mason is excused for the laches, and the patent is valid. It is also insisted that mere delay will not invalidate a patent subsequently obtained. J. H. B. Latrobe for the company; George Gifford for Wright.

City of Omaha vs. Hammond.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska.—This was an action on contract for the construction of two wells for the city. The defense was that the work was not done according to contract. To this reply was put in that the Engineer of the City superintended the work, and the city, upon their completion, used the wells, and that this constituted a waiver of the defense set up. The court so held and gave judgment for the contractor. The point made by the writ is that the city was entitled to have the jury charged that if the work was not done according to the terms of the contract as proved before them there could be no recovery—which was refused. The case was submitted upon the printed argument of Mr. A. Strickland and Mr. Thurston for plaintiff in error; W. J. Connell and E. Wakely for defendant.

The following were the proceedings of the Court to-day:

No. 948.—*Peter Melendy et al. plaintiff in error, vs. Wells S. Rice.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. George S. Wright, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Thomas J. Henderson, for defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 910.—*Peter Doyle, Secretary of State of Wisconsin, appellant, vs. The Continental Insurance Company of New-York.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Joseph Casey, of counsel for the appellant, and by William Allen Butler, R. J. Stevens, and Mr. J. C. Sloan, for the appellee, under the twentieth rule.

No. 643.—*George Chorpenning, appellant, vs. The United States.*—This case was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Joseph Casey, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Solicitor General Phillips, for the appellee, under the twentieth rule.

No. 958.—*Hiram Barney, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Kockuk et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by George W. McCrary, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. R. G. Ingersoll, for the defendants in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 907.—*The Board of County Commissioners, County of Johnson, plaintiffs in error, vs. Nathaniel Thayer et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Cobb, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Wallace Pratt for the defendants in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 846.—*Mrs. M. E. Burke, plaintiff in error, vs. Louis Tregre et al. intervenors.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Thomas Allen, and by Mr. J. R. Beckwith in opposition thereto.

No. 166.—*The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, appellants, vs. James T. Wright.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by J. H. Latrobe of counsel for appellants.

No. 167.—*The President, &c., of the Insurance Company of North America, plaintiffs in error, vs. Phebe A. Field.*—This writ was argued by Mr. John J. Bennett, of counsel for the defendant in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. J. J. Farnsworth, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 168.—*The Electric Match Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for the defendant in error, no counsel appearing for plaintiffs in error.

No. 169.—*Henry Mees, appellant, vs. Jacob A. Conover.*—This cause was argued by Mr. J. A. Todd of counsel for appellant, and by Mr. R. Mason for the appellee.

No. 170.—*William Bayne, Trustee, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Thomas W. Hall, Jr., of counsel for appellant.

Adjourned until Monday.

IMPORTANT ASSESSMENT SUITS.

Six important cases, brought by the St. Joseph's Asylum and other charitable institutions to set aside assessments on their property, were argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision of them being reserved. The cases are similar in their character, and a recital of the facts of one answers for all the others. Thus, in the case of the St. Joseph's Asylum, it appears there were four assessments laid on the asylum property for different improvements. The property has not been valued by the Tax Assessor since 1858. The Trustees of the asylum moved to set aside all four assessments on the ground that they came within the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum. In that case it was held that where the valuation of the property was put down at 0 no assessment can be levied, since by the statute property cannot be assessed for more than one-half its valuation. In the present case there was no valuation, as previously stated, since 1858. Three of the four assessments were less in amount than one-half this valuation, while the fourth exceeded the one-half. The last-named assessment was reduced by the court below to less than one-half the valuation, and as thus modified all four assessments were affirmed. The Trustees of the asylum now bring this appeal claiming that the assessed valuation mentioned in the statute means the assessed valuation for the year in which the assessment is laid. They claim the assessed valuation referred to is only the last assessed valuation, and that property is not declared to have no assessed valuation merely because there is an omission of any assessed valuation on the tax valuation books.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

Jacob Rice, a young man employed by Mr. Seligman Adler, of No. 354 Broadway, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. He was arrested on Thursday last by Detective Hagan, of the Fifth Precinct, on the complaint of Mr. John Campbell, who charged that Rice had robbed him of goods valued at $712 50. Mr. Campbell is in the dry goods business at No. 3 Liespenard street. On the evening of Jan. 15, 1876, he was robbed of a number of Paisly shawls and other articles. He made his loss known to the trade, but for several months learned nothing of the thief nor of the disposition of the stolen property. In October last, Rice, the prisoner, it is alleged, brought the stolen shawls for sale to Mr. Brice, of the firm of Brice & Johnson. That gentleman took the shawls and sent for Mr. Campbell, who identified them as his property. Justice Duffy held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,500, which was furnished by Mr. Seligman Adler, who said Rice had been in his employ for a long time and had always borne himself well.

THE PRICE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The proceeding whereby Mrs. Constance B. Price seeks to recover the custody of her deaf mute daughter, Lillie M. Price, from the guardians appointed for the little girl by her deceased father, was brought up before Judge Donohue yesterday. Gen. Roger A. Pryor appeared for the petitioner, and A. Oakey Hall and Gen. Hughes for the guardians. The merits of the case were not gone into, as a preliminary objection was taken to the jurisdiction of the court. It appears that a similar proceeding was begun in the Supreme Court in Warren County, and that then a stipulation was entered into by Mr. Pryor's predecessor in the case, and the respondents' counsel, by which it was agreed that no further proceedings should be had until the decision of the habeas corpus proceeding in Warren County. This latter proceeding Gen. Pryor discontinued, but the respondents claim he had no right to do so. The point really involved in the case is whether an attorney can bind a client by a stipulation in a matter not relating to property. Decision was reserved.

A CLIENT IN SEARCH OF A LAWYER.

The foreclosure case of Isidore Wormser and others against George Hoffman and others, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by Hoffman to vacate the decree of foreclosure and sale obtained in the action. He obtained a temporary stay and an order to the plaintiff to show cause, returnable on the 23d inst., why the decree should be set aside. In his affidavit Mr. Hoffman avers that he is the owner of No. 509 Fifth avenue, for which, he says, he has refused $165,000. The present suit is for the foreclosure of a $25,000 mortgage on the premises in question. Mr. Hoffman says he has a good defense to the action, and when the suit was begun he consulted with some of his friends as to what he should do in the matter. They recommended him to go to one John McGurk, an attorney, and he employed the latter to defend the suit. He says he saw McGurk at different times during the pendency of the action, but was assured by the attorney that everything was all right in the matter. On the 16th inst., however, he saw that the property was advertised for sale. He then went again to McGurk and was assured, he says, by the latter that all was right. McGurk, however, finally admitted that there had been a decree of sale. Hoffman says he began to suspect McGurk, and after trying in vain to see that gentleman on the 17th and 18th inst., he went to Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbé & Fowler to get their advice. They promptly informed him that they could not act for him, they being engaged for other parties to the suit. He then applied to ex-Judge Beebe, who undertook the case and made the application in Hoffman's behalf yesterday.

COURT NOTES.

The jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a verdict for the plaintiffs in the replevin suit of Porter & Wetmore against Gordon, already reported in THE TIMES.

The application of Sergt. Augustus Miller to recover his pay while he was under sentence of dismissal from the Police force, was denied by Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The argument on the injunction on the performance of the play "Die Danischeffs," was yesterday adjourned until Monday, when the matter will be argued before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Nicole Alexandre Bellezza sued Leland Stamford to recover $7,000, the value of a scarf pin containing one large diamond and 531 small ones. He procured an attachment against the defendant as a non-resident, but the attachment was vacated by Judge Donohue yesterday, because Mr. Stamford gave bonds in $14,000.

Achille Messina, an accomplished Italian sneak-thief, living at No. 94 Baxter street, who entered the apartments of Mary Gillespie, of No. 105 East Broadway, and stole therefrom a coat containing $1, was found guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent the thief to State Prison for four years.

Charles Seymour, a printer, and a resident, as he says, of Jersey City, was committed for trial at the Fifty-seventh Street Court, yesterday, on a charge of being a sneak-thief and stealing $300 worth of jewelry from the residence of Isadore Goldstein, No. 436 West Fifty-first street. The prisoner was arrested by a citizen named Stephen Schrame.

The certiorari proceedings in the case of Capt. Van Dusen, who was recently dismissed from the Police force, were brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to have the return to the writ by the Police Commissioners made more specific. The case was, however, adjourned until Monday. Capt. Van Dusen seeks a reviewal of the decision of the Police Board.

Solomon Jacobs, the keeper of a notorious receptacle of stolen goods at No. 64 Baxter street, who was arrested by Capt. Lowery on Tuesday evening last for receiving goods, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on eight separate indictments for petit larceny, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods. Assistant District Attorney Rollins announced that the prisoner would be tried on Monday.

The matter of an award for some lands in this City, taken by the Brooklyn Bridge Company, was before Judge Donohue yesterday, on a motion to confirm the report of Commissioners appointed to award damages for lots between Water and Front streets, and near Dover street. By the report Herman Toby, a tenant, is given six cents damages, and Annie D. Squire, the owner, is awarded $62,000. The latter is given subject to $70,000 of mortgages, and several years' back taxes. Judge Donohue ordered the amount to be paid into court.

The suit of Gano against McCunn, which grows out of the disputes concerning the distribution of the estate of the late ex-Judge McCunn, was brought up before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by Joseph J. O'Donohue, the Receiver of the estate, to be relieved of his trust. He says he is desirous of going to Europe. The motion was contested, because the counsel for the plaintiff in the action desire some provision for the continuance of the suit, and also desire an accounting.

The case of Abeasais against Gray was brought to trial before Judge Sedgwick and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover $1,200, the value of rubber stored with the defendant at No. 15 Front

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT.—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE STRANGER. TAMING OF THE SHREW.—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée.—RICHELIEU.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART.—Mr. C. B. Thorne, Jr., Miss Katherine Rogers. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mrs. G C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SANTA CLAUS. (Pantomime.) Mr. R. Wild, Miss Lizzie Kelsey. Matinee.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR.—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZURINE, (Spectacular.)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS of Artists' Fund Society.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The more the plan for counting the Electoral vote by a mixed commission is looked into the less it is liked. Those in favor of it are chiefly business men who do not profess to have mastered its provisions, but who are ready to welcome any means of escape from complications which injure trade and retard the recovery of public confidence. Sundry jurists of both parties emphatically condemn the bill as a subterfuge or a usurpation. Those who believe that the Constitution vests in Congress the power of counting the vote are as little disposed as those who maintain the constitutional function of the President of the Senate, to concede that the power can be delegated to any tribunal whatever. The Senatorial supporters of the bill have a due appreciation of its weakness in urging its immediate consideration and adoption. It is not calculated to stand the ordeal of a week's criticism outside of Congress, whatever may be its chances of coming safely through a few days' discussion in both houses.

The election of Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR to the Senate of the United States is a gratifying evidence of the sound condition of the Republican Party in Massachusetts. He is a gentleman of marked ability and of sterling character. Though he is not likely to raise the representation of Massachusetts in the Senate to the level it attained in the time of Mr. SUMNER, and much less to that it had in the time of Mr. WEBSTER, he will make a conscientious and pure Senator, with excellent understanding and firmness and independence. His election is an emphatic defeat for "Butlerism," and is recognized as being so by the Simmons-Butler faction. If the gentlemen who control this not very valuable group would now accept the estimate which the country has made of them and retire to the safe obscurity of private life, they would confer a favor on the public and on the Republican Party which they could not compass in any other way.

While we think that the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have made a blunder in conceding the power of Congress to compel the production of copies of telegrams held by the company, it is a matter of satisfaction that the public will now have an opportunity of comparing the confidential communications of the managers of both political parties. There is but little left to learn in regard to the telegrams sent out by the Republican committee, but there is much interesting matter in reserve for those not in the secret of the Tilden dispatches. Now that the Democrats have got what they have so persistently clamored for, they seem to be a little afraid of the consequences. A good deal of unwelcome light will be thrown upon the methods adopted for keeping certain States "in doubt" when the telegraphic instructions of HEWITT and his coadjutors in Liberty street are made public.

Judge STRONG has delivered an opinion adverse to the claim of the Government to be considered a preferred creditor of the Centennial Board of Finance. The opinion declares that the language used in the bill relating to the Government contribution was the ordinary language of an appropriation, not of a loan; that under that view of the case, the stockholders must first be satisfied before the Government claim can be admitted; that there can be no "profits," in the usual acceptation of the word, till the capital stock has been refunded, and that if there are no profits after such repayment, the Government has no claim. Under such a ruling, the United States Treasury will, of course, get nothing, and the stockholders will receive about eighty cents on the dollar of their shares. The decision is an able and interesting one on other grounds besides its application to the funds of the Exhibition. The questions involved will, however, be carried to the Supreme Court for final settlement.

The tone of the foreign press on the Eastern crisis, so far as cable dispatches indicate it, is moderate and not at all alarming. There is manifestly a growing respect for Turkey. As THE TIMES has steadily pointed out, the Sublime Porte could not possibly assume any other attitude consistent with a decent self-respect than that which it has all along maintained. Whatever may have been the provocations of the Moslem, the independence of his Government was all that he had left to fight for. This surrendered, all was gone. Now that a final rejection of the terms of the powers has been given, it is impossible not to respect the spirit which accompanied it. It is not likely that there will be any decisive hostilities between Russia and Turkey at present. And no one can tell what new diplomatic combinations may arise from the negotiations which are almost sure to occupy Russia, Austria, Germany, and Turkey, from this time until the end of Winter.

Messrs. WILLIAM F. SMITH, JOEL B. ERHARDT, DEWITT C. WHEELER, and SIDNEY P. NICHOLS, Police Commissioners of this City, allege that by certain strictures which have appeared in THE TIMES they have been injured in their "good name and credit" to the extent of ten thousand dollars each. It is a gratifying piece of intelligence to learn that the Police Commissioners have so much character left to damage, though it is extremely doubtful whether they could succeed in convincing an intelligent jury of their fellow-citizens of that fact. A copy of their complaint is published in another column, and will be found rather amusing reading. It is complimentary to THE TIMES that it should have been singled out as the spokesman of the entire population of this City who have reached years of discretion, and who have with one accord indulged in more or less forcible criticisms upon the disgusting condition of the streets and the gross incompetence of the men who are responsible for it. We appreciate the delicate testimonial to our position tendered by the Police Commissioners, and shall continue to keep them well-advised about what the public think of them. Their sensitiveness is as much a surprise to us as the extravagant valuation they place upon their characters. It has manifested itself rather late, however, to warrant the belief that they are capable of rising above the administrative methods of a somewhat thick-skinned order of political tricksters.

THE POWERS OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

Mr. EDMUNDS announced yesterday that he should call up the bill of the Committees on the Electoral Votes to-day, and press its consideration. We may look, therefore, for an early and full explanation of the committees' view of the powers conferred by the bill upon the proposed commission. We trust that on this point Messrs. THURMAN and BAYARD, the principal Democrats on the Senate committee, will make themselves entirely clear. The country will be interested in knowing how far these gentlemen expect the commission to go in considering the questions submitted to it. No one supposes that the Republicans will urge the commission to an extreme interpretation of its jurisdiction and its functions. There is no motive for their doing so. The more completely the commission respects the rights of the States as they are defined by the Constitution and as they have heretofore been sustained in action, the more likely is the Republican Party to obtain the decision to which the law as it now stands clearly entitles it. But the contrary is true of the Democrats. They have every reason to push the action of the commission beyond the declaration of the Electoral vote by the agencies appointed by the States, and to induce it to take up the question at the ballot-box itself. That such power in the commission would be without warrant in the Constitution; that it would be giving to a creature of Congress functions which Congress cannot itself exercise; that it would be stripping the States of privileges distinctly reserved to each of them by the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and that it would be a precedent for endless confusion and usurpation in the future, few who have studied the subject will doubt.

Meanwhile we ask our readers to look carefully at the language of the bill. The commission, be it remarked, is "impartial" only by a balancing of partisans, with the introduction of a single arbiter of uncertain bias. This is the essential principle in its constitution. Even the Judges of the Supreme Court are selected one-half from one party and one-half from the other, thus recognizing baldly the idea that these Judges may properly be classified according to their politics, and may be with propriety expected to consult their prejudices, and not their conscience or understanding, in the gravest case ever submitted to them. The Judges, thus stamped beforehand as partisans, are associated with Senators and Representatives also counted as committed, and then to the whole group is to be added an odd Judge, who shall decide when the others have fallen apart on the predetermined party lines. The tribunal thus constituted is not even in pretense a judicial one. It is merely an assorted set of gentlemen of such a number that they cannot be evenly divided, appointed to come to a decision which Congress is asked to take from the President of the Senate, to whom it belongs, and which it is apparently afraid to take upon itself.

The commission, thus contrived, is, in case there are more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, from a State, to receive such returns and papers, together with all papers accompanying the same, and all objections made by members of either house in writing to the counting of either of such returns. This is all that is submitted to them directly from the two houses in meeting. The bill then provides that in considering the subject matter of the papers above enumerated, the commission "may take in view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and now existing laws be competent and pertinent in such consideration." This is sufficiently sweeping, but it is not as much so as some other of the clauses pretending to define the functions of the commission.

The bill says that one of the questions "submitted to the judgment and decision" of the commission is, "Which is the true and lawful Electoral vote" of any State in dispute? Further on, it is provided that the commission shall consider the papers referred to it, and those which it is authorized to take in view, "with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses, acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide *whether any* and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and *how many* and what persons were duly appointed Electors in such State." This is all the bill says about the powers of the commission. It is obviously too little. It leaves those powers not only undefined, but discretionary. It gives to the commission not only the right to determine what evidence it can call for "by the Constitution and now existing laws," but also the right to interpret the powers of Congress in the premises, when these powers are confessedly undetermined in the declarations or the precedents of that body itself. More extraordinary legislation than this it has never fallen to our lot to examine. That a responsible legislative body, acting under a written Constitution, possessing no powers not derived explicitly or by clear and necessary inference from that instrument, should be asked to clothe an arbitrary, accidental commission with "all the powers, *if any*," possessed by itself in the premises, is, we believe, unheard of. We may add that it ought also to be intolerable.

In the first place, if Congress has no powers it cannot delegate them. In the second place, if it has power in the premises, they are given to it to use, not to transfer to some unrecognized, unprovided-for commission. Finally, if there is doubt as to what the powers of Congress are, there is only one way known to the Constitution by which they can be determined, and that is, by the common declaration, in form of law, of the two houses, subject to the approval of the Executive, and to adjudication, in cases of actual litigation, by the Supreme Court. That this solemn process, protected at every step by the safeguards of parliamentary usage and regulation, by the veto power of the President, and by the searching conditions of judicial review, can be exchanged for the almost hap-hazard and wholly undigested decision of a mixed up commission of Judges, Senators, and Representatives, such as the Edmunds-Conkling bill provides for, is preposterous.

There is an element of the absurd that is little less than ludicrous in calling the contrivance of the committees a settlement; nor can we see how Supreme Court Judges, with any proper conception of the dignity of their office, can consent to take part in such a helter-skelter method of shuffling around a great public question. The conditions under which they are called upon to act are fatal to anything like judicial thoroughness, which is essential to judicial impartiality. Every court has a right to ask that its duties shall be clearly defined. What, then, can be said of a court to which is referred a question which Congress does not pretend to state with precision, to be decided on evidence which is only vaguely described, and with powers which Congress has not yet ascertained, and which it could not delegate if it possessed them?

THE ILLUSION OF A DOUBLE STANDARD.

It is evident from Mr. SHERMAN'S haste to put himself on record as in favor of a silver legal tender as a nominal substitute for the United States notes, that the project of remonetizing silver is by no means abandoned. It may or it may not be brought up during the present session, but it is plain that the Silver Ring, having once gained the majority of the House of Representatives, and having the support of the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, will not fail to pass their scheme if an opportunity should be afforded. Their efforts will be seconded by a certain number of our public men who are apparently captivated by the idea of a double standard, who imagine that they are following in the steps of the "bi-metallists" of Europe, and who reason that it is only by the use of two metals as legal tender that a nation can maintain a steady currency. There is, with this class, a tacit assumption that if there is a sudden and large falling off in the production of either silver or gold, the other metal will remain steady, and *vice versa*, that if either one is largely increased the other will not fluctuate.

But it is only necessary to look for a moment at this reasoning to see its fallacy. There is no more chance for a double standard in money than for a double yardstick in the dry goods trade. If both gold and silver were legal tender, only one would be used in commerce, and that one would be the cheapest, just as surely as, if there were a yard which measured thirty-six inches and another which measured only thirty-two, the merchant who was called on to deliver a certain number of yards would use the shortest measure. In the nature of a standard it must be single and constant, and the notion of two for the same unit is a practical impossibility and a logical absurdity. The history of our own coinage shows this as plainly as anything can be shown. There were eighty years, from 1793 to 1873, when gold and silver were alike legal tender in the United States. For the first half of this period the gold dollar contained one-fifteenth the weight of pure metal that was used in the silver dollar; but one ounce of gold was worth, on an average, 15½ ounces of silver, and the silver dollar was thus legal tender for 1-30 more than its real value. In other words, fifteen and one-half dollars' worth of goods could be paid for with fifteen dollars in silver. Consequently silver was used exclusively.

In 1834 the gold coin was altered, and the gold dollar thereafter contained only one-sixteenth of the pure metal in the silver dollar. The ounce of gold was still intrinsically worth about 15½ ounces of silver, and the conditions of trade were now completely reversed. Gold was in its turn used exclusively. For the next forty years though silver was as fully a legal tender as ever, not a dollar of debt was paid in it, and the average annual coinage of silver was only $160,000. If the course of events had been arranged with that purpose, it could not have more clearly proved that, whatever the law may say about a double standard, the sterner statute of human interest forbids the use of a dearer, and compels the use of a cheaper, metal when both are alike a tender.

A still later and strictly analagous instance is found in the relation of gold and legal-tender notes. Is there any more reason to suppose that silver would be used on a plane with gold, if one hundred dollars of the latter would buy one hundred and seven dollars of the former, than there is to suppose that gold will be used at par with paper in the markets of to-day? Were Mr. BLAND'S bill passed, silver and gold and paper would all be on exactly the same level, so far as the law can make them. Then, if silver dropped in London to 46½d., as it did in July last, can we expect that silver would in fact be on a level with gold or even with notes? Should we have a double or triple standard? On the contrary, we should have at any given time but one standard, and that one whichever happened to be intrinsically of the least value.

Of course, every time that there is a change in the legal tender actually in use, there is necessarily more or less loss in trade, which inevitably falls most heavily on those who are least able to bear it, and to authorize a third species of legal tender in a metal exposed to such fluctuations as silver has undergone during the last year would be only to multiply indefinitely the danger of such loss. The gentlemen who are taking sides with the silver party under the impression that it will prove popular may learn, when it is too late, that no party can be permanently popular which strikes a blow at the interests of honest trade.

MR. RUSKIN'S REMEDY.

The disgraceful and criminal mismanagement of the absurdly-named "Security" Life Insurance Company, the particulars of which have been laid before the readers of THE TIMES, is, as we all have reason to believe, not peculiar to that institution. It is but an instance, somewhat peculiar in its flagrancy and shamelessness, of the way in which the affairs of a very considerable number of financial trust corporations have been conducted during the last five or six years, it not longer. Nor are such criminal breaches of good faith in deed and word peculiar to corporations. The sad revelations of the last two or three years have ruined the reputations of not a few men who had stood high in the estimation of the public for their probity as well as their business ability. Under such circumstances, the question, how we are to be protected against such ruinous rascality on the part of men of fair reputations, becomes of the first importance. As the business of the world is now conducted, there must be corporations and individuals who hold money in trust. Insurance companies, savings banks, banks of deposit, trusteeships under wills—all these must exist and will exist, notwithstanding the dreadful recent experience of so many of those whose whole living has been taken from them by the men whom they have trusted in vain. And the men who hold the positions of trust thus created will be of just the sort which those were whom we have lately found faithless in word and thieving in deed. When we seek trustees and managers of our financial affairs, we do not go to sordid misers, to men who live in squalor, voluntary or involuntary, to ignorant, uneducated, unenterprising men. We are naturally and justly attracted by the men who appear to be above the temptation to do evil; men of fair appearance before the world, intelligent, educated, active, and energetic. Such men we know, if they discharge their duties in good faith, will make the best investment and the best use of our money; they will make us sure of our principal, and give us the best chance of a steady receipt of a fair income from it.

Unfortunately, however, it has been lately revealed that this not too large class of men contains not a few who can be led to use their reputations and their fiduciary positions to rob those who trust in them. We say they can be led so to use them; for we would not, for the credit of human nature, believe that any large proportion of the men who, during the last few years, have gone to moral wreck and cast others upon financial ruin, did so deliberately. A charitable construction of their conduct, at least, is, not that they sought or took their trusts with the intention of betraying them, but that having money in their hands, and being unfortunate in their private business, or believing that they could improve their condition, they used their trust funds for private purposes, with no intention of absolutely appropriating them, and losing at first, or sometimes losing and sometimes gaining, they were led on, like the gambler who flings down stake after stake, until they found themselves, with their victims in a slough of despond from which there was no hope of extrication. Such we know has been the course of some of those who, once trusted and honored, are now fugitives from justice or subject to arrest, if they have not already been within prison walls; and it is not only charitable but reasonable to suppose a like experience in many others. No one, says the great Roman satirist, ever became thoroughly base all at once, and his sentence has passed into an adage because the world has recognized its essential truth. But unfortunately for those who place their money in the hands of men of reputation, it is, by the very gradual progress of these men into the depths of vice that the former are ruined. A man's intentions may be good, and he may not have yet been led into perjury, but still he may have brought you nearly to ruin. How shall we protect ourselves in this contingency?

It is possible that Mr. JOHN RUSKIN may have pointed out a way in which we can attain security as nearly as possible. Mr. RUSKIN, whose reputation was achieved as an art critic, has given himself of late years to political economy and social science. He publishes monthly a letter "To the Workmen and Laborers of Great Britain," which he calls "Fors Clavigera," a name which he himself is not quite able to explain, and which is fitly given to letters which, so far as those to whom they are addressed are concerned, might as well be written in Latin, or for that matter in Sanscrit. He has also established a guild called "St. George's Company," the very practicable purpose of which seems to be chiefly that its members shall live without using the products of machinery, and particularly of steam-engines; that they shall travel on horseback or on foot, instead of by rail; that they shall neither take nor pay interest for money or rent for land; and that they shall always tell the truth. Of this company Mr. RUSKIN himself is master, and after some two years' agitation we believe he has about a score of members, a few hundred pounds in money, and a few rocky and utterly barren acres of land. Idiotic as the scheme may seem to many persons, totally impracticable as it must seem to almost every one, its author has hit upon one plan, which, if the company were to become possessed of millions of pounds sterling and do a business equal to that of all the railroad companies in Great Britain, would prevent, absolutely prevent, it seems, all peculation on the part of its officers, and all dishonest or irregular dealings on the part of its members. This is that every member shall furnish every month, for the inspection of the company, a full statement of his receipts and expenditures, giving, with vouchers, the source of the former, and also, with vouchers, the particulars of the latter. As master of the company, although it can yet hardly be said to have gone into operation, Mr. RUSKIN has already begun to conform in this respect to the rule which he established, and he publishes every month in "Fors" an account of his personal receipts and expenses—the latter even down to the books and prints he buys and the money he gives away. Now, it is quite hopeless to bring people in general to making such statements. Privacy in personal affairs is that which is most desired concerning them. Nor is it necessary that this privacy should be violated in general. But with the sad revelations of the last few years before us, and the certainty and the necessity that there will be trustees and trust companies, is it too much to expect a requirement that every person holding a position by which he becomes responsible for trust funds shall render a monthly statement of his receipts and expenditures of all kinds, business and personal, which shall be accessible to those, and only to those, to whom he is pecuniarly responsible? Of the efficacy of this plan there can be little doubt. The expense at which men in such positions were living, and their business affairs, would be so well known that deceit would be almost if not quite impossible. Let whoever was unwilling to accept trust funds under such a provision remain in the seclusion of absolute privacy. Men who may safely be trusted, and who would under the circumstances mentioned be willing to make such exhibit for the benefit of those who trust them on their reputations, would not be so scarce that our money corporations would go without officers and our estates without trustees. In our present perplexity Mr. RUSKIN'S remedy is at least worthy of consideration.

THE SULTAN AND THE POPE.

There are certain points of resemblance between the Pope of Rome and the Sultan of Turkey. The Pope is the successor of St. PETER; the Sultan is the successor of the Prophet MOHAMMED. The Pope is Pope because he is Bishop of Rome; the Sultan is Sultan because he is King of Constantinople. The Pope is the earthly and visible head of the Roman Catholic Church throughout all the world; the Sultan is the earthly and visible head of the Moslem Church throughout all the world. The spiritual children of the Pope are in every land where the Gospel of the Cross has ever been preached; the spiritual children of the Sultan dwell in Europe, Asia, and Africa, many of them in lands over which his temporal authority has never borne sway. The temporal power of the Pope, after lasting for more than a thousand years, has now been wholly swept away. The temporal power of the Sultan is certainly at this moment in imminent danger of extinction. The destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, if we may believe the unanimous voice of Roman Catholics, has only tended to strengthen his spiritual authority; but they still exhaust themselves in argument to show that the absolute independence and autonomy of the Pope as a temporal Prince is essential to the safety and well-being of the Church. The destruction of the temporal power of the Sultan may not in the least diminish the authority which he wields in spiritual matters as Commander of the Faithful and successor of the Prophet; but the Moslem population in lands distant from Turkey are now manifesting their anxiety for the preservation of his throne, just as the Roman Catholics in lands distant from Italy displayed their anxiety for the preservation of the throne of PIO NINO.

There are said to be not less than 40,000,000 of Mohammedans in British India, who regard the Sultan of Turkey as the earthly head of their Church; and it is well known that one of the reasons which have led them to submit so willingly to the rule of England was the fact that England stood before the world as the peculiar champion and most powerful defender of the Sultan. The Indian Moslems appear to be intelligent men, and to have a clear understanding of European politics. The news we published the other day, concerning a petition which they had drawn up and were about to lay at the feet of the Empress of India, shows that her Moslem subjects perfectly comprehend the scope and purpose of the agitation against Turkey which has been going on in England during the last six months. They implore her Majesty in this petition to refuse to abandon the traditional policy of her Government respecting Turkey; to turn a deaf ear to the advice of the evil counselors who are urging her to desert the Sultan and leave him a prey to his foes; and to remember that this desertion would inflict the deepest sorrow and humiliation upon her faithful subjects in India. This petition has not availed to change the policy which Lord SALISBURY has been pursuing at Constantinople, and it is likely that England's abandonment of the Sultan will hasten his expulsion from Europe. Egypt can then not much longer afford him an asylum, and the Commander of the Faithful may find a refuge in Asia. The Popes were exiled from Rome for 70 years, and returned in triumph; and many Roman Catholics still hope, or pretend to hope, that PIO NINO or his successor will again reign over the patrimony of ST. PETER. But the Sultan, once driven from Constantinople, will scarcely return, either in his own person or in that of any of his successors; and probably the Moslems may in time be willing to regard him only as a spiritual head, just as the less zealous of the Roman Catholics are now content that the Pope shall bear sway only in spiritual things.

MEXICO FOR THE MONKEYS.

The leading Mexican statesmen are defending the sublime principles of anarchy with unswerving devotion. Gen. DIAZ, having taken possession of the capital, is endeavoring to place the finances of the nation upon a substantial basis by imposing forced loans of a pair of boots upon one capitalist, an extra shirt upon another, and a box of cigars upon a third. President LERDO is understood to be down cellar somewhere in the western part of the country, trying to read the papers by the light of a small lantern and waiting for better times. President IGLESIAS has established a peripatetic seat of government all over the north of Mexico, and, in company with a few faithful adherents of the Church Party, is constantly singing that grand old mediæval hymn:

"Diaz iræ, Diaz ille,
Solvit Lerdo and all the rest of them."

Each President is as firmly convinced as ever that his two rivals are unprincipled traitors. DIAZ, as he confiscates a watch or a pocket-book for the use of the nation, sadly remarks that never, with his consent, shall Chief Justice IGLESIAS trail the ermine of the Supreme Court in the mire of partisan politics, and that as for LERDO, that person has already had one term of the Presidency, and is a greedy pig to want any more. President LERDO, in his turn, accuses DIAZ of having intimidated him, and claims that IGLESIAS usurped judicial functions when he tried to count himself in as President; while IGLESIAS, as he wheels his seat of government from one village to another, denounces DIAZ and LERDO as men destitute of religion, and actuated solely by a love of the transitory boots and pocket-books of this wicked world.

Mexico has now tried the experiment of popular anarchy for more than half a century. The Mexican theory of government is modeled upon the two popular sports of tag and target shooting. When a President is elected, it is by no means understood that he is to rule. On the contrary, he is intended merely as the target, so to speak, at which rival Generals are expected to aim, and the one who hits him hard enough to overthrow him is considered to have lawfully won the right to take his place. The latter, thus, in his turn becomes a target for the other contestants, and so the game goes noisily and merrily on. Regarded in its relation to the juvenile game of tag, the Mexican system of government possesses a charming simplicity. The newly-elected President is the "it" of the game, who is to be chased by the other players until he is caught, when the captor immediately becomes "it." The result of this simple, yet ingenious, system is that Mexico enjoys perpetual anarchy; and so long as there is a shotgun or a General in the land, the supply of anarchy will never become exhausted. Each of the various races which inhabit Mexico has from time to time tried its skill in government. First, the pure-blooded Spaniards undertook to rule the country; next the Creoles tried what they could do; and, finally, such pure-blooded Indians as JUAREZ and DIAZ took possession of the Presidency. Neither race, however, has essentially changed the political condition of Mexico, though time has strengthened the feeble plant of anarchy sowed by SANTA ANNA and his comrades, until it now overshadows the whole Republic, and its branches have become the roosting-place of every variety of political buzzard.

A year or two ago a naturalist of some miscellaneous South American race captured a Brazilian monkey. The naturalist was well aware that not only is the monkey intelligent, but that he is full of all sorts of ingenious vocal organs, of the true use of which he has hitherto been ignorant. To the naturalist's mind there seemed to be no physiological reason why the monkey should be incapable of learning to talk, and he therefore devoted himself to the task of teaching his private monkey to read, write, and speak Portuguese. His success was really wonderful. That monkey will now hang himself by the tail from a convenient chandelier and converse with his master with the fluency of a restaurant waiter. If the monkey is called upon to express his views as to the brass candlestick of the baker, or is asked whether the uncle of the shoe-maker really has the golden stockings of the carpenter's wife, he will reply in terms that would charm the original Mr. OLLENDORF—if that intricate linguist still survives. Whether he has yet been taught to read and write, we are not informed; but there is no doubt that a monkey who can learn to talk can also learn all the other accomplishments taught in the public schools.

Now, if our casual South American monkey can be taught to talk intelligibly, it follows that the Mexican monkeys, who are of the same race as those of Brazil, are similarly capable of education. The monkey population of Mexico is not included in the census returns, but there is every reason to believe that it fully equals in numbers the black, white, red, and variegated population. Hitherto, the monkeys have lived quietly in the woods and avoided taking any part in political affairs. Let them, however, once know how to speak and to write proclamations, and they will no longer leave politics exclusively in the hands of the Creoles and the Indians. They will emerge from their forests, issue patriotic addresses, and take possession of the Government, while the leading Mexican statesmen will fold their cloaks around such portable property as they can conveniently carry, and steal away in search of some country where their peculiar abilities will have freer scope.

It is thus seen that the future of Mexico is not altogether hopeless. If the Mexican statesmen can only be superseded by intelligent monkeys who will abstain from forcibly borrowing all the money and good clothes in the country, Mexico will enter upon a new era of peace and prosperity. The human population is evidently incapable of anything commendable, for it has even refused to die out, although yellow fever, cholera, and war have offered it abundant opportunity for so doing. "Mexico for the monkeys" should be henceforth the motto of every true philanthropist, and no efforts should be spared to successfully carry it out.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

THE FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION—TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—VIOLENCE GENERAL TO AFFECT THE RESULT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day continued taking testimony in relation to the conduct of the late election in Mississippi.

Merryman L. Howard, (colored,) of Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss., testified that he had been a magistrate, a member of the Mississippi Legislature, and was three times elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, but before he had served the whole of his third term the office was declared vacant by the County Board of Supervisors, and a Democrat was chosen in his place; he testified to numerous instances in which intimidation had been used to prevent colored Republicans from holding political meetings, and threats made against their lives by armed Democrats; the witness left Mississippi four days before the last election, as he considered his life in danger; when he left he went to New-Orleans, and remained in that city until sub cenaed to come to Washington; he is still afraid he would be killed should he return to his home at Fayette.

Mr. Richards, a colored lawyer from Claiborne County, testified to the existence of armed organizations of Democrats in the county where he resides, and stated that Mr. Lynch, a colored member of Congress, attempted to address the Republicans of Claiborne County at Port Gibson, and on that day the town was filled with armed Democrats; that Mr. Lynch was told by some of the Democrats that he could speak, but they should give him the lie if he said anything; the Democrats did not indorse; Mr. Lynch did not speak, but left. Port Gibson in company with witness for fear of bodily harm; the witness stated that fully one-third of the voters in Claiborne County were denied registration by fraudulent means, the Republicans of that county being thoroughly intimidated; the election day passed off quietly in Claiborne County.

W. D. Gibbs, a lawyer from Yazoo County, testified that he was a candidate for Presidential Elector at the late election in Mississippi, on the Democratic ticket; he canvassed ten counties, making political speeches in them all; he claimed that the great change in the vote of Mississippi since 1872 was caused by a change of political sentiments among the colored voters; he had heard that intimidation had been resorted to in that State to influence voters, but he never saw anything of the kind himself.

At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION OF SPIRITS.

THE INCREASE OF FRAUDS UPON THE REVENUE—THE CRIME CARRIED ON SOUTH TO AN EXTENT HERETOFORE UNKNOWN—THE LAWS BOLDLY DEFIED—REVENUE AGENTS FATALLY SHOT—THE PRESIDENT'S INTERFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase of frauds upon the revenue by the illicit distillation of spirits, and to the difficulty of enforcing the Internal Revenue laws in several of the Southern States. From recent reports of officers and agents of the Bureau stationed in North Carolina, Georgia, and northern Alabama, it appears that the illicit distillation and illegal sale of spirits is carried on to an extent unknown at any time before during the existence of the present laws. The frauds in the production and sale of manufactured tobacco in the State of North Carolina alone are believed to amount to nearly $500,000 annually. In the States above named, together with south-western Virginia and East Tennessee, there are operated at this time (not less than 2,000 illicit distilleries, producing on an average 15 gallons per day, the tax upon which is $27,000. All these distilleries will run at least 20 days during the month, and some of them continually for four months of this year, occasioning a loss to the revenue of no less than $2,500,000. These stills are located in the mountain gorges and sparsely-settled districts, and can only be discovered and the offenders arrested by extraordinary efforts on the part of the officers. During the last year Revenue Agent Wagner, with a mounted and armed civil force, succeeded in breaking up 133 such stills and arresting 133 offenders, nearly all of whom were convicted and are now serving out their sentences in a State Penitentiary. In North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia a considerable number of persons were arrested. These active operations and arrests seem not to have at all deterred the violators of the laws. They are now more bold and defiant than ever, especially in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. They have combined together to resist the execution of the laws, and boast that they will resist to the end, and meet force with force. A few weeks ago, a party under charge of Revenue Agent Wagner, searching for illicit stills, were attacked at about daylight by a force of 20 armed men, and fired upon. On the 12th inst. Deputy Collector Barton, of the South Carolina District, and his assistant, Hendricks, were both wounded by a distiller whom they were attempting to arrest. Hendricks was fatally shot. Commissioner Raum says it is impossible to execute the laws in these States with the force now at his command or with any force that he can employ under the present appropriation. He recommends that the commanding officer of the military division or department embracing the States named be instructed to furnish a sufficient force of troops to assist the civil officers to execute the laws and arrest offenders. The letter of the Commissioner was made a subject of consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-day, having been presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, and has received the following indorsements:

Referred to the Secretary of War, who will please have the commander of the troops in the States referred to instructed to give all the aid necessary to enable the revenue officials to perform their duties and to arrest the violators of the revenue laws.
Jan. 19, 1877. U. S. GRANT."

Respectfully referred to the General of the Army, who will issue such instructions to the Commander of the Department of the South as will carry out the purpose of the President's indorsement.
J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19, 1877.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

THIRD DAY OF THE SESSION—TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—THE DUTY ON CANNED FISH.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—This was the third day of the session of the Dominion Board of Trade. A letter was received from T. C. Keefe on the subject of promoting oyster culture in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, pointing out the adaptability of those waters for the purpose. The question of life insurance was taken up, and the following resolution in reference thereto was adopted:

That, inasmuch as the Government of Great Britain and some of its colonies have in operation a system of Government annuities and life assurances for the better protection of all classes of the community,

Resolved, That, while having due regard to existing interests, the board would respectfully bring the subject to the notice of the Government for its consideration.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Dominion suffers from the United States demanding a duty on lobsters, or on packages containing them, which is deemed an infraction of the Treaty of Washington, and that the attention of the Government be called to the matter.

Another resolution was adopted, urging the Government to take measures for assimilating the Fishery laws of the Dominion with those of the United States bordering on the inland lakes and rivers.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

THE LORD AND LEAHY CASE IN APPEAL ARGUED.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—In the Supreme Court, General Term, to-day, was argued the case of The People, &c., against James Lord and John Leahy. This action was brought to recover $55,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained arising out of a contract for work done on the canals, and comes up on an appeal from a judgment of nonsuit in the court below. It was argued on behalf of the plaintiff, by Deputy Attorney General Paige, that the people were not precluded from maintaining the action because it did not act immediately upon discovery of the fraud; that the evidence offered by the defendants to prove the waiver, and upon which the nonsuit was granted, was not admissible, and that the cause of action was abundantly proved and had been so held in the court below. Mr. R. W. Peckham presented the case on the part of the defendants, and decision was reserved by the court.

SMALL-POX IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 18.—The small-pox at Gimli has abated, but is still prevalent at Big Island, Punk Island and Lake Winnipeg. The mortality among the Indians is very great. Dr. Beddome, at Fort Alexander, reports that there is no sickness on the east side of the lake.

ALBANY.

THE ELECTORAL RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

THEIR CONSIDERATION POSTPONED—BOTH SIDES INCLINED TO WAIT A LITTLE—BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY—A STREET-CLEANING BILL—THE FIRST "STRIKE" OF THE SESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

The Senate chamber was well filled this morning with an audience eager to hear the expected debate on the resolutions relative to the counting of the Electoral vote. It was supposed that the Democrats would have their substitute ready, that the debate would be long, and that both parties would clearly define the position in which they stood upon this all-important question. All these expectations were disappointed. There was no debate worth recording; there was no Democratic substitute offered; there was not only no defining of party positions, but a studious avoidance of anything which even pointed that way. Both parties desired to wait a little, each for their own reasons. The resolutions were agreed to in the caucus of Republican Senators on Wednesday night—they were presented in the Senate Thursday morning. Simultaneous with their presentation came the news that a plan of compromise had been agreed upon at Washington; and it may be said here positively that the general temper of the Republican majority of the Legislature is favorable to the proposed settlement. By this is meant not that the plan in all its details commends itself to their judgment; but only that the fact of an agreement having been reached at all upon a subject on which agreement seemed impossible, is looked upon as a ray of light in a dark place, and as showing that a pathway can be found through what threatened to stand as a wall of rock. Under these circumstances, the temper of the Senate was favorable to postponing the passage of the resolutions; and the Democrats were most of all desirous that they should be postponed. They were not prepared to express opinions on the matter without consultation elsewhere than in Albany, and more particularly as the resolutions are so skillfully worded that it is difficult to take issue upon them without also taking issue with the Constitution. In their ignorance, however, of the change of mind in the majority, they came prepared to talk against time this morning, and by an adroit move, the hour of adjournment of the Senate was, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, fixed at 12:30, which left less than an hour to be consumed. When Mr. Woodin called up the resolutions, Mr. Jacobs asked for time, spoke of their great importance of the necessity for full debate, &c., and moved they be made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Woodin was not inclined to have debate. In fact, he thought it was better there should be none, for, as gentlemen on both sides were not likely to change their votes upon argument, it would be only wasting time to make any. Mr. Woodin's remarks were in an easy, good-humored strain, and he seemed more inclined to poke fun at Mr. Jacobs than to argue; in fact, he said he would not be drawn into an argument. Then came Mr. Gerard, who talked for five minutes in his usual facetious style, and set everybody laughing; and next came Mr. Bradley, who talked for another five minutes in his usual ponderous style, and would have put everybody to sleep had he continued longer; and lastly came Mr. Starbuck, who talked for ten minutes in his usual dry-bone style, and filled everybody with alarm that he would talk until the hour for adjournment. But he did not, and when he sat down, it being then 12:15, Mr. Woodin, with that peculiar smile which always foretells a little surprise, complimented Senator Jacobs on the neatness of the little trap he had set; and wound up his remarks by agreeing to allow the resolutions to go over to Tuesday next. Thereupon they were made the special order for that day by unanimous vote. It is not altogether sure that they will be passed. Mr. Woodin said that he was prepared to stand a deluge of oratory from the minority about bayonets, returning boards, Federal interference, will of the people, and all that, but he would venture to say that no one member of the minority would touch the real question at issue, and it is more than likely that they will not. The only point worthy of mention in the debate was the denial by Mr. Woodin of Mr. Jacobs' assertion that the highest Republican leaders at Washington had abandoned the position in respect to the powers of the Vice President over the Electoral vote. He, however, merely denied it, but refused to argue the point. The talk of all the Democratic Senators was simply a repetition in various ways and shapes that the subject was highly important, and time should be given to consider it. Mr. Starbuck acknowledged the skill and adroitness shown in the drawing of the resolutions.

The principal business beyond the above, done in either House to-day, was in the introduction of bills. Senator Baaden has an armory bill, also familiar here, creating a commission, consisting of various city officers, to pass upon the old claims for armory repairs, and all that sort of thing. These armory claimants seem inclined to ask everything except permission to sue for their claims in the courts, the same as other people do. Or if they go there, they want to go with a special law in their hands practically legalizing their claims, like the bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday.

In the Assembly, Mr. Cowdin introduced a bill in relation to cleaning the streets of the City. It so amends existing laws as to give to the Board of Police exclusive power and authority to clean all public streets, avenues, wharves, and piers; to remove daily, and as often as may be necessary, all ashes, garbage, and rubbish, dirt and sweepings of the streets, and all dead animals, offal, and other refuse matter; all fish, birds, and poultry in condition unfit for human food, and all manure, and all tainted or immature or impure meats, fish, and fowl, and also all other matter or nuisances which the Board of Health may order to be removed; the same to be disposed of in such a manner as not to be offensive or injurious to the public health. It authorizes the Board of Police to contract for the sale of street sweepings, ashes and garbage for the benefit of the City, on condition that the same shall be promptly removed and in a manner not detrimental to the public health; and also to enter into contracts with responsible parties for separate districts, each district not to exceed a precinct, for cleaning the streets, and collecting and removing to the dumping boards of the department, or other location stipulated in the contracts, all street sweepings, rubbish, and garbage, such contracts to be for one year or less period, and to contain specifications and conditions necessary to secure a complete performance of the work; the Board of Police, when satisfied that any contractor has failed to perform the conditions of the contract, may abrogate the same at one day's notice. The bill also gives the Board of Police power, on like stipulations and conditions, to contract with responsible persons to remove the street cleaning from the dumps of the department, and to dispose of the same. All moneys received under this section shall be paid over to the Chamberlain, and copies of all contracts made under this section shall be filed in the Finance Department of the City.

The first "strike" of the session has made its appearance in the Assembly, and characteristically, it comes from the notorious ex-Police Justice James E. Couiter, member from the Seventeenth District, which last session was so excellently represented by Mr. Graff. The bill proposes to reduce the fare on the Elevated Railway between the hours of 7 and 8 in the morning, and 6 and 8 in the evening to five cents between the Battery and Fifty-ninth street.

WILD BILL'S MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Jan. 19.—In the Supreme Court of the Territory to-day the judgment of the United States District Court against Jack McCall for the murder of "Wild Bill" was affirmed. McCall will be executed on the 1st day of March.

SUICIDES.

EXETER, Jan. 19.—Samuel Miller, 80 years of age, committed suicide by hanging this afternoon.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 19.—Thomas Langford, a silversmith, to-day died from the effects of a self-administered dose of strychnine.

FUNERAL OF REAR ADMIRAL SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The funeral of the late Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, United States Navy, took place at 11 o'clock to-day from St. John's Episcopal Church, and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives of the deceased. In compliance with his wishes, there was no escort of the Marine Corps, and the officers appeared in undress uniform. The casket, which was covered with black cloth, was devoid of ornamentation. The body was removed from the late residence of the deceased, and, preceded by the clergy, Rev. Drs. J. Vaughan Lewis, J. A. Harold, and Thomas Ritchie, and the pall-bearers, Gen. Sherman, Adjutant General Townsend, Quartermaster General Meigs, Admirals Selfridge, Radford, and Powell, Solicitor General Bowles, and Naval Constructor Lenthall, was borne up the aisle of the church by eight seamen, and placed in front of the chancel. The service of the church was read, and appropriate music was sung. The cortège was then formed and proceeded to Oak Hill, where the remains were placed in the family vault.

THE RECENT DUEL.

MR. BENNETT'S TRUNKS FOLLOW THEIR OWNER.

Another proof that Mr. James Gordon Bennett is now on his way to Europe, where he intends to stay for a long time, was furnished on Thursday, when 16 traveling trunks and five wine cases, marked "J. G. B." were shipped on the Hamburg steam-ship Lessing. The destination of these packages is Plymouth, England. Shortly before the Lessing left her dock a carriage containing a lady closely veiled and two gentlemen drove to the pier. The mysterious lady immediately went to a state-room, and did not emerge from it before the vessel started. The two gentlemen supervised the stowing away of the 16 trunks and five wine cases aforesaid, and afterward loitered near the steamer until she sailed. They watched her from the dock until she passed out of view. Then they moved away, like men from whose minds a great responsibility had been lifted.

It was learned yesterday that "Baron" Vogel, Mr. Bennett's valet, was a passenger on the Lessing, and acted as the escort of the veiled lady, who is believed to be Miss Jeannette Bennett. The "Baron" went on board the steam-ship early on Thursday, and remained in privacy until after she had left the pier.

Lawrence Jerome, John C. Heckaher, August Belmont, and Perry Belmont, all of whom are supposed to know more or less about the Bennett-May duel, were before the Grand Jury yesterday. The District Attorney was not present, and none of the gentlemen were kept longer than a few minutes. They were unable to give, of their own knowledge, any information in relation to the duel, and were therefore allowed to depart. So far, the Grand Jury has not been able to obtain a syllable more information in relation to the transaction than has appeared in THE TIMES. It is expected that Mr. Frederick May will be in the City to-day or to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Fred May was interviewed last night in regard to the report charging that he ran away from Bennett after the snap of his pistol. He refused to say anything about it, remarking that it was his private business, and that he would not deny or affirm any reports in connection with the affair. He does not know where his antagonist, Bennett, is. May left the city last evening for the North.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Heller will give a matinée at his Wonder Theatre to-day.

The Aquarium invites inspection morning, afternoon, and evening.

The last matinée performance of "Azurene" at Niblo's is set down for to-day.

"Santa Claus" will have its last afternoon exposition at the Eagle Theatre, to-day.

"The Marble Heart" will be acted afternoon and evening, to-day, at the Park Theatre.

The first matinée representation of "Lemons" may be enjoyed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day.

A day performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is set down for this afternoon at the New Broadway Theatre.

The San Francisco Minstrels are to offer their habitual Saturday *après midi* entertainment, this afternoon.

Mr. Booth acts *Richelieu* at to-day's matinée at the Lyceum Theatre, and appears in "The Stranger," this evening.

"Forbidden Fruit" will be withdrawn after its performance this afternoon and this evening at Wallack's Theatre.

The last matinée performance of "Dan'l Druce," and its last representation but one, occurs to-day at Booth's Theatre.

The sale of seats for Miss Kellogg's representation of English opera at the Academy of Music is now in progress. The indications point to a very brilliant season.

THE STEAMER GEORGE CROMWELL.

THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE MISSING STEAMER—THE VESSEL POSSIBLY DISABLED AND DRIVEN TO THE WEST INDIES.

HALIFAX, Jan. 19.—The cabin passengers of the missing steamer George Cromwell, hence for St. Johns, N. F., are F. N. Jordan, W. N. Roper, and Charles E. Lyler. There are only two or three steerage passengers, whose names are unknown. E. B. Bacon was her Captain, Mr. Corkian, first officer, Mr. Bacon, a brother of the Captain, second officer, and a son of the Captain was steward. The crew numbered about 20, and all belonged to New-York. Here the vessel hailed from. It is possible she became disabled and was driven off to the West Indies.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—1 A. M.—*In the lower lake region and Middle States, falling and low barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, stormy and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer and winds shifting to colder north-westerly.*

In New-England, falling and low barometer, increasing south-west to south-east winds, and warmer, cloudy, followed by stormy weather, with rain.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	56°	30°	3:30 P. M.	53°	41°
6 A. M.	57°	31°	6 P. M.	52°	37°
9 A. M.	7°	31°	9 P. M.	49°	37°
12 M.	56°	36°	12 P. M.	39°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.....34¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32½°

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF WORKMEN.

LOCKPORT, Jan. 19.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen in this city, to-day elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Edwin Elmore, P. G. M., W. Broston, No. 8; Leroy Andrews, G. M. W., Silver Creek, No. 10; William M. Bennett, G. G. F., Harmony, Buffalo, No. 13; E. M. Clark, G. O., International, Niagara Falls, No. 6; J. G. Armstrong, G. R., Dunkirk, No. 11; John Hodge, Grand Receiver, Columbia, Lockport, No. 20; W. C. Hickox, Grand Guide, Whitt, Rome, No. 40; John E. Neff, Maple City, Hornellsville, No. 15, and John H. Meech, Buffalo, No. 9, Grand Watchmen. It is expected the sessions will close to-morrow.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

WORCESTER, Jan. 19.—John Hickey an engineer at the Millbury Cotton Mills, in Millbury, was scalded to death this morning by the bursting of the throttle-valve of his engine while he was getting up steam. The damage to the machinery will amount to about $500. Joseph H. Hayward was injured fatally yesterday in the woods of Millbury by a tree falling and crushing him.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Richard Hemenway, of South Framingham, Mass., was run over by a train of cars at that place to-day and killed, his head being severed from the body.

HORSE RACING AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—This was the third day of the races on the Washington Course. The first race was a two-mile dash for all ages. There were but two entries, Hatteras and Jim Hinton. The race was won by the former in 3:54½. In the second race, mile and a half dash for all ages, there were three entries, Tom O'Neil, First Chance, and Franz. Tom O'Neil won the race, and the other two came in in the order named. Time—2:46½. The track was improved, but the weather dull and the attendance small.

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR A RESERVED SEAT.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The net receipts of the Murdoch testimonial entertainment at the Boston Theatre this afternoon were $3,400. Several seats were sold at auction to-day, Joseph Murphy, the Irish comedian, leading with a bid of $50 for a single seat.

SIOUX INDIANS IN ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The *Free Press* says information has been received at the Capitol that 500 families of Sioux Indians, recently in hostility with the United States Government, crossed the North-western border and encamped near Wood Mountain. They are peaceably disposed

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE—THE TIMES SAYS THE RESULT WILL SURPRISE NOBODY—THE NEWS SAYS TURKEY MUST DEPEND ON HER OWN SWORD—THE POST CALLS IT A NATIONAL DETERMINATION—OPINIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH, STANDARD, &C.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Times* of to-day, referring to the result of the conference, says: "This event will surprise nobody. Those whom it will disappoint are fewer than they may have been even at the opening of the new year. The friends of the Turks are naturally delighted at the spirit and courage displayed by the Porte and the supposed humiliation which has befallen the diplomatists who presumed to trespass on the sovereign rights of the Sultan. What will be the effect of the Porte's decision on the peace of Europe? There are those who declare themselves absolutely certain that Russia will not attack Turkey; there are those, on the other hand, who profess to detect consummate astuteness in Gen. Ignatieff's moderation, and who will now say that he knew from the first how surely the fanaticism of Constantinople would force the Porte to open defiance. On this subject we shall be content to form a judgment on events as they occur, without speculation or prediction. There can be no doubt that Russia is in a most difficult position; between a war from which it can expect no permanent advantage, and a pledge which, if not redeemed, will discredit the throne. In any case it is not to be assumed that a decision for peace or war will necessarily be made at once. It is quite possible that weeks may pass amid new diplomatic overtures before Russia thinks it convenient to announce her final resolution. Perhaps the dissolution of the conference marks the beginning of a new phase, in which the Western powers will be for a time inactive, and the three Imperial Courts will once more concern themselves with the business."

The *Daily News* says: "The effort at diplomatic coercion came far too late; it never had a fair chance. Long before the Western plenipotentiaries reached Constantinople the Turkish Government and people had been filled with the idea that England would in the last resource stand by the friend of the Ottoman Empire. We have shown that even while the conference was sitting only too much reason was given them, despite Lord Salisbury, to cherish the same conviction. At the same time we own to a certain feeling of satisfaction that Turkey has taken her honor and integrity into her own hands. We, as a State, have nothing more to do with them. With the breaking of the conference ends the old-fashioned policy which accepted Turkey as the hereditary responsibility of England. Henceforward Turkey must patch up its credit the best way it can and fight its own battles. We do not know how soon it may be called upon to test its new mettle, but soon or late it must depend on its own sword. Although the conference is over, the troubles it sought to settle are troubles still. The world must look with some anxiety to see in what shape and from what quarter the next attempt to bring Turkey to reason will arise."

The *Post* says: "The important act thus achieved possesses every characteristic of a national determination. Its importance is only equaled by its dignity. At a time when treaties have been torn to rags and international equity disregarded; when the might of huge powers and overwhelming armies is terrorizing smaller States; when each giant is restrained by no consideration of law or justice, but only by calculations of brute force and the weighing of alliances pro and con, it has been reserved for Turkey to stand forth boldly as the champion of treaty rights and European order. The attitude of the Sultan must win the admiration of all who are sufficiently unprejudiced to admit that the spirit of chivalry and patriotism has not yet been effaced from mankind. If, as we are confident they will, the Turks, under the able guidance of Midhat Pasha, carry into effective being their new parliamentary system, so as to improve their Government, redeem their finances, and establish civil and religious liberty, they will certainly win back the warm esteem of England, which will gladly see in renovated Turkey a nation of freemen whose conduct may open up a new political horizon, showing the dawn of constitutional principles in the East." The *Post* ventures no predictions about the attitude of the other powers.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "It cannot be doubted that the sum and substance of this decision are what the Turkish representatives will report in reply when they next meet the European delegates in conference. The judgment of the Sultan's chief councilors and ecclesiastical magnates will be surely indorsed to-morrow by Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Edhem Pasha, President of the Council of State, in the name of the Sultan and the Ottoman people, even though it be accompanied by polite explanations, or a slight offer of conciliation. Should the Envoys, as cannot be doubted, part to-morrow, the chief difficulty is for Russia. Her wisest course will be to regard Bulgaria, henceforth, as of European moment, and give Turkey time and fair play. Many unexpected incidents and policies may now suddenly develop, and since these lie outside, our influence and attention must be turned to our own statesmen and countrymen. Great discussion will follow these negotiations. We trust it is not too much to hope that after such a warning as recent events have given the anti-English party, it might chiefly be animated by national and international interests. We must admonish those who are preparing to make political missiles of their own demolished statements that the more the history of the past six months is elucidated the more fatally it appears that the designs of those who talked most loudly of Christian philanthropy partook least of its spirit. Light will possibly be thrown upon incidents now imperfectly understood, such as the origin of the Bulgarian massacres, the proposed occupation of the provinces, the reasons for the dispatch of the British fleet, and the suggested use of it to coerce the Porte. Those who declaim upon the merits of this business hastily are likely to repent their loquacity at leisure, since the full story of the dangers which the conference averted is yet to be heard. When all is known we are mistaken if Prince Gortschakoff will look, as perhaps he now does, to the advent of a Liberal Ministry to power in England. Whatever party had ruled during the past year must have acted as this Government did, having their information, or stood condemned for a want of fidelity to European peace and national interests. Whatever party shall hereafter hold sway, when all the past, is known will never be suffered by public opinion to connive at schemes for the disruption of the Turkish Empire, if they bear even a distant resemblance to those which have been frustrated with all the success and none of the cost and sorrow of a triumphant military campaign."

The *Standard* says: "We are not sure the decision of the council is wise. The proposals had been reduced so far that it is uncertain they would not have been further softened had the Porte consented to discuss them. The question now is, what will Russia do? Defied by the Porte after minimizing her demands again and again, will she eat the words of the Moscow speech, withdraw her mobilized regiments, and preserve peace? There are signs pointing in that direction. All our intelligence is to the effect that the enthusiasm for war has cooled down, and that the public are waking up to a sense of the risks of an invasion of Turkey. The press seem to be preparing the public mind for a retreat by representing the failure of the conference as a defeat, not of Russia, but of England. Possibly all this weakness is assumed. At any rate, it is certain that the work of mobilization shows no slackness. In a letter which we published yesterday, our correspondent explained how formidable the Russian preparations are, and assured us that the reports of suffering and disorganization are exaggerated. This perseverance in massing a great army on the Turkish frontier does not look like an intention to submit to diplomatic defeat. The truth doubtless is that the Russians are yet uncertain regarding Prince Bismarck's intentions, and consequently are hesitating. That they must fight Austria if they invade Turkey seems certain unless Prince Bismarck repays the debt of 1870. We have but to reflect upon the excitement created in Prague by Gen. Tchernayeff's presence, to form an idea of the effect on the Austrian Slaves of a series of Russian victories south of the Danube. Clearly Austria could not remain quiet in such a contingency, but how would Prince Bismarck act? Germany's permanent interests undoubtedly forbid Russian aggrandizement, but meantime an alliance with Russia might add to Germany a much coveted seaboard and still severed members of the German race. Russia then can bid highly for aid. She needs to protect her right flank when crossing the Danube, and she is not without hope of making the bargain. In any case, however, it is unlikely that war will break out immediately. Neither Russia nor Turkey are ready to move, and the season forbids serious military operations. We must look forward, therefore, to a few months more of uncertainty and disquiet."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon says: "But for an accident—but for the happy expulsion of the Gladstone Government from office three years ago, what we have now learned we should have learned after a war—war with England and Russia on one side, and Turkey, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Greece, too, perhaps, on the other, and with the whole mass of the Mohammedan population of India ardent for our defeat. As it is, we have enlarged our knowledge and deepened our insight at no such risks, and what we have learned to-day will be extremely useful in averting war in the future, or at least in guiding us with greater confidence through the dangers of war, should it be forced upon us. But the immediate question is What will be the action of Russia? Very much depends upon the internal condition of the Empire, and the view its rulers may take of the alternatives before them; and we in England have no accurate measure of the considerations which distract their counsels, or, even if we had accurate knowledge of them, we should yet have to learn how they affect the particular minds which in Russia have the immediate disposal of events. There are such things as points of honor, religious feeling, and dynastic fears, and these, speaking in a single mind, or in two or three minds, may not be quite in harmony with the voice of prudence and the verdict of calculation. Whatever may be the upshot, it will not surprise us if at this point the Czar or his Ministers issue a new declaration of the Moscow kind."

COMPLICATIONS IN EUROPE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The *Republique Française* publishes a letter which states that work on the fortifications at Metz and Strasbourg is being pushed forward to completion with the utmost haste, and great stores of provisions are arriving. The *Temps*, however, discredits the alarmist inferences which the *Republique* seeks to draw.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch from Pesth reports that the Russian volunteers, who had left Belgrade, have been ordered to stop at Turnaverin and await fresh orders.

The Cologne *Gazette* says telegrams from French sources, announcing that German troops would co-operate with the Russians, have excited Mussulman fanaticism against the German colonies in the neighborhood of Jaffa and Beyrout. Immediately on hearing of this, the German Government called the attention of the Porte to the matter and ordered the German man-of-war Gazelle to cruise along the Syrian shore and visit particularly Jaffa, Haifa, and Beyrout. England and Austria readily promised to co-operate in the protection of the German colonies. The German Government, therefore, hopes it has acted in time to ward off all danger.

The Berlin *Reichsanziger* publishes a Paris letter commenting on the eagerness of the French press to attack Germany's Eastern policy. It also states that the French sailors of the Chatean Renaud recently provoked a quarrel with the sailors of the German gun-boat Meteor at Smyrna, and one of the latter was killed while defending himself.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* reports that Russia has sent fresh orders to the United States for large quantities of arms and ammunition, and has requested the Austrian contractors for cartridges to hurry deliveries; but they will be unable to make any deliveries before the date originally fixed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—Mehemed Rudchi Pasha, late Grand Vizier, has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper says it is a fact that the Porte on Tuesday last informed Servia that it would on no consideration renew the armistice, but would march on Belgrade if Servia did not treat directly with Turkey for peace before March 1. Prince Milan is known to have expressed himself strongly in favor of such peace.

THE COTTON AND GRAIN TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending last night, says: "Cotton was quiet throughout the week, with a comparatively limited business. There was a very free supply, and prices for almost every description are lower. American has been in moderate request, and prices for medium and lower grades have declined about 3-16d. For Sea Island the demand was small and prices remain steady. In futures business was moderate, with daily reductions in prices."

A leading grain circular says: "The weather was less unsettled this week, but still there has been much more than an average rain-fall. The wheat markets of the country are generally quiet, with scarcely any variation from the prices previously quoted. The demand off the coast has been but moderate, with prices quotably unchanged, though bidders are barely up to recent sales. Several cargoes of Californian for shipment have been taken at extreme prices. A quiet tone has prevailed on the spot since Tuesday at the rates of that day. At this market to-day the attendance was limited, and the demand for wheat proportionate. A somewhat restricted business was done at Tuesday's prices. Flour was unaltered. Corn was slow at the last quotation. The temperature is very mild for the time of year."

LAWLESSNESS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Carthage, Mo., gives a brief account of a riot at Webb City yesterday. It appears that a somewhat notorious fellow named Bud Blunt was arrested for violating the city ordinances, and, not being able to pay the fine assessed was lodged in the calaboose. Subsequently he was released, and in a spirit of revenge he, with his brother and a large number of followers, procured several guns and pistols and opened fire on the citizens promiscuously. About 200 shots were fired, and seven persons badly wounded, including two of the assailants. Several horses were fired into, two horses killed, and two men severely beaten. Great excitement prevailed. The citizens rallied, and 10 of the rioters were arrested and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Jan. 19.—Mr. N. B. Merrick, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, dropped dead this morning while in attendance at prayer-meeting in the Presbyterian Church. He was a deeply interested participant in the religious services, and was in the very act of prayer when struck down by apoplexy. The deceased was formerly a resident of Rochester.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES

Has just commenced a new story entitled "The Forrest House; or, Everard's Repentance." This charming story is now ready in the *New-York Weekly.—Exchange.*

THE lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.—*Advertisement.*

TO DO the best thing possible to be done, and to spare no pains in doing it, sum up the conditions of great successes. It is, therefore, proper to present for B. T. BARRY'S TOILET SOAP an overwhelming popularity. An exhaustive chemical skill and perfect honesty of purpose enter into the composition of it, for the fine vegetable oils are unscented, except by their own pleasant odor.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th, and 29th sts., New-York. Rooms with board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 per day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

WE EMPLOY no canvassers. Buyers of the HOME SEWING-MACHINE and HALL TREADLE allowed canvasser's commission. No. 30 Union square.—*Advertisement.*

Everdell's, 302 Broadway, elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Coat of Arms, &c., lowest prices.

If your Hair is Gray, use Parker's Hair BALSAM. You will be delighted with the way it restores the color.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the TROCHES are effectual.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, No. 571 Broadway. Within a few months we have arrested two burglars in the store of J. Thornton, Walker st.; one in Bacon & Eaton's, Walker st., and two in H. B. Claflin's. We never fail. We jingle no bell at your door. We appropriate no 600 names from other parties to our circulars.

First Premium.

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Graduated Chest and Lung Protectors are the best undergarments for securing sound lungs, health and comfort. Sold everywhere. Mailed, $2. ISAAC A. SINGER, manufacturer, No. 704 Broadway.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 B'way.

MARRIED.

CLARK—SLEIGH.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 18, 1877, by Rev. J. H. Harris, of Shirley, Ulster County, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Henry W. Jones, of Bergen Point, N. J., H. J. CLARKE, Esq., son of the late Joseph W. Clarke, to Miss ELIZA T. SLEIGH, daughter of the late Capt. Adderley Sleigh, of the Royal Navy of Great Britain.

PATTERSON—HOGUET.—On Tuesday evening, 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Father McCready, HENRY B. PATTERSON to MARIE ADELE HOGUET, daughter of the late Anthony Hoguet.

TAFT—BEERS.—In Brooklyn, on the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. F. Kendall, JAMES H. TAFT, Jr., to LILLIE, daughter of Nathan T. Beers, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On Friday morning, Jan. 19, at his residence, No. 240 West 49th st., suddenly, of heart disease, JOHN C. BAXTER, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Armitage, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEADEL.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 18, JOSEPH W. BEADEL, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 516 Bedford av., on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

BURCHARD.—On Jan. 19, GURDON BURCHARD, Jr., elder son of Gurdon Burchard, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 513 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 21st inst., at 3:30 P. M.

COWDIN.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 18, suddenly, of pneumonia, REBECCA C., widow of T. W. Cowdin.

Private burial by the family.

☞ Boston and Lynn (Mass.) papers please copy.

COOPE.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, DAVID COOPE, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Sands Street Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M.

CROCHERON.—In Haynesville, Ala., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, WILLIAM H. CROCHERON, eldest son of the late Nicholas Crocheron, of Staten Island, in the 61st year of his age.

CULVER.—Jan. 19, 1877, at the residence of his uncle, on Magnolia av., Jersey City Heights, JOHN J. CULVER, aged 6 years 8 months.

Funeral services at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Washington place and Wooster st., New-York, Monday evening, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock.

DAVIS.—Jan. 18, 1877, DAVID R. DAVIS, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 129 Forsyth st., on Monday next, at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment, leaving the Forty-second Street Depot at 10 o'clock.

HLANDROW.—Suddenly, at her late residence, No. 381 Bridge st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, Jan. 17, 1877, ADALINE, widow of the late Joseph B. Flandrow, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services from Rev. Dr. Putnam's Church, Monroe place and Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Jan. 20. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 19, CAROLINE EDWARDS HERRICK, daughter of the late Edmund S. Herrick, of Albany.

Remains taken to Albany for interment.

JOHNSTON.—At Newburg, on Thursday, Jan. 18, CHARLES JOHNSTON, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday at his late residence, in Newburg, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Green-Wood on Monday, remains arriving in New-York at Chambers st., Erie Depot, at 11:25 A. M.

KEELER.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, EUGENE W., son of Robert J. and Mary W. Keeler, aged 7 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the house of his parents, No. 173 17th st., on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

KISSAM.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, in the 4th year of her age, MARGARET DE HOTT, only daughter of Peter R. and Josephine B. Kissam.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 76 Hall place, Brooklyn.

MORSE.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 19, 1877, MARGARET OAKES, relict of Rev. Beulah V. Morse, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Fitch, No. 49 Highland av., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.

MCMILLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 19, HENRIETTA LEXOWA, wife of Charles McMillan, of Princeton, N. J., and daughter of Richard J. Dodge.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her father, No. 58 Clark st., Brooklyn, on Sunday at 2 P. M.

PARKER.—On Friday, Jan. 19 inst., at his residence, No. 59 Irving place, Brooklyn, CHARLES PARKER, aged 66 years.

Funeral services will be held at the New-York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Herkimer st., on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

PENTZ—suddenly, at Newark, on Friday, 19th inst., EDITH J., wife of Jacob Pentz.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAIT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, JOHN RAIT, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 293 Baltbridge st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 18, 1877, JOHN P. SCHERMERHORN, JR.

Friends and relatives, members Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps, N. G., also Knickerbocker Lodge No. 642 A. F. and A. M., and American Chapter No. 216 R. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, John Jacobus, Esq., No. 70 St. Mark's place, on Sunday afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1877.

The Commandant regrets to announce the death of our late associate, JOHN P. SCHERMERHORN. The members are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 70 St. Mark's place, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. By order CYRUS B. LOUTREL, Colonel Commanding.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

STEPHEN.—On Wednesday, 17th inst., EMMA R. TAPPEN STEPHEN, aged 3 years, granddaughter of the late Jeremiah Tappen, of Gravesend, Long Island.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 207 Carroll st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock.

SOUTHWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 19, 1877, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, aged 66.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 239 Carroll st., on Monday, Jan. 22, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. Memorial sermon at the Strong Place Baptist Church on the ensuing morning thereafter.

WARD.—On Friday, Jan. 19, 1877, SARAH ENGLIS, widow of the late Josiah Ward, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 134 West 32d st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Idaho, via Queenstown; at 11 o'clock A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship China, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown. (Correspondence for Germany or Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M. for

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 N. J. C. Con....	79	300 Can. of N. J.....	34½
5,000 Gen. Pac. 1st,		100 do.....	34¾
6s, J.	93	200 do.....	34¾
100 Del. & Hudson.....	71½	200 do.....	34¾
200 West. Union.....	75⅞	100 do.....c.	34⅝
300 do.....b3.	75⅞	200 do.....c.	34⅝
1500 do.....b3.	75⅝	500 do.....c.	34⅝
500 do.....c.	75⅝	100 do.....c.	35
1400 Pac. Mail.....	25⅛	600 do.....c.	34⅝
100 Pac. Mail.....b.c.	25⅛	600 do.....b3.	35
200 do.....s3.	25⅛	600 Rock Island.....	101⅜
130 N. Y. & Hud..	102½	400 St. Paul.....	s3. 18
800 Ill. Cent.....	87¾	300 St. Paul Pf.....	b3. 45
100 Un. Pacific.....s3.	60	200 do.....c.	s3. 48
1300 Lake Shore.....	55⅛	100 do.....c.	48⅛
300 do.....	55⅝	500 do.....c.	48¼
200 do.....b3.	55⅝	600 do.....c.	48⅜
50 do.....c.	55⅝	1900 do.....c.	48¼
100 do.....c.	55¼	100 do.....s3.	48¾
200 do.....s3.	55¼	600 do.....c.	48⅜
200 D., L. & W.....	97	100 do.....	48⅜
100 do.....s3.	97		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81		$70,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	
R.....	112¼	'66 N.....	12.110⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		5,000 do...b.c.s3.	110⅜
R.....	112¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		'67.....	b3. 113⅛
'65 N.....	12.110⅛	10,000 do.....	113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20, R.,		1,000 do.....	12.113⅛
'65.....	b.c. 109¼	5,000 do.....	c. 113⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,		5,000 do.....	113⅛
'67.....	12.113⅛	10,000 U. S. 10-40	
5,300 do.....	c. 113⅜	R.....	113⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, long...	104⅜	130 N. Y. C. & H..	b.c. 102⅝
23,000 Tenn. 6s, new	43½	137 do.....	102⅜
1,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72⅞	100 Erie Railway.	b.c. 9⅛
1,000 do.....	73	120 Harlem.....	140
1,000 do.....	73¼	do.....b.c.	140
10,000 C., R. I. & P.		200 C. & P. Gd.	b.c. 92
R.....	b3. 109	1900 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 55⅝
6,000 M. & St. P. 1st		1700 do.....	55⅝
La C. Div....	99¼	300 do.....	b3. 55½
7,000 do.....	99	300 do.....	s3. 55⅝
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92⅜	800 do.....	55⅝
9,000 do.....	92⅞	400 do.....	b3. 55⅝
1,000 Long Dock.....	102	100 do.....	55⅝
8,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	104½	100 Ill. Cen.....	b.c. 87⅜
1,000 do.....	104⅜	100 do.....	87⅜
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s,	93½	100 do.....	87¼
56,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	103⅜	100 do.....	87⅜
11,000 do.....	103½	100 do.....	b3. 87⅜
5,000 U. P. 7s, 1 g...	101¾	100 do.....	s3. 87
1,000 do.....	101⅞	35 do.....	86⅞
13,000 Migh. C. 7s.	102⅝	100 Chi. & N. W..	b.c. 36⅛
4,000 C. & P. c. & r.	110	100 do.....	36¼
6,000 Cen. Pac. 1st,		200 C. & N. W. Pf..	b.c. 56⅛
6s, Br.....	95	800 C. & R. I.....	b.c. 101⅜
5,000 O. & M. 1st.	83½	100 Chi., M. & St. P.	48¾
10,000 T. & W. 1st, St.		Pf.....	b.c. 48¾
L. Div....	b.c. 80	200 do.....	48¾
25 Cent. Bank.....	70	600 do.....	49
100 Mariposa.....	6	100 do.....	b3. 49
100 do.....b.c.	6	300 do.....	48¾
200 Mariposa Pf.....b.c.	6½	100 do.....	48¾
700 West. Un.....b.c.	75⅞	500 do.....	48¾
200 do.....b.c.	75⅞	500 do.....	48¾
100 do.....	76	200 do.....	48¾
100 do.....s3.	75⅞	200 Wab. Pac. Com.	
200 do.....c.	75⅞	Rec'pts.....	b.c. 5
1400 do.....	76	200 D., L. & W....	b.c. 75⅛
1900 do.....	76	100 do.....	75⅛
700 do.....	76	19 do.....	75
100 do.....s3.	76	23 do.....	75
100 do.....	76	300 do.....	75¼
800 do.....	76	400 do.....	75¼
200 do.....b3.	75⅞	10 Mor. & Essex...	92¼
100 do.....s5.	76	200 C. of N. J....	b.c. 34⅝
1335 do.....	76	200 do.....s10.	34½
2100 do.....	76	100 do.....	34¾
400 do.....	76	200 do.....	35
100 Del. & H. C.	b.c. 83	100 do.....	35
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel....	17	100 do.....c.	35
50 do.....	17¼	300 do.....s30.	34¾
100 Pac. Mail.....	b.c. 25	200 do.....b3.	35
200 do.....s3.	25⅛	600 do.....	35
40 Adams Ex.....	b.c. 102	200 do.....	35
100 do.....	102¾	100 do.....	35⅛
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c.	87⅞	100 do.....s3.	35⅛
900 do.....	87⅞	300 do.....	35
200 do.....	49	100 do.....	35
100 do.....	49⅛	100 do.....	35⅛
100 do.....c.	49	100 do.....c.	35⅜
200 do.....s3.	49	100 do.....	35⅛
100 do.....	49	300 do.....	35⅜
500 do.....	49⅛	100 do.....	35⅜
100 do.....	49⅛	400 do.....	35⅜
100 do.....c.	49¼	400 do.....	35⅜
200 do.....b3.	49⅜	100 do.....s3.	35⅜
400 do.....s3.	49¼	100 Chi. & Alt.....b.c.	100⅞
400 do.....	49¼		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		600 Can. of N. J.....	35¾
'65.....	109⅜	100 do.....	36
5,000 La. con.....	80¾	200 do.....	35⅞
4,000 Pac. of M. 2d c.	87½	200 do.....s3.	35½
3,000 Mil. & St. P.		200 do.....	35⅞
c. s. f.....	83¾	200 do.....	35⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	103⅛	100 do.....s3.	35⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st,		1300 do.....	35⅞
C.....	b3. 118	100 do.....	35⅞
80 Bk. of N. Y.....	117	400 do.....	35¾
52 Bk. of Manhat....	71¼	200 St. Paul Pf.....s3.	48¾
100 Pacific Mail.....	25⅜	100 do.....	48¾
100 West. Union.....b.	76	100 do.....s3.	48⅝
1800 do.....	76	200 do.....	48⅝
200 do.....s3.	76	400 do.....s5.	48⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H..	103⅝	200 D., L. & W.....	75¾
20 do.....	102⅜	600 do.....	75¾
200 Erie Railway.....	9¾	200 do.....	75⅞
500 Mich. Cen.....	49⅜	100 do.....	76
800 do.....	49¼	500 do.....	75⅞
400 Lake Shore.....s3.	55⅝	300 do.....	75¾
200 do.....	55⅝	500 do.....	75⅞
400 Chi. & Alt.....	101	200 do.....	75⅝
17 St. L. & I. M.....	11¼	500 do.....	75½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	
R.....	114¼	'67.....	113⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	
'65 N.....	109¼	'67.....	113⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,		10,000 U. S. 5s, '81.	
'65 N.....	110⅝	O.....	112¼
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R....	113¼		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Ch., R. I. & P. 7s.	109½	500 Erie.....	b.c. 9¾
2,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10		1400 do.....	9¾
conv.....	100	300 do.....s3.	9⅞
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st,		1000 do.....b3.	10
La C. Div....	99	2000 do.....	10
5,000 M. & St. P. c. s. f.	103	500 do.....	10
5,000 Chi. & M. 1st.	106	810 do.....	10
5,000 Long Dock....	105	200 do.....b3.	10
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s,		300 L. S. & M. S.....	b.c. 55⅝
conv.....	84½	200 do.....b3.	55⅝
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st,		500 do.....s3.	55⅝
C. & O. 6's.	90	100 do.....	55⅝
2,000 Cen. P. gld. b.	106½	1200 do.....b3.	55⅞
3,000 R. & L. M. 1st.	101½	100 do.....	55⅞
10,000 do.....b.c.	101½	100 do.....s3.	55⅞
5,000 T., P. & W. con.	31½	50 Ill. Cen.....	b.c. 87½
100 Del. & H.....	b.c. 71	50 do.....	87¾
100 Del. Lack. & W.	85¾	500 Can. of N. J.....	b.c. 35⅞
78 A. & P. Tel.....	b.c. 17	500 do.....	36
50 Gold & S. Tel.....	b.c. 46	100 do.....	35¾
100 West. Un.....b.c.	76	100 do.....c.	36⅛
300 do.....	76	100 do.....	35⅞
1000 do.....b3.	76⅛	100 do.....	35⅞
100 do.....	76	100 do.....	35½
700 do.....	76	100 do.....	35⅝
6 U. S. 6s.....	b.c. 57	400 do.....	36⅛
100 Pac. Mail.....	b.c. 25	400 do.....s3.	36
100 do.....s3.	25	800 do.....	35⅞
100 do.....b3.	25⅛	400 do.....	35⅝
200 do.....s.	25⅜	100 Chi. & R. I....	b.c. 101⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H..	b.c. 102⅜	100 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 48¾
200 do.....	103	200 do.....	48¾
100 do.....s3.	108	10 P., Ft. W. & C.	
100 do.....b3.	103⅜	Gt'd.....	101
25 do.....	103	100 Del., L. & W..	b.c. 75⅝
10 do.....	b3. 103¼	100 do.....	75⅝
400 Mich. Cen.....	b.c. 49¼	600 do.....	75⅜
400 do.....	s3. 49¾	400 do.....	75¼
100 C. & R. I.....	b.c. 91¾	100 Chi. R. & Q....	b.c. 118¾
180 Ohio & M.....	b.c. 84½		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		100 Ill. Cent.....	87¼
'67.....	113⅝	do.....	87
4,000 U. Pac. 1 s. f....	95¼	50 do.....	86¾
1,000 Pitts'g 4th...	104½	100 do.....s3.	86¾
4,000 P. of M. 1st...	98½	100 do.....	86⅞
1,000 Erie 2d.....	104	100 do.....	87
100 Mariposa Pf.....	6⅝	100 Rock Island..	b3. 101½
100 At. & Pac.....	16⅜	300 do.....	101½
200 West. Un.....	76	100 do.....b3.	101⅝
100 do.....	76	100 Can. of N. J.....	35¾
500 do.....s3.	75⅞	100 do.....	35½
500 do.....b3.	76	200 do.....	35¾
700 do.....	76	200 do.....	35⅝
900 do.....	76	100 do.....	35⅝
100 Pacific Mail..s3.	25	200 do.....	35⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. b3.	103⅛	1000 do.....	35½
100 do.....	103⅜	100 Mor. & Es.....s3.	92
50 do.....	103¼	100 St. Paul Pref.....	48¾
100 do.....	103½	100 do.....	48¾
100 do.....	103¼	300 do.....	48¾
100 do.....	103⅜	600 do.....	48½
100 do.....	103⅜	600 do.....	48¾
100 do.....s3.	103⅜	400 do.....	48⅞
500 Erie Railway.....	10	100 do.....	48¾
100 do.....	9⅞	300 do.....	48¾
800 do.....s15.	9⅞	300 do.....s3.	48¾
100 do.....s3.	9⅞	400 do.....s10.	48⅜
100 Lake Shore.....s3.	55⅝	400 do.....	48⅝
800 do.....	55⅝	200 D., L. & W.....	75¼
800 do.....b3.	55⅝	500 do.....	74⅞
100 North-west. Pref.	56½	200 do.....	74⅞
100 Ohio & Mis.....s3.	82	100 Chi. & Alt.....	101½
100 do.....	82¼		

FRIDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was irregular, with frequent but not wide fluctuations in prices. The entire business amounted to 92,300 shares, which embraced 21,500 Western Union, 16,100 New-Jersey Central, 12,000 Lake Shore, 11,200 St. Paul, 8,500 Erie, 6,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,300 Michigan Central, and 2,500 Pacific Mail. The coal stocks were strong, especially New-Jersey Central, which, on reports that the company had effected a satisfactory settlement with the Lehigh Navigation Company, advanced from 34¼ to 36¼, with closing sales at 35½. In sympathy with New-Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 75 to 76, but later reacted, and closed at 74⅞. The bull speculation in Western Union still hangs fire, and appearances strongly indicate that the parties to the pool constitute a by no means happy family, and that each member of the household is a little but suspicious of the good faith of his associates, and fears that some one or other may attempt to steal a march upon him and realise before the appointed time. The fluctuations in the stock to-day ranged within ⅜ ₱ cent., the closing transactions being effected at 76. Lake Shore opened at 55¼, advanced to 55½, and closed at 55⅜. Michigan Central recorded an improvement of ¼ ₱ cent on the day's transactions. Illinois Central continues to travel on the down grade, and to-day declined from 87¾ to 86¾, with only a recovery of ⅛ ₱ cent in the final dealings. The statement which was made yesterday to impart life and animation to Pacific Mail, several previous efforts of the same kind, seems to have been abortive, as the dullness in the stock to-day was in marked contrast with the spasmodic activity which characterized the dealings yesterday, the transactions amounting to 2,500 shares as against 1,500 on Thursday. The price, however, was well maintained at 25@25⅛, the former being the closing figure. The granger shares were firm. Investment shares were firm and higher, New-York Central advancing to 103¼ and Rock Island to 101⅝.

The money market worked smoothly, and during the greater part of the day borrowers on call found difficulty in supplying their wants at 4@5 ₱ cent. Toward the close there were abundant offers of capital, and the rate declined to 3 ₱ cent.

The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $700,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, 3-16; selling, par; St. Louis, 75 premium; Cincinnati firm, buying, 50 par; selling, 50 premium; Chicago, 50 premium; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅜@7-16; bank, ½; Charleston, easy, ¼ discount, par.

The foreign advices reported a slight decline in British consols, which was doubtless attributable to the more war-like aspect of the Eastern Question, created by the refusal of the Turkish Government to accede to the propositions of the other European powers. Consols for both money and the account closed at 95¼@95⅜. American securities were strong and higher, at an advance of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. Old 1865s closed at 105½, 1867s at 109¼@109⅝, 10-40s at 109½, and new 5s at 107⅛. Erie common was unchanged, but the preferred made an advance of ¾ ₱ cent. French rentes made a slight decline. The Bank of England lost £80,000 on balance to-day. Bar silver is quoted in the London market at 58¼d. ₱ ounce.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and unchanged. Prime bankers' bills sold at $4 83 for long, and at $4 84½@$4 84¾ for demand, the nominal asking rates remaining at $4 83½ and $4 85½.

There was a very limited speculation in gold, and the market was steady at 106⅜@106¼. The former was the opening and the latter the closing quotation. On gold loans the rates ranged from 5 to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. The last loans were made flat.

Government bonds were strong, and prices made a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., New 1865s selling up to 110⅜, 1867s to 113⅜, and to 109¼ for old 1865s. The demand was active again to-day, while the offerings were small on account of the large amounts recently taken from the street for investment. The market at the close was strong in tone. The transactions in railroad mortgages were small outside of Union Pacific Firsts, $50,000 of which changed hands at 103⅜@103¼. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon sevens advanced nearly 1 ₱ cent., selling at 92¾@92⅞. Rock Island 7s rose to 109⅜; New-York Central 6s of 1887 to 104½; Union Pacific Land Grants to 101⅞; North Missouri Firsts to 97; Pacific of Missouri Firsts to 98½, and Toledo and Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, to 80. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, declined to 99; de. Consolidated Sinking Funds to 83½, and Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated Sinking Funds to 83½. In State bonds, Louisiana Consolidated, which were offered yesterday at 56, sold at 58¾. Missouri Long 6s rose to 104⅜. Tennessee new were steady at 43½. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 73@73⅛.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,835,140, and the amount marketed $1,870,923. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1, were $4,707,168, and the total amount marketed, $4,687,431.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19. 1877. }

Gold receipts.....	$2,965,341	84	
Gold payments.....	396,435	57	
Gold balance.....	67,679,198	82	
Currency receipts.....	943,235	15	
Currency payments.....	960,624	07	
Currency balance.....	40,603,325	98	
Customs.....	186,000	00	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American gold.....	106⅜	106⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coup.....	112⅜	112¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.....	113⅝	113⅝
Bills on London.....$4 83@$4 83½	$4 83@$4 83½	
New-York Central.....	102⅜	103¼
Rock Island.....	101⅜	101⅝
Pacific Mail.....	25	25
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	18	18
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.....	48⅜	48⅜
Lake Shore.....	55	55⅜
Chicago and North-western.....	36⅜	36½
Chicago and North-western Pref....	56⅜	56½
Western Union.....	75¾	76
Union Pacific.....	60	60
Delaware, Lack. and Western.....	74⅞	74⅞
New-Jersey Central.....	36⅛	34¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....	70⅞	71
Morris and Essex.....	92	92
Panama.....	123	123
Erie.....	9⅝	9⅞
Ohio and Mississippi.....	8½	8¾
Harlem.....	135	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	12½	12¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.....	26¼	26
Michigan Central.....	48⅜	49
Illinois Central.....	57¾	56⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central.....	103¼	102½	1,657
Harlem.....	140	140	420
Erie.....	10⅛	9¾	8,500
Lake Shore.....	55⅜	55⅛	12,050
Wabash.....	6	6	200
North-western.....	36¼	36⅛	200
North-western Preferred.....	56½	56½	300
Rock Island.....	101⅝	101⅜	1,000
Mil. & St. Paul.....	18	18	100
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.....	49	48	10,800
Pittsburg.....	92	92	210
Del., Lack. & Western.....	76	74⅞	6,345
New-Jersey Central.....	36⅛	34¼	16,130
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	71½	71	252
Morris and Essex.....	92	92	100
Michigan Central.....	49⅜	48⅞	6,300
Illinois Central.....	57⅜	56¾	1,690
Union Pacific.....	60	60	100
Chicago and Alton.....	101½	100⅞	400
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.....	118¼	118¼	100
Ohio & Mississippi.....	6⅜	6⅜	300
Western Union.....	76⅛	75¾	21,540
U. S. & P. Telegraph.....	17	16⅝	325
Pacific Mail.....	25⅛	25	2,500
Mariposa.....	6	6	200
Mariposa Pref.....	6⅝	6½	300
Total sales.....			92,320

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.....	106⅜	1:00 P. M.....	106⅛
10:30 A. M.....	106⅛	1:30 P. M.....	106⅛
11:00 A. M.....	106⅜	2:00 P. M.....	106⅛
11:30 A. M.....	106⅛	2:30 P. M.....	106⅛
12:00 M.....	106⅜	3:00 P. M.....	106⅛
12:30 P. M.....	106⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s.....	123	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered.....	114¼	114½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons.....	114¾	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered..	109⅜	109½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons....	109¼	109½
United States 6-20s, 1865, new, reg....	110⅝	110¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup...	110⅝	110¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered..	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons....	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered..	116⅜	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons....	116⅜	117¼
United States 10-40s, registered.....	113¼	113½
United States 10-40s, coupons.....	113⅝	113⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered.....	111⅜	111¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons.....	111¾	112⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered....	104⅜	105⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $99,000 for interest, $195,000 for called bonds, and $6,200 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared.....	$25,706,000
Gold balances.....	1,437,345
Currency balances.....	1,534,248

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges.....	$63,611,970
Currency balances.....	2,833,913
Gold exchanges.....	7,519,893
Gold balances.....	1,178,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, '83.....	36½	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '81..	100
Alabama 5s, '86.....	33	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '81..	100
Alabama 8s, '86.....	33	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '92..	121
Alabama 5s, '86.....	33	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '96..	121
Alabama 8s, '92.....	15	N. C. 6s, old J. & J..	90¾
Alabama 8s, '93.....	15	N. C. 6s, A. & O.....	92½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J..	69¾
Connecticut 6s.....	110	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O	69¾
Georgia 6s.....	95½	N. C. 6s, do. c. m'g, J. & J.	44¾
Georgia 7s, n. b.....	103½	N. C. 6s, do. c. m'g, A. & O.	44¾
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	102	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68.	13
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	104½	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '86.	13
Illinois coup. 6s.'79..	100	N. C. 6s, R. R. bds.....	9
Illinois War Loan..	101	N. C. S. T. class 1.....	2
Kentucky 6s.....	101	N. C. S. T. class 2.....	2
Louisiana 6s.....	40	N. C. S. T. class 3.....	2
Louisiana 6s, n. b.....	40	Ohio 6s, '81.....	103½
Louisiana 6s, Pr. Bds.	40	Ohio 6s, '86.....	110
La. 7s, Penitentiary..	40	Rhode Island 6s.....	110
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	40	S. C. 6s.....	43
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	40	S. C. 6s, A. & O.....	35
La. 8s, La. Bs. of '75..	40	S. C. 6s, F'g Act '66.	35
La. 7s, Consolidated.	58½	S. C. L. O., '89, J. & J.	40
Michigan 6s, '72-'79...	101	S. C. L. O., '89, A. & O.	40
Michigan 6s, '80-'90...	110	Tenn. 6s, old.....	43¾
Michigan 7s, '90.....	112½	S. C. Non. F. bs.....	2½
Mo. 6s, due in '77....	100⅜	Tennessee 6s, old...	43¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78....	100⅝	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s..	43
Long bs. '89 to '90 in.	104¼	Virginia 6s, old.....	30
Fund bs. due '94-5..	104½	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66.	30
Levy on J'y, due '92	103¾	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67.	30
H. & St. J., due '86	104½	Va. 6s, Cons. Bonds..	79
H. & St. J., due '87..	104½	Virginia 6s, ex m'a c.	66¾
N. Y. Reg. R. L....	101	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s....	36
N. Y. Coup. R. L....	101	Virginia 6s, def. bds..	7
N. Y. 6s, G'ld, Reg. '87.	116	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924.	73¼
N. Y. 6s, G. Coup. '87.	116		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...	102	Clev., P. & A., new bs.	108¼
Buf. & Erie 1s.....	15	Buf. & S. L. 7s.....	103½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	39	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st..	86
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st..	26	D. & M. 7s, 1st 7s, 1906.	108
Chic. & Alton 1st...	115	R. & P. Div. bds.....	104½
Joliet & Chic. 1st....	108	L. S. Cons. 6s, 1st....	106½
La. & Mo. 1st, gr....	85	L. S. Cons. R. 1st....	106½
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st.	105½	L. S. Cons. C. 2d....	96
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct., 1st.	111⅝	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s....	103⅞	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	102⅜
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 6s..	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	104
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C....	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	104
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.-B.	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	101⅜
C. R. of N. J. Convrt.	79	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..	101⅜
L. & W. B. Con. Guar.	61½	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st. R.	110½
M. & S. P. 1st 8s. P. D.	116	Hud. R. 7s, 2d. S. F.	95.111½
M. & S. P. 2d, 7 3-10 P. D.	100	Harlem 1st 7s. C....	119½
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	97	Harlem 1st 7s, R....	119½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	95	N. Missouri 1st....	96¾
M. & S. P. 2d.....	91	Ohio & Miss. Cons...	81
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	108	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons..	49
C. & N. W. Int. bds...	104⅜	Cen. P., San J. B'ch	91¾
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	104	West. Pacific bs.....	101
C. & N. W. Ext. bds.	101	Union Pac. 1st.....	103½
C. & N. W. Sk. Fd....	111½	Union Pac. Gr. 7s.	101⅛
Galena & Chic. Ext.	109¼	Union Pac. S. F....	93⅛
Penin. 1st Con....	104	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st....	93
Chicago & Mil. 1st..	106	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st.	117½
Winona & St. P. 1st 8s	90	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d.	111¼
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	108½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..	105½
Del., L. & W. 2d.....	108	Clev. & P. 4th. S. F.	104¼
Mor. & Essex 1st....	119½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	10
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71..	102	A. & T. H. 2d Pref..	89
Erie 1st Extended..	109	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70
Erie 2d 7s, '79.....	104½	B. & S. 1ll. 1st, 8s...	85
Erie 2d, 7s, '83.....	104	T. P. & W. E. D....	68
Erie 4th 7s, '80.....	101	T. P. & W. W. D....	84
Erie 5th 7s, '88.....	100	T. P. & W. 2d.....	33
Long Dock Bonds..	104⅞	T. P. & W. Con. 7s.	32½
R., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	95	Tol. & W. 1st Ex....	102¾
H. & St. J. Land G'nts.	110	Tol. & St. L. 1st, N. L. D.	79¾
R. & St. L. 8s, Con....	84½	Tol. & Wab. Gd....	73
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.	84½	T. & W. Cons. Conv	50¼
M. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d.....	102½	Han. & Naples 1st..	36
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	109½	Gt. West. 1st, '88....	102½
Clev. & Tol. S. F..	107	Gt. West. 2d, '93....	71
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	106¾	W. U. bds., 1900, C.	103⅛
Clev., P. & A., old bs.	104	W. U. bds., 1900, R.	103⅜

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.....	130	Hanover.....	90
American Exchange.	105⅜	Import'rs' & Trad'rs'.	175
Central National....	100	Mechanics'.....	134
Commerce.....	107	Merchants'.....	118
Continental.....	70	New-York.....	115½
Corn Exchange.....	128	North America.....	90
First National.....	200	Phenix.....	90
Fulton.....	150	Republic.....	98
Fifth Avenue.....	212	State of N. Y., (new).	120

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U.S.N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown and the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $25.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B, & N, A, R. M. S. P. CO.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7
ABYSSINIA, WED., Jan. 31 | PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Excursion tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 20
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $22, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH GA,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. BICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, Pier 13 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. LWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 5 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLIDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LILLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8
WIELAND.....Feb. 1 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C.B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadst., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $22, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 20 | WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3
AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27 | RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calif ornia...Jan. 20, 9 A.M. | Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A.M.
Ethiopia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 22 | SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 10
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3

Rates of passage in currency:

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpac, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philad'a. Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

"Lord Clive.....Jan. 19 | "City of New-York.....Feb. 9
Ohio.....Jan. 26 | Indiana.....Feb. 15
Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100; Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $22.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS NOS. 44 AND 51 NORTH RIVER—FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Jan. 20, 9 A. M. | Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7: 30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 8:40, 11:50, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandts streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

3:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, for Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 9:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M.; Sanzarack Railroad 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston via Shore Line at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.
Passengers for this line take 8:00 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.
—Steamers leave Peck slip or New-River at 5 P.M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON
Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAVID. ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES JENKINS, DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
M. M. VAN BUREN, ABRAM WAKEMAN,
J. W. BROWN, J. WINDMULLER,
EDWARD SCULLY, WM. H. MONTANYE,
R. L. MAYERHOLD, JOHN A. BAUER,
WILLIAM MILES, JAMES NEEVES,
NELSON SAMMIS, THOMAS WEBB,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
CLEMENT C. PARSONS, NOAH A. CHILDS,
HAMLN BUYDENBURGH, ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
BERNARD MCKELLEY, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
MERRITT H. SMITH, DAVID MAHANY,
E. G. HATFIELD, JOHN ROMER,
CYRUS B. LOUTREL, J. S. BLYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARINGER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, D. D. WHITNEY was unanimously re-elected President.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1877.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION THE FOLLOWing named gentlemen were elected Directors:

JAMES W. DOMINICK, JOHN SNIFFIN,
LEWIS MAYER, CHARLES D. BAILEY,
ALBERT DUNG, HARMAN WAGNER,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER, MARTIN SCHRENKMISEN,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT, LORIN INGERSOLL,
JOHN G. CLARK, JAMES BUCHAN,
JOHN O. ADAMS, RICHARD HAMILTON.
HENRY P. DE GRAAF,

At the meeting of the board held this day, Mr. HENRY P. DE GRAAF was unanimously elected President.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 13, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on the 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, at 11 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Jan. 26. By order of the board.

J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, Nos. 140 to 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day at the office of the Company, M. ROBERT A. GRANNISS was elected Second Vice President. ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services SUNDAY, Jan. 21:

MEDICAL STUDENTS' MEETING—4 o'clock; YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS—Dr. Thomson's, 5 o'clock; YOUNG MEN'S MEETING after tea—8:30 o'clock. On THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, meetings for young men in parlor at 8 o'clock. Every day, except Saturday and Sunday, at 3:30 o'clock, meetings for all classes for prayer and conference. Anniversary MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Tickets obtained without charge at 23d st., cor. 4th av.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
45th st. west of 6th av.
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.

Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Prayers at 4 P. M.

EVEN SONG AT 7:30 P. M.

A special service of song, with Sermon by Rev. Mr. NEWTON.

All seats free at the opening hour.

AN EPIPHANY MEETING ON BEHALF of foreign missions for Mexico and China will be held at Calvary Church, 4th av., corner 21st st., Sunday evening, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. The Bishop and members of the Foreign Committee are expected to be present, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Riley, Bishop elect of Mexico, and Rev. Dr. Schereschewsky, Bishop elect of China.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18th st., Union Gospel services. Rev. Mr. Sulmer, Colorado preaches Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and at 3:30 P. M.; afternoon sermon, first of a series, on "Light." Singing morning and afternoon by Charles L. Gunn and the large choir. Seats free. Everybody welcome. A Sunday-school will be organized at 9:30 A. M. All not in other schools invited.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monday evening, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall. Speakers: Rev. Lleweiyn D. Bevan, Pastor of Brick Church; Rev. Frederick Gonraux, Assistant Rector St. Thomas' Church; John E. Parsons, Esq. Tickets obtained without charge at rooms, 23d st., corner of 4th av.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Morning, Rev. Dr. Hazelton, of Irish Wesleyan Church. Evening, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach. Subject—"The Proud Persecutor Converted." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—REV. Fred. Bell, the Singing Preacher, will preach and sing to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"The Duty of the Church Toward the Theatre." Evening subject—"Knocking, Who is There?" All are welcome.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 46th st. services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach. Subject, morning—"The New Song." Evening—"Financial Reverses." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; congregational Bible class, 3:30 P. M. All welcome.

AT FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. Services in morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7:30 o'clock. Praise Service and Sermon; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; this will be the School. 2:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th st.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor elect, will preach Sunday, 21st, at 11 A. M and 3:30 P. M. Subjects—morning—"Show me thy Glory;" afternoon—"Sons of God." Strangers cordially welcomed.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Primary" class this day at 2:45, Young Men's Christian Association building, 4th av. Mrs. Clark, teacher. "Superintendents'," Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Pitt st reet Chapel, Rev. Dr. F. G. Clark, conductor. "Normal" suspended during January. Monday evening at 7:30, in Dr. Crosby's Church, the third lecture on the Bible will be given by Prof. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary. Subject—"The Languages of the Bible."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and at 7:30 P. m., by the Pastor, Rev. R. D. Murphy. Services at No. 278 Water st., at 3 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter; morning service, 10:30; subject—"The Unprofitable Servant." Evening services, 7:30; subject—"Faith."

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, Pastor, preaches at the

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,
Fulton st.—entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., WILL officiate (D. V.) a lecture in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., on Sunday next, Jan. 21, at 4 P. M. Subject—"The Influence of Christianity in the Future in Promoting Temperance, Purity, and the Brotherhood of Nations." This will be the last of the course.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR.—The Madison Avenue Baptist Church, lately worshiping corner of 31st st. and Madison av., will hold their usual Sabbath morning services in the school st. the First Baptist Church, No. 42 Park av., corner of 39th st. Sunday-school in the same place at 2 P. M.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach Morning and evening. Evening sermon to be followed by a prayer meeting. Services commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Jewish prayer-meeting on Monday evening.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
Will preach in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
On Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. DR. RYLANCE.—ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach in the morning and in the evening.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

REV. J. D. HERR, PASTOR CENTRAL Baptist Church, West 42d st.—Morning subject: "The Manna and its Lessons." Evening: "The Royal Stranger." Baptism in evening.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7:30 A. M.; Morning Prayer, 9; Litany, 10:30; Choral Celebration, 11; Choral Evening Prayer, 7:30 P. M. Pews and sittings may be had, free, for the Winter upon application to the sexton.

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Harlem, (127th st. and 4th av.)—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Children's Church, 3:30 P. M. Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of Grace Church, in the evening.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, CORNER MADison av. and 126th st.—Preaching to-morrow at 9:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Davis. In Recital Hall, at 3 P. M., Literary and Musical Entertainment will be given in this church—Miss Emma C. Thursby, soloist. Admission, 50 cents.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching Sabbath morning by Rev. Alexander Blaikie, D. D., of Boston. Afternoon, Rev. D. D. Turner, services commence at 10:30 and 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

SABBATH EVENING SERVICE.—A SPECIAL sermon on Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison av. and 24th st. The Pastor, Dr. Tucker, will preach. Strangers are cordially invited, and those not attending other churches.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Sufficiency of the Plan of Salvation." At 7:30 P. M., subject, "Love for Christ and Regeneration Identical." Strangers invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square.—Morning prayer, 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector. Evening prayer, 3:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Williams, Associate Rector. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., Near 6th av., Rev. W. P. Abbett, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 257 and 259 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., Near Broadway, Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Public services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. E. P. FARNHAM, of Rochester, N. Y.,
Will preach
Morning:
"THE CLAIMS OF TRUTH."
Evening:
"CHRIST'S OFFER OF SALVATION."

All cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av., Rev. Carlos Martyn, Pastor.—Divine service in this church to-morrow, 21st inst., at 11:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching to-morrow, communion Sabbath, by the Pastor, at 10:30 A. M., and by Rev. J. T. Turner, at 7:45 P. M. All are cordially invited.

INSTRUCTION.

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WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERESS IN A wealthy family or school by a young lady of experience; highly qualified in English, French, and music; highest testimonials and references; moderate salary. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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MRS. LOUISA B. CULVER, TEACHER of painting, (landscape, flowers, &c.,) Studio No. 3 Association Building; references, Mrs. D. Huntington, Mr. William Hart, Mr. James M. Hart.

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THE CENTENNIAL FUND.

A DECISION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

THE STOCKHOLDERS TO BE PAID FIRST—AN ELABORATE OPINION BY JUSTICE STRONG—PROBABILITIES OF AN APPEAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

A decision in the case of the Government against the Centennial Board of Finance, involving the return of $1,500,000 appropriated by Congress for the International Exhibition, was announced today in the United States Circuit Court here. Judge Cadwalader read the opinion, as received from Justice Strong. It gives great satisfaction, and, although it has not been officially announced, it is known that United States District Attorney Valentine will appeal in the matter, and have the case carried to the United States Supreme Court. The decision of Justice Strong is against the Government, and, under its rulings, the stockholders will be paid before the million and a half dollars are returned to the Government. It is believed that, under this decision, those holding stock will receive about 80 cents on the dollar invested. The decision, while covering this case fully, also contains valuable information regarding the organization of stock companies in general. The hearing was had on Saturday, 6th inst., before Judges Strong and McKennan, when the arguments made were reported in full in THE TIMES. A few days more than one month have been consumed since the case was first commenced until the decision to-day.

Justice Strong, after reciting the claim of the United States and the inauguration of the Centennial Exhibition, says:

Thus it plainly appears, not only that the Exhibition was a national one, set on foot and sanctioned by Congress, but that the Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board were made the agents of the Government in preparing and conducting it. Under this legislation the corporation was authorized, and stock subscriptions, for which certificates were issued to the amount of about $2,400,000, were made, which are still outstanding. The subscriptions were made in reliance upon the provisions of the act of Congress. The number of subscribers was very large, and they are scattered all over the United States, holding the stock in various amounts, from one share to 10,000, the number held by the State of New-Jersey. Such has been the action of Congress, and such were the rights of stockholders when the act of Feb. 16, 1867, was enacted, out of which arises the controversy in this case. Its preamble is significant. After referring to the act of March 3, 1871, and the act of June 1, 1872, and after reciting that the President of the United States, in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, approved June 5, 1874, had extended to foreign nations, in the name of the United States, an invitation to take part in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Government, and after reciting that the Governments so invited, to the number of 38, had accepted the invitation, and were making extensive preparations to embrace the courtesy so extended to them, "thereby rendering proper arrangements for the coming ceremonies, on the part of the Government of the United States, a matter of honor and good faith," the preamble asserted that the preparations designed by the United States Centennial Commission, and in part executed by the Centennial Board of Finance, were in accordance with the spirit of the acts of Congress relating thereto, and on a scale creditable to the Government and people of the United States. It was therefore enacted as follows:

"That the sum of $1,500,000 to complete the Centennial buildings and other preparations be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which shall be paid on the drafts of the President and Treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance, one-third immediately after the passage of this act, and the remainder in four equal monthly payments, provided that in the distribution of any moneys that may remain in the treasury of the Centennial Board of Finance, after the payment of its debts, as provided for by the 10th section of the act of Congress, approved June 1, 1872, incorporating said Centennial Board of Finance, the appropriation hereby made shall be repaid in full into the Treasury of the United States, before any dividend or percentage of the profits shall be paid to the holders of said stock. Provided also, that the Government of the United States shall not, under any circumstances, be liable for any debt or obligation of the United States Centennial Commission, or the Centennial Board of Finance, or any payment in addition to the foregoing sum."

The appropriation was avowedly made to complete the necessary preparations for a celebration and exhibition which Congress had declared national, and under its sanction, to which other nations had been invited by the Government to join, and the proper arrangements for which the preamble to the act declared to be a matter of honor and good faith on the part of the Government of the United States. It was, therefore, meeting at least an honorable obligation, and that it was so considered may be inferred from the closing words of the section, which declared the United States should not be liable for any obligation or payment "in addition to the sum" appropriated. A careful inspection of this act, under which alone the United States asserts a claim to any portion of the funds in the hands of the complainants, makes it evident that Congress did not intend thereby to create the relation of debtor and creditor between the Centennial Board of Finance and the United States. The language used is the ordinary language of an appropriation, not of a loan. No evidences of debt were required from the board. Bonds were not exacted for the return of the money, though by the act of 1872 the board was empowered to borrow money and give bonds therefor, and though the President of the board was required by the second section of this act to execute a bond with sufficient security in the sum of $560,000, conditioned for the safekeeping and faithful disbursement of the sum appropriated. Were it not for the proviso relative to the distribution of any moneys that might remain in the treasury of the board, or (as they are called in the act of 1872) "remaining assets," after the payment of all its liabilities, there could be no pretense that the act was anything more than a mere appropriation demanded by the honor and good faith of the Government. But even the proviso repels the idea that the board became a debtor by receiving the sum appropriated. It reserves no right to the United States until the debts of the board shall have been paid. It is only "after the payment of the debts," not after the payment of its other debts, but after all its debts shall have been satisfied, that any payment into the Treasury of the United States is required to be made. If the appropriation was intended to be a loan merely, it created a debt, and was demandable as such, without adding the words, "after payment of its debts." It would be an absurd measure to attribute to Congress that they intended to say that after the payment of its debts the board shall pay another one of its debts. And if it had been intended the board should be a debtor for the amount of the appropriation, but that its payment should be postponed till the other debts were paid, the language used would have been, "after its other debts are discharged," or words equivalent. It seems plain, therefore, even from the reading of the proviso, that it was not the purpose of Congress to assume for the Government the position of a creditor. That was carefully avoided. Congress had in view the fact that at the close of the Exhibition, its agent, the corporation, would wind up, and, after paying its debts, would distribute its remaining assets, and the proviso preserves nothing more than a right to be a possible distributee of a portion of those assets. It was not known how large they would be; whether they would suffice to repay what the stockholders had paid in and profit on their investment or not. It may have been supposed the Exhibition would yield profits on the investment.

If, then, the appropriation was not intended to have the character of a loan, creating a debt of the board, and to be paid as a debt, the stockholders who subscribed for the stock have, by the tenth section of the act of 1876, a clear right to the "remaining assets," at least to the extent of their capital invested. The section enacted, as we have seen, that after the close of the Exhibition it should be the duty of the board to convert its property into cash, and after the payment of all its liabilities, (or debts, as they are called in the act of 1876,) to divide its remaining assets pro rata among its stockholders, in full satisfaction and discharge of its capital stock. The stockholders were thus entitled to a satisfaction of their stock out of whatever assets remained after the payment of the debts of their corporation. It is not to be assumed that Congress intended to take away those rights without the consent of the stockholders. The directors of the corporation could not bargain them away. And there are no words of repeal in the later act; nor is there any necessary implication of an intent to repeal. The proviso, therefore, must receive a construction, consistent, so far as possible, with the provisions of the act of 1872. Its direction is that after the payment of the debts of the Centennial Board, the appropriation shall be paid, in full, into the Treasury of the United States before any "dividend or percentage of the profits shall be paid to the holders of the stock." What is here meant by "dividend or percentage of profits?" It is observable that in all the legislation respecting the Centennial Exhibition, the word "profits" here first appears. In the act of 1872 the residue after payment of the liabilities was called "remaining assets," and in a former part of this act it was called "moneys that remain." But when the fund is mentioned, to which the United States may resort in case there is such a fund, it is called profits. The phraseology is changed, and with it, we think, the meaning. So far as the United States has rights as a distributor, the subject for distribution is "profits," not "remaining assets," not capital. Before any dividend or percentage or proportion of the profits may be paid to the stockholders, the appropriation must be paid into the United States Treasury. If there are no profits, the Government has no claim. Now, what are the profits of a corporation that has a capital stock? Very plainly, only what has been gained beyond the stock. They are always acquisitions beyond the investment or expenditures. Nobody would think a tax on the profits of a bank or an insurance company, or, indeed, of any corporation, was a tax on its capital or a tax on its entire property, if that property had been counted into cash in the process of winding up. Congress, in the proviso, is speaking of the profits of a corporation, and it is to them, and them only, it sets up a claim. But in this case there were no profits. The assets remaining after the payment of debts, and now for distribution, are only remnants of the capital, and insufficient to return what the stockholders paid in. We think the word "dividend," as well as the word percentage, points to profits and not to capital. They are synonyms as here employed. That the word dividend is sometimes used to describe a distribution of capital may be admitted, but such a use is abnormal. It is more commonly used to denote a division of profits, and very evidently it was so employed in this proviso. It was not said dividend unqualifiedly, or dividend of the remaining assets, or dividend of remaining moneys that remain after payment of debts, but it was used in connection with profits; "dividend or percentage of the profits"—that is, as we understand the phrase, dividend, portion, or percentage of the profits. If it was intended to embrace a division of all the money remaining in the treasury of the board why were the words "or percentages of the profits" added? If the amount appropriated was meant to be paid before the stockholders could get anything, those added words were totally unnecessary and unmeaning. The introduction of the word profits would have had no other object than to designate the subject of the dividend or percentage. If it was intended to give the United States a prior claim on the entire remaining assets, it would have been sufficient to have said before any dividend or division shall be made among the stockholders—and we are not at liberty to say the added words have no meaning.

For these reasons we are of the opinion that the fund in the treasury of the Centennial Board of Finance should be distributed pro rata among the stockholders of this corporation, as directed by the tenth section of the act of 1872, and as it is insufficient to pay the stockholders the full amount invested by them, as stockholders, as no part of it is made up of profits, the case contemplated in the proviso has not arisen, and the United States is entitled to no part of the funds.

Let a decree be prepared accordingly.

The following is a copy of the decree, which was formally entered:

"CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.—*The Centennial Board of Finance vs. Patterson et al.*—And now, this 19th day of January, 1877, this case having been heard upon the bill and answers, and having been argued by counsel, whereupon, in consideration thereof, it is ordered and decreed that it be complainants do pay and distribute the fund in their hands to and among the several and respective stockholders of the complainant, pro rata, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress approved the 16th day of February, 1876, and it appearing that the said fund is not sufficient to pay to the said stockholders the full amount invested by them, it is ordered that no part of said fund be paid into the Treasury of the United States. And it is further ordered that upon such payment and distribution among the said stockholders being made, the complainant do stand discharged of and from all liability in the premises. And it is further ordered that the costs in this cause be paid out of the said fund."

FAILURES LAST YEAR.

A COMPARISON WITH 1875—REDUCTION OF AVERAGE LIABILITIES—THE STATE OF TRADE IN THE COUNTRY — CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH POINT TO A HEALTHY CONDITION OF TRADE.

The annual circular to the trade of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. has just been issued, and it contains a large amount of interesting information concerning the past, present, and prospective trade of the nation. The total number of failures in the United States during 1876 was 9,092, as compared with 7,740 in 1875. The amount of liabilities in 1875 was $201,060,353, while in 1876 it was $191,117,786. These figures show an increase of 1,350 failures over the number reported in 1875, but the liabilities in 1876, notwithstanding the increase in the number of failures, show a diminution, and the average indebtedness last year in each failure was but $21,020, as compared with $25,960 for each failure in 1875. The number of failures in New-York State in 1876 were 998, involving $19,311,933, while in 1875 there were 706 failures, with $11,920,822 liabilities. In 1875 the number of failures in New-York City were 951, with liabilities of $49,263,667, while in 1876 there were in the City 837 failures, with liabilities amounting to $33,244,018. The average amount of indebtedness in failures in this City in 1875 was $51,769, while in 1876 it was but $37,499. The reduction in the average liabilities indicates that a greater number of small traders were included. The severity of the financial pressure in different sections of the country is shown by the following table:

	No. of failures.	Amount Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
New-England States.....	1,314	$37,657,062	$28,828
Middle States.....	2,909	72,244,681	24,809
Western States.....	3,139	52,870,541	16,843
Southern States.....	1,361	23,033,266	16,960
Pacific States.....	369	5,262,236	14,261
Canada.....	78	23,117,991	14,767

These figures confirm the impression that trade has been less disastrous in the West and South than in the Eastern and Middle States. In the Middle States failures occurred in every 57 names reported in business, while in the Western States the proportion is one in 72. The comparison between the East and South shows one failure in 59 names in the former, to one in 64 in the latter. In Canada, where there is a gold basis and light taxation, the showing indicates greater pressure than exists in the United States, the failures being one in 32. The figures for the United States show a failure of one in every 63, indicating that the pressure has not been so great in this country as elsewhere, or that it has been borne with less disastrous results than abroad. Were it not for the fact that these failures are largely due to departure in years gone by from correct business principles, the prospect would be disheartening. It would be unfair to conclude that trade is unpromising, as a wider view may bring more comfort. The past year has witnessed a marked improvement in the values of many leading staples; in extent of profitable trade there has been a perceptible gain, and in many branches of business a larger number added to their surplus in 1876 than in 1875. Many articles have reached a par of value, the speculative spirit has been regulated, and the pressure to sell diminished. An improvement took place in September and October, but, says the circular: "The heated Presidential contest and the miserable muddle that followed it completely paralyzed business." Chief of the adverse influences that have been at work against business is the National Bankrupt law. So long as it is allowed to remain in its present shape, unprincipled traders will be able to dictate terms to those whose interests should entitle them to the permanent control of the bankrupt's estate. If there is any disposition of Congress to attend to subjects of really practical advantage, there is none, they say, to which its ability could be more profitably applied than the repeal or amendment of the Bankrupt law. The conditions which favored an improvement in trade in the Autumn of 1876 still prevail. The year just closed has augmented the wealth of the country, cotton, grain, sugar, tobacco, gold and silver, petroleum, and other resources having been produced in quantities sufficient to yield nearly $1,000,000,000. The economy of the people has been demonstrated; impertations have dwindled to dimensions at one time thought impossible, and a safer basis is being reached. The delivery of grain, pork, and other farm produce, and the operations of lumbermen, facilitated by the abundant snow, increase the absorption of goods, and create a more active circulation of the currency, thus compensating for the severity of the Winter. The improvement in the value of the currency, the stability of the Government issues, the approach to par of gold, the steady demand and excellent prices for all the products of the land, are all indications of a healthy condition. The fertility of the country, the industry of its producers, the positive prosperity of the agricultural community, the vast development of mines, the completeness of means of inter-communication and transportation, the excellence and extent of its manufactures, and the genius of its people are placed under contribution toward a return of a prosperous and safe condition of trade.

A WOMAN TARRED AND FEATHERED.

A brutal outrage was perpetrated at Saurland Mountain, near Bound Brook, N. J., last Wednesday evening. The names of all the parties are withheld by the authorities in the hope that the persons implicated may be arrested, but the particulars of the affair are as follows: In a small dwelling located about half way up the mountain reside a man and his wife. The woman does not bear a very good reputation, and is charged with having been too intimate with the husbands of other women. One of the indignant wives, whose husband had been led astray, resolved upon revenge. She employed six young men, whom she first made drunk, and then gave them $2 each to execute her plan. The young men repaired to the house of their intended victim, and at midnight broke in the door. The woman and her husband were in bed, but on hearing the noise, jumped up, and in their alarm sprang made their way to the rear yard, whence the husband made his escape over the fence. The wife remained, however, and was found by the young ruffians almost frozen in the snow, and they at once proceeded to tar and feather her, after which they left her more dead than alive. The next day they made the affair public themselves while on a drunken frolic, and as soon as the necessary affidavit can be made by the woman they will probably be taken into custody.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

Hon. Horatio Seymour has been appointed by the Saratoga Monument Association to deliver the oration, and Alfred B. Street the poem, in the celebration of the centennial of Burgoyne's surrender, the 17th of October next. The celebration will be at the village of Schuylerville, in Saratoga County, the place of the surrender.

THE SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY.

The New-York members of the Sigma Phi Fraternity celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the order in Delmonico's last evening. Among those present were ex-Gov. Hoffman, who presided; Health Officer Vanderpool, Commissioner J. B. Erhardt, Deputy Attorney General Winslow Page, Elihu Root, Dr. L. R. Sayre, and E. A. Rookwell. The chapters of the society were toasted, eloquent speeches were made, several songs were sung, and at a late hour the Brothers disbanded in a very hanny frame of mind

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MISSING DRUG CLERK.

NO NEW FACTS ELICITED IN THE CASE—THE POLICE BELIEVE THAT NO CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

Nothing new was elicited yesterday in the case of Albert D. Jousset, the Frenchman, whose mysterious disappearance was fully chronicled in THE TIMES of yesterday. Superintendent Walling has virtually abandoned the case, as he is convinced that Jousset's disappearance is voluntary, and that no crime has been committed. Detective Reilly, who was engaged until a late hour on Thursday night investigating the matter, has been withdrawn from the case. Superintendent Walling stated yesterday that the statement made in one of the morning papers to the effect that Jousset had been seen in Brooklyn on Thursday last is not true, as far as his knowledge goes. Mrs. Jousset is still at her brother's house, at No. 115 Clinton street. She said yesterday that she did not think her husband was dead, nor does she believe that he has voluntarily abandoned her. She says that they always lived happily together, and he did not in any way show that he had become weary of her. She still believes that he has gone to fight a duel with his Teutonic adversary, and she is in hopes of hearing from him in a few days, if he survives the combat. She scouts the idea that he had become involved in an illicit connection with a young female who was a servant in the family of Mr. Kretzchman, the druggist in whose store Jousset was employed as a clerk. She says that she has full confidence in her husband, and says that he may have gone to Canada to avoid the contemplated duel or the consequences of having fought and wounded his antagonist.

August Homan, her brother, says positively that he has not seen Jousset since he parted from him on Wednesday night, when he gave him a letter and the sum of $150, his wife, as stated in THE TIMES. He was at that time fully impressed with the idea that Jousset was about to fight a duel with his German antagonist, but in the light of later developments, Mr. Homan says he has no theory to advance. Mr. Kretzchman, the druggist in whose employ Jousset had been until Tuesday last, stated yesterday that he did not believe that Jousset was murdered or that he had committed suicide. He believed that he is keeping out of the way to avoid prosecution for his conduct toward the servant girl whom it is said he seduced under promise of marriage, representations to which Jousset is unmarried. Her relatives threatened to punish him by both civil and criminal suits, and it is supposed that Jousset has fled to avoid exposure. The sensational display at the foot of Eighteith street, East River, was evidently prepared to lead his pursuers to believe that he was dead.

Capts. Robbins and a squad of Police made another search along the bank of the river, at Eightieth street, at daylight yesterday morning, but did not succeed in finding anything that might throw light on the affair. The search was prosecuted at low water with the same result.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. GREEN.

THE EX-CONTROLLER TENDERED A DINNER BY A NUMBER OF BANKERS AND MERCHANTS—HE THANKS THEM, BUT DECLINES THE PROFFERED HONOR.

A number of bankers and merchants of this City having taken steps to offer a public dinner to ex-Controller Green, Mr. Green begs that the matter may not proceed further. The following correspondence has passed between the parties on the subject:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

Hon. A. H. Green:

DEAR SIR: Viewing with pride and pleasure your untiring and faithful vigilance in the discharge of your duties as Controller of the City and County of New-York, during the past five years, and admiring the indomitable courage which enabled you to resist unjust claims upon the City, we cannot allow the occasion of your retirement from your official duties to pass without expressing to you our full appreciation of the good service you have rendered the citizens of New-York.

We have to ask you, therefore, to name a day that will be convenient for you to meet us at a dinner to be given you by your friends and fellow-citizens. Very respectfully, your friends,

A. Hallgarten,	Benjamin B. Sherman,
Charles Lanier,	F. D. Tappen,
Samuel Thompson,	J. D. Prentice,
L. P. Morton,	William L. Jenkins,
J. N. Phelps,	Henry F. Spaulding,
James B. Colgate,	John W. Ellis,
Adrian Iselin,	J. D. Jones,
Samuel D. Babcock,	William A. Booth.
N. F. Palmer,	George W. Lane,
G. Schwab,	Samuel Sloan,
William H. Guion,	Eugene Kelly,
John Sloane,	Joseph Seligman,
William A. Wheelock,	C. N. Jordan,
W. E. Dodge,	Henry F. Vail,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	Richard A. McCurdy,
William E. Dodge,	E. V. Loper,
Theodore Roosevelt,	William Dowd,
Moses Taylor,	Julius Hallgarten,
Henry Havemeyer,	F. S. Winston,
W. W. Thompson,	I. M. Bryson.

No. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Your very appreciative note, the preliminary of a movement for a public dinner, asking the designation of a day that would be agreeable to me therefor, was received last evening.

Permit me to present my warmest acknowledgments for the kind and complimentary terms in which you are good enough to allude to the administration of the Finance Department during the years of my connection with it—a period of intricacies and difficulties without precedent in the annals of Municipal history.

While a meeting on such an occasion would be most agreeable, I feel that I ought to be more than satisfied with your friendly expressions of confidence without the further courtesies contemplated. I hasten, therefore, to request the relinquishment of all further steps toward embodying your favorable regards in the form proposed, and am, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, yours very sincerely,

ANDREW H. GREEN.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER.

The newly elected delegates to the German Republican Central Committee met last evening at No. 349 Bowery, to elect officers and organize for the ensuing year. After the meeting had been called to order and the credentials of the delegates had been presented, an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, A. J. Dittenhoefer; Vice Presidents, Carl Schwedler and Frederick Bernhard; Recording Secretary, Gustave Beyerle; Corresponding Secretary, Leopold Weil; Treasurer, Dr. Louis Naumann. Contesting delegations from the Eighth Assembly District and the Twenty-third Ward were present, and the contests in these districts were referred to a special committee of five to be appointed by the Chair. The President then spoke as follows:

FELLOW-MEMBERS: In assuming the Presidency, to which your kind partiality has elevated me for the third time, it is right that I should give expression to the satisfaction we all feel that the German Republican Central Committee has ceased to be a mere side-show—that it has at last been recognized as an integral and essential branch of the Republican organization. The amendment recently adopted, which confers on its two chief officers membership, ex-officio, in the Central Republican County Organization, carries with it, by necessary implication, the acknowledgment that this committee must hereafter be regarded as the official exponent of German Republican views. There is no denying the fact that our party can have no future, unless the German voters, instinctively Republican, but repelled by hostile legislation and official non-recognition, are drawn back to their allegiance. We need the German voters, all say; but how little is done by the Republican leaders to gain them. And yet how easy is the task. Nothing more need be done by them than to remember in their conclaves and conferences that there are German voters, and to give up the foolish notion that by throwing to them a Coronership on the eve of an election they can atone for the neglect—the whole year round—to consult them as to party measures and party nominations and patronage. Gentlemen, long before the end of my present term, the American people, I am sure, will have begun to enjoy the inestimable blessings of peace, and the revival of industry sure to follow the peaceful inauguration of President Hayes on the 4th of the coming March. In again thanking you for this renewed evidence of your confidence, I beg most respectfully to announce that I shall not again be a candidate for the Presidency of this committee.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that it was the opinion of the committee that the President of the Senate alone has the power to count the Electoral votes, and an executive committee of 23 members, one from each district, was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

BUSINESS OF THE POLICE BOARD.

A meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday, President Smith in the chair. The Superintendent submitted a report in the case of Dr. Charles Phelps, specifying that the Doctor failed to attend the patrolmen on the sick list of the Eighteenth Precinct on the 8th and 9th inst., and that a patrolman of the Twenty-fifth Precinct was without medical attendance during the same period. The report was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Several new rules and some amendments to old ones were adopted. Sergt. Kealy, of the Detective Squad, was granted permission to receive $100 as a reward for the capture of Patrick Smith, a convict, who, with several others, escaped from Sing Sing Prison last June by jumping on a locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad. A communication from Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, commending to the Riot Relief Fund Committee the case of Patrolman McDowell, who was recently dangerously wounded while effecting the arrest of a burglar, was indorsed by the board. Patrolman Thomas McCormack, of the Twentieth Precinct, was granted permission to receive a reward of $50 for the arrest of a burglar at the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Sergt. Phillips, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was fined three days' pay for neglecting to enter on the blotter the fact of his having returned from post to the station-house.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS DAMAGED.

LIBEL SUITS AGAINST THE TIMES—THE COMMISSIONERS INJURED TO THE EXTENT OF $10,000 EACH.

The Police Commissioners of this City served on Mr. George Jones, of THE TIMES, yesterday, complaints in libel suits begun by them, in which each claims $10,000 damages. These complaints are identical, excepting as to a few unimportant expressions. Commissioner Smith's complaint is as follows:

Supreme Court, City and County of New-York—William F. Smith vs. George Jones.—The plaintiff, William F. Smith, by Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, his attorneys, complains in this action of the defendant, George Jones, as follows:

First—That, at the time hereinafter mentioned, the defendant was the editor, publisher, and proprietor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a daily newspaper, published in the City and County of New-York, in this State. That, at the same time, the plaintiff, with others, composed, and for many months prior thereto had composed, the Board of Police Commissioners of said City and County, and as such had been during that period, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, actively engaged in the performance of his duties as such Commissioner.

Second—That on the 14th day of January, 1877, the defendant maliciously published in said newspaper a certain article, to wit:

"The streets are to be cleaned at last, or rather Broadway and some of the principal thoroughfares are to be relieved of their accumulated mass of snow and ice. The Police Commissioners wanted the trifling $150,000 or $200,000 appropriated for this special work, and they refused to do anything till it was given them. Let it not be too hastily inferred that the Commissioners have not carried their point, even though they have apparently been compelled to 'back down.' The street-cleaning appropriation amounts to some $2,000 a day. How much of this has been spent during the last 30 days for the purposes for which it is intended? Very much less than half, if the evidence of the senses of the observing citizen is to be trusted. It will thus be seen that an impudent device to gain time was quite as effective for the ends of the Police Board as the desired action of the Board of Apportionment. They have been enabled to snap their fingers at an indignant public, and to pocket, for purposes best known to themselves, the entire amount of the appropriation asked for, by professing a hypocritical regard for the letter of the law, and by showing a very laudable contempt for its spirit. And yet, we have what is called a very harmonious City Government."

Third—That said article was false and malicious, and was published concerning said Police Commissioners, of whom plaintiff was one, as hereinbefore stated. And the plaintiff alleges that said article was published with intent to charge said Police Commissioners with neglect and violation of their official duties, and with dishonest practices and dishonesty, and cause it to be believed that they had acted, and were acting, in violation of their official duties, and were dishonest, and were so acting, and the plaintiff avers that said article was, and is, a libel on him.

That by means of said publication, the plaintiff has been injured in his name and credit, and he claims damages because thereof, to the amount of $10,000, with costs of suit, and asks judgment accordingly.

This complaint is verified as are also the complaints of Commissioners Wheeler, Erhardt, and Nichols, in the usual manner. Each complaint is accompanied by the ordinary summons for relief.

DISCRIMINATING FREIGHT TARIFFS.

A CONFERENCE BY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

A conference of several commercial organizations was held yesterday in the rooms of the Grocers' and Importers' Board of Trade, in Wall street, to consider the question of discriminating freight tariffs. Representatives were present from the Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cheap Transportation Association, and the Grocers' Board of Trade. Mr. Franklin Edson, of the Produce Exchange, presided, and Mr. William Wilson was chosen Secretary. Mr. Charles C. Hill spoke at length on the Erie Canal, showing its advantages and disadvantages to commercial interests. Mr. Theodore F. Lees said the progress of New-York, during the past, toward an equitable position, indicated a tendency to uniform rates between the seaboard cities and the West without distinction between local and competitive business. About a year ago the City was embarrassed by a discrimination of fully 100 per cent. against it; but this state of affairs had been modified, and after many tariff agreements had been entered into by the different roads, there is now but a small percentage against New-York. Between New-York and Baltimore there is, he said, a discrimination of 13 per cent. on local business, under which had been classed the shipments of Eastern jobbers to Western buyers. But while the railroads discriminate against us to this amount, we, in the matter of cartage and delivery, discriminate to a much greater extent, and it would be well to remedy the enormous grievances that are entirely within our own control before we discuss and condemn too harshly a tariff basis about which there is some doubt as to its having a basis at all. As it is, it will melt away and vanish with the warm days of the Spring.

Mr. Charles C. Hill said that this was a question deeply concerning the jobbers of New-York, and that any discrimination, if permitted to go on, would be a confession that New-York could not provide terminal facilities equal to those of competing cities. He thought there were good reasons to doubt whether there had really been a railroad war. It might rather be called a well-devised plan of the roads to kill off the Erie Railroad.

Mr. Fuller spoke of the lack of docking and transporting facilities in this City, and said that it was well known by merchants in New-York that in this respect it was much more expensive to do business in New-York than it was in Baltimore, Boston, or Philadelphia, but that the remedy was in the hands of merchants in this City if they would but apply it.

Mr. Theodore L. Husted said that there was a disposition to find fault with the New-York Central. It seemed to him that it was the only one of the three great lines that had attempted to do practical justice to the City of New-York. When the compact between the railroads was signed, the New-York Central was the only one that declared it would be bound by the regulations to rebate. Erie was non-committal on the subject, and the Pennsylvania Road says flatly it will not make it. If the Central Road can afford to bring freights at low rates from distant points, local freights will come down in time. It seemed to him that rather than find fault we should commend it for the stand it has taken. Mr. Charles C. Hill asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the facts under the present proposed tariff formula, and the committee was appointed as follows: Mr. Charles C. Hill, Grocers' Board of Trade; Mr. Theodore F. Lees, Cheap Transportation Association; Mr. John Taylor Johnston, Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Theodore L. Husted, Produce Exchange.

THE GREAT FORGERY.

HORACE E. BROWN COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF BAIL—ARREST OF GEORGE L. MAXWELL.

The broker, Horace E. Brown, who is charged with being concerned in the forgery by which the Union Trust Company was defrauded of $64,225, was again brought before Justice Duffy in the Tombs Court-room yesterday afternoon. He was in charge of Detectives Sampson and Selleck. In appearance he was perfectly unconcerned as to the result of the charge against him. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the Union Trust Company, and presented to the Justice a long statement of the case against the prisoner. The magistrate asked to be excused from reading the long document, and asked Mr. Peckham to state the case briefly. The latter then recited the facts embodied in the affidavits published in THE TIMES of yesterday. At the close of Mr. Peckham's remarks Mr. Hewitt, Brown's counsel, waived the examination of his client, and Justice Duffy committed him in default of $10,000 bail. Before being sent to a cell in the Tombs Prison, Brown, in response to the questions of the Commitment Clerk, said he was 45 years of age, a native of Massachusetts, a broker by occupation, and a resident of No. 224 Seventh avenue. He declared he was not guilty of the charge preferred against him.

George L. Maxwell, the broker, who, according to his own statement, received from Brown the forged check for $64,225 on the Union Trust Company, and through Mr. S. L. Blood purchased $60,000 worth of gold with it, was arrested yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 250 West Twenty-third street. Detectives Sampson, Williamson, and Rogers made the arrest. They found Maxwell in bed, suffering from a broken ankle and bruised head. He was thrown down by a Seventh avenue car, in Park place, as he was returning to his home on Wednesday night. The arrest was made on the authority of an order from District Attorney Phelps. The ground of this order was that there was reason to believe Maxwell had fuller knowledge of the transaction in which he engaged than he admitted upon the discovery of the forgery. The prisoner could not be removed from his home and Officer Rogers was left at his bedside. Later in the day Superintendent Walling, at the request of the District Attorney, ordered that an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct should keep guard over Maxwell until he is strong enough to appear in court for examination.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Timothy R. Crawford assigned his property to Benjamin S. Clark yesterday.

James W. Beekman will lecture on "The Founders of New-York," at the Holland Reformed Church, No. 279 West Eleventh street, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst.

Last Thursday there arrived at the Post Office 176 bags of mail in transit from Australia to London, whither it will be dispatched by the steamer Britannic, of the White Star Line, this morning.

The public are cautioned against imposters who are soliciting subscriptions for alleged charitable objects, and who use the name of Mrs. T. C. Doremus and other ladies to aid them in their swindling operation.

Elijah K. Bangs and Andrew Merwin, composing the firm of Bangs & Co., formerly Bangs, Merwin & Co., auctioneers, of No. 656 Broadway, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to William B. Nassau yesterday.

Mr. William C. Rommel delivered an interesting lecture last night to the boys of the Elvington Street Lodging House. His subject, "The Region of the Yellowstone," was treated in a manner that both instructed and amused the boys.

A meeting of clerks connected with the office of Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, Second Division, was held on the 18th inst. to take action in regard to the death of their late associate, Mr. John C. Thomas, head clerk New-York and Buffalo Railway Post Office, which occurred at Syracuse on the 16th inst., from injuries received while en route to report for duty. After remarks by various gentlemen, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bonney, Casterlin, and Douglas, to draft resolutions to be forwarded to the family of deceased.

The suit of the grand-daughters of Eugene Sue in regard to the estate of their father, Nathaniel Niles, deceased, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in pursuance of the adjournment, but after some little discussion was adjourned until Tuesday, when the motion for a Receiver of the estate will be fully argued. The counsel for Nathaniel Niles having objected to the publication of the case, which appeared in THE TIMES and other papers, Mr. Richard Busteed, who appears for the petitioners, took occasion to land the newspapers for the good work they do in their reports of cases.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. A. P. Putnam has declined a call of the Quincy Unitarian Church.

James McCue and Charles Trace were convicted of burglary in the first degree yesterday, in the Court of Sessions. Trace was sentenced to 10 years, and McCue to seven years in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Charles Parker, the proprietor of a restaurant on Willoughby street, well known as "Parker's," died of heart disease yesterday morning. Mr. Parker was a native of England, but came to this country 45 years ago. He was widely known and esteemed, both in this city and New-York.

In the divorce suit of Oswald Miller against his wife Margaret, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. Dr. McManus, one of the witnesses who was committed by Judge McCue for perjury during the trial, pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was committed in default of bail.

Judge Pratt yesterday granted an application for the appointment of a Referee to examine into the affairs of the suspended Continental Life Insurance Company. The application was made on the ground that the Receiver, Mr. J. J. Anderson, had not made a statement to the stockholders of the assets possessed by the company. Ex-Judge Fullerton opposed the application on the ground that the Receiver had not finished his work.

A lady named McGoin, who resides in Fifth avenue, New-York, called at Police Head-quarters yesterday, and inquired if a person named McGoin had been arrested. After her husband had gone to business yesterday morning, her brother called on her and asked for a check for $200, which he said he wanted to use to get her husband, who was locked up in Brooklyn, out of prison. Mrs. McGoin refused the check, but accompanied her brother to Brooklyn to give her husband the money. The brother, when near Police Head-quarters, ran away. No person named McGoin was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening, flames were seen bursting out of the fur and straw hat factory of William Heath, on the corner of Park avenue and Hall street, Brooklyn. The factory was a large three-story frame building. The Fire Department arrived promptly, but owing to the inflammable nature of the material contained in the factory, it was found impossible to save the building. The fire did not last more than half an hour, but the loss on stock, machinery, and building is estimated at $100,000. The two-story frame house No. 47 Hall street, owned by Mr. Richter, and occupied by Mr. Steel, was damaged to the extent of $200. The two-story frame house No. 45 Hall street, owned by John Colgan, and occupied by Messrs. Burns & Pomalia was damaged to the extent of $400. The tenants lose about $200 in furniture. The stock and machinery were insured in the Fire Association of Philadelphia, the Fire Trust Company of New-York, the Franklin, and other companies, but for what amount could not be ascertained. The building was insured in the Hoffman Company for $1,800. The buildings Nos. 45 and 47 Hall street, which were partially burned, were fully insured. By the burning of the factory a large number of people will be thrown out of work. The cause of the fire is not known, and, unless the building contained an immense stock of goods, it is probable that the Police estimate of $100,000 loss is somewhat exaggerated.

NEW-JERSEY.

The recent fair of St. May's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, netted $5,000, and of St. Michael's, $2,600.

An anonymous contributor residing in New-Brunswick has sent $650 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

John Condon, whose stable on Montgomery street, Jersey City, was burned last

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7911. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1877.- TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION—A MESSAGE FROM THE PORTE—SUGGESTIONS MADE BY SAFVET PASHA—THE SULTAN'S PROPOSALS DECLARED UNACCEPTABLE—THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT POWERS TO LEAVE ON MONDAY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The European delegates yesterday were understood to be disposed to declare the conference at an end, but if the Turkish propositions should appear worthy of examination it is not impossible that the conference will be adjourned until next week for arriving at a decision."

A dispatch from Moscow says: "To-day's *Gazette*, discussing the result of the conference, concludes as follows: Europe has lowered her prestige by her complaint humor. As the Porte has refused the proposals, Europe must now enforce her original demands instead of the modified scheme of the conference."

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "Safvet Pasha opened the proceeding at to-day's sitting of the conference by reading a note, stating that the Porte might come to an understanding with the powers on certain points of detail, but passing over in silence the proposal relative to the appointment of Governors, and instead of an international commission proposing a local elective commission presided over by an Ottoman functionary. Finally Safvet suggested that the settlement of questions relating to Servia and Mentenegro be reserved for an ulterior decision. Thereupon Lord Salisbury declared that the Porte having refused the two chief guarantees demanded by the powers, there no longer was any common basis for discussion, and the conference, therefore, must be regarded at an end. Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian plenipotentiary, spoke similarly. He declared the Porte's proposal unacceptable; laid stress upon the responsibility resting on the Porte, and expressed the hope that Turkey would not undertake hostilities against Servia and Montenegro, but cause the position of her Christian subjects to be respected. The conference then broke up. Lord Salisbury and Gen. Ignatieff leave Monday, and other plenipotentiaries in the course of the week.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The Berlin telegram which was published on Thursday last, stating that Prince Gortschakoff had issued a circular to the Russian representatives abroad, expressing the belief that Turkey would reject the conference proposals, and declaring that Russia could not undertake a warlike policy because Europe would not support her and might form a coalition against her, is a pure invention. No circular of any kind has been issued. The Czar awaits official cognizance of results at Constantinople before adopting a decision respecting his next steps.

KISCHINEFF, Jan. 20.—The Grand Duke Nicholas passed a restless night owing to vomiting. He has no feverish symptoms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20—Safvet Pasha justified the note he read at the conference to-day by the decision of the Grand Council. Before the dissolution of the conference, Gen. Ignatieff spoke on behalf of the Cretans. Lord Salisbury said Europe would gladly see the Porte extend reforms to its entire territory. The departure of the Ambassadors does not imply a rupture of diplomatic relations, as Chargés de'Affaires remain.

FRANCE AND THE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE POWERS DECLINED WITH THANKS—LORD SALISBURY AND SIR HENRY ELLIOTT—A CHAT WITH A MEMBER OF THE OTTOMAN LEGATION—A BRIEF HISTORY OF DIPLOMATIC OPERATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1877.

At this time all hope of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question has been given up, and a speedy declaration of war appears certain. The conference has proved a fiasco, and it will be lucky to escape general ridicule. It seemed a little risky for the Marquis of Salisbury to go out to the flourish of trumpets and beating of bass-drums, without having been invited by the Porte, and it was thought that Turkey must be very sick indeed, if she could submit calmly to the sort of guardianship that the great powers would impose upon her. We now find that the Turks were simply laughing in their sleeves at all Europe. They allowed the delegates to go on until they were thoroughly compromised, and then told the conference that they intended to manage Ottoman affairs in their own way. Courteously but firmly they refuse the programme so carefully prepared by the powers, and even the English Envoy is politely shown to the door and invited to mind his own business. True, this was done in an indirect way, so that no offense could be taken, but Lord Salisbury has received a very severe check nevertheless. "Tell her Majesty," the Sultan said to him at the close of their private interview, "tell the Queen that it would cost me my life to accord what is now demanded of me. If I were to attempt it a revolution would break out wherever there are Ottomans; and for us a revolution would be more fatal than a war." At the same time the Sultan reiterated his promises to have the new reforms carried out to the letter; but he was firm upon the point above noted, stating again that a war with Russia would be preferable, even though Turkey had to enter upon it without allies, than insurrections in Turkey. Perhaps he is not wrong in this assumption; he is certainly right so far as the dynasty is concerned. It will be observed that the Sultan uses the new word "Ottomans" instead of "Mussulmans," and this comes from the fact that the new Constitution recognizes all the peoples of Turkey, whatever may be their race or religion, under the generic title of Ottomans. This is a step in the way of progress, for the word Mussulman refers to the State as a religious rather than as a civil power, and there were thousands of subjects of the Ottoman Empire who rejected the title of Mussulmans on account of its religious significance. It is a step in advance, therefore, when the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and the Mohammedan subjects of the Porte are all classed as Ottomans.

It is said that Lord Salisbury went out of the seraglio with a flea in his ear, and in no gentle frame of mind. His first idea was entirely characteristic of the man; he went off and vented his bad humor upon Sir Henry Elliott, accusing him of having shown too much sympathy for the Turks, and thus thwarted the plans of her Majesty's Government. Sir Henry retorted sharply, and said that he had not been sent these to hob-nob with Gen. Ignatieff, and thus favor the plans of Russia, and this home thrust was a telling one, the Marquis having been trying to *menager la chèvre et le chore*, according to the French expression, drawn from one of Lafontaine's fables, or to "blow hot and cold," according to an old English saying. Indeed, laughable as the thing may appear, the Marquis really thought he could "throw sawdust in the eyes" of Gen. Ignatieff, a past-master in the art of diplomatic duplicity. The Marquis of Salisbury went out to Constantinople under the conviction that Sir Henry Elliott had been duped by the wily Russian Ambassador, and his every act seemed to say, "Wait until I get there, and you will see how such fellows as Ignatieff are to be managed." But it appears that Ignatieff "wound the Marquis about his finger" in a few days' time, to use another homely saying, and he went so far in the way of supporting Russian designs that Sir Henry Elliott had to enter a protest. Lord Salisbury acted as if the Porte were bound to accept his propositions, being bound over under heavy recognizances; but when the decisive moment came, the Porte declared that his plan was inadmissible, that even war was preferable, and left him to take his revenge out of Sir Henry. The latter's cool impudence so angered the Marquis that he telegraphed home at once to ask the Ambassador's recall.

The evening of the day the special envoy of her Majesty arrived in Paris I was sitting at a restaurant over my cup of coffee, reading the papers and commenting upon the news with an attaché of the Ottoman Legation. "'The arrival of Lord Salisbury with a suite of 30 persons,'" he said, maliciously emphasizing the latter words—"how that sentence paints the character of the man." And he went on to say that Lord Salisbury would not accomplish anything, because he had neither the capacity nor the temper necessary for such a mission. Lest I should think that he wanted to depreciate his lordship's high talents and intellectual worth, he hastened to say that he meant by the term capacity the power of dealing with the diplomats who have so long studied the intricacies of the Oriental question. He would prove a mere infant in the hands of Gortchakoff, Bismarck, Ignatieff, Safvet Pasha, Midhat, and the clever men who stand behind the latter as advisers, and who were advisers in the time of Fuad and of Mahmoud. Besides, he opined, the Marquis had a quick temper, not always governable or under his control, and when angry he is sure to commit the fault of trying to bully. My friend thought that he would be at loggerheads with everybody before the conference was half over. It must be confessed that there was some reason in these appreciations; but this can be said for the Marquis, that, under the conditions, it is probable that he did as well as any other man could. The truth is that the entire party of diplomats started ont badly, for the first step was to secure the adhesion of the Porte to their programme, or at least a recognition of their authority.

It must be borne in mind that the programme of the powers was arranged at the preliminary sittings, and, contrary to the advice of Sir Henry Elliott, Lord Salisbury accepted the propositions of Russia. It is hardly permissible to suppose that he should have done this without orders from his Government, since he is in constant telegraphic communication with Downing street; but, if so, what must be thought of the instructions given to Sir Henry? There is a conflict here that is clearly inexplicable. The other delegates gave their adhesion to the preliminary programme; but when the Ottoman delegate was admitted, he upset everything by declaring that the Porte could not accept certain of the conditions, though perfectly willing to introduce into the empire all the reforms demanded. Lord Salisbury made a speech, following Count de Chaudordy, and he flew into a passion again when the Turk calmly said that the Sublime Porte could not compromise or negotiate in the matter of foreign occupation of the Turkish provinces, or consent even to discuss the plan for forming a local gendarmerie with foreign auxiliaries, no matter what nation might furnish them. The Marquis asked if this was to be taken as a final refusal of the propositions of the conference, and the wily Ottoman delegate replied that he had only expressed the sentiments of his Government, and that the last word always rested with the Sultan. Lord Salisbury marched off to see his Majesty, while the representatives of Russia, Germany, and Austria met at the house of Gen. Ignatieff to hold a sort of indignation meeting. Among themselves it was voted that this was only another attempt on the part of the Porte to trick the conference and procure a delay, and it was then and there resolved that they could have no further discussion of any sort with the Porte. But Lord Salisbury came in to calm the excitement of these gentlemen, telling them something which has not yet been made public—the result of his interview with the Sultan—and it was agreed that the delegates would abide in patience until Thursday, (to-morrow,) which may or may not be a decisive day. Meanwhile, however, Gen. Ignatieff had received a dispatch from Prince Gortchakoff instructing him to protest against the counter-note of the Porte, and to give prompt and categorical refusals to all the propositions contained in it.

This is a brief history of the operations during the past few days, and from it we can see that the Turks are prepared for war. Confident in the strength of their Army of 600,000 men, they are even ready to take the initiative, and if the Russians do not advance rapidly the Turks may move into Bessarabia and look for them. On Saturday Midhat Pacha is said to have remarked that his country was never before so well prepared for war, and one of his colleagues added: "The great powers want to drive us out of Europe. They may be able to do it, but only after defeat, at the point of the bayonet, with a whole nation in arms." The Ottoman Army is in superb condition, and has a magnificent artillery corps. Besides, Turkey has a very strong Navy. It is now confessed that Abdul-Aziz was not so great a lunatic as was supposed, for, if he took the people's money, he expended it in arms, and all the arsenals of the country are well filled. The war is already popular, and religious fanaticism is entering into it. When the standard of the Prophet has once been raised, the entire nation, without doubt—without a shadow of a doubt—will rally to it.

In connection with this subject let me say that there are many curious rumors afloat about the news, which are said to have been suppressed for purposes of speculation, or until the January liquidation was over. The weather continues extraordinarily fine, and we have not yet had any Winter temperature.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

—THE PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Mincing lane markets have been generally inactive during the week, and the adverse Eastern news has restricted operations, especially those of a speculative character. Plantation Ceylon coffee fell 3 to 4 shillings per hundred weight, but yesterday's sales showed a partial recovery and a steady demand. Quotations had previously reached an extremely high point. There is now a full supply of the new crop available. Common kinds in many cases exhibit the same depreciation, and the bulk of Rio Janeiro at auction was withdrawn. There has been some demand for new Burmah rice; spring shipments sold lower than the price on the spot. The famine in India is likely to affect this market. Sugar is depressed, the few transactions reported show 2 to 3 shillings per hundred weight reduction from the currencies during the late period of speculative excitement.

Tea is flat; some common grades at auction sold lower. The decline established upon black pepper at the weekly sales has since led to more inquiry.

The stock market was firm at the beginning of the week, but subsequently weakened for a majority of descriptions. Attention mostly centred on the fortnightly settlement, which was satisfactorily concluded on Wednesday. The open discount market has been inanimate. Erie descriptions and American Governments have been firm. Canadian railways are slightly flatter. The feature of the foreign market has been the strength of South American loans. Argentines are 4 and Entre Rios and Santa Fé 2½ better. Russians are depressed and 1½@ 1¾ lower. Turkish are weaker. News of the failure of the conference has not had much effect, the result having been discounted; consequently the foreign market has been fairly sustained by the closing of speculative accounts for a fall.

Silver was quiet to-day at 58 3-16 pence per ounce.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—THE DEMOCRATS BECOMING UNITED ON ANDERSON—LOGAN'S CHANCES NOT IMPROVING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20.—Five ballots today produced no change in the situation. Logan failed to get the three votes necessary to elect him. His friends say he will get them if the Republicans hold out long enough, but many Republicans are growing restive, and fear they may hold out so long that the Democrats and Independents will have time to coalesce and elect their man. It is not certain that Logan can control the Republicans much longer, as they cannot see where the three votes are coming from. Logan can hardly get the full Republican vote after Monday. In the meantime, the Democrats are getting round to Anderson, who, in spite of bitter hostility in his own Congressional district, is likely to get the support of the entire party in caucus, which will insure his election. If the Republicans accept Mr. Plumb, uncle of one of the Independent Senators, or some other Republican acceptable to the Independents before the Democratic caucus indorses Anderson, the Republicans may save the vote in the Senate. Otherwise they probably cannot. Sixteen German members of both parties threaten to caucus to-morrow afternoon and bring out a candidate, probably Washburn. This indicates disintegration on both sides. An election is expected Tuesday.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The *North German Gazette* of this evening, reproducing the alarmist Paris letter published in the *Reichsanzeiger* this morning, commenting on the eagerness of the French press to attack Germany's Eastern policy, adds: "We hope, with the *Reichsanzeiger*, that the agitations of the French press against the German Government will cease. If they do, we shall gladly regard as mere speculation the import of corn from Hungary into France, which by far exceeds her requirements, and shall not consider it as preparation by the French Commissariat Department."

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE BURNING OF THE MOCTEZUMA—OTHER DISASTERS.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The steamer Moctezuma was burned off Bragman, on the coast of Honduras, by her Cuban captors, on the 3d of January. The Spanish gun-boat Jorje Juan was in sight at the time. When the boats from the gun-boat reached the Moctezuma she was wrapped in a sheet of flame. The Cuban captors and the captured men of the original crew of the Moctezuma went ashore in their boats, the captors retreating to the woods, and the crew remaining on the beach, whence they were taken off by the boats of the gun-boat and carried to Clenfuegos. The crew are now in Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20.—The steamer Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion Line, from New-York, for Richmond, ran aground on Willoughby's Spit, two miles below this port, in a dense fog yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The steamer W. P. Banks has gone to her assistance. A dense fog has prevailed here during the past week.

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE.

SUICIDE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—This morning the dead body of Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, was found at his residence. It was apparent that he had been dead 24 hours. In one hand was grasped a revolver, while another pistol and a razor were lying beside him on the bed. He undoubtedly committed suicide by shooting, and it is believed that anxiety on account of the late accident at Ashtabula affected his reason. The family of Mr. Collins was absent at the time of his suicide.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, diminishing north to west winds, colder and generally clear weather, succeeded in the former by winds backing to southwesterly, and falling barometer.*

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—1 A. M.—About midnight the extensive glue manufacturing works and curled hair establishment of Messrs. Baeder, Adameon & Co., on the Delaware River and Allegheny avenue, about four miles from the centre of the city, were discovered to be on fire, and at this hour the entire establishment is falling a prey to the flames. This was the largest establishment of the kind in the country. The loss will be over half a million of dollars, and is partially covered by insurance.

THE BOUNDARY LINE OF TWO STATES.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—The commission selected to decide the long disputed question of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, consisting of Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner on the part of Maryland, and Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, Commissioner on the part of Virginia, and Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, ex-Governor of Georgia, umpire, have filed their award in the Executive Department at Annapolis. By the decision of the majority of the commission, [Messrs. Black and Jenkins,] Maryland is awarded sovereignty over the whole of the Potomac River to its southern bank, except that Virginia is to have domain over the soil to low water-mark on the south side of the river, and to such use of the river beyond low water-mark as may facilitate the full enjoyment of her riparian ownership without interfering with navigation or with Maryland's proper use thereof. The line as established across the Chesapeake to the Atlantic, gives Maryland valuable oyster-beds on the east side of Tangier Sound, and the north side of Pocomoke Bay, which have long been a matter of controversy between the two States and collision between their oystermen. Senator Beck, acting on the part of Virginia, dissents from the award of the majority, filing a minority report. He agrees with the majority as to the rights of Maryland on the Potomac, but differs as to the line of division between the mouth of the Potomac and the sea in the locality of points called for in the charter to Lord Baltimore. By the acts of the two States creating the commission, they bind themselves to abide the decision of any two or three members.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITUALIST.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Monday, Jan. 29, is fixed for the argument of the appeal of Dr. Slade, the American medium who was prosecuted under the Vagrant act and sentenced to three months' confinement at hard labor in the House of Correction, on Oct. 31 last, by Mr. Magistrate Flowers. Slade, meantime, has been on bail.

SEIZURE OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says that the new revenue cutter has been seized by the sub-contractors for a claim of $9,000.

THE COUNTING TRIBUNAL.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF THE TILDEN FACTION—THE PROVISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE'S BILL EXPLAINED BY SENATOR THURMAN—HE ALSO EXPRESSES HIS OPINION—TO WHICH VIEWS SOME OPPOSITION IS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus met this morning. It had been understood that the bill agreed upon by the Joint Committee on the Electoral Count was to be discussed, and some party action proposed and possibly matured, and there was the largest attendance of Senators of that political faith that has gathered at a caucus for a long time. Every Democratic Senator now in the city was present. Senator Stevenson presided, and when the caucus was called to order Senator Thurman, by previous arrangement, took the floor for the purpose of giving a detailed explanation of the bill. He made a clear and concise explanation of the various provisions of the proposed measure from a Democratic stand-point. He argued that the bill was eminently fair to both parties, and one upon which both ought to unite as a temporary expedient to tide over the present difficulties. Without being questioned by the opponents of the measure present, he undertook to argue away the various objections raised by some of his party associates. The burden of his argument or explanation was directed toward the constitutional objections which have been urged against the measure, he presenting, as an argument to sustain his assertion that it was constitutional, the theory that the power of supervision over the work of the tribunal given the two houses of Congress by the bill would make a declaration of the results of the tribunal's labors the constructive, if not the positive, act of the two houses of Congress. He also held that the tribunal created by the bill would act in a semi-ministerial and not in an executive capacity in determining and announcing the result. He spoke for half an hour, and, without doing any business, after the speech of Mr. Thurman, the caucus adjourned. It will meet again on Monday night in connection with the House Democratic caucus, and then there will probably be considerable warm dissent from Mr. Thurman's views of the measure.

THE PLAN OPPOSED BY INDIANA.

ACTION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—A DISPATCH SENT TO SENATOR MORTON—HIS OPPOSITION TO THE BILL UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED OF BY THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Morton to-day received a dispatch from Indianapolis stating that at a caucus of Republican members of the Indiana Legislature, held Friday night, resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring their belief that Hayes and Wheeler were legally elected, and that it is the duty of the President of the Senate to declare the result; second, that the Justices of the Supreme Court should not be vested with political power, and that they therefore indorse the action of Senator O. P. Morton in withholding his consent to the measure proposed by the joint committee of Congress. In addition to this indorsement of his action in opposing the Electoral bill, Senator Morton is in constant receipt of telegrams and letters from various sections of the country urging him to remain steadfast in opposing its passage.

THE DEBATE ON THE COMPROMISE.

THE DISCUSSION COMMENCED IN THE SENATE—MR. EDMUNDS' ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE BILL—HIS APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE FOR SUPPORT—HIS REMARKS FULLY COMMENTED UPON—THE MATTER TO BE RUSHED THROUGH CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The debate on the compromise proposition was commenced in the Senate this morning by Mr. Edmunds, who made an argument in favor of the bill. In his opening remarks he laid great stress upon the demand which he believed the people were making for some peaceful and equitable settlement of the Presidential difficulty other than those heretofore proposed, and expressed the firm conviction that the bill presented by himself and his associates of the joint committee would meet with popular approval. Then he explained the provisions of the bill at great length. Referring to the number of gentlemen who were to constitute the commission, he said that for some time it was debated whether nine would not be a good number, but that it was finally decided that it should be composed of 15 members, as provided in the bill. This, he believed, was an exceedingly wise provision, for the number named was large enough to embrace every species of intellect, and all sorts of learning, thought, and legislative experience, but at the same time so small that the business of the tribunal could be conducted with exactness and dispatch. Of course, he continued, the composition of the commission and the provisions of the bill had been and would continue to be severely criticised by the strict partisans on both sides. One party claimed that it granted too much, and the other that it granted too little, but he was sure that the masses of the millions who had voted for one candidate or the other would be satisfied with the proposition and would gladly abide by its decision. In this vein Mr. Edmunds continued for some time, his speech being an appeal to the people for support, not an argument which would bear the critical examination of legal minds. His address was listened to with marked attention, however, and is the general subject of comment and discussion to-night. The universally expressed opinion is that the bill will become a law, but that it will meet with very considerable opposition from both political parties there is no doubt. It is believed among some of the leaders that if a sufficient opportunity is allowed for thought and debate the sentiment of the country will go against the measure, and it may be defeated; but there is no prospect at this time that such opportunity will be given. Indeed, it is stated on good authority to-night that the gentlemen who favor the bill in the Senate will force a night session on Monday, and on Tuesday refuse to adjourn until after a final vote on the bill has been taken.

MR. EDMUNDS' SPEECH IN FULL.

Mr. Edmunds said:

MR. PRESIDENT: As a fitting commencement of the consideration of this bill, I ask the Secretary to read the twelfth article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States which the bill proposes to execute. [The Secretary then read that article.]

Mr. Edmunds, resuming his remarks, said: Under this article of the Constitution, Mr. President, some eight or ten million of the citizens of the United States authorized by the laws to select a Chief Magistrate in the way prescribed in this article, have endeavored to execute that duty, and by a very evenly-balanced number of voices, when you take them as a whole, they are understood to have expressed their preference for two different persons representing opposing politics, of legislations, and of Government, greater or less in principle and greater or less in degree, that it is not necessary for me to refer to; and the contest has been so close, when measured by the constitutional standard of voting by States for Electors, that it becomes a matter of serious dispute, either rightly or wrongly, between these five millions of voting citizens upon one side, and five millions upon another—I expressit merely in round numbers for convenience—which of their respective candidates has been constitutionally elected; and, without any provision of law for the execution of what remains to be done under the Constitution in ascertaining what person has received the highest number of Electoral votes, being a majority of the whole, we are brought face to face with the question of what means are left for deciding the dispute. Undoubtedly a large portion of the people of the United States, on either side of the question, sincerely believe that their candidate has been elected, and seriously believe that if it be not so finally ascertained a great wrong will have been done, not only to their personal rights and wishes, but to the cause of constitutional government. In this state of things if nothing is to be done; if the Constitution does not point clearly the way we are to tread, so that right-minded men of all parties shall understand it alike, whichever of these candidates obtains the actual possession of executive power will necessarily be looked upon by the friends of the other as a usurper; and if there is any one duty greater than another imposed upon those who have the final execution of what remains to be done in their hands, it is that of, if possible, providing some means that when they are accomplished, no matter what may be the result, all men will say they have been taken in due course of law, and so that all such men will say, whether their wishes are attained, or are disappointed, it is right, just as just men in the administration of justice, who look upon the causes that they or their neighbors have tried and determined in a constitutional and legal way feel from day to day that a jury in this case or a Judge in the other has not decided rightly, yet they would defend with all their power the judgment that they believed to be wrong, because without that civil institutions cannot exist.

A RESPONSIBLE AND UNPLEASANT DUTY.

So then, Mr. President, it has appeared to us who have been charged with this most onerous and responsible and unpleasant duty, that, if the Constitution authorizes us to lay down a line of procedure that should be clear and definite in itself and should lead to any result—and I use the words with deliberation—that should lead to any result—no matter which one—through the calm and orderly progress of the administration of law, and through the calm and orderly judgment of a tribunal bound by a solemn obligation to decide according to the Constitution and laws, it would be a beneficial act for the Republic; and, if on the other hand, we should fail to do this, our posterity, under this form or some other form of government, (no man can tell which,) would feel that we had failed in the hour of great need in performing a plain duty. This, then, Mr. President, is the situation, and under this state of things the committee with almost absolute unanimity have reported this bill. Opposing political opinions, and opposing political considerations, local wishes, and partisan feeling have subsided on both sides; and what all of us, of all opinions, educations, wishes, and feelings unite in reporting to you as a just and upright and lawful way, we recommend to your consideration. What it is that we recommend I will state. The first section of the bill provides in the first part of it for the simple ceremony, for the necessary union of the two houses—or meeting, to state it more exactly—on the occasion of determining who has the highest number of votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. It then proceeds to provide for the case in which only one set of papers or returns, as they are called, shall have appeared, and in respect to those cases it provides substantially—and I do not know but literally—what the bill introduced by my honorable friend from Indiana [Mr. Morton] a year ago, and which passed the Senate, although was brought back on a motion to reconsider, provided—that no return from a State about which a question should arise, there being only one return, should be left out of the count unless the two houses should separately agree that it ought to be left out. The principle on which that goes is one that is perfectly satisfactory to my mind, although I do not know that it would have any special stress in the particular emergency which we are now called upon to confront. I only speak of this as my own individual idea—that the first section is not perfectly logical. My own individual opinion would have been that any question about such a paper ought to have been referred to this same tribunal (I use that phrase for convenience,) and that it should take the same fate as any other. I need not, however, go into the discussion of that, because I have concurred in leaving it as it stands, and as we know it had been found accentable to a considerable majority of the Senate, but (as I say) this criticism of it, so far as I know, has no practical application to the present matter that we have to decide. The principle of it understand to have been, from the discussion of last year and from the discussion in committee, that if the case were so doubtful that the members of the two houses, acting under such solemn responsibilities, could not agree that the paper was not the constitutional vote of the State, the presumption should go in favor of the State.

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

Then we come to the second section, which covers the difficulties that we have to encounter in the present condition of affairs. The second section provides that if more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, shall have been received by the Senate, purporting to be the certificates of the Electoral vote given at the last return, all those returns shall be opened by the President of the Senate, just as the Constitution says, in terms, that all the certificates shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses. They shall be read by the Tellers which the bill provides for the appointment of, according to the universal practice from the foundation of the Government; only, I believe always hitherto one Teller has been appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, and the bill provides that there shall be two Tellers—an equal number—appointed by each house. Having been read by the Teller, the bill then proceeds to declare that all these double disputed papers "shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful Electoral vote of such State to a commission." You will observe, Mr. President, precisely the question that is to be sent to this tribunal for its consideration: it is to inquire which of the papers of the conflicting ones is the paper that the Constitution calls for, that is, the Electoral vote of a State in the Union. The Constitution says, as it need scarcely have said—but some language must have been employed—it is the constitutional vote of the electors of the State in the manner prescribed by the Legislature in the selection of Electors who have voted for President that is to be sought for, and it is the person who has the highest number of those votes—I am not now quoting the language of the Constitution, but what everybody understands it to mean—who is to be President. Therefore, the tribunal, or commission as it is styled in the bill more acurately, is called upon to determine one single question between two conflicting papers claiming to be the constitutional certificates; and that is, they are to determine which of them is in conformity with the Constitution, and which of them is not.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

It then provides for the appointment of the commission—its method of solution; and I shall have something more to say upon the subject of what they are to decide when I come to a later part of the bill, which again refers to what they are to do. The bill then comes to the selection of the commission. It provides that each house, on the Tuesday preceding the first Thursday in February—which changes the day for this occasion to an earlier period than that fixed by the general law, which is the second Wednesday in February—on the Tuesday succeeding that day, which I believe in this case is the 30th of January, each House shall, by a *viva voce* vote—the open, public and solemn personal choice of every member of each House—no secrecy of the ballot, no private combination that must not at least openly display itself, but just as the solemn judgments that we give upon the yeas and nays upon public measures—just as the solemn judgments of courts are given with all present and each knowing what the opinion of the other is—we are called upon by our own sworn duty to the Constitution and to the law to exercise a personal—a public, a responsible duty in selecting five members from each house to compose a part of this commission. Nobody, probably, would criticise the propriety of this mode of selection, if you are to say that the commission is to be composed at all of members of either house for the whole world is to know how each individual Senator and how each individual member of the House of Representatives has performed his responsible duty in the selection of a person who is to become the sworn judge in as great a dispute as probably ever existed in the world under the law. These 10 Senators and members of the House of Representatives selected in that way, with five of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, are to compose a commission of 15.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as we all know, are composed of nine persons, and in order that there might be a certain symmetry of equipoise of relation, it was thought, after much consideration by the commission, that it was advisable to take an equal number of Senators and an equal number of members of the House of Representatives, and an equal number of the persons composing the Justices of the Supreme Court to perform this commission, so five came naturally to be the number referred to. If it had been thought wise to have made the total number of the commission less, nine for instance, as had been suggested, then there would have been three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives, and three Judges of the Supreme Court; but it appears to us, after much consideration, that 15 was, on the whole, the best number, so large as to produce every variety of intellect, capacity, and learning, and as to produce confidence against any possible attempt that might be made, scarcely conceivable to be sure, to unduly influence any one or two or three of this whole number by any of the motives that sometimes, as we know in the history of the world, have been led to influence people who are called upon to discharge high trusts, and at the same time to leave the commission so limited in numbers as that it should be capable of prompt effective consultation, and deliberate and orderly procedure.

DISTRIBUTING THE COURT.

Then the next step was to ascertain in what manner these five gentlemen out of the nine, all, of course, all pre-eminent in legal learning and in legal experience; all, of course, pre-eminent in their knowledge and study of the Constitution and the laws of our country; all, of course, equal in that deep respect which they receive from the people of every part of the Union, as in every part of it and for every part of it they daily administer law, should be treated. Of course it was a difficult task, because to select a particular five by name might seem to imply that there was some reason, personal or other, that the other particular part—four—should not be selected; and so, in analogy to what has always been a wise system in this good Government of ours, it appeared to us that a distribution of these gentlemen to the various parts of the Republic would be a just reason for particular selections; so one name, the Justice of the First Circuit, comes from the far-off borders of New-England the north-eastern part of the country; another, the Justice of the Third Circuit, has his residence and exercises his judicial functions in the centre of the great commercial populations of our Union; a third, he who administers justice in the Eighth Circuit has his home and residence in the great north-west, and the fourth, the Justice of the Ninth Circuit, has had his habitation and has administered justice for many years, except, of course, when attending here and administering justice in the Supreme Court, on what has been said to be the golden slope—that great far off portion of our republic so rapidly growing in wealth and in everything that makes the material prosperity of a self-governing people. We name them to compose four. Then there was an odd number to be obtained in order to guard against prejudice, (and I beg Senators to observe my words,) to guard against prejudice in the minds of these ten millions of active voters in what has taken place—not to guard against prejudice in Judges, not to guard against political opinions, or other form of government, (no man can tell which,) would feel that we had failed in the hour of great need in performing a plain duty. This, then, Mr. President, is the situation, and under this state of things the committee with almost absolute unanimity have reported this bill. Opposing political opinions, and opposing political considerations, local wishes, and partisan feeling have subsided on both sides; and what all of us, of all opinions, educations, wishes, and feelings unite in reporting to you as a just and upright and lawful way, we recommend to your consideration. What it is that we recommend I will state. The first section of the bill provides in the first part of it for the simple ceremony, for the necessary union of the two houses—or meeting, to state it more exactly—on the occasion of determining who has the highest number of votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. It then proceeds to provide for the case in which only one set of papers or returns, as they are called, shall have appeared, and in respect to those cases it provides substantially—and I do not know but literally—what the bill introduced by my honorable friend from Indiana [Mr. Morton] a year ago, and which passed the Senate, although was brought back on a motion to reconsider, provided—that no return from a State about which a question should arise, there being only one return, should be left out of the count unless the two houses should separately agree that it ought to be left out. The principle on which that goes is one that is perfectly satisfactory to my mind, although I do not know that it would have any special stress in the particular emergency which we are now called upon to confront. I only speak of this as my own individual idea—that the first section is not perfectly logical. My own individual opinion would have been that any question about such a paper ought to have been referred to this same tribunal (I use that phrase for convenience,) and that it should take the same fate as any other. I need not, however, go into the discussion of that, because I have concurred in leaving it as it stands, and as we know it had been found accentable to a considerable majority of the Senate, but (as I say) this criticism of it, so far as I know, has no practical application to the present matter that we have to decide. The principle of it understand to have been, from the discussion of last year and from the discussion in committee, that if the case were so doubtful that the members of the two houses, acting under such solemn responsibilities, could not agree that the paper was not the constitutional vote of the State, the presumption should go in favor of the State.

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

Then we come to the second section, which covers the difficulties that we have to encounter in the present condition of affairs. The second section provides that if more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, shall have been received by the Senate, purporting to be the certificates of the Electoral vote given at the last return, all those returns shall be opened by the President of the Senate, just as the Constitution says, in terms, that all the certificates shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses. They shall be read by the Tellers which the bill provides for the appointment of, according to the universal practice from the foundation of the Government; only, I believe always hitherto one Teller has been appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, and the bill provides that there shall be two Tellers—an equal number—appointed by each house. Having been read by the Teller, the bill then proceeds to declare that all these double disputed papers "shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful Electoral vote of such State to a commission." You will observe, Mr. President, precisely the question that is to be sent to this tribunal for its consideration: it is to inquire which of the papers of the conflicting ones is the paper that the Constitution calls for, that is, the Electoral vote of a State in the Union. The Constitution says, as it need scarcely have said—but some language must have been employed—it is the constitutional vote of the electors of the State in the manner prescribed by the Legislature in the selection of Electors who have voted for President that is to be sought for, and it is the person who has the highest number of those votes—I am not now quoting the language of the Constitution, but what everybody understands it to mean—who is to be President. Therefore, the tribunal, or commission as it is styled in the bill more acurately, is called upon to determine one single question between two conflicting papers claiming to be the constitutional certificates; and that is, they are to determine which of them is in conformity with the Constitution, and which of them is not.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

It then provides for the appointment of the commission—its method of solution; and I shall have something more to say upon the subject of what they are to decide when I come to a later part of the bill, which again refers to what they are to do. The bill then comes to the selection of the commission. It provides that each house, on the Tuesday preceding the first Thursday in February—which changes the day for this occasion to an earlier period than that fixed by the general law, which is the second Wednesday in February—on the Tuesday succeeding that day, which I believe in this case is the 30th of January, each House shall, by a *viva voce* vote—the open, public and solemn personal choice of every member of each House—no secrecy of the ballot, no private combination that must not at least openly display itself, but just as the solemn judgments that we give upon the yeas and nays upon public measures—just as the solemn judgments of courts are given with all present and each knowing what the opinion of the other is—we are called upon by our own sworn duty to the Constitution and to the law to exercise a personal—a public, a responsible duty in selecting five members from each house to compose a part of this commission. Nobody, probably, would criticise the propriety of this mode of selection, if you are to say that the commission is to be composed at all of members of either house for the whole world is to know how each individual Senator and how each individual member of the House of Representatives has performed his responsible duty in the selection of a person who is to become the sworn judge in as great a dispute as probably ever existed in the world under the law. These 10 Senators and members of the House of Representatives selected in that way, with five of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, are to compose a commission of 15.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as we all know, are composed of

ment of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, the certificates of the votes which have been given for President." Then it declared that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. You will perceive, Mr. President, that if the makers of the Constitution had designed to repose in the President of the Senate the power to decide what was a vote, and to determine its disposition, as they had taken pains in every other part of the Constitution in the clearest language to say what the Senate might and might not do, what its powers should be, and those of the House of Representatives; as they had taken pains in the clearest way, and with the minutest carefulness of language, to say what powers the President of the United States should exercise, and what powers should not be exercised by any authority, and when, in respect of the judicial branch they had also, with the same industious diligence in conferring delegated powers, carefully enumerated every power of the Judiciary, how unfortunate it was, had they designed to confer that power upon that chair, that they had not used the two words that would have enabled them to say so. It would have saved a vast deal of dispute, and we can scarcely imagine it possible that a body of men, who in every respect had been so critically exact in the devolution of the functions and powers of this Government, should have remained by mere accident so silent upon perhaps the most important part for the perpetuity of the Republic in peace, of any one of the powers that the Constitution created or bestowed. I say, Sir, that it staggers human oreculity, that if that body of men had designed to turn the President of the Senate into a Judge in the most critical of all cases for the well-being of the Republic, and in a case where he was not personally interested, that he himself would be at first, and perhaps often afterward, as it happened, the very man who was to profit or to lose by his decision.

THE VOTES SHALL BE COUNTED.

It staggers human credulity that if they had intended to repose such a decided power in that chair they should not have said so. But, after all, we must be governed by what the Constitution does say, and I admit, if you can imply from it fairly and clearly that the power to open a certificate implies the power to determine upon the legal nature of its contents when it is opened, then the President of the Senate must have that power, because the power is delegated to him, and to no one else, to open all the certificates. It then proceeds to say that the votes shall be counted which are disclosed by the opening of the certificates. It does not say they shall be counted by him. If it had been intended that they should be counted by him, two words would have said so, and two very short words at that. But if it had said they should be counted by him, we should have been a great ways yet from that fundamental and prior question as to what is the legal nature of the thing that he is to enumerate—to count—not to decide. The Judge in a tribunal decides, the clerk counts. The language then, as everybody agrees, does not say that the President of the Senate shall have the power to count, even in the arithmetical sense of the term; much less does it say that he shall have power to decide anything. It says that he shall count all the certificates. But I suppose we go back a little and inquire, Does that imply it? I suppose that every body will admit that the power to open does not necessarily imply a power to count, because it is not necessary to count in order to open, and an implied power only arises when it is necessary that the so-called implied power should be exercised in order to the performance of the power that is given. The power that is given by the words of the Constitution is the power to "open." Now, the power to count is not essential to the power to open. You can open without counting. If the language had been reversed, and it had said that the President of the Senate should count these votes, the certificates being sent to him, of course the implication would have arisen that he must open the certificates, because he could not count them until he did open them. But it happens that the language is exactly the other way. He shall open them, and then the counting shall take place, without stating by whom in terms. Those who contend that it is an implied power from the power to open must show inevitable logic that the power to do the first thing being granted, it necessarily follows that the power to do the second is covered by implication. In short, the power to do one thing, implies the power to do two. I have not been able to see that that was a very clear, logical proposition. Plainly, it is not. Then let us go back a step and come to where I think the fundamental question really lies: The President of the Senate is to "open all the certificates." It may be said, and it must be said, that he is not authorized to open anything that is not a certificate. The Constitution only commands him to open "certificates," and so it is argued he must decide, therefore, which is a certificate, and his decision must be binding, because the Constitution has reposed in him the power to open certificates, and nothing else. How long would that stand the test of examination? The same article that the Constitution says that he is to open what the Electors send to him. On that same line of argument you extend the right to decide right back to the Electors. You say the Elector, then, in this Constitution, by the very same argument, is to decide what is the certificate. Or, if you go forward where do you find yourself? You find the very next clause is that if there be a failure of anybody to get a majority of all the votes, the House of Representatives shall elect. On the same argument you are bound to say, and you cannot avoid it—nobody can—that the House of Representatives is the sole and exclusive judge of when the contingency occurs that entitles it to act, and if one of these modes had received three-fourths of the votes, and you, Sir, under this claim of power in the Constitution, had decided that he had, and that they were all valid votes, and that he was the President, the House could retire into its own hall, and, in the very same language of the Constitution, turn around and say: "By the same authority we decide" on the same reasons exactly "that nobody has a majority and we will elect our President." Then if you would follow it a little further in the same line it says that in case of a failure to elect, the Vice President shall be President. Somebody announces immediately in and says, "I am the Vice President, everybody admits that I am elected. I declare under this power of the Constitution that the contingency has occurred where I am to act as President." I say to the man that the President of the Senate has appointed to be declared elected "Go your way, you are not President"; I say to the man, that the House of Representatives has elected somebody else—"Depart. The same Constitution that you live by also gives me the last chance at this, and I send you all away, and I am President because I determine whether the contingency has happened whether I am to act or not." And then you might come back the next day, Mr. President, to carry it clear through, and say that they were both disabled and unable to perform their duties, and you would act as President, and that is conclusive. Sir, to borrow a phrase from my learned friend from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman,] "That wont do." [Laughter.]

THE CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED.

To do an act which the Constitution demands is one thing; to decide a dispute is an entirely different thing. Whatever the Constitution demands you are to do. Whatever the Constitution commands the Executive he is to do. Whatever the Constitution authorizes to be decided the judiciary or some other tribunal fixed by law or by the Constitution itself is to decide. Those are the only three ways in which the Government can express itself, so that whatever you are to do; whatever the claims at the other end of the Capitol may be that they have a right to do; whatever the Vice President may say that he has a right to do under the Constitution when the President has not been elected; whatever you, the President of the Senate, have a right to do. When both of them are unable to perform the duties of their office, there still remains behind it all, in the very essence of government, the necessity of having a power that binds you all at the same time; to determine when and under what circumstances each of you shall bring your forces into play; and as the Constitution has not fixed that tribunal, it has declared that Congress shall pass every law which shall carry into execution every power which is vested anywhere in the Government. The question may be asked: Why did not the Constitution say so then? Is it did not say so because, after having defined the range of powers, and their nature, for every department of the Government, and commanded what should be done, if left, as all constitutions in all civilized governments everywhere have done, and must do forever to the law-making power, from time to time to carry all these great powers into effect by the regular measure of legislative procedure. I can scarcely state that so well. I am sure I cannot as it is stated by the Supreme Court of the United States itself more than 80 years ago, when just as now, and just as always in governments there arise great disputes touching the powers of government. This was a question of State rights, of the right of the Supreme Court of the United States to disregard and set aside the judgment of the great State of Virginia; and when arguments similar to those that I have been putting for want as what might be suggested against this bill and about the language of the Constitution were made, the court answered them in this way: "The Constitution unavoidably deals in general language. It did not suit the purposes of the people in framing this great charter of our liberties to provide for minute specifications of its powers and to declare the means by which those powers should be carried into execution."

Mark the words, Mr. President, "or to declare the means by which those powers should be carried into execution." It was foreseen that this would be a perilous and difficult, if not impracticable, task. The instrument was not intended to provide merely for the exigencies of a few years, but was to endure through a long lapse of ages, the events of which were locked up in the inscrutable purposes of Providence. It could not be foreseen what new changes and modifications of power might be indispensable to effectuate the general object of the charter, and restrictions and specifications which at the time might seem salutary, might in the end prove the overthrow of the system itself. Hence, its powers are expressed in general terms, leaving the Legislature, from time to time, to adopt its own means to effectuate legitimate objects and to mold and model the exercise of its powers as its own wisdom and the public interests should require. (Martin vs. Hunters, lessee, 1 Wheaton, 326.) If there is any one principle of constitutional law that is settled as deep as the foundations of the Government itself, it is that which I have just read. There is scarcely one—in fact I only remember one—provision of the Constitution of the United States that has been said to execute itself, and for which it was not necessary or proper that there should be the provisions of legislation to carry it into effect and to regulate the methods and manners by which results should be arrived at. I believe it was said in the case of Prigg against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the subject of fugitive slaves, that as the Constitution recognized a slave as property, and as the fugitive clause in the Constitution gave the master the right to his property, if it should have escaped from him, that clause in the Constitution did execute itself, so far as the right of the master was concerned to recapture his property anywhere he could find it, if he could do so without violence and without a breach of the peace.

THE NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

That was put upon the ground that it was simply a recognition of the right of property, just as, at the common law as under the laws of most of the States, no doubt a man would be entitled, if he could do it without violence or a breach of the peace, to recapture his children or his wife, who were illegally detained from him. But beyond that, I say I know of no instance in this wide variety of powers—legislative, executive, and judicial—anywhere where there is not the di necessity for legislative action to regulate and carry on the great objects of the exertion of the powers that are not by implication but expressly vested in some of the departments of Government, and even in that case to which I have alluded, where the court said that the Constitution did execute itself, they nevertheless held that that also was a proper subject of legislative action of Congress, and that Congress might regulate, as it had regulated, the manner in which and the means by which the owner of the slave should assert his right to his property. The President of the United States, by the express language of the Constitution, is the Commander in Chief of the Armies and Navies of the Republic, and yet from the beginning until now, without question as to the constitutional propriety of such legislation, the manner in which and the means by which he shall exercise the power of Commander in Chief of the Army has been regulated by law. The Constitution of the United States vests judicial power in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress, from time to time, may establish, and yet one of the very first acts that Congress, under this Constitution, ever passed, was an act that regulated and guided and controlled from top to bottom the exercise of those powers that more clearly and expressly delegated to the judicial branch, and no man ever suspected that Congress was exceeding its power in providing by law for the means and ways of the performance of the great judicial functions, those which least of all it would be safe for a Republic, should it be unduly meddled with. So, Mr. President, it does appear to us, without my enlarging upon this branch of the discussion, and for the very few reasons that I have so feebly stated, that the idea that this bill can be assailed as an unconstitutional measure, even if you accept the Constitution has vested the power of performing the executive or ministerial function of counting the votes of which the Constitution says the person having the greatest number shall be President is not at all maintainable. You have only done in this bill as Congress has in respect to every other branch of the Government and for all time, year by year, have you been daily doing with the acceptance of everybody. It only provides for ascertaining, in a lawful and regular way, what is the subject upon which this executive function of counting the vote, finding out who has the highest number, rests. It might be contended with considerable force, even if the duty, as far as I have heard it claimed for you, Mr. President, rested in that chair, that we have not furnished you the means of justly performing that duty; and that would be true, unless it should be contended that the Constitution had reposed in you the functions of Congress and of the Judiciary, to hear, try, and determine all questions of law and fact, once for all; as in a given case, whether you should be President or Mr. Tilden United States or not. If the pretension goes as far as that, of course, this bill is against it. But if it only goes to the point that you are to exercise a commanded ministerial duty of counting a vote, then upon the principles that I have stated it would be entirely competent and the obsolute duty of Congress to provide you a means of finding out what is the vote you are to count, and compelling you, as it does courts, Presidents, everybody, to follow the judgment of whatever tribunal should have ascertained that fact for you, because it is only an act which you are to do, not a decision that you are to render.

THE DECIDING POWER.

But, as I have said, I only intended on this occasion to explain in as brief way as I could, exactly what the bill is, and in a general way, the grounds upon which it rests. The illustrations that might be still further made to show that this deciding power of which I am speaking, does not rest with you, and as I think to show equally that it does not rest with either House of Congress until Congress provides a law that allows it to rest there, are so numerous that the whole day might be spent upon them. There is one other topic which I will only just allude to at this present time, which, of course, bears upon it, and that is what I called the contemporaneous construction of the Constitution in such cases. It has been said by many persons, and it appears to be largely believed, if you can take the statements of newspapers, that for a great many years the occupant of your chair has, with the acquiescence of everybody, so construed the Constitution, and so it is implied that must be the true construction of the Constitution in the present case, that now for so many years, or until a few years back—15 or 20, or whatever the time may be—it had always been done. If that were true, it would be entitled to weight in the consideration of this question, perhaps to great weight; but a material inquiry, as it is with all cases of precedent, is to know whether it is true to begin with. Now, I deny emphatically that this is the history of the practice under the Constitution, and when I say that I do not mean to say that the President of the Senate has not counted the votes in the arithmetical sense, although I suppose as a matter of fact that from the time of John Langdon to that of Schuyler Colfax, the President of the Senate never counted one of them. I will take it for granted that as a matter of law he did do the enumeration, although I suppose, as a matter of truth in every instance, the tellers who sat at the Clerk's desk did all the counting. What did take place for the first 40 years of the Republic? There never was an instance in which a paper coming from a State under its great seal, and certefied by its Governor as to who had been elected Electors, or the certificates of the Electors themselves as to how they had voted, was ever drawn into question, and the thing that the Presidents of the Senate had to deal with was exactly the sort of thing that you had to deal with when, yesterday, you laid before us, under the great seal of the State of Maine, the credentials of a Senator, a public act of that great State in a condition of peace and order, with only one Government or pretended Government, with only one seal, and that the universal acquiescence of all parties, although it is full of parties. The reign of law had produced a result and there was nothing for you to decide if you had the power of decision. All that you had was to do, for the act of 1866 says that the Governor of the State shall certify to the President of the Senate who has been elected. Suppose you were to assume on such a act of papers as that that you had a right to decide whether that was the certificate of the Government and the Constitution says pretty much the same thing in this case, would you ever think of doing such a thing? I rather think not. But that is little of what I was saying that the precidents. On the first occasion when the language of the suggestion of the Constitutional Convention in order to put the Government into force. The Electors were recommended to send their certificates, not to the President of the Senate as the Constitution in explicit terms says but to the Secretary of the United States [*sic* Senate?] and that the Senate not yet having a Vice President, and not yet having a constitutional President, for the Constitution says that the Vice President shall be the President of the Senate, and it is only in his absence that a President pro tempore is to be appointed, a President of the Senate should be appointed for the sole purpose of opening and counting as the words are, the Etectoral votes. What did it mean? Is there anybody who hears me who believes that that constitutional Convention by those words, intended to command the President of the Senate, elected for the sole purpose of counting, to enter into, or have a right to enter into, an inquiry as to what States had ratified the Constitution, which inquiry should find any body? Suppose the Senate differed with Mr. John Longdon; supposing he had said, when the papers all came in: "There is one from Rhode Island," which had not yet ratified the Constitution, as we know historically; suppose there was a vote from Rhode Island for somebody, and Mr. Langdon had undertaken to say: "Certainly I take the vote of Rhode Island, she is in the Union," do you suppose there was a single Senator present who, as the saying is would have submitted to it for a moment? The Constitution said that the votes should be counted. The Constitutional Convention asked the Senate, as it did, to appoint him for the purpose of counting the votes. It did not appoint him for the purpose of judging the votes. If it had it would have said so. That was the first instance. But if you are to give the language its broadest possible interpretation fill it with all the hopes and wishes of the five millions of people who wish as I do, and what would you find. You would find that on that very day each house of Congress, by a resolution of its own, provided for the manner in which he should pronounce that result, and commanded him in what form he should make it known to the persons whom they said he had received the information that they had been elected and he obeyed the command. If he had this independent power that is talked about, vested in him by the Constitution as being the supreme Judge only in the presence of indifferent witnesses who have no more right to interfere than a witness in a case in the midst of proceeding of the Judge, would then have done that.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I do not think that the idea ever entered their heads. And as you sweep along down through the course of time of cases when there was no contest or dispute, but the merely formal reading and counting of papers, it is of very little consequence to inquire whether the President of the Senate read and counted them, or whether the letters read and counted them, or whether nobody read and counted them, so that you get at what everybody knew before hand was the result. But whenever and on the first occasion that any question arose as to what was the constitutional vote of a State, either arising from ineligibility or other questions about its Electors, from the condition of the State itself, which is exactly the same thing, for there the question is, is it the vote of a State? and that involves not only the elegibility of the elector the day of the meeting or the existence of the State, or the pursuit of the State law; it involves quite as much as the other. You find that the President of the Senate never hinted on the face of the earth, that he had such a power; and that each house in the absence of legislation assumed. I think there is great doubt about the correctness of their assumption, but they did assume, either by the expression of their judgment or by the dictates of their command, to determine what should be done. So then, Mr. President, it cannot be maintained that this bill is unconstitutional upon the ground that it takes away from the President of the Senate or the House of Representatives a power which the Constitution has vested in them, free from limit, and free from guide, and free from regulation; to be exercised according to their own opinion of what may be the public propriety of the occasion.

Having said so much, Mr. President, for the present I dismiss the subject, in the hope that the Senate will carefully consider whether it is wise, by stimulating doubts in their own minds, or by allowing their wishes to overturn their judgment, to send this Republic on the first Thursday in February, or the second Wednesday in that month, like the mountains which the poet has spoken of, thus were tumbling into the sea without a shore; or whether it is better that in the fair course of equal law a dispute shall be justly settled.

OPPOSITION IN PHILADELPHIA.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN—THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE SUBVERSIVE OF THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE AND IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The Republicans of this city, who comprise a large majority of the prominent men, have discussed with much earnestness the so-called compromise on the Presidential question during the past few days. As a result of this interchange of opinions, the conclusions arrived at have been widely separated, one party favoring a settlement at all hazards, while the other regard the proposed compromise as an unequivocal surrender of an invincible position by the Republicans. In fact, it is not held to be a compromise at all, but a giving up of the rights held by the greatest and best political organization that ever held power to a party which cannot be trusted. Those who entertain the latter opinion are in the majority and are composed of the best men, and those who do the thinking and close studying of the complex questions which agitate the country. The mercantile community, reflects its opinions in such gentlemen as E. R. Jeffries, Christian J. Hoffman, Samuel Bissham, and others. The sentiment expressed is that this is no compromise, but a settlement which is earnestly desired, because the sooner it is done business will revive. They do not fear that Hayes will not be returned as elected, because to a man they believe he is the legally elected President; but this mode of settlement to their minds will demonstrate the matter more fully.

Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, one of the most eminent jurists of this city, is of opinion that the committee are attempting a legal impossibility, and asks what right any body of men have to seek a compromise when that action is in direct violation of law. No doubt they would like to quiet the fears of timid men in the North and silence the tongues of reckless individuals in the South, but there is no such thing as a compromise. Congress has nothing whatever to do in the matter. The manner in which the Electoral vote shall be counted is clearly provided for by the Constitution. Suppose either party is dissatisfied with the choice of the committee—the opposition can make no claim to the constitutionality of the choice. Those who so desire may declare that no Executive has been legally elected.

Rufus E. Shapley, Esq., another counselor of prominence, while in a measure favoring the plan proposed, states that if it is the intention that the action of the committee shall be final, he doubts the constitutionality of the proceeding, and does not see how Congress can delegate its power to any body of men or be bound by its action.

Hon. Henry C. Carey, the well-known political economist, expressed his views very fully in the matter, and said that among the many members of the Republican Party with whom he had met, and with whom the question had been discussed, "the compromise" had called forth expressions of universal dissatisfaction. Indeed, it could not be regarded in the light of a compromise, but should be called a surrender. Mr. Carey had written a letter to Judge Kelley, in which he pointed out the folly of the matter inasmuch as it opened up the whole question again, and he thought that all good Republicans should be horrified at such a plan of settlement. He did not see how the Judges of the Supreme Court could go into the committee conscientiously and act upon such an unlawful measure. It is nothing more nor less than adding to the Constitution of the United States, in the most illegal manner and in defiance of all set rules for the government of the country, and furthermore, would result in the selection of Mr. Tilden as the next President. If this course is allowed to proceed there is no telling what may be the next movement, and it is the end of all popular election by the people. It is opening the flood-gates to chicanery, and setting at defiance the expressed will of the people. Every means should be used to prevent its consummation by the people at large, who have a desire to perpetuate our institutions. Article V. of the original Constitution of the United States shows how close is the power to make amendment. It requires a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and the ratification of two-thirds of the States, but here is the most important amendment ever proposed to our Constitution, which says how the ruler of the people shall be chosen, rushed through in a week. Only the weak and timid are in favor of a compromise, and therefore those who have the courage to stand out against such actions must be encouraged.

Hon. John W. Forney, editor of the *Press*, is of the opinion that this is a crisis which demands forbearance as well as fair play, and he quotes Gen. Dix's letter to Congressman Kasson regarding the powers of Congress, and forbids them to overrule the action of the Electoral College. The support given the measure in the House and Senate will do much to modify party opposition and neutralize animosity, he thinks. The opinions of the prominent members of the party should be entitled to great consideration, and while not favoring the plan at all, he is willing to submit to any settlement consistent with the laws of the land. Col. Forney favors moderation in the matter on the part of the Republicans, and believes that the result will be satisfactory.

THE SENTIMENT IN CONNECTICUT.

"UNCOMMON ANXIETY" OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE LEGISLATURE TO RUSH THROUGH AN APPROVAL OF THE MEASURE—THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OPPOSED TO IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877.

In the State Senate, yesterday, Mr. Bishop, Democrat, of the Tenth District, offered a resolution very strongly indorsing the National Returning Board project, which the joint committee of the two houses have agreed upon, and it was adopted amid the press of business before the Republican Senators had time to realize what they were about. Then it was immediately transmitted to the lower house, and taken up in that body, where it suddenly appeared, of course, as a surprise to the Republicans; but a motion to table prevailed after some debate, and it was made the special order for 11 o'clock next Wednesday forenoon. The treatment of the resolution by the House Republicans was exceedingly mild, in view of the fact that a very large majority of the party here are wholly opposed to the plan proposed, so far as can be judged by promiscuous conferences and the general tone of conversation upon the street. The only reason urged for laying it over was to make the indorsement of the scheme more emphatic; but that reason would not have prevailed in the minds of members, probably, had not the Democrats in the course of the discussion showed what Dr. Woolsey styled "uncommon anxiety" when he spoke of Mr. Tilden's designs upon the Presidency. It is now probable that the resolution will fail altogether, as it should, and in its stead something be agreed upon which will fairly express the best views of Republicans with reference to the matter. In justice to the Republican members it should be said that very few of them had read the text of the plan, and it was unfortunate that such should have been the fact, because the occasion was one when there was needed upon the floor some well-informed member who would at the outset have exposed the whole scheme as one belonging outside of the constitutional prerogatives of Congress entirely. After the adjournment of the two houses the matter was canvassed thoughtfully, and the prevailing ignorance on the details of the plan was speedily enlightened, and it was generally considered that the party had escaped a most unfortunate committal which was designedly sought by the cunning and craft of the Democratic leaders. Such action as may be taken on Wednesday will no doubt fully rectify the error of yesterday on the part of the Senate, and by the intelligent action of the House give that body an opportunity to place itself right so far as its Republican membership is concerned.

The Hartford *Times*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, has given in its support to the measure, while Senator Eaton denounces the whole thing as a fraud. The *Courant* and *Post* do not approve the plan, and they fairly reflect Republican sentiment.

VIEWS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

WHAT REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPERS IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS THINK OF THE PROPOSAL.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

We regard this report as the solution of the Presidential question. The pressure in favor of it will be overwhelming. Relief from suspense will be the occasion for general rejoicing. Let us have peace.

From the Troy Times.

It would seem best either to pass the bill absolutely or reject it absolutely. Patchwork tinkering cannot reach the real, fundamental vice of the measure, which lies in the principle on which it is based, and not merely in details.

From the Albany Journal.

We repeat, the just criticism upon the plan does not relate to its effect upon the present case, but to the fact that it proceeds upon a false assumption of power on the part of Congress, that it disregards the constitutional rule, and that it may lead to dangerous practices in the future.

From the New-Yorker Allgemeine Zeitung.

We consider the attempt at solving the Presidential problem by the methods of the compromise as utterly abortive. In making this attempt Congress is on the road to fly precipitately from the Constitution, and to consummate a coup, the effect of which will be an utter demoralization of our public life in the future.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

If the plan of reference has been adopted, as reported, we do not see why it should not be acceptable to all fair-minded Republicans and Democrats alike. The proposed board of final reference, as to all disputed votes, is as fairly balanced politically as possible, and if Hayes and Wheeler cannot be counted in by a process absolutely impartial, non-partisan, and just, we do not desire to see them inaugurated.

From the Boston Traveller.

While, therefore, we admit the correctness of the result which inevitably must be reached by the proposed plan, and while we admit the good intentions of the framers of the plan, we cannot but protest that it is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and it is not equitable, since it submits to arbitration a question which has been settled already, in giving a party which habitually rebels against the legal expression of the popular will a chance to turn defeat into victory.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The first thing to be said of this scheme is, that it is extra constitutional. There is no authority or warrant for it in the National Constitution. It is a scheme of proceeding constructed outside of the Constitution, which may serve a present purpose while it establishes a precedent that may become dangerous. It usurps power not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and, therefore, is revolutionary in its tendency. Who can tell what consequences may flow from the establishment of such a precedent in the years to come?

From the Philadelphia Press.

In the absence of a clear comprehension of the workings of the bill there is a natural feeling of uncertainty as to whether it should be approved or condemned. So far as it involves concessions or sacrifices on either side, they have apparently been made by the Republicans. The Democrats had nothing to surrender. They were beaten at the polls, but their candidate has advanced such immense sums for the purpose of buying his way into the Presidential chair that he is anxious to retain a chance of gratifying his ambition by every device human ingenuity can devise and a lavish expenditure procure.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The proposed plan of accommodation submitted by the Joint Committee yesterday is outside of the Constitution, and ought not to be adopted. We want no precedents of departure from the plain rendering of the organic law. No matter whom it seats, he would not be the constitutional Executive. No experiments, gentlemen, and no cobbling of the organic law. If it does not cover the case, amend it. If it works distemper, abolish it. But do not step from the solid ground of common sense, and do not temporize. Stick to the Constitution, and abide the consequences.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

The plan now proposed is a radical departure from these established and definite landmarks without any compensating advantages. It simply cuts the ship of State loose from safe anchorage and sets her adrift upon an uncertain sea. Under the constitutional plan a definite and final result would be promptly arrived at. Under the compromise plan the time and character of the result are both uncertain, and the country would be kept in a state of feverish and disastrous misgivings. But, above all, it is a weak temporizing with the vital principle of government. No nation that thus surrenders to clamor and gives unconstitutional limits for vague and limitless compromise in deference to the demands of expediency, can long survive.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The constitution of the tribunal to decide disputed questions arising in the count of votes is not only a great improvement upon that originally proposed, but it is as nearly faultless as the nature of the circumstance would admit. It meets the grand test of fairness between the two parties, and at the same time eliminates the slight element of chance, which was in many minds the strongest objection to the plan as first made public. Moreover, it can be said of the whole scheme, that it is conceived in the best possible spirit; that it preserves absolutely the rights of parties, and that its adoption is highly creditable to the gentlemen of both sides and of both houses who have agreed to it.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Putting aside all questions of partisan politics, we cannot afford to allow the settlement of the Presidential question to drift beyond the 4th of March. It ought to be settled in the way provided by the Constitution; but, if not in that way, it had better be settled in some extra-constitutional way than not at all. The new plan has been devised and reported by a joint commission of Republicans and Democrats. It represents their aggregate wisdom and patriotism. The *Journal* believes it to be weak and faulty in some important respects, but if adopted by Congress it will receive the hearty support as furnishing the basis or a peaceable and conclusive determination of the pending controversy, forced upon the country by the revolutionary course of the Democratic Party.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Is it possible to touch solid bottom in such a quicksand of ifs, and unlesses, and provideds, and reservations and evasions as this? It seems absolutely hopeless. The only solid foundation rests upon the unbroken precedent of the first 10 terms under the Constitution, during all of which the Vice President, described usually as "the President of the Senate," held the custody of the votes, opened them, counted them, and declared the result, in the presence of the two houses acting as witnesses—the tellers simply "making lists" of the votes, as the Clerk does in either house while calling the roll, and having no more control of the vote than that officer. It seems necessary to remind gentlemen once more of the principle never before controverted in the history of the country, that "the two houses have no more control over the Electoral Colleges than the Colleges have over the two houses." The Committee on Counting the Vote, in assuming for the two houses the power to inquire into the election and qualification of the members of the Electoral Colleges, is guilty of a clear usurpation.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Sober people outside the unwholesome air of the capital are amased to hear of such propositions to set aside the National Constitution being entertained and actually agreed to by representatives of the two parties. The revolutionists of France hardly tore old institutions to pieces more rashly. What they are proposing to do is of immeasurably more importance than the question whether Hayes or Tilden shall be President. The nation can survive the Presidency of either. But after this revolution of the Constitution in the matter of electing the President, and this usurpation by Congress of power to say who shall be President, and even to job it out for outside persons to decide, it is not likely that we should have any more elections of Presidents by the people. No one can expect for the Constitution remain after this assumption by Congress of power to set it aside.

From the Utica Herald.

The Constitution stands in its plain simplicity against this artificial complexity. Plain words tell who shall open the certificates, and those who wrote them interpreted also who shall count the votes. In the last analysis, Clifford or some other partisan will decide the action of this commission. No possible reason exists why its findings will be more just or more satisfactory than those of the Presidents of the Senate. If the fifth Justice shall be Republican, so will the whole commission be; if he shall be Davis, it will be intensely Democratic. But the invention prolongs the uncertainty and aggravates the alarm. It multiplies the steps necessary to reach the end. It increases the chances for postponing the settlement beyond the 4th of March, and the compelling the excitement and cost of another Presidential canvass. Like all subterfages, it does not cure; it rather creates new evils. The commission is as likely to discover new difficulties as to solve the present problem. The straight and narrow way is to count the votes as our forefathers counted them.

From the Washington Chronicle.

If it is unconstitutional, if the Judges cannot be compelled to serve in such a matter, what a cruel farce is the plan of the committee. What a mischievous mouse after the tremendous labor of the mountain! Would it, if passed, have any binding weight upon the nation? Would it satisfy the people or country? Can the constitutional rights of the States be compromised by a joint committee of the two houses; the provisions of the Constitution invalidated by a law of Congress? Besides, what guarantee have they that the Judges will serve? They cannot be coerced. Is it probable that they will voluntarily accept a position of such arrogant authority at this moment; drag their ermine in the dirty pool of politics in a crisis like the present; assume a function and power prohibited to them as Judges by the Constitution, and which can only be assumed by the usurpation, under the pressure of a simple law, of a function and power belonging under the Constitution to another; risk their reputation and cripple their usefulness in their judicial duties, to perform the duties in the count as they may—wisely, justly, impartially, and independently—their motives will be suspected and impugned, and all without either honors or profit to them? What a plan!

From the Boston Commonwealth.

With the forms of law observed and the Constitution everywhere inviolate, as we believe, a scheme is now perfected, with the aid of prominent Republicans, by which a chance is offered to the defeated Democrats to secure the prize of the national contest. Admitting, as we will, that there have been irregularities in some States—but not alone in those more frequently called in question, and no more than attend every Presidential contest—and that party interests have been conspicuous on both sides, as in all heated canvasses—after all, the result, if this plan is adopted, will be much of the "prize-package" order—as one of the Senators fitly classed it—our next President will be chosen, pure and solely, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court—he who may be accepted as a compromise candidate by two Republican and two Democratic Justices, the first four being designated by the bill! What advantage there is in a choice thus made over that of the President of the Senate, whom the Constitution designates as the determining officer—save that he is at present unknown—we fail to see. We should much rather prefer to keep such questions as far away as possible from our highest law expounders, and allow the party that succeeds to be judged by the American people at the next election.

CITY OPINIONS.

VIEWS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A regular business meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was held last night at No. 385 Bowery, the President, Mr. Julius Harburger, in the chair. Mr. A. E. Voss acted as Secretary. After the transaction of routine business, Mr. C. Otto Baess, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported upon various subjects and then submitted the following, which was adopted amid much enthusiasm:

Whereas, The members of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association, at their meeting, held on the 24th inst., deemed it no more than just, proper, and timely to express their high appreciation of the eminent and valuable services, the untiring, yet disinterested, devotion to the Republican cause, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES by adopting suitable resolutions to that effect, and

Whereas, These sentiments have found such ready and hearty response, as is shown by similar action on the part of so many other Republican organizations in this city and county; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be herewith tendered to the other organizations referred to for having joined us in publicly recognizing the great merits of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, thereby "doing honor to whom honor is due."

J. E. Strass then offered the following, which was also adopted:

Whereas, The Constitution itself, as well as many precedents and long usage, clearly indicate that the duty and function of "opening and counting" the Electoral vote devolves upon the President of the Senate; and

Whereas, Any departure from this long-established practice means a concession to the revolutionary clamoring and threatening of Democratic demagogism; therefore

Resolved, That the members of this association express the hope that the Republicans in both Houses of Congress will not lapse into any weakness, but that they will insist firmly upon the continuation of a practice—in connection with the counting of the Electoral vote—which is founded upon constitutional law, and is recognized by precedent.

Resolved, That we indorse heartily the action of Senator Morton in withholding his name from the report of the joint committee of Congress.

THE PROPOSED TILDEN MASS-MEETING.

The Tammany Democrats who have held a number of conferences in the Everett House, in regard to a mass-meeting to manufacture public opinion on the settlement of the Presidential question, in favor of Tilden, held another meeting last evening, ex-Mayor Wickham in the chair. After some discussion it was determined to postpone further action in relation to the meeting, the members of the conference believing that the recent action of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Counting of the Electoral Vote will be ratified by both houses of Congress, and that in that event Tilden's chances for obtaining the Presidential chair will be greatly enhanced, if not assured. One of the members of the conference was of the opinion that the Republicans had greatly receded from the stand they had taken immediately after the election, and that the decision of the question as to who should be President was now a lottery with the chances in favor of Tilden. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

MR. WHEELER SILENT.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 20.—Hon. William A. Wheeler declines to express an opinion on the compromise bill.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS—CLAIMANTS ALLOWED TO SUE IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The bill to provide for the further disposition of the moneys received under the Geneva award, introduced by Mr. Kernan to-day, provides that all persons and corporations claiming to be entitled to any portion of the moneys received by the United States Government from Great Britain in payment of the Geneva award are authorized to sue for the same in the United States Court of Claims, within one year from the passage of this act, as all other claims are sued for in that court, and they shall be entitled to recover for all losses which were the basis for the Geneva award, or were considered by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration as the proper subject of indemnity. In calculating the amount of award, all such claimants may appeal under this act to the Supreme Court of the United States from the awards of the Court of Claims as all other appeals are made to said court. All judgments not appealed from or affirmed on appeal shall be paid out of the moneys aforesaid after three years from the passage of this act with 5 per cent. interest from the date of judgment. If the sum of the judgments is greater than the moneys aforesaid, such judgments shall be paid rateably. No claim which was provable under the acts organizing and continuing the Court of Alabama Claims, and was then presented and adjudged, shall be provable within this act. Claimants may testify in their own behalf.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY UNDER EXAMINATION — TESTIMONY OF A SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH OPERATOR — EX-GOV. WELLS, OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD, BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in counting the Electoral vote had before them to-day Oswin D. Roberts, who testified that he is Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York. He exhibited two certificates of deposit in the bank by Z. Chandler, dated Oct. 21, 1876; one was for $3,000 and the other for $2,000; they were made payable on his own order on the return of the certificates; the indorsement read: "Pay S. B. Packard or order. Z. Chandler." "Pay James E. Ayr. S. B. Packard." "Pay Winslow, Lanier & Co. James E. Ayr." The witness, in reply to a question by Mr. Lawrence, said he could not state how the fact of these deposits was made public; he did not know whether any transactions of money were made through his bank by leading Democrats for political purposes. In reply to Mr. Field the witness said, besides the certificates of deposit above referred to there was an account of Z. Chandler, as Chairman of the National Republican Committee; an account was also kept in that bank by Gen. McCormick.

G. W. Partridge, the private secretary of Z. Chandler, was asked by Mr. Field whether he had in his possession or under his control any letters or telegrams written or sent by Z. Chandler to any person in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Oregon, or any letters or telegrams received by him from persons in these States. The witness in reply produced copies of letters, which were privately examined by the committee, when two of the letters were read and put in evidence. They were written respectively by J. B. Stockton, dated New-Orleans, Nov. 11, to the effect that if steps were taken immediately, the affidavits of 10,000 or 12,000 Republican voters could be obtained showing that they were deprived of the exercise of the ballot by violence and intimidation. The writer was the Chief Deputy of Marsh

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES."

My little niece and I—I read
My Plato in my easy chair;
And she was building on the floor
A pack of cards with wondrous care.

We worked in silence, but, alas!
Among the cards a mighty spill,
And then the little ape exclaimed,
"Well! Such a life! Look, Uncle Will!"

I gave a start and dropped my book—
It was the Phædo I had read
A sympathetic current thrilled,
Like lightning, through my heart and head.

I eyed with curious awe the child,
The unconscious Sibyl, where she sat,
Whose thoughtless tongue could babble forth
Strange parables of life and fate.

Yes, such is life! a Babel house,
A common doom hath tumbled all,
King, Queen, and Knave, and plain, and trump,
A motley crew in motley fall!

We rear our bones, no Pharaoh's tomb,
Nor brass could build an aure a name;
But, soon or late, a sad collapse,
And great the ruin of the same.

Ah, such is life! Oh, sad and strange
That Love and Wisdom so ordain!
Some are the Builder's hand have yet
One card against another lain;

Some when the house is tiny still;
Some when you've built a little more;
And some when patience hath achieved
A second, third, or higher floor.

Or should you win the topmost stage,
Yet is the strength but toil and pain—
And here the day voice rejoined,
"But I can build it up again."

My height of awe was reached. Can babes
Behold what reason seems in vain?
Ah, childhood is divine, I thought,—
Yes, Lizzie, build it up again!
—*Cornhill Magazine.* F. E. T.

THE CAPTAIN'S LAST LOVE.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

I.

"The Captain is still in the prime of life," the widow remarked to me. "He has given up his ship; he possesses a sufficient income, and he has nobody to live with him. I should like to know why he doesn't marry."

"The Captain was excessively rude to me," the widow's younger sister added, on her side. "When we took leave of him in London, I asked if there was any likelihood of his joining us at Brighton this season. He turned his back on me as if I had mortally offended him; and he made me this extraordinary answer: 'Miss, I hate the sight of the sea!' The man has been a sailor all his life. What does he mean by saying that he hates the sight of the sea?"

I was entirely at the mercy of the widow and the widow's sister. The other members of our little society at the boarding-house hall had all gone to a concert. I was known to be the Captain's oldest friend, and to be well acquainted with all the events of the Captain's life. No polite alternative was left but to answer the questions that had been put to me.

"I can satisfy your curiosity," I said to the two ladies, "without violating any confidence reposed in me—if you only have patience enough to listen to a very strange story."

It is needless to report the answer that I received. We sent away the tea-things, and we trimmed the lamp; and then I told the ladies why the Captain would never marry, and why (sailor as he was) he hated the sight of the sea.

II.

The British merchantman "Fortuna" (on the last occasion when our friend the Captain took command of the ship) sailed from the port of Liverpool with the morning tide. She was bound to certain islands in the Pacific Ocean, in search of a cargo of sandal-wood—a commodity which, in those days, found a ready and profitable market in the Chinese Empire.

A large discretion was reposed in the Captain by the owners, who knew him to be not only thoroughly trustworthy, but a man of rare abilities, carefully cultivated during the leisure hours of a sea-faring life. Devoted heart and soul to his professional duties, he was a hard reader and an excellent linguist as well. Having had considerable experience among the inhabitants of the Pacific Islands, he had attentively studied their characters, and had mastered their language in more than one of its many dialects. Thanks to the valuable information thus obtained, the Captain was never at a loss to conciliate the islanders; and he had more than once succeeded in finding a cargo, under circumstances in which other Captains had failed. Possessing these merits, he had his fair share of human defects. For instance, he was a little too conscious of his own good looks—of his bright chestnut hair and whiskers, of his beautiful blue eyes, of his fair white skin, which many a woman had looked at with the admiration that is akin to envy. His shapely hands were protected by gloves; a broad-brimmed hat sheltered his complexion in fine weather from the sun. He was nice in his choice of perfumes; he never drank spirits, and the smell of tobacco was abhorrent to him. New men among his officers and his crew, seeing him studying in his cabin, perfectly dressed, washed and brushed until he was an object speckless to look upon, soft of voice and careful in his choice of words, were apt to conclude that they had trusted themselves at sea under a commander who was an anomalous mixture of a schoolmaster and a dandy. But if the slightest infraction of discipline took place, or if the storm rose and the vessel was in peril, it was soon discovered that the gloved hands held a rod of iron, that the soft voice could make itself heard through wind and sea from one end of the deck to the other, and that it issued orders which the greatest fool on board knew to be orders that saved the ship. Throughout his professional life, the general impression that this variously-gifted man produced on the little world about him was always the same. Some few liked him; everybody respected him; nobody understood him. The Captain accepted those results, and went on reading his books and protecting his complexion; and his owners shook hands with him, and put up with his gloves.

The Fortuna touched at Rio for water, and for supplies of food which might prove useful in case of scurvy. In due time the ship rounded Cape Horn, in the finest weather ever known in those latitudes by the oldest hand on board. The mate, one Mr. Duncalf—a boozing, wheezing, self-confident old sea-dog, with a flaming face and a vast vocabulary of oaths—swore that he didn't like it. "The foul weather's coming, my lads," said Mr. Duncalf. "Mark my words, there'll be wind enough to take the curl out of the Captain's whiskers before we are many days older."

During a fortnight more the ship cruised in search of the islands to which the owners had directed her. At the end of that time the wind took the predicted liberties with the Captain's whiskers, and Mr. Duncalf stood revealed to an admiring crew in the character of a true prophet.

For three days and three nights the Fortuna ran before the storm, at the mercy of wind and sea. On the fourth morning the gale blew itself out, the sun appeared again toward noon, and the Captain was able to take an observation. The result informed him that he was in a part of the Pacific Ocean with which he was entirely unacquainted. Thereupon the officers were called into the cabin. Mr. Duncalf, as became his rank, was consulted first. His opinion possessed the merit of brevity. "My lads, the ship's bewitched. Take my word for it, we shall wish ourselves back in our own latitudes before we are many days older." Which, being interpreted, meant that Mr. Duncalf was lost, like his superior officer, in a part of the ocean of which he knew nothing.

The Captain decided (the weather being now quite fine again) to stand on [illegible] press of sail, for four-and-twenty hours more, and to see if anything came of it.

Soon after nightfall something did come of it. The look-out forward hailed the deck with the dreadful cry, "Breakers ahead!" In less than a minute more everybody heard the crash of the broken water. The Fortuna was put about, and came round slowly in the light wind. Thanks to the timely alarm and the fine weather, the safety of the vessel was easily provided for. They kept her under short sail, and they waited for the morning.

The dawn showed them in the distance a glorious green island, not marked in the ship's charts—an island girt about by a coral reef, and having in its midst a high-peaked mountain, which looked, through the telescope, like a mountain of volcanic origin. Mr. Duncalf, taking his morning draught of rum and water, shook his groggy old head, and said, (and swore,) "My lads, I don't like the look of that island." The Captain was of a different opinion. He had one of the ship's boats put into the water; he armed himself and six of his crew who accompanied him, and away he went in the morning sunlight to visit the island.

Skirting round the coral reef, they found a natural breach, which proved to be broad enough and deep enough not only for the passage of the boat, but of the ship itself if needful. Crossing the broad inner belt of smooth water, they approached the golden sands of the island, strewed with magnificent shells, and crowded by the dusky islanders—men, women, and children, all waiting in breathless astonishment to see the strangers land.

The Captain kept the boat off, and examined the islanders carefully. The innocent, simple people danced and sang and ran into the water, imploring their wonderful white visitors by gestures to come on shore. Not a creature among them carried arms or any sort; a hospitable curiosity animated the entire population. The men cried out, in their smooth, musical language, "Come and eat!" and the plump, black-eyed women, all laughing together, added their own invitation, "Come and be kissed!" Was it in mortals to resist such temptations as these? The Captain led the way on shore, and the women surrounded him in an instant and screamed for joy at the glorious spectacle of his whiskers, his complexion, and his gloves. So the mariners from the far north were welcomed to the newly-discovered island.

III.

The morning wore on. Mr. Duncalf, in charge of the ship, cursing the island, over his rum-and-water, as "a beastly green strip of a place, not laid down in any Christian chart," was kept waiting four mortal hours before the Captain returned to his command, and reported himself to his officers as follows:

He had found his knowledge of the Polynesian dialects sufficient to make himself in some degree understood by the natives of the new island. Under the guidance of the chief he had made a first journey of exploration, and had seen for himself that the place was a marvel of natural beauty and fertility. The one barren spot in it was the peak of the volcanic mountain, composed of crumbling rock; originally, no doubt, lava and ashes, which had cooled and consolidated with the lapse of time. So far as he had seen, the crater at the top was now an extinct crater. But, if he had understood rightly, the chief had spoken of earthquakes and eruptions at certain bygone periods, some of which lay within his own earliest recollections of the place. Adverting next to considerations of practical utility, the Captain announced that he had seen sandal-wood enough on the island to load a dozen ships, and that the natives were willing to part with it for a few toys and trinkets generally distributed among them. To the mate's disgust, the Fortuna was taken inside the reef that day, and was anchored before sunset in a natural harbor. Twelve hours of recreation, beginning with the next morning, were granted to the men, under the wise restrictions in such cases established by the Captain. That interval over, the work of cutting the precious wood and loading the ship was to be uninterruptingly pursued.

Mr. Duncalf had the first watch after the Fortuna had been made snug. He took the boatswain aside (an ancient sea-dog like himself) and he said in a gruff whisper: "My lad, this here ain't the island laid down in our sailing orders. See if mischief don't come of disobeying orders before we are many days older."

Nothing in the shape of mischief happened that night. But at sunrise the next morning a suspicious circumstance occurred, and Mr. Duncalf whispered to the boatswain: "What did I tell you?" The Captain and the chief of the islanders held a private conference in the cabin, and the Captain, after first forbidding any communication with the shore until his return, suddenly left the ship alone with the chief, in the chief's own canoe.

What did this strange disappearance mean? The Captain himself, when he took his seat in the canoe, would have been puzzled to answer that question.

"Shall we be a long time away from the ship?" he asked.

The chief answered mysteriously: "Long time or short time, your life depends on it, and the lives of your men."

Paddling his light little vessel in silence over the smooth water inside the reef, the chief took his visitor ashore at a part of the island which was quite new to the Captain. The two crossed a ravine and ascended an eminence beyond. There the chief stopped, and silently pointed out to sea.

The Captain looked in the direction indicated to him, and discovered a second and a smaller island, lying away to the south-west at a distance of under two miles. Taking out his telescope from the case by which it was slung at his back, he examined the place through his glass. Two of the native canoes were lying off the shore of the new island; and the men in them appeared to be all kneeling or crouching in curiously-chosen attitudes. Shifting his range a little, the Captain next beheld the figure of a tall and solitary man—the one inhabitant of the island whom he had discover. The man was standing on the highest point of a rocky cape. A fire was burning at his feet. Now he lifted his arms solemnly to the sky; now he dropped some invisible fuel into the fire, which made a blue smoke; and now he cast other invisible objects into the canoes floating beneath him, which the islanders reverently received with bodies that crouched in abject submission. Lowering his telescope, the Captain looked round at the chief for an explanation. The chief gave the explanation readily. His language may be interpreted in these terms:

"Wonderful white stranger! the island you see yonder is a holy island. As such it is *Taboo*—an island sanctified and set apart. The honorable person whom you notice on the rock is an all-powerful favorite of the gods. He is by vocation a sorcerer, and by rank a priest. You now see him casting charms and blessings into the canoes of our fishermen, who kneel to him for fine weather and great plenty of fish. If any profane person, native or stranger, presumes to set foot on that island, my otherwise peaceable subjects will (in the performance of a religious duty) put that person to death. Mention this to your men. They will be fed by my male people and fondled by my female people so long as they keep clear of the Holy Isle. As they value their lives let them respect this prohibition. Is it understood between us? Wonderful white stranger, my canoe is waiting for you. Let us go back."

Understanding enough of the chief's language (illustrated by his gestures) to receive in the right spirit the communication thus addressed to him, the Captain repeated the warning to the ship's company in the plainest possible English. The officers and men then took their holiday on shore, with the exception of Mr. Duncalf, who positively refused to leave the ship. For twelve delightful hours they were fed by the male people and fondled by the female people, and then they were mercilessly torn from the flesh-pots and the arms of their new friends, and set to work on the sandal-wood in good earnest. Mr. Duncalf superintended the loading, and waited for the mischief that was to come of disobeying the owners' orders, with a confidence worthy of a better cause.

IV.

Strangely enough, chance once more declared itself in favor of the mate's point of view. The mischief did actually come, and the chosen instrument of it was a handsome young islander, who was one of the sons of the chief.

The Captain had taken a fancy to the sweet-tempered, intelligent lad. Pursuing his studies in the dialect of the island at leisure hours, he had made the chief's son his tutor, and had amused himself by instructing the youth in English by way of return. More than a month had passed in this intercourse, and the ship's lading was being rapidly completed, when, in an evil hour, the talk between the two turned on the subject of the Holy Island.

"Does nobody live on the island but the Priest?" the Captain asked.

The chief's son looked round him suspiciously. "Promise me you won't tell anybody!" he began very earnestly.

The Captain gave his promise.

"There is one other person on the island," the lad whispered; "a person to feast your eyes upon if you could only see her! She is the priest's daughter. She was taken to the island in her infancy, and has never left it since. In that sacred solitude she has never looked on any human beings but her father and her mother. I once saw her [illegible] care not to attract her notice, or to approach too near the holy soil. Oh, so young, dear master, and oh, so beautiful!" The chief's son completed the description by kissing his own hands in silent rapture.

The Captain's fine blue eyes sparkled. He asked no more questions, but, later on that day, he paid a secret visit to the eminence which overlooked the Holy Island. The next day and the next he stole away to the same place. On the fourth day fatal destiny favored him. He saw the nymph of the island through his telescope standing alone upon the cape on which he had already discovered her father. She was feeding some tame birds, which looked like turtle-doves. The glass showed the Captain her pure white robe fluttering in the sea breeze, her long black hair falling to her heels, her slim and supple young figure, her simple grace of attitude as she turned this way and that, attending to the wants of her birds. Before her was the blue ocean; behind her was the lustrous green of the island forest. The Captain's vivid imagination supplied the inevitable defects of the glass. He looked and looked until his eyes and arms ached. And when she flitted lightly back into the forest, with her birds after her, the Captain shut up his telescope with a sigh, and said to himself, "I have seen an angel!"

From that hour he became an altered man; he was languid, silent, interested in nothing. General opinion decided that he was going to be taken ill.

A week more elapsed, and the officers and crew began to talk of the voyage to their market in China. The Captain refused to fix a day for sailing. He even took offense at being asked to decide. Instead of sleeping in his cabin, he went ashore for the night.

Not many hours afterward, just before daybreak, Mr. Duncalf, snoring in his cabin on deck, was aroused by a hand laid on his shoulder. The swinging lamp, still alight, showed him the dusky face of the chief's son convulsed with terror. By wild signs, by disconnected words in the little English which he had learned, the lad tried to make the mate understand him. Dense Mr. Duncalf, understanding nothing, hailed the second officer, on the opposite side of the deck. The second officer was young and intelligent. He rightly interpreted the terrible news that had come to the ship. The Captain had broken his own rules. Watching his opportunity, under cover of the night, he had taken a canoe, and had secretly crossed the channel to the Holy Island. No one had been near him at the time but the chief's son. The lad had vainly tried to induce him to abandon his desperate enterprise, and had vainly waited on the shore in the hope of hearing the sound of the paddle announcing his return. Beyond all reasonable doubt, the infatuated man had set foot on the shores of the tabooed island.

The one chance for his life was to conceal what he had done until the ship could be got out of the harbor, and then (if no harm had come to him in the interval) to rescue him after nightfall. It was decided to spread the report that he had really been taken ill, and that he was confined to his cabin. The chief's son, whose heart the Captain's kindness had won, could be trusted to do this, and to keep the secret faithfully for the Captain's sake.

Toward noon the next day they attempted to take the ship to sea, and failed for want of wind. Hour by hour the heat grew more and more oppressive. As the day declined there were ominous appearances in the western heaven. The natives, who had given some trouble during the day by their anxiety to see the Captain, and by their curiosity to know the cause of the sudden preparations for the ship's departure, all went ashore together, looking suspiciously at the sky, and reappeared no more. Just at midnight the ship (still in her snug berth inside the reef) suddenly trembled from her keel to her mast-heads. Mr. Duncalf, surrounded by the startled crew, shook his knotty fist at the island as if he could see it in the dark. "My lads, what did I tell you? That was a shock of earthquake."

With the morning the threatening aspect of the weather unexpectedly disappeared. A faint hot breeze from the land, just enough to give the ship steerage-way, offered Mr. Duncalf a chance of getting to sea. Slowly the Fortuna, with the mate himself at the wheel, hail sailed, half drifted, into the open ocean. At a distance of barely two miles from the island the breeze was felt no more, and the vessel lay becalmed for the rest of the day.

At night the men waited their orders, expecting to be sent after their Captain in one of the boats. The intense darkness, the airless heat, and a second shock of earthquake (just felt in the ship at her present distance from the land) warned the mate to be cautious. "I smell mischief in the air," said Mr. Duncalf. "The Captain must wait till I am surer of the weather."

Still no change came with the new day. The dead calm continued, and the airless heat. As the day declined another ominous appearance became visible. A thin line of smoke was discovered through the telescope, ascending from the topmost peak of the mountain on the main island. Was the volcano threatening an eruption? The mate for one entertained no doubt of it. "By the Lord, the place is going to burst up!" said Mr. Duncalf. "Come what may of it, we must find the Captain to-night!"

V.

What was the lost Captain doing? and what chance had the crew of finding him that night? He had committed himself to his desperate adventure, without forming any plan for the preservation of his own safety, without giving even a momentary consideration to the consequences that might follow. The charming picture that he had seen through his telescope had haunted him night and day. The image of the innocent creature, secluded from humanity in her island solitude, was the one image that filled his mind. A man, passing a woman in the street, acts on the impulse to turn and follow her, and in that one thoughtless moment shapes the destiny of his future life. The Captain, seeing the canoe on the beach, acted on a similar impulse when he took the paddle and shaped his reckless course for the tabooed island.

Reaching the shore while it was still dark, he did one sensible thing—he hid the canoe so that it might not betray him when the daylight came. That done, he waited for the morning on the outskirts of the forest.

The trembling light of dawn revealed the mysterous solitude around him. Following the outer limits of the trees, first in one direction, then in another, and finding no trace of any living creature, he decided on penetrating to the interior of the island. He entered the forest.

An hour of walking brought him to rising ground. Continuing the ascent he got clear of the trees, and stood on the grassy top of a broad cliff which overlooked the sea. An open hut was on the cliff. He cautiously looked in, and discovered that it was empty. The few household utensils left about, and the simple bed of leaves in a corner, were covered with fine, sandy dust. Night birds flew blundering out of inner cavities in the roof and took refuge in the shadows of the forest below. It was plain that the hut had not been inhabited for some time past.

Standing at the open doorway and considering what he should do next, the Captain saw a bird flying toward him out of the forest. It was a turtle-dove, so tame that it fluttered close up to him. At the same moment the sound of sweet laughter became audible among the trees. His heart beat fast; he advanced a few steps, and stopped. In a moment more the nymph of the island appeared, in her white robe, ascending the cliff in pursuit of her truant bird. She saw him, and suddenly stood still, struck motionless by the amazing discovery that had burst upon her. The Captain approached smiling, and holding out his hand. She never moved; she stood before him in helpless wonderment; her lovely black eyes fixed on him spell-bound; her dusky bosom palpitating above the fallen folds of her robe; her rich, red lips parted in mute astonishment. Spell-bound on his side, feasting his eyes on her beauty in silence, the Captain after a while recovered himself. He ventured to speak to her in the language of the main island. The sound of his voice, addressing her in the language that she knew, roused the lovely creature to action. She started, stepped close up to him, and dropped on her knees at his feet.

"My father worships invisible deities," she said, softly. "Are you a visible deity? Has my mother sent you?" She pointed as she spoke to the deserted hut behind them. "You appear to me," she went on, "in the place where my mother died. Is it for her sake that you show yourself to her child? Beautiful deity! come to the temple—come to my father."

The Captain gently raised her from the ground. If her father saw him, he was a doomed man. Infatuated as he was, he had sense enough left to announce himself plainly in his own character, as a mortal creature arriving from a far-distant land. The girl instantly drew back from him with a look of terror.

"He is not like my father," she said to herself; "he is not like me. Is he the lying demon of the prophecy? Is he the predestined destroyer of our island?"

The Captain's appearance of the sea showed him the only sure way out of the awkward position in which he was now placed. He appealed to his personal appearance.

"Do I look like a demon?" he asked.

Her eyes met his. A half-smile trembled on her lips. The Captain ventured on asking what she meant by the predestined destruction of the island. She held up her hand solemnly and repeated the prophecy. The Holy Island was threatened with destruction by an evil being, who would one day appear on its shores. To avert the fatality the place had been sanctified and set apart, under the protection of the gods and their priest. Here was the reason for the taboo and for the extraordinary strictness with which it was enforced. Listening attentively to his charming companion, the Captain took her hand and pressed it gently.

"Do I feel like a demon?" he whispered.

Her slim brown fingers closed frankly on his hand. "You feel soft and friendly," she said, with the fearless candor of a child. "Squeeze me again. I like it!"

The next moment she snatched her hand away from him. The sense of his danger had suddenly forced itself on her mind. "If my father sees you," she said, "he will light the signal fire at the Temple, and the people from over yonder will come here and put you to death. Where is your canoe? No! It is broad daylight. My father may see you on the water." She considered for a moment, and, approaching him, laid her hands on his shoulders. "Stay here till nightfall," she said. "My father never comes this way. The sight of the place where my mother died is horrible to him. You are safe here. Promise to stay here till night-time."

The Captain gave his promise. Freed from anxiety so far, the girl's mobile Southern temperment recovered its native cheerfulness—its sweet gayety and spirit. She admired the beautiful stranger as she might have admired a new bird that had flown to her to be petted with the rest. She patted his fair white skin, and wished she had a skin like it. She lifted the great glossy folds of her long black hair and compared it with the Captain's bright, curly locks, and wished she could change color with him from the bottom of her heart. His dress was a wonder to her. His watch was a new revelation. She rested her head on his shoulder to listen delightedly to the ticking as he held the watch to her ear. Her fragrant breath played on his face, her warm, supple figure rested against him softly. The Captain's arm stole round her waist, and the Captain's lips gently touched hers. She lifted her head with a look of pleased surprise. "Thank you," said the child of nature simply. "Kiss me again; I like it. May I kiss you?" The tame turtle-dove perched on her shoulder as she gave the Captain her first kiss, and diverted her thoughts to the pets that she had left, in pursuit of the truant dove. "Come," she said, "and see my birds. I keep them on this side of the forest. There is no danger, so long as you don't show yourself on the other side. My name is Aimata; Aimata will take care of you. Oh, what a beautiful white neck you have!" She put her arm admiringly round his neck. The Captain's arm held her tenderly to him. Slowly the two descended the cliff, and were lost in the leafy solitudes of the forest. And the tame dove fluttered before them, a winged messenger of love, cooing to his mate.

VI.

The night had come, and the Captain had not left the island. Aimata's resolution to send him away in the darkness was a forgotten resolution already. She had let him persuade her that he was in no danger so long as he remained in the hut on the cliff; and she had promised at parting to return to him, while the priest was still sleeping, at the dawn of day.

He was alone in the hut. The thought of the innocent creature whom he loved was sorrowfully as well as tenderly present to his mind. He almost regretted his rash visit to the island. "I will take her with me to England," he said to himself. "What do I care for the opinion of the world? Aimata shall be my wife."

The intense heat oppressed him. He stepped out on the cliff toward midnight, in search of a breath of air. The first shock of earthquake (felt in the ship while she was inside the reef) shook the ground he stood on. He instantly thought of the volcano on the main island. Had he been mistaken in supposing the crater to be extinct? Was the shock of earthquake that he had just felt a warning from the volcano, communicated through a submarine connection between the two islands? He waited and watched through the hours of darkness with a vague sense of apprehension, which was not to be reasoned away. With the first rays of daybreak he descended into the forest, and saw the lovely being whose safety was already precious to him as his own, hurrying to meet him through the trees.

She waved her hand distractedly, as she approached him. "Go!" she cried; "go away in your canoe before the island is destroyed!"

He did his best to quiet her alarm. Was it the shock of earthquake that had frightened her? It was not only the shock of earthquake, it was something more ominous still which had followed the shock. There was a lake near the Temple, the waters of which were supposed to be heated by subterranean fires. The lake had risen with the earthquake, had bubbled furiously, and had then melted away in the night. Her father, viewing the portent with horror, had gone to the cape, to watch the volcano on the main island, and to implore, by prayers and sacrifices, the protection of the gods. Hearing this, the Captain entreated Aimata to let him see the emptied lake, in the absence of the priest. She hesitated; but his influence was all-powerful. He prevailed on her to turn back with him through the forest.

Reaching the furthest limit of the trees, they came out upon open, rocky ground that sloped gently downward toward the centre of the island. Having crossed this space, they arrived at a natural amphitheatre of rock. On one side of it the Temple appeared, partly excavated, partly formed by a natural cavern. In one of the lateral branches of the cavern was the dwelling of the priest and his daughter. The mouth of it looked out on the rocky basin of the lake. Stooping over the edge of the basin, the Captain discovered, far down in the empty depths, a light cloud of steam. Not a drop of water was visible anywhere.

"Does *that* mean nothing?" said Aimata, pointing to the abyss. She shuddered, and hid her face on the Captain's bosom. "My father says," she whispered, "that it is *your* doing."

The Captain started. "Does your father know that I am on the island?"

She looked up at him with a quick glance of reproach. "Do you think I would tell him, and put your life in peril?" she asked. "My father felt the destroyer of the island in the earthquake; my father saw the coming destruction in the disappearance of the lake." Her eyes rested on him with a loving languor. "Are you indeed the demon of the prophecy?" she said, winding his hair round her finger. "I am not afraid of you, it you are. I am a girl bewitched; I love the demon." She kissed him passionately. "I don't care if I die," she whispered between the kisses "if I only die with you!"

The Captain made no attempt to reason with her. He took the wiser way—he appealed to her feelings.

"You will come with me to my own country," he said. "My ship is waiting. I will take you home with me, and make you my wife."

She sprang to her feet, and clapped her hands for joy. Then she thought of her father, and sat down again in tears.

The Captain understood her. "Let us leave this dreary place," he said. "We will talk about it in the cool glades of the forest, where you first said you loved me."

She gave him her hand. "Where I first said I loved you!" she repeated, smiling tenderly and thoughtfully as she looked at him. They left the lake together.

VII.

The darkness had fallen again. The ship was still becalmed at sea.

Mr. Duncalf came on deck after his supper. The thin line of smoke, seen rising from the peak of the mountain that evening, was now succeeded by ominous flashes of fire from the same quarter, intermittently visible. The faint, hot breeze from the land was felt once more. "There's just an air of wind," the mate remarked. "We will try for the Captain while we have the chance."

One of the boats was lowered into the water—under command of the second mate, who had taken the "bearings" of the tabooed island by daylight. Four of the men were to go with him, and they were all to be well armed. Mr. Duncalf addressed his final instructions to the officer in the boat.

"You will keep a lookout with a lantern in the bows. When you get a-nigh the island, you will fire a gun and sing out for the Captain—"

"Quite needless," interposed a voice from the sea. "The Captain is here!"

Without taking the slightest notice of the astonishment he had caused, the Captain paddled his canoe to the side of the ship. Instead of ascending to the deck of the Fortuna, he stepped into the boat. "Lend me your pistols," he said quietly to the second officer, "and oblige me by taking your men back to their duties on board." He looked up at Mr. Duncalf, and gave some further directions. "If there is any change in the weather, keep the ship standing off and on, at a safe distance from the land; and throw up a rocket from time to time to show your position. Expect me on board again by sunrise."

"What!" cried the mate. "Do you mean to say you are going back to the island—in that boat—all by yourself?"

"I am going back to the island," answered the Captain, as quietly as ever, "in this boat—all by myself." He pushed off from the ship, and hoisted the sail as he spoke.

"You're deserting your duty!" shouted the mate, with one of his loudest oaths.

"Attend to my directions," the Captain shouted back, as he drifted away in the darkness.

Mr. Duncalf—violently agitated for the first time in his life—took leave of his superior officer, with a singular mixture of solemnity and politeness, in these words:

"The Lord have mercy on your soul! I wish you good evening."

VIII.

Alone in the boat, the Captain looked with a misgiving mind at the flashing of the volcano on the main island.

If events had favored him he would have removed Aimata to the shelter of the ship on the day when he saw the emptied basin of the lake. But the smoke of the Priest's sacrifice had been discovered from the main island; and the chief had sent two canoes with instructions to make inquiries. One of the canoes had returned; the other was kept in waiting off the cape, to place a means of communicating with the main island at the disposal of the priest. The second shock of earthquake had naturally increased the alarm of the chief. He had sent messages to the priest, entreating him to leave the island. The priest refused. He believed in his gods and his sacrifices—he believed he might avert the fatality that threatened his sanctuary. Yielding to the holy man, the chief sent reinforcements of canoes to take their turn at keeping watch off the headland. Assisted by torches, the islanders were on the alert, (in superstitious terror of the demon of the prophecy,) by night as well as by day. The Cap ain would have risked certain death if he had ventured to approach the hiding-place in which he had concealed his canoe. He waited and watched. It was only after Aimata had left him as usual, to return to her father at the close of evening, that the chances declared themselves in the Captain's favor. The fire-flashes from the mountain, visible when the night came, had struck terror into the hearts of the men in the canoes. They thought of their wives, their children, and their possession on the main island, and they one and all deserted their Priest. The Captain seized the opportunity of communicating with the ship, and of exchanging a frail canoe, which he was ill able to manage, for a swift-sailing boat, capable of keeping the sea in the event of stormy weather.

As he now neared the land, certain small sparks of red moving in the distance informed him that the canoes had been ordered back to their duty. Steering by the distant torchlights, he reached his own side of the island without accident, and, guided by the boat's lantern, anchored under the cliff. He climbed the rocks, advanced to the door of the hut—and was met, to his delight and astonishment, by Aimata on the threshold.

"I dreamed that the anger of the deities had parted us forever," she said; "and I came here to see if my dream was true. Oh, how I have been crying, all alone in the hut! Now I have seen you I am satisfied. Kiss me, and let me go back. No, you must not go with me. My father has his doubts: my father may be out, looking for me. It is you that are in danger, not I. I know the forest as well by dark as by daylight. You shall see me again at daybreak."

The Captain detained her. "Now you *are* here," he said, "why should I wait to place you in safety until daybreak? I have been to the ship; I have brought back one of the boats. The darkness will befriend us—let us embark while we can."

She shrank back as he took her hand. "My father!" she said, faintly.

"Your father is in no danger. The canoes are waiting at the cape. I saw the lights as I passed."

With that reply he drew her out of the hut, and turned his face toward the sea. Not a breath of the breeze was now to be felt. The dead calm had returned—and the boat was too large to be easily managed by one man alone at the oars.

"The breeze may come again," he said to her. "Wait here, my angel, for the chance."

As he spoke the deep silence of the forest below them was broken by a sound. A harsh, wailing voice was heard, calling "Aimata! Aimata!"

"My father!" she whispered; "he has missed me. If he comes here, you are lost."

She kissed him with passionate fervor; she held him to her for a moment with all her strength. "Expect me at daybreak," she said, and disappeared down the landward slope of the cliff. He listened, anxious for her safety. The voices of the father and daughter just reached him from among the trees. The Priest spoke in no angry tones; she had apparently found an acceptable excuse for her absence. Little by little the wailing sound of their voices told him that they were on their way back together to the Temple. The silence fell again. Not a ripple broke on the beach, not a leaf rustled in the forest. Nothing moved but the reflected flashes of the volcano on the black sky over the main island. It was an airless and an awful calm.

He went into the hut and laid down on his bed of leaves, not to sleep, but to rest. All his energies might be required to meet the coming events of the morning. After the voyage to and from the ship, and the long watching that had preceded it, strong as he was, he stood in need of repose.

For some little time he kept awake, thinking. Insensibly the oppression of the intense heat, aided in its influence by his own fatigue, treacherously closed his eyes. In spite of himself, the weary man fell into a deep sleep.

He was aroused by a roar like the explosion of a park of artillery. The volcano on the main island had burst into a state of eruption. Smoky flame-light overspread the sky, and flashed through the open doorway of the hut. He sprang from his couch—and found himself up to his knees in water.

Had the sea overflowed the land? He waded out of the hut, and the water rose to his middle. He looked round him by the lurid flame-light of the eruption. The one visible object within his range of view was the roof of the hut. In every other direction the waters of the horrid sea, stained blood-red by the flaming sky, spread swirling and rippling strangely in the dead calm. In a moment more he became conscious that the earth on which he stood was sinking under his feet. The water rose to his neck; the last vestige of the roof of the hut disappeared. He looked round again, and the truth burst upon him. The island was sinking—slowly, slowly sinking into volcanic depths, below the utmost depth of the sea! The highest object was the hut, and that had dropped, inch by inch, under water, before his own eyes. Thrown up to the surface by occult volcanic influences, the island had sunk back under the same influences to the obscurity from which it had emerged!

A black, shadowy object, turning in a wide circle, came slowly near him as the all-destroying ocean washed its bitter waters into his mouth. The buoyant boat, rising on the sea as the earth deserted it, had dragged its anchor, and was floating round in the vortex made by the slowly-sinking island. With a last desperate hope that Aimata might have been saved as he had been saved, he swam to the boat, seized the heavy oars with the strength of a giant, and made for the place (so far as he could guess at it now) where the lake and the Temple had once been.

He looked round and round him—he strained his eyes in the vain attempt to penetrate below the surface of the seething, dimpling sea. Had the panic-stricken watchers in the canoes deserted their post without an effort to save the father and daughter? Or had they both been suffocated, before they could make an attempt to escape from their cavern? He called to her in his misery, as if she could hear him out of the fathomless depths, "Aimata! Aimata!" The roar of the distant eruption answered him. The mounting fires lit the solitary sea far and near over the sinking island. The boat turned slowly, and more slowly, in the lessening vortex. Never again would those gentle eyes look at him with unutterable love! Never again would those fresh lips touch his lips with their fervent kiss! Alone, amid the mighty forces of nature in conflict, the miserable mortal lifted his hands in frantic supplication—and the burning sun glared down on him in its pitiless grandeur, and struck him to his knees in the boat. His reason sank with his sinking limbs. In the merciful frenzy that succeeded the shock, he saw her afar off, alive again in her white robe, an angel poised on the waters; beckoning him to follow her to the brighter and the better world. He loosened the sail, he seized the oars, and the faster he pursued it, the faster the mocking vision fled from him over the empty and endless sea.

IX.

The boat was discovered the next morning from the ship. All that the devotion of the officers of the Fortuna could do for their unhappy commander was done on the homeward voyage. Restored to his own country, and to skilled medical help, the Captain's mind by slow degrees recovered its balance. He has taken his place in society again—he lives and moves and manages his affairs like the rest of us. But his heart is dead to all new emotions; nothing lives in it but the sacred remembrance of his last love. He neither courts nor avoids the society of women. Their sympathy finds him grateful, but their attractions seem to be lost on him; they pass from his mind as they pass from his eyes—they stir nothing in him but the memory of Aimata.

"Now you know, ladies, why the Captain will never marry, and why (sailor as he is) he hates the sight of the sea."—*Belgravia.*

PUBLIC CURIOSITY.—Actions which have no public character should be sacred from public curiosity. It is not that a man should not be responsible even for his private actions, but that he should be responsible to the right tribunal. My own family have an interest in some of my actions; my friends in others, and my colleagues or subordinates in a third class. In each case it is most desirable that I should be in contact with the opinions of those who are both concerned in my behavior and have the means of judging. In each case, interference by the unqualified and unconcerned is generally mischievous. No wise friend ever meddles between man and wife, or between father and children. The reason is not only that the meddling will be resented, but that in such delicate questions none but the immediate parties to the dispute are really qualified to have any opinion. When that incoherent mass of hasty and half-informed judgment called public opinion is brought to bear upon such matters, the effect is far more demoralizing. The man's actions are determined not by his instincts and affections, but by reference to the question, What will people say? He aims at respectability instead of virtue. He loses that fine sense of self-respect, which is the most essential safeguard of all lofty motive. He conforms to the vulgar standard set up by impertinent intruders, and acquires, in place of a conscience, a little store of popular platitudes. If he is a public official, he will thrive in proportion as he can flatter the public taste. A gentleman (as we are told in the papers) has lately been winning popularity in America because he dressed himself in coarse clothes and chewed tobacco. Mere vulgarity passes itself off for honesty; for people forget that the easiest kind of hypocrisy is a superficial brutality of manners. The person in question was christened "Blue Jeans," as Hosea Biglow's hero hoped to be called "Old Timbertoes." That, in the words of the best American humorist, is what the people likes—

Suthin' combinin' morril truths with phrases such as strikes.

When such a practice is common, the charlatan has a start in the race for honor. The public learns to resent as an insult to itself the honorable reserve which refuses to invite the ignorant and uncultivated to sit in judgment upon matters beyond their ken. Public life under such conditions becomes offensive to men of delicate, sensitive natures; and the independence of spirit which is the greatest of political virtues becomes a disadvantage or is supplanted by a coarse affectation of brutality. True greatness of public character is rooted in the purity and tenderness of domestic life. But the direct tendency of impertinent intrusion is to give an advantage to the charlatans and hypocrites—always too abundant in the world—who are ready to lay bare for public inspection their most private affairs, and to advertise their domestic virtues. The spurious article in such a case is a more paying commodity than the genuine, and a willingness to submit to degradation is a direct qualification for success. The evil great in its bearing upon public men—is certainly not less in its influence upon those teachers of mankind who are most sensitive, most easily spoiled by self-consciousness, and often the subjects of the most impertinent intrusion. For one writer who is now hurt by abuse, a dozen are ruined by injudicious flattery; if the flattery begins to affect their private life, it will become more poisonous than ever. The late biographer of an eminent writer told how his hero had once risen at night to practice some dancing steps for the amusement of his children. The story, pretty enough in itself, was unconsciously spoiled by the addition that the said writer turned to his friend, and remarked that the story would look well in his biography. If even the expectation of posthumous adulation could produce an act so painfully jarring because indicative of such morbid self-consci

resolt England. As Saint-Evremond made no more hearty efforts in the second than he had done in the first negotiation, the poor poet met only with fresh mortification. He fell ill; and, according to the ideas of his time, he had no other thought than that of making a good end; and, as he never did things by halves, they found him in a hair shirt. His sick-nurse said to the Abbé Poujet, who came to give him ghostly consolation. "Do not worry him; he is rather silly than wicked." It seems that Poujet did worry him, and therein only followed the example of Boileau, of Racine, of Louis XIV., and, as we have seen, of Madame De la Sablière. Molière was the only one who stood out.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WHITE, OF SELBORNE.—Gilbert White, the father of English natural history, and the most charming writer upon the subject which the language has produced, was born in 1720, and died in 1793. He was curate, (not vicar, as has been said,) of the parish of Selborne, in Hampshire. Here he lived the life of a scholar and of a country parson. Selborne was a somewhat secluded spot, little visited by the fashion and tame of the time. The naturalist and poet had, therefore, all the more leisure to observe the arrivals of the birds, and to note the peculiarities of vegetable, animal, and even human life, existing in the little realm of Selborne. White was a great naturalist, but it is chiefly on account of his delightful, almost unequaled, gift of description that he is read now, and will, doubtless, always be read. He will describe the cackling of fowls in a barnyard in such a way that chickens become most novel and wonderful creatures. In describing an idiot boy he had known twenty years before, who was fond of honey, and was a skillful bee-catcher, he seems to give his gentle prose almost a buzzing or humming sound. This boy, in the Winter, dozed away his time by the fireside in his father's house, but in the Summer he was alert and in quest of his game in the fields and on sunny banks. White says: "Honey-bees, humble-bees, and wasps were his prey wherever he found them; he had no apprehensions from their stings, but would seize them *nudis manibus*, and at once disarm them of their weapons, and suck their bodies for the sake of their honey-bags. Sometimes he would fill his bosom between his shirt and his skin with a number of these captives; and sometimes he would confine them in bottles. He was a very *Merops apiaster*, or bee-bird, and very injurious to men that kept bees, for he would slide into their bee-gardens, and sitting down before the stools, would rap with his finger on the hives, and so take the bees as they came out. He has been known to over-turn hives for the sake of honey, of which he was passionately fond. When metheglin was making he would linger round the tubs and vessels, begging a draught of what he called bee wine. As he ran about he used to make a humming noise with his lips, resembling the buzzing of bees. The lad was lean and sallow and of a cadaverous complexion, and except in his favorite pursuit, in which he was wonderfully adroit, discovered no manner of understanding." The literary excellence of this is wonderful. Yet White never appeared to wish to be literary; in some of his happiest passages he seems to be only transcribing a fact in the plainest and simplest language. He does not dilute his pictures with thin reflections which the reader should be allowed to make for himself. Thus when he speaks of the coins of Marcus Aurelius and the Empress Faustina, found at the bottom of Wolmer Pond, where they had been left by the Romans, and which finally came into circulation at Selborne, he says: "The owners at first held their commodity at a high price, but, finding that they were not likely to meet with dealers at such a rate, they soon lowered their terms and sold the fairest as they could. The coins that were rejected became current and passed for farthings at the petty shops." A modern essayist would not have lost the chance to point the humorous and poetical suggestions of the incident. But White, being full of such facts, passes on to the next. Gilbert White took a lifetime to make his "Selborne." He has given to it the calmness, the benevolence, the content of his long life. It shows him as a man of culture and books, as well as of the fields. He was of a gentle, yet independent mind, giving to other subjects the same earnestness of vision with which he looked upon the external world. His quiet, orderly and delicate nature is impressed upon every page of his work. He performs his parish duties. He talks with the farmers and villagers about the bird and plant life which he is studying. He takes his walks. He rises in the morning to look at his sun-dial, or to record the fall of the rain. The book is full of the spirit of a man whose main joy is in the discovery of some long-concealed mystery of the life of birds, whose most poignant regret is to find that the honey-dew has defaced his honeysuckles.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

ANECDOTES OF BRILLAT-SAVARIN.—He was traveling with two ladies whom he had promised to escort as far as Melun. They had started early in the morning, and arrived at Montgeron with threatening appetites. But, alas! at the inn where they put up there seemed absolutely nothing left to eat, owing to the ravages of three "diligences" full of travelers, to say nothing of post-chaises. Only an excellent leg of mutton turned before the fire in the most approved of fashions. Unhappily, it belonged to three Englishmen, who had brought it with them, and who were sitting up stairs drinking champagne and awaiting its arrival. "But, at least," said Brillat-Savarin to the cook, "you could dress us some eggs in the gravy." The cook assented, propounding the more than questionable doctrine that the gravy belonged to him of right as his perquisite. While he was engaged in breaking the eggs, Brillat-Savarin approached the leg of mutton and drew a large pocket-knife on fell designs intent; therewith he inflicted twelve deep wounds on the unresisting meat, which soon gave up the last drop of its vital juice. By and by the French party was making a delicious breakfast on *œufs brouillés au jus*, with cups of steaming coffee and cream; and laughing merrily at the thought that they had the substance of the leg of mutton, while the luckless English were endeavoring to masticate the fibrous tissue, which was all that remained of it. One other traveling experience of Brillat-Savarin's must be given, if only to show that he had a son worthy of him. At a country inn at which he put up he found four turkeys being roasted, and forthwith demanded one for his own dinner; when, to his surprise, he learned that they had all been bespoken for a gentleman. "For one gentleman?" demanded Brillat, in an incredulous tone. "Yes, Monsieur," "He has, doubtless, a large party with him?" "On the contrary, he is alone." "Do you happen to know his name?" "I think it is a M. Brillat-Savarin." "It must be my son," exclaimed the astonished father, and desired to be shown into the room where his offspring was dreaming of coming pleasures. After the first greetings the sire demanded an explanation, which he received in the frankest terms. "The fact is, Sir," began this true chip of the old block, "there is a particular slice of the turkey of which I am extremely fond, and which, whenever I am in your company, you eat. Being alone, I determined to regale myself on my favorite morsel without stint." This was a defense which the father could especially appreciate by the token that, being an extremely good-natured man, he looked with a friendly eye on the weaknesses of our common humanity. A friend once said to him, "The despair of my life is that I can never get my fill of oysters." "Come and dine with me," answered Brillat-Savarin, "and you shall have your fill." The friend, a M. Laperte, came punctual to his time, and was soon engaged in an interesting conference with the oysters. Brillat-Savarin looked on quietly for an hour, by which time M. Laperte had given good news of 31 dozen, and was proceeding as fresh as ever to discuss the thirty-second dozen, when his host, wearied with long inaction, said, "My poor friend, not to-day will destiny allow you to eat your fill," and rang for the soup. M. Laperte did ample justice to the excellent dinner which followed. Brillat-Savarin's veracity was never impeached, so that after reading his narrative one may well credit the story that the Emperor Heliogabalus was in the habit of taking 400 oysters, 100 ortolans, and 100 peaches for his breakfast every morning. Brillat-Savarin gives one or two other instances of the capacity of the human stomach. Thus, General Bisson drank eight quart bottles of wine every morning at breakfast; neither the clearness of his mind, nor the cheerfulness of his temper seeming to be impaired thereby. Gen. Sibuet, a gallant officer, who died on the field of honor in 1813, at the passage of the Bober, was equally gifted with the power of making a meal of himself. He was 18 years old, when he strolled one evening into the kitchen of Genin, who kept one of the best inns at Belley. A magnificent turkey was at that very moment being taken off the spit, and young Sibuet's mouth watered. "I have just dined," he said to the landlord, "and yet I could eat that turkey whole." Several countrymen were seated at the kitchen fire, eating chestnuts and drinking white wine. Said one of them, a substantial looking farmer, in the corrupt provençal of the country: "*Ses vous mezé, s'u payo; è ses vosecaca en rotaz, i-zet vo ket pairéet may ket mazerai la resta,*" which, being interpreted, means, "If you eat it, I will pay; but if you give in on the road, you shall pay, and I shall eat the rest." The challenge was accepted, and the future General, as became him, set methodically to work. The two wings and a drumstick disappeared with such alarming rapidity that "*Hai!*" called out the farmer in agony, "*se vaie praou qu'izet fot; m'es, Monche Chibouet, poez kaet zu daive paiét, lessé m'en à m'en mesiet on mocho.*" ("Ains! I see well that it is all over but, Monsieur Sibuet, since I am to pay, suffer me at least to eat a morsel myself.")—*Cornhill Magazine.*

PRINCE KAUNITZ.—Kaunitz was in his forty-third year when called upon to rule the destinies of the vast Empire of Austria. From that moment he held a position as Prime Minister such as no man had occupied since the days of Prince Lobkowitz. The Empress conferred upon him the title of "Prince of the Empire," the Star of the Golden Fleece, and with her own hands decorated him with the Order of St. Stephen, with the permission, never granted before to any subject, of wearing it in diamonds. Kaunitz proved himself worthy of the confidence and predilection of his sovereign. He was the real founder of the greatness of the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, in its foreign relations, as likewise in its home government, introducing method into the chaos of Austrian finance, paying off the public debt, and restoring the credit of the State. His projects for the aggrandizement of the Empire were as vast as its extent. He wished to re-establish Poland under an hereditary King, to restore the old Kingdom of Hungary in all its power and splendor, with the free navigation of the Danube, and to connect Austria proper with her outlying provinces by obtaining possession of Bavaria. This scheme he twice endeavored to effect, once in 1777, at the extinction of the old electoral line of Bavaria, and again in 1784. On both occasions he was foiled by Frederick the Great; in the first instance by the war of the Bavarian succession, and the second time by this monarch establishing the league of the German princes. The timid exaltation of the House of Brandenburg, which had hitherto been promoted as a counterpoise to the House of Bourbon, seemed likely to destroy the equilibrium of the German Empire, and imperil the supremacy it had hitherto enjoyed among the other nations of Europe. The attention of Kaunitz was naturally directed toward this new phenomenon in the political world, and he formed the bold and seemingly extravagant plan of humoling Prussia through an alliance with France. It is at critical moments like these that a great man suddenly steps forth, and while the crowd are discussing what is best to be done, does it. Shrewd and wary, he took advantage of circumstances in this instance, rather than made them. When the question of the old and new alliance was discussed in the conference council, the Prince had to vote the last. All the Ministers, without exception, propounded with great warmth the necessity of keeping up the old balance of the maritime powers. Kaunitz sat, seemingly uninterested in the debate, mending pens, pointing pencils, and making his repeater strike the hour. At length, when his colleagues had exhausted their logic, Kaunitz spoke, and exhibited such complete mastery of the subject, such confidence in his own powers of conviction, in a word, such *unique* diplomacy, that his opinion at once gained the day. The important money question had not been forgotten in the new alliance. The subsidy paid by France was enormous. According to the *Livre rouge* it amounted, from the year 1757 to 1769, to not less than 82,652,479 livres. From that time Kaunitz rarely consulted any of his colleagues; he ruled Austria and Europe by his celebrated maxim—*In diplomacy everything is possible.* His knowledge of mankind was profound. Though naturally proud and aristocratic in his ideas, he hesitated not to raise from the lowest rank men whom he employed in the most important duties. He knew so well how to choose them that he was seldom disappointed in their qualities. "The art of putting the right man in the right place," Talleyrand profoundly observes, "is perhaps the first in the science of government." Kaunitz objected strongly to subordinates with independent views of their own, and used to say, "One ought not to multiply troubles; I undertake to battle with the work, but not with the man who does it." He never read or wrote dispatches himself, as it was one of his maxims, "Not to do anything he could have done by another."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A MIRACLE BY PAGANINI.—He was a wonderful fellow, and some called him the devil. He was even imprisoned and had his violin taken away from him because he was supposed to be such a dangerous character. One day, a great lady in Rome said to him, "Signor Paganini, I understand that you can execute an air on one string of your violin."

"Madame, you have heard the truth," replied the great virtuoso.

"Will you allow me and my friends to hear you?"

"Certainly."

So the great lady gave a reception, at which Paganini was invited to perform his violin trick. After actually playing the prayer from Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" on one string, Paganini was thanked by his hostess, who said, "Now, Signor Paganini, as you do wonders on one string, can you perform on no string at all?"

"Most assuredly," answered Paganini.

"Will you, for me?"

"With pleasure."

A day was set, the great lady invited a number of friends to assist at the miracle, and when all were assembled, Paganini failed to appear. News came soon after that he had that day left Rome. This was his performance without any string, and his retort to the social queen who had treated him as a mountebank rather than as an artist. Poor fellow! he wasted away before death. In fact, the hundred steps he daily mounted to his palace at Genoa were enough to kill a man in his state of health. His body lay in the palace seven weeks after death, because the clergy refused to allow it Christian burial. In his last moments Paganini had either refused to see a priest, or had not received absolution, and this was the punishment! I believe that eventually the body was taken out of Italy for burial.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE DEBT OF RUSSIA.—At the close of the Crimean war Russia had at least £100,000,000 of paper roubles in circulation, as an almost purely fiduciary currency. Her coffers were exhausted, the land was impoverished, and trade nearly at a standstill. In the exercise of ordinary prudence such a country should have rested for at least half a generation before launching into further debt. All the more was this a necessity in the case of Russia, a country suffering under deficits which had been chronic almost since the time of Peter the Great, and whose paper-roubles had never been redeemed since Catherine II. gorged the land with them. This paper money formed so serious an obstacle to the growth of national wealth, and hence to the formation of credit companies, that again and again efforts were made to accomplish the impossible, either to raise the value of the rouble by issuing other interest-bearing credit documents for its redemption, or to fix by decree its exchange value against gold or silver. As late as 1863 a combination of these two measures was tried with a view to check a panic similar to that which terrified speculators all over Europe in the middle of last October. The Polish insurrection and its costly ruthless repression had necessitated the issue of more paper, until the Imperial Bank was unable to keep up the exchanges—the Government itself hardly able at enormous sacrifices to provide the means of paying interest on its then small foreign debt. A loan was therefore raised, and part of it applied as a temporary backing to the rouble notes, the exchangeable value of which was fixed at a graduated scale as against silver over a series of months, in the foolish hope that par would then be reached and maintained. As soon as the borrowed money was exhausted, of course the whole artificial fabric crumbled to pieces, and the notes were once more a drag on trade, and a source of loss to the Government. This is but a sample of what has been natural to Russia for a century and a half, and yet it was on such a foundation as this that Russia began to pile up her modern foreign debt, to become a great improver, a far-reaching conqueror and trader. Is it not an astonishing thing that she could have pursued this course almost for 20 years and still be apparently strong, still trusted; that all through there should have been no visible hitch? Several things have favored the longevity of this airy credit, however, which lessen our wonder. In the first place Western Europe, and especially we in England, have been very superstitious about Russian wealth. It has been a sort of fatalistic creed among the moneyed classes here that Russia would go on paying always, simply because she did not default upon her foreign debt in the time of the Crimean war. It was of no use reminding these people that, whereas she had then only a little over £500,000 to pay, she has now nearly £100,000,000 on her foreign debt alone, and that the total charge for interest, internal and external, has been growing year by year, until it is estimated at £15,500,000 for the present year. Circulating paper roubles, interest-bearing Treasury bonds, internal debt, foreign debt, railway and land bank bonds, the total debt of Russia cannot now be much less than £500,000,000, of which some £240,000,000 to £250,000,000 is foreign interest-bearing debt, distributed in England, France, Holland, and Germany.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF ATHENS INSCRIBED ON MARBLES.—The measures taken by the Athenians for the scrutiny and record of the public accounts show the same methodical care and vigilance which they exercised in the custody of the treasures of the State. Specimens of the laws regulating these accounts, as well as the accounts themselves, are given in the inscriptions published in the second volume of Böckh's *Public Economy of Athens.* It is to be regretted that the fragmentary condition of these renders it very difficult to make out the system adopted in keeping these accounts. It seems certain that bills were drawn on the Athenian Treasury by Generals on foreign service; and, in accounting for the produce of these bills, the rate of exchange in the place where they were negotiated would have to be allowed for before a final balance between receipts and expenditure could be struck. Again, much foreign money was received into the Athenian Treasury through the payment of tribute, or through other transactions with foreign States; and in the public accounts this money would have to be converted into its countervalue in Athenian drachmæ. The profit or loss on exchange in each of these cases would form an item in the account. The navy with which Athens had to maintain her powerful maritime supremacy necessarily involved a constant outlay in the building and fitting out of ships of war, and by a happy chance we possess a few relics of the ledgers and registers of the Board of Admiralty, by which the dock-yards and arsenal at the Piræus were administered. In other words, we possess a number of fragments of inscriptions relating to the state of the navy in the latter half of the fourth century, B. C., which were found in the ruins of a Byzantine building in 1834, and have been published by Böckh in the third volume of his *Public Economy of Athens.* Nearly all these marbles are fragments of inventories, similar in character to the treasure lists, and forming an exact and minute register of the ships and stores handed over from one Board of Admiralty to their successors. In these curious returns are entered the name of each ship and of its builder and its actual state of completeness or deficiency in respect to masts, spars, rigging, anchors, cables, &c. Ships or gear found to be unfit for service are condemned, and the proceeds of their sale are noted. The fitting out of war ships was one of the public burdens, *leitourgiæ*, imposed on the richer Athenian citizens. We learn from one of these inscriptions that to encourage promptitude in the discharge of this duty, special honors were decreed to those who soonest fitted out a trireme; a gold crown of the value of 500 drachmæ—about £20—was the first, a crown of interior value the second prize, and so on. On the other hand, all defaulters who owe money to the State on account of ships are duly noted. The date of these documents ranges from B. C. 380 to 323. From the Athenian Board of Admiralty we will pass to their Office of Works. Of the archives of this board we possess only three documents sufficiently complete to be worth noticing here, but these three are of very high interest. There is, first, the survey of the Erechtheum, made by a special commission, who were appointed by a decree of the people, B. C. 409, and while the Temple was still building. In this elaborate report, which may be likened to a blue-book such as a modern parliamentary commission draws up in pursuance of an order from the House of Commons, the exact state in which the building is found by the surveyors is noted with a minuteness which could have left no room for future subterfuge or procrastination; for every block of marble which carries any ornament is specified as either finished and in position, or as partially finished and not yet in its place on the building. In connection with this survey we must take the fragments of another inscription, which records, item by item, the expenses of burning the Erechtheum. This document is of peculiar interest to the student of ancient art, because it contains a statement of the sums actually paid for the sculptural decorations of the Erechtheum, with the names of the artists by whom they were executed. These sculptors, none of whose names are otherwise known to us, were evidently employed under the direction of the architect to execute certain figures and groups in a continuous composition, designed by some master hand. We can hardly doubt that this composition was the frieze mentioned in the survey as having a background of dark Eleusinian marble, and of which the fragments were discovered on the Acropolis some years ago, and were first recognized as belonging to the Erechtheum by Rangabé. The prices paid to the artists for these several figures are certainly not high, if we assume that the charge entered in each case represents the sum due. The prices range from 120 drachmæ (rather less than £5) downward to 60 drachmæ. A group in which a young man was represented guiding two horses, cost 240 drachmæ. It must be borne in mind that the figures in this frieze were only two feet in height, and that being attached to the background, they are not sculptured in the round. It would be interesting to compare the prices paid for sculpture in this account with the prices paid by Messrs. Armistead and Pullip to the skilful hands who carved the frieze round the Albert Memorial. Many other curious entries will be found in this record. A carpenter employed in making the roof was paid at the rate of 5 obols—about 6 pence—a day. Two talents' weight of lead, forming the cramps of the statues, cost 10 drachmæ. The cost of fluting one of the columns of the temple, as calculated by Rangabé from the entries, was 400 drachmæ. This work of fluting was executed by small gangs of workmen, not exceeding seven in number, and hence may have been piece-work. The third architectural document which I have to notice here is a contract for repairing and strengthening the Long Walls which connected Athens with the Piræus. The date of this contract is fixed by Rangabé to the administration of Lycurgus, B. C. 334–330. The precision and minuteness of its specifications make this document a model for all future Boards of Works to study.—*Contemporary Review.*

LORD ELDON'S FONDNESS FOR HIS PROFESSION.—The instincts of his genius naturally led him to read for the Bar. He cared little for literature or the fine arts; he was ignorant of science; he had no taste for those subjects which appeal to the imagination. All the hopes and aspirations of Lord Eldon were engrossed and bounded by the study of the law. Coke upon Littleton, law journals, reports of causes, judicial proceedings, and the like, were his one and only favorite branch of literature. To stand up in court and plead an up-hill case when a young man, or in after-life to listen to counsel from the serene heights of the Bench, were the two greatest pleasures of his existence. Unlike many of his brethern, he was indifferent to sport, seldom went to the opera or the theatre, and regarded society as a bore. Thus, in his earlier days, when unknown to fame, and struggling for the patronage of solicitors, he was kept free from many of the temptations that ordinarily beset the legal student. While his friends were coming out, or dancing at balls, or wandering from one country house to another in quest of sport and amusement, young Scott was poring over the pages of those luminaries—household names in the Temple and Lincoln's Inn—who were to make him in after-life the formidable advocate and the weighty Judge. That curious ottoman in the House of Lords has been pressed by more than one man whose rise to the dizzy heights of power has been due to none of the advantages of birth and fortune, but by few whose success has been more self-made or more worthily deserved than that of "plain John Scott."—*Temple Bar.*

THE FAREWELL OF THE OLD YEAR.

When the moments of friendship are numbered,
How oft it appears
That the love which in laughter has slumbered
Awakes now in tears!

We are friends that have journeyed together
Long time, you and I;
Through sunshine and stormiest weather,
But the Old Year must die.

And awhile in your hearts will awaken
A bitter regret;
And the paths that your feet have forsaken
You cannot forget.

Yet I pray you to mourn not my going,
Though we have been friends;
What am I but one billow, whose flowing
Has touched shore, and ends?

And the tale of my joy and my sorrow
Lives but as the trace
Of the waves, that the tides of the morrow
In turn shall efface.

Yet I leave you, as waves leave their treasures
Of coral and shell,
A gift, passing sorrows and pleasures,
Our friendship to tell.

I leave you the friendships, whose growing
Has been from my birth;
There is naught that the tide brings in flowing
Can equal their worth.

For as shells from the murmurs of ocean
Steal echoes that last,
So in friendship is stored the emotion
Of years that are past.
—*Spectator.* F. W. B.

PEDESTRIANISM.

WINTER WALKS—NEWBURG TO POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE SNOW.

Our athletic relative, the Englishman, enjoys an advantage we need more than he, but one which we can never get. He can pursue out-door sports the year round with safety and comfort. Although his climate is wet and gloomy much of the year, it is free from those extremes of heat and cold that here attend out-door sports with dangerous physiological conditions. Our waters are frozen, our earth is covered with treacherous snow, our air is extremely inhospitable, during at least four months of the year. We then must resort to the dull, dusty gymnasium or brave the weather if we would stir the blood from its sluggishness. But two modes of exercise are now available to those who have no wood to chop or stones to break: they must either skate or walk. As a spectacle, fine skating is as beautiful as perfect dancing; and as an exercise it is sufficient, even more than sufficient for the most vigorous system. But clear ice is too scarce and lasts too short a time to satisfy the public need in this matter. Walking, therefore, must be regarded as our chief privilege for Winter; and its advantages should be impressed upon the public, and the conditions best suited to its pursuit should be studied and explained until we are willing to accept it, often in uncongenial circumstances, in place of the attractive sports pursued during the Summer.

If an ignorant savage were asked, "When is it best to walk?" he would say, "When it is too hot or too cold to ride." But when it is so hot that sun-strokes are common, we ride; when so cold that we freeze, we ride; when so rainy that we get wet, we ride; when so dry that we get dusty, we ride; when so pleasant that all nature walks forth, then, too, we ride with unshaken perseverance. With us it is always best to ride. Now, although riding in a comfortable vehicle having pure air is better than walking in a north-east snow-storm at the temperature of zero, or in a furious cold wind, or in a deluging rain, or in a tropical heat, yet even our Winter climate presents many days and conditions between its extremes when walking is healthier and pleasanter than riding in even the best circumstances. It seems scarcely possible that any sane man should choose to ride in a street car filled with foul air, to stamp his feet mile after mile to keep from freezing, to be wedged till he sits as a slice of disgust between discomforts, when if walking all that time he could be enjoying pure, at least purer, air, the glow of warm blood, the freedom of motion, and the self respect of a voluntary agent. In the Winter the city man seems to forget that he was once a boy with legs able to skate all day and then coast half the night.

In the Summer he seems to find a remnant of himself at the old homestead, when he loiters about the pond or down—not up—the long hill. If he could stay there longer he might find still more of youth; but business not permitting the presence of this charming visionary, he returns to the street and is lost again till the next escape. Now, Old Winter is not an ogre devouring all who venture to leave the hearth. He often wears the brightest smile, and offers the most exhilarating draught of the whole year. And the country is not a dreary waste where freezing death waits at the drifted cross-roads. Let a man go out to the shining hills, the bare woods, the clear ice, and he will find again youth, health, and hope.

Some judgment is required to choose a favorable place and time for a Winter walk. Unless the snow be so hard as to bear the pedestrian, he will keep to the roads. The most prudent walker will not wade very far through deep snow covering uneven ground. That the roads may be available they must be traveled and well packed by teams. This makes it desirable to visit places thickly inhabited, rather than the wilds that win one in Summer. The roads between prosperous villages are the best courses. The most favorable time is the second or third day after a fall of snow. Then the roads are packed, and yet not icy from thawing and freezing. Moreover, they are free from the ruts that sleigh runners wear after some days of travel. Each half of the road or track is then a smooth path of firm, trodden snow, without the granular, icy powder that is like the worst of sand under foot. This ice-powder, or grain, is likely to cover the track after considerable travel during cold weather. The snow or ice is ground up and lies loose on the surface unless the temperature is warm enough to allow it to be packed by the pressure of the hoofs and the runners. In a word, the best time for a country walk in Winter is when the following conditions are fulfilled: When the roads have just been well packed; when the sun shines; when the temperature ranges from 20° to 30°, and when the air is still. But good walking will be found even in cloudy weather, when the temperature is very low or is above melting for a part or even most of the day, and when there is a light wind. A cold, or even moderately cold, high wind is the worst atmosphere that can be met; for it passes through the clothes, and exposes one to the danger of sudden cooling from a state of perspiration. If the snow is new and the roads just packed, a continuous thaw of even a day and night injures the walking by making the snow yielding to some depth; but if the snow is old and icy by hard packing and frequent thawing and freezing, a much longer thaw is required to injure the footing for a walker. Since a storm of either snow or rain ruins the roads, both for the present and for some time to come, it is best to plan short walks that may be completed in two or three days, and that keep one within easy reach of some public conveyance, to take one home if a storm comes up unexpectedly. In this connection, pedestrians will find the Government weather reports of great use.

The outfit for a Winter walk differs a little from what is needed in Summer. The labor of walking on snow is greater than that of walking even on rough, bad ground. It is therefore important to dispense with superfluous weight, and cumbersome gear of any kind. The best coat is a short double-breasted pea-jacket, or roundabout, thick and warm. This kind of coat, when unbuttoned, admits the air to the body and is comparatively cool; at the same time, when buttoned closely to the waist and the neck, it is very warm, and gives all the protection needed when resting under shelter. Sufficient woolen underclothing should be worn to suit the weather; but one must remember that he is not expected to lie around on the rocks, or under the trees, to watch the sunset. He will be continually on the march, and will be protected from the weather by a house and a fire at the end of every walk. The shoes are very important. At this season a water-tight porous shoe would be a welcome invention. It is impossible to wear rubber in any form; the confinement of the perspiration soon ruins the feet with blisters and chafing. The objection makes it doubtful wisdom to render the leather shoe water-tight with preparations of oil, wax, and pitch. Some prefer to run the risk of getting their feet damp, or even wet, if they have a change of socks and shoes when they rest. For this object carry an extra pair of woolen socks and a pair of moccasins in your pockets. Grease the shoes—no boots are to be worn—enough to keep them soft for the feet. Always wear woolen socks. In very cold weather a light medium calf shoe will be the best, as the cold prevents the snow from melting on the foot, and the roads are perfectly free from water. To avoid the great trouble of slipping, one of two or three devices may be adopted. Have rubber soles put on your shoes by some rubber dealer. Another way is to stick on a sole and a heel of buckskin with some shellac varnish as thick as cream. Such a sole will wear a week, and is a good preventive of slipping. Or some strong cloth or felt may be attached in the same way, or with some of the leather-cement sold by shoe-finders. Half a dozen small hob-nails driven into the sole around the toe, are an excellent toe-cork to prevent slipping. They are not quite so desirable at the heel, because they favor the collection, or "balling" of snow. Finally, those who are accustomed to wearing a muffler about the neck, may carry a small scarf or a silk handkerchief. Very few will forget their wristlets and mittens.

On the morning of Jan. 13 I alighted from the train that brought me to Newburg, for a walk on the banks of the Hudson. The thermometer said it was only 14° above zero; but the sun on the glistening snow suggested that was a white lie; and the still air playing in my ears gave them a little pinch, and whispered, "not cold." Sleigh-bells rang to the quick step of fast horses; bright robes dashed past, giving only a glimpse of red cheeks. I soon got from the streets to the open suburbs, where the walks are cleared by snow-plows. The lawns and flower-beds of the elegant residences were sleeping, to be bright in the Spring. The cosy comforts peeped out of the windows, or came nearer in the sleighs full of furs and folks. At the Balm Tree I took the river road, leading north-east, and soon left the sidewalk for the country road. From the hill are seen the numerous picturesque houses, presenting inviting gables, roofs, and porches; the steamboats of Newburg; the bay, and the river a field of ice, running to West Point, and above these the mountains furred with a leafless forest. The air was crystal clear, and almost intoxicating with life-giving properties. But it was too cold to stand long, and I soon turned northward and gladly pushed on. The river, in full view for two or three miles on this river road, presents many interesting bays and points. Rocky knolls bear a squad of cedars, guards wrapped in their dark cloaks. Here and there in the army that holds a hill a portly tree stands alone in official magnitude. The road leaves the river at the Dauntzkammer and winds about the hills and through patches of wood. The snow was deep and Winter was present everywhere. Now and then a rabbit's track or a squirrel's was all that told of life in nature. But the teams came and went, dragging muffled creatures apparently in the grasp of apoplexy.

"Will you have a ride, Sir?"

"Very much obliged, Sir, but I prefer to live."

Ride, indeed! Not in such an air, on such a road, and with such spirits as they give to these who will walk.

Marlboro, eight miles from Newburg, is a clean village at the head of a deep, rocky gorge emptying a stream into the river. Two mill-races, two cascades, the dams, had been transformed into glistening ice. In the depths the rocks were piled in hurricane stalagmites that gleamed in the sunlight. The rolling knolls to right and left, the wide river in front, and the hills of Dutchess County were all dazzling with light. From the Marlboro hill are seen the tops of the Catskills, the Berkshire hills in Massachusetts, and portions of Connecticut. All around are rolling hills covered with orchards, vineyards, and various fruit trees. The farm-houses had that pinched effect that comes with Winter, when all the house but the kitchen corner is closed against the storms, and the human tracks, towels, flues, churn, and pans collect in the smallest possible area on a large farm. Not a fowl was to be seen or heard; they dislike the snow and cold as much as anybody, and, accordingly, cultivate close intimacies in the stable. The road ran by drifts of snow six feet deep; but the track was good, and gave one a comfortable assurance of salvation from too long a sojourn in that bleak region.

Milton did not then appear the charming Summer resort it is esteemed. The orchards, the gardens, the brooks, the groves, the ponds were all wrapped up in themselves and offered no invitations to saunter in their seclusion. Just after sunset I reached Lewisburg, opposite Poughkeepsie. The river seemed new and magical as I walked over its depths on the ice, reddened here and there by the flaming furnaces. The last flush of a rosy sky faded from the Highlands, the cold became more piercing, and the night made civilization as welcome as the day had made the expanse of snow, the keen Winter air, the bright sun, and the toil, the glow, the spirits of a Winter walk.

LABELING LIVE TROUT.—Numerous experiments and continued observations, made under the auspices of some of the practical pisciculturists belonging to the association, have developed results full of interest and of much practical value. For instance, in reply to queries as to the probable age of the mammoth trout found in the Rangeley lakes, Prof. Agassiz emphatically declared that "no man living knew whether these six and eight pounders were ten or two hundred years old." To get some light upon this question, Mr. Page conceived an ingenious device, which he at once proceeded to put in execution. Platinum wire was obtained, cut into one and a half inch lengths, flattened at one end, and various numbers were stamped on the surface from ½ to 4, also the numbers 70, 71, 72, to denote the year. As trout were captured they were weighed, one of these tags was passed through the skin just under the adipose fin and securely twisted, and then the fish was liberated. In the course of the two or three years named a large number of these trout were thus labeled. Of course, the chances that any of them would be caught seemed infinitesimally small, yet in 1873 one of them reported. In June of that year, Mr. Thomas Moran, the artist, captured a fine, vigorous trout weighing 2¼ pounds. Upon taking him from the landing net the platinum tag flashed in the sunlight. Upon examination, the mark, "½—71," was discovered, thus establishing the curious fact that this particular fish had gained 1¾ pounds in two years.—*Scribner for February.*

THE DAILY LIFE OF PRINCE KAUNITZ.—When in Vienna the Prince kept an open table, covers being usually laid for 18 or 20 guests. His own diet was remarkably simple, although the table was exquisitely supplied with every delicacy. In the evening he habitually received a select circle of friends, who had *carte blanche* to introduce any stranger distinguished by rank or talent. The guests were left much to themselves; for even when the Emperor Joseph was present the Prince withdrew early to his private apartments. He never permitted any one to interfere with his daily routine of business. The whole of his time was devoted to deep thought and strenuously-sustained work. All his domestic arrangements, his daily diet, his incessant care of his health, were merely intended as means to maintain the ease and freedom of mind and body necessary to a diplomatist. Visits of simple etiquette he never paid, nor was he often to be seen at the grand State dinners given at the court. Much of his time was spent in his cabinet with his Secretary, Xaver Raidt, to whom he is said to have dictated maxims and ideas which have not yet seen the light. He was the head of the literary society of the Imperial capital. To men of letters he showed every kindness and courtesy, placing them before his titled guests; for he rightly considered genius merited a higher homage than that required by the mere accident of birth. Nor did the Prince confine his regard to empty attention; literary men received most substantial tokens of his patronage whenever the occasion necessitated; especially historians, to whom he showed a marked preference. He loved to see himself surrounded by witty and intellectual guests. As he advanced in years he would show open annoyance if his company were wanting in these respects, saving aloud to the Countess Clary, who performed the honors of his house for him, "Alas, what dull people you have invited to-day!" Sometimes he met his match. One evening at a dinner he asked the Marquis Lucchesini, the clever friend of Frederick the Great, "*Monsieur le Marquis, dites-moi à quoi sert la mathématique?*" "*Pour mésurer les hauteurs, votre altesse,*" readily replied the nobleman. Prince Kaunitz spoke slowly and deliberately, looking fixedly before him, after the custom of the Emperor Charles V. Sporting topics, and what is termed "the road," had great interest for him. Among his many noble qualities, a remarkable love of animals was included. A large French poodle, his constant companion, followed him everywhere, even to court and to cabinet. Each day he rode horses from his magnificent stud, which comprised some of the finest breeds in Europe. This exercise he usually took in the riding-school, lighted up by a profusion of lamps; only in the very warmest weather did he venture into the park, for he never enjoyed fresh air; in fact, it did not agree with him. During the oppressive heat of the dog-days, when not a breath was stirring, he would sit for a few moments in the small *parterre* near his official residence, or walk the few steps from there to the Hofburg; but on both occasions he always covered his mouth with a lace pocket handkerchief. In his wardrobe were several suits of clothes, regulated according to the temperature of the day, with a number of black silk cloaks and muffs, lined with costly furs, in which he wrapped himself, as the weather might require. Strange to say, this apparently unhealthy mode of life agreed with him. He was never ill, and reached the fine age of 84 years.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SPORTING IN MADRAS.—Here we may expect to meet with the choice game-bird of the country, the florikin, (*Sypheotides auritus.*) It is of the bustard family, nearly the size of a hen, the plumage beautifully mottled and barred with dark and light shades of brown and black, the male sometimes wholly black; the chin is white, and there are two or three white feathers in the wings. The male, too, is distinguished by a tuft over each ear, three or four inches long, of three bare-shafted feathers ending in small oval webs. Its chief food is grasshoppers, and it is often difficult to flush, running long distances through the grass, or lying so close as to allow being stepped over without rising; its flesh is held to be the most delicate and best-flavored of all Indian game-birds. Choosing a large open space of grass, we advance in a line with beaters on either side and dogs working in front, invisible in the tall growth; presently there is a dash and whimper, and up flies the expected game, a satisfactory shot; and while reloading, another springs up and mounting high flies fast away. But this delicate quarry is prized by other foes than the sportsman, and a probable cause of its scarcity and lurking habits is the pertinacity with which hunting hawks will quarter ground like this with keen downward glance that discerns the least movement in deepest herbage. As the florikin is speeding away, a chestnut-headed, gray-backed merlin dashes arrow-like from behind a tree and swoops upon it. Eluding the attack by a hair's breadth, the bird dives quickly into the thick grass, and the hawk, recovering itself with light upward sweep, would have followed but for our advance. Though marking exactly the spot, we traverse it again and again, but the frightened bird will not rise, till at last it flutters up from the very jaws of a dog. We proceed to beat the remaining ground, and bag another brace, which is fair success in these districts, where florikins are scarce, though plentiful further north. While beating, an agitation among the dogs indicates a danger hardly known to sportsmen at home. Two or three, with raised ears and uneasy yelp, are surrounding some object in the group; we approach and see a large cobra, with head erect and thrown back, swaying to and fro as a dog comes too near, and as we come up the grim spectacled hood expands and a fierce hiss is heard—signs of instant attack, only prevented by a charge of shot. It seems much distended, and after some hesitation and muttterings of "the good snake!" (for so the natives commonly designate the cobra, and rather scruple to molest it, and should they kill one frequently beg its pardon,) one of the beaters stirs it up and discloses inside another snake, almost half its own size, apparently not long swallowed.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

LORD ELD

CRIME IN FRANCE.

THE SAGACITY OF THE PARIS DETECTIVES.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION—WHY HE CUT HIS MISTRESS IN PIECES—HOW THE CRIME WAS DISCOVERED—MRS. GEN. ANDERSON'S SUIT AGAINST A JEWELLER—HOW SHE WAS ROBBED OF A VALUABLE RING—A FAMOUS DIVORCE CASE REVIVED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 5, 1877.

The case of the woman cut in pieces has once more verified the sagacity of the Paris Detective Police, and shown that the traditions of Vidocq are not entirely lost. One morning all Paris was startled to hear that fragments of a female, tied up in two packages and attached to stones, had been found in the Seine, and the Police set themselves at work to establish the identity of the victim and to trace out her murderer. The disfigured head of the woman, shorn of its hair, was found in one of the bundles, tied up in a piece of well-worn calico. It was exposed for some days at the Morgue, and all Paris was invited to pass by and see it. When it could no longer be kept, a wax figure exactly like it was exposed upon the marble slab of the Morgue. The dead woman was recognized 129 times, each time the identity being established by several witnesses; but of the women lost to the view of their friends all were traced out but one. Some of them were found living in Bordeaux or Marseilles; some were traced to Belgium or Geneva; some were found to have died and been regularly buried; many were found living in Paris, within an hour's walk of their friends, hiding away for reasons of their own; but all were found out in some way but one. That one was Marie Le Manach, the widow Bellangé, of the town of Mans. Bellangé was an industrious shoemaker, but his wife was noted for her disorderly conduct. She made frequent visits to Paris, where she remained for some time, and when the shoemaker died, leaving her a few hundred dollars, she went to the capital to live. On applying at an intelligence office for work, she fell in with the clerk, who learned that she had some money. In a few days the two were living together as man and wife. The clerk in question was Billoir, the man now accused of murder, an ex-Sergeant in the Army, a broken-down man, with what little intellect he had rumed by the abuse of absinthe, and a man unable to work. He was one of those unfortunate creatures who think that they were born for better things, who envy the rich, yet have not the energy to earn a decent living. Billoir wore the ribbon of the military medal, and was known at the café which he frequented with his mistress as the *decoré*. Marie Le Manach's legacy from the shoemaker amounted to about 50 cents a day, to which was added the wages earned by herself. Having this before him, Billoir could not keep the place of clerk in an intelligence office, which was beneath his dignity, and he therefore set up as a *rentier*. I should say that he also had a pension amounting to about four cents a day. At night Billoir and his mistress frequented the Café Charles, where the latter was noted as a slattern, for the impropriety of her conduct and appearance, and for her malicious tongue. Suddenly the two disappeared, but nothing was thought of it until Saturday, when the illustrated papers came in with cuts of the "woman cut in pieces." "*Tiens!*" said one, "that looks like *la femme du decoré!*" The others examined it, and found a certain resemblance. "By the way," remarked another, "what has become of him?" On comparing notes, it was found that his last appearance was a few days before the discovery of the murdered woman.

This was the beginning of the discovery and the Police went systematically at work, but M. Jacob insisted upon going minutely into all of the supposed recognitions. When he had no more doubts, he had the vaults of the house opened, and there found the woman's hair and portions of the viscera. When told of these proofs against him, Billoir continued to protest his innocence, and M. Jacob made up his story. When it was done he read it to Billoir, tracing out all the details of his crime, and, although he continued to deny his guilt, he was seen to grow pensive. When M. Jacob visited him on Wednesday, Billoir said, as the Commissaire was leaving: "You are a very good fellow, M. Jacob, and I am going to tell you all about it." The crime was then revealed. Billoir had been deceived by the woman Bellangé with respect to her fortune, for instead of having an income of 50 cents per diem she was spending so much per diem of her small capital. She got the last of it a few months ago. Evidently something had to be done, neither having any work, and they began to look for places. The woman went to the intelligence office, said Billoir to M. Jacob, where she met one of her cronies, and came home beastly drunk. The first thing she did was to break a gilt drinking glass which he cherished as a souvenir. He turned round, furious with rage, and gave her a vigorous kick just as she was stooping to pick up the pieces of glass. His foot struck her in the breast—she fell heavily—gasped two or three times, and breathed no more. Billoir remained for 24 hours with the body, concocting plans, so far as his besotted intellect would permit, for evading human justice. On the second day he resolved to cut the body in pieces. In his coal-bin he had a box of sawdust, and, spreading this upon the floor, he cut the body open with a razor, forcing the vertebræ apart with a hammer and chisel. He then wrapped the parts up in compact bundles and carried them two miles to the Seine. The scene does not vary materially from that drawn by M. Jacob, and one cannot help wondering what must have been the feelings of this man as he heard the story of his crime read to him. All his low cunning must have deserted him then, and during that night he must have come to the conclusion that escape was out of the question. This is a great triumph for the detective Police. The only question now remaining is that of premeditation, and M. Jacob is carefully sifting Billoir's story of the cause of the woman's death. If it be true, he may get the benefit of "extenuating circumstances," and thus save his head from the guillotine; but if premeditation can be proved he will surely be executed. Since the affair of Troppman and the murder of the Kink family at Pautin, no crime has so excited the Parisian public.

While near the Palais de Justice, I may as well step across the way to the new Tribunal de Commerce, and look at a case just decided there. The complainant was an American lady. Last year, Mrs. Robert Anderson, widow of the General, and now a resident of Paris, sent a quantity of jewelry to be cleaned and repaired to the house of M. Leclerc. That gentleman is an authority in the jewelry world, and is one of the head men in the jewelers' corporation. Whenever any jewels are to be examined by the courts, in cases of litigation, M. Leclerc is sent for to fix their value, just as, in the case of crown diamonds or precious stones of great value, our compatriot, Mr. Reed, is called in as an appraiser. Among the rings which were sent to Leclerc by Mrs. Anderson there was one to which she attached a great value, because it was the ring Gen. Anderson had given her after their betrothal. She had always worn it and esteemed it highly. Long after their marriage, when such things could be discussed between them, the General had told his wife what the ring had cost him; but she valued it more for its associations than for its intrinsic worth, and it was a ring that made little show beside others that she sent to the jeweler's. But all the rings came back save this one, which was lost or stolen in the shop. Leclerc could not deny the loss, and offered to pay for the ring. As an *expert* he had estimated its value at 164 francs. Why the extra *four* should have been added is hard to say, for *ce n'est pas un chiffre*, as the French remark, but it looks very much like the odd shillings and pence that men add to hundreds of pounds when they draw a worthless check. The odd figure was certainly impressive, and probaby every jeweler will say that it shows with what accuracy the expert added up the different values in the ring.

Mrs. Anderson laughed at the proposal. She said that the ring was worth 3,000 francs at the lowest estimate, and demanded that sum. Leclerc resisted and was cited before the tribunal. In order to show the general character of the ring, she showed that it was composed of two sapphires, one ruby, one topaz, and another stone, all of the first water, and of certain dimensions. Leclerc would not swear that the stones were either smaller than Mrs. Anderson had stated, or that they were false, but tried to impress upon the court the value of his judgment as an expert. In all matters pertaining to gold he was infallible, he thought, but the Judge thought that this might be the case and yet leave a margin for fallibility in the matter of precious stones. Mrs. Anderson had claimed 3,000 francs, on the other hand, which was probably the price she would have to pay for such a ring; but he added, to the great disgust of M. Leclerc, that jewelers generally made about 100 per cent. profit, and hence he thought that it would be about a fair thing to estimate the real value of the ring at 1,500 francs. Leclerc was condemned to pay this sum to Mrs. Anderson, together with the costs of court.

Just opposite there is another and more important tribunal, which has just been occupied again with another phase of the famous case of which I have had so frequent occasion to speak. A few months ago a child was born to Prince Bibesco and his wife, late Mme. De Beaufremont, in Saxony, where the divorce was pronounced and the subsequent marriage ceremony performed. Since then, Prince De Beauffremont has been incessant in his attacks upon his ex-wife. He even went to Belgium, where the De Chimay property is located, and sued for an order of sequestration against the property of the Princess. But, though the demand was taken into consideration, the order has not been granted, and Prince De Beauffremont is trying to push it in other courts. Here, however, he had a different object in view—a disavowal of paternity. Still claiming Mme. De Bibesco as his lawful wife, as she is by the laws of his country, he asks the courts to pronounce her infant daughter, born since she ceased to cohabit with him, an illegitimate child. Mme. De Bibesco did not appear, of course, but the tutor of the child, M. Husson, appeared to defend the case, and demanded a delay in the proceedings until the Court of Cassation had delivered its judgment upon the appeal of Mme. de Beaufremont, regarding the legality of her second marriage. The Prince had an easy case, for the court immediately recorded his disavowal of paternity and pronounced the child illegitimate, having been born out of the bonds of wedlock.

A DARING ROBBERY.

AN EXPRESS CAR BOARDED AND ROBBED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CHICAGO—THE OCCUPANTS GAGGED—THREE MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 18.

A daring attempt was made to rob the express car attached to the train on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which left the Madison Street Depot at 9 o'clock last night. Shortly after leaving the depot, when the train had reached the Burlington crossing, where the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad cross those of the Chicago and Alton, the engineer saw four men board the platform of the express car, and rap upon the door thereof for admission. What happened after that the engineer only knows from what he heard. The four ruffians lost no time in demonstrating the object of their sudden and startling call. The door of the car was opened slightly when the fellows burst in. There were at this time two men in the car—the baggage master, John Malcom, and W. F. Bevier, agent for the United States Express Company. No sooner did the fellows get inside of the car than they whipped out revolvers and demanded an unconditional surrender. This demand was followed up by the ruffians seizing the two men and throwing them upon the floor of the car. They then rifled their pockets of whatever valuables they contained, and, obtaining possession of the safe keys, two of the fellows went to the safe, while the other couple took care of the prostrate men.

The safe was gutted of its contents in about two minutes. In it was a package containing $12,000 in greenbacks addressed to the railroad company's agent at Bloomington. This money belonged to the railroad company, and was being forwarded to Paymaster Larrabee, to be disbursed on the Jacksonville and Missouri Division of the line. Besides this package there was an express pouch containing jewelry and money valued at $137. The robbers took the packages from the safe and laid them on the treasure box, but in the hurry of their flight forgot the more valuable packages, and seized the large parcels containing only a little over $100. They got off the train at the railroad bridge over the South Branch. Shortly after the fellows left the train, one of the brakemen entered and found the men bound with ropes. They were released, but the robbers had fled.

An event so startling naturally caused a flurry in the Police Department. Early this morning the Police were alive and engaged in what at first seemed to be a fruitless effort to capture the men. But finally they struck a clue; though what the clue was no reporter has been able to find out. The men left the train at the railroad bridge over the South Branch. This may have had something to do with the fact that all of the officers in the Second Precinct station could conveniently be spared for detective duty, were hurried down to the Twelfth Street Station to aid Sergt. O'Donnell and his men in their search for the thieves. About 10 o'clock three men were arrested and locked up, charged with being the fellows who robbed the car. One of them is James Scanlon, a noted thief and dangerous character. Word was sent to Superintendent Hickey of the capture, and he telegraphed to Capt. Ellis to "hold the men."

A GRAND JURY EPISODE.

The San Francisco *Call* thus describes an unusual incident of a grand jury session: "The Alameda Grand Jury finished their labors last Saturday and were discharged. Among the indictments ignored was one against George Walker Kelly for grand larceny. He had been charged with stealing a horse from in front of a store in Livermore, about two months ago. The prisoner was unusually interesting and intelligent for one of his years—only 13—and so impressed the charitable jury before whom he was arraigned.

At the time of his arrest it was publicly noted that the youthful prisoner had run away from his home in Kansas, about two years before, without cash, but a worth of capital; and after being led off by the ear at many stations along the overland road, finally reached Virginia City, where he labored one year at the business of selling newspapers and blacking boots. This city was his objective point when he left home, and that the two months since he left Virginia for San Francisco on foot, but was captured on the back Francisco on foot, but was captured on the back of a horse about two miles west of Livermore, Alameda County, and until last Saturday was detained in the Alameda County Jail. The story the boy told, and the appearance he presented, were so much in his favor that the Grand Jury not only ignored the bill against him, but one of them gave the lad a suit of clothes, and another took him home as his son."

A BRACE OF VETERANS.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 17th inst. has this personal mention: "The Soldiers' Home at the present time contains a brace of inmates who bear wonderful histories. Capt. William Weir is the principal of the two. He is known as a veteran of many wars, having served under Gen. Scott in the Mexican war, in the United States Army. His military career began with 1840, and in 1841 he served at Fort Winnebago, in Co. I, First Regiment, known as the Gen. Taylor Regiment, and also rendered famous as containing on its roll the name of Jefferson Davis. He has had an excellent experience on the frontier, and in the late rebellion he was Captain of Company C, in the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers. The record of this regiment is already well-known. Capt. Weir shared its privations, hardships, and honors to the last. His health is now on the decline, and he contemplates a trip to the South. John Dean, his comrade in age and experience, began active life in the Black Hawk war, but has also passed through numerous other conflicts and the civil strife. Both of these men are honored far and near, and are passing their old age in the peace that their activity, patriotism and bravery have assisted to win and their country to maintain."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Jan. 20.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg as Senator of the United States from Louisiana were presented and temporarily laid on the table. Several petitions were presented asking for the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the several States from disfranchising persons on account of sex; also one from citizens of this State remonstrating against the passage of the bill concerning commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam and sailing vessels. A resolution presented by Senator Dorsey, and having reference to the school fund of the Five Tribes was adopted. Senator Morrill's joint resolution declaring the present a fit time for the adoption of measures leading to the resumption of specie payments, was referred to the proper committee. Senator Withers made a speech relative to the sending into Virginia an armed force of 30 United States soldiers, and was replied to by Senator Morton. Senator Edmunds then got the floor and delivered a speech in favor of the joint committee's bill relative to counting the Presidential vote, which speech is printed in another column.

In the House, Mr. Willis of New-York, made a sheech on the resolutions relative to the powers of the House in counting the Electoral vote, commencing his remarks with a most palpable untruth. Having thus made his point, the Representative continued at some length to "lay down the law" as interpreted by Tilden and his party. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Tarbox then relieved himself in part of a political outburst, and Mr. Banks made a witty reference to the compromise then under discussion in the other end of the Capitol. The day's discussion was closed with a speech oy Mr. Chittenden.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg, as Senator of the United States from the State of Louisiana, for the term of six years from March 4, 1877. He asked that they be read and laid on the table; so ordered. The credentials are signed by Stephen B. Packard, Governor of Louisiana.

THE RIGHT OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented the petition of male and female residents of California, asking the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the several States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In presenting the petition Mr. Sargent said he was not aware of any law in the polls would purify elections and give us a better class of public officials. The State would be benefited by conferring the right of suffrage upon women. This movement was growing year by year, and had already passed the period of ridicule both in this country and in England. Petitions of a similar character were presented by Messrs. McCreery, Dawes, Hamlin, Sherman, Thurman, Christiancy, Morrill, Windom, Mitchell, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Cockrell, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Kernan, Allison, Bogy, and Morton, all of which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE TAXATION OF BANKS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, presented a petition of citizens of Iowa in favor of the removal of the tax on bank circulation and capital. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition of citizens of New-York, remonstrating against the passage of the Senate bill concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam and sailing vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, introduced a bill for the further distribution of the moneys received under the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire whether there is any reason to believe that any portion of the school fund of the five tribes inhabiting the Indian Territory has been diverted to other uses, whether any debts have been incurred by said tribes, and what legislation is necessary on the subject. Agreed to.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature, declaring that the present time, while business is depressed; while the values of all kinds of commodities are low, and large amounts of currency are lying idle; while the balance of trade is in our favor, and large amounts of gold are flowing into our country from foreign countries, presents a favorable opportunity for the adoption of measures leading to the resumption of specie payments. They favor the passage of a law, which by a gradual reduction of the currency, a gradual accumulation of gold in the Treasury and in the national banks, and a strict economy in the administration of public affairs, will make it practicable a sure and easy permanent resumption of specie payments by the 1st day of January, 1879. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE MILITARY IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, called up the Message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on the 7th of November last, the day of the Presidential election. He spoke against the authority of the President to send troops into a State, unless called upon by the State authorities to do so, as provided in the Constitution. He quoted from the decisions of the Supreme Court, and argued that the Government of the United States could claim no powers not granted to it by the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON, in reply, argued that the President had the right to quarter troops in any State, providing that private rights were not injured. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the matter was laid over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges relative to the powers of the House in counting the Electoral vote, and was addressed by Mr. WILLIS, of New-York. He said that before the election no man would have believed that even Grantism could have Mexicanized freedom. No man would have believed that in the short space of eight years the people who had, in 1776, asserted their independence, had become so poisoned and infected with bad government as to unlearn all the first principles of its memories. After the election the papers all announced the election of Samuel J. Tilden—the Democratic papers with joy and praise; the Republican with acquiescence and submission. But when the unprincipled Republican Party leaders had recovered from the stupefaction of their defeat, they were and hatched a conspiracy to capture enough votes in the Southern States to elect Hayes. The men who attempted to hatch the conspiracy were known to be strangers to honor, but they would soon recognize that there was a public before whom their plots would fall to the ground. The Republican Committee which had come down South at the instance of President Grant, had encouraged the conspirators in their work of infamy. They had gone into conclave with those men, and had given them to understand that the Army of the United States Government would sustain them in any wrong they might commit on a bleeding people. But he declared that the American people would never submit to it. A conspiracy under the auspices of a Cæsar or a Napoleon might be borne, but submission to a conspiracy under the auspices of a Returning Board composed of scalawags and office-holders, implied a degradation to which Anglo-Saxon manhood would never fall. He criticised the action of the President in sending troops to the Southern States, deploring the lot of the Republic when its defenders should become its oppressors. He also criticised the Returning Board of Louisiana, declaring that all its acts were illegal, inasmuch as it had not filled a vacancy which had occurred in it. He argued in favor of the power of the House in counting the Electoral vote. He thought that no one could successfully deny the right and power of the House to object to the vote of any State. In a certain emergency, the Constitution provides that the House should elect a President, and it was fortunate that it such emergency should arise the present House would elect a majority candidate. The majority of the House was in harmony with a more than 250,000 majority of the people. He wanted to see the candidate of the people elected. He did not want to see any one elected by a legal quibble. In the case of Oregon, Watts was undoubtedly ineligible and Cronin might be legally elected. But where was the man that would claim that that vote should be counted for Tilden? He [Mr. Willis] would deem himself unworthy of a seat in Congress should he undertake such a purpose. The people were sovereign, and the people of Oregon had given their voice for Hayes and Wheeler.

At the end of Mr. Willis' speech, Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for the House to go into a Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, pending which Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, gave notice that he would on Tuesday next call up for consideration the bill reported from the Joint Committee on the Electoral Vote, the debate to continue Tuesday and Wednesday, and that he would call the previous question on Wednesday night.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hatcher, of Missouri, in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. (The appropriation recommended by the bill is $4,370,759 12.)

Mr. WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, addressed the committee in opposition to the doctrines that the President of the Senate has a right to count the Electoral vote.

Mr. TARBOX, of Massachusetts, rising to make a political speech.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, made the point of order that the gentleman must confine his remarks to the bill before the committee.

Mr. TARBOX replied that upon the question as to whether there was to be a country or not depended every other question whether there should be any need of making appropriations for the support of the Indians.

The CHAIR said that he would wait until the gentleman from Massachusetts had proceeded further before he made his decision.

After further remarks by Mr. TARBOX, Mr. WILSON renewed his point of order, but the Chair ruled that he could not say in advance whether the gentleman from Massachusetts would not make a connection between his political utterances with the bill before the committee.

Mr. TARBOX then resumed, saying that if ever a spirit of moderation should prevail among the people and in the public council, such a time had now arrived. The simple question was, "who had been elected President?" and there was no power under heaven to reverse the verdict which the American people had given at the ballot-box. The institutions of the country could endure even a corrupt and infamous Administration and not be utterly crushed out. That had been shown. But the injunction into office of rulers who were not entitled to it by a fair and honest election was the overthrowal of free government. The constitutional right of duly-elected Presidents to rule was infinitely greater than the divine right of kings. The conscience and the sentiment of the people revolted at any attempt at compromise on this question, or the settlement of it by the Executive—as if it were permissible for the Executive to determine as to who had been elected President.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, again raised the point of order that Mr. Tarbox must confine his remarks to the pending bill.

The Chair again decided that he could not foresee whether the gentleman's speech had not reference to the bill under consideration, and his decision was upheld by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, who said that no one could tell but that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Tarbox] might make a suggestion in his speech to refer the whole Presidential question to a council of the Chiefs of the Indian tribes. [Laughter.]

Mr. TARBOX proceeded with his speech, and said there was a very general belief throughout the country that there was a conspiracy of bad men to defeat the will of the people by false returns. The Chairman of the National Republican Committee had announced the day after the election that the Republican candidates for President and Vice President had been elected by a majority of one. How did he know that? His assertion or prophecy had been based on his own knowledge of the base character of the men who in the States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, had the control of the ballot-boxes and the manipulation of the returns. He [referring to Mr. Chandler,] had known that when those men realized that the votes of those States were necessary to the election of Hayes, they would, regardless of honor, of right, or of the public will, manage to give him the votes of those States. He criticised the action of Secretary Chandler and of the President in the matter, and said that the men whom the President invited to go to those States were the steadiest of partisans; not so with those who went there at the request of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. At this point of the speech Mr. Tarbox's time expired, and he got leave to print the rest of it.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, then took the floor and expressed his conviction that if the legal element in the House (201 out of 293 members being lawyers) was allowed the discussion of the Presidential question, it would last for the rest of the century. But the people did not enjoy these eternal discussions. The country had been scourged by war and debt, had been sunk into the deepest pit of commercial and political demoralization, and the people were crying out for wise counsels and for patriotic and practical statesmanship to lift the nation on to better life. The people thanked God for the report of the Concurrent Committee, and would conform to it with a unanimity scarcely matched since the election of Washington in 1789. The people were not to be misled by such nonsense as his colleague [Mr. Willis] had indulged in to-day. They had had quibbling enough, and they proposed to act, and immediately, in accordance with eternal justice. He rejoiced to believe that the people were on the edge of a new revelation, that the daybreak of better times had come, and that the intelligence and patriotism of the people would rule the hour, and that every member who dared to speak and act as a partisan, would be put down and cast away. The election corruption was no new thing. It has prevailed as much in the choice of a Roman Consul as it did in New-Orleans. His colleague, [Mr. Willis] knew perfectly well that there never had been more corrupt elections than had been submitted to in the State and City of New-York. He believed that the last election, in at least three Southern States, had been an absolute farce. He believed that the cheating on both sides had been so absolutely universal that it was impossible to determine where the real truth lay. It was, therefore, worse than boys' play for any one to indulge in threats under such circumstances.

The time allowed for general discussion having closed, the consideration of the bill by paragraphs was proceeded with. Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose, and the House, at 4:55, adjourned.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE DURING LAST YEAR—THE COASTWISE TRADE.

The Collector of the Port of New-York has just made up his statements of the foreign and coastwise traffic for the past year, from which are compiled the following summaries. The first table gives the comparative numbers of foreign and American vessels engaged in foreign commerce.

	—AMERICAN.—		—FOREIGN.—	
	Entrances.	Clearances.	Entrances.	Clearances.
January	165	232	138	241
February	154	170	157	152
March	295	193	176	231
April	223	253	191	274
May	306	319	192	380
June	259	369	194	326
July	221	303	168	277
August	119	292	103	331
September	172	318	136	343
October	142	275	120	290
November	128	264	124	254
December	110	299	158	251
Total	2,374	3,239	1,941	3,311

The statement of the number of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade from this port is as follows:

	—ENTRANCES.—		—CLEARANCES.—	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
January	129	144,741	221	152,933
February	117	120,789	196	137,500
March	157	120,156	250	151,963
April	169	129,602	315	172,127
May	175	133,284	362	178,283
June	197	129,451	350	176,351
July	207	145,134	285	147,209
August	234	158,521	311	167,402
September	204	125,467	327	180,074
October	209	162,669	364	211,749
November	291	147,752	340	197,974
December	173	148,646	225	166,778
Total	2,286	1,616,353	3,546	2,025,367

PANIC IN A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

AN ALARM OF FIRE AND A RUSH FOR THE STAIRS—COOL CONDUCT OF TEACHERS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Jan. 19.

The practicability of the drill exercise for the purpose of emptying school-rooms in order and safety in case of fire, was shown in a false alarm of fire which was raised in the Thirteenth District School in this city yesterday. The janitor put on a rousing fire in the furnace, set the iron flue red-hot and created a panic among the children. In the Primary Department, in the upper part of the building, there was a panic, and the rush of the little children for the stairways created a noise that frightened the older children below, and caused a similar panic there. In the rush on the stairs of the Primary Department children, one little girl, it appears, was thrown down, and suffered a broken leg. Mr. August Bode, Principal of the school, furnishes the following account:

Yesterday morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, there was a little stampede in the Thirteenth District School, on Findlay, near Vine, caused by the cry of "fire," uttered by a nervous little girl in the Fourth Reader, who happened to see the stove-pipe get red-hot. As soon as the cry was heard the whole class rushed for the doors, and there being four doors in the room the teacher had no means to stem the current of excited children. The adjoining rooms hearing the cry, and being also provided with three or four doors, stampeded too, but no panic was limited to five room. In the remaining 18 rooms the teachers succeeded in keeping the young ones in their seats, and they went on with their lessons almost uninterrupted. Happily, none of the stampeding children, although rushing down from the third floor, were injured. This was mostly owing to the energy of the teachers, who, though not able to check the stampede, succeeded in retarding the movements sufficiently to prevent accidents.

The news spread through the district, causing quite a commotion, and a rush of mothers, fathers, &c., making it more difficult to keep them from coming in than it had been to keep the children from coming out. The Principal thought it advisable under the circumstances to dismiss the lower grades, to assure the parents that nothing had happened to their little ones. The work in the other rooms continued as usual, and even the two rooms in which the alarm originated were, ten minutes afterward, again fully organized and busy at their lessons.

A SHIPWRECKED MAN'S SUIT.

The San Francisco *Call* of Jan. 12 says: "The attention of the United States District Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of the libel suit of Thomas Murray against George F. Fake to recover $10,000 for injuries suffered by plaintiff while on board the steam-ship Ventura, on the 20th day of April, 1875. It appears from the complaint that the defendant was master of the vessel, and received the plaintiff as passenger for Santa Barbara. It is alleged that on the evening of the 20th of April the steamer ran upon the rocks at Point Sur, and became a total wreck, and that on account of such wreck the plaintiff was seriously injured in person and goods. His baggage, consisting of one trunk containing clothes of the value of $200, was totally lost, and in escaping from the steamer he was subjected to cold which resulted in sickness. The loss of the vessel was owing entirely to the gross negligence and unskillfulness of the master. The Captain, in his defense, admits the wrecking of the vessel, but claims that no blame was attached to any one."

LAW REPORTS.

WATERY REAL ESTATE.

A CURIOUS STORY CONNECTED WITH A SUIT FOR $25,000 DAMAGES—HOW A LAW FIRM WAS FORMED AND BROKEN UP—LOTS MAPPED OUT UNDER THE WATER OF THE BAY AND SOLD.

A rather interesting story forms part of the history of the case of John D. Monell against John D. Higgins, a decision in which was given by Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. It appears that about five years ago the defendant endeavored to establish his son Frank in the law business. The latter met with Monell, who is a rather elderly lawyer, and they formed a partnership and opened an office in this City. Monell was a man of plausible address and pretty well versed in practice. The defendant, as he says, advanced $2,500 to his son for the purpose of helping him along. This money, as is claimed, was invested in the purchase of elegant office furniture for the law firm of Higgins & Monell. For a time everything seemed to thrive. Young Higgins claimed afterward that Monell's business was not a legitimate one, but was devoted to the getting up, and sale of bogus lots of real estate. Monell also acred, as is claimed, as the accommodating Notary of the Sachs in their enormous fraudulent real estate transactions in New Jersey, the exposures of which created so great an excitement about three years ago. Frank Higgins claimed that he became disgusted with Monell on finding out this state of affairs, and that he broke up the firm in consequence. Monell denied this; but, no matter what the true story of the firm's dissolution, John D. Higgins stepped in, after his son left the firm, and seized the furniture, safe, and books of the office. He claimed that these belonged to him, having been purchased with his money. Criminal proceedings on both sides followed this step, and after they had subsided Monell brought the present action to recover $25,000 for the damage caused by the breaking up of his business. Before the suit proceeded very far, however, a suit was brought against Monell and another which let in quite a flood of light on some transactions in water lots, in which Monell seems to have figured very prominently. The suit referred to was brought by James Shea and Ellen Kiley who had been the owners of the steam-boat Pope Catlin. They claimed they had been induced to exchange their boat for bogus lots in New Jersey, claimed to be owned by one Michael Larkin. Monell was said to be a confederate of the latter, and was the attorney who made the searches and furnished an abstract of the title of the lots. In this abstract of title the lots were put down with reference to a map filed in the office of the Clerk of Hudson County, N. J. An investigation was had, and resulted in the ascertainment of the fact that such a map had really been filed among the records, and, as was asserted, that this had been done by Monell himself. On this map several hundred lots, beautifully arranged in all the glory of red and black ink shading, were apparent. The lots were properly numbered and laid out into blocks. Everything about the map itself seemed satisfactory, but a comparison of it with the contessedly genuine ones on record disclosed the fact that the lots purporting to have been sold to Shea and Mrs. Kiley were in reality about 1,500 feet away from the shore—under the water of New-York Bay, and, of course, could not be owned by Larkin. After the discovery of these facts, Shea's suit was vigorously prosecuted, and was brought to trial. On the trial Larkin claimed that he had been deceived by Monell into purchasing the lots, but that he had disposed of them to Shea and Mrs. Kiley without knowing they were under water. Monell claimed that he had been deceived by the map in the office of the Register of Hudson County, and that the chain of title seemed complete. Mr. Shea, it will be remembered, was discharged because the Sheriff's liability had been discharged by reason of the plaintiff's negligence.

A case containing machine silk twist, valued at $700, was stolen from the sidewalk, Wednesday evening, in front of the office of the New-York and New-England Express Company, at the corner of West Broadway and Duane street. The case was consigned to Belden Bros. & Co., No. 510 Broadway, for a Boston firm. Detective Maloney, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested Ellen Smith, of No. 103 Madison street, and George Davis, of Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, and they were arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. They were held in $5,000 bail.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Blatchford rendered an important decision yesterday in the matter of the bankruptcy of Steinweg & Plaut. The latter, it appears, effected a composition in bankruptcy which was confirmed on March 6, 1875. C. F. Dambman & Co. were one of their creditors, and at the time refused to take the composition notes, they claiming that other creditors obtained more. They, however, took no proceeding to interfere with the carrying out of the composition until April 11, 1876, when they filed a petition in the United States District Court asking that the settlement be set aside for the reason that others were preferred, and that signatures had been fraudulently obtained to the compromise paper. An order of reference was granted to the clerk to take proof thereon on notice to the debtors and their creditors. No steps were taken under the petition and order, and no notice was given of it until Dec. 14, 1876, when the petitioners caused a day to be fixed for the hearing and issued notices of the reference. The debtors then being for the first time apprised of these proceedings, applied to the court for a dismissal of the same, on the ground that the creditor had been guilty of delay in not prosecuting them at once; that by reason of such negligence the debtors had incurred new obligations which would be imperiled by the proceedings attempted to be instituted; and also that the debtors, in case the compromise were set aside, could not be restored to their former position. Attempts were made to excuse this delay on the part of the attorney for the petitioning creditors. The court, however, held that the same was inexcusable and granted the motion dismissing the proceedings. Blumenstiel & Ascher appeared for the debtors, and Rudolph Samter for the petitioning creditor.

A CHILD BURGLAR.

Timothy Maloney, a boy 8 years old, was charged at the Tombs Police Court yesterday with having broken the plate glass window of the confectionery store of B. F. Adams, No. 62 Fulton street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and stealing $20 worth of candy, a portion of which was found on him while he was attempting to escape. He confessed his guilt when arrested. He was arraigned on the charge of burglary, and an effort was made on the part of his counsel, who called the boy's mother, to show that the boy was only 7 years old, and could not, therefore, under the law, be held on a charge of burglary, but the mother's own statement showed that he was over seven years of age, and he was held for the action of the Grand Jury. A great effort was made to enlist the sympathy of the court for the boy, but it appeared from statements made by Mr. Adams that he belonged to a bad gang, who had broken Mr. Adams' windows three times and stolen candies, and that the damage on the last occasion amounted to nearly $300. Judge Otterbourg said that a boy who could do such an act after midnight was better in the care of the law than at home, and that he would leave the disposition of the case with District Attorney Phelps.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week before Hon. W. L. Livingstone, Surrogate:

Wills Proved.—Francis Kelly, of the town of New-Lots; Lars Brolander, Thomas West, John B. Beckermann, Robert Merrill, Robert C. Chumasero, and Bridget Shirr, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Administration—Were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Robert H. Hance, of Rumson, Monmouth County, N. J.; Dennis Shine, Henry Ralphs, Nicolas Gerken, Susannah Teck, formerly Susannah Irwin; Louisa J. De Nyse, To sonby M. Chartres, Dorotha Niedhard, formerly Dorotha Biermann; Henry Sohl, Joseph O'Neil, Jacob B. Jones, Kenneth Melin, John Elvin, Catharine Heller, James H. Hughes, Jacob F. Hitzeiberger, Robert Burton, Noah T. Lewis, Walter W. Creech, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Guardianship—Of the persons and estate of Margaret A. Long, Elizabeth Long, Catharine Long, Ann Long, and James Long were granted to Margaret Tandy, their aunt; of Annie Dwyer, Minnie Dwyer, John Dwyer, and Catharine Dwyer, to Susanna Dwyer, all of the City of Brooklyn; of James E. Williamson and Maria Williamson, to Eliza Williamson, all of the town of New-Lots.

WHERE THE CITY MUST BE SUED.

Some time ago the Mahopac Land Company commenced a suit against the City, and applied to Judge J. F. Barnard at Poughkeepsie for an injunction to restrain the Department of Public Works from drawing any water from Lake Mahopac. The motion was opposed by the City on the ground of the title of the people

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 21, 1877.

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NOTICE.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The report that the Republican surrender, which is dignified with the title of the Electoral bill, will be hurried through the Senate with all possible speed is not at all surprising. Mr. EDMUNDS' speech, yesterday, is equivalent to a confession that the merits of the bill will not endure the thorough discussion which the importance of the questions involved clearly demands. He does not assign reasons; he cites, simply, a sentiment that is delusive and a patriotism that is fictitious. He does not grapple with objections; he exaggerates the grounds of fear and encourages a hopefulness for which there is slight foundation outside of his own mind. What more likely, then, that a measure thus inherently weak shall be guarded jealously from the criticism that would expose its defects and bring to bear upon it the intelligent judgment of the people? It must be rushed through Congress, or in its present shape it will fail. If from any cause time be obtained for an expression of the popular will, we believe that the declarations against the measure will be so overwhelming as to compel its advocates to essentially change its provisions.

Mr. THURMAN'S argument in support of the power which is to be vested in the proposed tribunal has not the merit either of candor or ingenuity. It will act in "a semi-ministerial, and not in an executive capacity," in determining the result, he is said to have contended in the Democratic caucus yesterday. But this is a puerile evasion of the real difficulty that controls those who profess to delegate to a commission a duty which the Constitution makes binding elsewhere, and to clothe the commission with an authority which Congress itself does not possess. In the first place, it is evident that unless the commission be both judicial and executive—judicial as regards the investigation of circumstances connected with the election of Electors, and executive as regards the practical enforcement of the result arrived at by the majority of the Judges in the commission—nothing would be gained by its intervention. It must be invested with the widest latitude, or its creation will be a farce. And its decision must be binding upon Congress, or the whole of the labor which is to be imposed upon the commission will be wasted.

When brought face to face with this fact, the more outspoken Democrats reveal the secret of whatever distrust exists among themselves in regard to the measure. They are frank enough to confess that they are unwilling to part with the power they claim for the House, solely because they don't know whether the exercise of this delegated power will, in the end, operate favorably or disastrously to Democratic interests. If they could be sure that the effect of the unconstitutional action of an extra-Constitutional commission would be to seat Mr. TILDEN in the Presidency, their other scruples would vanish. If, on the other hand, they incur the obloquy incident to yielding the power which, according to their view, belongs to the House, and after all lose the Presidency, their anger would know no bounds. There is a charming simplicity in the declaration attributed to a Democratic Senator upon this point. The condition of the party's acquiescence in a declaration of the commission adverse to the Democratic candidates is, he says, that the fifth Judge to be selected be not a Republican, or that the action of the tribunal be not determined by a party vote of its members. On this principle, the commission will be valueless as a peace-maker.

The contingency thus foreshadowed is worth thinking about by those who assign the business exigencies of the country as a reason for the acceptance of the measure before the Senate. The anxiety of the traders and manufacturers—of all, in truth, who suffer from the prolonged depression of industrial and trading interests—is sufficiently intelligible. Equally so is their readiness to accept any settlement of the present political difficulties which seems to offer a chance of the improvement they naturally desire. Timidity, however, is seldom a safe guide when partisan complications are concerned. There is, no doubt, a time to yield as well as a time to resist, but the former rarely occurs in the midst of intense political excitement. The folly of supposing otherwise was again and again exemplified during the conflict with the Slave power. Each recurring "compromise" was supported on the ground that business interests required it, and the effect of each surrender was to beget new demands. Courage is essential to true wisdom, and the mere possibility of obtaining a satisfactory settlement of existing troubles is not a reason for exposing the country to the risk of a great wrong in the name of law.

It is a wholesome sign that the press generally refuses to accept inquiries into the affairs of life insurance companies by committees appointed in their own behalf, as a substitute for the exhaustive investigation which the Insurance Department is bound to make. The value of opinions as to management expressed by citizens of large experience and high standing is unquestionable. But it is necessarily limited to the range over which the direct personal supervision of the gentlemen in question extends. They must accept without question many of the statements submitted to them, and their knowledge cannot be expected to extend to the details of the business by which its true condition must be judged. Hence, the reasonableness of the demand that the Superintendent at Albany shall not allow these volunteered examinations to take the place of the exhaustive scrutiny which is in every case needed for the restoration of public confidence. The companies that cry out most loudly against his interference are the companies that should first receive his attention.

THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL PLAN.

From a constitutional point of view, the position of the Republican Party in relation to the count of Electoral votes is impregnable. The lawfully-attested returns from the States give the Presidency to HAYES. The returns from the States that have been disputed are favorable to him. The only possible chance of altering the result turns upon the exercise of an authority at variance with the Constitution and fatal to the rights of States in matters over which their jurisdiction is, within certain limits, complete. To effect any change beneficial to Mr. TILDEN, it is necessary to usurp powers that belong exclusively to the Returning Boards, and to reopen a scrutiny which has been legally closed. The proceedings of the House investigating committees, and especially the proceedings of Mr. MORRISON'S Louisiana committee, leave no doubt as to the purpose they are intended to serve. They can accomplish nothing for their party except by sitting in judgment upon the Returning Boards, violating the conditions of the authority exercised by the boards, and so manipulating the returns as to impart efficacy to the frauds that have been eliminated. The arrest of members of the Louisiana board for refusing to acknowledge the pretensions of the House committee indicate the intent of that body. Under the guise of investigating circumstances connected with the election, it is asserting a right to "go behind the returns" and make out a case for the rejection by the House of the Electoral vote as declared by the Returning Board.

The line of action marked out for the House by the more extreme of the Democratic leaders implies the same disposition to assail the Louisiana Electoral vote. The bogus count made by the Democratic committee of the State, and indorsed by the bogus Legislature which sustains the pretensions of NICHOLLS to the Governorship, forms the basis of a contestant Electoral vote. Its worthlessness is too apparent to admit of serious argument. But in conjunction with the Morrison attack upon the Returning Board, and the majorities assigned to the Republican Electors, it might serve as a pretext for a refusal by the House to acquiesce in the reception of the vote of the State. Then would come the contingency contemplated by Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER, and other champions of the extraordinary powers claimed for the House. An attempt to exercise these powers would fail, of course. Firmness in the discharge of his constitutional duty by the President of the Senate, with the support which he would be entitled to look for at the hands of the Senate, would obviate serious difficulty. The great body of the people are on the side of the Constitution and the law, and both being in this case favorable to the authority of the President of the Senate, his declaration of the result would be accepted as decisive. The Democratic extremists might proclaim their discontent till they were hoarse, but the election of HAYES would be effectually removed from the field of controversy.

In anticipation of this result, and under the influence of the opposition which the schemes of the Democratic ultraists encountered from more moderate members of their own party, the House sanctioned the proposal for the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with a Senate committee in devising arrangements for the final count. From the first two things were clear: The composition of the Senate committee forbade the expectation that it would uphold the simple method of conducting the count which the Constitution suggests and long usage has sanctioned; the temper evinced by the House majority, and by the Speaker in nominating the controlling proportion of its committee, showed that the intention was to agree in presenting only such a scheme as should in its working confer upon the Democratic candidate advantages which he could not otherwise hope to obtain. The question therefore arises, To what extent has the latter purpose been fulfilled? On its face, the plan is a surrender of the vantage ground which the organic law and tolerably consistent experience have conferred upon the Republicans in the present aspect of the contest. Any possible gain accruing to them from what we are told is an "amicable adjustment of difficulties," is more than counterbalanced by the sacrifice of a tenable position and the creation of a precedent that may hereafter multiply difficulties of a more formidable character. On the other hand, the Democrats profit by the removal of the check which the Constitution presents to the consummation of their schemes for excluding the Louisiana vote, and by leaving wide open the question whether the judicial members of the commission may not go beyond technical points and judge of the qualifications of the Electors in a way that would be fatal to one of the clearest rights of the States.

This interpretation of the motive and aim of the majority in the House is not flattering. It assumes that with them partisanship is stronger than patriotism, and that their real object is to effect a bargain in the name of compromise, under which their liability to loss shall be represented by a cipher, while their chances of gain are increased considerably. Whether they carry out their alleged desire, and insist upon naming the five Judges to whom the determination of the controverted votes shall be referred, or not, they may well rest satisfied with the vagueness of the terms employed to define the duties and powers of the commission. They understand the jealousy with which the country would regard any attempt to invest the commission with authority wide enough to secure a revision of the counts which underlie the certificates of the Electors, and for this reason the function is not specifically indicated. The bill as reported virtually provides for the exercise of the power without making that exercise obligatory. This is the next best thing for the Democrats. There are supporters of the measure who declare that if the provision we refer to is susceptible of a construction under which the commission may assert the power claimed for the House, and go behind the election of Electors, they will oppose it as a dangerous innovation. Let them bring the question to an issue by trying to amend the bill in this respect. Let them propose to set all doubt at rest by defining the limits within which the inquiries of the commission shall be confined, and by explicitly forbidding the exercise of the power objected to. We shall then know whether the suspicious evasiveness of this portion of the bill is or is not a condition exacted by the Democrats as part of the price of their support. The necessity for some decisive test is not lessened by the declaration with which a certain member of the Senate Committee is credited—that every sentence of the bill has been so carefully balanced, and so nicely adjusted, that it must be accepted as it is or not at all. In our judgment the bill as it stands will do more harm than good. The evils that may flow from it far outweigh any possible benefit which it may produce. But, at any rate, we are entitled to know what its promoters really mean with reference to the powers to be vested in the commission.

HOW TO EARN A HOME.

If ever a politico-economical history of this country be written, the most remarkable fact which should attract the investigator, should be the success of the "Building and Loan" Associations of Philadelphia. Our attention has again been called to these remarkable enterprises, originated and exclusively carried on by the working men themselves, by a new annual report of one among numerous others, the "Artisans' Building and Loan Association." This report is the seventh annual statement, and is particularly interesting, as showing the working of these societies in the hardest business year since 1857. During the past year in New-York, as we well know, various savings banks have yielded to the times or have failed to really earn even a 6 per cent. profit; life insurance companies have broken down, and the oldest banks have often had to draw on their surplus to pay 8 or 10 per cent. dividends. Private individuals have had exceeding difficulty to make both ends meet, and many a merchant has drawn on his capital for his yearly expenses. How have the working men of Philadelphia managed their little loan and building companies, designed especially to secure each member a home, during this depressed year? So far as is known, not a single company—though millions of capital are invested in them—has failed.

In this particular company, which, so far as we know, is no way distinguished from the others, during seven years of business, with a property accumulated now of over $275,000 in bonds and mortgages, only *six* members have lost their houses, (partly paid for,) and have been compelled to leave them in the hands of the association. That is, six members have paid each year toward their homesteads about the same sum they would have to pay for rent in a tenement house, and then, unable to meet their monthly dues, have been obliged to deed their properties to the society. This is certainly a remarkable show. Moreover, during the past year the working men in this Artisans' Association have done a business of $91,597, at an expense of only $846 34. They disbursed for loans on bonds and mortgages $48,800, and made a total gain in premiums of $12,581. There are 3,263 shares in the company, and the large number canceled or forfeited during the year—642—shows how hard pressed many of the members were, and that they could not wait for their profits. There are now, however, in the various series 449 shareholders, and the aggregate property is valued at $308,161. With all the difficulties of the year, the depreciation of real estate, the lack of business, and the necessity for working men to consume their savings, this association was enabled to make an average profit of 12 per cent. Few banks in this City have done so well.

It should be remembered that this business success represents an important economical change—the gradual obtaining of homes by working men through their own savings and ingenuity. The great bulk of these members, by paying monthly premiums and installments on loans, in sums not much larger than they would otherwise pay for rent, are now fee-holders, and will soon have homes unincumbered. They are raised in the economical and political scale by the fact that they own their own houses, and all their business faculties are improved and many good habits implanted by the process through which they acquired them. There is no mystery about the Philadelphia building associations, though one would think there must be, from the difficulty of transporting them to New-York. Were there leaders of the working classes here of any sort of intelligence, they would long ago have tried a similar system in this City. Instead of uttering frothy declamations against "property," they would have attempted to make their brethren property-holders. This great economical movement has sprinkled the suburbs of Philadelphia with mechanics' and working men's homes. It has invested millions of money in the safest way, and rendered our sister city a model town for the condition of the working classes. A similar movement ought to do much here, but it must come from the working men and be managed by them. It must be no gift from a more fortunate class.

The secret of its success is first its economy. The expenses of the "bank" we are describing were $346 the past year. Look, in contrast, at the savings banks of this City—apart from salaries and incidentals. The magnificent and costly buildings of many of them must be an enormous burden on the depositors. Such palaces cannot be built without the earnings being diminished, which ought to come to the poor who are stockholders. Then, in the building associations, money is turned over and over, loaned and reloaned with the best security, and to persons who have the strongest moral inducement to repay. The long experience, too, of the working classes of the Pennsylvania city has taught them how to manage these loans, and how to arrange the machinery of the various "series" of shares, with their installments, fines, and ultimate redemption, in the ways which shall be at once safest and most profitable. It is a business which the leaders of the Philadelphia artisans have well learned. The obvious objection that New-York has not a sufficiency of cheap land to make a field for the labors of such associations is met by the reply that land need not necessarily be divided into plots of 100 feet by 25, and that small lots in Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, within half an hour of the City, can be obtained as cheap as in the suburbs of our sister city. What is needed is the intelligence and the economy which should begin and carry out the experiment.

NEW TERRORS OF DIVORCE.

Some years ago a literary man identified with the Pacific slope disagreed so unfailingly with his wife, whom, with more romance than reason, he had married forty-eight hours after first seeing her, that he sought and obtained a divorce on the ground of irrepressible discordance of disposition. He was quite happy over his release until he had learned, many months later, that she was intending to lecture through the West on the subject of her late husband's defects and peculiarities. After the divorce he had flashed into considerable reputation, which was no doubt the cause of the ex-wife's new and unexpected enterprise. She carried it out, too; delivering her marital discourse in divers cities and towns, and getting reported in the newspapers. It is not likely that she made much money by her public recitals; but she had a far higher satisfaction than gold can give—the satisfaction of revenge—inestimably precious to the soul of a woman who believes herself slighted or aggrieved.

It may be readily imagined that the husband did not enjoy the dissection. Where is the man who would enjoy it? Certainly not in literature, whose representatives are proverbially thin-skinned. The disunited author might have endured downright abuse, thinking that the public would consider it merely the scolding of an angry and malevolent woman. But he could not be stoical or indifferent to a remorseless analysis of what she declared to be his weaknesses and peccadilloes. She assailed him where we all feel most vulnerable—on the side of his privacy. She entered into details of his home life; she pronounced him a sham; she held him up to ridicule; she rendered him wretched by puncturing his self-love with satirical needles so long as she could induce any one to hear her or to print what she said. There is no reason to believe that she was exact in statement. Probably she did not care to be; her object was not so much to tell the truth as to insure annoyance, and in this she was signally successful. She made her former liege feel more than once, it is to be presumed, that existence was onerous and the feminine tongue a poisoner of the surest peace. She wanted revenge, and she got it in overflowing measure.

The unfortunate example of that audacious and spiteful woman is to be imitated, it seems. Several divorced wives in different parts of the country, according to newspaper announcement, are preparing to lecture on the evils and woes of matrimony, drawing their illustrations, of course, from their own experience, and presenting their recent lords as terrible warnings. These lords happen to be in public or semi-public life—many of their acts and characteristics are known—consequently, even general allusions and examples will be understood as referring to them. What an opportunity is thus afforded for direful retaliation! Where is the woman of average capacity, smarting under actual or imaginary wrong, who could not, as a public lecturer, make her quondam husband wish that he had never been born? The ability of neglected or irritated wives to inflict torment as private lecturers has been deeply felt and widely advertised. Who shall measure their torturing power after they have thrown off connubial restraints and mounted the rostrum to proclaim their injuries and describe the injurer?

Intrepid indeed must be the man who could contemplate such a possibility without blenching. Does not the prospect of a divorced wife lecturing upon marriage, and him who has been married, inevitably add new and unspeakable terrors to divorce? What are the new horrors lent to death by obituaries or biographies compared with this? The frequency of divorce in this country has been the source of grave apprehension and profound regret among many good people, and they have puzzled their brains to devise means of preventing it. Here is a means ready to hand—a means which no philosopher would have hit upon. No thanks to lecturing wives that have been or are to be. Their purpose may be ill, but their effect must be good; illustrating the principle, so often demonstrated, of general beneficence from particular harm. The natural dread of any husband that his consort might, after release from conjugal vows, take to lecturing on her wedded experiences and her knowledge of him, would render him heroically patient of any differences of opinion, taste, or temperament that might be developed between them. Such dread would be apt to make him conservative as well as amiable, causing him to hesitate long and reflect soberly before taking a step which should enroll his relinquished spouse among the anti-matrimonial orators of the lyceum. The fear of something after divorce, and infinitely worse than divorce, should make divorce most terrible.

The question of marriage is already beset with difficulties and dangers, and the contingency of feminine discourses following upon separation would be a seriously deterring cause. If these should become common, as they threaten to, contracts would be drawn up with a special clause providing that, in the event of divorce, the woman shall solemnly bind herself not to speak in public on any topic connected with her late unhappy experiences of her late unhappy condition with her late unhappy spouse. Years of ordinary intimacy cannot so reveal men and women to one another as a few months of marriage. This is almost the sole state in which shams and shifts are wholly laid aside, and the denuding of the innermost being which it involves should insure the sacredness of silence. The last words of those who have loved and parted have long been treasured, idealized, and sung. The time may be coming when such words shall be few and simple, but eloquent in their fewness and simplicity; when the heart's tragedy shall be thus expressed: "Farewell, my once adored, my much detested now; remember, no lectures!"

A CURIOUS SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Among antiquaries and historians there has for a long time been some discussion as to what nation first saluted the American flag. As in this case salutation was recognition, the point has some historical importance. To-day, the Stars and Stripes receive the respect and salutation of every civilized nation on the globe. There was a time when the flag was a novelty in commerce, and when it was only natural that men should look upon it as representing an experiment in affairs which was most likely to end in ruin. Who was the first to give recognition to that parti-colored bunting, the emblem of a new sovereignty in the West? Mr. B. F. PRESCOTT, candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, and present efficient Secretary of State in that Commonwealth, has answered this question in a manner which reflects credit upon his patriotic industry and satisfactorily disposes of all doubts.

In the State-house at Concord, N. H., there hangs an antique portrait of one JOHANNES DE GRAEF, whilom Governor of St. Eustatius, one of the Dutch West India Islands. The picture was presented to the State of New-Hampshire in 1837, by one F. W. CRAGIN, residing in Surinam, South America, but a native of New-Hampshire. It was said to be a portrait of the first foreign magistrate who formally recognized the flag of the American Republic. The painting represents the Dutch Governor in his official dress, erect and dignified, and holding in his hand the American dispatches which announced the birth of the new Republic. There is extant a tradition that the flag was first saluted by a French Admiral, in Quiberon Bay, coast of Brittany, as it was borne at the mast-head of the *Ranger*, commanded by PAUL JONES. And it is certain that that redoubtable sea-rover did first carry to sea the flag of stripes and stars which was authorized by Congress June 14, 1777, and which date corresponds with that of PAUL JONES' commission. But the legend which attaches to the portrait of JOHANNES DE GRAEF moved Mr. PRESCOTT to send to The Hague for documentary evidence concerning the career and actions of that eminent worthy. The result of the inquiry is embodied in a pamphlet in which we have ample proof that the first salute to the American flag was given from a Dutch fort in the harbor of St. Eustatius, by order of the Governor, JOHANNES DE GRAEF, Nov. 16, 1776, and that the ensign so honored was displayed from the peak of the brigantine *Andrew Doria*, of Baltimore, Maryland, in the American colonies.

In the Dutch archives, or "Nederlandsche Jaerbocken," at The Hague, Mr. JAMES BIRNEY, United States Minister at that point, found the record in which is preserved this interesting scrap of history. From this veracious and official narrative we learn that after the breaking out of the rebellion in the American colonies, there was a general belief that in the West Indian harbors other than British, American privateers found comfort, assistance, and supplies. Mr. CHRISTER GREATHEAD, Commander of the British Island of St. Christopher, heard that a certain North American brigantine had been supplied at St. Eustatius, and that the brigantine *Andrew Doria*, manned by a hundred men or thereabouts, and carrying fourteen double-fortified four-pounders, had entered the Dutch fort of Orange, and that the said fort had replied with thirteen shots, the same being the number corresponding to that of the revolted colonies. In high dudgeon, the worshipful Commander GREATHEAD addressed a letter to Commander JOHANNES DE GRAEF, remonstrating against this insult to "his Britannical Majesty." To this DE GRAEF replied, under date of Dec. 23, 1776, denying that any piratical vessels had received aid or comfort at St. Eustatius. As to the salute to the *Andrew Doria*, the sturdy Dutch Governor said: "I flatter myself that, if my masters exact it, I shall be able to give such an account as shall be satisfactory." There was other correspondence on the subject, and Commander GREATHEAD collected several affidavits to show that the commandant at the Dutch port of Orange hesitated as to what reply to make to the audacious salute of the North American brigantine, but, at the express command of DE GRAEF, he did fire thirteen shots in honor of the Stars and Stripes as they floated from the peak of the *Andrew Doria*. Among these affidavits was one from JOHN TROTMAN, who swore that he was a pupil of Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, one of the members of the Continental Congress, from the Province of New-Jersey; that he was an impressed seaman of the *Andrew Doria*, and that the salute was fired as alleged; and, further, that the errand of the brigantine at St. Eustatius was to buy clothing and other necessary articles for the use of the Continental Army.

These proofs were transmitted to Sir Knight YORK, English Ambassador to the Dutch Republic, and he laid them before the High and Mighty States General, with the statement that he had been ordered to "demand of the High and Mighty Government a formal disavowal of the salute rendered to the aforesaid brigantine by the fort of Orange, in St. Eustatius, and the discharge and recall of the Governor, DE GRAEF." To this Count VON WELDEREN, the Dutch Ambassador, replied in behalf of the States General that an examination should proceed in the case, and that the Government would "cut off from it all delays and all tediousness; and to this purpose their High and Mighty have given up the ordinary form used in such cases." The upshot of it all was that Commander DE GRAEF was cited to appear before the States General to answer. He impleaded the tediousness of the voyage and his liability to seasickness. The order for his return was made more peremptory. But there was neither steam-ship nor ocean cable in those days; and when, in 1778, the Governor reached Holland, France had acknowledged the independence of the American colonies. Other nations soon followed. The offense off DE GRAEF was no longer a solitary one, and the complaint against him was lost sight of and forgotten.

It was fitting that the first salute to the American Republic in a foreign port should have been given by Holland, so long the refuge of constitutional liberty and republicanism in Europe. The sturdy Dutch Governor who thus early took the responsibility is long since dead. Only a casual inquiry recalls his name and gives new interest to his darkening portrait in New-Hampshire. The craft whose brilliant bit of bunting was the symbol of a new sovereignty has sailed into oblivious seas; the Dutch Republic has vanished from the map of Europe. But the Flag is known and honored in every land beneath the sun.

THE ROMAN CHURCH AND LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

A small pamphlet, treating on a very large subject, "Liberty of Conscience and Ultramontanism," has just been issued, and apart from the ever-deepening interest in this very "live" topic, the pamphlet claims attention by reason of its literary and logical merits, and as an exposition of the two sides of the controversy by two distinguished Roman Ultramontanes who hold firmly the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. The champion of "Liberty of Conscience" is Mr. GEORGE MIVART, a distinguished naturalist, author of a great work on *Contemporary Evolution*, and his antagonist, a writer in the Dublin *Review*, a periodical which is directly inspired by Cardinal CULLEN, and is now the recognized organ of the most extreme section of the Ultramontane Party of the Roman Catholic Church. When GLADSTONE published his famous pamphlet on the infallibility question, pamphlets laudatory, condemnatory, controversial, and simply abusive, were issued by the dozen. He was answered by no less distinguished champions of Ultramontanism than Cardinal MANNING, Mgr. CAPEL, and the still more illustrious Father NEWMAN. There ran through the arguments put forth in every one of those pamphlets a labored and essentially Jesuitical attempt to avoid the logical issue of the effect of a rigid and persistent application of the doctrine in every department of human thought. The writer of the article from the Dublin *Review* before us has no such scruples. He grapples his subject squarely; sees his way clearly, and rides down Mr. MIVART'S tottering, illogical positions with the coarse exultation of a controversial Juggernaut. Such an antagonist is scarcely worthy of the attention of such a man as MIVART, but the public cannot but benefit by a contemplation of so unequal an intellectual duel. We use the word unequal as explaining the relative stand-points of the two antagonists. The champion of Ultramontanism, in its most uncompromising aspect, plants his foot on a divine decree, and backs up against the solid rock of the infallible Church. MIVART is willing to stand on the same ground, but rests upon the slippery rocks of "reason and freedom of conscience," which are in their very nature antagonistic to the dogma of Papal infallibility.

The writer in the Dublin *Review* boldly declares that "a Catholic's freedom of conscience is *grievously impaired by the civil tolerance of other religions*," and again that there is hardly any duty of the civil ruler more august and sacred than the preservation to the people, as far as possible, of their liberty of conscience, (in the sense named,) and protecting them from intellectual temptation. This great duty, *putting aside such a country as Spain*, is performed with deplorable inefficiency in modern Europe. The same bold writer further advances that "it is the proper course of the Catholic Englishman to stimulate and influence the existent national hatred of Atheism; to foster purposely in his countrymen those views and principles which would lead them—in the event of such a sect making vigorous aggression—to clamor loudly for its forcible repression and to sympathize intensely with what penal laws may be enacted for its chastisement." There is a boldness about this writer's method of upholding the infallibility decree which is quite refreshing, but even he shrinks from grappling with the logical consequences of his own dogmatic assertions or interpretations of the decrees of his Church. If it is the duty of English Catholics, enjoined by the very voice of GOD speaking through man, to persecute Atheists, it is clearly the duty of Catholics in a Catholic country to persecute unto death Protestants. There is no getting out of this difficulty, and the writer indicates very clearly what he thinks about it by his reference to Spain. Throughout his remarkable article there runs the uncontrollable spirit of the intolerant inquisitor and his contempt for the "logical reconcilers of the dogma of infallibility with reason and freedom of conscience" is only too pronounced. That his interpretation of the Church's decrees is the only logical one need not be argued. It is an interpretation which reconciles infallible utterances and decrees with those frightful acts of persecution which darken the page of history from the time the Church became the great dominant power in the world. It is an interpretation which would, in the name of GOD and love, and truth and justice, justify the rekindling of the fires of inquisition, and the torturing of the Mivarts, the Wallaces, (both Catholics,) and Tyndalls of the present day.

A NEW RAILROAD IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A San Diego dispatch says a company is being formed there to build a railroad to Yuma, on the direct line of the Texas Pacific. The Government will be asked to grant the same aid given other roads. A meeting will be held to-night to consider the question.

THE FINE ARTS.

PAINTINGS AT THE LENOX LIBRARY.

SOME OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' CREATIONS—PORTRAITS BY AMERICAN PAINTERS—TWO OF TURNER'S PAINTINGS—HORACE VERNET AND PAUL DELAROCHE.

(*Second Notice.*)

The superintendent of the little gallery of paintings at the Lenox Library has endeavored to unite some of the modern requirements as to picture-hanging. It will be noticed that he has tried to place together the works of the same man, so far as was compatible with other demands. The "Saint Cecilia," whose charms we endeavored to give some expression to in the course of a notice printed the other day, is flanked by other creations of the great Sir Joshua's brush. Among them we would like to call particular attention to that on the right, No. 103, being merely the portrait of a boy. He is dressed in a dark red velvet coat, and leans forward over a green cushion. He holds a pen and paper in his hand. The charm of this picture cannot well be described; it must be seen to be felt, but it is not hazardous to affirm that, after working back on one's own impressions and the technical qualities of the painting, one will bring up at last on the personality of Sir Joshua Reynolds himself. He could make a mere boy so striking because he was Sir Joshua and not another man. The same effect, minus color, is seen in No. 109, portrait of Miss Kitty Fisher. The boy has wonderful mellow tone in the painting; this, on the other hand, whether from the fact of never having been finished, or because time has been at work to bleach or confuse the colors, has a deathly tone which is far from agreeable. But the drawing is masterly, and the expression as serene as the great man knew how to make expression. Miss Kitty is by no means handsome, but we are sure, even without the emblems of innocence—the dove in her lap and its companion on the window-sill—that she is good. No. 64 is still another picture to which the name of the great English portrait painter is annexed; but any one who glances at it will more than agree with the cautious words of the catalogue. It may be "probably" a copy by John Jackson. Certainly—it is not a painting by Sir Joshua.

The Lenox gallery is fortunate in the possession of two portraits by the American artist J. Singleton Copley. No. 115, portrait of Mrs. Hooper, of Marblehead, is an amusing family relic, which has an attractiveness of its own in spite of woodenness to the verge of the hideous. Doubtless, here is an old lady who belonged to those who rode Floyd Ireson in a cart, all because of his hard heart, as the ballad tells us. She has little grace, but plenty of character. Much more pleasing will No. 91 be found, that being the portrait of Lady Frances Wentworth. Copley has introduced the inevitable red velvet curtain, festooned from pillars of palatial architecture, but he makes up for this conventionality by the amusing attributes of his sitter. On the table before her is a flying-squirrel, secured by a small chain to Lady Wentworth's hand. There is a lurking smile about her mouth, which accords well with the introduction of a little pet into the majesty of a portrait containing pillars, curtains, and the best of clothes. The flesh painting is excellent, although, perhaps, a little affected by time; the white or grayish satin dress, the sash across her shoulder, are equally well done. She is no beauty, but seems to have had firmness and fun in her.

Another American portrait painter represented here is Henry Inman. His portraits must hang in many houses in our City, some of them much superior to what this gallery has to show. No. 76, portrait of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, is a good specimen of his work, excellent in flesh tints, quiet, gentle, dignified. Other instances are not so happy, probably because he is off his legitimate track. No. 13, "Dundrennan Abbey, near Kirkcudbright," cannot assist his fame as a colorist, or in any other way. No. 36, "Dismissal of a School in October," has some fine effects of color in one tone, without showing any skill of handling figures or telling a story, while No. 123, "Heads of Children, altered from Reynolds," is a piece of order-work, about which the less said the better.

Rembrandt Peale is here only in the rôle of a copyist, and he succeeds to the usual extent of that rôle in being tiresome. Mr. Lenox has been pleased to own as many heads of Washington as there were heads to be found or copied; perhaps Rembrandt Peale could do them better than another. There is also a copy of the "Madonna della Seggiola," which, very naturally, is even more trying to the nerves than the copies of Washington. James Peale, however, appears to better advantage in still another portrait of Washington, said to have been painted in 1778. It is wooden, but the drawing and modeling of the face are strong.

We have spoken chiefly of the portrait painters in this gallery for the reason that was before given, because it is in the first place a gallery of portraits. But there are some other pictures whose merits are of almost equal value. No. 86 is actually an Andrea del Sarto, purchased in Rome in 1820. It represents an angel, Tobit, of the Apocrypha, and his famous dog. It would be beyond the powers of the present writer to decide on the authenticity of a picture by so great a name. Many Americans have been deceived with able copies of antiques by Italians, but Mr. Lenox ought not to be of the number, both from his own attention to art and his acquaintance with connoisseurs and artists who could advise him. In any case this picture is lovely in itself. The face of the angel has great nobility, tenderness, playfulness—as it be knew the affliction of Tobit to be temporary. The latter reveals his blindness without exhibiting disagreeable signs of it. The dog is as curiesque as usual in pictures of that time. Sir Edwin Landseer has three pictures which are all the better for not being of the number of the ambitious. No. 2, "Dog in a Stable," is conventional in general coloring, but shows how early he made a specialty of animals. The dog by itself, sitting quietly in a stable, and not attempting to tell any story, is an excellent study, of more worth in a gallery than half a dozen "Peace and Wars," "Dying Staghounds," and such later efforts. No. 11, "A Landscape," is curious in connection with a man of so much note in English art. No. 73, "Study of a White Horse," is still better. It is said to have been given by Sir Edwin to Leslie, the artist, as a hint for Rosinante in the picture of "Don Quixote." Another Englishman of former note is George Morland, whose pictures here have the old-fashioned conventional brown tone so customary at one time—a trick taken from the old masters. No. 3, "Pigs in a Fodder-yard," shows the merit of the man through this conventional medium. Another is No. 40, "Marine View."

Two of Turner's paintings hang near each other on the left wall as one enters the gallery. No. 32, "Scene on the French Coast," has the repulsiveness at first sight which seems inherent in many of Turner's pictures, but it also succeeds very soon in riveting the attention. He appears to have tried to do as much as he could with as little paint. The result is harsh, mournful, flat in feeling, but after a little reflection one is bound to remember that the subject demands just these colorings. Here lies a man-of-war on the sands; no one is near; sky, ocean, and wet beach are desolate and dreary. Turner has therefore treated the subject so as to increase the natural sadness of the scene by his way of handling the paint. But that is a pitch of art to which only masters can attain. A different style seems to obtain in the companion picture, No. 34, "Fingal's Cave, in the Island of Staffa." Here the rain and mist are battling with spray and waves; all four are warring against the dim cliffs, while out of the midst of the tumult a small steamer is staggering along, as if to contrast its quiet determination with the anger of the elements. It pushes its way through the veils of rain and mist with a sort of good-humored doggedness fine to behold.

We cannot close this notice without mention of two pictures by French painters that would do honor to any collection. No. 55, "The

Siege of Saragossa," by Horace Vernet, is a standing example to painters who attempt the difficult feat of telling a story without exaggeration or dullness. The action is heroic, the faces are handsome, the scene is fiery, full of smoke of battle—and yet it must always be a delight to look at. The little figure of the defender on the right, who stands lifted by his courage above the necessity for violent action, is full of beauty and grace. He looks down on the besiegers without fear, but without raving. The monks beyond him are in passionate action, yet they, too, are not posing. The monk with a gun is firm and resolved. But what drawing and what color is here, beside all these excellences! Otherwise beautiful is the art in No. 57, "The Field of Battle," by Paul Delaroche. A cuirassier who bears a standard has halted. His jaded horse droops his head and at the same time seems to perceive something on the ground not included in the picture. The trooper has let his standard fall, with point almost touching the ground, while he arranges the band of his helmet, with a face expressing and focusing the dreadful scene hinted in the neighborhood. Perhaps he is looking at a dead comrade, perhaps he is only overcome by weariness and the sadness of the scene of death. He may be wounded; who knows? With him we must close our impressions on a first view of Mr. Lenox's collection.

WATER COLORS.

TENTH EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Last night was set apart for a private view of this year's exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, at the National Academy of Design, in Twenty-third street. The object of this preliminary viewing is to afford members of the Academy and a few privileged friends an opportunity to examine the collection at their leisure, without being hindered and confused by the crowd that gathers on the regular opening night. The conception of a formal reunion of artists, connoisseurs, and critics is a good one; nothing is wanting to make it a most enjoyable affair except the presence of some one person of authority, who could assume the attitude of host and bring the various members of the meeting together more closely than is at present the case. The American is noted for being a solemn and rather shy animal, whatever the stage Yankee may be, and requires on such occasions to be taken in hand by a genial host and made to converse and enjoy himself.

Taken as a whole the water-color exhibition of this season is without question a success, although that of last Winter surpassed it in more particulars than one. There are fewer pictures this year than last, yet the same amount of wall space is covered. The rooms are all used, with the exception of the south room. Of course, fewer pictures on an equal spread of wall mean pictures individually of larger average size. With water-colors this is hardly likely to be a favorable trait, for modesty of size is especially requisite in a style of painting which for good reason does not rank as high as oil-painting. Therefore the larger average spread of these water colors, while it may possibly be a matter of little importance, is likely to point to a defect in many of them. Water-color painting seems so especially adapted for happy thoughts, pretty bits of landscape, clever turns of figure that are now quite worth perpetuating in the gravity of oils that the idea of plodding for along while over great expanses of paper partakes of the nature of elaborate jokes. Before they are done, everybody is looking another way for a chance to escape. However, we may be well content with what is on exhibition in the pretty rooms of the Academy. The number of pictures and drawings runs into the five hundreds as it is, and although the older and more famous active members of the Academy are rather conspicuous from their absence, yet there are enough pretty pictures by American, French, and Spanish artists to please almost every taste The collection cannot be fairly seen by any one who is in a hurry.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The condition of Senator Anthony was much improved this afternoon. After taking a bath he dressed himself and sat up to converse with a friend. He expects to be out to-morrow. Some of his friends attribute his sudden illness to his having eaten partridge at Baltimore, which birds feed on laurel leaves when the ground is covered with snow, and thus become poisonous.

The Treasury now hold $338,545,200 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,062,800 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,500,500; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $949,000; national bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $319,108,061; gold notes, $2,094,390.

Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$2,471,000	$1,749,000
Philadelphia	138,000	206,000
Boston	1,331,000	1,970,000
Miscellaneous	1,345,000	1,925,000
Total	$5,280,000	$5,851,000

Receipts to-day, $827 279.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Benjamin H. Lanier, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Louisiana District; Solomon Cooper, of California, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Cal. Postmasters—Mrs. Louisa A. Johnson, at Griffin, Ga.; David Wiggins, at Greenport, N. Y.; A. M. Wittler, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; C. Davis Millen, at Skowhegan, Me.

The President to-day sent a Message to the Senate transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State concerning a report of the Clerk of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, together with many opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court, in the more important cases submitted to that body, and announcing that all claims submitted having been decided, the court adjourned on the 29th ult. Mr. John Davis, the Clerk of the court, in a letter to Mr. Fish, dated Jan. 5, 1877 transmitted a report of the court, together with the opinions above referred to, and inserting a synopsis of the argument of counsel. In most of the claims the court entered judgment for a certain amount, not announcing the manner in which they arrived at their decision. The report states that the court has passed upon 2,065 cases in which the amount claimed was about $14,500,000. The report is very voluminous, and gives a brief résumé of the proceedings had in most of the cases which came before the court for adjudication. The information it conveys has all been heretofore published.

The investigation regarding the late District Police Commissioners was continued by the Le Moyne Committee to-day. R. P. Ball testified that Major Richards requested him, as a brother Mason, to inform Mr. Murtagh that unless the attacks of his Fairtagh's paper upon the Police force were immediately discontinued, certain scandals would inevitably be brought out which would be damaging both to Richards and Murtagh, and be of no benefit to any one. Richards explained that other persons besides himself knew of these scandals. Ball complied with this request, and in company with Benjamin F. Lloyd, Murtagh's brother-in-law, called on Murtagh New Year's Day. Murtagh replied that there was nothing in the charges, and that he intended to make it warmer than ever for the gamblers and their friends. Messrs. Ball and Lloyd reported this answer to Richards, who thereupon said, "Well, those things must be brought out."

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Pascal Decomis to be Consul at Cayenne; J. W. Howe to be Register at Lewiston, Idaho; W. D. Wheeler to be Indian Agent at the Los Pinos Agency, Colorado; J. L. Burchard to be Indian Agent at the Round Valley Agency, California; W. G. Wilson to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. Postmasters.—W. C. Vandewater, at Princeton, N. J.; Byron M. Cutcheon, Manistee, Mich.; John Beatty, Nevada, Iowa; Mary J. Rockafellow, Mechanicsburg, Penn.; H. F. Cutler, Florence, Mass.; J. N. Cramer, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

The waters of the Potomac continue to fall gradually. The tides have not been strong enough to lift the ice, but the current is fast cutting it away from underneath, and it is much thinner than yesterday. Along the Long Bridge it presents an unbroken field, with occasional small openings, and on the south shore and around Arsenacosta Island and in the direction of Easley's Wharf there appear immense gorges. Below the bridge all is ice as far as can be seen. Hundreds of spectators have been swarming on the bridge all day expecting to see the ice move.

Assistant Surgeon E. R. Marsteller is detached from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Tallapoosa, at Washington. Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, from the Tallapoosa, and placed on waiting orders.

A DUEL BETWEEN NEGROES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 20.—Two South Carolina negroes fought a duel at Pine Bluffs, in this State, yesterday. One was a Democrat and the other a Republican, and they fought over politics. Four shots were exchanged. One of the men was wounded three times and is dangerously hurt. The other was hit on the right arm. The affair has caused great excitement in the neighborhood, which was intensified by the prominence in the public mind of the recent Bennett-May affair.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A VARIETY OF LONDON TOPICS.

THE RAIN STILL COMING DOWN—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY REPORTED—THE EASTERN QUESTION AND THE EMPRESS OF INDIA—A FEW MORE BISHOPS WANTED—THE CRACK IN THE B.G GUN—NOTED JOURNALISTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BRIBED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1877.

The rain, though not falling in torrents, still keeps on coming down in a quiet, steady, soaking way, as if it meant to drown the country, but only inch by inch, and without any fuss; and a very large part of England is now more or less under water. There has been some, but not much, loss of life, but ruin and misery have been widely spread in all the districts afflicted, and there can be no doubt that it amounts to a very grave national calamity. Where seed has been sown it will in most cases be wasted, and where seed ought at this period to be sown, the sowing will have to be kept back too long to be of any good. Then the continuous rain and flooding of the fields are very bad as regards cattle. They have to be supplied with artificial food, and it is difficult to transport them to market on account of the impassable condition of the roads. This affliction has not been accompanied, like any of the great convulsions of nature, by any scenes of sudden and appalling violence or disaster, but it has done almost more mischief. In London, for instance, the overflow of the Thames has produced very disastrous effects in various poor and densely-inhabited districts, such as Lambeth and Southwark, on the south side of the river, and Wapping on the north; and all this has arisen from the wharfingers and others selfishly keeping their wharves as low as possible, in order to enable ships or barges to load and unload off the edge at certain times, and thus save the trouble of lifting goods to a higher point. With the usual stupidity of popular ignorance, a cry is being raised against the embankment of the Thames as the cause of the inundation; but this is, of course, mere nonsense. The embankment, where it has been constructed, has perhaps in some degree increased the flow of the river by narrowing its bounds, but on the other hand it protects the land by a much higher bulwark than formerly. The cause of the inundation is not embanking, but the absence of embanking, and this is the proper remedy, but, unfortunately, the owners of property set themselves against it because they like their barges to lie in the mud at their doors, in order to suit their own convenience. Nothing can be more disgraceful than the condition of the river-side in this respect, where it is not protected by the embankment. In the early morning of the 2d of January, the tide of the Thames rose to three feet ten inches above the ordinary high-water mark, and swamped the adjoining districts. At Lambeth there is a large freight-yard of the South-western Railway, with a long frontage to the river, which, though higher than the wharves, is still very low, and the river poured over this, discharging an immense volume of water into the lower and thickly inhabited districts behind. The rain-fall during the last month has been reduced six inches, being more than a fourth of the average annual down-fall. The valley of the Thames, and its tributaries above London, are overflowing the adjoining land almost as far up as their sources. On every side there is a dreary waste of water; and it is feared that not only the harvest, but the health of the population, will suffer severely. The supposition of the inundation seems to be that the outflow of the exceptional accumulation of rain-fall water, coming in contact with the high water of the Spring tides, caused the river to heap up and overflow on the lower districts of London and along the course of the Thames.

Nothing will be known till Monday, and probably not even then, as to the final position which the Turks will take up in the face of the conference, and nobody can be surprised that on a question affecting the whole organization, and even the existence of the country as an independent State, they should not cringingly submit to the demand of the Plenipotentiaries to give an immediate answer to the scheme which they took several weeks to prepare in private, without any consultation with the Porte, and which they expect the Porte to accept off-hand, without any argument, and as a matter of course. Indeed, the Plenipotentiaries have seen the mistake they made, and are willing to allow argument to a certain extent. They have also made certain concessions as to their proposed terms. There are a great many rumors that Russia is not ready for war, and is anxious to throw the responsibility of a settlement on the powers concerned, but this is by no means certain, and wiser people, who know what goes on below the surface, believe that, though the Czar would no doubt prefer to accomplish his aims, if he can, without an expensive war, he is sufficiently prepared for it, and in some ways better prepared than he will be a few years hence. It would be idle for me to give you the reports or speculations about what is likely to happen, when you will probably learn the precise truth by cable before my letter arrives; but I may say that there is a strong impression springing up here that Lord Salisbury has played his game badly, and that Gen. Ignatieff has been too much for him, and moreover, that the Turks, with their characteristic fatalism, are becoming more obdurate and bent upon taking their chance of success in the field or going to the Paradise of the Prophet. Their Army, and especially their Navy, is very strong, a large proportion of the foreign loans being spent on them; and even for Russia it would be a tough job to beat them by herself, and still more to make head against their fanatical vengeance. I am not at all a philo-Turk myself, but it seems to me that in national, as in private affairs, it is necessary to take human—or it may be inhuman—nature into account, and to manage people instead of simply threatening to knock their heads off if they will not agree to what you want, and that the more ignorant and backward people are the less is mere intimidation and bullying likely to succeed. The timidity of a Parliamentary Government, such as that of England, does not exist in a despotic State. There can be no doubt that a great mistake was made in not having the Eastern question put on a proper footing at the close of the Crimean war, but this would not have suited Russia, who hoped for another chance, and Louis Napoleon had squared things with the Czar.

The weak side of Disraeli's character comes out strongly in the ceremonial at Delhi. It will be remembered that at the end of last session he justified the Queen's new title of Empress of India as a great blow to Russian schemes of invasion; and this heroic feat has now been completed. The Indian Government has conciliated, as it thinks, the friends and chiefs by giving them sham titles and decorations and flags and banners, and all sort of tinsel and frippery, which these astute persons know to be like the beads given to savages, and Russia is supposed to be terrified by the exhibition of the biggest Englishman in India, six feet high, in a costume costing £200. All this is laughed at here, but causes some wincing, too.

What this country most wants is rational and competent statesmen; but it seems to be thought by the Government that, under Providence, a few more Bishops will secure the blessing of Heaven, and put an end to diplomatic blundering, Stock Exchange swindling, the bad weather, and all other difficulties. The utter impotence, not to say imbecility, of the Episcopate is conspicuously shown in the way in which the more violent Ritualists are snapping their fingers at them. Mr. Tooth, a very High, indeed almost Romanist, parson at Hatcham, has been sentenced to suspension by the Court of Arches, and openly, by words and acts, defies both the court and his Bishop in the most contemptuous and violent way, going on wearing his illegal robes and performing the illegal ceremonies just the same. He has taken up his quarters in the Vestry, and nobody ventures to meddle with him. The Bishop has meekly subsided, and it is doubtful whether anything will be done. A few good Bishops, if they could be got, would no doubt be a great boon to the country; but the nature of their positions makes it necessary that they should be dodgy, shuffling, temporizing men, facing both ways, and with no aim except to have a quiet life of it for themselves, and hush up difficulties in the Church. The four new Bishops, to be endowed by the Government, are, it is said, to take their titles from Liverpool, Newcastle, Southwall, and Derby, and private subscriptions have been got up for a Bishop in Cornwall.

A great panic has been caused at Woolwich Arsenal by a report that the 80-ton gun had cracked, and a detailed account of the crack was published in the papers. But the artillery men utterly refuse to believe it. We are now told that five impressions of the bore have been taken by the staff of the School of Gunnery, without their being able to discover the alleged flaw in the inner lining; and in the next sentence it is admitted that the undiscoverable fracture is "infinitesimal, and probably due to the gun having been bored rather too fine."

Some very unpleasant disclosures have been made as to bribes received by English journalists, and by at least one member of Parliament, from the Nueval Nózim of Bengal, to advance his claims in the newspapers. The subsidies varied from £25 to £500 and £600, and in the case of Dr. Russell, of the *Times*, to £1,000.

The Admiralty, after, according to its usual practice, trying to get the first word about the Arctic Expedition, and by garbled extracts from the official reports, to make it appear a triumph, has now been obliged to admit that the scurvy part of the business is, after all, not particularly the sort of thing to strike gongs and blow trumpets about, and is trying to screen itself by a sham inquiry, with an Admiral at the head of it, and from which the chief medical authorities are carefully excluded.

J. H. F.

OBITUARY.

ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES HEALY.

Assemblyman James Healy, of the First District, died at an early hour yesterday morning at his residence in this City. He was a prominent member of the Tammany Hall Democracy, and was elected to the Assembly in 1872, 1873, and 1874, and was elected last November to the present Legislature. He was born in Kilrush, in the County of Clare, Ireland, in the year 1835, and came to this country in 1851. He served as a clerk in the Eagle Spice Mills, in Desbrosses street, for over 10 years, subsequently engaged in the cartage business, and afterward as a liquor dealer. He was a member of the Assistant Board of Aldermen in 1868 and 1869. While a member of the Legislature, he served in 1872 on the legislative committees on Public Health and Expenditures at the Executive Department, and in 1873 on the committees on Federal Relations and Expenditures of the Executive Department. The cause of his death was Bright's disease. He leaves a widow and four children in very poor circumstances.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hon. Daniel T. Durland, at whose residence in Middletown, N. Y., his brother, Assemblyman S. T. Durland, died on Wednesday, also died yesterday afternoon, aged 69 years. He represented the Second District of Orange in the Assembly of 1850.

Gen. Joseph J. McDowell, of Ohio, died at his home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, that State, on the 17th inst. The deceased was in his lifetime well known to the prominent men of the State who figured in public life from 1830 to 1850. He represented Highland and Fayette Counties in the Legislature at the session of 1832-3, and the same counties in the State Senate in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies, 1833-4 and 1834-5. Gen. McDowell also served four years as a member of Congress from 1843 to 1847. He was by profession a lawyer, was of decided ability, and withal a fine speaker. He enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He was aged 76.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

A PIOUS YOUNG MAN ARRESTED WHILE ENDEAVORING TO PASS A SPURIOUS TEN-DOLLAR BILL.

About 8 o'clock last evening Capt. Leavy, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, was on Court street, and was met by a messenger from the bakery of Bernard Frevert, No. 316 Court street, who informed him that a young man was in the store endeavoring to pass a counterfeit $10 bill. The Captain arrested the suspected person, who handed him his card, on which was the name "James L. Manker." He said that he was ignorant of the character of the bill which he had offered, and expressed a willingness to go to the station-house, and he was locked up. A careful examination of the bill showed that it had been raised from a $2 United States currency note to a $10 United States bill. In Manker's room, at No. 354 Henry street, a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Alexandria Van Vlake, Detective Mahoney found a counterfeit lead 10 cent piece, and a number of greasy paper patterns, which the prisoner had used in raising the bills. The patterns were made of thick oiled paper, on which the figure "10" and letter "X" had been traced. The interior of the letters was removed, leaving an exact outline of the figures and letters necessary for the alteration. These were placed over the vignette, and the outer coating of the bill was picked off with the point of a pin, leaving the letters and figures as white as in a perfect bill. The white hair on the head of the portrait of Jefferson was also picked out, making an older face than that of the $2 currency note. The work had been skillfully done, and the bill had been creased and soiled in order to hide the marks of the alteration. Capt. Leavy sent for Miss Frauson, a clerk in Mollenhagen's confectionery store, No. 197 Atlantic street, where he learned that a counterfeit $10 bill was passed some weeks ago. Miss Frauson brought to the Police station a bill which was the exact counterpart of that which the prisoner had endeavored to pass last night. She readily identified the prisoner as the person from whom she had obtained the bill. Manker declared that he had no recollection of passing the bill. He professes to be a newspaper correspondent, and his landlady says that he has recently been secretary to Rev. Mr. Harris, a converted Jew, (now a Methodist preacher,) and that he represented to her that he had written a book for Mr. Harris. He is about 26 years old, and has lived at No. 354 Henry street for about a year and passed among the boarders as a pious young man.

THE CHECK FORGERY.

The officers of the Union Trust Company still decline to say what prospect is entertained by them of recovering any portion of the $64,000, obtained by means of the forged check received on the 3d of January. The arrest of Maxwell has not yet resulted in any new developments. One of the Union Trust Company's officers said to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday that the premature publication of the forgery on Tuesday afternoon had given opportunity to one man to get away from them, but he declined to say who the man alluded to was. Mr. Hewitt was busy yesterday for his client, Brown, whom he declares is entirely innocent of the charges made against him. It was said in Mr. Hewitt's office that there seemed to be a prospect of recovering a part of the money obtained by the forgery, but it was not explained how the money was to be recovered. The forger is still believed to be a much more skillful man than either of the persons yet arrested. Detective Simpson would not say what was being done to secure the offender, but his description was said to be in the possession of the detectives. The habit of Brown to visit his office infrequently, has not been considered strange by his neighbors at No. 35 Broad street. The janitor of the building said he came to the place yearly a year ago, but that he had scarcely seen him since he came. The impression prevailed in Wall street yesterday that a number of arrests would be made, and the anxious and nervous state of the parties most interested in the forgery was construed to indicate a waiting anxiety on the movements of the detectives. Maxwell will be brought before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs, this morning, when, it is said, he will give bail, and be discharged from custody.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Attention has already been directed to the fact that Miss Kellogg and her English Opera Company will soon enter upon a brief series of representations at the Academy of Music. These performances, which, from all indications, are likely to be numerously attended, will begin on Tuesday evening next, when "The Bohemian Girl" is to be interpreted. On Wednesday, "Faust" will be sung, and, on Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon, "The Flying Dutchman" will be brought out. Miss Kellogg is to appear in each of the three Operas, and she will have the co-operation of Messrs. Maas, Turner, Carleton, Conly, Peakes and Seguin; of Mlles. Manetti and Chiomi, and of Mmes. Rosewald and Seguin.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Edwin Adams is expected in New-York on Tuesday.

M. Emile Sauret departed for Europe last week. He goes to Germany, where he will fulfill several important engagements.

A continuance of polo, racing, and out-of-door sports generally, is the theme of announcement at Gilmore's Garden.

Mr. Maurice Grau returned to this City on Friday. Mlle. Aimée and the opera bouffe company are looked for on Sunday next.

Dr. Herman Linde, the distinguished German reader, will read "Julius Cæsar" on Thursday afternoon next, at Steinway Hall.

The reopening of the Olympic Theatre and its consecration to performances of comedy and drama is announced. The theatre reopens on January 30.

Among the new guests at the Aquarium a "hair turtle," from Japan, is conspicuous. The upper shell of the animal is completely covered with a vegetable growth.

A "sacred" concert by the Jubilee Singers now at the New Broadway Theatre, will take place at that house this evening, and, to-morrow, the run of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will continue.

The operetta called "The Happy Moke" still holds a place or honor upon the programme of the San Francisco Minstrels, and the usual miscellany of songs, comic stories, and minstrel "acts," precedes it.

The programme for Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert, to occur on Feb. 3, will embrace Bach's Suite No. 3, in D; Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, and *Siegfried's* "Death Scene," and the finale, from "Götterdämmerung."

"Lad Astray" will be acted at the Park Theatre to-morrow evening, with most of the artists who originally appeared in the play. On Wednesday evening it will make way for "The Geneva Cross," which drama will be given during the remainder of the week.

Announcement is made that a matinée performance for the benefit of Mrs. Jane C. English, mother of the late Miss Lucille Western, will occur on Feb. 1, at Niblo's Theatre. Performances with the same object are also to be given in Boston and in Philadelphia.

The last nights of Mr. Heller's excellent "second" programme are announced at the Wonder Theatre. The present entertainment includes, it should be remembered, Miss Heller's marvelous second sight performances, which are not likely to be rivaled for a long time.

Onslow's quintet for wind instruments, opus 81; a trio by Rubinstein, and three movements of Beethoven's septet, in E flat, are the most important numbers on the programme for Wednesday's concert—the third given this season—of the New-York Mozart Club, at Steinway Hall.

The spectacular drama called "Around the World in Eighty Days" will be brought out at Niblo's Theatre, to-morrow evening. It will be remembered as having been represented some months ago at the Academy of Music, and it has since been performed, with great success, in the principal cities of the United States.

To-morrow evening's performance at the Eagle Theatre will be for the benefit of Miss Jennie Hughes. "Turn Him Out," "The Swiss Cottage," and "Toodles" will constitute the programme of the representation. On Tuesday Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will appear at the Eagle in "Across the Continent," and that drama will be represented there during the remainder of the week.

Booth's Theatre will be closed during the present fortnight. The recess will allow the holding of rehearsals of "Fifth Avenue," Mr. Rowe's new local play, upon the success of which great expectations are founded. Mr. Rignold, who is to assume the principal rôle in "Fifth Avenue," sailed from Liverpool on Friday. The piece will be brought out on February 5.

The new *vaudeville* called "Lemons," the pleasant effect of which upon a numerous and brilliant audience was recorded a few days since, has attracted to the Fifth Avenue Theatre large assemblages ever since. The amusing character of the story it unfolds, the well-defined comic traits of its principal personages, and the charm a bright and brisk representation always possesses, indicate that it will have a protracted career.

With the present week, Mr. Booth's sojourn at the Lyceum Theatre will terminate. "The Merchant of Venice," "Brutus," "The Lady of Lyons," "Ruy Blas," and "Don Cæsar de Bazan,"—the two plays being given on Friday evening—and "Othello" will succeed each other, Mr. Booth appearing at the Saturday matinée in "Hamlet." On Jan. 29, the tragedian will perform at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn.

It is represented that Mr. Max Strakosch has completed arrangements for the building of a grand national opera-house in this City. The site selected covers an entire block; is located between Madison and Vanderbilt avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and has been bought for $300,000. Mr. Strakosch states that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, who is understood to be interested in the affair, has acted in the most liberal spirit, and that the new opera-house will be in readiness for occupancy on Oct. 1 prox.

"All for Her," will be made known at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow evening. Messrs. Palgrave Simpson and Herman Merivale are the authors of the play—a three act drama, and understood to be possessed of marked literary excellence. Mr. Lester Wallack, who has not appeared in New-York for many months, will act in "All for Her," and sustain the character of *Hugh Trevor*, a combination, it is said, of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, and *Sidney Carton*, in Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." The assumption of an important rôle by Mr. J. Steele Mackaye, is also likely to prove an element of interest in the performance.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Carlotta Patti is at Leipzig.

Mlle. Pauline Luigini is at the Paris Bouffes.

Rubinstein's "Maccabees" has just been interpreted at Munich.

The tenor, Niemann, has been re-engaged for ten years at the Berlin Opera-house.

Johann Strauss' new operetta, "Prince Methusalem," is to be produced at once in Vienna.

A musical review is to be published in Constantinople, to contain works by Turkish composers.

The Venice Fenice is mounting a new opera, "Mattio Corvino," by Ciro Pinsuti, the song-writer.

They cannot discover a second good prima donna for the Scala this season—for the money they want to pay.

Götz's "Taming of the Shrew," just produced at Berlin, has proved very successful. The composer died recently.

Mr. Gye is in Paris and Mr. Mapleson is also said to be there. The former is en route for Italy, and both are on the look out for novelties.

L'Ambigu is about to take its place once more among the live theatres of Paris. It has been leased by M. Lafont, whose efforts on behalf of the French drama are not forgotten.

The Paris Vaudeville is actively rehearsing "Dora," M. Cardon's new comedy. Four acts have been delivered and are in the hands of the company, while the fifth is to be given by the author before the end of the week.

The subvention to the Parisian theatres at which dramatic performances alone are given will be the same during the present as during the past year. The Opéra Comique and the Théâtre Lyrique will, however, receive an addition of 100,000 francs.

The inauguration of the monument to Auber, in Paris, is fixed for the 29th inst., the anniversary of the birth of the composer. There will be special performances of his operas at the Grand National Theatre and at the Opéra Comique to commemorate the event.

Miss Arabelle Root gave a concert in aid of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," at Steinway Hall, on Friday evening. The whole proceeds, we learn, are to be devoted to this worthy charity.

The répertoire of Mlle. Aimée's first week's sojourn in this City is to include "La Jolie Parfumeuse," "La Vie Parisienne," and "La Fille de Mme. Angot," each of which operas bouffes will be represented twice in succession.

A once celebrated tenor, Guasco, died a fortnight ago at Alexandria. Guasco had retired from the stage for fully 30 years, but he was a great friend of Donizetti, and created the chief parts in "I Lombardi," "Ernani," "Attila," "Maria di Rohan," and "Il Corrado d'Altamura."

The fortieth anniversary of the production and the four hundred and forty-eighth performance of the national Russian opera, "Life for the Czar," of Glinka, was recently celebrated at St. Petersburg, when the old tenor, Petroff, who created the rôle of *Ivan Soussanine*, resumed for one night his original part.

Mlle. Alice Marchand, the once celebrated danseuse, died in Paris a fortnight since. She had attained her one hundred and eighth year. The official records of the academy prove that she made her début as a ballerine, at the Grand Opéra of Paris, more than 101 years ago, that is to say, on the 4th of March, 1775, before the first Empire, the Consulate, or the Directory, and, indeed, in the early part of the reign of Louis XVI. She leaves her memoirs, which are to be edited and published.

"M. Gounod's new four-act opera, in eight scenes, entitled 'Cinq Mars,' is completed," save the London *Athenæum*, "and is now in preparation at the Opéra Comique in Paris; the composer has selected Mlle. Chevrier to sustain the chief soprano part, *Marie de Gonzague*, and M. Dereims for *Cinq Mars*. 'Polyeucte' is reserved for the year of the International Exhibition in Paris, when it will be produced at the National Grand Opera-house. M. Gounod hoping to have either Mme. Adelina Patti or Mme. Nilsson for the chief character; and, if peace be proclaimed between M. Halanzier, the director, and M. Faure, to include the latter in the cast."

According to the London *Athenæum*, the Italian Opera-house in Paris is not flourishing. The Director has not been fortunate in his tenors. Neither Signor Carpi nor Signor Piazza satisfied the Parisian connoisseurs. Signor Clodio, who had some success in Milan, was tried in "Alda," but was overcome by stage fright. Signor Nicolini was compelled to return to Russia, so that at present Signor Aramburo alone maintains his position as a strong tenor. Signor Masini is engaged. As regards the prima donne, Mlle. Borgi-Mamo, soprano, and Mlle. Sass, contralto, are liked. Mlle. Chiomi (Miss A. Eyre) made her début as *Leonora*, in the "Trovatore," but was too nervous to achieve a success.

The London *Athenæum* says: "The returns for the operatic year 1876, of new works, produced at the various theatres of Italy, and the reports in the journals, and those received from private sources, indicate the decay of the lyric drama in the sunny south, both as regards composition and execution. In quantity, there is no deficiency of novelties; 41 new operas, from the 29 h of December, 1875, to the 13th of December, 1876, afford evidence of encouragement given to native musicians, and of enterprise on the part of the directors; but, when we look down the list of poets and of composers, and the titles of their joint productions, it is evident that not one of them will travel beyond the boundaries of Italy, and the large majority of the operas will be interred in the towns where they were brought out."

At the Théâtre Historique, in Paris, a new play, called "Un Drame au fond de la Mer," in five acts, by M. Ferdinand Dugué, has been produced with success. It has been cut, scene by scene, from a novel of M. Richard Cortambert bearing the same title. The laying of the transatlantic cable, which event produced such a sensation in the civilized world in 1855, serves as the ground-work of the story. Before witnessing the drama at the bottom of the sea, the spectator is present at one on the surface of the ocean, with the depths of which he is afterward to be made acquainted. The sensational scene of the piece represents the bottom of the sea; gigantic crabs, a monster octopus, and other huge denizens of the deep glide their way through arcades of coral, and amid thick vegetation; shoals of fish with glittering scales dart through the water like flights of bids in the air.

The *Anglo-American* published in Nice, prints the following notice, of an American singer now in Naples, studying under Signor Scafati: "Signor Scafati, has now under instruction a most promising baritone, of whom he expects great things. He is a young American, Mr. Digby V. Bell, of New-York. Mr. Bell has already sung in society with great éclat, and his rendering of the 'Salve Maria,' of Mercadante, at a great Church festival, elicited most favorable criticism from the Neapolitan art journals. His voice is of great compass and power and for beauty of tone could hardly be surpassed. Local impresarios have made Mr. Bell several offers to effect his début in Naples, but he has decided upon visiting the United States for the purpose of giving a series of concerts before formally entering upon his professional career." The Mr. Bell above mentioned is the son of the late William J. Bell, a well-known banker of New-York, and a nephew of Digby V. Bell, Collector of Customs of the Port of Detroit.

THE UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION.

The ladies' reception of the Union League Club, to take place next Thursday evening, promises to be an exceptionally brilliant affair. This annual reunion is always one of the choicest festivities of the season, and as such is anticipated by the members of the club and their families and friends with special interest; but we hear that its next occurrence will also be marked by an unusual attendance of distinguished invited guests. Among the representatives of foreign Governments who have already signified their intention to be present are Baron Blanc, Italian Minister; M. Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister; M. De Vangelas, Secretary of the French Legation, and Chevalier Bajnotti, Vice Consul of Italy. Many prominent officials of our own Government, together with distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, have also accepted invitations to attend. The Committee of Arrangements, on their part, are sparing no efforts to make the occasion one of the most enjoyable of these unique entertainments.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The following call has been issued by the committee under whose auspices the conference regarding the City Government is to be held on Tuesday next:

DEAR SIR: The committee named below, of which you are a member, will meet the Mayor and Controller of the City, at the Mayor's office, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3:15 P. M. The object of this meeting is (without reference to party purposes) to express the interest felt by the committee in the Government of this City, and to tender to these gentlemen its cordial sympathy and co-operation in the discharge of their official duties. Your prompt attendance is requested

WM. A. BOOTH, Chairman.

William Cullen Bryant,	Samuel D. Babcock,
John Jay,	John J. Cisco,
Howard Potter,	David Dows,
Horace B. Claflin,	James M. Morrison,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Dorman B. Eaton,
F. H. Cossitt,	Joseph Seligman,
George W. Lane,	John H. Sherwood,
John A. Stewart,	William H. Appleton,
Theodore Roosevelt,	P. Van Volkenburgh,
Josiah M. Fiske,	B. G. Arnold,
Simeon Draper,	Henry E. Spaulding,
John H. Hall,	Joseph H. Choate,
Frederick D. Tappen,	John T. Agnew,
Levi P. Morton,	George Cabot Ward,
Charles G. Isham,	A. R. Whitney,
William Orton,	George D. B. Gillespie,
Oswald Ottendorfer,	Seth B. Hunt,
E. Oelberman,	F. S. Winston,
	Charles S. Smith.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Fabian Harris, of No. 103 Franklin street, assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to David Marks yesterday. The liabilities are $11,691 43, the nominal assets $31,816 43, and the real assets are set down at $1,131 60. In explanation of the great apparent discrepancy between the real and nominal assets, it may be said that this is owing to the peculiar manner in which the schedule is prepared, none of the debts due Mr. Harris being placed among the assets.

In the report yesterday of the failure of Elijah K. Bangs and Andrew Merwin it was erroneously stated that these gentlemen compose the firm of Bangs & Co. They composed the old firm of Bangs, Merwin & Co., which has passed out of existence. The firm of Bangs & Co. is its successor, and has nothing further to do with the other firm.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES

Has just commenced a new story entitled "The Forrest House; or, Everard's Repentance." This charming story is now ready in the *New-York Weekly*.—*Exchange.*

HARD TIMES NOTWITHSTANDING.

Notwithstanding the general depression in business, there is a steadily increasing demand for the new Automatic Sewing-Machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company—the only sewing-machine in the world requiring no care of tension. No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

THERE IS AN IMITATION FOR THE GENUINE, and thousands who claim to be good judges have stated that it is impossible to tell the PARISIAN DIAMONDS from the real. They are all set in solid gold of the latest diamond styles, and for sale by RICHARD HUMPHREYS, jeweler, sole agent for the United States, No. 779 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's, N. Y. Send for Price List. I have no agents.—*Exchange.*

Reynier's French Dog-skin Gloves, for gentlemen, are the best, because they are perfect in fit and give solid, good wear. Each genuine pair must bear the stamp Reynier. For sale in all gentlemen's furnishing departments.—*Exchange.*

DRESS-COATS for balls, weddings, &c., for sale and hire. Misfits from best City tailors at half value. SENA, the clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Broadway and Crosby st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th, and 29th sts., New-York. Rooms with board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 per day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

FRELIGH'S REMEDY, a sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, gravel, and nervous headache. Ask your druggist for it.—*Advertisement.*

Fifty Per Cent. Saved

By using HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

"Piper Heidsieck."

To the Trade:

We beg to inform you that we have this day been appointed General Agents in the United States and Canada for

"PIPER HEIDSIECK" CHAMPAGNE

AND

H. PIPER & CO.'S "CARTE BLANCHE, SEC,"

Soliciting a continuance of your esteemed favors,

We remain,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.,

JAN. 2, 1877. New-York and Montreal.

From Peter Cannon, Esq., General Agent of the Sussex Railroad at Newton, N. J.

Having used Dr. W

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SOUTHERN HOMES.

INTELLIGENCE, BENEVOLENCE, AND INDUSTRY OF SOUTHERN WOMEN—HOMES IN THE SOUTH UNPRETENTIOUS BUT PRETTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the dwellers in a Southern home would like to say a few words to her Northern neighbors in reply to the strictures of your correspondent on "Southern Homes." She must begin by stating that circumstances and opportunity have enabled her to see a good deal of the world—of social life at home, North and South, and abroad, of social life in its highest conditions, as well as in its healthier, happier middle state. With Northern homes she is intimately acquainted, and has for many years enjoyed the greater privilege of intimacy in English homes; in France, Switzerland, and Holland she had like privileges, to a less extent, to study the habits of the people, particularly of the women. Perhaps these opportunities may justify a dweller in a Southern home in expressing her opinion of these homes and of the women who make them, the class with which THE TIMES correspondent seems so well acquainted.

Planters in ante-bellum times, (it is useless to speak of plantation homes since the war, because they have virtually ceased to exist,) had almost always two homes, a necessity as well as a luxury, on account of the general unhealthiness in Summer of that part of the country best adapted for the growth of rice and cotton. The plantation houses, as a rule, in Georgia, were large and rambling, without modern improvements, and with no pretension to architectural beauty, and without fine furniture; there was, however, good, often elegant, table appointments, and a great deal of old-fashioned plate. A large portion was seen in the North soon after the war; the remainder saved has been sold piece by piece as necessity compelled. There was also plenty of stable room, and every facility for a large-hearted hospitality; for in those days people visited their friends with children, servants, and horses; this was the habit of the country. The Summer homes were always more or less pretty, without pretension, and never without flowers, which all Southern women love well enough to cultivate with their own hands, and who understand it thoroughly, many sending annually to various florists in the North for additions to their greenhouses instead of sending to France for fine dresses and bonnets. The Summer homes were rarely carpeted, and the floors, "dry rubbed" daily, were so polished as to require care and habit to avoid slipping; the extensive galleries scrupulously scoured; the bed-linen washed in pure spring water, of which there is so great an abundance, smelling sweet of old-fashioned lavender, the favorite perfume of the linen press. Now these "lazy, dirty women," had, with the care and management of their two homes, a great deal to do, besides; they bought, cut, and arranged all the clothing for the plantation "hands," taught their seamstresses, trained their cooks—no easy chance of a good cook by offering high wages. These careless mothers had to teach their daughters before they were wives. The writer being without these domestic accomplishments when first called to manage her own home, having been educated at the North, was stimulated to competition by the tempting delicacies sent her in a time of sickness, made by the hands of her kind neighbors and friends. These "lazy, selfish" Southern women are singularly active and devoted to the sick and suffering.

Southern homes, like the English, are permanent, descending from father to son; they are loved and lived in, or rather were before the war and poverty wrenched them away. The love of flowers is universal; the writer has a friend now three-score and ten, who, at no hour of the day, is ever seen without her dainty little bouquet of heliotrope, scarlet geranium, and the like, in the bosom of her dress, glowing amid its deep black, like the hope of Heaven from out her deep sorrow; this lady is exceptional, not in her tastes, but in the means left her to indulge them. In short, the dweller in a Southern home for the greater part of her life can testify by knowledge, by comparison, to the intelligence, active benevolence, and industry of Southern women. Reduced by a sudden overwhelming blow from affluence to poverty, they perform the menial offices necessary to the comfort of their families with a cheerful fortitude which should command the respect and admiration of generous minds. This is the testimony of one without prejudice and without favor, who feels capable of judging, and who also feels impelled to lift up her voice against the ignorance which stigmatizes Southern women as "ignorant," "lazy," and "selfish," living in homes of "squalor, untidiness, and poverty." To the last charge, in many, very many instances, they plead guilty. K.

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

HOW EXAMINATIONS CAN BE CONDUCTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reference to the report of Deputy Superintendant McCall, on the affairs of the Security Life Insurance Company, assumes that "the investigations of the Life Insurance Department may be rendered futile by the chicanery and fraud of the officers of a rotten company." With due respect, I beg leave to differ. My interest is that of a policy-holder in various companies, but not in the Security. I have sometimes acted on committees of policy-holders to examine the accounts and property of companies in which I have been interested, and in such cases have had, of course, less authority than any State department.

You give four points in which the company deceived those who made the examinations: 1. Fraudulent over-valuations of real estate. 2. Assumed possession of securities really borrowed. 3. Falsehood regarding cash balance. 4. Falsehood regarding outstanding premiums.

The fraud in the first point might have been readily detected by an examination of the assessed valuation of the real estate in the municipality where located, and by an examination to ascertain if such valuations were equitable, and both these could easily have been made by any intelligent business man or the department. On the second point, it was the department's duty to see that the company had the real and not the assumed possession of the securities referred to, and also to see that such securities were registered in the company's name, or, if payable to bearer, then to see that they were stamped across the face thereof as the property of the company. As to cash balance, the third point, the company should have been required to produce a certificate from the bank or banks where its funds were, and there could then have been no chance for deception; and fourth, any person employed by the department to make such computations, who was possessed of even passable qualifications for the post, could have detected the fraud here.

Application.—Let any injured policy-holder with grit bring a criminal suit against the officers of the company, and a suit for damages against the head of the Insurance Department. One party will be looked up where they will do no more harm in this line, and the other will learn how to conduct such examinations in the interest of the policy-holders.

Application Second.—Let the committee now appointed to examine the Equitable Company's affairs take nothing for granted, but proceed as they would if they believed a confidential clerk had been stealing from their own strong box and tampering with their own trial balance, calling in an independent but competent actuary to make those very computations which you assume may be left to the State Department. It will do no harm, and in case of the Security would have done much good in the direction of the department itself been verified. The company can stand it, and the policy-holders will appreciate such an examination. T. J. L.

SCARLET FEVER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You republish the circular from the Boston Board of Health for the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever. The directions are very imperfect in one particular at least. We are told:

"On recovery the sick person should not mingle with the well until the roughness of the skin due to the disease shall have disappeared. A month is considered an average period during which isolation is needed."

This roughness is due to the scaling or dropping off of the dead scurf-skin, which has formed during the course of this eruptive fever. It resembles dandruff, although some of the scales are often very large. Every one of these particles of dead skin is saturated with the poison of the disease, and they necessarily linger on the scalp and among the hair of the head longer than in any other places. These poisonous scales should be disinfected early and removed thoroughly. They should not be allowed to drop off at their infinite pleasure and leisure during the whole course of a month. Some of them are small and light, so that they float in the air like Tyndall's dust, and are wafted to considerable distances, where they are inhaled by others, cling to the mucus of the nostrils or throat, and then set up the preliminary sore throat of scarlet fever, and finally infect the system, either by being swallowed down into the stomach or drawn in by inhalation into the lungs, or are absolutely absorbed into the blood-vessels and lymphatics of the throat.

During the course of scarlet fever, sweet oil, glycerine, vaseline, cold cream, or some other unctuous substance, should be freely applied several times a day over the whole surface of the skin, and well rubbed into the scalp and hair. The addition of a small quantity of carbolic acid, or some other disinfectant, is desirable. As soon as convalescence will permit, several warm baths should be administered at intervals of one or two days, aided by the free application of soap, not only to the whole body, but also to the hair and head. In this way the poisonous scales, or scurf, will be quickly disinfected and removed, and the spread of the disease much lessened, or even entirely prevented. The same course should be pursued in measles, varioloid, chicken-pox, and small-pox. PUBLIC HEALTH.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

IDEALISTIC PICTURES OF THE "GOOD OLD TIMES"—THE DISCOMFORTS OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO COMPARED WITH THE COMFORTS OF THE PRESENT DAY—A HIGHER HUMANITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The youth of our own land are often made to open their eyes with amazement at recitals of such universal lack of elegance, or even comfort, during the reign of "Good Queen Bess," that she was obliged to send out of her own dominions for a salad; that dogs were admitted to the dining-rooms of the most refined of her time—and it would be difficult to convince them of the truth of such disgusting pictures of the social life of those days, as dear old Thomson commences in these words:

"The dry divan
Close, in firm circle; and set ardent in
For serious drinking."

The coarse carousal that Thomson then proceeds to describe was probably a common thing even in such circles as were graced with the presence of the polished Essex or the courtly Leicester. But we, or at least our children, are seldom reminded that their own grandparents were subject to a state of things that our comparatively luxurious public would deem uncivilized. In the houses of our wealthiest farmers, or rather our largest farmers, for none were wealthy, no other mode of warming the slightly-built frame houses was in use but open fire-places—great ventilators that they were, large enough to consume a cord of wood of an evening. The powerful draught made by this huge fire and the huger fire-place made a real breeze, that possessed at least one advantage, viz., that of concentrating the occupants of the room near the scorching blaze. The bare, unadorned, real fire-places of these sixty-years-ago rooms, differed very considerably from the fascinating carved and frescoed affairs which now so often adorn drawing-rooms where houses are really warmed by furnace, but where curiously-wrought andirons, that suggest a raid upon some last-century palace, support a pretty, open fire of wood, a fire which is a happy excuse for otherwise useless screens; screens that have the lives of a generation of Chinese worked in with the shimmering stitches, warm velvets cover the floors, the warm fire is reflected from huge mirrors, and the warm-looking pictures are made still more so by the bright flames that light up the sun-tinted mountain tops, or warm, odorous-looking meadows.

The walls of our grandmothers were white and bare, except for the one mirror, which reflected more and more of whiteness, with occasionally a framed sampler of various alphabets, or a family record.

Then the clothing differed still more widely than the houses and furniture. The furniture of those days is easily described, for it consisted chiefly of negatives—prim chairs set close against the wall; generally no carpets, or at most only in the centre of the room; and, besides the fire, the lights were tallow candles, except, upon very rare occasions, wax or spermaceti.

The costly sables of a lady of the present day would outvalue as much in warmth as in price the moderate outfit of her grandmother. The warm machine-knit undergarments used by everyone to-day are as much more luxurious than the home-spun clothing worn sixty years ago as the luxurious comfort of a Pullman palace car compared with the shabbiest of jolting stage-coaches. Fine linen was then in the possession of some, but at what almost infinite cost! Let any young girl sit down at a sewing-machine, and, with her foot upon the treadle, instead of hemming a frill let her imagine a distaff of flax, from which she carefully pulls a fine thread at the same time that it is twisted and wound up upon her imaginary "little wheel," continuing this careful process not only from morn till night, but during a long succession of long Winter evenings, thus making the thread that ultimately is to be woven by some rustic neighbor into a fabric either of plain linen for underwear or bed linen, or in figures for table linen. How dismaying to a prospective housekeeper that everything used upon tables, beds, or person must be homespun. Then, let think of stockings—when all ceased to be elderly gentlemen must perforce wear the small-clothes, that are now only used in Europe as court costume. These ancient garments required stockings that reached above the knee, and said stockings also required to be knitted by wife, daughter, or mother. The writer remembers to have seen a fabric made by shredding up small portions of black silk, and carding it with white wool; it was considered much nicer than the "sheep's black," which was generally used to make the much-coveted black gray for these long stockings. Probably most young ladies are not aware that knitting stockings compared with crocheting tidies is as pedestrianism compared with steam locomotion. Indeed, so universal became the necessity, and consequently the habit of knitting, that the popular theory was a young lady was never entirely ready to be married until she possessed the traditional "pillow-case full" of stockings. In one farmer's family of four daughters the self-imposed rate of the household was that each daughter assisted night and morning with the milking, spun her day's work of yarn, i. e., forty knots, and then to knit at odd times at least one pair of fine cotton or linen stockings per month. This included often some coarser work and some time for society. An afternoon visitor or going out to tea did not hinder the cherished fine knitting—on the contrary helped it on. Now, when we remember that at that time, the short socks worn by gentlemen now, were not, but that every one wore gartered stockings, the consequent amount of knitting to be done was something appalling. Of one tall, muscular woman of those days it was said that she used to knit on her way to and from a neighbor's house to tea, and it is a well-authenticated fact that she has been seen stalking on, and quietly, if not gracefully, stepping over the rough stone walls of her own and her neighbor's farm, without stopping the click of her steel needles or her count of stitches. "Lects, how long will it take you to knit a man's stocking?" Looking up slowly, without stopping her reckoning: "I do' know." "Can you finish one in a day?" "Ya'as, I have done it, but I should have to lam in, and have boughten coffee for dinner." The writer well remembers a delicate, trim old lady who kept a brand new bushel basket under the bed in her spare bedroom, as a place of deposit for new stockings, and was packed full—the result of her slender, busy fingers during the winter there existed any necessity for efforts of that sort on her part. So strong is habit. She was wont to accuse herself of being very tired, as she "could not keep from hurrying, as if some one was barefoot, waiting for the stockings." Food was commonly equally plain and simple—compared with present usage, really rude. Witness the elimination of the stalwart knitter to "boughten coffee." Parched grains of various kinds were a substitute for Java or Mocha; also peas, and often toasted bread crusts. Indeed, the introduction of coffee proper was not universally hailed as a luxury. While it was still a novelty, used only upon occasions, a rustic Quaker lady, dining at a Friend's house, of course "Quarterly Meeting," accepted from curiosity a cup of this new beverage, and after tasting it with great care and deliberation, set down her cup decidedly, and somewhat rudely pushing it away, remarked with impetuosity: "I don't like it, and I won't drink it. It is bitter as a root." I don't believe any of you love it, you only drink it because it is the fashion to do so." Of the poverty of the country, with respect to fruits and flowers, volumes might be written. No strawberries but wild ones, and sweet as these were, they were too literally like angels' visits to be of much account. We have an orchard of "grafted fruit" was like having "ships at sea;" it gave one a notion of unknown and uncounted luxury or wealth. Apples, a row of currant-bushes around a very small garden, with, in rare cases, a few quince trees and common sour cherries, was considered all that was necessary. Pork was the ordinary and almost the only meat used; veal was quite an exceptional thing when a farmer killed a beef for his own use, and butchers had not found their way into the rural districts. In many families more rye than wheat was used; indeed, wheat was considered a luxury, and a supper of Indian mush and milk was good enough for ordinary. Witness the rather irreverent doggerel-rhymed "grace" of a rustic lover, who found that the advent of a more favored suitor had changed the bill of fare of the evening meal:

"The Lord be praised!
How I'm amazed
To see how things have mended;
Here's short-cake and tea
For supper, I see,
Where mush and milk were intended."

It is a favorite subject of idealists to describe the plenty of good old times, but these pictures have no foundation in truth or only apply to extraordinary occasions. So far as food and many other things are concerned, these are pre-eminently the "best times." "The latest born of time" should, of course, be the best. Indeed, the ordinary school parsophernalia of a student of these times would have puzzled an ancient philosopher. There are so many nameless accessories to learning that he or she must be exceedingly dull whose acquired knowledge does not far exceed that of their grandparents. This only proves the development of the race and that all these changes evolve a higher humanity. It would be well if all youth could realize the truth of this, and that now we look for something better than the world has ever seen; that they inherit all that was good of old times, but that it is to be incorporated with something still better and higher. Then they would press on, not with added complacency, but with humble self-confidence. H.

THE HAMBURG MASSACRE.

M. C. BUTLER THE INSTIGATOR—WHY THE MURDERERS WERE RELEASED—DEMOCRATIC FALSE SWEARING AND INTIMIDATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Northern weekly paper, calling itself independent, says of the Hamburg massacre:

"The criminals, however, have not been brought to trial; so far as we can learn, there is no talk of bringing them to trial. The District Attorney passed his Summer on the Chamberlain stump. In other words, the massacre having served its electioneering purpose, no attention was given to the enforcement of the law. The prosecuting officer neglected his duty, and the Governor made no attempt to make him do it."

It the truth is of any use to such high-toned moral papers (!) as the one from which the above extract is taken, allow me, Mr. Editor, through your columns, to administer a little of that apparently unappreciated article to the writer of the above. I know that to attempt to send the truth in that direction creates a laugh among my friends as much at my expense as if I were Don Quixote attacking the wind-mills; yet at this moment I am inclined to just this errand, and it THE TIMES prints this, probably it has readers who will be glad of information on a subject upon which the limited circulation of Southern Republican papers has left them ignorant.

First.—The prosecuting officer was not the District Attorney, Corbin, but the Attorney General, Stone, and neither of those gentlemen "passed the Summer on the Chamberlain stump." The writer of this watched the campaign carefully, and never saw the name of Corbin or Stone as having made a speech at any political meeting! In October I said to Attorney General Stone: "Why don't you prosecute those Hamburg murderers." "How could I?" replied he. "When upon attempting to do so, the court-room was filled with white men armed to the teeth, and in their presence the negroes whose friends had been killed, would not open their mouths to testify. What could I do, but to postpone the trials to another term of the court, hoping that after the election excitement had subsided, it might be possible to bring them to justice." It was perfectly well known in this State that this state of things existed in the court-room, when the attempt was made to try the murderers, and yet the Democratic papers pretended to complain that the persons accused were not brought to trial so that they might free themselves from false accusations! It was a matter of surprise to Northern readers that the murderers were released, under bonds of only $2,000 for such heinous offences; but any one who knew the amount of false swearing done by white respectable (!) people to prove their innocence, their absence even from the scenes of violence, would wonder that the Judge had the courage to place any bonds upon them. Is not this a state of things subversive of all government? Do Northern editors desire to see the country submitting to it? Nothing less is meant by the demand of Southern Democracy to have their State Governments to themselves.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman, of Georgia, said in my presence that "in 26 days there were 25 negroes killed in that State, and he had yet to hear of the first arrest made in consequence of these murders." The struggle for freedom and justice in Georgia is ended, and the Democrats have their own way. In South Carolina the struggle is not yet ended, and by God's blessing it may end in putting down violence, instead of putting down justice; but if it does, small thanks will be due to those Northern editors whose hypocritical course has been like the writer I have quoted.

The truth about the Hamburg massacre has been told before the Senate Committee recently investigating here. M. C. Butler is proved to have been the instigator and absolute controller of it; and yet M. C. Butler has been chosen by the Democrats here to the United States Senate. They say in private, "We have no orators with us save Democratic man, and the right one to represent us." Alas, that he is the right one to represent the majority of Southern whites! Will the North understand this, and understanding it, will they hold up the hands of Southern Republicans now struggling against fearful odds, in the battle for freedom and justice, or will they leave the cruel wolves to serve Democratic crushing out Republican carpet-baggers, the last hope in the South for humanity to the negro, and for the maintenance of government, law, and order. H. C. I.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Jan. 15, 1877.

TESTING BRIDGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Bridges built 15 years ago were not as strongly constructed as now. Locomotives, in place of weighing 15 or 20 tons, now weigh 29 to 40; sleeping-cars 20 to 35 tons other cars in similar proportion; is it a wonder that some of these older bridges give way? Now, as a suitable test of a bridge, I would suggest, in place of a train of 20-ton (ordinary) locomotives, they use the weight of about two of the heaviest over the middle panels, and that these be placed one above another, if practicable, if not, pile on enough car-wheels and pig-iron to make a sufficient weight, say of 75 or 80 tons. This ought to give a satisfactory test. Attention has been called to the fact of a trestle-work on the Iron Mountain Railway giving way under a heavy train of two extra locomotives, being carried as freight. The Ashtabula train had two heavy locomotives; don't know about the Vermont Railway bridge. It would appear that a continuous train of ordinary locomotives would not be a practical test of strength. I believe there are other bridges that are unsafe for heavy extra trains, that would not sustain a test of 60 to 80 tons over the middle panels. H. S. HEBARD.

SLEEPING-CAR GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Nightwatch" has a good point on sleeping-car companies. He has omitted one point of inquiry: why they do not make their conductors as well as cars? Many of the conductors are no more use to travelers than men of putty; gold-lettered and gold-laced, they cannot comprehend the wants and requirements of their passengers, and would not if they could. They firmly entertain the idea that the sleepers are run for their pleasure, and an opportunity to travel and display themselves and uniforms and their treatment of passengers does not prove anything to the contrary. And, too, porters, but they show up much better, more willing and polite; yet you sometimes meet one who considers himself boss of train and passengers, but I have noticed he always quickly grasps the quarter, and does not shine the shoes very well. But they can all be improved. It often happens that conductors and porters have a friend to assist them to support the night, and I have fancied things got lost that way, and it is so pleasant and enlivening to lie awake and listen to the hearty greetings, perhaps by near enough to hear it and enjoy it. But I have heard passengers much worse. One would suppose they were alone in the car.

So far as car companies are concerned, they do not care for their passengers. They furnish handsome and luxurious sleepers; that is, upon compe ing routes. But just try a sleeper on 11 P. M. train to Albany, or Albany to Buffalo. You cannot see any luxury, or lower rate than by the handsomest and most luxurious car.

Like parlor cars, it is creating a first-class—either crowd into the coaches or pay first-class. I don't always object to that, but don't like to pay one-third more rate for the use of a comfortable seat, or a berth, besides porter's fees. Rates are enormously high. Can any influence be brought for lower rates, better men, attendance, and care?

C. A. M.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 15, 1877.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Passing along Sixth avenue yesterday, I saw sitting on the corner of Twentieth street, a woman holding a little girl on her lap. (I should judge the child to be four or five years old.) She looked very ill, and a lady told me she had been in the same position for two hours or more. I asked the woman what ailed the child. She replied, "She is sleeping." I feel satisfied the child had been drugged. She was perfectly motionless, and of a livid, ghastly color. Is there no one who can reach a case of this kind? It is the height of cruelty that she should be allowed to sit on the corner with that poor drugged child in her lap, her feet resting in the gutter. I looked for a Policeman, but did not succeed in finding one, or I would have endeavored to have the woman arrested. M. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

THE SECURITY (!) LIFE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the latter part of October the premium on my policy for $5,000 in the Security Life Insurance Company was due. I had paid six annual payments out of 10, amounting to about $1,000, cash. I called upon the President and Vice President of the company in reference to taking out a paid-up policy. They both urged me not to do it, but to continue my payments in full. In answer to my inquiries, they both stated that their company was perfectly solvent and could, if necessary, insure all of their risks and then have a surplus of 10 per cent. for their policy-holders. Now what should be done with such officials?

ALFRED J. WOLF.
No. 328 West Fifty-eighth street.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1876.

DRAWING LOTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have heard many Republicans outside of Congress object to drawing lots for the Presidency because the people have elected Mr. Hayes; all the Democrats desire is to draw lots and convince the people they ought not to have elected him. Now, can't you advise the Republican Party to be more accommodating to the Democrats and save Tilden and his party from paying out his money for bribes. Who doubts the Democrats will appoint three Democrats and two weak-kneed Republicans on the committee of the House who they think could be bribed, and who doubts these honest Democrats would contribute $1,000,000 to bribe them? Why can't the Republicans be conciliatory and leave the decision of the question who is to be President to such honest and courageous men as Samuel J. Tilden, Abram S. Hewitt, and Fernando Wood? Their characters are well known. Who doubts their courage? Look at the courage of A. S. Hewitt in stating that Tilden contributed to the support of the war to conquer the rebellion. Probably no other man in the House of Representatives would have had the courage to do it. Do you doubt the ability of such men to do right when they think it to their interest to do so? It would save a great deal of the expense and labor of the Democrats in convincing the Republicans that Tilden should be elected. Why should Mr. Hayes have been elected? He has not contributed or done anything to aid his own election, while Tilden has worked night and day, and given his money freely for the election of himself. What if Mr. Hayes is fairly elected; we know it will offend the Democrats, and we ought not to offend them. Suppose they do steal the Presidency, don't the Bible say if a man steal thy coat give him thy cloak also?

A LADY.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

THE BELGIUM TOWING PLAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the interest of all concerned in the Erie Canal, don't allow capitalists in New-York City to invest a dollar in the Belgium Cable. I know from eight years' experience in towing a train of boats, that two boats is the limit. It is an erroneous idea to suppose that a train of boats can make up lost time between the locks for the detention that is necessary at the locks, for the reason that they se tie and strike at the bottom when towed beyond a certain speed; it is therefore necessary to keep the boats constantly moving. If the cable system was practicable, it would take a fortune of the Rothschilds to maintain it at the price they propose for towing. Undoubtedly the Belgium system would be a success were there no locks or bends in the canals. In the name of common sense, how can they make the cable pay, towing only five boats in a canal, through locks, when the tow-boats on the Hudson River must have from 40 to 60 boats to make a reasonable profit, with no locks to interrupt them. This freighting must be done with a propeller and barge, which are run by one crew by pushing the barge with the propeller, carrying 15,500 bushels of wheat, viz., the propeller 7,200 and the barge 8,300 bushels. The system has been in use eight years on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It has superseded the horse-boats and successfully competes with the railroads. My opinion is based upon actual experience of 30 years on the canals, 10 of which I have owned and ran steam canal-boats. I sincerely trust that you will give this a space in your valuable paper, knowing that you are interested in the cause of cheap transportation.

M. DE PUY, Buffalo.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Jan. 12, 1877.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This church was founded on the first Sunday of October, 1852, and from that time to the present has been the only one in this City which has specially cared for the deaf mute men and women. It has always maintained a Sunday afternoon service for them in the sign language, while it has had, of course, other services for its hearing and speaking parishioners. Its seats have always been free to all. For several years it has had a mission chapel in West Eighteenth street, near Eighth avenue, where it has done an extensive work among the poor. When it bought its present property in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, in July, 1859, it assumed a mortgage of $50,000. This has been reduced to $20,000, and is provided for by legacies. For the last three years, the income of this church has fallen somewhat short of its expenses, so that it now has a note of $3,000 to be paid on the 6th of February. The parishioners are striving to raise $1,500. On account of the work which St. Ann's, with its free seats, is doing among deaf mutes, and also among the poor generally, I trust that other friends will contribute toward making up the balance. THOMAS GALLAUDET.

No. 7 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1877.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say in reference to the relief for the destitute, in behalf of whom I have received and am continually distributing sums of money, that if the charitably disposed would only send—as an unknown friend did yesterday—some cast-off clothing, it would be as thankfully received as money, and would in a great many cases be more beneficial, and enable those who, through extreme distress, have parted with their last warm and decent garment, to go out once more into the world as respectable members of society and obtain employment. How many men and women obtain from going into a church and keep their children from attending the Sunday-school for want of decent clothing, only a clergyman who is constantly visiting the poor can know.

I would make an especial appeal for men's and boys' clothing, although every kind will be gladly received and acknowledged. Parcels may be sent to the church or to my address, or, on receiving intimation to that effect, will be sent after.

JOSEPH F. JOWITT,
Rector of the Church of the Advent, Fifty-seventh street, between Park and Lexington avenues.

Address, No. 105 East Fifty-fifth street.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

MADISON AVENUE CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see the question of heating the street cars has come before a committee of the Common Council. Without giving an opinion as to the advisability of this plan, I would like to call the attention of our Madison Avenue Line to the very cold and uncomfortable condition of some of their cars running up to Eighty-sixth street this cold Winter weather. I mean those cars with perforated board seats and bare board backs, the sight of which is enough to chill one. To take a seat for one hour, down town or up, is next to freezing, and involves great danger of taking cold. The doctors pronounce it dangerous for very many persons. Now, when those cars can be made comfortable—comparatively so—by covering the seats and backs and making the cars tight—all so easy to be done—it seems to me surprising that the company has not done it. I hope the company will take thought enough of us people living up in the neighborhood of Yorkville, patronizing their line daily, to accede to our wishes in this respect, and for which they will receive our thanks. YORKVILLE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1877.

A DRUID'S WIDOW GETS A VERDICT.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 18th inst. says: "The case of Margaret Barbaro against the Grand Grove of the Ancient Order of Druids and Occidental Grove No. 16 of the State of Missouri, was tried yesterday before Judge Lindley. The plaintiff is the widow of James S. Barbaro, who died Oct. 14, 1869. The widow brings action to recover $200 from the Grove, of which it is claimed her husband was a member in good standing at the time of his death. The by-laws of the order provide that in case of the death of a member in good standing, $40 shall be paid to the family for the expense of the funeral and $5 per month for three years thereafter. Payment was resisted on the ground that the deceased died when not in good standing, being more than 13 weeks in arrears with his dues, which, by the by-laws, causes him to be declared 'out of dues' and not entitled to benefits. The plaintiff held that the reason of his being in arrears was that during the time covered by the arrears deceased was sick, and therefore unable to pay. The case was originally brought before Justice Peter Powers, whence a change of venue was taken to Justice Smith, where plaintiff gained the case. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, and on trial the jury gave a verdict of $134 16 in favor of plaintiff."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAM-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 325 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant girl in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Address F. M., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL. Or to do general house-work; can come well recommended to a respectable family. Can be seen till engaged at No. 523 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as nurse and chamber work; good City references. Call at No. 230 East 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman as first-class chamber-maid and nurse; can give good reference. Call at No. 145 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH BOY six years old; thoroughly understands soups, meats, made-up dishes, boiling, and larding; first-class baker; five years reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 224 West 47th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS first-class cook, and her husband as first-class waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address Suisse, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—NO OBjection to do general house-work in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 626 2d av., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; first-class washer and ironer; good City reference; has a little girl seven years old who is generally useful. Call at No. 327 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; excellent plain cook; willing to do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st st., first floor.

COOK—COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS first-class cook, and her husband as coachman; have best City reference. Call from 11 till 5 at No. 150 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; would help with washing; good City references. Call at No. 230 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 27th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day; cuts, fits, and repairs very neatly; terms moderate; references. Address D., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT, GOOD fitter, a few more engagements by day or week, or would take home; dresses made over like new. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 220 East 47th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY the day; can cut, fit, and trim; moderate price. Address No. 221 East 46th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY to do family sewing. Address Dress-maker, No. 77 Eldridge st.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, who speaks German, as nursery governess; best of reference. Address GOVERNESS, for three day, No. 716 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough housekeeper, or anything not menial; country preferred; salary no object; highest references. Address F. W., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is a first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended from last place. Call at 333 West 39th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; GOOD seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; good City reference. Call at No. 21 Wilmot st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good laundress in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 136 East 28th st., near Lexington av., second floor back.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS nursery governess or housekeeper; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; any one requiring a reliable, invaluable person in their family, with the very best references, address Housekeeper, *Times* Office, Box No. 175.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; cannot be beat with a bottle-baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address Mck., Tomkinsville, Staten Island.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLEaged German woman to take care of children and do sewing; City or country. Call at No. 331 West 39th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY, medical and surgical; best of reference from physicians and ladies. Call or address Nurse, No. 270 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-work; reference. Call at No. 339 East 35th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PER.ON AS first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; good operator; no objection to taking charge of house-keeping or assist with grown up children. Address for two days, American, Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY; FIRST-CLASS Dressmaker from a French establishment; is disengaged as forewoman; terms moderate. Address Seamstress, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable German girl; operate on singer machine; will care for grown children; good City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit; got her own machine; would go out or take work home at moderate wages. Call at No. 232 East 46th st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; understands salads and the care of silver; excellent City reference. Best place. Can be seen at no. 646 2d av., near 35th st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a small family's washing; terms moderate; or would take a few gentlemen's washing at 75 cents per dozen; good reference given. Call at No. 131 West 10th st., front house, first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman; gentlemen's and families' fine washing, or to go out by the day; clothes carefully attended to. Call at No. 159 East 52d st., third floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing, or take it at home; good laundress; best reference. Call at No. 333 East 36th st., second floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of family washing, fluting, and polishing; best of references. Call at No. 253 West 29th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in family or single washing; moderate terms. Call or address E. P. A., No. 15 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—FIRST-CLASS WASHING, IRONING, and fluting, from 37 cents to 50 cents a dozen. Call at No. 107 East 56th st.

WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY DONE at No. 263 West 41st st., near 8th av.; City references.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's or families' washing, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 154 18th st., rear, room 7.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH FIVE YEARS experience, a situation in a stock brokers office or in the real estate business; can furnish the very highest references as to honesty and ability. Address for three days, D. E. A., Box 175 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN (COLLEGE graduate) desires to learn the drug business; best references. Address MEDICINE, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

A MAN GOING TO CALIFORNIA WOULD like to make himself useful to an invalid or family for the passage. Good reference. Address

THE HOUSEHOLD.

LOW PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

Cheapness is now a feature of the markets. There is an abundance of produce arriving daily from all quarters, and dealers are anxious to get rid of it at small profits. Shrewd buyers can make their own terms. Meats are not dearer than they were last week, and poultry is cheaper. Game has not been lower priced for years. Quail, grouse, partridges, all kinds of wild ducks, except canvas-back—which are scarce—venison, rabbits, and hares—the latter as good as the article imported from Germany—are, at the prices current, within the reach of people of moderate incomes. Butter is in liberal supply, and buyers who are not very fastidious as to color, can buy something of a very good flavor at reasonable rates. "Orange County butter" is held at higher prices than it should be, in view of the fact that there is so large a quantity of good butter arriving from the West and other sections, which is now incumbering the cellars and store-rooms of wholesale dealers, and which is nearly as good as the best "Orange County" ever churned. Cheese of really excellent quality is rather dear; the demand from England, where it is regarded as one of the staples of life, keeping the price up to a high standard. Fresh eggs are no cheaper, the snow and sleet in the country reducing production very materially. The mild weather now prevailing has, however, the tendency to make dealers less exacting and prices for this great necessity will fall unless there should be another great snow-storm over a large area of territory. There is no advance in the prices for fruit in season. Apples, oranges, Catawba grapes and cranberries are in excessive supply, and dealers have considerable trouble to rid themselves of their stocks, which are every day rapidly accumulating in their storehouses. There is a sufficient supply of vegetables to meet the general demand, and prices are pretty low for everything, except for Irish and sweet potatoes. Onions, squash, turnips, beets, carrots, leeks, parsley, &c., are cheap enough to satisfy the most economical.

HINTS ON THE MAKING OF BREAD.

As a most difficult branch of a housekeeper's duties, bread-making requires a generous stock of patience and a vast deal of experience. The skill of it is in no sense intuitive, but acquired through repeated failures and doubtful successes; and even the accepted receipt of many a housewife makes a poor apology for a perfect loaf of bread. The best of receipts gets hard usage in unskilled hands, and the indifference which much bread-making betrays would spoil any rule, and offend any table. Teaching is worth something, but in this, as in most other skilled employments, experience is everything. The Women's Centennial Committee, who compiled the *National Cookery-Book*, consider the chief evil of much bread-making to be the use of saleratus or other baking powder, and enjoin upon their sisters to do away with this vicious custom. Were there no such thing as saleratus, considering the uses to which it is often put, the dining tables of the present generation would perhaps offer a more wholesome diet, certainly a more acceptable bread where such a powder is now used; and were the common and unhealthy biscuits, with their so frequently sulphur-streaked surfaces, which require special training of the stomach for even a passable digestion, driven away from every dining-room, the effect would be of immense importance.

Mr. Tegetmeier, in his *Handbook*, explains the process by which bakers make their bread so light and spongy. They mix a little of the flour they are about to use with water and the yeast, and set it to rise some time before mixing up the mass of dough. In this way less yeast is required, and by this whole "sponge" acting as a ferment, the bread is much better and softer than is made in the ordinary way. The rising of the dough is quickened by adding to the sponge a small quantity of mashed boiled potatoes. To make half a peck of flour into bread on this system, mash three-fourths of a pound of well-boiled mealy potatoes through a coarse sieve or colander, and mix with a pint of flour; mix an ounce and a half of German dried yeast, with a pint and a half of lukewarm water, and strain into the flour and potatoes; beat up the whole into a batter; cover over with a blanket and set by the fire to rise. In two hours, if kept quite warm, this will have risen considerably and constitutes the "sponge." Beat this with the hand very perfectly and mix with a pint and a half of nearly blood-warm water, (92° Farrenheit,) and pour into half a peck of flour, which has already had one and one-fourth ounces of salt mixed with it. Knead the whole into dough and let rise in a warm place—two hours in warm weather, but longer in cold weather. Then turn out on a floured table, divide into pieces suitable for loaves, and knead lightly and together with only flour enough to keep it from adhering to the table. For a still lighter bread a portion of the dough, when ready for the oven, should be well kneaded, with flour enough to make it rather solid, divided into small loaves or rolls, placed on a slightly greased tin, and set in a very warm place to rise again. Then wash over the loaves with a little milk, and bake for about 20 minutes. Upon taking from the oven cover with a cloth to prevent the outside from becoming hard. Stale bread, which is far more healthy than new, may be made soft and palatable by covering closely with a tin and placing it for half an hour in a very moderately-heated oven.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

A FRUGAL BREAKFAST.—Take a beef kidney, wash and let it stand 15 minutes in cold water; then put on to cook in cold water with a little salt; cut off the fat and slice the kidney thin and return to saucepan on the fire; cover with hot water, just enough for the gravy; salt and pepper to taste; add a bay leaf, butter size of walnut, rolled in brown flour, and stew till gravy is thick enough; turn this on hot buttered toast; a bit of onion may be added if desired. Sibyl will find it a very good breakfast dish, costing 10 or 12 cents.—HOUSEKEEPER.

A RELISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take one-fourth pound fresh cheese, cut it in thin slices, put it in a frying-pan, turning over it a large cupful sweet milk; add one-fourth teaspoonful dry mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Roll three Boston crackers very fine, and sprinkle in gradually, then turn at once into a warm dish; to be sent to table immediately.—AUNT ADDIE.

OTHER BREAKFAST DISHES.—Smoked salmon soaked three or four hours in plenty of warm water, then dried in a towel, and broiled until hot through; butter and serve very hot. Also the thick part of salt codfish soaked until quite fresh, and boiled, and buttered while hot, is very palatable.—AUNT ADDIE.

DINNER FOR TWELVE.

First Course.—Oysters or very small round clams on shell.

Second Course.—Mock turtle soup. (Pale sherry after soup.)

Third Course.—Boiled sod, salmon, or bass; potatoes, fillet of beef, with mushrooms; spinnach. (Champagne.)

Fourth Course.—Frozen Roman punch.

Fifth Course.—Breast, only of birds served on toast; green peas.

Sixth Course.—Salad of lettuce.

Seventh Course.—Charlotte russe, ice cream jelly. (Claret or Rhein.)

Eighth Course.—Liqueurs, bonbons, (Madeira or Port) coffee in parlor, after guests have left the table.—EMILE DUNLAP.

BEEF-TEA, WITH SLOW MODERATE HEAT.—Take one pound of the best beef, cut it into thin slices, and scrape the meat fine. Put it, along with two-thirds saltspoonful of salt, into one pint of cold water contained in an earthen jug, and let the mixture stand two or three hours, stirring it frequently. Then place it, in the same vessel, covered, on the back part of the range, and let it come very gradually to blood heat, and no more, for any higher temperature would injure the nutriment. Then strain it through a fine sieve or muslin bag, and it is ready for use.—ARMY SURGEON.

BEEF-TEA, WITHOUT HEAT.—Take one-third of a pound of fresh beef, mutton, poultry, or game, minced very fine; place it in 14 ounces of soft, cold water, to which has been added a pinch or about 18 grains of table salt and three or four grains of muriatic acid. Stir all with a wooden spoon, and set it aside for one hour, stirring it occasionally. Then strain it through a coarse sieve, and wash the residue on the sieve by means of five additional ounces of soft water, pressing it so that all the soluble matter will be removed from the residue. Mix the two strainings, and the extract is ready for use. It should be drank freely every two or three hours.—EPICUREAN.

BROILED POTATOES WITH HAM.—Slice thick some cold cooked potatoes; place on a greased gridiron and broil brown; mince very fine some cold boiled ham, and a very little shalot, or onion and parsley; fry in butter until a light brown color; dish the potatoes neatly in a dish, and pour the ham, &c., on them. Serve very hot. This is very nice for breakfast, with coffee, boiled oat-meal, stewed prunes, and hominy croquettes.—HOUSEKEEPER.

SPICED BEEF.—Chop very fine the tough end of two beef cakes, a piece of suet as large as half an egg; season with pepper, salt, summer savory, and a very little nutmeg; add two well-beaten eggs; half a pint of dry bread, rolled fine; half a pint of rolled cracker; four or five tablespoonfuls sweet cream; butter the size of an egg, and make into a long loaf with flour; place in a baking-pan with a little dripping; bake until cooked and brown; turn it over several times.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO COOK PIGS' FEET AND HOCKS.—Wash very thoroughly and clean well the feet and hocks; put in a pot and cover with cold water, and a little salt if they were fresh. Boil till the meat nearly leaves the bones. If the water boils away before this time add enough to cover, and boil slowly. When cooked pour off the liquor, reserving about three cupfuls in the pot, to which add one cupful more hot water, two cupfuls vinegar, two blades mace, one small red pepper, one bay leaf, one dozen whole cloves, ditto allspice, one ounce mustard seed, one-half ounce celery seed, and more salt if necessary. Boil all together and turn into stone jar. Cut in slices two white onions; slink these among the feet and cover all tightly; ready for use in one day. The rest of the liquor that was reserved off will make delightful jelly. It must get cold to prove its being stiff. Then when wanted, heat to boiling; add the juice of three lemons, the rind of one, if it is not bitter, grated, two ounce sticks cinnamon, orange peel to taste, and two tablespoonfuls burnt sugar for coloring; or the burnt sugar may be omitted and one-half pint wine or rum added; rinse molds in cold water and strain the jelly, and pour boiling hot in the molds.—HOUSEKEEPER.

PIGS' FEET FRIED.—Take butter size of a walnut; roll in a little flour; put in a hot pan; when very hot drain some of the feet, cooked as above and cut in pieces, and fry in the butter to a rich yellow. Let them cook a little crisp and quickly. Garnish with parsley or fine celery tops.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO FRY SCALLOPS.—Rinse in cold water, dry in towel, pepper a trifle, and roll in Indian meal, or dry cracker-crumbs. Have a pan of boiling hot fat, put them in and brown them on all sides. Remove with skimmer, place on white napkin, and place sprigs of green parsley among them. Butter or Boston crackers are the best for such uses. Or the scallops may be dropped in a well-beaten egg, then rolled in the meal or crumbs.—HOUSEKEEPER.

APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a batter, not very stiff, with one quart of milk, three eggs, and flour to bring it to a right consistency; pare and core a dozen large apples, and chop them to about the size of small peas, and mix well in the batter. Fry in lard as you do doughnuts, and eat with powdered sugar and the juice of a lemon.—SIBYL.

APPLE JELLY.—To 13 good-sized apples put one quart of water and one lemon; boil till soft, and strain. To one pint of juice add one pound of sugar, and boil 20 minutes.—SIBYL.

APPLE SNOW.—Pare and core tart, juicy apples; stew with just enough water to keep from burning; sweeten with white sugar, and beat perfectly free from lumps; when cold, add the juice of half a lemon, and, for a dish large enough for eight to ten persons, the whites of two eggs; beat the mixture until it is stiff enough to stand alone, and is as white as snow, and pour will have a delicious and elegant dessert; eat with whipped cream.—M. L. H.

ORANGE MARMALADE.—Take fine, large, ripe oranges; weigh them, and allow one pound of crushed sugar to one pound of orange; pare off the yellow rind of half the oranges; put the rind over the fire in cold water, covering very tight, and let simmer until tender; grate the yellow rind of the remaining oranges, and set aside; quarter the oranges and squeeze out all the juice and pulp, removing the seeds and white skin; put the sugar in the kettle; to each pound add one pint of cold water; allow the white of one egg to every two pounds of sugar; when the sugar is all dissolved put over the fire; let boil and skim until it is quite clear and thick; take the boiled parings and pound them to a paste in a mortar; put this in the pulp-juice and grated rind; boil all together for half an hour until it is a transparent mass. Lemon marmalade may be made in the same manner, or lemon and orange mixed; put in using lemons you must allow one-half pound more sugar.—AUNT ADDIE.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Peel and slice three or four oranges and lay in a pudding-dish with one-third cupful sugar; make a custard of one pint of milk, yolks of three eggs, one tablespoonful corn-starch, one-third cupful sugar; when cold pour over the oranges; beat the whites of three eggs and one-third cupful sugar to a froth, and pour over; put in the oven a few minutes to brown; to be eaten cold.—COUSIN MATTIE.

FRUIT CAKE.—Two pounds raisins, three pounds currants, one pound citron, one pound butter, one pound sugar, one and a half pounds prepared flour, one gill brandy, one gill rosewater, one gill molasses, and 10 eggs; spice to suit the taste; line a pan with layers of paper and butter; bake seven hours in a slow oven; raise the pan about an inch from the bottom of the oven, and place a buttered piece of paper on top to prevent scorching. This receipt has been used in my mother's family for 20 years.—MARY.

CREAM CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful butter, one half-teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream-tartar, two and one-half teacups cupfuls flour. *Inside Filling.*—One egg, one tablespoonful sugar, two of corn-starch dissolved in a very little cold milk, a small piece of butter, one pint of milk; beat the ingredients, and stir into the milk while boiling. This makes two pies.—SIBYL.

LEMON CAKE.—Three and one-half cupfuls flour, three of sugar, two of butter, nine eggs, one grateful wine, one teaspoonful saleratus, two lemons, grating the yellow rind in the flour. Squeeze the juice into a cup, and mix the saleratus in it. Stir quickly in the cake while it is foaming.—AUNT ADDIE.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—Three cupfuls prepared flour, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful milk, five eggs, quarter of a pound of butter, a little nutmeg. For the jelly take one grated rind and juice of one lemon, half a cupful sugar, one egg, lump of butter size of a walnut; cook until it boils, stirring fast.—MARY.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cupfuls flour, two cupfuls sugar, one-half cupful water, yolks of five and whites of three eggs, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful baking-powder, the juice and grated rind of one orange to bake as for jelly cake; beat the two remaining whites of the two eggs to a stiff froth, add sugar and the grated rind and juice of an orange; spread each layer of cake and put in the oven a moment.—AUNT ADDIE.

FRENCH ROLLS.—Sift a pound of flour into a pan, rub into it three ounces of butter, mix in the whites of only three eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; make into a stiff dough with sufficient sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls salt, and one-half cake of Fleischmann's compressed yeast; cover closely and set by the fire; mold very softly when quite light, and divide into rolls; you can cut out round and double them together to form them into proper shape.—AUNT ADDIE.

PANCAKES.—Into one and a half quarts of flour sift one teaspoonful soda; add one egg and a little salt; make a thin batter with milk, (buttermilk is better, and if slightly frozen better still,) using two-thirds sour and one-third sweet; stir swiftly around in the middle of the dish; it will create a foam; occasionally lift the spoon and gather in the remaining flour. Wheat ground in a grist mill like corn-meal, then sifted, makes very nice bread, and pancakes equal to buckwheat.—FLAT ROCK, N. C.

SPICE PUDKES.—One pint milk, four heaping tablespoontuls flour, one tablespoonful butter browned a little in a frying pan, and carefully mixed with the batter; salt to taste. Beat well, and just before cooking stir in four heaping tablespoonfuls of fresh dry snow; fry in just enough butter to prevent burning. Roll up before dishing.—HOUSEKEEPER.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One pint of buttermilk, one pint of warm water, a little salt, and three tablespoonfuls of baker's yeast; stir in buckwheat to make a thin batter; raise over night; in the morning stir in a little saleratus dissolved in hot water. Cook on and taste; if sour stir in a little more saleratus.—ANNIE B.

HOMINY CROQUETTES.—Boil hominy till well done, let it get stone cold, then mix with it salt to taste, two well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful milk, two tablespoonfuls sifted flour with one teaspoonful baking powder mixed through it. Mix all very thoroughly. The milk may be omitted, when less flour would be needed. Have ready a frying-pan of boiling hot fat, let the pan be nearly full; take the mixture up in a spoon in shape of dough-nuts, and fry till of a rich light brown color. Let the fat boil over them, and serve very hot.—HOUSEKEEPER.

GINGER SNAPS, I.—One cupful molasses, one cupful brown sugar, one cupful shortening, one heaping teaspoonful soda dissolved in a cupful warm water; one teaspoonful ginger; mix stiff and roll thin.—COUSIN MATTIE.

GINGER SNAPS, II.—One cupful molasses; three-quarters cupful sugar, one cupful shortening, part butter, one tablespoonful ginger, one heaping teaspoonful soda, three tablespoontuls hot water, and little salt. Add flour, and mix with the hands as soft as possible. Bake in a quick oven.—HARLEMITE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

RELIEF FOR CATARRH.—Put one tablespoonful of iodo-bromide of calcium comp. into a teacupful of warm water. Snuff it up the nose night and morning. Is very cleansing and healing.

WEAK EYES.—If Violetta Moore will thoroughly bathe her eyes three times a day with water as hot as she can bear, she will find them much strengthened.

BLACKING KID BOOTS.—Put some good black ink (not finid) into an old tin cold-cream or pomatum pot; fill it about half full, and set it in a cupful of very hot water, so as to heat the ink; melt down a common tallow candle and mix thoroughly to a smooth paste, with the heated ink. This may be rubbed into kid with a piece of old flannel. It makes kid boots and shoes very durable, and the kid looks almost new as long as it lasts.—BEATRICE.

QUESTIONS.

I would like a receipt for cooking maccaroni.

A receipt is wanted for making yeast for light bread.

Full partiolars for making very light, puffy, muffins, such as are served at hotels, are asked for.

A receipt is wanted by L. L. W. for preparing mushroom sauce for steaks, &c., from the French canned mushrooms. All the receipts in cook-books seem to be for fresh mushrooms.

"Aunt Sarah" asks how oranges can be used on the table in any other shape than in marmalade and sliced.

"Sibyl" asks: What will polish my husband's student lamp, which looks like brass, but is some sort of composition, I believe?

"Sibyl," and a score or more besides, want to know how to wash handkerchiefs, some with colored borders, and some with colored centres, so as to prevent the color running into the white.

How can the smell of leather be taken out of old shoes?

Will some one give a receipt for cleaning the chamois skirts and wrappers now in fashion, so as to leave them pliable and fit for further use?

Stonington, Conn., wants to know the process for manufacturing phosphate of time.

Will some one tell me how to rid a house of rats without poisoning them?

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, is about to have a new armory. The building will be located on Bedford avenue. The old armory, at present occupied by this command, together with the land on which it stands, is to be sold, and from the fund thus obtained the expenses of putting up a new armory will be defrayed. The residents of the Eastern District favor the project, as it involves no taxation.

John J. Schermerhorn, Jr., for many years a member of the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, died at the residence of his father-in-law, John Jacobus, No. 70 St. Mark's place, last Thursday evening. The members of the Veteran Corps will assemble at his late residence to-day, at 2 P. M., where the funeral services will be held from whence they will escort the remains to St. Mark's Church, where the coffin will be deposited in the family vault.

Battery K, Artillery, Lieut. A. Hoelzle commanding, held its tenth annual ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms last Wendesday evening. The attendance was large, the music was fine, and the entertainment was a complete success. The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, assembled at Dramatic Hall, at 8 P. M., and marched to the Assembly Rooms, parading 40 men on that occasion. Before participating in the dance, several military evolutions were executed by the troop for the edification of the guests.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment held their annual meeting last Friday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Henry P. Martin; Vice Commander, Theron S. Copeland; Correspondent, F. F. Taylor; Recorder and Treasurer, J. T. Woolsey; Surgeons, C. McMillan, M. D., and James B. Reynolds, M. D.; Secretive Committee, T. S. Copeland, A. M. Underhill, Eoen Beck, W. J. Coles, and Thomas Girvan; Stewards, S. A. Bunce, T. A. Ames, and Amos L. Sea. The ninth annual meeting and anniversary dinner of this association will take place at Delmonico's on April 21.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the State Military Association will take place at Albany next Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Col. Charles S. Spencer will preside. A general invitation has been extended to the National Guard throughout the State to send representatives. The annual address will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday evening next. Officers are requested to wear fatigue uniforms during the sessions of the association, and full-dress uniforms with side-arms on the occasion of the delivery of the annual address. After the delivery of the address the members will attend a reception to be given by Gen. Franklin Townsend at his residence.

The annual reception of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, will take place to-morrow evening, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house. As we have previously mentioned, there is a good deal of interest attaching to this event, owing to the resolution of the Board of Officers of this command, not to give a regimental reception this year. The companies have all subscribed liberally for tickets, and the further distribution of invitations was stopped on Friday, in order that the house might not be overcrowded. Mr. Gilmore has promised to direct the orchestra in person, and has selected several new pieces for introduction on that occasion. The Police arrangements will be under the direction of Capt. Mount, and the drivers of all carriages are requested to approach the Opera-house from the west, passing the entrance on Fifty-eighth street to the east.

Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, has elected civil officers for the present year, as follows: President, Watkins W. Jones; Vice President, Jacob David; Recording Secretary, Neptune A. Wilson; Financial Secretary, William A. Ludden, Jr.; Treasurer, Charles Bunce; Finance Committee, Maurice Faucon, George W. Parker, and W. H. Vanderveer; Armory Committee, David Ludlum, A. Gay, and R. N. Decker; Recruiting Committee, N. A. Wilson, C. Bunce, and George Dowling; Court-martial, Maurice Faucon, W. H. Vanderveer, C. D. Morris, and H. H. Handover. First Lieut. Robert Rae, of this command, has resigned, and Sergt. W. A. Ludden has been chosen as his successor. Corp. F. G. Bruther has been returned to the ranks. N. A. Wilson and Hayward Smith have been elected Sergeants, and George Dowling has been promoted Corporal. W. H. Smith, Jr., has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant.

At First Division Head-quarters the parade returns of the Seventh Regiment for the uniform fund have been received. They are based on a quota of 792 men. The Eighth Regiment claim is for 489 men. The resignation of First Lieut. James L. Cook of the Eighth Regiment, has been received. The resignations of the following officers in the Third Regiment Cavalry have been received and forwarded to Albany: George W. Sauer, Capt. H. H. Featterman, Capt. H. Schmidt, Commissary of Subsistence; Second Lieut. Diedrich Buhrje, First Lieuts. F. Freedenthal and John H. Prigge, all having served their full terms. Frederick Storck has been elected Second Lieutenant of Troop B, and John G. Koehe First Lieutenant, and Henry Deode Second Lieutenant of Troop F. The transfer of First Lieut. John J. Behringer, of Company G, to Company A, Seventh Regiment, has been approved.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Obernier has issued an order assuming command of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn. The commissions of officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform for instruction and drill, at the armory, as follows: Mondays, Jan. 22 and 29, and Feb. 5. Assembly at 7:45 P. M., and roll call at 8 P. M. Capt. William Heerdt, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and acting Adjutant, will act as instructor, and Capt. H. Osterman will act as Assistant Instructor. Wing drills are ordered as follows: Right wing, Companies A, C, I, and B, on Thursdays, Jan. 25, Feb. 8, March 1 and 15. Left wing, Companies D, G, H, and K, Thursdays, Feb. 1 and 15, March 8 and 22. The non-commissioned staff officers are under orders to report in fatigue uniform at regimental head-quarters every Thursday at 8 P. M. Twenty-five members of this command qualified as marksmen at Creedmor last Summer.

The left wing of the Seventy-first Regiment, Companies G, C, E, I, and F, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform with white belts at the State Arsenal, on Friday evening next, for drill and instruction. Major E. A. McAlpine has been detailed as instructor of the wing. Company K, Capt. Robert S. Orsor commanding, will hold its annual reception at its armory next Wednesday evening. This company bears a first-class reputation as a host, and will no doubt receive its guests, as on former occasions, in good style. Civil officers and committees for the ensuing year have been appointed as follows: President, Capt. Robert S. Orsor; Vice President, First Lieut. S. A. Taylor; Financial Secretary, Charles A. Piercy; Recording Secretary, John D. Sherry; Treasurer, James H. Boosstill; Finance Committee, Lieut. S. A. Taylor, Lawrence McKown, and Frank E. Towers; Recruiting Committee, Sergt. Charles A. Piercy, Corp. James Bishop, and B. A. Vickers; Armory Committee, Sergt. F. L. Hynsun, Corp. F. K. Mawhinney, and J. O'Berne; Court-martial, Sergt. Louis J. Sniffen, Sergt. John R. Servers, Sergt. Le Grand McKown, Jacob B. Sherwood, and John Bowden.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment, Companies D, E, A, H, and G, assembled for drill at the regimental armory, on Friday evening last. Col. Porter was in command, and Lieut. Col. John T. Camp was present, and ably assisted the Colonel in manœuvering the battalion. Adjutant Lepner equalized the command into five companies of 16 files front, and turned over the command to the Colonel 10 minutes after assembly was sounded. Col. Porter drilled the battalion for over two hours, in simple and complex movements, in close and open column. The evolutions of marching in line of battle, column of fours, and column of companies, were very finely done. The left wing, comprising Companies F, C, I, K, and B, will drill in similar movements at the regimental armory next Friday evening. The entire regiment will parade for review by Brig. Gen. Ward on Wednesday evening, the 31st inst. After the review a grand promenade concert will take place. The music will be furnished by Gilmore's Band. At an election in Company E last Monday evening, Capt. Andrew Gilsey, of Brig. Gen. Vilmar's Staff, was chosen Captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Wilmot M. Dunning. Capt. Gilsey has manifested considerable military talent in the exercise of his duties on the Second Brigade Staff, and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the regiment. The following non-commissioned officers were elected at the same meeting: Sergeants, Privates Victor F. Muldhof and William B. Smith; Corporal, Everett Llewellyn Clapp.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has issued an order dissolving the Brigade Examining Board, and appointing a new one, consisting of Col. Frederick Unbekant, Eleventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chaddock, Seventy-first Regiment, and Major John T. Pryer, Ninth Regiment. Lieut. Andrew Gilsey, of the Brigade Staff, will not act as Recording Secretary. The Board will convene at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M. A court-martial has been appointed in this command to convene at the armory of the Ninth Regiment, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Col. James R. Hitchcock, Ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Albert P. Stewart, Eleventh Regiment, and Major E. A. McAlpin, of the Seventy-first Regiment, will compose the court. Major Joseph Korb, Brigade Judge Advocate, will attend the court. Gen. Vilmar and staff have received an invitation from Adjt. Gen. Townsend to attend a reception at his residence in Albany next Wednesday evening. The quarterly returns just received from the Seventy-first Regiment show a muster of 614, a decrease of 16 in the last quarter. This apparent decrease is due mainly to the dropping from the roll of a number of members of the old Company A, who cannot be found since the inspection. A regimental court-martial has been ordered in the Seventy-first Regiment, to convene at the armory on Friday, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M. Capt. M. L. Vantine will preside. The resignation of Capt. Edwin C. Imlay, of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, has been forwarded to General Head-quarters. Capt. Imlay has been appointed to a position in the United States Signal Service.

The second battalion drill of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. McLeer commanding, took place at its armory last Wednesday evening. Nine companies paraded unequalized. First Lieut. Cuits, of Company H, was detailed as acting Adjutant for the occasion. The drill was a considerable improvement over that held on the 12th inst., and at its conclusion Col. McLeer, addressing his men, stated that when the regiment next assembled for drill, it would be under more pleasant auspices. The armory, which is about to undergo repairs, it is expected will be in readiness for use about July 1, next. Col. McLeer recommended that during the intervening time it would be well for the several companies to meet on their regular evenings at the rooms provided for the purpose, and to endeavor to continue the work of recruiting as much as possible. The Board of Officers of the Twenty-third Regiment have offered the use of their armory to Col. McLeer for battalion drills until his own building can be used, and the latter will probably take advantage of the opportunity occasionally. At a recent meeting of Company H, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Secretary, J. J. Turpie; Treasurer, Henry Schnepf; Recruiting Committee, L. E. Merrifield, John F. York, and J. Elias; Court-martial, W. R. Owens, Ezra Green, and J. J. Boughton; Finance Committee, John Cuits, John F. York, and Oscar Schweig. The following civil officers have been elected in Company F: President, Corp. G. H. Youngs; Vice President, W. E. King; Treasurer, Lieut. J. J. Gould; Financial Secretary, Sergt. A. C. Hillman; Recording Secretary, Sergt. T. Terhune.

A court-martial for the trial of officers of the First Brigade has been appointed by Brig. Gen. Ward, to convene at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on Monday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M. The following officers will comprise the court: Col. Josiah Porter, Twenty-second Regiment; Lieut. Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Peter Krueger, Fifth Regiment; Major Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Judge Advocate. Gen. Ward has issued an order directing regimental commanders to cause the officers of their commands to be instructed in the principles of rifle practice, and will assemble the officers for this purpose upon three occasions previous to Feb. 28 next. Regimental commanders will be held responsible during the coming shooting season for any incapacity on the part of company officers in giving instruction in rifle practice to the men under their charge. The commanders of the several companies are under orders to convene three drill nights between Feb. 1 and April 30, in instructing their men in rifle practice; from one-hour to an hour and a half each evening will be devoted to this exercise. The mode of operations observed will be as follows: The company will be divided into squads, according to the knowledge of the subject possessed by the different men, and commandants are directed to see that each squad is given its required instruction. Particular attention will be paid to aiming drill and to the positions for firing while standing, kneeling, or lying down, and the commandants of companies will be held responsible for the degree of progress attained by the men under their command. Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice are directed to attend to these drills and to assist the company commanders in the instruction of their men. They will also be required to make written reports monthly to brigade head-quarters through their regimental commanders, of the number present at each drill, and the result attained by the course of instruction. In closing the order, Gen Ward says: "A noticeable feature of the rifle practice last season at Creedmoor, was the ignorance of a large number of the men in the firing position, and much valuable time was unprofitably consumed in instructing these men in matters in which they should have had a clear idea before they left the drill-room, and much time would have been saved if all the officers had been capable of imparting the necessary instruction."

Col. David E. Auston, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has prepared and had printed a manual for street firing for a regiment of infantry, in conjunction with a howitzer or Gatling battery. It is assumed that the infantry shall be armed with breech-loaders, and the advantages claimed are rapidity of firing, complete command of intersecting streets, and of the street in the rear of column; a defense against attacks from house-tops; compactness of formation and protection to the flanks, and an effective opposing force against mobs. It is to be hoped that the opportunity to use either infantry or artillery, or both combined, in this or any other city, will not soon present itself; but that time may come, hence a brief reference to Col. Austen's pamphlet may be permitted. The manual before us embraces almost innumerable instructions which would be of little use in actual warfare. To drill a regiment so that it will be useful in case of a riotous demonstration on the part of an armed mob, requires only a careful understanding of Upton's Tactics. It is only necessary to remember that there is a great difference between firing at Creedmoor targets and firing on an armed enemy; between drilling in an armory or in the park and going through necessary battalion or company movements in a time of great danger. In the latter emergency the fewer commands issued the better, and though the manual may be a good thing for smoothing young officers to understand, its real merits would be greater were the instruction simplified. It used to be calculated that to kill a man in battle, his weight, in lead was required. Nowadays, a fair calculation is about 30 rounds fired for each man disabled, at an average of 80 yards distance. Thus, when either rank of the leading company had delivered one volley but one man of the opposing force would be disabled, and when the enemy returned the fire the casualties would be equal. The fact, however, that a charge would probably be made by the mob seems to have been lost sight of. It is true, the compiler provides a partial protection, in case of danger, to the battery, but it he must go into details, then there should be further precautions taken. The commands to fix bayonets and to guard against infantry are more necessary in a pamphlet of this kind than "right dress," "left dress," or orders of similar import. Though the bayonet is despised and cannon cried up by many members of the modern school, the influence of both is alike chiefly moral, and this is particularly true of the former in street fighting. The bayonet will best restrain a mob in narrow thoroughfares, and, as a rule, few men will dare to throw themselves upon it. The pamphlet is well printed, and Col. Austen has evidently given his subject much attention

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

THE NUMBER OF DISSENTERS—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES FORBIDDEN.

The Russian St. Petersburg *Gazette*, in an article on the Russian Church, observes that the number of dissenters in Russia has very much increased of late, especially among the masses of the population, and that even in the higher classes of society the mystical doctrines of fashionable preachers and the manifestations of "spiritualists" have undermined the influence of the orthodox clergy. This is certainly not due to any excessive tolerance by the Government of sectarianism, for "the State could not do more to support orthodoxy than it does, unless it adopted a system of intolerance like that practised in the Middle Ages." The writer next enumerates the laws which are now in force for the protection of the State Church in Russia. "If a member of the orthodox Church changes his religion, both he and the person who instigated him to do so are punished. When the adopted religion is a non-Christian one, the instigator is punished with hard labor; when it is the Roman Catholic or a Protestant faith, he is banished; and when it is that of a Russian sect, he is 'interned.' As for the person who leaves the orthodox Church, he is in every case placed at the disposal of the ecclesiastical authorities for suitable correction, and his property is sequestrated. Members of the orthodox Church are forbidden to marry non-Christians, and the children of mixed marriages (except only in the Baltic provinces) are bound, under severe penalties, to be brought up in the orthodox religion. The right of propogating religious doctrines is possessed exclusively by the State Church; the members of other religions are not even allowed to convert pagans to Christianity. The establishment of new religions communities, too, is strictly forbidden. And yet, though the State thus protects the orthodox Church, the latter is daily losing ground to the Empire. It is not the fault of the State that, notwithstanding such severe protective laws, the Tchouvashes, Toheremisses, and other alien races are being converted in masses to Mohammedanism; that whole villages which were regarded as orthodox are now found to be Mohammedan; that the Mohammedan propaganda is rapidly spreading northward, while the orthodox propaganda finds but few supporters."

A HORSE TRADE.

The Putnam County *Standard* of last week has the following: "A youth nick-named 'Pickles' owned a horse a few days ago which he sold for $2, Capt. Manville, who keeps a boarding-house at the dam, being the purchaser. Soon after a couple of tramps drawing a hand-sled loaded with two trunks came along, when Mr. Manville asked them if they did not want to buy a horse to draw their sled. The tramps thought favorable of the proposition, and concluded to take the horse, for which they gave the Captain $2 50, a shot-gun, a buck-saw, a beetle and wedges, and a violin."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. Div....	99	400 Cen. of N. J.....	35
5,000 Ft. W. 3d.....	106	100 do.....	35
110 N. Y. C. & Hud.	103	100 do.....	34⅝
1500 West. Un.....	76⅜	100 do.....	34¾
200 do.....s3.	76⅜	100 do.....	34⅝
100 do.....	76⅜	100 do.....c.	34⅝
200 do.....	76⅜	600 do.....	35
100 Lake Shore.:.	65⅜	100 do.....	34⅞
400 do.....	53¼	100 Pacific of Mo....	18⅜
500 do.....s3.	55¼	40 Mor. & Essex...	92¼
200 Mich. Cen.....	48⅞	200 D., L. & W.....	74⅞
100 Rock Island.....	101½	100 do.....	74¾
50 do.....	101⅝	300 do.....	74¾
200 do.....	101⅝	200 Ohio & Miss....	6¾
100 St. Paul Pref.....	48⅜	100 do.....	6⅞
200 do.....s10.	48¼	100 do.....s3	6¾
100 do.....	48⅜	100 do.....s3.	6⅝
300 do.....	48⅜	450 do.....	6⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:10 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....	112¼⅝	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....	113¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.....b.c.	114⅜	5,000 do.....b.c.	113⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '66 New....	112¾	10,000 do.....	112⅞
		9,500 do.....c.	113¾
		7,500 do.....	113⅝
		6,500 U. S. 6s, '81

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONGS "CENTRAL AFRICA."

CENTRAL AFRICA: NAKED TRUTHS OF NAKED PEOPLE. An Account of the Expeditions to the Lake Victoria N'yanza and the Makraka-Niam-Niam, West of the Bahr-el-Abiad, (White Nile.) By Col. C. Chaille Long, Chief of the Egyptian Staff. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Since the days of Mungo Park the heart of Africa has been a point of fascination that never ceases to attract those travelers who find excitement in the dangers of wild and unknown lands, inhabited by barbarous and savage tribes. Among the latest explorers of this almost inaccessible portion of the globe is Col. C. Chaillé Long, for several years an officer in the Egyptian Army, and one of the most daring and intrepid searchers after geographical novelty that ever followed in the steps of Baker and Livingstone. The history of his two expeditions—one to the Lake Victoria N'yanza in 1874, and the other to Makraka-Niam-Niam, west of the White Nile, in 1875, together with the results of his explorations—he has recently embodied in a volume which will form a valuable addition to our already somewhat copious literature on Africa.

In the preface to his work the author says:

"Influenced by the judgment of kind and perhaps too indulgent friends, I have prepared for publication these 'Naked Truths of Naked People,' in the crude language of a soldier, and with the view alone of faithfully recounting the stirring incidents of my different expeditions; of promulgating correct views respecting the country, the nature and customs of the negro, and of paying an appropriate tribute to the character of the enlightened Sovereign, (Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt,) under whose auspices the work of Central African regeneration is being carried forward."

Having joined Col. C. G. Gordon, C. B., of the Royal Engineers of the English Army, the newly-appointed Governor General of the Equatorial Provinces of Egypt, at Cairo, the writer, by request of Col. Gordon, was designated as Chief of Staff of the expedition, and with him Lieut. Hassan Wassif, Aide de Camp, also an officer of the General Staff of the Egyptian Army. On the 21st of February, 1874, the party started by special train for Suez, and from thence pursued the wonted lines of African travel, reaching Khartoum, a town on the left bank of the Blue Nile, 20 days' journey from Cairo, on the 13th of March. Upon leaving this point, Col. Long says: "As the steamer turns the point at the junction, and enters the Bahr-el-Abiad, at a slackened speed in stemming its swift current, I cast a long, lingering look behind, as the last haunt of civilization fades from view, ere I turn to brave the uninviting future that awaits the traveler in Central Africa." Their objective point was Gondokoro, the prospective seat of Government of the Governor General. Situated on the right bank of the river, Gondokoro is little more than a military encampment, composed of straw huts inclosed in a high palisade of straw; a little stream, running through marshy and at times flooded land, bounds the north side of the encampment. The brick "canissa" (church) has been long since pulled down by the "Baris," and served, mixed with grease, to besmear their bodies with the favorite red color they affect. Col. Long met with every discouragement from his friends at the encampment, but he determined to push on. Owing to a combination of circumstances which he does not consider it necessary to detail, he was compelled to start before the arrival of his baggage and supplies. "This," he says,

"Was an act of folly that might have cost dear both to myself and to my companions, but it was dictated to me by a sentiment of duty. That mysterious region, the Lake Victoria N'yanza, the source of the Nile, was the Eldorado of Central African explorers, to unlock whose difficult and hidden secrets, and explore the uncertain and unknown link between the two lakes, Victoria and Albert, was still in the geographical world a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Alone at Gondokoro I sought the key to unlock the forbidden door, and determined to brave all danger, 'to set my life upon the cast, and stand the hazard of the die.'"

Unfortunately for Col. Long, only two soldiers, in the weakened condition of the garrison, could be detailed to his service, and these with two unfaithful and useless servants and a miserable wretch in exile, Ibrahim Effendi, in the capacity of dragoman, composed his staff, the latter unfortunately only adding to the obstacles interposed by savages and by the elements. To these, however, was added a troop of 80 ivory hunters. They accompanied him a considerable distance, and thus his advance southward within the line of military posts, extending to Foueira, near Karuma Falls, was rendered comparatively secure. At this, the last military post on his route, Col. Long was compelled to remain several days on account of illness, but on the morning of the 25th of May, after many attempts that had proved vain, he started southward with the followers heretofore mentioned, with the addition of a native named "Selim," who was familiar with the language spoken in the Uganda territory, which borders on the Lake Victoria N'yanza.

The story of their march onward to the hill where stands the palace of M'Tsé, King of Uganda, is a melancholy one. In addition to the dangers incurred by traversing the territories of hostile tribes, the miseries to be endured from the climate are almost indescribable. On the 30th of May the Colonel writes:

"We marched seven hours and a half to-day through rain and mud; the water that we are obliged to drink is execrable; the spongy earth quickly absorbs the rain, save that which here and there collects in great holes, the tramping ground of elephant and buffalo. The water is a mixture of their excretions, and of this, with tongue parched with fever, we are obliged to drink. Fetid odors arise from the black marshy ground, and almost asphyxiate us as we pass over it."

Further on he adds:

"Day after day we march through rain, bog and slime, over the marshy earth. Rain and misery by day, misery and rain by night, with the addition of the chilly atmosphere—these may be accepted as the leading incidents of the route."

Arrived at the palace of M'Tsé, the narrative gains in interest. The monarch is described as being "scarcely 35 years of age; certainly more than six feet high; his face is nervous, but expressive of intelligence. From his large restless eye a gleam of fierce brutality beams out that mars an otherwise sympathetic expression; his features are regular and complexion a light copper tint. He is dressed in a long cloak, common in fashion with that worn by the better class of Arab merchants. The texture is of blue cloth, trimmed with gold; around his head, in graceful folds, is wound a white turban; his waist encircled by a belt in gold, richly wrought, from which is suspended a Turkish scimitar; his feet are encased in sandals of Moorish pattern, procured from Zanzibar."

Having been admitted to an audience, Col. Long addressed his Highness in Arabic as follows:

"O, M'Tsé, great King of Africa, I have come in the name of the great Sultan at Cairo to present you his gracious salutations. The world has heard of a great African King, and my august sovereign, in sending me to him, wishes me thus to express his kindly friendship and interest for one for whom he wishes only continued health and greatness."

This was received with expressions of delight by the court and with evident pleasure by the monarch himself. Hereafter the relations between Col. Long and M'Tsé were of the friendliest character, although the latter's method of entertainment was not calculated to charm his visitor. At every interview a number of human sacrifices took place, these exhibitions of bloodshed being esteemed among the followers of M'Tsé as the highest compliment that could be paid to a stranger.

On one point, however, the monarch remained firm. For a long time he absolutely refused to listen to Col. Long's project of visiting Lake N'yanza and returning by the river. Finally, he yielded in regard to the lake, but the return by the river was flatly refused. "No," said he "you must not go; you will be killed; the river does not go as you think, to Mrooli; it goes away to the eastward. You will be lost and die of hunger, or be killed, and then your Sultan will come and kill me." Exhausted with illness, and emaciated through the scanty nourishment afforded by African fare, Col. Long set out for the lake, having been the guest of M'Tsé for more than a month. A short journey brought him to Murchison Creek—so named by the Explorer Speke—a small bayou at the head of the lake. His intention of crossing it was, however, frustrated by the dusky monarch. M'Tsé, fearful that he might die in the attempt, had secretly instructed his men not to take Col. Long across the lake, but in everything else to obey his orders.

Compelled to relinquish this design, the Colonel immediately dispatched a messenger to M'Tsé, demanding assistance and the requisite escort to conduct him to Urondogani, the point from which he hoped to return, via the river, to Foueira, should the river permit; a point from which Speke had been driven by hostile tribes, and which even M'Tsé assured him was not connected by the river with that place. The escort was furnished, and after enduring untold hardships and misery, the dauntless explorer finally reached Urondogani. In defiance of the advice of friendly savages, and although himself tormented with doubt, Col. Long followed the course of the river northward, and early in August entered the lake since called Ibrahim. Of this discovery he speaks thus: "I entertained now no doubt that Mrooli lay not far distant; and with a light heart I thought that on the morrow I should meet Selim, [who had been dispatched along the old route with instructions to meet the party here,] procure rations, or, if necessary, take the land route direct for Foueira; proud of having established the connection of the Victoria Nile with this point, (and Lake Albert,) and of having added another great basin to the equatorial water-shed, in the discovery of Lake Ibrahim."

Between this point and Mrooli, however, Col. Long was attacked by hostile tribes; Selim had not arrived, and starvation stared them in the face; the sufferings they endured seemed likely to end in death before the result of their labors could be made known to the world. The little party were about to succumb to despair, when one morning, in answer to a last volley of shot, they heard a bugle-call. It came from the detachment at Foueira. They were saved, and the result of their perilous expedition was an addition to our former knowledge of Africa, which, together with other good achieved, has been summed up by Col. Long in the following words:

"1. M'Tsé, King of Uganda, had been visited and the proud African monarch made a willing subject, and his country, rich in ivory and populous, created the southern limit of Egypt.

2. The Lake Victoria N'yanza had been partially explored; not thoroughly, owing to my helpless and almost dying condition at the time.

3. The Victoria River, leaving the Lake from Urondogani, (from whence Capt. Speke had been driven,) had been explored, for the first time, as far as Karuma Falls, thus forever putting at rest all doubts, and establishing the connection between the Lake Victoria and the Lake Albert. From Urondogani to Karuma Falls the river was proved to be navigable by steamers of the greatest draft.

4. The discovery, in about Ia lude 1° 30' north, of a lake since named 'Ibrahim,' thus adding another great reservoir to the sources of the Nile—a system of basins of which the Lake Victoria and the Lake Albert were only known heretofore—the plateau southward acting as a great water-shed to the almost perpetual equatorial rains."

Having accomplished the great object of his expedition, in ascertaining the water communication between Lake Victoria and Lake Albert, Col. Long returned to Khartoum to prepare for a still more arduous expedition to the country of the Niam-Niam. He allowed himself but a short interval for rest before returning to active duty. Required to conduct a detachment of men from that post to the head-quarters of the Government of the Equatorial Provinces, he accompanied them to Lado, a place 14 miles north of Gondokoro, whither the encampment had been removed on account of the unhealthiness of the latter district. Having landed his troops safely at this point, he says:

"I now turned my attention to preparations for the expedition to the Makraka Niam-Niam country, the object of which was to open a road through the hostile Yanbari tribe that until now had barred the passage to the Makraka Niam-Niam country westward from the Nile, the occupation of which was not only to exploit its great ivory interests, but at the same time to affirm the authority of the Government in its mission of civilization. There was another consideration; the health of the Arab soldiers was precarious in the extreme. I had chosen 450 stalwart men when at Khartoum, from a battalion of 800 men. They arrived in good health, but they fell ill in great numbers; it was unquestionable, they could not stand the climate. Extra rations of tea and sugar and other luxuries were issued to them in vain. The Niam-Niam country was reputed healthy, and the only Eldorado of health in all Central Africa; it was therefore determined to occupy that country, with the double purpose of exploitation, and the re-establishment of the health of the soldiers. Besides this, I hoped that this expedition, if my health should be equal to the occasion, might serve me as a reconnoissance in an expedition I might undertake later, to open a road through the Monbutto country, unfolding the mysteries of the Akkas or Tiki-Tiki, and other strange people, whose existence vaguely signaled by both ancient and modern travelers, was still left in a dilluvian haze, in the realm of fiction; finally, I hoped to reach through these mysterious regions—the Atlantic!"

The miseries endured by Col. Long and his party during his second expedition were of a similar character with those he encountered in the first. Making his way successfully among the anthropophagi to the Niam-Naim country he thus describes a potentate of that region:

"The Makraka Niam-Niam Sheik is *par excellence* the greatest 'fat' of all sheiks yet encountered. His *coiffure* is an object of the greatest care, and the most intricate detail of plaits, that in many cases, notwithstanding the unwilling crispy hair, is reduced into several long cues that hang down behind. The moustache and imperial, though not of luxuriant growth, are traced in points, that lend a very distinguished expression to a figure not unlike that of a cavalier of the six teenth century. The nose and ears are pierced with a copper ring, the neck is encased in finely-wrought copper wire, well burnished, as are the legs and arms. The loins are covered with a cotton cloth, from which is suspended a huge knife, which, with the shield, is their common weapon."

In describing the women of the country he says:

"They are short in stature, with well-shaped, diminutive hands and feet. Like the men, their ankles, arms, and neck are encased in a perfect coat of mail, either of steel or copper, the rings around the ankles clanking with great noise as they walk. The head is kept painfully elevated by the choking necklace, while the ears, nose, and mouth are either brass or iron clad. The *coiffure*, that seems their sole occupation, as it is performed reciprocally, is fashioned much after the mode of an English damsel into a chignon behind. With this exception, the Niam-Niam female is entirely *'in puris naturalibus,'* a garland of leaves being the sole attempt at covering."

Among these curious people a marriage is contracted by the suitor giving to the father of his fiancée a huge knife, with curiously wrought handle wound with copper wire. One or more are given in ratio as the lady may be valued; while the happy suitor, of course, is obliged to make the countless rings that must encircle nose, neck, ears, arms, and legs of his future spouse.

Having been much annoyed on his outward journey by attacks from straggling members of the hostile Yanbari tribe, Col. Long, whose force had been much augumented by followers from the Niam-Niam country, determined on his return to give them a lesson in the matter of warfare. After arriving near their settlements he describes the engagement in the following terms:

"The Niam-Niam were ordered to pile up their ivory, about which I threw a detail from my Soudanieh as a guard as well as a cordon of sentinels around the camp, beneath the friendly shade of a large tree where the non-combatants were ordered to assemble. With my Soudanieh and the irregulars I drove the Yanbari from the surrounding jungle, while the Niam-Niam, eager for combat, were sent flying into their midst to engage the enemy hand to hand. When the tide of war rolled away only the yells of the combatants might be heard, as the Yanbari, in full retreat, endeavored to gain the mountains in our rear.

My bugler called in vain the 'retreat.' When night came we saw the smoke and flame that seemed to envelop the whole valley around the plateau for miles in a cordon of fire; they returned only the next day at sundown, having burned at least twenty villages and captured about forty goats. My soldiers had captured 13 women and children. 'Morbi' was brought in requisition, and explained to the most intelligent-looking of the lot, who, like the men, looked like savage beasts, 'that I made war upon them, not alone because they had murdered my soldier, but that, as they had murdered and massacred the other tribes, this was to show them that in the future they should not be permitted to kill without being killed; that "Meri" was the Father of all, and as such desired peace and good will among them.' They were released and told to go and tell the Sheik what 'All Bey' had told them."

It is scarcely necessary to say that Col. Long had by no means accomplished his desired object of reaching the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Makraka Niam-Niam country; but the results of this expedition, like those of the first, he has summed up in a few words at the close of his volume:

"1. Communication had been opened from the Bahr-el-Abiad 'ri *et armis*'—by punishment given the Yanbari tribe—to the Niam-Niam country, rich in ivory, whose inhabitants were friendly and well disposed toward the Egyptian Government.

2. Occupation of that country by the establishment of military posts, which were to serve the double purpose of acquiring ivory in exchange for cotton, cloths, &c., and at the same time inculcating in the native habits of industry, cultivation of the soil, the raising of cattle—(he want of which has been the chief incentive to anthropophagy)—in fact, working an amelioration in the state of the negro, social, mental, and moral.

3. Extended information as to the customs, fabrics, &c., obtained of these people, specimens of whom in the interests of ethnography were brought to Cairo and presented to the Government."

Unlike many African explorers, Col. Long is by no means an enthusiast in regard to the country and its benighted inhabitants. He appears to have discovered little that is attractive or beautiful in the tropical scenery that others have written of so eloquently, and his opinion of the climate may be gathered from the following paragraph:

"A strange misconception exists as to the real climate of the equator, and may be briefly corrected here. Rain and humidity are the chronic condition of the whole of Central Africa. The month of April alone affords a slight respite, during which time the heat is excessive, but the nights are always cold, the scarcity of wood rendering the natives really miserable at night. During other months incessant rains, sometimes days on end, damp and humid, but the nights are very cold. When, however, the sun breaks through the clouds its rays are almost insupportable. On the east coast, on the equatorial line, the seasons are affected by the monsoon winds that blow north-east, and south-west, for the six months of the year; a dry wind and a wet wind. One or two rains may be supported by the European; but the latter is the precursor of all diseases, and specially of consumption, to which the native Soumali is a victim."

In speaking of the insect world, he says:

"Flies, ants, and mosquitoes are the natural pests of Africa. To evade the attacks of the latter, the negroes have no other defense than to keep themselves perpetually surrounded by a circle of fire, on which the dung of the cow is thrown, thus forming a dense smoke that from its stifling odor shields from the enemy, while the whole body is smeared with ashes, and filth of beasts, of the most revolting oder. The famous white ants, of which so much has been written, at Gondokoro, as at every point from the Saubat south to the equator, employ their energetic qualities to such an extent as to destroy almost everything, save metals, if left for 24 or 48 hours on the earth. They throw up large red mounds that rise solitary and alone, the only distinctive marks that break the monotony of the plains and marshes, and from whose tops, eight to 10 feet high, the naked savage may be seen with his foot resting upon the knee of the leg that supports him; the rigid hand clasping the lance crosswise, as a means of defense or offense—of livelihood, if he be an inhabitant of the river banks; for the lance alone serves him as a means of procuring fish, by the uncertain process of spearing them."

Equally severe is he, also, upon the inhabitants of this unhappy country. After speaking of the passion displayed by the African for human sacrifice, he adds:

"I cite these facts in the interest of truth alone, yielding to none in the desire to ameliorate the condition of the African. But in heaven's name, let those whose province it is to be the pioneers in the work, speak of him as he is, without regard to those who attribute to him virtues and ideas that, if possessed, would render him no longer a subject for missionary sympathy. Central Africa is no paradise, but a blood-stained spot, and the negro, the product of this pestiferous region, is a miserable wretch, often devoid of all tradition or belief in a Deity, which enthusiastic travelers have heretofore endeavored to endow him with. This is the naked truth that I would present to the reader, in contradiction to all those chapter-fraud pictures which are sung of this benighted country. The humanitarian may pause to consider the cost at which he sends his emissaries, in the laudable effort to humanize and civilize a country where nature has placed a barrier, not alone in the poisoned arrow of the savage, but in the more deadly poisoned air."

Col. Long's estimate of the mental and moral capacity of the natives of Central Africa is less favorable than that given by Baker, Livingstone, and other travelers, and he is far less hopeful of their elevation above their present barbarism. It is his belief that the regions he explored can be brought under the rule of civilization only by colonizing from the North. Egypt, he says:

"Holds within her domains in the region of the Upper Nile a hardy population of nomads, especially fitted for the exploitation of these countries. Inured to hardships, these Arabs, Dongolese and Nubians already entered these countries, and have been the pioneers of every traveler, except Capt. Speke and myself, in the explorations that have from time to time been made there. Under a proper régime of discipline, and the selection of good men that I have among them, I regard them as the great future civilizing element for the redemption of this country; since the white man and the Arab cannot permanently dwell in its pernicious climate."

Col. Long closes his well-written and soldier-like record of his experiences in Africa with an honest tribute of admiration to his sovereign, the Khédive of Egypt, for his efforts toward repressing the slave trade and improving the government of Equatorial Africa. To this he adds a posteript, which concludes:

"The question of the Nile sources is now no longer one of *'caput Nili quærere'*—the problem of remote ages has been finally solved. The Lakes Victoria, Ibrahim, and Albert, acting as great basins of the equatorial River-shed, and fed by perpetual equatorial rains, constitute with their affluents the sources of the Nile. One other problem that may await the exploitation of the countries discovered engages the attention of the geographical world—the relation with these Lake-basins of that great affluent of the Bahr-el-Abiad, the River Saubat."

Taken as a whole, Col. Long's volume is one of unusual merit, and when the almost universal interest shown in stories of African adventure is considered, there remains little doubt that he will have a large audience of readers.

A ONE-LEGGED ELOPER.

The following romantic story is told by the Albany *Times* of Friday evening last: "What there is about a man 40 years old, with a wooden leg, to captivate the heart of a Massachusetts Yankee girl of 15, it is difficult to imagine. But Larkin Wilcox, who answers the description, succeeded in doing so, and they started away from Lanesboro, Berkshire County, to be married. He told her that he was very wealthy, and owned large business blocks in Albany, where he resided, but owing to poor health he had come out in the country to work on a farm, to see if he could not get better. Wilcox was arrested, and it was discovered that he was formerly an engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and lost his leg by an accident which happened when he was drunk. His residence in Albany was of ten months' duration, on the ull for stealing. He was arraigned at Pittsfield, and pleaded guilty to enticing the young girl away for the purpose of marrying her against the consent of her guardian. He was sentenced to one year in State Prison, the lowest penalty allowed by the Massachusetts statute for the offense."

A SOLDIER SEVERELY PUNISHED.

A fine soldierly man, named William Felton, was charged at Aldershott, recently, with fraudulent enlistment. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and exhibited his papers, which stated that when in India he was convicted with others of culpable homicide in an affray with the native Police, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. While he was undergoing his sentence, a mutiny occurred among the convicts, and the prisoner showed such gallantry and courage in quelling the disturbance—killing four of the insurgents with his own hand—that the authorities gave him a free pardon and his passage to England. The Bench sentenced him to one month's hard labor.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

The *Athenæum* says: "Prof. Fawcett is writing a book on 'Protection and Free Trade.' He intends, we believe, to consider the arguments advanced by the advocates of protection in America and the Colonies, and he also means to make special inquiry into the causes which have prevented the realization of the predictions of the general adoption of free trade which were so constantly made at the time of the repeal of the corn laws, and of the negotiation of the commercial treaty with France."

AMID FOLIAGE AND BLOOM.

THE FLOWER TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS—THE WEALTH OF BEAUTY ON FLORISTS' TRAYS—ORCHIDS AND THEIR OWNERS—FICKLE POPULAR TASTE—COSTLY LEAVES—A FLORAL PRICE-LIST—SOME EXQUISITE AND NOVEL BOUQUETS—MRS. ASTOR'S PRETTY FANCY—A SOLEMN WARNING.

Azure petals, eloquent of faith and hope; roseate petals, fragrant with the breath of love; pallid petals, blanched to wreathe the icy brow of death; closely they lie together—as joy and grief are blended in our lives—ready to serve the impartial hands of fate and the florist. Surely there is no other branch of trade in which sentiment and the hard practicalities of business are so closely blended as in this traffic in Nature's loveliest and most fragile handiwork—foliage and bloom. Little recks the dealer for the Autocrat's pleasing fancy of the origin of tints in flowers, that—

"——each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing.
That some turn white as sea-bleached shells,
And some are always blushing."

As little cares he for the uses of his ephemeral stock, whether it adorns the baptismal font, the marriage altar, or the tomb. All seasons and occasions are alike to him, if they equally minister to his profit. But he is by no means the rapacious gatherer of enormous gains that Charles Adolphus deems him when he fixes the price of a bouquet for C. A.'s adored one. Large as is the seeming discrepancy between the wholesale prices of flowers paid to the growers and the retail prices demanded from the public, it is in reality very small when the inevitable losses, expenses, and risks of the business are taken into account. Flowers fade very quickly, and their freshness once gone is gone forever. Rent, and tasteful, intelligent help, are heavy items of cost. The fluctuations of supply and demand are unequaled in any other business. In short, to come down to a plain statement of fact, the percentage of profit in the flower traffic, year after year, is not greater than in any other legitimate business, and is often more uncertain than most others. Still, it has tempted a great many to enter into it, more indeed than there is room for, especially in these dull times. On Broadway, Fifth, and Sixth avenues, and the up-town cross streets near them, between Third and Forty-seventh, there are 30 large florist concerns, each of which pays a rent of from $1,000 to $4,500 per annum, and does a business of from $6,000 to $40,000 yearly in ordinarily good times. Outside these, there are probably 50 small shops and parts of shops in which the sale of flowers is carried on in different parts of the City. Of course, in years such as 1876 has been and as much of 1877 as we have experienced, when people are forced to curtail their expenditures for the luxuries of life, the florists are made to feel the pressure very keenly, and those who do but a small business even in the best of times, glide quietly out of sight. One of these barks makes hardly a ripple in going down, however, and its disappearance is scarcely noted except by its immediate neighbors.

From 1860 to 1870 were the florists' good days. In that decade were established many large gardens and hot-houses, and the prevalent flush of greenbacks encouraged the growth of a popular fondness for floral decoration, greater than we had known before. Then, more than ever before, we followed the European style of ornamentation of both our homes and public places with the transitory beauty of blossom and leaf, upon all public and semi-public occasions. We not only imitated, but with characteristic Americanism, strove to excel the old world's wealth, luxury, and taste in such matters. Without doubt, too, the lavish expenditures of the ill-gotten gains of the old "Tweed "Ring" gave an impetus to the florist's trade. There was an emulative prodigality in ostentatious display among the members of that gang which was fatuous to the souls of those who ministered to it. Weddings, christenings, balls, banquets, funerals, receptions, and all other occasions of public assemblage they deemed incomplete unless a wealth of roses wreathed the tiger's neck. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were often thus lavished upon single events; as, for instance, at the wedding of Tweed's daughter, when the floral designs, bouquets, and parlor decorations are said to have cost nearly $4,000. This Winter, *per contra*, the most expensive floral display has been a little under $1,500, and that was for a ball in the house of a man worth several million dollars.

Since 1871 there has been no increase of note in the number of flower producers in this vicinity. The number of retail dealers has, however, increased, and this fact, added to the diminished demand, has lowered prices very materially. It is, indeed, only in the holiday week that flowers are any longer sold at such figures as the growers deem handsomely remunerative. Immediately after that short season of prosperity there is a decline in values. To illustrate this: one shipment of roses and violets sent to Boston just before New Year's brought $15 per 100 for the roses and $1 50 for the violets, but by the 10th inst. the same sorts of flowers were only worth respectively $4 and 50 cents per 100.

Few, if any, cities possess at this time greater abundance and richer varieties of flowers than New-York. Let us see what the assortment is, in this season of snow. First upon the list naturally seem to come roses. Of these there are no less than ten choice varieties: Bonseline, Saffrana, Marshal Neil, Cornelia Cook, Agrippina, Duchess of Edinboro, La Marque, General Jacqueminot, Isabella Sprunt, and Niphetos. The Bonseline is a beautiful shell pink bud, formerly known to many as the "Boston rose," from the especial fondness manifested for it by Bostonians, and the success with which their gardeners cultivated it. But a few years since New-York was almost entirely dependent upon "the Hub" for her supply of these choice flowers. Now, however, the hot-houses in the vicinity of our City, and at Madison, N. J., not only furnish all we need, but many more for exportation to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and even to Boston, upon occasion. Curiously enough, the Bonseline was—like another rose hereafter to be mentioned—popular 20 years ago, but gradually passed from view until it was only retained by the Boston gardeners, and when reintroduced to popular favor it had to be propagated from their stocks. The Saffrana is the common saffron-colored tea-rose. The Marshal Neil buds are huge golden yellow ones, magnificent in large bouquets and table designs. But a few years since they were quite rare and commanded as much as 50 or 75 cents each, sometimes even $1 for particularly fine ones; but now their production has so far increased that ordinary buds are only worth $2 per dozen, and the choicest specimens but 50 cents each. At less than these rates their cultivation would scarcely be profitable, as they are difficult to rear and are not free in blooming. The Cornelia Cook affords a bud as large as the Neil, pure white, of perfect form, and is now even more expensive than the one just described. It is commaratively new, having been introduced from England but about three years ago. The Agrippina belongs to the Bourbon rose family, is a favorite free Summer bloomer, and when reared in hot-houses supplies in Winter the place of the Gen. Jacqueminot, so far as color is concerned, but it lacks the rich perfume and size of that superb rose. The Jacqueminot, which is just now coming into bloom, and commands readily $3 per dozen wholesale, is very large, of deep red hue, and is one of the most fragrant of all the roses. The Duchess of Edinboro, a lately-introduced rose, vies with it in intensity of rich crimson color, has a very strong tea fragrance, and is quite a favorite for its profuseness and its perpetual blooming. La Marque is the well-known climbing white rose. Isabella Sprunt is the unlovely name given to a very pretty yellow rose, of lighter tint than the Marshal Neil, probably better described as a lemon color, and has a strong tea odor. The Niphetos is a variety which was popular 20 years ago, then for some inexplicable reason was allowed to die out, and has been introduced again within the past two years from England as new. Its bud is very long, and pure white. In the opinion of the most experienced gardeners it is destined to become exceedingly popular, and certainly its beauty should win for it public favor.

There are four varieties of camellias shown—the *fimbriato* (or fringed white), Lady Hume, *alba plena* (or double white,) and *candidissima*. The first named, with its petals of pearly white edged with a delicate fringe, is the most beautiful of all. The Lady Hume will be readily recognized by the regular star-like disposition of its thickly piled creamy petals. There has been a complete reversal of popular taste in the matter of camellias within the past four years. Not long ago nobody wanted red camellias, or variegated ones, at any price, and they were so worthless a drug in the market that gardeners cut down the stocks of those kinds to graft on the pure white varieties. Now that it is almost impossible to get them any more, the public demands them, holds them high in estimation, and turns coldly from their colorless successors, which are cheaper now than they ever were before, or, probably, ever will be again. A similar fickleness has been manifested toward the tuberose. At one time, only three or four years ago, there was a positive rage for them. No floral piece was deemed perfect unless their waxy petals dotted its surface, and their rich perfume pervaded its odors. Already, however, the demand for them has become so small that few gardeners any longer raise them, and those who do so persist rather from a desire to keep up an assortment than with the hope of making anything out of them. One person says, with a shudder, "They remind me of funerals;" another, "Their smell gives me a headache;" a third, "They are beautiful, but —No." So the result is that, although they might be expected to be seen at this season, one would find it difficult to get a bunch of them from all the florists along Broadway, W. C. Wilson, of Astoria, alone supplies 50,000 choice camellias each Winter.

Of carnations, there are probably 150 varieties, but only two or three of those are grown to any great extent for the trade, as the others are either not sufficiently perfect or not of free enough growth to pay for propagation. The most popular white carnation is the President Degraw, and the favoritered, La Puritie. Why the color of passion should have been accorded the name of innocence does not clearly appear, and is probably due to the eccentric fancy of some French gardener who would have been quite as well satisfied with La Suphide, if that had occurred to him.

Violets are in, not yet in abundance, but becoming more plenty daily. Just now they are worth a cent each, at retail. By the way, a great many ladies have developed a passion for chewing violets. They impart a delicious fragrance to the breath, and even at a cent apiece are cheap for this purpose, by comparisen with the candied ones imported from France, and sold at the rate of about $16 a pound. It is interesting to know that many belles have a fancy for thrusting bunches of fresh violets in mysterious places about their corsets, professing to believe that the crushed flowers exhale a more delicately delicious perfume than any of the myriad of scented liquid stuffs that they can buy in bottles. And the florists encourage the fashion enthusiastically.

Of the 20 or more known varieties of heliotrope, only three or four are commonly cultivated here. Of these, the darkest in color is the Gen. Val Hubert, and that bearing the sweetest perfume is the *Peruvienniun*. Mignonette, pansies, Chinese primroses, azaleas, forget-me-nots, and sweet alyssum, all are plenty, and, with the flowers previously named, may be said to constitute the reliable stock, the base upon which the florist proceeds to build up his exquisite creations. The lilies of the valley seem to gain popularity constantly, and notwithstanding the great number now grown about New-York, so high are they in favor that their price is always good. Roehrs, of Union Hill, grows 150,000 sprays of them annually. He sent over, one day last year, by one man, 10,000 sprays, for which he received 15 cents each. Few persons would be likely to imagine that one man could carry $1,500 worth of market flowers, but let them undertake to buy a "back-load" of these choice little sprays and they will soon be convinced of its entire practicability. But even Roehrs' production seems small when compared with that of Carl Jurgens, of Newport, Rhode Island, who grows this Winter 800,000 of these delicate and beautiful little plants. To explain their well-maintained value, it should be understood that lilies of the valley are grown from imported bulbs, most of which come from Germany, though some are got in France; that these little bulbs cost three cents each, produce but one slender flower spray each, as a result of the careful forcing ngt which they are subjected, like none of these bulbs ever before forcing, capable of producing anything for three years, and that they can never be successfully forced again. So each spray of lily of the valley actually costs the grower three cents primarily; to this there must be added cost of forcing, loss upon bad bulbs, interest on investment, the small profits of grower and florist. Really, when one considers all this, the wonder seems not that lilies of the valley are so dear, but that they are so cheap. Roman hyacinths—said to be in such abundance on the low lands near Rome that the fields are white with them, as if covered with snow—are here as expensive as lilies of the valley. Just at present each kind is worth from 7 to 10 cents per spray, wholesale, and from $1 50 to $2 per dozen at retail, according to the demand for them. Orchids are difficult to procure, and always very costly. Sometimes as much as $2, $3, or even $5, has been paid for single flowers. They are generally slow growers, produce few flowers, and are cultivated by but few professional gardeners. They belong rather to the conservatories of the rich. Very frequently large and strong orchid plants are sold for from $25 as high as $300, and yet the buyer deems himself rewarded if one such produces three or five flowers in a year. The finest collection of orchids grown for the trade in this country is believed to be that of George Such, at South Amboy, N. J.; but even that is lacking in many of the rare and costly varieties which can be found in certain private houses. Erastus Corning had a passion for orchids, which has been inherited by his son, who has now a stock of these queer plants at his Albany home, which is worth at least $25,000. Louis Menand, of Albany; I. Buchanan, of this City, and William Bennett, of Flatoush, Long Island, each have large and fine collections. The orchids are often characterized as "caricature plants," from the queer shapes and faces contained in most of them, and the strange ways in which they are put together, but to no other family of flowers belong such infinite variety, richness, and delicacy of tint.

The mass of foliage about the base of a "table design" is of rare worth. Some of the leaves used here are even more expensive and difficult to procure than the most rare and costly flowers of which mention has been made. Indeed, some of the most beautiful leaves are only procurable by accident from gardeners when they are making cuttings, or from private green-houses, and are not sufficiently in the market to have any fixed price. When they are sold they, of course, command a price proportioned to their rarity as well as their beauty. The reason for this scarcity is, that the plants upon which they grow are slow of growth, difficult to rear, often rare, and in their best condition have but few leaves. The *Medinilla magnifica*, for instance, will have, upon a plant six feet high, not more than 50 leaves, each of which requires three years to arrive at perfection, and if one is plucked it is never replaced. Lovely leaves they are, however, of rich enameled green above and light plum-color beneath, corrugated and wonderfully vivid in tint. Some of the *Crotons* have very handsome variegated foliage, which commends them to the admiration of all lovers of beauty, but their leaves, too, are hard to obtain in sufficient numbers for regular use by any large florist. Dark green striped with lighter shades, light green with darker zig-zag markings, green spotted with yellow and dotted with crimson, and many other novel and charming combinations of color are found among the foliage of individual varieties of this class. The different varieties of *Begonia Rex*, grown for foliage and not for flowers, offer many curious and beautiful leaves. Of these some are corrugated, others smooth as if coated with enamel, others covered with stiff bristles, while in the matter of color their variations are endless. A very pretty leaf for decoration is the small, almost round one of *Filtonia argyroneura*, which is of light green, seemingly inlaid with veins of silver. The velvety salver-shaped little *Peperonia* leaf also works in charmingly in floral designs, and is fortunately more abundant than either of the first mentioned. An infinite variety of decorative leaves of almost all colors, sizes, and shapes is afforded by the *Maranta* family.

Most popular and commonly in use of all foliage, however, are ferns and smilax, which are justly prized for their effect in lighting up all floral combinations. There are almost countless varieties of the ferns, and some of them command quite a high regular price. The ordinary branches cost but $3 per hundred, but some of the rarer kinds command readily as much as 50 cents each. Among the prettiest are those belonging to the family of the *Gymnogramma*, of some of which the under sides of the leaves seem thickly powdered with gold and others with silver dust. The amount of smilax used here is enormous, experienced florists estimating that from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 feet of this beautiful vine are made up annually in this City. A few years ago we used to import all our smilax from Boston. It was actually not known to New-York florists, although the gardeners doubtless had some theoretical knowledge about it. And that was only nine years ago. They were very quick, however, to see how charmingly its small, glossy, green leaves and delicate branches would weave into their work, and began importing it in considerable quantities. At first they had to pay $1 per yard for single strings, but now double strings are not worth one-third of that money. This decline in importation of florists' stock is the best evidence of the successful modes of cultivation adopted by our gardeners in late years, and their good judgment in meeting the requirements of the market, rather than a falling off in demand. This Winter we have not imported more than two or three thousand dollars' worth of all kinds of flowers and foliage from Boston, and have sent there considerably more than that amount, to say nothing of our large shipments to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, and other cities. It is not to be expected, however, that any one city will always grow all the flowers it requires. Accidents of condition in growth and of demand for extraordinary occasions will ever necessitate an interchange. We may congratulate ourselves that the balance of exchange is largely in our favor, however.

Peter Henderson, Elliott, Wilson, and others of the best-informed of our large flower-growers estimate that there are in the vicinity of New-York not less than $10,000,000 invested in the wholesale florists' business, in land, green-houses, and stock. There are over 45 acres under glass in their hot-houses, and their aggregate profits will trench close upon $1,000,000 per annum, if, indeed, they do not exceed that amount even in these dull times. Of this, it will be understood a large part is derived from the plant business, which is annually increasing in importance, but the major portion of income of our principal growers is derived from cut flowers. At Union Hill, N. J., there are, it is estimated, 20 acres under glass for the cultivation of all sorts of flowers for the New-York market. The Wiegand Brothers are the largest growers there of roses, violets, and pinks, next to P. Henderson, who alone has about two acres under glass, almost all for plant growth, however. Roehrs makes specialties of lilies of the valley and Roman hyacinths. The Schupps have large establishments for the growth of a miscellaneous assortment of flowers. A great many Bonseline, Saffrana, and Cornelia Cook roses come from Madison, N. J. Carmolin, of Staten Island, is the principal grower of Niphetos roses, and Tait, of the same place, devotes himself princip

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1877.

THIS COMPANY HAVE BEEN APPOINTED the agents in New-York of the Reconstruction Trustees in London of the Erie Railway Company, under the amended scheme of reconstruction adopted by the English bond and share holders.

Bond and shareholders are respectfully requested to present their bonds and certificates of stock for adjustment under the amended scheme of reconstruction, at this office, at the earliest moment. Circulars and particulars will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1877.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS BANK has been reduced from $1,800,000 to $1,000,000. The transfer-books are closed except for transfer of stock for cancelation, in conformity with vote of shareholders at meeting held this day, and of any stock the holders of which shall have conformed to the requirements of said vote, by relinquishing four-ninths of the shares standing in their names, for which par value will be paid.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.—All holders of the bonds of the State of Arkansas are requested to meet at the office of R. L. Cutting, Jr. & Co., No. 19 William st., on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of a settlement with the State. A full attendance is requested as the State Legislature is now in session and will soon adjourn.

R. L. CUTTING, Jr. & CO.,
MACAULAY & CO.,
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PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST SMALL or large amounts of money in one of the best stock manufacturing companies in the State can now purchase a limited amount of shares at one-fifth their par value. Stock will be guaranteed to reach par value first year. All particulars will be furnished by addressing M., No. 289 Broadway.

A TREASURABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HARBICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

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$5,000 TO $10,000—FIRST-CLASS RAILroad bonds (New-York State) can be had at a bargain if taken by Wednesday; no brokerage. Address SHAW, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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Trust funds, $25,000, and two sums of $10,000, apply to G. MEAD TOOKER or HORACE S. EELY, No. 22 Pine st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall st., issue letters of credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

A FEW CHOICE CITY FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 13, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on the 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, at 11 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Jan. 26. By order of the board.

J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1. G. H. MONTGOMERY, secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 68 WALL ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Thoroughly equipped up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES.—36TH ST., near Park av., 25 feet, $30,000. No. 14 West 9th st., modern brown-stone house, lofty extension, barge-in. South-east corner Madison av. and 28th st., 25 feet, with stable, $40,000. Park av., handsome medium size. 46th st., west 5th av., 20 feet. 54th st., first class, very complete, 25 feet, $40,000. 17th st., west 5th av. choice, 34 feet, $42,500. Madison av., near 34th s., first class, 25 feet, furnished or unfurnished. 62d st., elaborate, 25 feet, with extension; a bargain. 5th av., near 83d st., 23 feet, $70,000. Pine corner corner by Gramercy Park, $42,000. 41st st., near 5th av., 25 feet, $38,000. Permits and further information from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., SOUTH SIDE, just west of 5th av.—For sale—A beautiful four-story house, Philadelphia brick-front, 25 feet by 80, with sliding room extension, butler's pantry, and back-stairs; lot 100.5; Columbia College ground-rent $350. Further particulars of

E. S. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A VERY ELEGANT HOUSE, FOUR story, BROWN STONE, 25 feet wide, fine order, hard wood, butler's pantry, and first-class in all respects, near 5th av.; Columbia College leasehold; can be bought very low. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE FIGURE, THE choicest north corner on Madison av., crown of Murray Hill; house complete in its arrangements, and in the best of order, 25 feet wide, with extension. For sale exclusively by F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$29,000 WILL BUY A HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 40th st., just west of 5th av. Terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.—TEN LOTS, 12TH ST., near 7th av., Boulevard; 400 feet from Central Park entrance; cost, $35,000; will now be sold, lowest, at only $20,000; terms easy at 6 per cent.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—WEST 45TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV., four-story brown-stone house; also, 22d st., near Broadway, extra large brown-stone house. Terms very reasonable. Inquire 60 West 23d st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MADISON AV., NEAR 56TH ST.—AN ELEgant 32-foot house for sale; now, and finish in hard wood; price $40,000; in tee. Address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE.—Ready on application, or will be sent to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILY, THIRD FLOOR IN No. 304 East 50th st.; separate meter, bath, &c. Inquire on premises.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Trenton, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemmington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:36, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:36, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt street. No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 12:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 253, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at the Grand Central Depot. Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, from Chambers Street Depot, (or 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:30 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotel and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 9:05 A. M., 1:40, and 4:30 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston via Shore Line at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times office.

TO LET—SHOW ROOMS, LOFTS, AND OFFICES, opposite Earle's Hotel, with northern light. Apply to E. P. FRANCIS, No. 246 Canal st.

TO LET—ENTIRE LOFTS OF NO. 16 WARREN st.; rent low; will subdivide.

JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, with immediate possession, in good neighborhood, at low rent to a responsible tenant; gentleman and wife only, no children; house must be complete and well furnished. Address, with full particulars, ADAMS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—HOUSE for immediate possession; location to be above 20th st. and below 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. State rent, and address W. B. B., Post Office Box No. 5,326.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—WITH POSSESsion May 1, a small house between 5th and 7th avs., 34th and 59th sts. Address, stating location and cash price, F. F., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GOOD SMALL-SIZED HOUSE ON 5th av., or between 5th and 6th avs., 23d and 59th sts., for cash. Address A. X., Box No. 280, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SMALL AND WELL FURNISHED house by a strictly private family. Address, stating terms and location, H. M., Post Office Box No. 1,706.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE WITHIN three blocks of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for cash buyer. J. G. Mathews, No. 5½ Pine st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PRUDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLEY, G. P. Agent.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route, from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 21. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, WELLestablished, and profitable business, centrally located in the city of Rochester, city numbering 100,000 and over; dry-goods, notions, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work. A capital of $8,000 required. Address K., Box No. 145 *Times* office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

$10,000.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING from $5,000 to $10,000, desiring to engage in an express and transportation business, already established some years, can, with a view to increasing the same, learn of a first-class opportunity by addressing EXPRESS, Box No. 2,317 New-York Post Office. Undoubted references given and required.

OYSTER HOUSE, RESTAURANT, AND ICE CREAM SALOON for sale cheap; good reason for selling. Address M. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN TO INVEST $10,000 IN business that will bear investigation, with large profits. Address MANUFACTURER, Post Office Box No. 2,681.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY, COUNTRY Practice, and Insurance Business for sale cheap; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box No. 206 Greenport, Long Island.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FEW BLOCKS BELOW THE WINDSOR Hotel, just off 5th av.—Large finely-furnished room, with board, in a refined family; terms, $25 per week for two gentlemen. Address Pleasant Home, Box 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS will rent, at moderate price, parlor and alcove on second floor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; best reference. No. 78 Lexington av., between 25th and 26th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE SUPERIOR accomodations and board to offer to desirable parties at very reasonable rates: location and neighborhood first-class; convenient to Elevated Railway. No. 341 West 34th st.

TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY A reasonable price for two elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, in a strictly private family on 43d st., may address E. P. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ENTIRE FOURTH FLOOR—ROOMS for gentlemen, with board, in an elegant house and location; terms moderate; reference. Address STAR, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison Square.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; large closets, bath, &c.; also large room, suitable for two gentlemen; house and table strictly first class.

ONE SUNNY ALCOVE ROOM ON THIRD floor, with all things first class; table good; servants have been with us years. Call this week at No. 73 East 61st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET TO gentlemen two large neatly-furnished rooms with board; terms moderate. No. 103 West 19th st., three doors from 6th av.

FIRST FLOOR, ALSO, HALL ROOM TO let, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired; reference required. Call at No. 104 West 38th st.

NO. 39, WEST 26TH ST.—THREE ELEgantly-furnished connecting rooms, on second floor, southern exposure; all conveniences; first-class table; terms reasonable.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room and bedroom to let, with first-class board; also large room on parlor floor; reference.

A LARGE SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM to rent, with board; southern exposure; all conveniences. No. 41 East 29th st.

A PLEASANT FAMILY OWNING HOUSE NO. 241 East 10th st., will let large, well-furnished room, with or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Special suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms; also, single room for gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table; rooms for single gentlemen.

ALCOVE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, with board, one minute's walk from station of Elevated Railway. No. 345 West 34th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with unexceptional board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 142 East 65th st.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE SECOND AND third story rooms to let, with or without board to gentlemen. Office, No. 115 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUtifully furnished, plush, private bath, &c.; excellent table; also suite or third floor; liberal terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH st.—Two large rooms, suitable for one or two persons each, with board; references.

TWELFTH ST., NO. 73 WEST.—SECOND story front (sunny) and back rooms; also ball room; good table.

NO. 118 WEST 49TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a double or single room, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 43 WEST.—Handsome rooms; all conveniences; with or without board; references.

NO. 7 EAST 43D ST.—A GENTLEMAN, OR A family of gentlemen, can have large, finely-furnished rooms, with superior board, at reasonable rate.

NO. 216 WEST 43D ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Handsomely-furnished room to let, with first-class board; location central.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—DESIRABLE SECOND and third-story front rooms, with board, at moderate prices.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—A HANDSOME LARGE room, with board; reference exchanged.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—SUNNY THIRD-STORY room, with board; reference.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, good-sized, sunny hall room; good location.

RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 34 West 24th st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, (front,) with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter of 12, two large rooms and board, in first-class house, up town; small family preferred; the locality, house, and table must be unexceptionable, and the price not over $40 per week. Address, with full particulars, S., Post Office Box No. 80, City.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A ROOM AND breakfast in a pleasant French family, where French only is spoken, with the object of perfecting himself in the language. Address, stating terms and particulars, A. B., Box No. 1,163, *Times* office.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, by a gentleman, a large unfurnished room, with board permanently. Address, stating terms, BOARDER, Box No. 2,330 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, adjoining bath-room on second floor, with a strictly private family, in 34th st., near 4th av., to rent to a single gentleman desiring good accommodations; references exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEmen, without board, three neatly-furnished bedrooms; rent moderate; references exchanged. No. 80 University place, near 14th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FINE SUITE of third-story front rooms, with southern exposure; also two large rooms on fourth floor. No. 53 East 21st st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., JUST WEST OF BROADway.—Sitting-room, with bed-room, nicely furnished; also single rooms; modern conveniences; near restaurants; quiet house.

A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR, WITHOUT board; also nice room on top floor. No. 117 West 34th st.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, at No. 18 West 25th st.; terms to suit the times.

NO. 244 EAST 40TH ST.—SQUARE ROOM, suitable for gentleman or lady; bath, hot and cold water on floor; $2 week; fire evenings; private family.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD-floor rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A NICELY furnished parlor and bedroom, near 5th av., between 10th and 23d sts. Address Post Office Box 39.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LEASE AT LONG BRANCH, situated south of the West End Hotel, between Ocean av. and the Bluff, and surrounded by the finest residences on the Branch. The house is new, of most elegant design, and is probably the best arranged and constructed Summer hotel in the country. In addition to the hotel are eight cottages, the whole being in one inclosure upon a lawn of 1,000 feet by 600 feet to the ocean. Shore-front, bathing distant; one-third of a mile. Full plans and particulars at our office. Only parties capable of keeping a house of the highest order and of responsibility need apply. To such a most favorable opportunity is presented.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
For full information apply to
JAMES C. INGERWOOD & CO.,
No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL ROYAL.
Reserved for the season and 30th st.
A very quiet select family hotel on European Plan; cuisine of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made with families.

HOTEL BRANTING, 58TH ST. AND MADISON AV.—We have two suites more of our pleasant rooms to let; price moderate; accommodations first class. Please call and see.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH AND MORTgage, one of the best farms and country seats combined in the State of New-Jersey; 175 acres, splendidly located in the midst of churches, schools, and best society; 5 minutes walk to railroad station; 1½ hours from New-York; 20 trains daily; fruit of all kinds in abundance; well stocked with improved farming utensils and machinery; sixty acres winter grain in ground; about 100 tons hay in barn; grain in barn and granaries; ortbs full of corn; the best of all kinds of live stock, carriages, &c., &c.; complete not only for a home, but to make money; water and shade in every field; land lies beautifully rolling, with a yellow clay subsoil. For full particulars address Post Office box No. 1,234, New-York. Improvements all first class.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. WHITE, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

200,000 ACRES IN KENTUCKY.
Will sell, exchange, or mortgage, the unincumbered fee simple. THOMPSON, No. 27 Virginia av., Indianapolis.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
AND
GARDEN PARTY
For Relief of the Poor of New-York City
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
ST. JOHN'S GUILD,
Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall,
FEB. 22.

MINUET DE LA COUR,
COSTUMES OF LOUIS XIV.
GARDEN PARTY AND GRAND FLORAL DISPLAY,
REPRESENTING FOURTEEN NATIONS.

BOXES AND TICKETS CAN BE PROCURED AT THE COMMITTEE ROOMS OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, NO. 42 EAST 14TH ST.

MANAGERS.

President Grant, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall,
Gov. Robinson, Mrs. Chester A. Arthur,
Mayor Ely, Mrs. George A. Alden,
Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Mrs. Lewis Atterbury,
Hon. Henry Alker, Mrs. F. J. Allen,
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. T. Y. Avery,
Hon. Henry Alker, Hon. Erastus Brooks,
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Mr. Barry Alexandre, Hon. John R. Brady,
Mr. Lewis Atterbury, Hon. George C. Barrett,
Mr. H. A. Appellius, Hon. Thomas S. Brennan,
Mr. F. J. Allen, Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth,
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Mrs. Edward C. Bogert, Mrs. Albert G. Browne,
Mrs. James R. Brewster, Mrs. John R. Brady,
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Mrs. Eliot C. Cowdin, Mr. H. H. Cladlin,
Mrs. Charles Coudert, Mr. C. P. Cheverling,
Mrs. G. L. Crowell, Mr. Charles A. Cheever,
Mrs. John H. Cheever, Mr. John H. Cheever,
Mrs. Townsend Cox, Mr. C. Vanderbilt Cross,
Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mr. Samuel N. Cox,
Mr. George W. Carleton, Mr. Philo Chase,
Mr. Fred. R. Coudert, Mr. C. J. Canda,
Hon. Noah Davis, Mrs. L. Dachauer,
Hon. Orlando Dunnbue, Mrs. W. Frank Dusenbury,
Hon. Charles P. Daly, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus,
Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Mrs. Andrew J. Dam,
Signor Ferdinand de Luca, Mrs. Charles Denoune,
Gen. N. P. Davis, U. S. A., Mrs. Charles P. Daly,
Gen. Alb. Doubleday, U. S. A., Mrs. Joseph F. Daly,
Gen. Henry E. Davis, Jr., Mrs. Charles A. Dana,
Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac, Miss Laura C. S. Dayton,
Mr. James B. Dupignac, Mr. John L. Dewitt,
Mr. L. Delchanet, Mr. W. B. Dinsmore,
Mr. W. Frank Dusenbury, Mr. A. S. Dodd,
Mr. E. N. Dickerson, Jr., Mr. Henry Dale,
Mr. John H. Deane, Mr. Andrew J. Dam,
Mr. Robert Dunlap, Mr. Charles A. Dana,
Hon. William M. Evarts, Mr. Frank du Pedson,
Hon. Joel B. Erhardt, Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton,
Gen. L. C. Easton, U. S. A., Mr. Eugene M. Earle,
Mrs. William M. Evarts, Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Mrs. David M. Earle, Hon. John A. Foley,
Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Hon. William Fullerton,
Mrs. Eugene M. Earle, Hon. David Dudley Field,
Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle, Hon. Enoch L. Fancher,
Gen. John C. Fremont, Mr. Henry J. Furber,
Gen. J. B. Fry, U. S. A., Mr. Benjamin W. Floyd,
Austin Flint, jr., M. D., Mr. Francis P. Furnald,
Mrs. Austin Flint, Mr. Emerson Fowler,
Mrs. Fremont, Mr. M. B. Fielding,
Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. Henry Fernbach,
Mrs. Henry J. Farmer, Mr. Cyrus W. Field,
Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. A. L. Fullerton's Forest,
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mrs. Quincy A. Gilmore,
Hon. Henry A. Gumoleton, Mrs. Robert Guernsey,
Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Hon. Gunning S. Gerard, Mrs. C. H. Gilbert,
Hon. Charles Goepp, Mrs. James W. Gerard,
Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. J. L. Gillette,
Mrs. Charles Goepp, Mr. C. M. Gignoux,
Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, Mrs. Henry A. Goodwin,
Egbert Guerns

THE DIRTY STREETS.

FILTH AND GARBAGE IN ABUNDANCE

IMPASSABLE CONDITION OF MOST OF THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES — SLOW WORK BY THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU—NO ATTEMPT TO REMOVE ASHES AND GARBAGE.

The condition of the streets as described below by THE TIMES reporters shows plainly how little the Street-cleaning Bureau has yet done toward removing the accumulations of snow, ice, and garbage from the public thoroughfares. With few exceptions, all portions of the City are in such a state as to make travel, either on foot or otherwise, highly dangerous. In the business portions of the City the delay and inconvenience caused by the impassable condition of the streets have proved very injurious in a pecuniary sense to our merchants and small traders, and hopes are expressed that the Legislature will take such steps as will prevent a repetition of such injury to their trade in future—an injury, they say, which would not occur if the dirt and garbage had been promptly removed by the Police Commissioners.

While the streets down town were not generally—thanks to the prolonged thaw and the rain—so difficult to cross yesterday as they have been for a fortnight past, they were in many places in a horrible condition. Private enterprise has in many places taken up the work that should properly have fallen to the Street-cleaning Bureau, and men are seen at work in the streets with pick and shovel making passable the hitherto impassable spots. Where the hummocks caused by throwing up the snow of several storms had grown to be a foot in height, they were proving serious obstacles to trucks, many of which were broken down in the attempt to drag them over the barriers. At the corner of Fulton and Front streets there were two mounds, four or five feet in height, solid masses of ice and mud. Along Beekman street there was a sort of canal, through which ran water, street railroad cars, and wagons, with solid banks of ice a foot high on either side. The plenteous rain had accelerated the thaw, and added to the volume of water that streamed along the gutters, and pools collected at many of the corners so wide that they could only be passed by making their circuit, or wading through a liquid compound of water, mud, and snow. The narrow streets in the lower east side part of the City were blocked up in many places with piles of rubbish, whose composition was made up of about equal parts of snow, ashes, and garbage. Along Greenwich and Washington streets the street cars ran through canals six inches deep, which found occasional relief when policemen had broken down their banks near open culverts. Walking everywhere was dirty, and riding was almost as disagreeable, the street cars being full of dampness, their windows reeking with steam, and their floors noisome with damp straw. The ash-men have not yet found their way to all the ash-barrels in the lower part of the City. If age in ashes deserves any sort of respect or consideration, there are some ancient and fish-like collections of such refuse along John street and Maiden lane that are entitled to immediate attention.

ON THE EAST SIDE.

The thoroughfares on the East Side of the City, from Fourteenth street to Fulton ferry, were never in a worse condition than at the present time. Beginning at Thirteenth street, and traversing it from Fourth avenue to the East River, the snow, ice, and filth combined form a solid foundation, varying from one to three feet in depth. In Eleventh street, from Avenue C to First avenue, the scene is varied by the presence of large pools of slush over a foot in depth. In the same street, between Avenues B and C, there is a pond fully 50 feet in diameter, and about 18 inches deep. Few horses can be forced to enter this quagmire, and in some instances yesterday drivers were compelled to retrace their route, and proceed through another street. Gigantic piles of garbage are also to be found in most of the thoroughfares in that vicinity. In Ninth street, from Avenue B to C, a regular chain of hillocks composed of ashes, snow, and garbage was found. The residents of Twelfth street, from Third avenue to the East River, have nearly all thrown their ashes and garbage into the street, and this rubbish, having become mixed with the snow and ice, has formed a solid footing. From No. 2 Fourth avenue to Astor place ashes and garbage have been piled in the street. Bond Street, from Broadway to the Bowery, is paved with a coat of ice, with here and there large holes containing water with a surface of slush. Bleeker street is in a similar condition, especially along the line of railroad, where the snow is piled on either side in colossal heaps. The same may be said of East Houston street, although its worst condition is found between Essex and Ludlow streets. Prince street is also traversed by a horse-railroad, and the enterprising residents along that thoroughfare have shoveled off the summits of the snow-banks to the tracks, and the snow being partially melted has formed a slush which covers its entire length, and backing to the cross-walks has made it a matter of great inconvenience to cross that street in many places. Mulberry, Mott, Elizabeth, and Elm streets are in a disreputable condition. Here and there wagons and carts have apparently been laid up for the Winter, and are surrounded with a mixture of snow, ashes, and garbage. In Mott street, opposite Ward School No. 5, the street is absolutely impassable to loaded teams, and an attempt to drive an empty wagon along that route would be fraught with considerable danger to the vehicle. Of all the thoroughfares upon which there is a large amount of travel, Canal street is in the worst condition. Two railroad tracks extend along the centre of the street, eastwardly from Broadway, over the hill. On either side of the tracks are numerous piles of snow, ice, and accumulated filth, while the ashes from most of the houses along the line have been deposited at the summit of these mounds. An express company occupies a considerable share of the street on the southern side, and its wagons and trucks are compelled in most instances to pass over a pavement of ice of from one to two feet in thickness. One of the sewers on the eastern side of Broadway was partially closed, and at the corner of Elm street a dense mass of snow and water had formed which was unable to find its way to the sewer. White, Franklin, Leonard, and Duane streets, east of Broadway, are nearly impassable, while the attempt has been made by the authorities to open the gutters on either side of the several thoroughfares. The streets not traversed by railways, and upon which the vehicles which pass through are mostly market wagons, are covered with ice from one to two feet above the level of the sidewalks. Large sheets of water have collected in many places upon the sidewalks, and thus walking is rendered difficult in those streets. Among the latter are Ludlow, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Orchard, Allen, Forsyth, and Chrystie. The intersecting streets, Rivington, Delancey, and Stanton are equally bad. In Henry, Madison, Monroe, and Cherry streets no attempt has been made to remove the snow, and the ashes and garbage have not, apparently, been removed for several weeks. Catharine street is worse than any other thoroughfare in its neighborhood. At the intersection of New Chambers, Rose, and James streets, there is a pond about 30 feet in diameter, and quite deep. Gold street, from Frankfort to Ferry, is impassable to teams. The ice has been broken up with crowbars, and lies in large solid lumps, as hard as bowlders, over the entire surface of the street. no attempt has been made to pile it in heaps, and at a late hour last evening no steps were being taken to cart it away. Ferry street, in a similar condition. Pearl street from Burling slip to Maiden lane is a sea of slush, and Hanover square has a border composed of snow, ice, and ashes. William street, below Beaver, is covered with ice and pools of water, and Nassau street was no better, but a gang of men were at work on that street below Fulton last evening.

ON THE WEST SIDE.

The condition of the streets on the west side of the City yesterday were simply disgraceful. All the leading thoroughfares lying between the Battery and Twenty-third street were covered with heaps of congealed snow, from which streams of water flowed into the gutters, which became choked at nearly all the street crossings to such an extent as to render the sidewalks almost impassable. With the exception of Cortlandt street, and some others from which a portion of the snow had been removed during the past week by the Street-cleaning Bureau, there was no evidence to be found up to yesterday afternoon, on the west side of the City, of the existence of any such department. Anything that had been done to clear the streets had been accomplished by the proprietors of the numerous warehouses in this portion of the City in order to open up a passage to the principal freight depots along the East River. Immediately after the snow-storm several parties set to work to clear the street opposite the stores to facilitate the delivery of merchandise, but such was the difficulty experienced in the way of providing a dumping ground that in most cases all that could be done was to pile up the snow in large heaps in some other part of the street. P. Moran, an employe of the firm of Messrs. A. Bonneli & Co., No. 104 West street, corner of Liberty street, applied to the department, at Police Head-quarters, to ascertain where he might dump the snow opposite the company's store in West and Liberty streets, and was directed to throw it into the North River, at pier No. 1; but when he sent the carts there for this purpose, the Park Police would not allow them to dump there. The only alternative that remained for business firms was to shovel the snow into heaps on both sides of the street so as to clear a passage to their stores, and yesterday in all the business portions of the City these immense hillocks presented a hideous appearance, being like so much black mud, every trace of primitive whiteness having disappeared. All along West street, from the Battery to Washington Market and above the Erie Railway Depot one side of the street was lined with a continuous ridge of this dirty stuff, which had been rendered still more objectionable and unsightly owing to the fact that the ashes from the stores had been in most instances thrown upon the top of it. Opposite Pier No. 14, the depot of the Central Railroad of New-York, there was a large heap of snow black as mud, and at Liberty street two large heaps of the same stuff almost completely blocked up the street. Further up, between West and Washington streets, the trucks and wagons moving along this thoroughfare were nearly up to the axles in a bed of heavy slush, through which the most powerful teams were taxed to their utmost strength to move the ponderous wagons along. In Dey street there was a mound of snow all along the centre of the street for some blocks, which almost completely impeded public traffic, and in Barclay street it was painful to witness the overstrained exertions of powerful teams to drag the trucks and vehicles to which they were attached through the deep snow and slush which covered the entire thoroughfare. Such was the condition of the crossings at this point of West street that in order to pass pedestrians were obliged to get out upon the tracks in West street and risk being crushed with the wagons and vehicles that came rushing along. In West Twenty-third street the same black unsightly masses of snow that disfigured the lower part of the City were piled up on either side.

ABOVE FOURTEENTH STREET.

In Union square, which has been in a particularly bad condition, owing to the high banks of snow and ice piled up on both sides of the car-tracks, workmen, with picks and shovels, were yesterday breaking up the frozen mass. Broadway, from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth street, is also being cleaned, but it is still in a bad condition. On Fourth avenue high banks of filthy-looking snow and slush are piled up on both sides of the car tracks, but the warm weather and the rain that has lately fallen are rapidly melting this away and filling the gutters and crossings with miniature rivers of dirty water. On First and Second avenues, above Fourteenth street, the snow is banked up on both sides of the car-tracks where the sweepers of the railroad companies have thrown the mud and water from the tracks upon it until it has become a very filthy looking mass. In many places on Second avenue the ice is so thick that it is almost impossible for wagons or other vehicles to reach the curb. Avenue A and First avenue are in very much the same condition, excepting that the residents of the numerous tenement-houses which line these thoroughfares have made the piles of snow and ice the receptacle for ashes and garbage, until the height has become a most disgusting one. In Fourteenth street, all the way from Union square to the East River, the street is in a very bad condition, the snow and ice being piled up in many places to a height of from four to five feet on both sides of the car-tracks, and here, as in First avenue and Avenue A, garbage has been thrown on top of it by the occupants of the houses. Of all the streets on the east side of the City through which the cars run, Fourteenth is the worst, there being no possibility of crossing from one side to the other except at the corners, or where here and there openings have been made by store-keepers. That portion of Sixteenth street between Fourth avenue and Gramercy Park is in a very bad condition, the worst spots being in the immediate neighborhood of Third avenue. In Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, through which the cars of the Central Crosstown Railroad Company run, the snow is banked up on both sides of the streets to a height of several feet, there being barely room in the centre for the cars to pass. Nineteenth street, from Third avenue to the East River, and Thirty-third street, east of Second avenue, are both in very bad condition, being alternately made up of small hillocks of hard ice and ruts. Of all the streets on the west side Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, notwithstanding the fact that double tracks are laid in both, present by far the worst appearance. In these thoroughfares the snow and ice thrown from the tracks by the snow-plows remain piled up to a depth of several feet. Outside has been thrown by the occupants of the tenement-houses east of Third avenue, ashes, garbage, and all kinds of refuse matter, which, were it not for the cold weather, would rapidly breed pestilence. In many places the banks of ice and snow are so deep that it has been impossible for the ash-carts to get near the curb, and here and there may be seen piles of ashes that have long since overflowed the barrels and boxes placed there to receive them. At the intersection of many of these streets with the principal avenues, small rivers of water and slush force the foot passenger to go half a block before being able to cross to the other side.

FAT MEN'S FOOT RACE.

Gilmore's Garden was thronged last night by about 5,000 spectators. The horse races were received with a good deal of favor, particularly when they were more than usually well contested. For the most of the time the efforts of horses and riders seemed to be directed to the not simple task of treading on each other's heels, but there were several contests in which good speed was made. The fun of the evening was caused by the race of the fat men. Five men weighing over 200 pounds each were entered. They were not a particularly prepossessing quintet as they came up to the scale, but they had the necessary avoirdupois, and they threw off their coats with celerity, and climbed over the fence with the agility of kittens. As they stood in a row there was James Daly, 215 pounds, a rosy, robust youth, with a tattered red shirt that exposed his herculean arms. Next to him, William Grote, 217 pounds, a man who looked as if he had been in the P. R. D. A. Webster, 206 pounds; H. Vosburgh, 222 pounds, and James Huber, 220 pounds, completed the fat contingent. The first heat was led off by Daly, followed by Grote closely, and then at respectful and constantly widening distances by Webster and Vosburgh. Huber was a corpulent man, best realizing the term fat of any of his companions. He was short and very thick in the middle, and wore a pair of canvas pantaloons well secured about his protuberant portions by a leather strap. Huber fell modestly in at the rear of the race, and trotted along in the most comfortable manner, reminding one of nothing so much as the baby hippopotamus when he trudges out to be laughed at by admiring spectators. Huber only made one circuit, as he was fairly overtaken then by Daly, and withdrew. The second heat resulted as did the first, Daly receiving the prize and Grote second money.

PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS.

There were 382 prisoners in the Tombs yesterday, consisting of 300 males (including four boys) and 82 females. Following are the names of the principal prisoners, the offenses with which they are charged, and the dates of their imprisonment. Several, it will be seen, have been confined a long time, and there is a very large percentage of grave offenses:

Charles Ralston, forgery, March 23, 1876; Henry Hunniville Vincent, forgery, June 26, 1876; Robert Garrity, homicide, causing the death of John Smith, July 12, 1876; Thomas L. Birch, perjury, Aug. 3, 1876; Charles H. Cands, receiving stolen goods, Sept. 5, 1876; Charles Dougherty, burglary, Sept. 12, 1876; Thomas McGunn, receiving stolen goods, Sept. 14, 1876; Samuel Hubbs, arson, Oct. 3, 1876; Edward Craft, forgery, Oct. 6, 1876; Mathew Henry, two charges, grand larceny and petit larceny, Oct. 28, 1876; George W. Kimball, Margaret Abraham, and Joseph Carr, alias "Charles Brown," conspiracy, Nov. 4, 1876; Mary Carter, perjury, Nov. 9, 1876; Abraham De Aucona, robbery, Nov. 23, 1876; Warren N. Herrick, forgery, Nov. 25, 1876; Denis Donovan, felonious assault and battery, Nov. 27, 1876; Benno Ville, arson, Dec 1, 1876; John Bruso, forgery, Dec. 4, 1876; David W. Rabbeth, perjury, Dec. 4, 1876; Charles Lynk and Neptune Bowen, perjury, Dec. 8, 1876; James Potter, alias "Lilly," forgery, Dec. 12, 1876; William Quigg, mayhem, Dec. 18, 1876; James Boylan, felonious assault and battery, Dec. 19, 1876; Michael Kelly, robbery, Dec. 20, 1876; Charles H. Bradley, conspiracy, Dec. 20, 1876; John Desmond, robbery, Dec. 20, 1876; Ronald M. Nichol, Robert K. Stead, and Theodore A. Stratton, subornation of perjury, Dec. 28, 1876; Mortimer Shes, robbery, Jan. 1 1877; James Bracy, burglary, Jan. 1, 1877; Thomas J. Baker, felonious assault and battery, Jan. 10, 1877; Maria Benser, bigamy, Jan. 11, 1877; George Lewis, robbery, Jan. 15, 1877; James Bake, homicide, causing the death of John McDonald, Jan. 17, 1877; Horace E. Brown, forgery, Jan. 19, 1877; Elijah W. Haughton, forgery, Jan. 19, 1877; James Rice, homicide, causing the death of Hugh McCabe, Jan. 19, 1877.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Mr. J. Marion Pollock will give an open amateur athletic meeting at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, on Thursday, March 1, which will consist of the following programme: Seventy-five yards run, throwing the hammer, one mile walk, quarter-mile walk, running high jump, half-mile run, 120 yards hurdle race, one mile run, and running broad jump. The prizes will be a gold medal to first, and a silver medal to second. No competitor will be allowed to enter under a false name. Entries will be received up to Feb. 22. The uniform will consist of undershirt and trunks or drawers to the knee. Any person not a member of any recognized club must be properly introduced by some well-known person. A twenty-five mile amateur walking match will take place at the Metropolitan Riding Academy next Saturday. The match has created much interest in sporting circles, as several champions at shorter distances will compete for the prize. The track of the Metropolitan Riding Academy is an eighth of a mile, and is admirably adapted for such athletic sports.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FOG UPON THE RIVERS.

A DAY OF DAMP AND DRIZZLE—DETENTION OF FERRY-BOATS—SCENES ON THE RIVERS.

With the change from cold to moderate weather there was a rapid accumulation of fog upon the East and North Rivers on Friday night and yesterday morning that only needed the presence of ice to have made traveling thoroughly uncomfortable and exasperating to the most patient of human creatures. The fog-horns of the ferry-boats and the signal bells on shore began their chorus on Friday night, but it did not swell to a full and horrid din until yesterday morning, when travel became more general, and all the puffing tug-boats were in action to complicate the difficulty which the ferry-boats had already met with in crossing from shore to shore. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon this din of whistles was maintained with uninterrupted vigor. The capacity of deep and high whistles was fully tested, and the amount of steam that was wasted in backing and filling to avoid collisions must have been sufficient to run a very important ferry for a whole month. On the North River the Hoboken and upper Erie Ferries were most annoyed by the fog. The boats on these lines having long distances to run, intersecting at several points the courses of other ferries, were compelled to run at half speed. The delays were not frequently long, but occasionally the fog would become unusually dense, and then the boats would be compelled to make three or four attempts to reach their slips. No accidents were reported on these or the New-Jersey Central or Pennsylvania Ferries, though there were several very narrow escapes from collision. At the battery the fog was very dense all the morning, and incoming steam-ships came up the Bay during the morning with great caution. The South and Hamilton ferry-boats repeatedly went astray, and came poking their bows into all sorts of strange and improper places on the Brooklyn and New-York shores, and met with delays of from 10 to 20 minutes. The Wall street ferry-boats were somewhat interrupted; the Fulton Ferry appeared to be but slightly affected by the thick haze, and the Roosevelt street boats were, as usual under such circumstances, more seriously interfered with than any others, except those on the James slip line to Hunter's Point, which were no suspensions of travel on any of these lines, however, and no accidents have been reported. Just before 3 o'clock in the afternoon the wind freshened and veered from south-east to south-west, and the sun appeared dimly through the driving clouds of mist that swept up from the Bay. At 4 o'clock the warm rays broke through the clouds, and before sunset the sky was clear, and the atmosphere high er and more exhilarating than it had been for a week. The thermometer ranged from 36° at 7 A. M., to 40° at 3 P. M.

DETENTION OF STEAM-SHIPS.

In consequence of the dense fog which hung over the rivers and Bay yesterday, the steam-ships Britannic, of the White Star Line, and the Neckar, of the North German Lloyds Line, did not sail as advertised, but will take their departure this morning if the weather is clear. Both of these steamers carry heavy mails, an extra one having been made up this morning. As previously announced, the Britannic carries an Australian mail which came via California, its destination being London.

SCARCITY OF OYSTERS.

THE INCLEMENT WINTER THE CAUSE—A LIMITED DEMAND AND SUPPLY—ADVANCE IN PRICES—VIEWS OF THE WHOLESALE DEALERS.

There has not been since the Winter of 1857-'8 so great a scarcity of oysters in the New-York market as has been apparent since the middle of December last, since which time the wholesale price has advanced about 50 per cent. It is, however, by no means an unusual circumstance to have oysters scarce at this season of the year, for the rivers and bays in which they are obtained are generally frozen over and some little difficulty is therefore experienced in procuring them. It is an admitted fact that oysters have been and are looked upon as a luxury which the prevailing "hard times," it would appear, have compelled many persons to forego, and the dealers say that had the demand during the present season been half as great as in former years they would have been utterly unable to supply it. This is due to the fact that the Winter along the coast has been an unusually inclement one, and has caused the formation of ice on the rivers in which oysters are obtained. At this season of the year oystermen generally expect to get their supplies from the rivers and bays in the neighborhood of Virginia, and pay, therefore, but little attention to the oyster-beds of Prince's Bay and other places nearer home. As a consequence the boats are all down on the coast waters, for the past three or four weeks, they have been imprisoned in the floating ice, afraid to anchor lest they should be crushed and unable to get out and return to this port. The labor of furnishing New-York and other large cities with oysters is a very great one, and only those who are thoroughly conversant with it know the sufferings and privations to which those engaged in it are exposed. All the waters in which oysters are procured, including Chesapeake Bay, Parker's Bay, the Shrewsbury, Cherrystone, Rappahannock, York, and other rivers, and Chincoteague Bay, have been either frozen over or filled with floating ice in which are imprisoned a very large number of boats, so that there has been, in this City at least, almost an oyster famine. A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday called upon several of the large dealers in this City for the purpose of obtaining their views in regard to the matter indicated, and all are agreed that, had the demand not been so small, great trouble would have been experienced in furnishing a supply for the market. One dealer stated that he had no trouble in procuring enough Long Island and other oysters to supply his customers, but at the same time there was an almost unexampled dearth of the bivalves. Another dealer said that a great many oysters were now being shipped to Europe, which kept up the demand somewhat. He did not anticipate any further increase in prices, but on the contrary looked for an early decline. The present thaw, would, in his opinion, open up the rivers and give the oystermen a chance to get to work, and by Monday the market would no doubt be well supplied. It appeared to be the general impression, however, that should the weather again become very cold, the market might be short until the middle of March.

THE PRISON-SHIP MARTYRS.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR $50,000 TO ERECT A MONUMENT OVER THEIR REMAINS.

On the 4th of July last, at midnight, while thousands of citizens crowded around the grave of the prison-ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, a committee was appointed to secure funds for the erection of a monument to the brave men who suffered death in the Wallabout Bay. Yesterday afternoon the committee and a number of other gentlemen met in Mayor Schroeder's office and listened to the reading of a memorial to Congress prepared by Hon. Henry C. Murphy, asking for $50,000 to erect a monument to the martyrs over the grave on Fort Greene. Among those present were Mayor Schroeder, Gen. Dakin, Silas B. Dutcher, E. C. Parkinson, Alderman Arcner, Chief Engineer Sharp, J. S. T. Stranahan, Gen. Jourdan, J. Y. Culyer, Col. Rooney C. Ward, and J. J. Van Nostrand. The memorial sets forth that a similar request was addressed to Congress in 1803, and again in 1845, but failed. In 1808 a popular movement was started and the bones of the martyrs, which were buried originally near the shores of the Wallabout, were removed—a great public display being made at the time—to a vault near the Navy-yard. The bones were not removed until the tide washing in had exposed them to public view. It was the original intention to erect a monument over the vault, but for some reason the intention was not carried out. Many years after, through the exertions of a soldier named Benjamin Romaine, a wooden structure was raised over the vault to protect it from injury. In 1873 the bones were removed to Fort Greene, and buried on one of the slopes which overlooks the Wallabout Bay. The memorial contains a vivid description of the sufferings endured in the six prison-ships by the martyrs. Allusion is made to the fact that in August, 1781, the Continental Congress directed Gen. Washington to remonstrate with the enemy. The remonstration was of no avail, and the imprisoned Americans continued to suffer. Many of them were starved because they would not join the English forces; others were butchered with the bayonet, and a large number were burned alive in one of the transports. The number of the martyrs who died in these ships is not known to the authorities at 11,000. It is certain that 21 boxes of bones were collected on the shores of the Wallabout. The memorialists ask for $50,000 to erect a shaft over the tomb of the martyrs. The dead heroes came from all parts of the country. Every State in the Union was represented among them. For this reason, other reasons, the memorialists claim that the erection of a fitting monument is a national duty, the expense of which should be borne by the whole country.

BOLD ROBBERY IN NEWARK, N. J.

A robbery of unusual boldness was perpetrated Friday night at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Gould, on the corner of Bellevue avenue and Gouverneur street, Newark. The family were all at supper in the dining-room at the time. The thieves entered through the hall door, descended to the basement, locked the door of the dining-room, and then ransacked the upper part of the house. When the family arose from the supper table, it was discovered for the first time that they were locked in the room. The door was broken open and a search made, but the thieves had accomplished their errand and gone away with a valuable set of jewelry and a pair of gold bracelets. A sealskin coat and an overcoat were found lying in the yard, where the thieves had thrown them from an open window. Yesterday afternoon Detective Smith arrested Edward Mack, a laborer, on suspicion of being one of the guilty parties. The accused was locked up to await examination.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A THREE-YEAR OLD CHILD FALLS THROUGH A MAN-HOLE ON THE TUG-BOAT WM. FLETCHER—MELANCHOLY TERMINATION OF AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

The steam-ship France, of the General Transatlantic Company's Line, arrived at Quarantine this morning from Havre, and after a short detention came up to this City and anchored at 1:15 o'clock in the stream opposite the company's pier. She had on board 55 steerage passengers, among whom were Theresa Neef and her two children, Otto, aged 5 years, and Louis, aged 3. The party had been on a visit to their friends in Alsace, leaving the husband and father, Theodore Neef, at his home in North Wells street, Chicago. Soon after, the tug William Fletcher came alongside the France to take off her steerage passengers. Mrs. Neef and her two children hurried over the ship's gangways, eager, with the rest, to get ashore after their long ocean voyage. The number was not large, and scarcely filled up the covered passages on each side of the engine-room between the two paddle boxes. Mrs. Neef sat down in the passage with her children near by her, but they soon began to play about near the shaft, which ran along near the floor. Suddenly she missed her little Louis, a bright flaxen-haired fellow, and started up to look for him. She immediately discovered near her an open circular hole, the cover of which had tipped up on edge, and in the darkness she saw the figure of the child in the water below. The opening led to the tank of the tug, and the boy had fallen through into the water. He was drawn out as soon as possible, and as quickly as he could be taken from the frantic embrace of his mother he was laid upon blankets on the deck of the tug and the surgeon of the France was sent for. Life was apparently extinct, but every exertion was made to resuscitate the limp figure. Warm cloths were applied, the limbs were rubbed with brandy; every known method was resorted to in the effort to restore animation, and not until an hour and a half had been thus expended did the surgeon cease his exertions. The passengers who had been in such haste but a moment before, lingered about the agonized woman when the Fletcher landed at the Castle Garden pier, sympathizing with her in her grief. On reaching the pier, notice of the accident was sent to the Coroner, and Mrs. Neef and the boy were taken to the hospital in the Castle Garden inclosure to await the result of the inquest. A reporter of THE TIMES was shown the man-hole through which the child had fallen. The plate covering it was not more than 10 pounds in weight, and could easily have been lifted by a child. Having moved it but a half-inch from its place, a slight pressure of the foot was sufficient to lift it upon its edge, when a space large enough to admit the body of a child was disclosed. There was no fastening upon the plate, and the distance to the water in the tank appeared to be about two feet. Mrs. Neef was supplied with a ticket to her home in Chicago, but had no money with her. It was understood that the Emigration Commissioner would send word by telegraph to Mr. Neef of the sad accident.

THE NORTH SIDE ASSOCIATION.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE UP-TOWN WARDS DEMANDED—RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF RAPID TRANSIT.

A meeting of the North Side Association was held yesterday at the Morrisania Steamboat Company's Office, Mott Haven, for the purpose of receiving reports of committees. Mr. John J. Crane occupied the chair. The Secretary read the report of the Local Improvement Committee in relation to the immediate improvement of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards by the Department of Public Works, stating that they still remain of the opinion that the power of the department should be vested in a single competent head, as the lately annexed territory of Morrisania has afforded in the past many illustrations of the evils of divided councils. In closing, the committee called attention to the fact that the general improvement of the district, as well as its proper drainage and sewerage, so vital to the health of the inhabitants, await the action of the Department of Public Parks, and the committee urged that the attention of the association be directed to the end that comprehensive plans for the improvement of the district be adopted without further delay. Mr. George H. Foster then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the North Side Association have received with great interest the recent reports of Olmsted, Vaux, & Co., engineers in the Department of Public Parks, also Mr. Parker's plan on the subject of laying out the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and that the views expressed in said reports are those which have been entertained by the property-owners as the true principles on which such improvements should be based.

Resolved, That the association urge, on the part of the department, the immediate practical action upon the plans submitted by the Engineer, with such reports after consideration of the suggestion as to details, made by the parties interested, to the end that the people may see some substantial result for the great expenditure already incurred. Expense during the year 1876, $25,000.

The report of the Rapid Transit Committee was next read and approved. The report says that they feel safe in asserting that all opposition by private persons to the completion of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad and to the further construction of the New-York Elevated Railroad has ceased. The following preamble and resolutions were then read by Mr. Fordham Morris and adopted:

Whereas, The action taken by the corporation known as the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, with the purpose of excluding the use by the people of their own highway to their best advantage is intolerable, and to the highest degree hateful to the public welfare; and

Whereas, Such action of said Sixth Avenue Railroad Company is in direct violation of the spirit and intent of the contract made by it with the City of New-York, through which it derives primarily its license to transport passengers for hire in said city;

Resolved, That the North Side Association, in view of these circumstances, appoint a committee of five to wait upon the said Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen of this City, and respectfully request their careful consideration of the following clause in the original license granted by the Corporation of the City to the said Sixth Avenue Railroad Company:

"The parties receiving such license shall file with the Controller a statement under oath of the cost of each mile of road completed, and agree to survey, construct, and transfer the said road to the Corporation of the City of New-York whenever requested to do so, on payment by the Corporation of the cost of said road, as appraised by said assessment, together with 10 per cent. advance thereon. Also, that said parties, on being required at any time by the Corporation, and to such extent as the Common Council shall determine, shall take up, at their own expense, said railroad, or such part thereof as they shall be required, and on failure to do so in 10 days after such requirement, the same may be done at their expense by the Street Commissioner."

Resolved, That whereas the completion of the Rapid Transit railway now in progress of construction, but largely obstructed from completion by reason of the obstacles raised by the horse railways, would, to a great degree, relieve the difficulties now existing in the enforcement of the payment of taxes from owners of property in the sparsely inhabited but heavily assessed districts in the northern portion of the city;

Resolved, That such committee, when appointed, are hereby instructed to urge upon said Railroad Committee the propriety of exercising the power vested in the Board of Aldermen of compelling said Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to withdraw the invidious opposition now being made by them to the Gilbert Elevated railroad.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Early in October, while John Culver, a bright boy 6 years of age, living with his uncle, Tuttle Culver, of No. 12 Magnolia avenue, Jersey City Heights, was playing on the streets, a black-and-tan dog, passing, bit him in the calf of the leg and on the hand. The wound on the hand was slight, but that on the leg bled freely. Both were dressed, and both healed in the course of time. Nothing more was thought of the matter till Wednesday night last, when the family were aroused from their sleep by the child's shrill cry. When his bedside was reached it was found he was in convulsions. Dr. Pyle, who was summoned, administered to his relief, and Thursday the boy seemed better. In the afternoon the convulsions made their appearance again, and Dr. Abercrombie was called in consultation. Water was offered to the boy. His frame quivered at the sight of it, and during the paroxysms which succeeded he snapped and barked like a dog. Frequently during the night he was seized with convulsions, attended by all the usual symptoms of hydrophobia, and on Friday an antidote was administered, but it proved of no avail. Froth appeared on the lips and a tough leaden colored mucous clogged the throat. Cold prespiration settled over his little body, and often he clutched at imaginary objects in the air, till at 8 o'clock Friday night he died.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. H. W. Sawtelle, United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Secretary of State John Bigelow is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. William T. Sherman, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator C. P. Veddor, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., is at the Union Place Hotel.

Senator S. H. Hammond, of Geneva, N. Y., and Rev. Canon Ellegood, of Montreal, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Mr. Willamov, of the Russian Legation at Washington, and Judge S. B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Ct., are at the Everett House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police made 1,380 arrests last week.

The tenth annual ball of the B. P. O. Elks will take place at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 8.

The ball of the Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, will take place to-morrow night at the Academy of Music.

Gospel services will be held by Peter Dwyer at No. 196 Bleecker street this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

There were dispatched to Europe from this port during the past week 791 registered letters, 207 bags of letters, and 96 bags of newspapers.

The arrangements for the Charity Ball are nearly completed. The music will be by Lander and Graffula, and will consist of not less than 50 pieces each.

Eva Jones, aged 22, of No. 341 East Twenty-sixth street, was found last evening near her residence insensible from an overdose of laudanum. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A Grand Charity Ball is announced to take place at Terrace Garden the 30th inst., to provide a fund to relieve a part of the great suffering among the poor in the Nineteenth Ward.

The following amounts were received at the various municipal bureaus yesterday: Taxes, $160-439 27; Croton rents, $8,245 85; licenses, including those for 83 cars of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $4,932.

The celebrated elephant "Gypsey," purchased some months ago by the Kiraify Brothers, has just arrived per steamer Batavia, and will appear in the Hippo ame in the grand spectacle of "Around the World in Eighty Days."

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 416 deaths, 420 births, and 122 marriages, showing a decrease of 43 deaths and 40 births, and an increase of five marriages as compared with the figures of the previous week.

The Palette Club gave one of its monthly informal receptions last evening at the Club-house, No. 7 East Twenty-second street. There was a large attendance of members and guests, and a very enjoyable musical and literary entertainment was had.

On Friday evening Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue Beattie, Sheaids, and Yeomans, seized an illicit distillery in the rear of the premises No. 524 West Thirty-sixth street, capturing 25 hogsheads of molasses mash and a wooden still. The still was destroyed.

Mrs. M. E. Hollen, of No. 24 West Twenty-ninth street, was knocked down by a truck at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street yesterday afternoon and severely injured. The driver of the truck fled immediately after the occurrence, leaving his horse and truck standing in the street.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York will take place Monday evening, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Storrs, and the music will be under the direction of the Brick Church; Rev. Frederick Courtney, assistant Rector of St. Thomas' Church, and others.

The disorderly house No. 12 East Thirteenth street, kept by Emma De Valle, was raided upon by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, last night. The proprietress, four women and two men found in the house, were arrested. This place was raided on a few nights ago, and the proprietress is now under bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

A fire occurred at 9:30 o'clock last night in the store of Hartz & Levy, dealers in magical toys, on the first floor of No. 1,131 Broadway, under the St. James Hotel. The fire was caused by a defective heater. Damage to stock and fixtures, $300; insured for $2,000 in the American Exchange Company. The building, which is owned by Henry Spofford, was damaged to the amount of $50.

Louisa Kehlenbeck, aged 43, residing at No. 120 Broome street, attempted suicide last evening by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. She was taken to the Delancey Street Police Station, where she was attended by Drs. James and Disbrow, who soon pronounced her out of danger, and she was taken home by her son. It is asserted that domestic unhappiness was the motive for the attempt at self-destruction.

Some time ago an illicit distillery was seized by the internal revenue officers, on the premises at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Seventieth street, occupied by Garret Dreyer as a market garden. Dryer was placed on trial before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, last Friday, the case being concluded in about two hours. The jury retired at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and were out until the same hour yesterday, when they brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

BROOKLYN.

The gentlemen in charge of the Brooklyn Fire Relief Fund have thus far received $32,406 18, and disbursed $6,198 21, leaving a balance in the hands of Treasurer Chauncy of $26,007 97.

Surrogate W. L. Livingstone yesterday served a notice of motion for a bill of particulars on Abram H. Daily, who contests Mr. Livingstone's election on the ground of fraud in counting the vote.

A general order has been issued by Superintendent Campbell, directing members of the Police force to arrest all persons found collecting garbage, or driving garbage and swill-carts through the city on Sunday.

Mayor Schroeder, Moses S. Beach, Dr. T. P. Norris, A. S. Barnes, B. E. Hall, and some other gentlemen are about to establish a soup-house for the relief of the worthy poor. To those not entirely destitute it is intended to sell bread and soup at a nominal price.

Suit has been commenced by Mr. Timothy Bannon against the Long Island Bank for an accounting of $116,000, Mr. Bannon having done business involving that amount with the bank prior to 1861. At that time he became embarrassed and the estate was wound up. The plaintiff claims that there is a balance due him.

Two social events of much interest to many Brooklynites takes place during the present week. The Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, held their reception, which promises to be a brilliant affair, at the Academy of Music to-

The New-York Times.

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THE COUNTING TRIBUNAL.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL—NO ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO IT—SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO THE MEASURE—MOST OF THE DEMOCRATS HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF THE PLAN—AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL EXPEDIENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There is no change found to-night in the prospects of the compromise Electoral bill. All attempts to organize opposition have thus far failed, though it seems assured that the measure has lost some strength. To-night one would almost be willing to predict that debate would cease in the Senate in two or three days for want of somebody to speak to the bill. No one is yet assigned the floor for to-morrow, and Mr. Morton does not know whether he will speak till Tuesday. He has no speech written, but is thoroughly prepared by a careful examination of authorities which he will quote to prove the unconstitutionality of the measure. It is not yet known what other Senators will speak against it. The Southern Republicans are strongly opposed to the measure, and one statement is made to-night that no more than four or five Republican Senators, besides the members of the committee, have absolutely determined to vote for the bill. It is, indeed, quite significant that so many Republicans decline to commit themselves. The Senate caucus of Saturday was significant from the fact that after short speeches by two members of the committee, one for and the other against the measure, there was no further desire for debate, and the caucus adjourned because nobody wanted to speak. It is not true, by the way, that there were any words in the caucus between Senators Morton and Edmunds, as has been represented. Unless the silent opposition that exists speedily finds expression, the Senate will adopt the bill by a large majority. In the House there is much the same state of feeling. Many Republicans are against the bill who do not feel strong enough to resist it. The measure will not be suffered to pass without opposition.

Gen. Garfield is sick with a bad cold, which almost deprives him of his voice, but if he is well enough he will make a vigorous fight against the bill. What support he will have in the debate is unknown. Mr. Kasson will probably support the bill, as will also Prof. Seelye, and, of course, Mr. Hoar and Mr. McCrary. The position of the Democrats in both houses is different. The Democratic caucus it is believed will to-morrow agree to give a party vote to the bill, and that instruction will nearly consolidate the Democratic vote. There are certain turbulent spirits among them who would prefer a war to any measure not sure to elect Tilden, but the mass of the party look upon this offering from the committee as giving them the only chance they could possibly have. If the Republicans went on, under the Constitution, and inaugurated Hayes, it was certain he would be everywhere recognized. There was nothing to do but follow the law. This the Democrats well knew, and they embrace this bill as a surrender on the part of the Republicans. The bill gives the Democracy a chance to retreat from a position which has become uncomfortable, and even to gain some applause by the retreat. The Republicans give up an impregnable position, and submit their case to a tribunal whose decision is uncertain, because it is uncertain whether the bill requires them to act within well-settled principles of law. Of course the Democrats will almost unanimously seize upon this opportunity which has been offered them, chiefly by the efforts of three Senators who took very little pains to aid the party during the canvass.

The speech of Senator Edmunds on Saturday is said to have converted Senator Stevenson, a Democrat, to the support of the bill. This is very likely, as any discussion will render it more attractive to Democrats than Republicans. The bill cannot be discussed without constantly considering the attitude of parties; but it is, after all, most open to attack as being an unconstitutional expedient, and in no sense a well devised measure, based upon any fixed principles of law or justice. Whatever opposition may exist will be discovered in a day or two, and there are some who expect it to be strong enough to defeat the measure; but this expectation seems now too sanguine.

OPINIONS AMONG PUBLIC MEN.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT BOSTONIANS—THE MERCHANTS GENERALLY IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE—LAWYERS OPPOSED—POLITICIANS' VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—A variety of opinions are expressed by representative Bostonians on the Electoral bill. The merchants, and business men generally, can be said to be in favor of it; not because of any special virtue in it, but because it appears to them to offer a way out of the dilemma and secure a settlement of the Presidential question without serious trouble, and leading merchants are moving for a meeting in Faneuil Hall on Monday at noon, to be addressed by men of both parties. But the lawyers and men prominent in politics do not give their unqualified support to the measure proposed so readily, and are disposed to question it seriously. "I wish they had not drawn the Supreme Court into the muddle," is the most frequently heard remark when lawyers are discussing it. Some lawyers, however, express the opinion that this feature is the very best. Judge Hoar says that the measure will bear little legal scrutiny, but it is common sense, and will go through. Mr. Dana is represented as opposing it as entirely unconstitutional, and establishing a dangerous precedent. Speaker Long, of the House of Representatives, a lawyer of considerable prominence, indorses it, and argues strongly in its favor. Men who are prominent in politics appear to be divided. The Republican Congressional Representatives elect from this part of the State are all understood to be against the measure excepting Walbridge A. Field. Mr. Pierce's successor, though Gen. Butler keeps very quiet, and is heard only through others. Gov. Rice argues for it as the lesser of two evils. He says it is extra-legal and extra-constitutional, but not unconstitutional, and it seems to him to be the only solution which can be offered, and deserves careful consideration from the fact of its having been matured by some of the most eminent men in both parties. The plan, he thinks, may be wise as an expedient, but should not be allowed to become a precedent. The majority of the Democrats here appear to be in favor of the measure. Leopold Morse, the Congressman elect from the Fourth District, is for it. Frank Bird is opposed to it. He holds that it is better, so long as the difficulty cannot be settled according to the Constitution, to refer the whole matter back to the people, rather than establish a precedent which might be mischievous in the future.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE BILL.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN SAID TO HAVE AN AMENDMENT TO THE BILL—THE JUDICIAL FEATURE OF THE BILL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Prominent Democrats of the House, while favoring the plan of the Joint Committee as a basis for settlement of the Electoral question, says that he, and others of his party, will insist on an amendment before giving to it their support. The amendment is in the direction of the judicial feature of the bill. The Democratic caucus to-morrow will further consult upon the subject, and probably arrive at a conclusion as to the course they shall pursue.

There are many more members of both parties who do not give the bill their unqualified approval than there are members who unhesitatingly approve it. All want the subject thoroughly discussed before final action. The general impression is that both houses will agree upon some plan for settling all questions connected with the Electoral vote.

It was ascertained to-day that the President has said it is his intention to sign the bill providing for the counting of the Electoral vote in case it passes both houses of Congress.

OPPOSITION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMEN OPPOSED TO THE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN—A MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF SENATOR WOODIN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The impression having erroneously got abroad that the Republicans of the Legislature were generally in favor of the "Compromise" bill now before Congress, a representative of THE TIMES yesterday visited some of the members from this City, and obtained the following opinions:

Assemblyman J. C. J. Langbein said that the general feeling among the Republicans of the Legislature was opposed to the adoption of the Congressional plan, and that the Republican majority in both houses would stand by Senator Woodin's resolutions. It was the almost unanimous feeling that by adhering to the old constitutional method, the election of Hayes would be assured, but that the proposed commission would be pretty sure to result in the choice of Tilden. It was abandoning an extremely favorable position for one that was, at the best, problematical. The Constitution plainly said that "the votes should be opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of both houses, and then counted," and the presumption was that it was the duty of the man who opened the votes to count them. Then there was the question of legality. If Congress itself had not the power of election it certainly could not delegate that power to others. If the election took place in any other way than according to the Constitution, and this commission were to declare Hayes or Tilden elected, the defeated party would have it in their power to raise the question that he had not been chosen under the Constitution. It was not in the power of Congress to change the requirements of the Constitution. That could only be done by three-fourths of the States, and in the present state of that instrument there was no doubt that the Republicans had a decided advantage, which it would be gross folly to abandon.

Assemblyman Robert H. Strahan said that, personally, he considered the Electoral bill a bad thing for the Republicans, and that he thought this feeling was shared by the Republican majority in both houses of the Legislature. The position of the Republicans—that the President of the Senate was empowered to count the votes—was strictly in accordance with the views of all the greatest constitutional lawyers, including Kent and Story. For the Republicans to throw up the solid legal advantages which they now possessed for the doubtful decision of a questionable tribunal would hardly be considered statesmanship from any point of view. In conclusion Mr. Strahan repeated his opinion that both the Senate and Assembly would pass the Woodin resolutions, and adhere to the position taken by the masses of the party generally—that the Constitution and the laws afforded a better mode of settling the dispute than was offered in the proposed compromise.

Assemblyman William H. Corse said that at first the "compromise" had met with considerable favor, but that on a careful examination its tendency was discovered to be so hostile to the rights of the Republican Party and the plain requirements of the Constitution, that the feeling concerning it had been changed to one of opposition. He agreed with the gentleman mentioned above, that there would be no wavering in the Republican ranks at Albany.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin said that he had been too much occupied of late to give the subject such consideration as its importance demanded. For some time past he had avoided any discussion of the Presidential question, believing that it was a purely legal one, to be decided as such under the Constitution and laws. There being only two candidates who had received Electoral votes, one or the other of them was certainly elected; on this point there could be no dispute, and there ought to be no compromise.

THE ELECTORAL PLAN.

FURTHER EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION BY THE REPUBLICAN PRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

The more carefully the details of the plan and its logical results are studied, the less we believe it will commend itself to the better judgment of the country.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

The country will expect the two houses to adopt the plan proposed, or some similar one, without delay, thus relieving the country from this state of nervous unrest.

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

If the country is ready to override constitutional authority, and wipe it out by summary process, when its provisions stand in the way of a candidate's election to the Presidency, the new plan ought to be adopted.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

This so-called "compromise" is a rope of sand. It has no cohesive power, and is of no value, except in the presence of a spirit of conciliation, which would more speedily settle the business without its cumbersome machinery.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We do not believe such a poor piece of political tinkering can receive the indorsement of either branch of Congress. We are certain it will receive the emphatic condemnation of the people. Any Representative of either party who records his vote in favor of this scheme will almost certainly be summarily repudiated by his constituents.

From the Syracuse Standard.

We are not quite ready to approve of the measure in all its details, and we are at a loss to discover where the authors can find constitutional authority for such a plan for electing a President, but if that is the only way out of the difficulty that exists in Presidential matters, we shall not object to the plan, and cheerfully abide the result.

From the Louisville Commercial.

We are not prepared to accept the bill very enthusiastically, believing, as we do, that Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and preferring the old way of certifying that result to the country. Practically the decision of the result is put in the hands of some Justice of the Supreme Court, and we believe the Constitution meant it to be in the hands of the President of the Senate.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

We think, therefore, that the plan proposed is hardly worthy of its name. It does away with the simple provisions of the Constitution, constructs in place of them an awkward piece of machinery that contains many opportunities for innumerable delays and frauds and intrigue without number, besides bringing the Supreme Court into the arena of politics, while its nature is in direct violation of the Constitution without offering any really more practical or sensible solution of this or similar complications.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

If, in spite of the confessedly "extra-constitutional," and undoubtedly unconstitutional, scheme for "smothering, if not entirely suppressing," a constitutional officer, the "committee contrivance" is carried into effect, the result will be peaceably submitted to by the Republicans, whether that result be in favor of Tilden or Hayes. But it is nevertheless our duty to point out that the proposed scheme is without warrant in the Constitution; is undoubtedly a clear violation of the meaning of the Constitution, and establishes a precedent that is likely to prove a serious danger in the future.

From the Lockport Journal.

After all we don't quite like the looks of the "white heap," and should have preferred straightforward action under "the Constitution as it is." If the Supreme Court must be appealed to for the settlement of doubtful constitutional questions, we would prefer the court "as it is"—not "picked and culled." We can scarcely call to mind a case where Democratic leaders have gone in for the settlement of a question for the welfare of the country or for general harmony and good will to men, that they did not, as the result proved, have all the while an eye single to partisan success.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig.

We believe the proposed bill to be unconstitutional, unwise, and unnecessary. It asserts a power of Congress over the votes of the States that is not granted in the Constitution, and it proposes to reopen a dispute over a verdict which has been rendered by the Electors of the States, the only body having authority to render it. "Expediency" is always inexpedient when it violates fundamental principles, and we object to overriding the plain letter of the Constitution for no better reason than that certain lawless demagogues are threatening to make trouble and that certain other people are ready to make fatal concessions "rather than have a fuss."

From the Portland. (Me.,) Press.

Whatever objections there may be to the proposed agreement, and there seem to be few if any, it will be unhesitatingly acknowledged that a faulty agreement is better than no agreement at all. Better even, and of more consequence than the adoption of any plan, however good, is the spirit of conciliation and of regard for law and constitutional authority evinced by the members of the committee. The wise example will be set which in all probability be followed in both houses, though in each house there may be found men in whom partisan zeal outruns patriotism and discretion; let us hope these are few in number.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times.

The plan is abortive as a solution of the difficulty, and this, perhaps, from the very nature of the difficulty itself. The trouble arises solely from the post-election tactics of the Democratic Party. Defeated at the ballot-box they have resorted to the policy of the bully, the ruffian and the sneak thief. We object to the will of the people indicated by the election of Hayes, being possibly jeopardized in defference to the howls of the defeated party. The measure is before Congress and the people. We sincerely hope that the people's Representatives at Washington will visit upon this effort at a compromise, under circumstances in which compromise is cowardice and worse, the defeat it deserves.

From the Hartford Post.

Men say accept it and get rid of the question. As well urge that we all take refuge in the fool's paradise. Follow the Constitution and the question may be settled on the 14th of February; adopt this mode, and it will not be determined before the 4th of March, and very likely not then. If the business is prolonged till Gen. Grant's term has expired, the President of the Senate will become President, and we should instantly have another Presidential campaign on our hands. A delightful prospect truly. Nothing is to be gained by the new plan, in point of time, and by means of it this unrest and suspense may be prolonged for a whole year, or the Republicans may lose by a technical decision what they have fairly won, and what they can hold if they have the nerve to stand on their constitutional rights.

From the Chicago Journal.

It appears that the joint committee of Congress propose to that body to "abdicate," and instead of having the people elect the President, to leave the matter to lottery. We object to the plan, because it is submitting to an irresponsible, and, as we believe, an unconstitutional tribunal, the settlement of a question which has already been settled by the people; because the tribunal referred to is, as we believe, partisan, prejudiced in advance; because, whichever way the question is settled, public confidence in the Supreme Court will be affected, for, be the members of that body ever so chaste as ice they shall not escape calumny. But it is "a way out of the difficulty," say a great many well-meaning men. So is into the fire a way out of the frying-pan. The entire Congressional plan settles nothing, but leaves the door as wide open as before for the future, besides establishing a precedent of the most alarming and dangerous character.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We are not disposed to find fault with the plan of counting the vote adopted by the Conference Committee, but it is no little humiliation, after the worship which has been lavished upon the Constitution, to find that we are compelled, in a very ordinary emergency, to resort to a device which has no savor of constitutionality about it. As far as the Constitution provides for counting the Electoral vote, it provides that this shall be done without any assistance or intervention of the Supreme Court. This objection, however, is only on the question of form, and we have always insisted that the Constitution was a total blank as far as regarded any provision for obviating a dead-lock between the two houses. If both houses are willing to renounce that right, on which each has insisted, of a separate veto on the counting of any vote, by agreeing to give the casting vote to the Supreme Court, we believe that the country would acquiesce in it.

From the Albany Journal.

We accept the compromise plan because it assures a solution of the Presidential complications in which all will acquiesce: because it disarms the violent Democracy; because it will give confidence to business; because it is as fair as any such compromise could be; and because an undoubted compromise may be better than a possible conflict and disturbance. But while accepting it, let it be understood also that the only necessity for it is the revolutionary and threatening attitude of the Democratic managers. Another thought must not be overlooked. The plan is accepted as, under the circumstances, the best way out of a bad scrape; envy; but it is none the less a departure from the straight course. It is open to these objections: That it asserts the power of Congress to judge of the certificates of the States; that it thus makes Congress master of the Presidential elections, as the Constitution designed that it should not be; that the presumptive reason for calling in Judges is that questions of law are to be settled, and, if so, they should be referred to the whole court as a court; and finally that it is an expedient and not a system. But we believe that through the departure from law the law will still prevail. In accepting the plan we must not fail at the same time to point out these truths.

VIEWS OF ONE OF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION ON THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

In 1801 the House of Representatives passed a bill depriving the President of the Senate of his rights under article 11 of the Constitution. This bill is said to have formed the basis of the compromise measure now before Congress. In debating, Mr. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, one of the purest and ablest men of the day, and a distinguished member of the convention, said:

"I have some claim to expect your indulgence, while I review not only that subject but the principal features of the bill, while I endeavor to show that it is a serious invasion of some of the most important rights solemnly and explicitly reserved by the Constitution to the State Legislatures; that it is a bill more alarming in its consequences than even the alien or sedition law.

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"Knowing that it was the intention of the Constitution to make the President completely independent of the Federal Legislature, I well remember it was the object, as it is at present—not only the spirit but the letter of that instrument—to give to Congress no interference in, or control over the election of a President. * * * * * It never was intended, nor could it have been safe, in the Constitution to have given to Congress thus assembled in convention the right to object to any vote, or even to question whether they were constitutionally or properly given. This right of determining on the manner in which the Electors shall vote, the inquiry into the qualifications, and the guards necessary to prevent disqualified or improper men voting, and to insure the votes being legally given, rests, and is exclusively vested in the State Legislatures.

* * * * * * *

"It was intended to give your President the command of your forces, the disposal of all the honors and offices of your Government, the management of your foreign concerns, and the revision of your laws. Invested with these important powers, it was easily to be seen that the honor and interest of your Government required that he should execute them with firmness and impartiality; that to do this he must be independent of the Legislature; that they must have no control over his election; that the only mode to prevent this was to give the exclusive direction to the State Legislatures in the mode of choosing Electors, who should be obliged to vote secretly; and that the vote should be taken in such manner, and on the same day.

* * * * * *

They well knew that to give to the members of Congress a right to give votes in this election, or to decide upon them when given, was to destroy the independence of the Executive, and make him the creature of the Legislature."

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S EFFORTS TO AVERT WAR—THE REPRESENTATIVES READY TO TAKE THEIR LEAVE OF THE SULTAN—RUSSIA'S APPEAL TO EUROPE—THE ARMY IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Dispatches from Constantinople say: Gen. Ignatieff at the meeting of the Conference on Saturday, after alluding to the efforts he had made to avert war, declared that if the Porte should disregard the armistice or take any action hostile to Montenegro and Servia; or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as provocation, and would consider what course ought to be adopted. He also remarked that the European plenipotentiaries had received petitions from the Christians of Macedon, Thessaly, Epirus and Crete. It had been impossible to consider these papers, as the scope of the conference was limited; but he was anxious to state that they had been received.

All the plenipotentiaries have assembled at the Austrian Embassy, and signed the final protocol of the conference. The Ambassadors of the European powers have requested audiences with the Sultan, for the purpose of taking their leave. The Sultan will probably receive them to-day.

A morning newspaper's dispatch from Pesth says it is reported in Vienna that the Porte intends after the departure of the Ambassadors to publish a manifesto to Europe, giving an account of the proceedings of the conference. A Berlin special represents that Russia seems inclined to revert to the Berlin Memorandum as a scheme for the settlement of the Eastern Question.

The Berlin correspondent of a morning paper telegraphs that Russia is beginning to represent to the Powers that the demands of the conference having been rejected, it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe, as is certain, find it impossible to agree on joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the conference is the defeat of Europe, not of Russia. Meanwhile it appears that Russia wishes to make some arrangement with Austria respecting a joint occupation of Bulgaria and Bosnia. Count Andrassy will hardly agree to this, whatever he may be driven to do if the Russians act on their own responsibility. The steady reinforcement of the Russian Army probably means no more than that the Russians will cross the Pruth, but without any immediate intention of crossing the Danube. It is probable that Turkey would tolerate the presence of the Russians in Roumania for a short time, after which the financial strain caused by the large armaments which she has been compelled to keep up would compel her to choose her course.

The Pera correspondent of a morning paper says it is probable that the Porte, after the departure of the Ambassadors, may voluntarily grant larger concessions than those demanded by the powers. Gen. Ignatieff, in his speech on Saturday, remarked that Russia's moderation must not be misinterpreted. It did not originate in weakness, but in the Government's sincere desire to act in accordance with the wishes of Europe. Europe reserved to itself the right to take future action with regard to the grievances existing in Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete. The Vienna correspondent of the same paper states that the truth of the reports of heavy French purchases of grain in Hungary is denied.

Another dispatch from Pera reports that Hobart Pasha has been instructed to offer admission into the Turkish fleet to a number of British naval officers.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT HOSTILE UTTERANCES OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Paris says: The recent hostile utterances of the German press have caused a very serious impression there. The French journals advocate a strict actitude of non-interference in regard to foreign affairs. They deny that any extraordinary measures of Army organization are on foot.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says the recent killing of a German sailor by some French seamen at Smyrna is unduly magnified by the German press into an international difficulty. The French Government has ordered an inquiry, and will give every satisfaction. The affair was the result of a drunken brawl.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that the feeling of resentment against France, because of her supposed hostility at the Constantinople Conference, continues unabated both in official circles and among the general public.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Chinese Ambassador has arrived at Southampton.

The arrival of Don Carlos at Constantinople is announced.

Viscount Gage, of Ireland, is dead.

A special from Pesth reports that a deputation left Szeegdin on Saturday for Italy, to offer Kossuth a seat as Deputy in the Hungarian Parliament.

A telegram to the *Daily News*, from Rome, says the Pope has privately notified four Italian, two French, two Spanish and two Austrian ecclesiastics, that they are to be nominated Cardinals at the next Consistory.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Chief Signal Officer reports that the Mississippi River has risen 23 inches at Cairo, three feet and six inches at Memphis, 17 inches at Vicksburg, and three inches at New-Orleans, and remained without change from St. Paul to St. Louis. No change has occurred in the Missouri River. The Red River has risen six inches at Shreveport, and the Cumberland 17 inches at Nashville. No change of importance is reported from the Tennessee or Alleghany Rivers. The Monongahela rose seven feet and two inches at Brownsville, but was falling at last report. The Ohio has risen four feet and 10 inches at Pittsburg, fallen 15 inches at Cincinnati, and risen eight inches at Louisville; it is now six feet above the danger level at the latter place, and two feet and five inches above it at Cincinnati. The Savannah River has risen one foot and 20 inches at Augusta, and the Potomac two feet and four inches at Harper's Ferry. The latter river was at a stand at last report, with little ice floating.

The principal rainfall has taken place in the watershed of the Mississippi below Memphis, not enough above that point to affect the river.

MAKING NEW SENATORS.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

THE DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT GEN. ANDERSON—GOV. PALMER WITHDRAWS HIS NAME—GEN. LOGAN'S FRIENDS STILL CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 21.—The Democratic caucus to-night decided to support Hon. William A. Anderson, Gov. Palmer withdrawing, and, in a strong speech, urging his friends to vote unanimously for that gentleman. If they do so, Anderson will be elected. A few Democrats are protesting against Anderson and swear they will never vote for him, but it is doubtful if any of them are brave enough to defy the decree of the party. There may be no election to-morrow, as a few Democrats threaten to vote for a straight Democrat instead of for Anderson. It is not believed they will hold out very long. Gen. Logan says he can be elected, but he has been waiting for this condition of affairs, and knows where his votes are coming from. His friends hope that he is right, but some of them fear he is too sanguine.

NEW-JERSEY'S NEXT SENATOR.

GOV. BEDLE INDUSTRIOUSLY PLOTTING IN HIS OWN BEHALF—MR. M'PHERSON DETERMINED AND CONFIDENT—MR. GREEN'S FOLLOWERS HOPEFUL AND EARNEST—THE REPUBLICANS QUIET AND KEEPING THEIR POWDER DRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877.

The second week of the legislative session left everything adrift upon a doubtful sea. The street talk is still of Green and McPherson, in the main, although it has at last been drilled through the craniums of some doubters that the serene smile of Gov. Bedle has been a mask for much industrious plotting in his own behalf, and that Mr. Leon Abbett carries more dynamite in his pocket than the average politician, and that consequently there may be an explosion under the joint meeting which will project the disfigured remains of several prosperous candidates into the Delaware River. Still, the "dark horse" has few demonstrative backers, and the gentleman who is eager to bet that he can "name the winner" remains in strict seclusion. Nearly all the Democratic lobby and legislators remained over after the adjournment, on Wednesday, and the struggle developed new energy and acrimony. Next morning the Green men asserted that McPherson looked like one who had experienced a hard Winter, and that his prospects were badly frost-bitten. On the other hand, Mr. McPherson quietly said that it required a very low temperature to freeze him out, and that as yet he didn't feel chilly. He had been addicted to winning in politics, he said, from a very early age, and he found it difficult, at his time of life, to break off from the habit. I am inclined to discredit all rumors that Mr. McPherson has been, or will be, forced out of the fight. He has already risked too much of money, and effort, and reputation, and hope in this enterprise to make any terms with his adversaries possible. It is now or never with him. He has enlisted for the war, and must fight it through to the end, however bitter. In the early days of the session it looked as if Gov. Bedle would easily choke off Mr. Green at the critical moment, and adroitly secure for himself the results of all the toil and trouble of the State-house Ring, but since maps of his rather crooked trail have been published, and it can be plainly seen in what direction he has been edging and sliding, his path may prove a thorny one.

After all, Green and McPherson still hold the lead and the "feeling" between the two has become intensified into a bitterness beyond all precedent. Mr. Green's friends speak lightly of McPhearson's chances and claim that he is "bluffing on a very small pair." They point with fine scorn at his chief of staff and his corps of sappers and miners, and quote those wise words of the copy-book, "A man is known by the company he keeps." They profess an unstaggering faith in that State pride which will at last repudiate the audacious pretensions of one who lays claim to the crowning honor in the gift of the Commonwealth, solely because he spent a given number of dollars in a political canvass. It cannot be denied that there is much truth in all this talk, and it can be plainly seen that somehow Mr. Green has come to be the more democratic representative of the character and sulvation of the State, and his more enthusiastic adherents are convinced that he stands as a breakwater against the tempestuous horde of political adventurers who are sweeping up to the very foundations of Nassau Hall, and threaten to submerge that venerable institution of learning, the Calvinistic theology, the daily bath, and the swallow-tail coat in one common ruin.

It is a very different view which one gets from the Clan McPherson. Buckets of war paint stand thickly around among the bottles, and the gray eye of the chief flashes with mischief. He will have no weapons "blunt as fencers' foils which hit but hurt not." He whets his scalping-knife in public, and makes no secret of his purpose to "raise the hair" of Kelsey and Little and all the State-house Ring. He urges with much cogency that he was a good enough Jerseyman to represent his county in the State Senate—a good enough business man to organize and carry forward to the full tide of successful experiment one of the grandest commercial enterprises in the world—a good enough politician to have wrested the Legislature from Republican control. He does not deny that Mr. Green had a large number of ancestors killed, wounded, and missing at the battle of Princeton, but he invites attention to the fact that it is Mr. Green himself who is canvassing for the Senate, and not his Revolutionary sires. Mr. McPherson's men-at-arms are very boisterous and boastful, and seem anxious to prove that they are earning their wages. They are especially affirmative about their leader's virtue, and if any skeptic has the hardihood to question his super-eminent fitness for the United State Senate they refer him at once to that severe moralist, Delos Culver, Esq.

The most significant collision between these rival forces was on the question of an early caucus. Mr. Green's managers saw that his grip upon his men was growing firmer, and therefore favored delay. Mr. McPherson, who is alert, wary and unrelenting in his pressure upon the weak points of his adversary's line, was ready for a sudden attack, and therefore he desired an immediate caucus. The caucus was postponed until Monday evening, but this can hardly be scored as a victory for Mr. Green. The lazy Mr. Abbett, who had threatened both aspirants into making him President of the Senate, now deceives them both by pretended support. He voted for the early caucus to put McPherson off his guard, but took pains to secure enough votes to defeat this measure, and thus deluded the confiding Green. The truth seems to be that Mr. Abbett's infernal machine was hardly completed, and he was willing to run no risks from a premature explosion.

A few enthusiasts who believe that both Green and McPherson will be eliminated, imagine that the battle-field of Monmouth ought to furnish some votes for Joel Parker, and they look upon him as the coming compromise. But Mr. Parker has grown too logy, and needs too much lifting and pushing. There is no spring or buoyancy about him, and if he ever reaches a Senatorial chair he must be rolled up into it on skids. Chancellor Runyon is definitely out of the field. Since the committee of 15 has been patented at Washington he expects Mr. Tilden to be counted in, and he has assurances that after the 4th of March he can utilize, as Secretary of War, the martial experience which he acquired during his career of three months in the Federal Army.

Meanwhile, the Republicans talk very little, but they keep their powder dry. There has been a little effort to bull Mr. Frelinghuysen's stock, but the market is heavy, and one can speak disparagingly of our Senator in Republican circles without fear of being challenged to mortal combat. Elderly people remember the early days of our war and the Peace Congress, and, in critical times like the present, when backbone is needed, there is a prevalent fear that he may weaken. The occasion is too serious for any so-called complimentary vote, which, when carefully analyzed, is a left-handed compliment at best, and Mr. Frelinghuysen is in a promising way to be quietly relegated. It is no secret that the Democrats distrust some of the weaker brethren, and when one seems disposed to coquette with Republicans a body guard of duennas is organized for the protection of his virgin purity, and his governesses relax none of their adhesive vigilance day or night. Cortlandt Parker, or Phelps, or McCarter could either of them throw 40 solid votes into the contest, which to the demoralized Democracy would be an alarming send-off. Finally, the contagious example of other States and the delay in holding the caucus may altogether break the caucus power, and it would not be surprising if the joint meeting began to ballot on the Massachusetts plan with half a dozen nominations.

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE.

TESTIMONY OF THE MASTER MACHINIST BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—The Coroner's jury at Ashtabula met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Albert Congdon, the first witness, testified as follows: At the time of the construction of this bridge I was employed by the Lake Shore Road as master machinist; knew something about the construction of this bridge, as I had charge of the work in making the bridge; found a lack of material to fill the place for which it was designed; told Mr. Tomlinson about it, and he wanted to know if he had better let Mr. Stone know it; told him he had better; a short time afterward I was told to take the plans and finish the construction of the bridge as I thought it should be done; do not know how far the work had progressed at the time I assumed control; the braces were not marked so as to designate the position they were to occupy; never calculated the strength of the tension of compression members; did not say much to Mr. Tomlinson or any other man about the bridge, as I did not consider myself a competent bridge man; from the time of Mr. Tomlinson leaving I had the management of constructing the bridge; as soon as the bridge was completed it was shipped to Ashtabula; there was a recess in the angle-block into which the lateral braces fitted; the lateral braces on the top chord were fastened to the outside of the angle-block by a lug passing up about three inches through the angle-block; this description applies to the bridge before it was shipped; as soon as the bridge was shipped, Mr. Rogers told me that Mr. Stone had given him orders to erect it, but he did not know how; I asked him why he did not go and tell Mr. Stone so, and he said that he did not like to; I then told him as much as I knew.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

QUIET IN CHILI AND PERU—THE WAR IN COLOMBIA—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COFFEE CROP.

PANAMA, Jan. 10.—Advices from the South Pacific are favorable. Chili is quiet and prosperous, and the same may be said in a modified sense of Peru. At least, in the latter Republic the condition of affairs was improving at last advices, which were to Dec. 28. The revolution in Ecuador is reported to be at an end. In Colombia there was still a state of actual warfare when the latest advices were dispatched from the interior, but hopes were entertained that peace would speedily be restored.

From Central America nothing of interest has been received since the last mail left for New-York by the Cresent City, on the 21 inst. The coffee crop had not begun to be shipped to any great extent. The first of the crop will go to San Francisco, owing to the better price commanded there. Everything is quiet on the Isthmus. The dry season has come at last, and everybody is more cheerful. The United States steamers Pensacola and Omaha are still here, also the Daring. Business continues very dull.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A YOUNG MAN SEVERELY INJURED.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the first floor of the three-story brick building No. 125 West street, occupied by John Fuhrs as a butcher store. The fire extended to the coffee and cake saloon of Ewald & Mantz, adjoining, and to No. 124 West street, occupied by Klopenburg & Renken as a liquor store. The firemen, although promptly on hand, did not succeed in checking the progress of the flames until a second alarm had brought reinforcements to their aid. The fire burned fiercely for nearly an hour, but did not extend beyond No. 124 West street.

The losses are as follows: Fuhrs, the butcher, at No. 125, sustained a loss of $2,000 on stock and fixtures. Ewald & Mantz, the proprietors of the coffee saloon, lose $500. The loss of Koppenburg & Renken is estimated at $1,500 to stock, &c. John Marks, fancy goods, loss $1,500; White & Wood, shipping office, damage to fixtures, $100; J. Jeneman, who kept a barber shop on the second floor of No. 124, sustained a loss of $300. The damage to the buildings is estimated at $2,000.

Max Fatchen, aged 19, who was asleep in the barber shop on the second floor of No. 124, was aroused by the smoke, and becoming frightened jumped out of the second-story window to the sidewalk, and was seriously injured. He was cared for by his friends.

A large barn, two miles and a half from Worcester, Mass., owned by William T. Brown, was burned yesterday morning. In the barn were 19 head of cattle, a horse, and three pigs, all of which perished. A complete outfit of farming tools, 20 tons of hay, carriages, wagons, and a large amount of grain were also burned. The loss is $9,000, and the insurance $6,000, distributed as follows: $1,500 each in the Manchester, of Manchester, and the Liverpool, of Liverpool; $2,000 in the First National, of Worcester, and $1,000 in the Worcester Mutual.

A fire at Rockford, Ill., yesterday morning, destroyed the furniture factory of Upham & Herrick; loss about $50,000; insurance, $1,500 in the Fire Association, $1,000 in the American of Philadelphia, $1,000 in the Hudson of New-Jersey, $1,000 in the Millville, and $500 in the Patterson. The night-watchman is supposed to have perished in the flames.

The fire at Baeder, Adamson & Co's glue works, at Philadelphia, on Saturday night, caused a loss of about $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape Hatteras reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The schooner John A. Viles, of Boston, Mass., went ashore one mile south of Hatteras Inlet on the 7th inst., with a cargo of hay and potatoes for Charleston, S. C. The Captain, E. A. Wyman, and crew of six men were saved in their own boats, there being no life-saving crew. The vessel and most of her cargo will be a total loss. No assistance was asked from the wrecking service."

CHATHAM BEACH, Jan. 21.—The steamer Perit will prove a total loss, all hope of getting her off having been abandoned. A large portion of her cargo has been saved.

RACING AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—The meeting at Washington Course closed yesterday. The first race for all ages, one mile dash, purse $120, was won by Asteroid, with Ascot second, Abdallah third, and Rutledge fourth. Time, 1:51. The second race was for all ages, one mile and a half, for a purse of $120, and was won by Conrier, with Libbie L. second. Time, 2:49. The third race, for three-year olds, one mile, post stakes, purse $100, the second horse to save his stake, was taken by Lynchburg, Meinbrace second. Time, 1:55. The fourth was a hurdle race for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $120; Jim. Hinton came in first, Prang second, and Dead Shot third. Time, 4:11.

BURIED FOR TWELVE HOURS.

UTICA, Jan. 21.—Charles Wooliver, who was buried in the quicksand of a forty-foot well at Mohawk at noon on Saturday, was rescued at midnight. He was alive and apparently well, but died within an hour and a half, and was conscious to the last. He leaves a widow and four children.

A MURDERER CONVICTED.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—Frank Wilson, colored, who was on trial for the murder of a white man named John Rudy, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree.

*MURDER I

seemed a cross between a Byronic hero and a Spanish matador. There he was a force, though somewhat of the prairie tornado sort, which scatters and breaks everything promiscuously; here he has always seemed impeded by parliamentary proprieties; finds little opening for his peculiar style of declamation; saves his lungs and grows gray decorously—and stout. I am afraid that Mr. Blaine has made a similar mistake. He will always be respectable in the Senate—he would have been redoubtable in the House. Still, young blood is needed in this branch of the National Legislature, and something more of vigorous will, drive, and audacity. Lowell, in his Fourth of July ode, says rather ungraciously:

"Who sit where once in crowned seclusion sate
The long-proved athletes of debate,
Trained from their youth as none think needful now!

Is this debating club, where boys dispute
And wrangle o'er their stolen fruit,
The Senate, erewhile guerdon of the few,
Where Clay once flashed and Webster's cloudy brow
Brooded those bolts of thought that all the horizon knew?"

What say to this, "Our Boys" over yonder, Cadet Burnside, Master Morrill, that ingenuous youth Cameron, that hobbledehoy Frelinghuysen, Jones, the ruddy stripling, and those promising lads, Hamlin and Howe? Seriously, I disagree with the Cambridge *odist*, and think his judgment harsh and unjust. I hold that the Senate has too far "put away boyish things," that a little more youthful fire, dash and disputatiousness, wit, and satire, would improve that too honorable body. As for those "long-proved athletes ot debate," represented as sitting in "crowned seclusion," brooding and coddling their Senatorial dignity, has the poet forgotten what food for mirth, what targets for scorn and ridicule they were to Mr. "Hosea Biglow"? Here is a good example:

"'Slavery's a thing that depends on complexion—
It's God's law that fetters on black shins don't chafe—
If brains was to settle it, (horrid reflection,)
Which of our 'onorable body 'd be safe?'
Sez John C. Calhoun, sez he.
Sez Mr. Hannegan,
Before he began agin,
'That exception 's quite oppertoon,' sez he."

I knew something of the old Senate, and it was by no means wholly composed of sublimated patriots or intellectual giants. I do not believe that there were among them debaters better "trained from their youth" than Senator Thurman or Senator Conkling. Senator Morton can swing as ponderous a sledge-hammer of argument as did Stephen A. Douglas. Clay sometimes "flashed in the pan." He was often ineffective from too much heat and haste. He could be petty upon occasion, and personal and unparliamentary; imperious he was always. "Webster's cloudy brow" was sometimes portentous of nothing in particular. In his latter days, at least, unless when aroused by some great occasion, there was more weight in the manner than in the matter of his speech. There was an awful Olympian authority in the simple utterance of his favorite phrase, "In my opinion," and in the way he rumbled out "Constitution" and "Massachusetts," which inclined people to stand from under till they got used to it. There were times when he was not grand, though always grandiose; times when he delivered himself of his solemn sentences with rather a dull doggedness of purpose than the force of genuine conviction, and when even his Cassandra-like prophesies, since so wonderfully fulfilled, were unillumined by a single flash of that Hebraic fire of poetry which burned deep in the soul of the man. He could be drearily prosaic, though now and then he was playful, in a stately, ponderous way—that minuet-step of humor which he only allowed his royal genius to take in public.

The glamour of Clay's manner and the majesty of Webster's port had always much to do with the effect of their speeches. The voice of the one and the eye of the other had also wondrous spells of mastery. But from Mr. Schurz, Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. Conkling we have had, of late years, speeches embodying some of the finest elements of Mr. Clay's oratory, and surpassing it in some respects, while Mr. Sumner and Mr. Edmunds have given us orations which Webster would have been proud to father. As for brief speeches, on special occasions of state, or sad occasions of national loss—*efforts*, if so they may be called, requiring wit, delicate tact, or tender and generous feeling—what orator, in the palmiest days of the Senate, ever surpassed Senator Antoony? Against the noble memory of Silas Wright stands the living Bayard—*suns reproche* as a politician and a gentleman—proud of his integrity, steadfast in the principles of his party, as he understands them—a Democrat "dyed in the wool," but the wool of fine and strong fibre. As a clever manager of men, a consummate tactician, the venerable Senator from Pennsylvania need fear no comparison with "the favorite son of New-York," while he is said to be yet more true to his friends, even the most humble. If friends sometimes abuse that characteristic, as "'tis their nature to," it still remains in itself more admirable, more hearty and human than that arrogantly virtuous egotism that, as it mounts to power, coolly kicks away ladder after ladder of personal service. I doubt not that Senator Cameron joined in the late laugh over his canonization by his pious beneficiaries of Hilton Head, who, in their effusive gratitude, named their little church "Saint Simon's Chapel." Some people profess to be shocked at the sacrilege of the thing, and say that the edifice named in honor of this great political magician should rather be called "the chapel of Simon Magus." But if the poor negroes were guilty of a new form of the grave ecclesiastical sin of "Simony," it was unconsciously. They doubtless believe they have the right to elect their own saints—else what is the good of a fifteenth amendment? By the way, I am told that Senator Cameron saved the only fine old tree left to us on New-Jersey avenue, near the Capitol. We had remonstrated and entreated in vain; he sang "Woodman spare that tree," to a persuasive Senatorial air, and prevailed. If I were the Pope and the College of Cardinals, I would canonize him for that act alone. May the old tree live a hundred years to keep his memory green!

It seems to me folly to compare this Senate with that of 30 years ago. The issues, the emergencies and exigencies of to-day would have perplexed, burdened, and taxed those great men to such a degree that there would have been less expounding of the Constitution and pesing for immortality in that little circular chamber where the gods of debate lightened and thundered for a narrower horizon than ours. This really is no time for oratory; great events, mighty complications, and fatal crises speak for themselves. They follow each other so fast that there is no getting ready for them with an oration apiece. It would have taxed the *Maires* of Paris to have suitably addressed all the allied sovereigns raining down upon them at once. I half believe that if Webster himself could be sent back to us by some celestial Returning Board, he would stand majestically mute, as he "viewed the prospect o'er" and realized the piteous predicament of his beloved Union. He might not feel with the weakest of us a dreary sense of drifting through a fog toward sunken reefs of treason and disaster, or the Niagara of utter ruin, but something of apprehension would surely shake his great heart, though he might only give grim expression to the half dread, half impatience of *Falstaff*—"I would it were bed-time, and all were well." I doubt if even his genius could forge a key for the great "lock," and I think even his mighty brain would be puzzled by the problem of "dual State Governments." By the way, it has occurred to me that had heaven seen fit to prolong the lives of those worthy abnormal gentlemen and Southern citizens, the Siamese twins, a compromise might have been effected in one State at least, by appointing them to a double Gubernatorial chair. There would have been duality without division—the two heads that are better than one—a "tie" without a "lock." In case of any blunder, high crime, or misdemeanor of such an administration, there would hardly be danger of impeachment. It would be impossible to get at the Chang and the Eng of the matter, and investigators might go hang.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following were the Post Office changes during the week ending Jan. 20, 1877:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed — C. F. Tafts, East Madison, Somerset County, Me.; Mrs. E. M. Merrill, North Norfolk, Penobscot County, Me.; George H. Marston, Norton Mills, Essex County, Vt.; Cyrus F. Sheldon, Rupert, Bennington County, Vt.; G. Morgan Smith, South Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.; James D. Whitin, Whitinsville, Worcester County, Mass.; Allen J. Finney, Mianus, Fairfield County, Conn.

New-York.—Post Office Established—Humphrey Centre, Cattaraugus County, James Moffit, Postmaster. Post Office Discontinued—Galloo Island, Jefferson County. Postmasters Appointed—George E. Dunning, Champlain, Clinton County; Fred R. H. Thomas, Defreesville, Rensselaer County; Henry J. Harp, Green Island, Albany County; John E. Olmsted, Wallace, Steuben County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Parmenas C. Henry, Barkingridge, Somerset County; Edmund B. Yard, Robbinsville, Mercer County.

Maryland.—Name of Office Changed—Rochester Mills, Howard County, to Rochester, and Alexander A. Tabay appointed Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—William F. Gardner, Randallstown, Baltimore County.

Delaware.—Post Office Established—Down's Chapel, Kent County, James B. Messick, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Name of Office Changed—Lamar Mills, Clinton County, to Mackeyville. Postmasters Appointed—Elisabeth Galbraith, Bainbridge, Lancaster County; John H. Hoffman, Curtin, Elk County; Miss R. E. Foster, Foster's Mills, Armstrong County; Franklin Showers, Kersey's, Elk County; Thomas M. Walker, Library, Allegheny County; John P. St. Clair, Lower Two Lick, Indiana County; Joseph Newland, Lucinda Furnace, Clarion County; Mary J. McCollough, Maders, Clearfield County; Daniel W. Reed, Pennsburg, Montgomery County; Anna C. Wise, Ridley Park, Delaware County; Jacob H. Brubaker, Rockton, Clearfield County; Francis M. Case, Sugar Creek, Venango County.

REMEDIES FOR MUNICIPAL BOND-HOLDERS.

A recent article having fully set forth the present legal status of municipal bonds, the question of remedies remains to be considered. In general, bonds in the hands of innocent holders for value, before maturity, have the quality of commercial paper and are unimpeachable, provided they are issued by the proper officers and within the scope of their delegated authority. But what practical remedy has the holder of a valid and defaulted bond?

1. If the statute has provided for a special tax and such tax has not been levied, he is entitled, as an original proceeding, to a writ of mandamus ordering the levy; otherwise, he must first sue at law and establish the validity and amount of his claim by a judgment. Thereupon, if the corporation can by law own property subject to execution, an execution is issued. Upon return of the writ unsatisfied, or "*nulla bona*," he is entitled to a writ of mandamus to compel the levy and collection of a tax to pay the judgment.

2. The Supreme Court has held (Amy vs. Supervisors, 11 Wall., 136, 1870,) that if the proper officers neglect or refuse to obey the writ without sufficient legal excuse, they become liable to the judgment creditor, in a private individual action, in damages to the extent of the injury sustained. A mere mistake as to their duty is no defense to such an action; but the court did not say whether the plaintiff may recover the amount of his judgment or must be limited to the actual injury sustained by the refusal.

3. In the case of United States vs. Boutwell, 17 Wall., 604, 1873, it was decided that, in the absence of any statute altering the common-law rule, the writ of mandamus does not reach the office, but only the particular person filling it; hence, either the death, removal, or resignation of the officer at once abates the writ and necessitates a new one. The practical importance of this will appear further on.

4. Just at this point in the proceedings the practical trouble of the bondholder usually begins. What will he do with his writ? It is not payment, and it does not execute itself. In fact, the custom has been to evade the writ by resigning, by refusing to qualify when elected, by neglecting to hold an election when vacancies have been made by resigning, by jumping out of the Court-house windows in order to escape service of the writ—as has been repeatedly done in Missouri—and even by flatly refusing obedience to it, as in the notorious Macoupin County case. Nevertheless, the proceeding must be by the writ only, and not by equity. This was first decided by the Supreme Court in Walkley vs. Muscatine, 6 Wall., 481, 1867, and in the more recent cases of Rees vs. Watertown and Heine vs Levee Commissioners, 19 Wall., 107, 655, 1873. These last two require special attention, being leading cases and extraordinarily strong for the bondholder.

The plaintiff, Rees, owned railroad-aid bonds of the City of Watertown, Wis., and after having execution returned unsatisfied, he procured, in 1869–70, three successive writs of mandamus, two of which were evaded by resignations, and the third by the neglect of all but a fraction of the people to vote at a special election, and the refusal of the persons so elected to qualify. He thereupon brought into court his bonds, with 14 years' accumulated interest, and boldly asked that the United States Marshal be directed to seize and sell any taxable property of the citizens, alleging that the authorities were virtually Trustees, and all property a trust fund, for the purpose. The Supreme Court, by Judge Hunt, denied this plea, holding that such piece of property is liable for only its proportionate share of debt; that the creditor had no right to collect his whole claim from one tax-payer, leaving him to indemnify himself as he could; and that a court of equity cannot, by avowing there is a right but no remedy to enforce it, create a remedy unknown to the law. In the similar Levee case, Judge Miller delivered the opinion, holding that the court cannot undertake the delicate function of taxation; that the practical failure of the regular remedy does not justify assuming an irregular one; and that mandamus is the regular and only proseeding. In both these cases Judges Swayne and Clifford dissented; in the Watertown case, the latter doing so "on the ground that equity will never suffer a trust to be defeated by the refusal of the Trustee to administer the trust, or on account of the misconduct of the Trustees." A later case, defeated on the same ground, was that of Hubbell vs. Watertown, in which the plaintiff sued 30 tax-payers individually.

It should be noticed that in the Watertown case, Rees took the bold position of asking that the United States Marshal take any property within the city which might be convenient, while in the Levee case the plea was that the District Judge be ordered to make the levy, which the Commissioners had refused to make; but in this case there had been neither suit nor judgment.

5. In New-England, by usage and practice, *quasi* corporations, or towns, counties, and parishes, are an exception to the common-law rule that corporations are not personally liable for the debts of the corporation; accordingly, private property may be taken to satisfy a public judgment. But generally, although in 1869 the Supreme Court—by a tie vote on the question of reversing the Circuit Court's decision in Morgan vs. Town of Beloit, Wis.—narrowly missed declaring the contrary, private property is only proportionately liable through a tax; and mandamus, whether it effects anything or not, is the only remedy. Thus far it has proved a very barren one.

But there are two suggestions. One is, that the decision as to personal liability of recusant officers affords a basis for an individual action; it is surprising that this has not been tried in the Macoupin case, unless municipalities are thoughtful enough to select for officers persons without property. The other is, that bondholders may, perhaps, find a hint in treatment, in the decision of the Watertown case and of the case of Supervisors vs. Rogers, 7 Wall., 175, 1868. The Circuit Court had directed the United States Marshal to levy and collect certain taxes, and this was sustained by the Supreme Court; in the Watertown case the court declared that the prior case depended, in this respect, wholly on a statute of Iowa, which was that the court "may direct that the act required to be done may be done by the plaintiff or by some other person appointed by the court." In the light of the reasoning in the Watertown and Levee cases, it is considered by Judge Dillon, in his commentary on the cases, that the distinction is rather strained, for he thinks that the Iowa statute was not intended to cover such an "act" as levying a tax. However, the fact remains that the Supreme Court, in its reasoning on these cases, did intimate that, while it is the province of the Legislature to regulate taxation, it could put it within the power of the court to order Federal officers to interfere if necessary. When a city or county is defiant and evades mandamus, it may be possible, therefore, for bondholders to make a successful appeal to the Legislature. But from the courts, at least as at present constituted, they will get only the barren relief of a writ which is evaded as often as granted.

OPPOSED TO COMPROMISE.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE FUNCTIONS OF JUDGES.

WHY JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT SHOULD NOT FORM PART OF THE PROPOSED TRIBUNAL—A QUERY AS TO THE CAPACITY IN WHICH THEY ARE TO BE CALLED UPON TO ACT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one point connected with the composition of the body to which it is proposed to intrust the counting of the Electoral vote, which, it seems to me, cannot have been duly considered by the eminent men who have devised this scheme. I would respectfully ask, then, in what capacity would the Judges of the Supreme Court sit on that commission? Even granting—which, however, I do not grant—that the Senate and House of Representatives have certain powers under the Constitution in deciding what votes are to be counted; granting that they may intrust those powers and their own discretion in their exercise to a joint committee of the two houses, and granting—which is still more doubtful than either of the above suppositions—that they may associate with them five other men, not members of either house, on such a committee—I then ask, supposing that these five men are Judges of the Supreme Court, in what capacity do they act on this commission? Is it as Judges or as private citizens? Can it be as Judges? Does not the function of a Judge under our law and that of England imply issue joined between two parties on some specific point of law or fact on which, in view of testimony and argument presented on either side, a decision shall be had? Is a Judge one to whom is given a roving commission to search out and discover the evidence on which he himself is to decide a point? And if these five Judges are charged with such a commission, and accept the office, does it not at once bring them down from their high judicial position, deprive the questions before them of that definiteness which is needful to secure a judicial decision, and make their opinions worth no more than those of a similar number of men of equal capacity and honesty with themselves? Connected, as they will be, with 10 others, who will almost inevitably be chosen as partisans, with foregone conclusions on either side of the question, must not their action and their conclusion be stripped of all judicial character or importance? And if, as seems to be supposed will probably be the result, the final decision should be secured by a majority of one, and that one understood to be in sympathy with the party in whose favor he may decide, what respect, after all, will be secured for a conclusion reached under such an arrangement?

But let us suppose that these five men have thus considered the case extra-judicially, and committed themselves on one side or the other; suppose, then, they should be called on to act judicially in the matter; that either Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden be invested with the Presidential office, and that some one disputing the right of the incumbent should resist the Executive and seek information *quo warranto* to be exercised by the Judiciary. I believe that all admit that such a writ would lie, and that the only tribunal before which it could be argued is the Supreme Court of the United States. But in what condition is that court left for judging the case, when five of its members have already disqualified themselves by a public and conspicuous declaration of opinion? Would the country be any better satisfied by a decision of that court under these circumstances? Clearly not. It would not do for the most important question that could come before them to be decided by a court half of whose members had disqualified themselves to consider it. Nor do I see how any judge, fit to sit on the Supreme Court bench, could consent thus to lay aside his proper functions. J. R. D.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877.

THE NEW ELECTORAL PROCESS.

WANTED, A NEW METHOD FOR COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE—THE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A BUNGLING, PARTISAN JOB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House on Counting the Electoral Vote with much interest. It is evidently an invention to provide a new method of determining an election of President not contemplated by the Constitution. That being so, I would like to inquire what right seven men of either or both houses of Congress have to arrogate to themselves the sole opportunity of inventing in this emergency. This is a nation of sovereigns. Every voter is the peer of every Senator and Representative. It is also a nation of inventors—pre-eminently so. What presumption, therefore, for 14 men to assemble themselves as a joint committee in Washington to invent a new Electoral process, and leave 40,000,000 of their peers or constituents, including some of the greatest inventors of modern times, out in the cold!

This is a monopoly of the worst kind. It cannot be tolerated on principle. But in practice the invention now announced is a bungling job. Partisans will be appointed under it by the two houses, or else traitors. Then the Supreme Court is dragged in, with two partisans on each side, or at least suspected to be, and they are to choose a fifth, whose vote is to control. Suppose the four Judges cannot agree, will they consent to "flip a copper" for the choice? Quite likely. But then how much better it would have been to have done that in the first place, and save the peace and dignity of the Supreme Court! After the proposed performance that tribunal will follow the fate of its compeer in Mexico.

The Supreme Court there decided that its own Chief Justice was de facto and de jure President. An appeal to arms followed, and the Chief Justice is a fugitive to-day, and the Supreme Court is stripped of all its moral influence, which is all it can possess here as well as there. No! spare the Supreme Court, whatever else is done outside the Constitution! The damage would be irreparable. Instead of this, call on the country at large to invent a scheme to suit the case, which shall, like that proposed, be outside the Constitution, which latter has expressly designated the Vice President as the arbiter and authority on that subject. That being shut off as antiquated, let Congress call on inventors for plans, offering a reward of $1,000,000 for the best; $100,000 for the next best, and so down to a "chromo" for the poorest. Let a board of two Democrats and two Republican inventors, who do not submit plans, decide which is the best by a majority vote, and if they can't agree let Peter Cooper, as the inventor of gins and of financial theories, be the fifth member with a casting vote, the decision thus arrived at to be final. On 30 days' notice plenty of inventions would be submitted, doubtless many not thought of before, which would add value to the aggregate. The writer would certainly compete, and has at least half a dozen ready now, with more to follow.

There must be three grand divisions to the inventions, thus: Physical, mechanical, and mental. Of the physical, one example would be for Hayes and Tilden to stand on their heads in the Supreme Court-room in the presence of a "full bench," the one who could stand thus longest to be the winner, the Chief Justice noting the time. This would test the endurance of the brains of the two candidates—the very element most important in the Executive chair. It would also cause a friendly rivalry between the two great States of Ohio and New-York, which would gladly send 100,000 men each to see their champion in the contest. The betting would also stimulate business throughout the country by setting money in circulation.

Of the mechanical devices there would be an almost infinite variety. Thus, for the President of the Senate, either singly or jointly with the Speaker of the House, to fix copper in the presence of the two houses, would be an inexpensive and speedy method. Let the Chief Justice, if the Supreme Court must take a part, decide beforehand which candidates shall be staked on the head and which on the tail, and then examine and certify to the coppers as they lie. But this could as well be done by "tellers" of the two houses, the great object of the neutral position of the Supreme Court in political matters be attained, and both parties be satisfied.

Again, a great lottery wheel could be built, into which the Senate or the House, or both, in the persons of the members thereof, could be placed in layers. Then steam could be applied to a rotating motion of the cylinder after its hatches were closed. When the motion had been kept up for an hour, let the Sergeant at Arms open the proper orifice and put out seven of the members who first came to hand, and then close the doors. Let them at once proceed to build the President and declare the result. Then let all members who would agree to abide by the result come out and organize the two houses and ratify the choice. Those who would not thus agree should remain and be rotated another hour or more, until they joinly and severally agreed to "abide the inevitable." This process alone would prevent civil war. Even A. S. Hewitt would stop further proclamations under an hour or two of this treatment. This mechanical appliance is a sure cure for all the ills threatened to the Republic. Enterprising builders would even new contract to have one ready by the 14th of February next. A caveat is already secured on this invention—let inventors take notice.

Of the third, or mental class, there are also many varieties. Let the two candidates do as do candidates for civil office in China. Let them be locked into separate cells and write out essays on a given subject, in given time, and the best writer, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, or the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, take the vacant Executive chair. China has been a nation 4,000 years to our 100, and such is the result of its experience. Why throw the wisdom of the centuries away? Or Hayes and Tilden might be put into a spelling-class, the first one to miss, according to Webster's Unabridged, to retire. Or exercises in "boxing the compass backward," or reciting the Shorter or Longer Catechism would do. The advantages of this latter plan are evident, but especially that it brings the candidates themselves before the people. They would be "put through their paces" in public, and the best would win. How much better, thus than to let the question of our next Presidency hinge on the votes of a few darkeys or rather "colored citizens" in the swamps of Florida or Louisiana, where things are so tangled up that Evangeline and Gabrielle, with all their love, missed each other.

Mr. Editor, although I have but just entered into the portals of this subject, time and space forbid a present inspection of the interior. Meanwhile, if my suggestions are heeded by the arrogant assumptionists at Washington, they will forthwith insert the following advertisement in all the dailies, weeklies, and monthlies in the Union:

WANTED—A NEW METHOD OF COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Joint Committee of both houses invite their fellow-citizens to send in sealed plans for the above purpose, under the following rules: First, that designated by the Constitution will not be considered. Second, those least likely to bring the Supreme Court into public contempt will be considered first. Third, a reward of $———— will be paid to the successful competitor whose plan shall have enough of chance about it to satisfy both parties beforehand as to its fairness. Originals are to be sent to the Vice President at the Capitol and duplicates to the Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican National Committees at their private residences.

This will at least satisfy inventors. T. F.

GEN. DIX'S VIEWS APPROVED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without inflicting any legal opinion upon the question of the day, I cannot but say that there are thousands of intelligent and patriotic citizens who thoroughly indorse Gen. Dix's admirable and pertinent letter and your vigorous leaders on the subject. I do not charge upon the eminent Senators and Congressmen who have agreed to another "compromise" lack of knowledge or deficiency of patriotism; but where are the clarion tones of the statesman—the ruler of men—in the report or the plan which suggests an abandonment of the safeguards of the Constitution, and degrades the fifth unnamed Judge of the United States Supreme Court to the level of a partisan? The President of the Senate is, by the concurrent voice of the founders of our Republic, and of their successors for a generation, the officer and the authority to open and to count the Electoral votes. Let the responsibility continue with this officer, whose power is fixed by the Constitution. Nobody questions the integrity or the firmness of Senator Ferry. He is equal to the occasion. He will open the legal certificates and count only such as comply with the constitutional and statutory requirements. If he commit an error there is a remedy, although the aid of the Supreme Court has not yet been invoked in such a case. Were the Vice President capable of lending himself to a fraud, the result would be inevitable infamy for individual conspirators, and political death to the party in whose interest law, justice, and the rights of the people would be outraged. In these days it is glorious to find a man in public or in private life who is not afraid of the responsibility attending upon the performance of duty. Never before has there been such need of intelligence, firmness, and courage in high places. Gen. Dix did not flinch when confronted by secession schemes to destroy the Union; it seems that for him, at least, the memory of 1861 bears with it a consciousness of duty to country.

M.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

A PLEA FOR THE LADIES.

AMERICAN WOMEN SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF EUROPE—UNJUST CRITICISMS—A GERMAN'S OPINION—LADIES WHO EARN THEIR DAILY BREAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your issue of the 16th inst. "Where are the Women?" signed "A Woman," reads very well. Prima facie, it is a clever handling of a hackneyed subject, viz.: the great outcry that the present generation of women or ladies (whichever you like best,) is brought up in idleness, superficiality, and deficient of all qualities which may fit them to be good daughters, wives and mothers. This great outcry is chiefly directed against the women of this country, and in the clearest conviction and the experience of the writer of the present article, (himself a native of Germany,) there is no greater injustice nor a more arrant piece of humbug than this senseless accusation.

I admit that the thoroughgoing housewife, such as, for instance, we find in Germany, is not so current here. But it is the different social arrangements and different style of living in this country which are chiefly to blame (or to praise) for this difference. Starting in life for a young couple is not such a cumbersome affair here, generally speaking, as in the old country. It is not necessary to have a house of a certain size and pretension to begin with, nor to keep a certain number of servants, nor to "represent" as it is technically called, and thus to maintain one's social standard. The young folks, if the income is small, are content to rough it a little; to board for a year or two to save expenses, or else, not being able to afford a servant, the husband will be satisfied with a rather monotonous diet of beefsteak and potatoes, so that his darling may not have to work her pretty fingers off in attending to kitchen drudgery. This, though I confess it is not my individual taste, I nevertheless highly respect. Notwithstanding that, owing to these circumstances, less importance is attached to the requirements of boiling and roasting, scrubbing and dusting, I contend there is just as large a proportion in this country as anywhere else of women who will be model helpmates to their husbands, will make the most of a limited income, and, what is the chief point, will always have a cheering smile and a loving word for the man of their choice.

Admitting even that the American girl of the period, (I use the word in its better sense,) is generally not quite as much of a housekeeper as she might be, let us consider what we find in her as an offset. No foreigner arriving here, if he has any correct taste and a disposition to be fair in his judgment, can fail to be impressed with the elegance, the "*savoir-vivre*," displayed in all positions, and the inimitable "tact" of the ladies native of this country, down even to the lower classes, which in most other countries are represented only by slovenly, rough-mannered, uncouth specimens of female humanity. The writer of the article "Where are the Women?" laments that the "women" are all gone, to be replaced by "ladies," but I candidly confess that I see no cause of regret in this, while at the same time I am quite as much opposed to misnaming any woman a "lady" whose bearing and conduct does not entitle her to that distinction, no matter what her station in life may be. I have been always most agreeably impressed when I have met, either behind the counter of a New-York store, in the halls of a Massachusetts factory, or anywhere else, a young lady at tending to her lowly duties with the affable dignity and refined elegance which, in most other countries, belong only to the higher walks of life. I remember, being lately in the office of a manufacturer in a large Western city when a young lady of rather pretty appearance walked in with a subscription-list for a new publication. The proprietor politely rose, shook hands, and offered a seat, putting down his name for a copy after a short conversation. When the lady had gone I was informed by my friend that she and her sister had, until lately, worked in his factory, and that, on the sister's health breaking down, the little girl I had seen had managed to secure an opening with some large bookseller's firm, and was now supporting both of them very comfortably. Now, I must say that, recalling to my memory what pictures of degradation and brutishness I had seen in some of the manufacturing districts of England and elsewhere, this little incident struck me as exceedingly pleasant, and very creditable to everybody concerned in it, also a very strong argument in favor of every young or old woman trying to be as much of a lady as she can. I know of no spectacle more touching, more charming, and more worthy of respect, than a handsome, well-bred girl bravely fighting the hard fight for daily bread, without losing caste in any sense. By right I should make no mention here of the advantage (being a natural one) of external appearance, which nature has so bountifully bestowed on the daughters of this soil. I will simply say that on this subject, to use a Yankee expression, they "beat creation."

I do not think it necessary that a young woman, to fit herself for the duties of life, must cultivate only the homespun virtues, to the exclusion, or at least neglect, of the amenities of life. On the contrary, I think a more refined education will quicken the intellect, and the greater the intelligence the greater the capability of adapting one's self to all circumstances of life. I do not think that a perfect cook makes the best wife; I do not think that (in general) the thoroughly natural desire of a young girl to impress favorably by a pretty appearance, refined manners, and tasteful dress, is a thing to be reproved and checked, or conducive to harm; in short, I do not think that being a lady is prejudicial to being a true woman, while I quite as firmly believe that a true man at heart will be oftener found with the appearance and bearing of a gentleman than in the rough and uncultivated individual who affects to scorn as effeminate all culture and refinement.

VINDICATOR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

AN OLD MAN'S FALL.

A RESPECTED CITIZEN OF ANNAPOLIS PROVES TO BE A DEFAULTER TO THE AMOUNT OF $75,000—ONE OF HIS SONS INVOLVED.

The Baltimore *American* prints a letter from Annapolis, Md., bearing date 19th inst., which says:

"On the southern extremity of our city, near the head of Spa Creek, stands a dwelling of the architecture of the last century, partly surrounded by an ample and beautiful garden. Its interior presents a handsome and costly appearance, with luxurious furniture, instruments of music, paintings of art and portraits of ancestors, both military and civic, all of whom bear a striking resemblance to the living inmates of the building. Here for years, in unostentatious affluence, Hon. George Wells, now 76 years old, has dwelt, and reared sons and daughters, all of whom, by their courteous demeanor and genial disposition, had won friendship and respect of our entire community, rich and poor alike. When but 27 years of age Mr. Wells was appointed a Director in the then Farmers' Bank of Annapolis, on the part of the State, and ten years after was chosen as its President. From that time until the middle of this week the entire community, save those in the secrets of the bank, believed him the possessor of hundreds of thousands of dollars clear of the world. He was generally looked upon as the owner of the bank.

When the news of his resignation reached the city it was thought that he had retired from the cares of business with ample fortune for himself and family. But soon whispered rumor began its busy work, and when the facts were sought for the authorities were reticent, only offering assurances that the bank was safe. At last it was ascertained to be a fact that the late President had used the money of the bank without the knowledge of the Directors to the extent of about $75,000, all in about the last two years. He would present notes as passed on regular discount days which the Directors had never seen, and the officers of the bank never suspected that there was anything wrong about the paper. The notes, which were signed with the name of Joshua Brown, it was ruinous to expose by his knowledge, although it is said that such was the confidence Mr. Brown reposed in the President that he permitted him to use his name whenever he desired.

Immediately upon the discovery of the irregular proceeding and before its exact extent was known, the Directors asked Mr. Wells for a transfer of his property to the bank, which request was immediately complied with, and Mr. John B. Wells, second son of the late President, also came forward and transferred his farm to the bank, saying that his father's misfortunes were his own. The property transferred to the bank included everything possessed by the family, consisting of about 1,500 acres of land in the county, and several houses and lots in this city, which, I was informed to-day by one of the Directors, will, at the assessed value, cover all the notes above mentioned.

Arthur W. Wells, Mayor of Annapolis, about 28 years of age, is also involved to the extent of several thousand dollars, and his notes were indorsed by merchants and others of Annapolis, whose names cannot be ascertained. But the mortgaged property, it is said, will more than cover all, so that parties outside the family will lose little or nothing.

The Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis was organized as a State bank in 1805, and converted into a national one several years since. The public have the utmost confidence in the institution, and deposits have been made as usual. A few ignorant persons, with trifling deposits, were alarmed sufficiently to draw their funds, but it amounted to nothing like a 'run.' The capital of the bank is in the neighborhood of $300,000, including a surplus fund of $40,000. Where has the money gone? What did they do with it? has been the curious inquiry of the astonished Annapolitan since the surprising denouement. Fine farms, handsome salaries, and no extravagant mode of life to eat up all revenues—then where has all the money gone? Hundreds are ready to give this reason and that, but the most plausible, I think, might be found as follows: Arthur Wells is the youngest son and the apple of the father's eye; he was the chief clerk in the bank, and also engaged in the oyster-packing business. He is a rollicking, good-natured, and sociable fellow, unmarried, full of life and gayety, and at the last corporate election the young Democracy took a motion to nominate him for the Mayoralty. He was elected. His salary as a bank clerk and Mayor made his salary over $2,000 per annum, but a small sum for one of his liberal habits. His oyster-packing establishment failed to pay, and it is rumored that out of a business of $33,000 last year, not one-third was paid by parties receiving the oysters in the West. This money had been advanced very probably by the father, and the non-payment by the Western parties made it a dead loss. This Winter also cash was required—no doubt advanced by the father in the hope that the delinquents would pay and all yet come right. But, alas, the end was near. The father unconsciously, perhaps, mentioned a payment that he had made on one of the surreptitious notes, and from that clue the dawning discovery was made. It is a sad spectacle. Bereft in his old age of wealth and ease, and his gray hairs to go down in sorrow to the grave. Three years ago, living in affluence, esteemed rich and honored in the community, and now the picture must be reversed—poor, by many scorned, derided, and dishonored."

MR. MIDDLERIB'S MISTAKE.

From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Day before yesterday, Master Middlerib, with a boy's long foresight, got tired of his sled and began to think of the long Summer days that were coming, when he would go fishing. And thinking of these things, he got out his fishing-pole and examined it, and, after fooling around with it for a while, he leaned it up against the wood-shed, and ran out in the street to chase after a runaway sleigh, and never thought of it again. After supper Mr. Middlerib went out to look up the wood-shed, remarking that it was a stinging night, and he wouldn't blame any man for keeping warm if he could find a wood-shed open. In a few moments the family, gathered around the fire in the cozy sitting-room, heard Mr. Middlerib struggling into the kitchen door, evidently in a state of great excitement.

"By George, boys," they heard him say, in tones of suppressed agitation, "it beats anything I ever saw."

And then there was a great rattling and scuffling of feet.

"By dad!" exclaimed Mr. Middlerib, "this beats my time; this just walks away with any of the old settlers' stories, this does."

And then there was more rattling and scuffling, and the kitchen door was kicked back by a very excited foot.

"Well, Sir," they heard Mr. Middlerib say, "I never would have believed it; by George I would'nt. It beats the snakes. I never—"

Here curiosity impelled the family toward the kitchen.

"What is it?" inquired Mrs. Middlerib.

"What is it?" echoed her husband, "you may say what is it. Bring a light, quick. Most wonderful thing I ever heard of. Clothes-line's frozen so stiff that when I ran against it I broke a piece 16 feet long right out of it, square as a lath, and it snapped in two again about the middle. Can't get it in the door hardly, it's so stiff. By jocks, never heard of such a thing before. There's a—"

And then the lamp illumined the scene and disclosed Mr. Middlerib, his countenance all aglow and his hands nervous with excitement, struggling with the pieces of Master Middlerib's fishing-rod. The tableau was greeted with loud and long-continued applause, and the laughter and tokens of approbation continued long after the red fire had burned out and the curtain was down, not entirely ceasing until Mr. Middlerib threatened to wear out the limberest end of the rod upon the noisiest spectator. And away on about midnight, when Mrs. Middlerib thought, from the sounds in the room, that her boy had the croup, she went in to see, and saw him sitting bolt upright in bed, pounding his knees with his fist, and stuffing the corner of the sheet into his mouth, and not a bit croupy.

SIMULTANEOUS DEATH OF AGED PEOPLE.

The Baltimore *American* prints a letter from a resident of Adams County, Penn., under date of Jan. 18, which says: "Our neighborhood was thrown into a state of excitement on Monday last by the following sad event: Henry Sterner, aged 73, and his wife, aged 71 years, two well-known and highly-respected people, have for many years resided on a small farm in Union township, Union County, Penn., about two miles from Littlestown. They had living with them a young lady, Miss Sterner, a granddaughter, about 18 years of age. At 5 o'clock on Sunday evening Miss Sterner left home to attend prayer-meeting at Littlestown, leaving the two old people apparently in good health. After she returned part of the way home with a neighbor, and as the night was very dark and rainy, she remained at the neighbor's house all night. Returning home at 6 o'clock in the morning, she found the kitchen door wide open and her grandfather lying on the floor, apparently dead. She summoned the nearest neighbors, and Mr. Sterner was put to bed, when it was found that he was still alive but speechless. Search was then made for the old lady, and after some time she was found behind the barn lying on the snow, dead, still holding a tin horn in her hand, and partially covered with snow that fell during the night. Miss Sterner, before leaving home, had placed a candle on the table, to be lighted by the old people when needed, and as it had not been lit, it is supposed that soon after she left home the grandfather was stricken with paralysis and fell to the floor, where he remained exposed in the cold until found in the morning. His wife must have seized the horn and rushed out to summon the neighbors to her help, and, after giving two or three feeble blasts, dropped dead, as is supposed, from heart disease. Mr. Sterner remained insensible, and died on Tuesday. They were both buried to-day at St. Bartholomew's Lutheran Church. He was leader of the choir of this church for many years, and was with the congregation in the discharge of this duty on the Sabbath previous to his death.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S.

—*Harper's Monthly* is always true to its original conception as a magazine intended to suit all comers. It plays the part of a popular review by condensations of new and old books of travel, accompanied by profuse illustrations. Of this kind of paper is "The Land of the Incas," founded on the works of E. George Squier, published by Harper & Brothers; a topic which has naturally lost none of its savor, notwithstanding the number of centuries that have seen it treated of in histories and volumes of travel, notwithstanding the stacks of works, in all languages, which relate its wonders. North American history, on the other hand, claims attention in a short illustrated paper called "And who was Blennerhasset?" This relates the splendor and misfortunes of an enthusiast, who found England too contracted for his liberalism. The appearance of the redoubtable Aaron Burr is the signal for his ruin. "The Log-book of the Savannah" carries one back to the days when skippers pooh-poohed the idea of crossing the Atlantic by the aid of steam alone. The Savannah was the first ship to cross with the assistance of an engine, but her sails were still relied upon as the most probable solution of the question. H. C. Bolton tells the story. Foreign travel is supplied by Mr. Wirt Sikes, who has selected Wales for his subject. Cardiff and the Valley of the Taff are brought before one in a pleasant pen-sketch and numerous illustrations. Moncure D. Conway tells us all about William Lovett, "working man, chartist, prisoner, and author." Although to all appearance the most English of Englishmen, it seems that William Lovett was born at a fishing village, near Penzance, in Cornwall, and was therefore a Cornishman. Lighter literature begins in this number with a short story called "Notwithstanding." It is in the popular vein; a misunderstanding; contrasts in the two heroines; insufferableness in the hero, and union of the impulsive heroine with the cool calm St. Croix. The contrasts are well maintained and the writing good. "Noel Brewster's Secret" is begun and concluded in seven chapters. "Erema; or, My Father's Sin," has also seven chapters allotted to it, but does not conclude. Part eighth of "A Woman Hater" is here, together with several short poems, stories, and the monthly modicum of "Garth," Mr. Julian Hawthorne's novel. The most noticeable contribution is the last, being reprints of four letters written by Macaulay to the late Henry S. Randall. They present to Americans certain possibilities of the future which are not pleasant to consider, but which will have to be met in one way or another. Fortunately, Macaulay writes without knowledge of the actual state of political affairs in the States which have the balance of power, and his forebodings are, therefore, deprived of a good deal of their force. He draws an alarming picture of the fate of the United States under a Government following the principles of Jefferson when population shall have become thick, and times of commercial distress arise. The letters are clever, but there is nothing in them to change the opinion of those who suspect that Mac aulay, for all his ability, was a man of little mental weight. Mr. Curtis has some very good remarks on Webster in the course of his Easy Chair disquisitions. He wishes the wholesale panegyrics on that great man to be received with caution.

THE ATLANTIC.

—If the other magazines may be said to have caught the *Atlantic* napping, comparatively speaking, on the first of the year, the *Atlantic* has made a push for its old supremacy in the February number. Three of its old warriors have rushed to the front to confound with veteran pens the aspiring contributors of other monthlies. Whittier leads off with a long poem in the old English ballad metre, called "The Witch of Wenham," for all the world like a north country lay resuscitated by Bishop Percy or Wordsworth. It has not only the innocent simplicity of those old poems, but their limpidness and sweetness as well; and although the story of the witch hailing from the alliterative village of Wenham requires 57 stanzas to tell itself in, nevertheless we are sorry to have done with it. When the pretty witch has been arrested and locked up, she has moments of doubt as to her own innocence:

"The day died out, the night came down;
Her evening prayer she said,
While, through the dark, strange faces seemed
To mock her as she prayed.
* * * * * * *
And o'er her, with a dread surmise
Of evil sight and sound,
The blind bats on their leathern wings
Went wheeling round and round.
* * * * * * *
He set her on his pillion soft,
Her arms about him twined;
And, noiseless as if velvet-shod,
They left the house behind."
* * * * * * *

Mr. Longfellow's is the next name that ought to send confusion into the hearts of rival editors. He contributes "A Dutch Picture" in his best vein. It has a slightly rollicking swing to the metre, very much in keeping with the piratical old trader he celebrates:

"Simen Danz has come home again
From cruising about with his buccaneers;
He has singed the beard of the King of Spain,
And carried away the Dean of Jaen
And sold him in Algiers."

As usual, Mr. Longfellow says enough about Simon Danz to make us interested in him, and not too much to weary us. Both he and Mr. Whittier have learned the art of not saying too many things in a given number of words, or, to borrow a simile of a much-abused fellow-art, they have learned to make their pictures say a great deal with very little paint. The third contributor of gray-haired rank has not allowed age to depress his spirits, although his subject is secretly a very grave one. As a comic afterthought, the editors of the *Atlantic* have tacked on to this number a long poem by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, called "How Not to Do It." It was read to the Harvard Class of '29 on Jan. 4, 1877, and probably for that reason assumes so peculiar a position in the magazine. The subject is the present political deadlock, but it is treated from Dr. Holmes' old standpoint of the humorist. The first stanza will give the vein of the poem and possibly make the reader wish to see the rest:

"I like, at times, to hear the steeple's chimes,
With sober thoughts impressively that mingle;
But sometimes, too, I rather like—don't you?—
To hear the music of the sleigh-bells' jingle."

The bearing of a poem beginning in such a genial strain becomes clearer as one proceeds—it is meant to act as a drop of oil on the troubled waters of politics.

Henry James, Jr., contributes an installment of "The American," a story in the field that Mr. James has already explored with so good effect, the field of the American in Europe. So far it bids fair to be the strongest novel he has yet published. Political, but in a very different sense political, when compared to Dr. Holmes' easy verses, is an article written by "A South Carolinian" on the present state of affairs in that State and the South generally. It is a very important contribution to a topic which has chiefly consisted of charges and counter-charges. From it appears the very natural fact that wrongs and crying wrongs have been perpetrated by both sides; that, in a general summing up, neither party has anything to boast of. The writer is said to be a South Carolinian born and bred, and speaks with the authority of an eye-witness and the calmness of a person who is above being a partisan. The outlook is not encouraging, but, such as it is here presented, may serve to dampen the zeal of those who think that all the right is on one side and all the wrong on the other, according to their leaning in favor of the former slave or his master. Mr. Howells begins with this number one of his carefully elaborated stories. A song, set to music, graces the end of the magazine, according to the recent policy of the editors, and the new department which embraces contributions of no great length on all sorts of subjects from anonymous sources, is fuller and brighter than before. Mrs. Kemble still gossips in her rather feeble strain about people of a bygone age. As usual, the *Atlantic* is stronger, comparatively speaking, in poetry than in prose.

SCRIBNER'S.

—The editors of this pleasing magazine show no signs of weariness in their efforts to amuse and instruct. It is a curious fact that the various monthlies do not, to any appreciable extent, encroach upon each other's audience. The success and extraordinary growth of *Scribner's* seems to be entirely independent of the readers of the *Atlantic* and *Harper's*. Apparently the person who reads one would not subscribe for either of the others, although his own magazine were not in existence. Among the contributors to the February *Scribner's* we find many names remarkable in one way or another. Here is Gen. George B. McClellan, who may represent the arts of war, writing on a distinctively peaceful subject, "A Winter on the Nile." J. G. Holland, whose name always stands for a host of readers, furnishes the third installment of "Nicholas Minturn," wherein the wrecked party return igneminiously to New-York, and Nicholas passes through the toils of managing mammas and too-grateful daughters. Mr. Holland may be classed as a representative of the press. Miss Kate Field writes, something in the vein of a correspondent and reporter, on "A Morning with Sir Julius Benedict," giving the latter's personal reminiscences of Weber, Beethoven, and Paganini. Thus, we have gossip on music from a lady whom we will, in order to complete our category, call the representative of the stage. Saxe Holm, who is one of the high-lights of magazine fiction just at present, is also not wanting. The first installment of "Farmer Bassett's Romance" is from the pen of that enigmatical person. The professor in literature is supplied by Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen, who prints a short story in his well-known vein, called "How Mr. Storm Met his Destiny." Prof. Boyesen's story has many of his best points. It is of to-day, and has for actors Scandinavians in America. There is not much new in the plot, but it is one that always satisfies, while the ameliorating influence of a baby upon the grim cynicism of Storm allows some play for satire, which is not at all ill-natured. The style is easy and natural, telling the story, without reminding you unnecessarily of the cleverness of the story-teller, and so diverting your mind to the person of least importance in the case, the author. "Traditional Music in the French Pyrenees," by N. Sturgis, will be found delightful by musical people. Mrs. S. B. Herrick supplies popular science in an illustrated paper, "The Microscope among the Flowers." Mr. Tryon Edwards approaches a sacred subject in a very practical manner, in "How do I know what is the Bible?" A serial of exceptional power is Fanny Hodgson Burnett's "That Lass o' Lowrie's," of which the seventh installment appears. E. S. Nadal tells appreciatively of Gilbert White and his beloved Selborne. *Scribner's* maintains its position at the head of the illustrated magazines. Mr. Nadal's article is charming, both in illustration and style, while few of the other papers are without some such adornment. Mrs. Laura Winthrop Johnson has a poem called "The Outcast." The following is delicate enough and short enough to quote. Its maker is hidden under the initials R. B.:

UNAWARES.

When roses bloomed, I found a friend—
On sped the changing year;
The ripe leaves fluttered to their rest,
And fields stretched white and drear.
But when the blue-bird built its nest,
Spring whispered in my ear,
"Thy friend, O foolish heart! hath grown
Too dear—too dear."

Under the well-known head of "The Old Cabinet," Mr. R. W. Gilder draws some fine distinctions in the matter of art, in the course of a pleasant talk about pictures. The February number is headed by one of the usual illustrated papers, having a local interest. This time it is on trout-fishing in the Rangeley Lakes.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—*St. Nicholas* has discarded his holiday attire and settled down to a quiet year's work without the assistance of legendary variations to the cover of his magazine. The frontispiece is by S. F. Barnes, and depicts Major André, of revolutionary fame, drawing his own picture from a reflection in a looking-glass. The text in explanation is by Charles Barnard. Then we have some nonsense verses by Margaret Eytinge, and after that "Clever Joe," which smacks of some distant French original. Mr. Walter Satterlee has a picture of two small darkeys reading a valentine. "The Indian Girl and her Messenger-bird" has an illustration by Miss Ledyard, which shows no deviation from her idiosyncrasy of tipping her sentimental little figures up on the ends of their toes. Ernest Ingersoll tells the children welcome facts about one of the commonest household pets, the canary bird. This article is well supplied with wood-cuts, one of which exhibits a number of fancy varieties of the bird, produced by careful breeding. "Pattikin's House" is the first installment of a small story, which has the distinction of illustrations by Miss Hallock. The larger picture shows her excellence of drawing, her conscientiousness and grace, but leaves something to be desired in general composition. There is an air about it as of a picture altered from its first conception. It seems also to have suffered grievously at the hands of the engraver, a mishap that often befalls the work of this talented young draughtswoman. The smaller picture of "Pattikin" is much more satisfactory. *St. Nicholas* seems to have engaged Mr. Richard A. Proctor for permanent astronomer attached to his court. Mr. Proctor explains with text and large black diagrams the position of the stars in February. "His Own Master," by J. T. Trowbridge, carries the hero on through the deeds and horse talk of persons by no means pleasant to know. The story is getting exciting, however, and evidently Mr. Trowbridge intends to run a sharp race with the dime novels. But he also throws in the high-pressure love of grown-up novels. This is the position just before the row-boat upsets on the western river:

"Jacob glanced over his shoulder to look at his course. His face was full of wild energy, and a dark, wild beauty, with the lurid light upon it. Florie sat in the stern watching him, without saying a word."

Illustrations are supplied by C. S. Reinhart, and are as painstaking as usual. It is seldom that Mr. Reinhart reaches higher than that, but he does sometimes. "L. T. C." contributes an infantile poem having a delicacy of its own. It may be called a decided success, in view of the audience it speaks to:

"Pitter, patter! pitter, patter!
Hear the rain
Beat against the window-pane!
Clitter, clatter! clitter, clatter!
Tells the tale;
Now the rain is turned to hail!
Soft and light,
Pure and white!
On the ground
Not a sound!
Now we know
It is the snow!"

Herbert E. Copeland contributes a paper giving an amusing array of fish faces, as they appear in the Aquarium when swimming toward the beholder. The usual number of rebuses and answers to questions close the children's magazine.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—Prof. Proctor is a man who does not let a piece of work escape him, even if it be to call attention to an achievement in astronomy by an American. The American is Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth, and the achievement is in such delicate and new use of the spectrum analysis as to measure the rate at which luminous bodies are approaching or receding from us. This comes very opportunely in the wake of Mr. Proctor's late "scare" about a star which was going to fall foul of our sun and burn us up in no time. He controverts Father Secchi's claim to the first use of the spectroscopic analysis for this purpose, and attributes it to himself and Mr. Huggins, while Prof. Young is given the credit of extraordinary and successful use of an instrument already employed for measurements in Europe. The latter Professor has also a paper here entitled "Distance and Dimensions of the Sun," illustrated by diagrams and charts. Mr. E. Lewis, Jr., comes nearer home with the subject "Ups and Downs of the Long Island Coast." He tells the story of the singular history of that island very well, going so far as to sketch the upheaval of the coast some 300 or 400 feet, and a subsequent fall of from 600 to 700 feet, when marshes and deposits were formed on what is now high ground. Beyond that he does not attempt to go:

"Here we pause. Further observations may confirm or correct our conclusions. Geology has not a more tangled skein than is presented in the structure of Long Island. There is evidence of minor oscillations, and pauses of movement, during which great clay deposits formed in depressions upon the surface, now deeply covered with drift or stratified sand, affording also some evidence that interglacial periods, perhaps of mild climate, occurred; but more observations and more facts are needed to justify a definite judgment on the subject."

There is a short paper devoted to travel in Sweden and Lapland, by C. Chamberlain, and an instructive essay on the production of cognac brandy. One of the most constant contributors to the *Revue des deux Mondes*, M. A. Mézières, appears in a translation under the title "The Trial of Galileo," the original having appeared in that able French review. The first part of Alexander Bain's "Education as a Science" is here also, although the author has died since his contribution was announced. George M. Beard, M. D., has a very popular paper on a subject which has exercised many minds both in private and public. The physiology of mind-reading will be a piece of welcome news to the thousands of persons who have puzzled their brains to account for singular phenomena exhibited by performers in private houses and open halls. He coins the word "muscle-reader" to take the place of "mind-reader," averring that no performer can do more than tell the locality of a hidden object and the direction in which it may lie. But this knowledge can only be learned from an unconscious quivering of the muscles of the patient when near the hidden object on which he has honestly concentrated his mind. Curious examples are given of the dexterity which continued practice has developed in performers in "mind-reading."

APPLETONS'.

—The very healthy liking for papers on nature and natural history has spread to *Appletons' Journal*. Ernest Ingersoll follows in the steps of Mr. Burroughs with an article on "Our Winter Birds," containing some clever illustrations. The frontispiece acts as illustration to a serial novel by the author of "*Comin' Thro' the Rye*, which begins in this February number. The name of the novel is "Cherry Ripe," and we observe Miss Mignon being wheeled about a garden by her duenna and maid in a wheelbarrow, while the face of a young man appears peeping over the wall. Mr. Reinhart is guilty of this picture, which, although not ill-composed, is exasperating with an air of forced archness in the central figure. "Agnes Abercastle" is the title of Mrs. Sherwood's contribution. We, then have a fragment of one of George Sand's shorter stories, a translation of her *Tour de Percemont*, which seems to have been written during one of the ebbs to which her genius was liable. Junius Henri Browne knows all about "The Men Who Fascinate Women," but refrains from giving any specific as to how the fascinating quality may be obtained. Balm to many a harassed soul is administered, however, by the very just observation that the blighter of women need not be physically handsome, and that sometimes he is a moral monster. "Two Women, 1862," is an effusion of such peculiar idiocy that it would be well for the Eastern States to attribute it to a writer of Southern birth, and the Southerners to fix it on the shoulders of some Western author. We can conceive of States fighting each other over the question. None would be so hardy as to acknowledge stuff of this kind:

THE LADY.

"O chivalrous Kentucky, help the bride,
Though thou hast wounded with thy rebel sword
The foeman bridegroom!
* * * Can it be that girl
Who rides in front? I thought her left behind
In that small town. *Ciel!* would I could hurl
The slim thing down this bank! Would I could bind
Those prim, long-fingered, proper hands of hers
Behind her drooping, narrow-shouldered back,
And send her home!"
* * * *

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Kismet.* Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. *No Name* series.

—*Harvard Examination Papers.* By R. F. Leighton, A. M. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1877.

—*The Duchess of Rosemary Lane.* A novel by B. L. Farjeon. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Star and the Cloud.* By Hon. Mrs. Charles Hobart. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Silence.* A poem by S. Miller Hageman. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1877. Printed by the author.

—*Gold and Debt.* An American hand-book of finance. By W. L. Fawcett. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1877.

—*Sadlier's Catholic Directory, Almanac, and Ordo for* 1877. New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co., No. 31 Barclay street.

—*Archæology, or the Science of Government.* By S. V. Blakeslee. New-York and San Francisco: A. Roman & Co. 1876.

—*The Centennial Exposition*, described and illustrated. By J. S. Ingram. 770 pages. Philadelphia: Hubbard Brothers.

—*Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar.* By Jules Verne. Translated by W. H. G. Kingston. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

—*The True Blue Laws of Connecticut and New-Haven and the False Blue Laws Invented by Rev. Samuel Peters.* Edited by J. Hammond Trumbull. Hartford: 1876.

—*A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures.* By John Peter Lange, D. D. Translated by Philip Schaff, D. D. Vol. vii. of the Old Testament. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Manchester Science Lectures for the People.*—"What the Earth is Composed of." By Prof. Roscoe, F. R. S. Pamphlet, paper, 44 pages. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1876.

—*Science Lectures at South Kensington.*—"Photography," by Capt. Abney, R. E.; "Kinematic Models," by Prof. Kennedy, C. E., F. R. S.; "Sound and Music," by Dr. W. H. Stone. Pamphlets; paper, 30 to 40 pages. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1876.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ENGLAND'S POLICY IN THE EAST. By Baron Henry de Worms. London: Chapman & Hall.

A year ago this work would have fallen flat, even in political circles. But England is now at the very top of a great crisis, and society is steeped to the lips in foreign politics. The unpretentious volume of Baron de Worms was, published a fortnight ago, on the eve of the Christmas festivities. It hit the national sentiment, and the first edition was sold out in 10 days. While we write the printers are at work on the second edition, and the book is said to have the special patronage of her Majesty's Government. Apart from the reputation of the author, the book has this additional significance, that Lord Beaconsfield and his Ministry give it their general approval. Let us see, then, what England wants, and what, according to Worms, are the Ministerial views in regard to the present situation.

Baron de Worms urges that the Crimean war was fought not for the purpose of assisting the Sultan to oppress his Christian subjects, nor to defend them, but simply to protect English interests in the East against the aggression of Russia. The object was only imperfectly attained. Russia was shut out from the Danube by depriving her of a portion of Bessarabia; but the articles of the Treaty of Paris forbidding Russia to keep ships of war in the Black Sea, which were at the time regarded as the most effectual protection against Russian ambition, have ceased to exist. The united voice of Europe in 1870 condemned the high-handed way in which Russia repudiated those provisions; though it must be admitted that a first-class power could not be expected to submit for an indefinite period to so humiliating a restriction of its natural development. The truth is that, although Russia was beaten in the field, no sufficient precautions were taken to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things as made it necessary for England to make war upon her in 1853. Her military power, which was then almost crushed, is now far greater than it was at the time of the Crimean war; her communications with South-eastern Europe are enormously improved, and she has successfully employed the interval during which she has been reorganizing her political and military system in securing a most powerful and extensive influence over the Slavonic subjects of the Porte. The fruits of the Crimean war are as good as lost, not because it was a mistake to enter upon that war, but because the English and French did not push their victories to a more practical conclusion. The Baron de Worms from this point traces out the origin and progress of the present disturbances in the East, and lays them at the door of Russia—the work of active Russian agents—and thou he goes on to explain why Russia wants Constantinople.

The author declines to go out of his way to ascribe the underhand machinations of Russia to humanitarian influences, when the lessons of history and the present wants of the Russian nation clearly point to their true cause. The removal, by Peter the Great, of the Russian capital from Moscow to the vicinity of the sea at St. Petersburg, showed the importance which Russia attaches to a seaboard, and her history ever since has recorded her incessant efforts to develop her naval power in the south. She is now in possession of the whole coast of the Black Sea from the south of the Caucasus to the neighborhood of the Danube. Some of her largest rivers flow into that sea, and her most flourishing commercial ports, with the second of her naval arsenals, are on its shores. The Black Sea, in a word, is the natural maritime outlet for one-half the European territories of Russia. But the road from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, the East, or the Atlantic, lies through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which are commanded by Constantinople. It is obviously the interest of Russia, therefore, that the Turkish capital, which is the key of the Black Sea, should be in her hands. But this is not all. The possession of such a country as Turkey, with unrivaled and still undeveloped resources, would give an extraordinary impetus to Russian industry and commerce; it would enrich her middle classes, extend her territory, multiply her population and her military forces, add to her revenue, and secure for her policy a most powerful influence in the affairs of Europe, by enabling her to become a first-class naval power. And it is no disgrace, under these circumstances, says Baron de Worms, that she should aspire to the possession of Constantinople. Indeed, if she had eschewed miserable intrigues, abandoned petty subterfuges, and frankly avowed her object, it would not lie in the mouth of any great European State to blame her. England retains Gibraltar, though part of the territory belongs to a foreign power, because it is her interest to do so; and she would also regard this as a sufficient justification for occupying Constantinople and Egypt.

What England wants is this: It is her business, the author urges and the Ministry upholds, to look at the matter from an English, not a Russian, point of view. The Russians want Constantinople for their own sake; England wants to keep them out of it for hers; and, putting out of the question the moral right given her by the Treaty of Paris, she is just as much entitled to prevent the Russians, if she can, from taking Constantinople, as they are to attempt its conquest. The practical issue is, is England to step out of her way to let Russia do her will, even if—which, as has been shown, is very questionable—a few millions of Slavs will have their condition improved by her doing so? Yes, say sentimental politicians, England should support the oppressed, however much her interests may suffer. Such a doctrine may be admirably suited to the hermit's cell, but has nothing to do with the rough code of morals accepted in the practical affairs of life. The sentimental idea would lead to the giving up of India and Gibraltar, and starving nobly in the consciousness of possessing virtues that are not of this world. Not England only, it is argued, but every great power in Europe, has an interest in keeping Russia out of Turkey. It is therefore necessary, from a political point of view, not to allow the Russian power in Eastern Europe to extend beyond its present limits. Even from a philanthropical point of view this is also desirable, because the Turkish Slavs themselves would suffer, seeing that Russia, who has shown herself to be cruel, tyrannical, and intolerant in Poland, Khiva, and Circassia, is not likely to become humane, tolerant, and liberal in Turkey. Political autonomy for the Turkish Christians is only another name for Russian predominance, and every incident of the past goes to prove that, in the present crisis, Russia is not working for the Turkish Slavs, but for herself. England has used all proper influence in regard to the atrocities which marked the outbreak of the insurrection, and in sending her fleet to Besika Bay, as a double security against Russian aggression and Turkish fanaticism, she received the moral support and expressions of public gratitude at the hands of Germany, Austria, France, and Italy, and the action was unanimously approved by press and Parliament at home. The English policy in Lord Palmerston's day was, and it is now, one of interest—to maintain the Roman Empire as a barrier to Russian aggrandizement. Turkey understands this, and if England should leave her to the tender mercies of the Government of St. Petersburg, she would probably retaliate both upon her old ally and her Christian subjects by raising the standard of Islam. In that case the Selavs and Greeks would find themselves exposed to the horrors of a religious war, waged with all the intensity of fanaticism; and England's danger would be no less, for it must not be forgotten that 40,000,000 of the subjects of her Indian Empire are Mohammedans. Already influential meetings have been held at Bombay and other places in India, to urge upon her Majesty's Government that their Turkish brethren should not be allowed to fall a prey to Muscovite ambition. Once they should be fully convinced that England will not help the Turk in his hour of need, all the fierce animosities of race and religion would be unchained, and the Indian mutiny might be repeated, with the additional danger that the peaceful element of the Empire would be turned into an implacable enemy. The question of internal reform is now entirely subordinated to the higher issue of checking Russian aggression. That England should quietly look on while Russia is establishing herself in a position from which she may at any moment sweep down upon her communications with India, must be simply inconceivable to those who still believe in British pluck and the traditions of Anglo-Saxon greatness. Such conduct, Baron de Worms urges in strong and eloquent language, would reduce England to the position of a vassal of Russia, depending for its prosperity and comfort on the good pleasure of the Czar. Rather than sink so low, England will fight to the last, and the sooner the conflict begins in downright earnest the better.

While every effort is to be made to keep the peace, it is to be understood that all hope is over if Russia should attack the integrity of Turkey. England would have to enter heart and soul into such a war, and the expense of blood and money would be so heavy that every concession should and will be made short of permitting an actual attack on the integrity of the Turkish Empire. If England should feel compelled to fight, it is thought that Austria must, for her own sake, be her ally; while the policy of Germany would, to a great extent, be influenced by the course of the campaign. Bismarck could never permit the Fatherland to be closed in on the north and east by the power of Russia. Sooner than that she must fight against Russia, even at the risk of a Russo-French alliance against her. France has large interests in the East, which would be damaged by the extension of Russian power in Eastern Europe. Italy is similarly placed; and, indeed, it is believed by her Majesty's Government and the great and growing war party in England, that a determined effort on the part of Great Britain to resist Russian encroachment would at least meet with the sympathy of all the European powers; and it is a settled point with the rulers of the nation that John Bull must and will, in his own interest, fight for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

ANCIENT STREETS AND HOMESTEADS OF ENGLAND. By Alfred Rimmer. With an introduction by the Dean of Chester. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

It has been generally admitted that the ancient plans of street-building such as are to be seen in Chester, Shrewsbury, and other old towns in England, have an advantage in point of picturesqueness over the uniform blocks of towns in this country; but an American visitor has declared that the old buildings are not only more beautiful, but are more convenient, than the new. It certainly would be a great advantage to have the covered Chester rows as a protection against the snows of our Winters and the fierce heats of our Summers. The lower floors of the stores in Chester open upon a raised platform, which is roofed; this platform supplies the place of a sidewalk. Did we have such an arrangement of shops here, there might be many a cool and pleasant stroll among them on hot Summer mornings by people who now never venture out till dusk. The American writer says:

"Chester is far beyond any city we possess in the New World in point of convenience. Country towns are run up there on a uniform plan, and in some of the streets in the cities of the Far West are great blocks of pretentious warehouses and stores that look like bankruptcy itself. A tradesman commencing business has but little option—he must either take one of these, or else he is out of the world. And if he takes a place that is so much too large for him, he has to purchase more goods than he can pay for when the time for payment comes round. I speak of no imaginary evil, but one that actually exists, as I have found out to my cost; but here in the rows are shops and stores of all sizes, so that a tradesman commencing business may suit himself with premises to his proper requirements, yet not be out of the business world."

The leading chapters of Mr. Rimmer's book on the old streets of England describe Chester. In the introduction, which Dr. Howson, the Dean of Chester, has contributed to the book, he says that it is largely the interest in Chester manifested by Americans which induces him to do what he here does for the information of the world concerning the peculiarities of the old town. Dean Howson corrects, or supplements, Mr. Rimmer's comments upon several points, especially in his conclusions concerning the jail at Bedford in which John Bunyan was confined. Mr. Rimmer says that the jail was the gate-house at one end of the bridge over the River Ouse, but Dr. Howson thinks that the jail was in another part of Bedford. The jailer's door, by the way, still survives, built into the wall of a granary. There is a picture given by Mr. Rimmer of the neighboring village of Elstow. Elstow still has the bells in the ringing of which Bunyan rejoiced and afterward trembled, and still has the green where he danced. Dean Howson makes one curious suggestion. The "wicket-gate" of *Pilgrim's Progress* is commonly pictured as a garden gate or a turnpike gate; but the term really denotes a small doorway cut out of a large door. Concealed behind a tree at the west end of Elstow Church, is just such a small doorway in the broad wooden surface of the great door. Through this opening Bunyan no doubt often passed when a child, and the Dean believes that if this door were to be drawn and engraved, we should see the exact image of what was before Bunyan's imagination when he described the first steps of Christian's pilgrimage.

This book, no doubt, supplies a want that has been much felt, or in part supplies it, for the subject is by no means to be exhausted by a single volume. The abbeys, cathedrals, and parish churches have often been engraved and described, and their annals have been recounted in innumerable books. The ancient mansions of England have been lithographed by Richardson and Nash, and the families in whose hands they are have had a natural pride in preserving both the mansions themselves and their records. These edifices have powerful friends and no enemies; but it is very different with the old streets, which are fast disappearing before the ravages of improvement. Ruskin has said of the architecture of the old streets that "it is passing away like a dream, without any serious attempt having been made to preserve it, or, indeed, even to delineate it." Entire blocks of precious old buildings have been swept away, which a little ingenuity and caution might easily have altered so that they would be entirely suited to their new requirements. "It is difficult," says Ruskin, "to understand the contempt and envy with which future generations will look upon us, who had such things, and who allowed them to perish."

England is, however, still very rich in the ancient remains of its towns, as will be seen from Mr. Rimmer's beautiful and profuse illustrations. The author accompanies his text with pictures engraved from his own drawings, and we follow him with pleasure through many of the old towns of England—Chester, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Exeter, Wells, Glastenbury, Weymouth, Banbury, and many other places, whose architectural adornments are as beautiful as their names are attractive. Old churches, quaint market-places, picturesque gates and bridges, and charming inns fill the book. A drawing is given of many an old inn, which now stands precisely as it stood 300 years ago, and in which one can get to-day a good bed, a cut of mutton, and a pint of sherry.

In treating of the subject of bricks, a building material which Mr. Rimmer thinks is not held in as high estimation as it should be, the author discusses the brickwork of Lincoln's Inn, Hampton Court, and Hurst Monceaux. Bricks are an unpopular material. A traveler no sooner hears that any building is made of brick, than he immediately concludes that the work is necessarily commonplace and ugly, and may be therefore passed over. "Now, a bread red wall," says Mr. Rimmer, "is one of the most dreary objects of modern civilization, and, indeed, the side of a square, broken only by rectangular windows, as exhibited in London squares, has doubtless had a depressing and injurious effect on the duration of human life. Russell square and Bedford square are familiar instances of this, and yet how unfavorably they contrast with old Lincoln's Inn buildings. But the same architecture that prevails in Lincoln's Inn would abundantly serve all the purposes of a London square of modern times. The corbelling out of the chimney, and the way in which the octagon and the gables blend together, is artistic to a passing degree, and well the designer knew the value of the material he had in hand." Mr. Rimmer thinks that an artistic variety of coloring may be secured in brick buildings. But this variety is not to be sought by means of parti-colored bricks; the contrast in this kind of decoration is too strong to be pleasing. The proper contrast of colors may be got from the natural light and shade of octagonal turrets and deep recesses. If there be means by which brick buildings may be made picturesque, no part of the world should be more in haste to use them than this country.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Steele's *Condoned* is Chapman & Hall's latest novel.

—The young heroine of Miss Mather's new novel, *Cherry Ripe*, is a charming creature.

—Mrs. Carey Breck's new work in "The Sunday Echoes Series" is entitled *The Miracles*.

—Macmillan & Co. have published the *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, by Lord George Campbell.

—The late Prof. John Grote's *Treatise on the Moral Ideals*, edited by Joseph B. Mayor, is just out in England.

—*Wide Awake* for February has a portrait of the yong poet, Edgar Fawcett and a pleasant sketch of his literary history.

—The English edition of Mr. Van Laun's translation of *Moliere's Dramatic Works* in six volumes, is now completed.

—*Astronomical Myths* is the title of one of Macmillan's latest books, based on Flammarion's *The Heavens*, and prepared by J. F. Blake.

—Dr. Franz Hueffer, the author of *The Future of Music*, is one of the most frequent contributors to current periodical literature in England.

—The history of the *Abbey Church of St. Albans* has been written by J. W. Comyns Carr, and is fully illustrated with etchings and wood-cuts.

—Murphy & Co., Baltimore, have just published *The Faith of Our Fathers*, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Right Rev. James Gibbons.

—Mrs. Ella Rodman Church, author of *The Golden Days*, contributes a very useful paper to *Appletons' Journal* for February on "How to Furnish a House."

—Charles Reade is contributing to *Harper's Weekly* a series of short illustrated articles, under the general title of "Good Stories of Man and Other Animals."

—Mr. Charles Eliot Norton is preparing a memoir of Chauncey Wright to accompany his *Philosophical Discussions* soon to be published by Henry Holt & Co.

—Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co., No. 764 Broadway, publish an American edition of John Skelton's abridgment of Christopher North's *Comedy of the Noctes Ambrosianæ*.

—Dr. Dominick McCausland's *Adam and the Adamite, or the Harmony of Scripture and Ethnology*, is already in a fourth edition. It is published by Bentley & Sons, London.

—The English *Art Journal* for January has an interesting article on "Studies and Sketches, by Sir Edwin Landseer," and one of its fine engravings is a portrait of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson.

—The author of *Helen's Babies* is certainly versatile. *The Scripture Club of Valley Rest* is the latest book which he is engaged upon. We have already announced its immediate publication by the Putnams.

—*Suggestions for a Public Religious Service, in Harmony with Modern Science and Philosophy*, is the title of a curious pamphlet published by Trubner & Co., which has circulated to the number of 4,000 copies.

—Rev. H. M. Grout, of Concord, Mass., one of the Boston Monday Club men, is preparing a volume of sermons by clergymen of different denominations on the Moody and Sankey movement, which Lockwood, Brooks & Co. will publish in the Spring.

—M. D. Conway's sketch of the great Chartist reformer, William Lovett, in *Harper's* for February, is the model of what a biographical article should be, and will prove of much value to the working men who are interested in co-operative movements.

—In the measure of "Locksley Hall," but not otherwise in imitation of Tennyson, S. Miller Hageman, of Princeton, N. J., ventures into print with a bright and sparkling poem, entitled "Silence," which is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., and contains many notable lines.

—Mr. James T. Fields is compelled to ask persons who make manuscripts to remember that he is neither publisher nor editor, and that they will be more promptly served by J. R. Osgood & Co., or by Mr. Howells, the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, than they can possibly be by himself.

—*The Spiritualists and The Detectives*, by that king of detectives, Allan Pinkerton, of Chicago, whose other recent publications, including *The Expressmen and Detectives*, and *The Model Town and Detectives*, have reached a circulation of over 40,000 copies, will be published in a few days by G. W. Carleton & Co.

—Hurd & Houghton's *Beauties of De Quincey Sketched from his Writings* is published in the library style of *Crabb Robinson's Diary*, which we recently noticed, and gives striking examples of the pathetic and the humorous, the quaint and the ludicrous, the serious and the sublime, in which De Quincey's writings abound.

—Dr. Tryon Edwards' article on "How do I Know What is the Bible?" in the February *Scribner*, is a movement in the right direction. This magazine has won considerable reputation for its unsectarian articles on religious subjects, and Dr. Edwards' paper furnishes information which is not generally accessible to the readers of magazines.

—A tablet to the memory of Steele, the essayist, has been placed by Mr. V. Davis in the Parish Church of Carmarthen. It bears the following inscription: "Sir Richard Steele, Knight, Author, Essayist, First Chief Promoter of the Periodical Press of England. Born in Dublin, March 12, 1671. Buried in this church and below this tablet, Sept. 4, 1729."

—Capt. F. Burnaby's *Ride to Khiva* is at last definitely announced by the Harpers for Feb. 1. At the same time they will publish *Selections from the Writings of Lord Macaulay*, by Otto Trevelyan, uniform with the *Life and Letters*. Arthur Arnold's *Through Persia by Caravan* will be issued by the same house about the middle of next month, and they have just ready for the press a new novel entitled *The Sun Maid*.

—The "Contributors' Club," in the *Atlantic*, is rapidly becoming one of the characteristic and appetising features of the magazine. Nine out of ten of all its readers will turn to this department for February before they read anything else, and they will not be disappointed in its contents. It recalls the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* of Christopher North, and has something of the intellectual sparkle of Dr. Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." The discussion of literary, social, and art matters is bright, fresh, audacious, and sensible.

—College criticism of current literature is not always judicious, but in these early essays you often trace the hand which in the future will do the best work. The volumes known as the *Oxford Prize Essayists* contain the earliest public writings of the leading men in England during the last 40 years, and when you find articles like those on "George Sand and George Eliot," and "The Personality in the Writings of Edgar A. Poe," in the *Yale Literary Magazine* for December, it is plainly seen who are to be the capable critics of the coming generation.

—It is welcome news to lovers of art to know that J. R. Osgood & Co. are thinking of republishing Frederick Wedmore's *Studies in English Art*. The demand for the work has been so great in this country that the English edition could not be imported fast enough for purchasers. The same publishers announce that they are to bring out, by special arrangement with the author, Felix Narjoux

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil. Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

PARK THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Mr. Charles Thorne, Stuart Robson, Miss Fanny Morant.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—THE SWISS COTTAGE, THE TOODLES, &c.—Miss Jennie Hughes, Mr. J. Wild.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS of Artists' Fund Society.

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

There is no special reason, according to our Washington dispatches, to expect any vigorous organized opposition to the bill for electing a President by commission. But Mr. MORTON will speak against it in the Senate and Mr. GARFIELD in the House. Both are able men, and masters of the subject. Mr. MORTON has labored for years to avoid the present dispute, and his opponents will not find him unprepared to sustain his convictions as to the latest invention for getting out of it. Mr. GARFIELD'S brief speech the other day on the limitation of Congressional jurisdiction in the Presidential matter was very clear and sound. Possibly the number in opposition may show better in voting than in talking, and in any case nothing but caucus dictation can carry through this extremely "judicial" and "impartial" measure.

It seems that the pretentious Independent Party of Illinois is unable to command the United States Senatorship in that State, although its representatives hold the balance of power. It was announced with a flourish, at the beginning of the year, that the occasion would be improved to send Mr. TRUMBULL back to the Senate, or to elect Judge DAVID DAVIS, or at least to promote Gov. PALMER; but the choice of the Democrats has finally fallen upon Mr. ANDERSON, the Representative from one of the Egypt districts in the present and next Congress. This gentleman is a man of moderate ability, but with a good war record. Gen. LOGAN is confident that he can defeat him.

The expected report on the Texas Pacific Railroad job is ready at last, and will be dropped into the House as soon as an opportunity offers. The statement that the committee would be unanimous in favor of the bill was clearly an invention of the lobby, and was designed to prepare the way for a favorable reception of the scheme. Mr. KASSON and a strong minority will report against the bill. They will give abundant reasons and argument for their opposition. There will, however, be some curiosity to learn the grounds upon which the other members of the committee propose a job which is intended to take out of the public Treasury so many millions that no accountant has yet been able to figure up what Mr. Mantilini would call "the demnition total."

It must be admitted that Turkey has come out of the much-vaunted conference with flying colors. It was thought that the gravity of the situation demanded a more imposing array of diplomatic talent than the various foreign legations at Constantinople could afford. Therefore, with much parade the conference was organized. When Turkey was admitted to this august assembly, the original programme was deviated from to that extent. It was a considerable concession. This enabled Turkey to carry out that shifty policy which has always been its refuge in time of trouble. SAFVET PASHA, when an objectionable point was pressed, mildly demurred, said he could not consent to receive it, and invariably added that the Sultan, his master, must give the final answer. In this way the steady determination of Turkey to resist any scheme which would involve an infraction of its sovereign rights was pursued, but without offensiveness. All the same, however, the resolution was maintained to the end, and the great powers break up the conference having secured nothing but delay. The conference was to have agreed upon some scheme which should guarantee the promised reforms in the Christian Provinces. It remains to be seen whether Turkey will be allowed to execute these reforms in her own way, or whether there will be a fresh discussion on the part of other diplomatists.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, as TILDEN'S Congressional lawyer, does not receive the unmixed applause of his brother Democrats in the House. Mr. MORRISON'S committee on Louisiana affairs, for example, is supposed to have dealt very thoroughly with ex-Gov. WELLS, Gen. ANDERSON, and other witnesses summoned in the case. But Mr. FIELD does not seem to approve of what has been done. He brushes aside all the work of the committee, and is going over the same ground with the same witnesses, who are now summoned before his committee. We call the Committee on Privileges and Elections Mr. FIELD'S, for, though Mr. KNOTT is at the head of it and Mr. FIELD at the tail, the latter, as attorney for the Claimant, may be said to "run" the committee. Mr. FIELD is earning any fee which could have been paid him for leaving his practice and undertaking the case; and those Democrats who were working for party more than for TILDEN should understand that the great criminal lawyer is merely special counsel.

MR. EDMUNDS' EXPLANATION.

We gave our readers, yesterday morning, a verbatim report of the speech of Mr. EDMUNDS, in explanation of the measure for referring the Presidential election to a commission of fifteen. It is not too much to infer that Mr. EDMUNDS has said about all that can be said for the measure, and has added about all that he could think of against the constitutional power of the President of the Senate in the premises. We are sorry to say that he has given us very little on either of these points to reconcile us to the plan which is likely to be pressed in all haste through Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS dwells with a good deal of emphasis on the large vote and small majority found in the last election. But it is a cardinal principle of representative government that when an election has been held, its result must be accepted as the law declares it, no matter how nearly divided the vote may be. There was a larger vote in 1860 than ever before, and of that vote Mr. LINCOLN received only a minority; but Mr. LINCOLN'S right to the Presidency was sustained by a costly and bloody war. What was then defended was the authority of the Constitution, and that is what is important now. The number of votes which bring about the result is of no consequence, but it is of incalculable consequence that the result shall not be resisted, or evaded, or surrendered. Whether Mr. EDMUNDS' "Yankee notion" of an outside commission to take into its hands the election which the country has already made is a sound measure or not does not depend on any equality of parties in the late canvass. It depends on whether that plan is or is not authorized by the Constitution, and that is a point—with all respect to the distinguished Senator from the Green Mountains—which cannot be disposed of by a sneer at the newspapers.

Mr. EDMUNDS has a tolerably high appreciation of the value of the committees' contrivance. "There is no human agency," we understand him to say, "there is nothing short of the overruling Providence of the Almighty that can furnish a juster test of human rights than" the principle on which he says his commission rests. This is certainly a clear indorsement, and if we were as sure that Mr. EDMUNDS had come as near to the overruling Providence of the Almighty as he evidently thinks he has, we should say no more about the scheme. We might not think it was according to the Constitution, but then the Constitution was the work of fallible human beings, and it would be foolish to allow it to prevent us from taking counsel of the semi-inspired intellects of more modern times. We might think that Mr. EDMUNDS' invention would do more mischief in the future than it can do good now, but what right would we have to count risks from a device which only the Almighty could improve upon?

We may say, however, that we do not share Mr. EDMUNDS' view of merits of his project for switching "the Presidential question off the course provided for it by the Constitution" upon a side track, where it is to be left for a select commission to deal with. We know of no authority in the Constitution for any such disposition of the case. To adopt Mr. EDMUNDS' own line of argument on another point, if the framers of the Constitution intended to give authority to Congress to throw the decision of a Presidential election into the hands of one Supreme Court Judge, chosen on some unknown principle of selection by four others, if the authors of the Constitution meant to authorize Congress to do such an extraordinary thing, "how unfortunate it is" that they did not use words which would convey that meaning. That they did not use them is very evident from the fact that Mr. EDMUNDS is unable to cite them. We may be sure he would have pointed them out if they had existed. What he does do in the direction of constitutional argument is to say that Congress has the power in a general way to define the duties and powers of officers of the Government, executive or judicial. And this is true where the officers themselves are provided for, directly or indirectly, by the Constitution. But the commission is not provided for immediately or remotely. It is not a "tribunal," in any sense, that Congress may create. It is actually a substitute for Congress. It is allowed by the bill to exercise the powers of Congress. It is even directed to find out what those powers are. So far as constitutional sanction goes, a President chosen by the commission will be like the god who, tradition says, rested on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise, and the tortoise on nothing. A President so chosen could say his office was given him by the power of Congress interpreted by a commission, but where the commission is to get its authority from no one knows.

Mr. EDMUNDS' argument against the power of the President of the Senate to decide what votes the Constitution directs him to open is ingenious, but it is not complete. So far as it is addressed to the real issue, it is a clever attempt at *reductio ad absurdum*. If the President of the Senate, being directed to open all "certificates" must decide what are certificates, then the House, being directed to elect a President where there is no majority of Electors appointed given to any candidate, is the exclusive judge of when the contingency arises. "No one can avoid this conclusion," he says. Perhaps not, but if Mr. EDMUNDS were in the House and such a contingency arose, he would have to avoid that conclusion or else show his want of common sense. His argument amounts to this—that since the President of the Senate must decide what are certificates before he can, under the Constitution, open them, because that single duty rests on him and on no one else, therefore the House may assume to decide the same question over again, though no duty devolves upon it whatever.

We have only a word to add concerning Mr. EDMUNDS' speech, which is important rather from the importance of its subject than from its own value, and that relates to his explanation of the choice of the four Judges designated in the bill. The Vermont Senator may be verdant enough to believe that these were selected because they represented one the "far-off borders of New-England," one "the centre of the great commercial populations," one "the great North-west," and one "the Golden slope;" but if he has been fooled with any such trash, he ought not to lay claims to a wisdom exceeding everything but that of the Almighty. These Judges were selected because two of them were Republican and two were Democratic. If they were not, why were they instructed, in filling a possible vacancy, to have regard to "the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments?" Mr. EDMUNDS' explanation of this point—one of the most important—is almost too absurd to be sincere.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC AGAIN.

Fearing defeat, the trainers of this champion job forebore last Winter to bring it up for its assault upon the public Treasury, but in deference to the established rule that an expiring Congress has the least power of resistance, and in the expectation of using the political complication as a cloak, they propose now to make an effort. The Texas and Pacific is usually known as the Thirty-second Parallel line, projected to run from Shreveport and Texarkana to San Diego, California, 1,675 miles. The Southern Pacific of California, generally understood to be practically the same as the Central Pacific, formerly offered to build a road eastward through Arizona and New-Mexico, to connect with the Texas and Pacific, without Goverment aid, provided the land-grant of the latter was transferred to it. It has nearly completed its road from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, and 220 miles of the eastern end of the Texas and Pacific, from Shreveport and Texarkana to Fort Worth, are also in operation, leaving the 1,200 miles between Fort Yuma and Fort Worth—about two-thirds of the whole—yet to be built. In Texas, the Texas and Pacific has a very curious parallelogram of roads, three sides of which are already in operation.

But neither Shreveport nor Texarkana being a real terminus, four branches are proposed, which we will sketch for the reader's information, suggesting that he lay a map before him prior to reading. One branch is to run from Shreveport to Vicksburg, 170 miles, thus completing a continuous line to New-York. This sounds rational, but the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Company has now in operation 72 miles, almost an air line, between Shreveport and Monroe, and private enterprise may be trusted to take care of the remaining 98; the branch would be a longer line, or else virtually a second track of the present one. Another branch is to run 320 miles, from Shreveport to New-Orleans. This also sounds reasonable, but there are three other ways of reaching that city: first, by the Houston and Texas Central, (touching the Texas and Pacific at Dallas,) by rail 265 miles to Houston, thence by steam-ship via Brashear City; second, by the surveyed line from Houston to New-Orleans, 335 miles, of which 171 are now completed; third, the Waco Branch of the Houston and Texas Central is to be extended to Weatherford, on the Texas and Pacific line, 23 miles west of Fort Worth The distances by the New-Orleans connection by all-rail lines compare thus: from Dallas to New-Orleans, via Houston, 600 miles; Weatherford to New-Orleans, via the Waco Brauch and Houston, 630 miles; Weatherford to New-Orleans, via Fort Worth, Dallas, Shreveport, and the proposed branch, 568 miles.

Another branch is to run from Texarkana to Memphis, 246 miles. But there is already a line in operation, consisting of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, from Texarkana to Little Rock, and the Memphis and Little Rock, thence to Memphis; the distance by this nearly direct route from Texarkana to Memphis is 270 miles, and for all through business this may be shortened 17 miles on the Texas and Pacific line by taking the Sherman route from Fort Worth to Texarkana. Another branch is to leave the main line at Double Mountain, 209 miles west of Fort Worth, (a point not far from 24° west longitude,) and runs 436 miles north-westerly through Texas and Indian Territory to Vinita, a point in the north-eastern corner of that Territory, where the Atlantic and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas lines intersect. The distance from Double Mountain to St. Louis would thus be 800 miles, against 885 miles by way of Sherman and Vinita.

The summary therefore is that not only is a guarantee of fifty to sixty millions asked for the incomplete portion of the main line, (although about a year ago the Southern Pacific offered to build one-half of it without aid,) but these four branches are proposed, of which we may say briefly that the last described would be merely an 85-mile short cut for the through business, passing in Texas through an unsettled country, and in Indian Territory through one reserved from settlement, and could not possibly earn the interest of its bonds; that the Memphis branch would only duplicate a completed line, and the Vicksburg branch one substantially completed; and that the New-Orleans branch is unnecessary. The scheme covers a guarantee for 1,200 miles of main line and 945 miles of useless branches, and may be expected to reach a total of $100,000,000. The branches, at least, would not make good the guarantor.

Of course, the approaches to the Treasury are made gradual and soothing. The bonds are to be the company's, not the Government's at all, and only the *interest*, 5 per cent., gold, is to be guaranteed; this means in English that the Government is to pay the interest and take its chance of reimbursement by retaining transportation, charges, &c. The security of the proposed first mortgage is fanciful, because foreclosure would not help the case of the interest. The most curious safeguard is the provision for retaining in the Treasury at least $5,000 a mile of the company's bonds, with full power to sell them in case the transportation charges and a lien granted on the company's earnings should be insufficient to reimburse the interest advances. This "security" is worthy of Col. Sellers, for it means simply that if the Government finds itself in the lurch as to getting back the interest paid on the bonds already out, it may relieve itself by putting out more bonds—in other words, by borrowing money—upon which it will be forced to pay interest.

There are sundry specifications in the scheme which it is hardly worth while to discuss. The line is to be an open highway forever, and all combinations are to be prohibited; but "combinations" have a way of taking the sting out of statutory prohibitions. The issue of bonds is to be strictly limited to necessary cost of construction; but it is easy to make a road cost any sum fixed upon, and that is not less than the maximum of the subsidy. The outcome will be, that by some sort of dickering and "Construction Company," certain parties will get a lot of bonds, on which the Government pays 5 per cent., gold, and without paying very much for them. Is the country so soon forgetful how the existing Pacific roads saddled it with a debt of $64,000,000, the vaunted security proving illusive as soon as an attempt to use it was made? The southern or Thirty-second Parallel line is not indispensable at present; the scheme is a thoroughly bad one as presented, and the work will be done within reasonable time without a dollar of aid, if Congress will but firmly decline to consider it.

THE STATE PRISONS.

No one can read the report on the State Prisons from the committee appointed to investigate them without feeling that their condition is a disgrace to our civilization. It need not be said at this late day that the care of criminals is a matter demanding the utmost discretion, intelligence, and integrity. If the charge of these offenders be committed to ignorant and dishonest persons, the State is not only saddled with increased expenses in the administration, but it finds the criminal classes multiplying and growing worse. For prisons managed as most of the New-York prisons have been are merely nurseries of crime. The convicts going forth from them recruit the criminal ranks. Each penitentiary trains a new class of thieves, burglars, and murderers. The State not only finds itself in debt some $500,000 a year for a branch of administration which should not cost it $100,000, but experience proves that the money is spent to a large degree without effect. The report shows that prison officers are in fraudulent collusion with contractors to cheat the public; that convicts aid each party in the dishonest business, and are paid by each; that favoritism and such indulgence of particular convicts prevail in each prison as completely defeat one great end of punishment; that no proper discipline is observed anywhere, and the only wonder is that more escapes do not take place continually. Where there is such lack of discipline, there can be no paying industrial work, and a natural effect is that the cost of each prison runs far beyond its receipts. This corruption and laxity of administration also generate inhumanity. Brutal punishments are used; the sick and feeble are left without food or care; the dying pass away without a human being standing at the bed-side or a word of sympathy or religion being addressed to them; convicts are compelled to serve more than their time through carelessness; keepers extort money from the unfortunate, and the discharged are robbed of their little property. A Deputy Sheriff has been known to force money from a criminal, and the Penitentiary Doctor to extract fees from the scanty earnings of these convicts. And yet, with all the cruelty and brutality of the Sing Sing and other prisons, it is not this which most burns itself into the feelings of the prisoners. The evidence shows that their principal complaint was against the favoritism and injustice of the administration.

The whole management of these places of punishment seems filled with corruption and fraud. They appear to be contrived for the purpose mainly of filling the pockets of dishonest officials, such an atmosphere of peculation penetrates every part of the prison, and aids to degrade the convict. It is fortunate that on this commission there was an official more familiar with "the ways that are dark" of our prisons than any other person in the State, who could easily ferret out the frauds and abuses of these establishments. Mr. PILLSBURY, too, has proven in his own prison, (the Albany County Penitentiary,) that a prison can be carried on without political interference, and thus be excellently managed, and cost the community nothing. He and his associates have pointed out, what is clear to every one, that all this corruption, fraud, and bad discipline come from the prison officials being appointed for partisan reasons, and that no true reform can take place in these establishments till prisons be taken "out of politics."

Under the impression of this fact, the recent constitutional amendment was passed. We have always felt, however, that it did not go far enough. An official to be appointed by the Governor and Senate ought, in years such as this, when these are of opposite parties, to be the best one for the place. We believe Mr. PILLSBURY to be such a one. He has an unequaled opportunity of showing his independence of party as Superintendent of the State Prisons, and his administrative ability by appointing all the prison officials solely from fitness, and by sweeping out the rogues and thieves who are now plundering the public. Yet it may well happen in some future year that the Senate and Governor shall be of the same political party, and that the man who is appointed Superintendent can only be chosen under promise of bestowing liberal patronage, and all the old evils come in again. His appointment by some of the Judges might have prevented these possible evils. Even such a man as Mr. PILLSBURY now will be under a strong pressure, which only a man of high character can resist, to admit the old abuses.

PAUL AND PLYMOUTH.

Recently the Rev. Dr. SEE, a Presbyterian minister residing in Newark, was tried for the offense of permitting a woman to preach in his pulpit; and although he defended himself by the plea that the New Testament prohibition of female preaching was contained in St. PAUL'S epistle to the Corinthians, and hence was not binding upon the Newarkians, to whom ST. PAUL notoriously never wrote anything, he was finally found guilty by his fellow-ministers. If SEE felt hurt by this verdict, he has since been abundantly consoled. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and the learned and pious Mr. SHEARMAN, have both rushed to Dr. SEE'S defense, and if this fact does not convince him that he was right, he must be strangely lacking in respect for those two eminent men.

Last Friday night, Mr. BEECHER, after having exhausted the question of the divinity of Christ, by announcing that in his opinion "very little is settled," and "very little ever will be settled," as to that question, proceeded to express his indignation at seeing "a pack of fools over in New-Jersey debating whether Dr. SEE did right or wrong in permitting a woman to preach, and attempting to prove him wrong by the New Testament." There is no doubt that this language is open to the accusation of being plain and personal; but there are times when it is the duty of a Christian minister to speak the truth without regard to consequences. When Mr. BEECHER sees a body of Presbyterian ministers actually appealing to the New Testament as an authority upon matters of morality and religion, it is no wonder that he becomes indignant. He has been preaching and practicing a gospel of large liberality during a long and busy lifetime, and yet here is an entire New-Jersey Presbytery which still believes the supreme authority of the New Testament. If these Presbyterian ministers had sufficient intelligence and piety to take the broad ground in respect to all religious and moral questions, from the divinity of Christ to the preaching of women, that "very little is or will be settled," Mr. BEECHER would doubtless have recognized them as brothers in the faith. As it is, he must naturally look upon them as a pack of superstitious, strait-laced fools, and, with his passionate love of truth, he could hardly be expected to refrain from describing them as such.

Having relieved his mind by this outburst of pious indignation, the distinguished Plymouth theologian maintained with great ability Dr. SEE'S ingenious argument that an epistle to the Corinthians has no binding force upon the Newarkians and Brooklynites of the present day. He first showed that the ancient Greeks in general, and the Corinthians in particular, were an infamous set of people. When Mr. SHEARMAN suggested that SOCRATES was the only Greek who, "if he had lived in these days, would have kept out of State prison," Mr. BEECHER refused to regard SOCRATES as an exception, and insisted that "there is not a church with any self-respect in this country that would keep him in; they would kick him out." The Church founded by ST. PAUL at Corinth being thus composed of infamous men and women, whom Mr. SHEARMAN, with all his skill in defending criminals, could not save from State Prison were they now living, it follows, in Mr. BEECHER'S opinion, that what ST. PAUL may have written to the corrupt Corinthians is a matter of no consequence. When the apostle forbade women to preach, "it was this civilization and this condition of women which he had in mind," and consequently we of the nineteenth century need give ourselves no concern with his obsolete and purely local rules.

Why Mr. BEECHER did not pursue his argument a little further, and prove that ST. PAUL himself was little better than a State prison convict, and hence deserves no sort of respect from moral and Christian men, is rather strange. If that reckless Saint thought that people of infamous character were fit to be formed into a church, he could have had no adequate conception of what constitutes morality and religion, and must have been very little better than his Corinthian accomplices. This argument would completely overthrow the authority of ST. PAUL'S Epistles, no matter to whom they may have been written. It might possibly seem inconclusive to a pack of Presbyterian fools in New-Jersey or elsewhere, but to really intelligent and pious people like Mr. SHEARMAN and other modern saints, it would be perfectly satisfactory.

Still a great deal of comfort can be obtained by spiritually-minded persons out of the simple idea that rules which may have been binding upon the Corinthians have no application to modern Christians. Thus when ST. PAUL commands those who have "renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness," Mr. SHEARMAN can reflect, as he gazes abstractedly at the portrait of the late JAMES FISK, Jr., that the apostle was merely addressing the Corinthians, among whom were, doubtless, worldly and wicked lawyers. If a pack of fools, or even a single fool, should gravely quote the Scriptural assertion that no adulterers shall inherit the Kingdom of GOD, the devout believer in Plymouth theology can point out that this may have been true enough so far as the Corinthians were concerned, but that it obviously has no application to other people, and when Mr BEECHER reads ST. PAUL'S confession of the strictness of his own life—"lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway"—he can avoid the foolish error of imagining that any modern minister need apply to himself so purely local and personal a remark.

Now that Mr. BEECHER has nobly espoused the cause of Dr. SEE, and has told the other Presbyterian ministers of Newark what his opinion of them is, the latter will promptly withdraw from the ministry, and Dr. SEE will thus be enabled to invite women to preach in his pulpit without fear of consequences. To suppose that an assembly of ministers whom Mr. BEECHER has openly called a pack of fools can survive so withering a denunciation by so eminent a man, would be folly. Members of other Presbyteries should take warning by their fate, and hasten to disavow all belief in the New Testament as a rule of action, lest they too incur Mr. BEECHER'S displeasure, and are crushed at some future Plymouth prayer-meeting.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

If current reports are to be believed, the career of WINSLOW, the latest Treasury defaulter, is an instructive illustration of the hap-hazard methods of selecting our public servants. Convicted of forgery in his native country, and cashiered from the Army for dishonest practices in this, he next tried his hand at managing a national bank in Chicago, which soon disgracefully failed in consequence of his unscrupulous operations. And yet, with such a record, he was able to obtain a position of peculiar responsibility in the Treasury, in which one man had but, a little more than a year before, proved faithless to his trust, and where of all places, unquestioned good character should have been required. The manager of a bank or business house who should select such a man, without scrutiny into his true character, for such a place, would be deemed insane. How does it happen, then, that a public officer, who is pecuniarily responsible for the safety of the funds intrusted to his care, and for the good conduct of his employes, could make such an appointment? The explanation is simple enough. It is the same that must be given for nine-tenths of the evils that infest the public service—the wresting of the appointing power from the responsible hands in which the Constitution placed it, and its usurpation by Congressmen. The appointing power of executive officers has become the mere shadow of a name. It consists simply in the signature of their names to appointments dictated by members of Congress. When a vacancy occurs, the system which prevails does not permit them to seek out a proper man for the place, or even to select the best-qualified applicant. The only choice which is allowed them is that of deciding which candidate possesses the most influential backers or is most persistently pressed.

If a rogue is able to find an influential Congressman unscrupulous or careless enough to recommend him for a place, he need not fear that any scrutiny of the appointing power will bring his true character to light. The system has become so perverted that the appointing officers regard themselves as aquitted of any responsibility for appointments made at the dictation of Congressmen, while as a matter of fact the latter are under no real responsibility. They suffer no loss or inconvenience if the appointee proves to be a rascal or an ignoramus, nor does public opinion hold them to any accountability. Neither does such a result impair their "influence." If a member's appointee turns out to be a rogue, whose true character should have been known to his indorser, the honorable gentleman will demand the designation of the new appointee as coolly, and obtain it as easily, as if nothing had occurred to impair confidence in his recommendations. When a prominent Supervisor of Internal Revenue was removed under suspicion of complicity in the whisky frauds, the Senator who procured him the place, and who was his social and political intimate, was allowed to select his successor, and great pains were taken to let the world know that the appointment was satisfactory to the Senator, lest, we suppose, the public should think that the department was smarting under the great man's displeasure.

If the responsibility for appointments were simply transferred from the executive to the legislative branch of the Government, the system would be bad enough, but it would be endurable. There would be some one whom the people could hold accountable for bad appointments. As it is, no one is responsible. In the transfer of the appointing power from the hands in which the Constitution placed it to another branch of the Government all true responsibility fell to the ground. It is natural that this result should follow. The Constitution prescribes the functions of the several branches of the Government, and so long as each acts within its proper sphere it is easy to place the responsibility for improper acts where it rightfully belongs. But when one branch of the Government surreptitiously exercises the functions of another, the constitutional theory of responsibility is broken down. If by the growth of a vicious system the decisions of the Supreme Court should come to be dictated by the President, though announced in the name of the court, it is plain that neither President nor court could be held accountable for bad decisions. The President could not be, because the Constitution does not invest him with judicial powers; the court could not be, because it would be known that it had merely registered the edict of another. But such a system would be no more pernicious nor a more flagrant violation of the Constitution than the system of appointment which prevails. It is only because long familiarity with the spoils system has deadened the public sense of its enormities that it is tolerated for a month.

The only cure for the present evils is the adoption of a system of selecting the public servants, from which the influence of Congressmen shall be utterly excluded, and which will have reference solely "to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees." There is no middle ground. So long as Congressmen have a voice in the appointments, they will insist on having the sole voice. They will resent, as they do now, any independent investigation by the appointing power into the character and capacity of their nominees as an insult to themselves. Not till the Government is able to choose its servants with reference to the needs of the service, and not to the needs of politicians, will the service be rid of incompetency, dishonesty, and the whole brood of evils which partisan greed and recklessness have quartered upon it.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

BANGOR, Jan. 21.—Herbert H. Young, an employe of the Maine Central Railroad, was run over and killed by a shifting engine on Saturday afternoon.

PORTLAND, Jan. 21.—Woodbury B. Jackman, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, fell between two cars, was run over and killed, near Oxford on Saturday evening.

A BOAT-HOUSE DEMOLISHED BY A GALE.

HANOVER, Jan. 21.—The boat-house of the Dartmouth College Navy was destroyed by a heavy gale last night, together with its contained boats, shell, and sculls. The loss is estimated from $2,000 to $3,000.

THE FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLORS.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS — THE ERROR OF EXHIBITING WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS BY GAS-LIGHT—A REVIEW OF THE PICTURES EXHIBITED.

It must be for the reason that people will not come at any other time that art receptions, and particularly receptions involving examination of water-colors are held in the evening. Any picture which is painted in daylight ought to be seen by daylight, in order to do the painter justice, but if this be true of oil paintings, whose body of color and solidity of tone often appear to but little disadvantage under the gas, how much truer is it with water-colors, whose delicate shades of coloring and transparent mediums the yellow light reduces to hues which the painter never had in mind. The leveling effect of gas-light was painfully evident on Saturday night, when the American Society of Painters in Water-colors gave their little private reception at the rooms of the Academy of Design. The prettiest and most sensitive of the water-colors were the surest to suffer from the harsh glare of the gas; a sketch, which by daylight had shown a quiet sentiment of its own, now appeared to be wanting in the only thing that distinguished it from its ersuder neighbor. We would advise, therefore, that the lovers of art who go to-night to the Twenty-third street building should not content themselves with the view they get at the reception, but, having picked out their favorite pictures, return during the following week to examine them away from the influence of artificial light. A slightly gray day will prove the best; the effort will be surely repaid by fresh pleasure in the vivid colors and bright effects which day-time reveals.

THE NORTH ROOM.

The catalogue begins auspiciously with a rapid sketch of a head by P. Bouvier, done with a bold brush. It is warm in color and strongly painted. It is not for sale, having been loaned for exhibition by Mr. R. C. Hawkins. Near by hangs one of A. H. Wyant's graceful efforts in water-color, showing considerable attention to details. William Magrath has in No. 8 "Crochet Workers," a theme which we find recurring again and again throughout this exhibition. He is a careful and painstaking workman, who sometimes makes a very happy hit in tone, but his large-eyed, round-featured, stage peasants become a trifle wearisome. They make one wonder whether among the number of pictures rejected by the Hanging Committee there might not be one or two less careful but more interesting sketches by other hands. On the same wall is a specimen of Killingworth Johnson's work, No. 13, "Burning Brush." Undoubtedly the product of a man who understands his pencil and knows how to say what he wishes, this picture does not hold its own as well as many an inferior work. There is great precision, (in the good sense,) but also coldness. It lacks a quality which we find to some small degree in No. 15, "Reveries," by Alfred Kappes, an artist who has little of the restraint and air of experience visible in Killingworth Johnson. "Reveries" presents to us a girl, seen only quarter face, forming a sketch delicate in tints, harmonious, decidedly clever. There is an element of hope, of a future, in some of Alfred Kappes' sketches.

The next number is called the "Reaper's Child." Mr. A. F. Bellows has succeeded in giving his paints a woolly effect exceedingly disagreeable. This very possibly arises from defective drawing as much as anything else, but the coloring is also crude. Dibdin is represented close by with a picture of Bruges—one of those commonplace subjects of his which in bygone ages may have been fresh enough to arouse a kind of interest—the interest of persons who wish to be instructed in the appearance of Flemish towns. It is excellently painted—like the other thousands of correct views. But of course there is nothing in it beyond the mere reproduction of the place, such as a photograph might furnish. To get something more than that one has to glance only a short distance to No. 24, "A Windy Day," by Henry Turner. Here the thick clouds have settled down over a bare upland until there is only light enough left to distinguish a house. The reddish tints of the upland show through the darkness, the clouds and foreground itself are full of the motion of wind, although there is comparatively little at hand to explain the motion forcibly—no peasant women, such as Achenbach loves to paint, with their skirts streaming out before them in the gale. This is an excellently-felt little picture, of which the painter might justly be proud. Somewhat in the same line is No. 26, "Twilight on the Moor," by Mr. A. T. Bricher, in which we find it difficult to realize the author of glassy breakers and sandstone sea beaches. It is a little thing, of excellent sentiment, yet, with the customary perversity of artists, the painter himself doubtless thinks it a very slender affair. We judge this from the very low price he sets upon it, in comparison with the large pictures of corresponding cost which occupy so much space in other rooms.

Passing to the other walls of the North Room, we notice a clever but exaggerated sketch by M. R. Oakey. (No. 38,) and a modest one by Mr. Gay. (No. 39,) both of them women, and a characteristically bold picture of a girl and book, by Winslow Homer, (No. 42.) The girl lies at full length, clothed in a dress to match her hair. The seat of honor is accorded to a huge erection, by Louis C. Tiffany, (No. 43,) "Palace of the Pasha Ali Ben Hassein," at Algiers, a picture which strikes us as one of the worst specimens of the art which truckles to Mammon. The very figures are ashamed of themselves, and, knowing that they have been made simply for sale, refuse to be human beings. Beyond it hangs a picture, No. 46, "Gathering Wood," which Mr. C. S. Reinhart must have composed in his happiest mood. It is the least ambitious, but the best water-color he has to show, being remarkable not only in drawing, wherein his strength lies, but in color as well. Nos. 58, "Guitar Player," and 63, "Male Figure," are by foreigners, the one being Placencia, the other Villegas. They seem to use their transparent colors in a very liquid form; the style is dashing, and opaque colors are freely used to finish the prominent points. That by Villegas is harmonious in tone. Another foreigner, Beme-Bellecour, is poorly represented by No. 64, "Teasing the Cat," and No. 48, "Lady Reclining." No. 73, "Durham Cathedral," is an immense stretch of colors for anything that professes to have an artistic purpose. We fear that in this and other similar pictures, Mr. Colman is working for the pocket only, and not for his artistic sense. No. 74 has clear and distinct drawing, by John Thorpe. There are cattle pieces, by the same hand, in the corridor, that are less painfully elaborated, but no wise interior. A. F. Bellows has another large expanse in No. 82, "Coaching in New-England," the quality of which is even more spongy than usual. The trunks of his elm-trees are soft, like old cork, while figures devoid of good drawing stand on an unreal roadway. A. T. Snider is still sinning, as of old, in No. 92, "St. Michael's Mount," everything being finished up to the unreality of metal. On the other hand, Jervis McEntee manages to give, with few tints, a finely-felt rendering of nature at a certain season of the year in No 101, "A Nipping and an Eager Air." No. 104 shows Vibert at his customary priest and cavalier, a species of *genre* picture of which we have long had a surfeit. Its merits as a study are, of course, undeniable. There is good work also in No. 105, "Chrysanthemums," by J. E. Wiley, Jr.

THE EAST ROOM.

The room on the Fourth avenue side of the building generally occupies in the minds of Hanging Committees a sort of middle ground between the paradise of a large room and the purgatory of the corridor. This year, so evenly do the water-colors average, Messrs. R. S. Gifford, Shurtleff, and Livingston can congratulate themselves that no one need feel hurt. The East Room averages no better and no worse than the North, unless the absence of large pictures turns the scale in its favor. In No. 114 we find one of those French sketches of which there seems no end—clever, sprightly, but smacking of a school rather than an individual. The individual is Mamey, No. 115, "Reading About the Celestial Country," is a very youthful production, which deserves to be better. There is in it an unreality of color and a weakness of drawing which cannot fail to suggest sentimentality, as if the painter had never seriously realized life. But the next picture—No. 116, "The Old Fort, Canonicut Island," the work of a man of far greater experience—has less hope in it than the faulty exaggerations of No. 115. The picture has plenty of admirers, but we cannot conceive how any one who has stood on the Dumplings at Newport and looked on that scene can reproduce it by such a travesty. If the old fort and Narragansett Channel ever did look like Mr. Richard's picture, it was his duty not to tell any one, but to wait for a better day. There is good in No. 119, "A Winter Landscape," by Louis Apol; and all of Mr. Winslow Homer's uncompromising spirit in

No. 122, "Blackboard." Why is it that one always remembers Mr. Homer's things? In the first place, (we hazard to answer,) because he always has something to say, and, in the second, because he tells the truth, as far as in him lies to see it, without hesitation or remorse. This unusually rigid schoolmarm, pointing to the blackboard, must give Mr. Homer's powerfully-organized senses an agreeable rasping. She is so stiff and individual, so true. Not far off is a Simonetti, No. 127, in which a courtier in white satin, with canary-colored sleeves, completes his costume. There is grace and harmony of color in this—yet the schoolmarm makes a deeper, more abiding impression. Perhaps the most attention shown to any picture in this room on Saturday night was to No. 135, "Reverie," by Killingworth Johnson. A woman in white leans her head against a mantlepiece in a way which must hurt her after a little time. It looks like a portrait, but as a picture is weak in sentiment. What gains attention to it is the careful, exquisite painting, smooth, and as if done with the finest brushes. The dress hangs in folds in front which confuse. Which way run the legs? and why those folds? Here seems to be one of those paintings which are charming at first blush and then pall. Above and to the right, is another Simonetti, clever and audacious, after the Roman school, representing a lady on a terrace looking at some one out of a pair of naughty eyes. She is showing her foot too, the wily serpent! Further along, and on the lowest line, is a curious "Windsor from Datchet," by Collingwood Smith, where the sun comes out through the twigs of a tree, as if were the nearest object to the beholder. It is clever and peculiar, showing strong English influences at work in the school. One of R. Swain Gifford's brightest thoughts is embodied here in an unpretending water-color on coarse paper, No. 152, "Scene on the Campania near Naples." The sentiment is excellent, the clouds particularly good.

Another of Marney's Rouen scenes appears under No. 153. One cannot shake off the feeling that there is little personality behind the name, but the handling is clever. It is very different with Prsdilla—No. 163, "View near Cassenova." Here we see the gray sky coming down over green waves, with something of the intensity and vivid reality of nature; and though the work seems to have been done hastily on rough paper, we are none the less content. No. 160, "Lincoln, England," by Samuel Colman, is another pot-boiler trying to reach the dignity of art by increase in size. Mr. Colman knows how to paint; it is therefore all the sadder to see him using his time in the province occupied by the photographer. No. 161, "Lake Placid, Adirondacks," R. M. Shurtleff, has decided merit in sky and water. The same may be said of several other pictures by this artist.

In No. 164, "The Grasshopper and the Ant," J. G. Vibert not only illustrates one of La Fontaine's best-known fables, but girds successfully at priests. What a bitter satire, indeed, to represent the frugal ant in the person of a fat monk just returning to the monastery with great store of tithings! The grasshopper is inimitably portrayed in the shivering minstrel, clad all in green, out at heel, his mediæval instrument tucked under his arm. Here is a man who can compose a picture which tells many things in one. The landscape is careless, and the snow not very successful. Perhaps that makes the figures more prominent. In No. 175, Purgatory Near Newport," Mr. W. T. Richards does better than in his picture of the Dumplings but the cross deserves far higher powers. Guardibassi, in "The Convalescent" No. 179, not only carries painting far, but understands the shades of meaning in different postures. The fraud of a doctor and the pretty hypocrite of an invalid are models of delicate falsehood. Winslow Homer exhibits in 198 "Rattlesnake," as indifferent a piece of work as we remember to have seen from his studio. R. Swain Gifford treats a very hackneyed subject with his usual skill in No. 209, "Oasis of Filiooh. Algeria." No. 210, "Irish Interior—Girl Winding Yarn," is equally hackneyed under William Magrath's robust pencil. Alfred Kappes shows in No. 218, "Lost," a readiness to strive for variety which, although it may sometimes go too far, is by no means a bad sign.

TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF CRIME — A MAN MURDERS HIS WIFE AND ELOPES WITH HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, THE MURDERESS OF HIS CHILD — THE GUILTY PARTIES LYNCHED AND THEIR BODIES BURNED.

Correspondence of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

ALBANY, Mo., Jan. 15, 1877.

A man giving the name of Albert Kline came in this evening from Iowa, and reports the particulars of a horrible tragedy which occurred on Friday last, near the banks of the Platte River.

About one year ago a man by the name of Phil. Ames moved into that neighborhood, bringing with him a wife, a little child, and his sister-in-law. He secured a small piece of land, and erected upon it a neat two-story dwelling. For a time all things appeared to go on nicely inside the family mansion, but it soon became evident to those who grew intimate with the Ameses that there was a skeleton in the house. There was a coldness growing up between husband and wife, only equaled by an apparent warmth existing between the husband and the sister-in-law. The neighboring women noticed that the wife appeared often in tears, was neglected, and left unprovided for, while her sister received the smiles and caresses of the husband. Whole days the wife passed alone, having no company save the child, a bright, golden-haired girl of five Summers, who clung to her, and in whose existence she appeared to live and have her being. At length, on the 10th of November, the little child sickened and suddenly died. It was buried the next day—a rude country burial, a bitter cold north wind, leafless trees, and a cheerless grave, crushed out the mother's spirit and broke her heart.

Then it was that the spirit of Cain appeared to take possession of the husband. He frequently beat his wife, drove her from his bed, and forced her to occupy a miserable straw and husk pallet on the kitchen floor while the sister occupied the place which belonged to her. At length, the wife, driven to despair, told the story of her wrongs to Mrs. Rosa McGuire, and she laid the situation in the Ames household before her husband, and he soon had the men of the neighborhood worked up to a point of lynching the unnatural husband. They visited the house, and would have hung the monster but for the pleadings of his wife, who went down upon her knees before the angry crowd and begged the life of the man who had so wronged her, while her sister, at the first sound of danger, had sought safety in flight. The neighbors listened to the poor woman's appeal, removed the rope from the man's neck, and set him free. To say but a man possessed by a devil this would have proved a warning that would have turned him into better ways. But not so with Ames. Scarcely had the crowd dispersed when he went to the barn, saddled his horse, and returned to the house with a heavy curb bridle. Up stairs kneeling and at prayer with a photograph of her dead child in her hand, he found his wife. In an instant he had struck her to his feet with the curb bit, dragged her to the head of the stairs and threw her to the floor below, where he continued to beat her with the bridle until life had departed. In the meantime the sister had returned from her hiding-place. Another horse was saddled, the body of the dead woman was thrown across the saddle and, the sister riding one horse and leading the other, Ames walked alongside and held the body in position until they arrived at the river where a hole was cut in the ice and the body thrust out of sight. A young man returning home saw the parties journeying to the river, and when he reached the settlement told what he had seen. A number of armed men started in pursuit, and arrived at the river bank just as the murderers and their paramour were mounting their horses. They were called upon to halt, when Ames drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. The fire was returned by a volley, and the guilty woman fell dead from her horse, shot through the neck. The man put spurs to his horse, and attempted to escape in the dark, but a fortunate shot brought his animal down, and the murderer was captured. A rope was provided and all the necessary arrangements made for a frontier funeral, when the wretched man made a confession, the chief points of which are incorporated in the above statement, and he further stated that the sister of his wife had administered poison to her little neice in order to get her out of the way, and that they were planning the murder of the wife that they might live unmolested together. In this they were prevented by the mob of a few hours before, and that he then killed the wife as above stated. The rope was thrown over a limb, strong men pulled at the end of it, and the next instant a quivering body was suspended in air. A number of logs were then rolled together, brush was piled upon them, and the bodies of the two inhuman beings placed in their midst. A match was applied to the pile, and all that now remains to mark the spot and the tragedy is a bed of ashes. The body of the murdered woman was recovered on Saturday and buried by the side of her dead child.

ROMANCE IN NEVADA.

The Truckee *Republican* says: "A few days ago a couple visited Truckee on their wedding tour. They were married in Virginia City. The husband was a large, good-looking white man; the wife a delicate, fragile-looking Japanese woman. The advent of this strangely-assorted couple produced considerable comment. The man being interviewed, stated that he was legally married, and that it was a love-match. The couple seemed to be very fond of each other, and did not seem in the least to mind the curious stare of the crowd that watched their movements as they passed along Front street. She had discarded the peculiar costume of her nation, and was arrayed after the manner of a white woman. After remaining a few days in Truckee, the happy couple departed for their home in Virginia City."

WASHINGTON.

PRIVILEGES OF CONGRESS.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S MISSION IN CONGRESS—THE SPECIAL ADVOCATE OF TILDEN—USURPING MR. KNOTT'S PLACE ON THE COMMITTEE—JEALOUSY OF MR. MORRISON'S COMMITTEE OF MR. FIELD'S TRESPASS UPON THEIR GROUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Morrison and the rest of his committee have returned from Louisiana, and will meet to-morrow to examine United States Marshal Pitkin. The examination of Marshal Pitkin and the disposition to be made of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, now under arrest for contempt, will probably close the testimony. The preparation of the testimony for printing is being rapidly pushed forward, so that an early report may be made to the House. In connection with this Louisiana business, the fact that Knott's committee, which seems to have been turned over to David Dudley Field, has called before them ex-Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, and propounded to the witnesses the same questions propounded by Mr. Morrison, is causing considerable comment, and the members of the Morrison Committee are disposed to regard this action as an interference with them and a reflection upon the sufficiency of the last-named committee to discharge the duties confided to them. Wells and Anderson are now in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, at the instance of Mr. Morrison, for refusing to produce certain papers, and pending their duress Mr. Field has taken possession of them and traversed the same ground already gone over by Mr. Morrison. The conduct of Mr. Field, in this and other instances, gives color to the suspicions, freely expressed, that he was sent to Congress for the sole purpose of acting as Mr. Tilden's special advocate in the House. A few days after he was sworn in as a member, the House passed a resolution adding two members to the Committee on the Privileges of the House, and immediately following the passage of the resolution the Speaker announced Field as one of the two additional members. The appointment of a new member upon so prominent a committee caused comment at the time, and the activity of Mr. Field from the day of his appointment justifies the inference that the committee was enlarged that Mr. Field might be added to it, and that he was thus appointed for the special purpose of taking direction of the examination of witnesses and conducting Mr. Tilden's case generally. The members of Morrison's committee think Mr. Field should have waited until the witnesses were discharged by Mr. Morrison before going over ground already traveled. Mr. Knott is at the head of the committee, and Mr. Field at the foot, but since the appointment of Field Mr. Knott has had nothing to do.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—NICHOLLS VIOLATING THE STATUS QUO—REPRESENTATIONS MADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Democratic members of Congress from Louisiana, who, with Col. Burke, yesterday called upon the President, and had a conversation with him about Louisiana affairs, express themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of their interview, the President having intimated no change in the policy regarding the two State Governments.

Intormation has been received here that the Nicholls Government of Louisiana, through Judge Houston, has enjoined the old Kellogg State Tax Collectors from turning over their moneys to the Kellogg State Auditor, Johnson, who was returned as elected. These Collectors are now in New-Orleans for the purpose of making their final returns from their several parishes. Gen. Augur having yesterday reinstated the old State Librarian removed by Nicholls, it is believed by the Louisiana Republicans in Washington that a proper maintenance of *statu quo* will require interposition by the national authority in the latter case as well as in that of the Librarian. The moneys are required to subsist the Charity Hospital and public schools, and the administration of the State. Marshal Pitkin has just presented the matter to the President, and urged that, to maintain the *statu quo* and to conserve these public moneys from being squandered, action should be promptly taken by him.

LEGISLATIVE WARRANTS CASHED—REPUBLICAN DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Telegraph manager Barnes returned this morning. It is understood that the Sergeant at Arms leaves on Monday with Casanave and Kenner, of the Returning Board. It is reported that on Saturday afternoon Legislative warrants to the amount of $80,000 were cashed by a prominent Republican.

At a conference of Republican leaders held to-night all differences of opinion were amicably adjusted, and it is thought that prominent party men, both here and in Washington, will henceforth work harmoniously together. Four of the Packard Metropolitan policemen heretofore concealed in the Supreme Court building, and evidently a party of observation, were detected on Saturday night, and at 2 A. M. Sunday the guard at the building was reinforced by Col. Augur's battalion of Militia. The men, it is said, confessed that their instructions were to take advantage of an unguarded moment to recapture the building. This morning's *Republican* announces that until further notice it will be issued only on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Late official reports to the Treasury Department from its agents abroad show conclusively that our securities are in demand. A party will leave here next week with the amount of the latest call, $10,000,000; and it can be stated that the funding is now in such successful operation that it is reasonably expected another call for an equal amount will soon be made. The Treasury authorities here are satisfied, from the tone and temper of advices which have been received from Europe regarding the successful funding of the loan, that the financial credit of the Government will be fully maintained, and that the outlook is brighter for a successful continuance of the funding than it has been heretofore.

The fact is officially stated that there is no statute under which persons can be punished for having in their possession dies or molds, by the use of which the coin of the United States can be counterfeited, and that in two cities of the South at this time dies are being made for such a purpose, and Secret Service operatives see the men come and go in supervising the work, but they are powerless to prevent the completion of the dies. They must wait for the overt act of stamping the metal before the work can be stopped or the criminals arrested. In accordance with this fact a bill has been introduced by Senator Sherman for the punishment of persons making, or having in their possession, dies, molds, &c., for manufacturing counterfeit coin of the United States or of any foreign country, such persons to be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years.

In the next morning hour the House Committee on Pacific Railroads will make a report in favor of the Scott-Huntington Texas Pacific subsidy bill. A strong minority, headed by Mr. Kasson, will make a report against it. There are indications that the lobby will try to have the bill considered and acted upon as soon as the Electoral count question shall have been disposed of; but there is no reason to believe that they will be able to secure its passage.

The Indian Appropriation bill, now under consideration in the House, contains an appropriation of $1,000 to provide, under the direction of the Secretary having jurisdiction of Indian affairs, settlements, clothing, food, agricultural implements, and seeds for the Modoc Indians that have been removed to and are now residing within the Indian Territory. For the purpose of properly distributing the supplies appropriated for in the bill, it is made the duty of each agent in charge of Indians, and having supplies to distribute, to make out rolls of the Indians entitled to supplies at the agency, with the names of the Indians and of the heads of families or lodges, with the number in each family or lodge, and to give out supplies to the heads of families, and not to the heads of tribes or bands, and not to give out supplies for a greater length of time than one week in advance; provided, however, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may, in his discretion, issue supplies for a greater period than one week to such Indians as are peaceably located upon their reservation and engaged in agriculture.

Secretary Chandler announces as a deliberate forgery the following alleged dispatch which has been repeatedly published; none such having ever been written or sent by him:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

To Gov. M. L. Stearns:

Hold Florida for Hayes and Wheeler; money and troops will be sent you. Z. CHANDLER.

The first annual report of the Treasury Department in regard to internal commerce has just been completed by Joseph Nimmo, Jr. This report is largely devoted to those commercial movements which indicate the course and conditions of trade at the present day. The economies of transport by rail are also quite fully discussed. Through this entire report runs the argument that the facilities of transport on railroads and on water lines in connection with the use of the telegraph and the public press in the dissemination of commercial information, have developed an immediate competition between markets which has baffled all attempts by the railroads to form combinations for the purpose of controlling freight charges. It is held that thus the law of supply and demand has reasserted itself in the carrying trade, but in a way unforeseen by the public or by the managers of railroads. In proof of this the fact is adduced that the railroads have during the last five years made many unsuccessful attempts to protect themselves against themselves, and against overpowering commercial forces.

Senator Anthony is still improving, and it is confidently expected will be out to-morrow. He sat up several hours to-day, and a number of friends were admitted to converse with him, among whom was Senator Burnside.

THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

FEATURES OF THE EXPLORATIONS WEST OF THE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The annual report of the surveys west of the hundredth meridan, under direction of Lieut. Wheeler, of the United States Corps of Engineers, is now about ready for issue. It will exhibit many interesting facts regarding the topography and resources of the regions examined in Colorado, New-Mexico, and California during the last fiscal year. Under special instructions from the War Department, an examination was made to ascertain whether the waters of the Great Colorado River of the West could be diverted to the adjoining desert plains for purposes of irregration. The report thereon is accompanied with illustrations and tabulated data showing the problem to be difficult if not impracticable. Special investigations have been inaugurated with a view to distinctively delineate in colors upon the atlas maps of the survey, the ared, irregable, grazing, mineral and mountainous section of the whole region hitherto explored by the Wheeler expeditions, which have covered, since the year 1869, nearly 400,000 square miles. These expeditions have been sent out by the War Department primarily for the purpose of gathering topographical data for the mapping of the country, and incidentally to report on the mineral, agricultural, and other resources of the vast region west of the one hundredth meridian, and its geology, climate, &c. Maps of a large portion of the area have already been published.

The matured results of the survey are to be published in seven quarto volumes. Two of these, viz., Geology and Zoology, have appeared; a third, Paleontology, is nearly ready for distribution, and the remainder are well advanced. Topographical and geological atlas sheets are issued from time to time. There will also be issued a monograph upon routes of communication, showing the distances between points, elevations, wood, water, grass, &c. This information is much sought for by parties contemplating the location of colonies, the transfer of large herds to grazing ground, &c. The appropriations for this work in the last year, although limited in amount and not available until late in the Summer, have afforded gratifying results, the several field parties continuing their labors up to December, and returning to the head-quarters at Washington well laden with data to be elaborated and submitted directly to the Government, and incidently to the public, during the present office season. If Congress makes adequate appropriations, parties will be put in the field early in the coming Spring, as skilled assistants, instruments and outfits are all at hand ready for a campaign at any time.

THE ELECTION IN CINCINNATI.

THE USE OF DEMOCRATIC MONEY TO BE INVESTIGATED—SUBPŒNAS ISSUED FOR NEW-YORK AND LOCAL BANKERS AND OTHERS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a telegram from Washington, dated 19th inst., which reads:

"The Republican members of the Dudley Field's Committee are about to do a little investigating for the benefit of their side. Mr. Field has been so curious in regard to the use of money in the campaign by the Republican National Committee as to suggest the propriety of asking a few questions in regard to the direction given to certain Democratic frauds by parties in New-York, who thought the Electoral vote in Ohio, as well as the Congressional vote in the Second (Cincinnati) District, might be controlled for Mr. Tilden's benefit. Sufficient information concerning the sudden transfer of money to Cincinnati has reached the members of the committee to justify the summoning of the following gentlemen, and subpœnas were ordered for them this afternoon, directing them to appear on Monday: C. N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, New-York; Smith Weed and John S. G. Burt, of New-York; Theodore Stanwood, Cashier of the First National Bank of Cincinnati; Hugh Colville, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati; John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; Thomas E. Paxton and Alexander Long, Esqs., of Cincinnati. These classes of witnesses only are represented in this list—the New-York bankers who received the political funds in the regular order of business; the Cincinnati bankers to whom it was transferred, and eminent citizens, who knew of its timely arrival, and of the purposes for which it was designed. As yet the head and tail of this column must remain undescribed for fear that extradition treaties might be needed to secure proper witnesses. The New-York parties are wanted with such books as show the receipt of money and its transfer to the bank named in Cincinnati. The bank officers from the latter city are wanted with books showing their action in these transfers. The eminent citizens named are asked to be present to help secure a fair count. One element in the Cincinnati returns, about which the committee will want to know as much as possible, is a little matter of a certain $7,000, and certain bank officers having books or papers relating to that, will save themselves the trouble of a second trip to New-York or Cincinnati by bringing them on at once."

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"Led Astray" will be presented this evening at the Park Theatre.

"All For Her" will be brought out to-night at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Booth acts in "The Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum Theatre this evening.

A performance for the benefit of Miss Jennie Hughes occurs at the Eagle Theatre this evening.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States rising, followed by falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, south to west winds in the latter, and south-east to south-west winds in the former, with light rain in Virginia.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A.M.	33°	26°	3:30 P. M.	40°	28°
6 A. M.	33°	28°	6 P. M.	35°	26°
9 A. M.	35°	24°	9 P. M.	29°	26°
12 M.	39°	27°	12 P. M.	26°	26°

Average temperature yesterday.....25½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....33¾°

A BOSTON THOUGHT.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Thursday says:

"Probably no one in Boston, however cynical, saw the poor fan-tailed pigeons in Music Hall, without feeling that after all he had something to be thankful for. If we have been evolved, what a deliverance it must have been when we finally escaped the fan-tail stage."

THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND SUPPRESSED REPUBLICAN BALLOTS.

THE RESULTS OF THE WHITE LEAGUE CANVASS IN FIFTEEN PARISHES—THE INTIMIDATION AND FRAUD OUTSIDE OF THE BULL-DOZED DISTRICT—RICHLAND AND CLAIBORNE SAMPLE COUNTIES—WHAT SENATOR BOGY ADMITS AND WHAT HE DENIES.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

A few days since while vaiuly attempting to answer the convincing argument which was made in the Louisiana case by Senator Sherman, Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, stated that while it might be admitted that there had been some intimidation and violence in the five parishes which had become famous as the "bull-dozed districts," there was absolutely no proof that either fraud or violence had been practiced by the Democrats in any other part of the State. When Mr. Bogy made this assertion he displayed a woeful ignorance of the political condition of the Commonwealth to which he referred, for it is a well recognized fact in Louisiana that the Democratic ruffians who control and compose the White League committed even more terrible atrocities in the country lying outside of the five so-called bull-dozed parishes than were perpetrated in the districts thus designated. As to the fraud and violence in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse and Ouachita, even Senator Bogy is forced to tacitly admit that there can be no question. Every impartial and fair-minded man who makes himself familiar with the facts in the case will come to the same conclusion. In the five counties named, a few weeks prior to the date of the last election, there were registered 5,134 white Democratic voters and 13,244 colored Republican voters. In 1874, when a reasonably fair election was held, the Republican majority in the counties referred to was 3,979, and in Presidential years they were counted on for a majority of not less than 6,000. At the last election, however, according to the Democratic claim, they gave the cause of Tilden and reform a majority of 4,495! In other words, the White League rifle clubs, by fraud, violence, murder, and outrage, prevented nearly 10,000 citizens of the United States from exercising the rights of freemen. For the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, Morehouse, and Ouachita the returns showed a Democratic majority of 3,878; in East Feliciana, where there were 2,127 registered Republican voters, not one Republican vote was cast, and in East Baton Rouge, where there were registered 3,552 Republican and only 1,301 Democratic votes, the agents of the "great reformer" claimed a majority of 617. It is, doubtless, a knowledge of these facts which has led even a violent partisan like Mr. Bogy to admit that "there may have been violence and intimidation in the five so-called bull-dozed parishes." This admission on the part of Mr. Bogy is good as far as it goes, but unfortunately it does not go far enough, for, as I have already intimated above, the White League supporters of Mr. Tilden did not confine their operations to the counties just referred to. They were exceedingly active all through the Red River country, and in the Parishes of Claiborne, Richland, Livingston, St. Tammany, and Franklin they succeeded almost as well as they did in the Felicianas or in East Baton Rouge.

THE TERROR IN RICHLAND.

As to the reign of terror which existed in Richland Parish just prior to the election there is abundant proof. The following statement, which is sworn to by Jefferson Perkins, is selected from a score of similar ones, and gives only a faint idea of the means to which the Democrats resorted to carry the election. It is testimony which can be relied upon, however. Perkins being one of the best known and most respectable colored men in the State. His statement is substantially as follows:

I am a farmer, 48 years old, and have lived in Louisiana nearly all my life. For many years I have been a resident of the Parish of Richland, and was in that parish on election day. Before then, and while the registration was going on, the Democrats were very violent in their language to the colored people, and frequently threatened to kill them if they voted the Republican ticket. During former campaigns I had been President of a Republican club, but during the last canvass, hearing that any colored man who organized a club would be killed, I did not dare call my party friends together. I live in the Fourth Ward of the parish, and know every colored man in it. There is not one Democrat among them, or one who would have voted the Democratic ticket at the late election, unless under duress and coercion. On Monday before the election I started up to Rayville, the parish seat, to get Republican tickets. After arrival at Rayville, Stephen Perkins, my son, came to Rayville and told me that an armed body of white Democrats had organized at Aito to follow and catch Cyrus Landrum, who also came to Rayville to get Republican tickets. My son became uneasy from this, and followed me to warn me of my danger. I then complained to Col. Moore, Sheriff of the Parish of Richland, and Col. Moore then told me if I agreed to scratch Leonard and Wheeler on the Republican ticket, and insert Farmer and Lucas, Democrats, that he would give me a letter of protection. Col. Moore is a prominent Democrat, and Sheriff of the parish. I not being able to do better, agreed to this arrangement. Col. Moore then gave me a paper or letter of protection against the bull-dozers. The letter was about in substance thus: "Let these men pass; they are all right." Col. Moore also demanded of me my promise not to issue the tickets until Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1876. This was Monday, Nov. 6. I then, the same day, went home to Ward Four, and the same night a band of armed bull-dozers, 30 or 40 strong, went about the ward revisiting colored men at their houses, and also in the Fifth Ward they tore off the boards from the residences of colored men, shot into their yards and killed their dogs, and shouted out that everybody next day must vote the Democratic ticket, and if they did not they would get something more the next night. On the next day, Nov. 7, the colored men at the poll of the Fourth Ward were so terrified that few of them had the courage to vote the Republican ticket. Sam Draper, Wash. Wagner, and their men, all colored, came to the poll, and, finding it was dangerous for them to vote the Republican ticket, they went away to find some other poll where they could vote with safety. Two of the Commissioners at the poll of the ward were Democrats, and the third was a colored man—my son—who had no control or voice in the arrangements for the election. A Democratic Commissioner received all the votes; he had the box placed where the voter could not put his own ticket in. Mr. A. P. Cooper, the Democratic Commissioner, who received all the tickets, would open them, so that he could read how each man voted. This was protested against by me; I was both a Constable of Election and a Deputy United States Marshal, but the Commissioner would not desist. A white Democrat, Mr. L. P. Daff, stood near the poll and kept a "spot-book," in which was marked how each colored man voted. Dr. Evans, Bill Elington, Ben Newbury, all white Democrats, came near the polls with shot-guns. Mr. Samuel C. Moore, a white Republican, who was present, told me that he had been stamped there that he could not vote the Republican ticket, and he [Moore] did not vote at all. The few colored men who voted the Republican ticket at that poll felt like they were risking their lives to do so, and the great majority of the colored men in the ward either did not vote at all, or were compelled, under the influence of threats and the acts of intimidation before mentioned, to vote the Democratic ticket against their wish and conscience. On the day of election a colored man named Whitefield, living on Mr. Joseph Duke's plantation, had a Republican ticket in his hand, which he voted. Mr. Duke said to him, "You have voted that ticket, now go home and take yourself away from my place." The man voted the ticket, and Mr. Duke immediately discharged him from his employment. Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Shirley, both white Democrats, said to some men in their employ, "If you vote the Republican ticket we will go for you to-night." And the men had to abandon their houses. Such a condition of things as above recited as regards Ward Four existed in all portions of the parish. There was no sense of safety among white or colored Republicans, and all merely for politics. Richland Parish is next to Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes, and the railroad runs through Richland to Monroe, and the people of Ouachita and Richland are passing to and fro over day between the two parishes, and the murders, whippings, and other outrages occurring in Ouachita for political reasons were freely talked of in Richland, and had the effect to increase the intimidation in Richland, bringing about a condition of terror which made a free election impossible.

FORCED TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The following is the statement of Archer Benson, a respectable colored man, who was forced to vote the Democratic ticket in Richland Parish:

I am a qualified elector, and a Republican; at the last election voted at the general box in the Third Ward and the Democratic ticket. I was compelled and forced to vote the Democratic ticket. I am a farmer, and I was told by D. D. Donnell and Zachariah Fletcher, Democrats, about three weeks before the election, that if I did not vote the Democratic ticket my name would be put down on the list to be killed with eight others, colored Republicans. Among the ones to be killed were myself, Will Ross, T. J. Tyson, Henry Brown, Jeff Holliday, and Jim Davis, all living in the Third Ward in said parish. I know that Henry Allen, a colored Republican, living on the line dividing the parishes of Richland and Morehouse, and about a mile from my house, on the night before the election was severely beaten and had a rope drawn across his neck. The reason of this cruelty was because Allen said he would die before he would vote the Democratic ticket. The Democrats would not allow the Republicans to hold club-meetings in the parish during the late canvass. There are 200 colored Republican voters in the Third Ward, and 82 voted the Republican ticket at the last election. I live in the portion of the parish called Winn Island, Ward Three. There are about 20 colored Republican electors living on the island, and only one of these voted the Republican ticket; he had to leave his home and go into the woods to prevent being hurt by the Democrats. His name is James Davis. I saw him on his way to the woods and he told me he was afraid of the life he became to voted the Republican ticket. The Democrats would not allow Republican clubs in Ward Three, nor let us have or attend church at night. We were allowed to have church on Sunday, but Democrats would be present until it was over. About three weeks before the election, R. Justice, a prominent Democrat, told me, "Woe be to the unlucky nigger who would vote the Republican ticket." Mr. Justice's expression of countenance when he made this remark satisfied my mind that if I did not vote his way it would be certain death. He [Justice] lives also on Winn Island, and he is a terror to the colored people, and they dread him. He makes a practice to carry fire-arms on his person. There was a great deal of intimidation and threats of violence used by the Democrats against Republicans during the late canvass.

HOW THE ELECTION WAS CONDUCTED.

Mr. Samuel C. Moore, a well-known white merchant of Bayville, in Richland, who is referred to by the witness Perkins, tells a very interesting story particularly as to the manner in which the Democrats conducted the election in the parish named. His testimony, as sworn to before the Returning Board, was substantially as follows:

For several weeks prior to the election held on the 7th of November last in the Parish of Richland there were many acts of violence, threats, and intimidation used, which did prevent a fair, free, full, and peaceable election; and there were armed bodies of men, disguised, in many instances, who were white Democrats, and who were known by the name of bull-dozers, who patrolled my parish in the night-time, and by hanging, shooting, and whipping Republicans and colored men, so filled them with fear and terror that they dared not organize or attend Republican meetings, and who were compelled to attend Democratic clubs and speakings to prevent them receiving bodily harm, or losing their situations, or having their families scared or abused. I have had my life threatened many times. On the Saturday night previous to the last election a body of armed men assembled on the street in front of my store and my neighbor, Jones': the party were W. W Davis, E. Landers, F. J. Hudson, E. H. Moore, (Democratic Sheriff of the parish,) S. Scott, and others, all Democrats, who, hearing that the Republican tickets for my parish were either in my store or that of my neighbor, Jones, said they would have and destroy those tickets, if in no other way, by firing both stores, if by searching them after breaking them open they could not find the tickets. This body of men increased in numbers and in the violence of their threats until I became so much alarmed for my life and store that I slipped out of the side door, taking the tickets with me, and going to the Democratic Parish Judge, told him my danger; and, after he found it true, he counsoled the crowd to disperse, and succeeded in getting them to go away. On the day of election there were many armed Democrats, among whom were E. McMorgan, Dr. Evans, William Ellington, Benjamin Newbury, and many others, who, by their acts, threats, and intimidations made many colored men who wanted to vote the Republican ticket vote the Democratic ticket, among whom are Buck Seabury, George Harris, Peter Jibo, Hoocks Briant, Noah Woodson, and many others, who voted at the poll at which I was present in the Fourth Ward, besides many who did not vote, for fear of violence, the Republican ticket, and would not vote the Democratic ticket. I was prevented from voting at all, because I had been warned that if I voted the Republican ticket I would be killed, and I would not vote the Democratic ticket. I acted as United States Supervisor of Election on the 7th day of November, 1876, and not thinking the poll-list, tally-sheets, or reports and papers of the election were correct, I refused to sign them. Some of these irregularities were: the tickets in the box were more than the number of names of parties who had voted; the box was not sealed; the tally-sheets were kept entirely by Democrats and were altered at the will of the Democrats several times, and finally fixed up to suit them, when they were handed to me for signature without allowing me any chance whatever to examine them. For these causes I refused to sign them, though many threats were made against me for it.

RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC VIOLENCE AND FRAUD.

Of course, the acts of violence, outrage, and fraud which are described by the witnesses whom I have quoted were not practiced without an object. They were all contributions in aid of Tilden, reform, and a solid South. Every unfortunate black man who was killed by the White League lost his life that "the great cause" might prosper. Every wretched black woman who was whipped was so outraged that what Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and Hamburg Massacre Butler join in calling "the great fight for better government" might succeed. In Richland Parish it succeeded only too well, for out of 961 registered Republican voters only 252 dared cast their ballots on election day, and the county, which at a fair and free election would give a Republican majority of 300, was carried for Tilden and Reform by a majority of 711. In nine other adjacent parishes which have never been generally counted among the bull-dozed districts, and where Senator Bogy claims there was an honest election, the Republicans were kept away from the polls very much as they were in Richland. The following table will show how extensively their votes were suppressed:

Names of Parishes.	Republican Vote Registered in 1876.	Republican Vote Cast in 1876.
Bienville	986	225
Caldwell	456	282
Claborne	1,290	427
Franklin	753	129
Grant	435	322
Jackson	391	33
Richland	961	252
Union	801	87
Washington	166	163
Winn	161	78
Total	6,080	1,978

From the above it will be seen that there were 4,000 Republican votes, more or less, suppressed in the nine parishes named. These, together with the 10,000 driven away from the polls in East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, and Ouachita, make 14,000 Republican ballots that were suppressed in 15 parishes. On the day of election there were registered in the entire State of Louisiana 92,996 Democratic voters, and 115,310 colored Republican voters, the majority in favor of the latter being 22,314, and yet in the face of these figures Mr. Tilden's White League supporters had the hardihood to claim before the Returning Board that they had carried the State by a majority of 8,600. Now, because the Returning Board was not foolish enough to believe them, they assert that it was an illegal and an unconstitutional body, and Mr. Bogy and his associates in the Senate are working day and night to overturn its decision. H. C.

HAMPTON'S OFFER TO TILDEN.

"IF OUR ALLIANCE IS A LOAD WE WILL UNLOAD"—ANSWER BY MR. MARBLE.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Jan. 18.

The following letter written to Mr. Manton Marble by Gen. Hampton, after the Abbeville conference, when it had been proposed that the Tilden Electoral ticket in this State should be withdrawn, is published by Col. Haskell as part of the reply to "A Tilden Democrat:"

WALHALLA, Sept. 19, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: There are some matters pertaining to the contest in this State upon which it is very important that the views of Mr. Tilden and his special friends should be known to us. I hope that you will communicate with me, and speak with the same frankness I shall use with you. Our Executive Committee seems to apprehend that our friends at the North are embarrassed by our alliance with them. Of course, this apprehension places our party here in an awkward position If these apprehensions are well founded, how can we relieve our friends at the North of their embarrassment? Before our convention met I wrote fully to Mr. Tilden, telling him what would probably be its action, and asking his advice, so that we could promote the interests of the Democratic Party. He did not reply to my letter, and I was forced, by irresistible public opinion, to accept the nomination for Governor. We have made the canvass thoroughly conservative, and it has been a perfect success so far. With aid from abroad the State can be carried for Tilden. There is no doubt of its being carried for our State ticket, for our opponents would gladly agree to let us elect our men if we withdraw. Even President is not the contest. Of course, we are most anxious to aid in the general election, but you can understand our solicitude to find out how we can best do this. If our alliance is a load, we will unload. If our friends desire us to carry on the contest as begun, we shall do so. If you will give me your views on these points I shall be indebted to you. The inclosed extracts will show you the line I take in the canvass. Write to Columbia, care of Col. A. C. Haskell. With my good wishes, I am, very truly yours, WADE HAMPTON.

To MANTON MARBLE, Esq.

The reply of Mr. Marble by telegraph to Col. Haskell is as follows:

SEPT. 20, 1876.

It is agreed here that your friend's persistence and his present efforts and plans are wise and advantageous. MANTON MARBLE.

OBITUARY.

HON. LUTHER LEE.

Hon. Luther Lee, Jr., Collector of Customs for the Port of Norfolk, Va., died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, after a lingering illness of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 20.

SALES FROM 12:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..114⅞ | $2000 Lake Shore.....55⅞
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....105⅞ | do.....s5. 55⅝
'65 N.....110⅞ | 3800 do.....s5. 56
$,000 U. S. 5-20, R.....110⅞ | 2100 do.....s3. 56
1400 do.....114 | 500 do.....56⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81.c. 112⅛@112⅜ | 600 do.....s3. 56⅝
15,000 10-40 Coupon..118⅝ | 500 do.....b3. 56⅝
7,000 Cen. Pac. gold..106⅜ | 500 do.....56⅞
4,000 Pac. R. W. R. con..92⅜ | 600 do.....56⅞
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.....101⅛ | 2400 do.....56⅞
200 do.....s30. 101½ | 200 do.....b3. 56⅜
15 Am. Ex. Bank.....106½ | 600 do.....56⅜
100 Mariposa.....6¼ | 100 do.....56¼
100 Wells, Union.....76⅝ | 400 do.....56⅛
1200 do.....s3. 76⅝ | 100 Ill. Cent.....67¾
400 do.....76⅝ | 400 do.....68
100 do.....76⅞ | 100 do.....57⅞
1000 do.....b3. 76⅞ | 100 North-west. Pref. 57⅞
1300 do.....76⅜ | 400 do.....57¼
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 25 | 700 D., L. & W.....75
500 N. Y. C. & Hud.....104 | 200 do.....b3. 75
20 do.....104⅛ | 300 do.....75¼
10 do.....104 | 200 Can. of N. J.....35
300 do.....s60. 103 | 100 do.....35⅛
200 do.....104 | 100 do.....35¼
100 do.....u.r.c. 104 | 100 do.....u.r.c. 35
200 do.....104⅛ | 100 do.....35
100 do.....104¼ | 100 Rock Island.....101⅝
250 Un. Pacific.....62 | 100 do.....101⅞
500 Erie Railway..b3. 10⅜ | 500 do.....102
580 do.....10⅝ | 200 do.....102⅛
200 do.....b3. 10⅞ | 200 do.....102⅜
200 do.....s5. 10⅞ | 200 St. Paul Pf.....49
300 do.....10¾ | 100 do.....b3. 49
700 Mich. Cen.....100 | 200 do.....49
100 do.....s3. 49⅜ | 200 do.....49
500 do.....48⅞ | 200 Wab. R. Receipts. 6¼
300 do.....b3. 49 | 100 Ohio & Miss.....6⅝
300 do.....49 | 900 do.....b3. 6⅞
400 do.....49⅛ | 100 H. & St. J. Pf.....26

MONDAY, Jan. 22—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a gain of $3,454,775 in surplus reserve, which raises the excess held by the banks above legal requirements to $24,268,000. The most favorable and significant change in the statement is the gain of $3,085,900 in legal tenders. The other changes are a decrease of $1,761,500 in loans, and $25,400 in circulation, and an increase of $1,237,500 in specie, and $3,474,500 in deposits.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 13, 1877.	Jan. 20, 1877.	Jan. 22, 1876.
Loans	$254,173,000	$252,411,900	$260,806,900
Specie	39,737,400	40,975,300	22,772,300
Legal tenders	37,042,900	40,128,800	46,367,900
Deposits	223,868,300	227,342,800	217,324,900
Circulation	15,517,300	15,491,900	17,892,000

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$39,737,400	$40,974,900	Inc. $1,237,500
Legal tenders	37,042,900	40,128,800	Inc. 3,085,900
Total reserve	$76,780,300	$81,103,700	Inc. $4,323,400
Res've required as'st deposits	55,967,075	56,835,700	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	20,813,225	24,268,000	Inc. 3,454,775

The money market was easier than last week, especially toward the close. The banks and trust companies were free lenders at 4@5 ₱ cent. on acceptable collaterals, while, finally, Stock Exchange balances lent at 3 ₱ cent. The ease in money follows naturally the settlement of accounts for 1876, and the return flow of currency from the interior, which was sent hence to move cotton and pack hogs. The lower rates for call loans started a demand for mercantile paper, and prime names were readily taken at 5@6 ₱ cent. The amount of paper being written, however, continued moderate.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for British Consols, and the steadiness of this class of securities may be regarded as indicative that capitalists abroad, notwithstanding the critical phase the Eastern question has assumed, do not regard war as inevitable. United States bonds were firm and higher. The Bank of England, for the week ending Wednesday last, lost £643,000 in specie; but no change was made in the rate of discount, which remains at 2 ₱ cent.

The gold speculation was comparatively tame early in the week. The market was subsequently strengthened by apprehensions of a hostile collision between the rival parties in New-Orleans, and the price advanced to 107, but later receded to 106¼, with closing transactions at 106⅜. On gold loans the rate for carrying ranged from flat to 5 ₱ cent., with the bulk of the business at 4@4½.

The sterling exchange market was quiet and without especial change. The nominal rates were $4 83½ and $4 85½, with business at the close at about $4 83 and $4 84¾. The offerings of bills were in excess of the demand.

The Government bond dealers have had another important week, some large orders having been executed for financial coporations here and elsewhere, while a considerable business was done for small investors. The continued demand has more than offset the decline in gold, and prices have recorded an advance of ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent. in the entire list.

There is a growing disposition among capitalists to regard absolute security a greater object than a high rate of interest, and it is undoubtedly to this that the unusually large investment demand for Governments this year is due. Many institutions and investors last January put their money into railroad stocks which were then paying large dividends and were regarded as prime securities, but which have since ceased to pay anything and have greatly depreciated in value. It is, no doubt, the losses sustained by investors in these stocks which induced many this year to give Government bonds the preference. The steady appreciation in the latter affords, also, the best evidence of the confidence placed by our merchants and financiers in the administration of the finances of the country. In railway mortgages business was on a moderate scale, the demand being only fairly active. Some issues advanced sharply, notably the Missouri bonds, South Pacific being 3½ ₱ cent. higher, North Missouri firsts 1 ₱ cent., Pacific of Missouri firsts 1 ₱ cent., and do. seconds 1½ ₱ cent. Harlem and New-York Central firsts were firm, and a good inquiry prevailed for the Pacific issues. Among the weak mortgages were Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Cresse Division, and sinking fund bonds, New-Jersey Central, and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles. State bonds were quiet. Missouris and Tennessees were alternately weak and firm on narrow fluctuations. Louisiana consols advanced over 3 ₱ cent., selling up to 59½. There was an increased demand for District of Columbia 3.65s late in the week, and sales were made as high as 73@73¼.

The stock speculation during the week was irregular. Western Union, which was most actively dealt in, made a still further advance, rising to 76¾. The success which has attended the efforts of the pool in this stock to manipulate an advance, is, in view of the lack of support from the outside public and the steady reduction in rates resulting from the active competition of the rival line, something remarkable. The widest fluctuation of the week was in Illinois Central, which declined to 56¾, with a recovery of 1⅛ ₱ cent. at the close. The coal shares declined early in the week, but subsequently partially recovered. The St. Paul stocks were notably weak on the continued falling off in the earnings of the company. Among investment shares, New-York Central was strong, rising to 104¼.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Jan. 22, '76. Closing
American gold	106⅜	113	
United States 5s, '81, comp	112⅜	112	118
United States 5-20s, '67, c	113⅜	113¼	121¼
New-York Central	104¼	102¾	110¼
Rock Island	102⅜	101	107¾
Pacific Mail	25⅜	24	37⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	19⅜	17⅝	39⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	48	46	73¾
Lake Shore	56⅝	53⅞	87⅜
Chicago & North-west	36⅛	36⅛	41¾
Chicago & North-west Pf.	57⅜	55¾	59⅞
Western Union	76¾	74¾	76⅝
Union Pacific	62¾	59¾	67⅞
Toledo & Wabash	6⅝	¢	8¼

Del., Lack. & Western.... 76½ 74⅛ 76.
New-Jersey Central..... 36⅛ 32½ 105½
Panama..... 193 193 139
Erie Railway..... 10¼ 9½ 16¼
Ohio & Mississippi..... 7 6⅝ 21⅜
C., C. & Ind. Central..... 2¼ 2 65⅞
Harlem..... 140 138 135¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph..... 13¼ 12¾ 21¼
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref.. 28¾ 26 36⅜
Michigan Central..... 49⅜ 47⅜ 60⅜
Illinois Central..... 60½ 56¾ 97¼
Missouri Pacific..... 13¾ 13 39⅝
Del. & Hud. Canal..... 72 70½ 100¼
Morris & Essex..... 92 92 102½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 20.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	104⅝	103	104⅛	104⅜
Harlem			140	142
Erie	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	10¼
Lake Shore	56⅜	55¼	56¼	56⅜
Wabash	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
North-western	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36⅜
North-western Pref	56½	56½	57⅛	57⅜
Rock Island	102⅛	101	101⅞	102
Fort Wayne			160⅜	161
Milwaukee & St. Paul	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅜
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	49⅛	48⅜	48⅞	49
Pittsburg			91⅜	93
Del., Lack. & Western	75¼	74⅜	75⅛	75⅜
New-Jersey Central	35¼	34⅝	35	35⅛
Del. & Hudson Canal	72		70½	71⅜
Morris & Essex			93	92½
Michigan Central	49⅛	48¼	49	49⅛
Illinois Central	58	57¼	58	58⅛
Union Pacific	62¾	60½	62¼	63
Missouri Pacific	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅞
C., C. & Ind. Central			2¼	3½
Han. & St. Joseph	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	26	26	26	26½
Ohio & Mississippi	7	6⅜	6¾	7
Panama			193	
Western Union	76¾	76⅛	76⅜	76⅞
At. & Pac. Tel			16½	17
Pacific Mail	25	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
Quicksilver			14⅜	16
Quicksilver Pref			20¼	22
Adams Express			102¼	102⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co			84½	85
Am. Mer. Union Ex			57	57½
United States Ex			56½	57

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,206,030
Corresponding week last year	6,378,070
Since Jan. 1, this year	17,451,061
Corresponding period last year	24,294,115
Gold, Dec. 20, 1877	106⅛
Gold, Dec. 22, 1876	113

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,497,867
Corresponding week last year	5,050,091
Since Jan. 1 this year	17,438,316
Corresponding period last year	14,231,815

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$214,950
Corresponding week last year	485,901
Since Jan. 1, this year	765,354
Corresponding period last year	1,539,923

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending Jan. 20, 1877	$2,072,323
Week ending Jan. 22, 1876	1,722,451
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, 1877	6,226,423
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, 1876	5,103,022

Gold Interest Paid out by the Sub-Treasury.

Week ending Jan. 20, 1877	$810,934
Week ending Jan. 22, 1876	1,125,119
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, 1877	5,651,948
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, 1876	7,151,376

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of last Saturday, gives the following table of railroad earnings:

	1877 or 1876.	1876 or 1875.
Atch., T. & S. Fé. Month of Dec...	$192,000	$152,584
B. & Mo. R. in Neb. Month of Nov..	89,976	88,503
B., C. R. & North. Month of Dec..	90,488	110,803
Cairo & St. Louis. Month of Dec...	16,887	28,047
Canada South'n. 1st week of Jan.	31,519	27,739
Central Pacific... Month of Dec...	1,411,000	1,328,920
Chicago & Alton. 2d week of Jan..	86,158	93,986
C., B. & Quincy. Month of Nov..	1,026,817	1,040,538
C. M. & St. Paul. 2d week of Jan..	79,000	125,121
Cin., Laf. & Chic. 1st week of Jan.	5,714	6,692
Cl., Mt. V. & Del. Month of Nov..	30,526	35,367
Denv. & R. Grde. Month of Dec..	39,089	36,309
Han. & St. J. Month of Nov..	178,401	169,639
Hount. & Tex. C. Week end. Dec 22	93,258	96,047
Illinois Central. Month of Dec....	503,140	679,434
Indian., Bl. & W. 1st week of Jan.	24,386	29,844
Int. & Gt. North. 1st week of Jan.	30,736	34,963
Louisv., C. & Lex. Month of Nov..	90,356	103,579
Lon., Pad. & So. W. Month of Nov..	35,033	43,433
Louisv. & Nashv. Month of Nov..	466,378	485,326
Michigan Cent'l. 2d week of Dec.	122,093	139,987
Mo., Kans. & Tex. 1st week of Jan.	54,501	54,997
Mobile & Ohio..... Month of Nov..	285,000	255,394
N., Chatt. & St. L. Month of Nov..	147,193	153,393
N. J. Midland..... Month of Nov..	23,981	29,056
Pad. & Mem. Div. Month of Nov..	18,956	20,711
Phila. & Erie..... Month of Nov..	367,900	296,737
Rome, Wat. & Og. Month of Dec..	86,659	92,628
St. L. A. & T. H. (b.) 1st week of Jan.	9,351	8,737
St. L., I. M. & So.. Month of Dec..	486,300	497,650
St. L., K. C. & Nor.. 2d week of Jan.	67,329	74,494
St. L. & South-east. Month of Dec..	91,531	91,308
St. P. & S. City. & Month of Nov..	90,959	118,775
Tol., P. & Warsaw. 1st week of Jan.	20,876	19,178
Tol. Wab. & West.. Month of Dec..	377,221	359,284
Union Pacific..... Month of Nov..	1,236,000	1,037,593

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	20¼	Kosuth	1¼
Belcher	9⅜	Kentuck	8¼
Best and Belcher	39	Leopard	20
Bullion	11	Mexican	24
Consol. Virginia	49⅜	Northern Belle	24
California	49⅜	Overman	90¼
Chollar	67⅜	Ophir	23¾
Confidence	8½	Raymond and Ely	6
Crown Point	10⅝	Silver Hill	5½
Crown Point	7¼	Savage	8⅜
Exchequer	5⅝	Seg. Belcher	60
Gould and Curry	14⅜	Sierra Nevada	8¼
Hale and Norcross	23¾	Union Consolidated	10
Imperial	2	Yellow Jacket	13⅜
Julia Consolidated	4½	Eureka Consolidated	20
Justice	11¾		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS. Jan. 1, 1876—Improvement Bonds outstanding $4,227,600
Jan. 1, 1877—Improvement Bonds outstanding 3,818,000

Reduction in 1876 ..... $ 414,500

Full particulars of the financial condition of the city on application. A. G. CRANE, 135 Broadway.

☞ NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, and ELIZABETH BONDS and other securities for sale by O. H. SCHEINER, No. 15 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Lead, pigs	800
Brandy, cs. gallons	264	Lead, bs	1,030,851
Beer-wax, pkgs	5	Spirits Turp., bbls	128
Borax, lb	65,852	Tar, bbls	18
Beans, bbls	129	Resin, bbls	1,815
Cotton, bales	2,594	Tallow, pkgs	1,927
Copper, lbs. ingots	135,750	Pork, pkgs	111
Dried Fruit, pkgs	120	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,810
Eggs, bbls	191	Grease, pkgs	30
Flour, bbls	8,245	Lard, pkgs	65
Wheat, bushels	4,976	Lard, kegs	50
Corn, bushels	19,140	Butter, pkgs	2,677
Oats, bushels	12,562	Cheese, pkgs	16
Rye, bushels	1,250	Tallow, pkgs	66
Barley, bushels	17,108	Lard-oil, bbls	45
Grass-seed, bags	637	Dressed Hogs, No	435
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Rice, pkgs	100
Ex'rd Flour, pkgs	141	Silver Ore, lb	25,840
Hops, bales	1,200	Starch, pkgs	1,200
Hides, No	5,976	Skins, bales	16
Hides, bales	17	Tobacco, hds. & cs	31
Horns, No	35,285	Whisky, bbls	325
Iron Ore, lb	2,745,170	Wool, bales	1,731
Leather, sides	12,276	Wine, gallons	19,659

COFFEE—Dull and heavy; quotations nominally as in our last.

COTTON—Has been quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on limited offerings, checking business, though a moderate call was supplied.....Ordinary quoted today at 11 5-16c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13 1-16c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 852 bales, (or with 367 bales were on last evening,) including 272 bales to shippers, 263 bales to spinners, and 317 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business has been more active at stronger rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 30,900 bales, of which 2,500 bales were on last evening, and 28,400 bales to-day, with 1,300 bales on the basis of Middling, with January options closing 13¼c.; February, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; March, 13 9-16c.; April, 13 25-32c.; May, 13 31-32c.@14c.; June, 14⅜c.@14 5-32c. July, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; August, 14 9-16c.@14 17-32c.; September, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; October, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; November, 13 12-32c.@13 15-32c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing steady.....The receipts at the ports to-day were 2,894 bales, and at the shipping ports 17,101 bales, against 18,900 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 11,387 bales, including 10,687 bales to Liverpool, and 700 bales to Bremen. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,635,339 bales, of which 1,086,303 bales were sent to the British ports, and 549,536 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordinary	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Good Ordinary	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Good Ord	12 7-16	12 7-16	12⅜	12⅜
Low Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Strict Low Mid	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Middling	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Good Middling	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Strict Good Mid	13 7-16	13 13-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Middling Fair	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 5-16
Fair	14 13-16	14 15-16	15 1-16	15 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 1-16	Low Middling	12 1-16
Strict Good Ord	11 11-16	Middling	12 9-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally limited movement was reported in State and Western Flour at essentially unaltered rates. Export dealings comparatively slow. City Mill Extras, suited to the English trade, somewhat weaker, but this was exceptional.....Sales have been 7,700 bbls. since Saturday, including 2,000 bbls. of a single transaction, embracing Graham Flour at $3 50@$3 60 for choice, and 1,000 bbls. unsound Extras at $3@$3, the latter rate for 125 bbls. choice Indiana Winter Wheat.....Sour Mile of Seville, Andalusia, schooner, 459 tons, hence, with Staves, reported also as private terms.....For Seville and Cadiz, and back, a British brig, 399 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, understood to be for Seville 7,000 cases Petroleum and general cargo, also on private terms.....For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, 352 tons, hence, with Tobacco and Staves, on private terms.....For Bremen, a Bremen bark, 591 tons, hence, with about 9,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum (chartered some days since) at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. The regular Bremen steamer of this week cleared with a comparatively full cargo, the most important items of which were 1,000 bales Hops, engaged (some time since) at 8 reich-marks; 1,550 tcs. Lard, and 1,425 boxes Bacon at 3 4o.; 1,000 cases Tobacco, at 15 do. and 400 bbls. Apples at 5@6 reich-marks.....For Hamburg, by sail, further small lots of measurement goods, at 42s. 6d. per ton.....For Rotterdam, the regular steamer cleared with a general cargo, which included 1,500 bbls. Lard, 800 boxes Bacon, 200 pkgs. Tallow, 700 bags beef, and 900 bbls. Apples, taken at rates recently ruling.....For Gibraltar and Cadiz, and back, a British bark, 482 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.....For Alexandria, an Italian bark, 600 tons, with about 19,000 cases Petroleum, at 32c. ₱ case.....For St. John, N. B., a schooner, 176 tons, hence, with Coal, reported at $2 ₱ ton, leading thence with Shooks for Cuba.....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, 126 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 52½c. ₱ bbl.....For Demerara, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8.....For St. Croix, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9.....For Matanzas, a Spanish brig, 244 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, at $1 10 ₱ bbl.....For Boston, a schooner, with Sugar, from St. Domingo, reported at ¾ ₱ ton; three schooners, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $3 50.....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $5 25.....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $5 50.....Coal tonnage fairly active, mainly to local ports in this harbor for the East, as also for Norfolk and Savannah, at full rates.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

On Saturday, Jan. 20, there was no business transacted at the Exchange.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 20, was $247,485, as against $634,663, the figures for the week ending Jan -13.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 22.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot, 24.9 by 137.6 by 82.9 by 22.6 by 115.6, No. 734 Broadway, east side, between Waverley and Astor places, leased March 14; term, 21 years.

By Louis Meseir, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 24.8 by 100, on Thompson st., west side, $43.6 feet north of Prince st. Also, similar sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Rivington st., south-east corner Pitt st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Berry, Esq., Referee, of the two-story building, with plot of land, 50.6 by 125 by 50.3 by 114.9, Nos. 40 and 42 Prince st., south side, between Mott and Mulberry sts.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Berry, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 102.9 on East 81st st., south side, 375 feet east of 2d av.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

By Louis Mosier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot, 25 by 75, Nos. 109 and 109½ Broome st., south side, 50 feet east of Willet st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot, 35 by 87.6, No. 402 Madison st., south side, 75 feet east of Hudson st.; also, similar sale, Joseph C. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick tenement and lot, 25 feet in size, 50 by 192 by 50.4 by 198, Nos. 546 and 548 West 57th st., south side, 200 feet east of 11th av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 12.6 by 100.5, on East 48th st., north side, 300 feet west of 2d av.

By Louis Meseir, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Czaki, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.9, on East 78th st., north side, 280 feet east of 3d av.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James McManess, Esq., Referee, of a tenement-house, with lot, 24.8 by 75, on 1st av., west side, 24.8 feet north of 39th st.

By K. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Carr, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 75 feet, on 2d av., west side, 50 feet north of 56th st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlet, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 200 by 75 by 100 by 25 by 100 on Riverside av., north-east corner 122d st.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

By J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court partition sale of the following described property belonging to the estate of William Browning deceased: Iron foundry, with plot of land, 60.3 by 87.8 by 59 by 97.8, on Bank st., north side, 82.10 feet west of Washington st.; five-story store, with lot, 21.6 by 75 feet on Washington st., south-west corner North Moore st.; five similar stores with lots, each 22 by 87.5 feet on North Moore st., south side, 82 feet west of Washington st.; two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 24 by 100 on Morton st., north side, 124 feet west of Hudson st.; three houses (front) and two brick double tenement-houses, (rear,) with three lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Jones st., south side, 125 feet west of Hudson st.; two-story brick building, with plot of land, 98.9 by 100, on 11th av., north-west corner 33d st.; 22 lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West 33d st., north side, 100 feet west of 11th av.; two-story iron building and two brick buildings, with plot of land 98.9 by 138, on 11th av., north-east corner 33d st.; two-story building, with four lots, each 25 by 100, on West 33d st., south side, 100 feet east of 11th av.; two-story frame house and two-story brick stable, with plot of land 57.4 by 100, on West 33d st., south side, 238 feet east of 10th av.; four-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West 34th st., north side, 100 feet west of 9th av.; four three-story brick houses (front) and five houses, (rear,) with plot of land 77 by 100 on Sullivan st., east side, 84 feet north of Broome st.; two two-story and attic brick houses (front) and one brick house, (rear,) with plot of land 100 by 100 on Clinton st., west side, 100 feet south of Stanton st., and one lot 25 by 100.4 on East 38th st., south side, 141.5 feet west of Avenue A.

By R. V. Harnett. Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.8 by 98.9, on East 41st st., north side, 400 feet east of 2d av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 100.4, on West 50th st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th av.

By Louis Meseir, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d st., south-side, 180 feet east of 3d av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. R. Cobb, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 90, on 2d av., east-side, 22 feet north of 74th st.

Friday, Jan. 26.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot, 27 by 83.3, on West st., east side, 93.6 feet north of Morris st. Also, similar sale, T. H. Lane, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 18.5 by 100.11, on East 117th st., south side, 183.5 feet west of Avenue A.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 17 by 100, on 5th av., south side, 46.5 feet north of 48th st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot, 25 by 136.9 by 25 by 138.5, No. 21 Waverley place, (6th st.,) north side, between 5th av. and Macdougal st. Leased December, 1875; term 21 years; ground rent $775; also, similar sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.6 by 98.9; No. 221 East 38th st., north side, 267.8 feet south of 3d av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Sidckney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5 by 100 by 25 by 73 by 90, on 4th av., north-east corner 126th st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 75.3 by 68.3 by 57.8 by 16.5 by 85 by 75.3, on 9th av., north-west corner 66th st.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. N. Williams, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 99.11 on West 125th st., north side, 370 feet west of 5th av.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. P. Stearns, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 71.3 by 267.6 on 11th av., north-east boundary line of Sheppard Knapp's property, plot known as No. 8, on a map of the "Institution of the Deaf and Dumb" property. Also, a plot of land 100 by 267, on 11th av., adjoining above, known as lot No. 7, on same map. Also, a plot of land 180 by 222, on King's Bridge road, north-west boundary line of Sheppard Knapp's property, known as lot No. 24. Also, a plot of land 100 by 200 by 100.7 by 133, on King's Bridge road, west side, adjoining above, lot known as No. 23.

Saturday Jan. 27.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Jackson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land 50 by 86 by 50 by 25 by 100 by 25 by 100 by 51, on Green st., s. w. corner of Spring st.

By R. Walters' Son, Supreme Court partition sale, W. P. Melvin, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of two lots together in size 50.2 by 75.8, on East Broadway, s. w. corner of Catharine st.; lease dated May 19, 1858.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.1 by 50, on Lexington av., north-east corner 24th st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 51.8 by 76.5, on 1st av., south-east corner 91st st.

By Louis Mosier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East 46th st., north side, 150 feet east of 5th av.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—SUGAR—The market has been progressively active since the early part of the week and a number of sales have taken place, corroborating the former standard quotations; closing firm; the consolidation of the juice is very pleasing to the trade. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 36,000 hxs. and 11,000 bbds. Receipts of the week, 9,000 hxs. and 6,000 bbds. Exports during the week, 2,400 hxs. and 3,800 bbds., all for the United States, Bocon, @27@35 ₱ cwt. Butter, $70@76 ₱ quintal for superior American. Jerked Beef, $5 ₱ arroba. Hams, $40@$50 ₱ quintal for Sugar-cured American. Lard in kegs, $30@$32 ₱ quintal; in tins, $44.50. Pork, $45 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $17@$18 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $28 75@$29 50 ₱ quintal. Wax, Yellow, $18@$17 ₱ arroba; White, $23@$26 ₱ arroba. Honey nominal. Onions, $17@$18 ₱ bbl. for American. Stores nominal, with no transactions. Lumber—White pine scarce, at $33@$35 ₱ M., in gold; Pitch Pine very dull at $27@$28 ₱ M., gold. Shooks dull; Box, 9 reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 12@19 reals ₱ quintal. Coffee, 10 reals ₱ arroba. Hogshead Beans, 80 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, 62@65 reals ₱ quintal. Corn, 10¼@10¾ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops dull; Long Shaved, $47@$48 ₱ M. Freights are somewhat more animated at former quotations; stocks of new Produce are too insignificant. Tobacco remains quiet; no sales have been reported. Spanish Gold, 220 ₱. Exchange, on the United States, 60 days' currency, 2 per discount; on the United States, 60 days' sight, 4 per discount; on London, 60 days' sight, 8 per discount; on Paris, par to ¼ premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Cotton strong, some sales ⅛c. higher; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 3,487 bales; gross, 4,520 bales; exports, to France, 1,742 bales; to the Channel, 1,394 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 268,067 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12¾c

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U.S.N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown on all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing a meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7
ABYSSINIA, WED., Jan. 31 | PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Applyto

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 24
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticket and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of Fifth st., Hoboken.

AMERICA....Sat., Jan. 27 | RHEIN....Sat. Feb. 10
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; Steerage $23.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $65 to $70. Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
FOR LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M. | Europe....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY FERRIS & CO., 2 Coenties slip.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAILS & LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 12 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

Pier 45, North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
HERMER.....June 25 | HERMANN.....Feb. 8
WIELAND.....Feb. 1 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, South Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 2:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston, Hoosac Tunnel Line, 11 A. M. and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE SWEENEY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Fulton st., at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route, from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for *business* or *college*.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
Session Reopens Jan. 3.
For Circulars apply to
COL. THEODORE HYATT, President.

22 YEARS PROVE "AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," 214 Bond st., efficient in supplying reliable teachers of every grade; school officers and parents seeking teachers should consult its complete records. Circulars for stamp.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
Boarding and Day School for boys from seven to twenty years old.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, Carmel, N. Y.—For both sexes. Rates reasonable. A school for earnest work. Spring season Feb. 15. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, NEW-YORK, LEWISBORO, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A small home school for children. Terms moderate. Address Principals, Rev. and Mrs. R. BOLTON.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE—MILITARY BOARDING-school, White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av.; college and business; the rates of tuition have been reduced.

MISS WOODWARD WILL GIVE INSTRUCtion in painting to a limited class at her Studio, No. 1,155 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MRS. LOUISA S. CULVER, TEACHER of painting, (landscape, flowers, &c.,) Studio No. 3 Association Building; references, Mr. D. Huntington, Mr. William Hart, Mr. James M. Hart.

BOARD WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR MUSIC and English; references. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACRAE
LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell to largeor small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

Choice and Safe Investments.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, } No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST. } NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1877.

THIS COMPANY HAVE BEEN APPOINTED the agents in New-York of the Reconstruction Trustees in London of the Erie Railway Company, under the amended scheme of reconstruction adopted by the English bond and shareholders.

Bond and shareholders are respectfully requested to present their bonds and certificates of stock for adjustment under the amended scheme of reconstruction, at this office, at the earliest convenient. Circulars and particulars will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1900. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

PENRIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1877.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS BANK has been reduced from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000. The transfer-books are closed except for transfer of stock for cancelation, in conformity with vote of shareholders at meeting held this day, and of any stock the holders of which shall have conformed to the requirement of said vote, by relinquishing four-ninths of the shares standing in their names, for which par value will be paid.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.—All holders of the bonds of the State of Arkansas of the issue of 1869 are hereby notified to meet at the office of R. L. Cutting, Jr. & Co., No. 19 William st., on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of a settlement with the State. A full attendance is requested, as the State Legislature is now in session and will soon adjourn.

R. L. CUTTING, Jr. & CO.,
MACAULAY & CO.,
THOMAS NEWTON, WEATHERFORD,
LEONARD SHELDON & CO.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.—Holders of bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company who have not yet deposited their bonds with the Central Trust Company, in accordance with the plan of reorganization, are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned that an important communication from the committee may be forwarded to them.

S. BARTON, Chairman
Committee of Purchase and Reorganization,
JAN. 22, 1877. No. 5 Nassau st.

C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. A.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A FEW CHOICE CITY FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, } No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 13, 1877. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on the 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, at 11 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Jan. 26. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' FUND.

The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SALE of PAINTINGS contributed in aid of the Fund by the members:

Armstrong, D. M.,	Gifford, R. Swain,	Morgan, William,
Barrow, J. D.,	Gifford, S. R.,	Muller, C.,
Beard, W. H.,	Greatorex, Mrs. E.,	Nicoll, J. C.,
Blauvelt, C. F.,	Griswold, C. C.,	Parsons, Charles,
Boughton, G. H.	Guy, S. J.,	Parton, Arthur,
Bricher, A. T.,	Hennessey, W. J.,	Parton, Ernest,
Bristol, J. B.,	Hicks, Thomas,	Pope, John,
Brown, J. G.,	Howland, A. C.,	Quartley, Arthur,
Carlin, J.,	Hubbard, R. W.,	Richards, T. A.,
Carter, D. M.,	Huntingdon, D.,	Robbins, H. W., Jr.,
Castlear, J. W.,	Johnson, David,	Ryder, Platt F.,
Colyer, Vincent,	Johnson, E.,	Scott, Julian,
Cranch, C. P.,	Jones, A. G.,	Silva, Francis A.,
Cropsey, J. F.,	Lang, Louis,	Sonntag, W. L.,
Darley, F. O. C.,	Lambdin, G. C.,	Story, George H.,
DeHaas, M. F. H.,	Lawrie, Alex.,	Tait, Arthur F.,
Falconer, J. M.,	Lay, Oliver J.,	Weir, John F.,
Fitch, J. L.,	Loop, H. A.,	Whittredge, W.,
Fuechsel, H.,	Martin, Homer,	Williamson, John.,
Gay, E.,	Miller, Charles H.,	Wyant, A. H.,
	Verveer, J. H.	

Now on exhibition, free, at the Kurtz Gallery, 236 st. and Madison square, and will remain there until the evening of sale, when they will be removed to Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., the large hall having been kindly placed at the disposal of the Artists' Fund by the President of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Seats will be reserved for ladies. Parties unable to attend may confide their orders to the Board of control, or to ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

The sale will take place at 8 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 23d inst.

ART SALE.
BARKER & CO., NOS. 47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST.

We have now on exhibition highly attractive and valuable American and European Works of Art at greatly reduced prices. We will ALSO SELL AT AUCTION on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th and 26th of January, a special consignment of French and American fine Oil Paintings, to be sold without limit or reservation, together with choice Examples of our own City artists' works, among which are JAMES and WILLIAM HART, A. PARTON, F. E. CHURCH, J. F. CROPSEY, A. INSLEY, E. MORAN, CASILEAR, BEATTUCK, CARTER, BEARD, Mrs. BEERS, QUARTLEY, C. P. REAM, and others. ALSO, the studies and Sketches, Pencil Drawings, Studio Furniture and effects of a prominent artist, to be peremptorily sold as above.

BARKER & CO., NOS. 47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST.
GEORGE J. BANKS, Auctioneer.

ART.
EXTRA IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,
And to be sold at auction
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 25 and 26,
At 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DIVIDENDS AND LODGING.

OFFICE OF THE
GUARDIAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } OFFICE NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877. }

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand; six per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, payable on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 30th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.
G. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

STUYVESANT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT., payable on the 15th inst. at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. KNOADS, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., } 3D AV., CORNER 9TH ST., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877. }

44TH DIVIDEND.

The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of ten (10) per cent. on demand. First-class risks at lowest rates consistent with safety.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WILLIAM H. RIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1877. }

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

LAMAR
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 184 Broadway, corner of John st.
Capital, (all invested in U. S. Bonds,).....$200,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1877.....411,264 64

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 152 BROADWAY. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } OF NEW-YORK CITY, NO. 68 WALL ST. } NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, J

ALBANY.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE ASSEMBLY IN THOROUGH WORKING ORDER—NEW MEMBERS WHO ARE BECOMING KNOWN—THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—IMPORTANT CITY LEGISLATION IN PROSPECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877.

The little asperities of temper invariably engendered by the appointment of the standing committees of the Legislature have by this time been almost wholly smoothed down; the Assembly is in good shape and tone, and thus far has given excellent promise for the session. It has begun to find out the men who can be relied upon to work, those who can talk only, the men who talk because they have something to say, and those who talk only to hear the music of their own voices. Another week or two will be required to perfect this necessary preliminary knowledge, but much progress has already been made. For instance, everybody now knows that Mr. Spinola is not, as he was expected to be, dangerous, but only silly; he is therefor not formidable, but annoying. Sometimes he becomes exasperating to his own party friends. Mr. Purdy, of Westchester, has shown that he can talk for an indefinite time without contributing a solitary idea to the common stock of information, or throwing one additional ray of light on the subject under discussion; also, that he will talk every time he gets a chance. He is therefore already set down as one of the "wind-bags" of the House. Mr. Grady, on the contrary, another new Democratic member and young man, has spoken two or three times, and displayed good sense, thorough information, ease in handling his facts, and liveliness in presenting them. Mr. Cozzens has also spoken, and made a favorable impression on the House; and Mr. Peter Mitchell is growing in the esteem of all. Mr. Cowdin, on the Republican side, is a gentleman who will carry considerable weight. Young Mr. Langbein appears determined to show that he came to work, and he has a special knowledge of the scope and working of some departments of the City Government which will be found valuable before the session is over. He will do well, however, to avoid excise bills. They are regarded with extreme distrust by the Republican country members. There are a number of these on the back rows who have not spoken yet, though they have seen service before. When they do get on their feet they make warm work. Mr. James E. Coulter, ex-Police Justice and one of the hangers-on of Tweed, comes to the front with his "strike" at the Elevated Railroad. His bill has not the shadow of a chance of passing, but it is quite in the fitness of things that he should have introduced it.

At the close of the session yesterday, the total number of bills introduced in the Assembly was 157; of these, 32 related to New-York. Some half a dozen or more were relief bills, for the several clerks of the District Courts, as already mentioned in THE TIMES; but all have now been embodied in a general bill by the Judiciary Committee, and in that shape reported to the House. A condition precedent to the passage of this bill, or that introduced by Mr. Strahan, empowering the Judges to appoint their own clerks, should be a liberal reduction of the salary of these officials. It is nothing but criminal extravagance to pay $3,000 a year for the duties they have to perform. Most significant of the rashly different scale on which the State and the City pay their employes is the proposition made to pay the new Assistant Superintendents of Public Works, who must be competent engineers, and will have much hard and difficult work to do, an annual salary of $2,500. For court Clerks, whose night duties require little if any previous training, and who work, on an average, about 24 hours a week, the City is made to pay $3,000 per year. Of course these clerkships are simply "soft places" for ward politicians. The Salary bill, which failed last year, and has been introduced this year by Mr. Langbein, cuts off the extravagances referred to, as well as all others of a similar kind. The progress of this bill will be watched with close attention. It must be patent to every one that the time has gone by when it could be safely smothered. This process, however, may very properly be applied to the annually recurring armory claim bills, of which two are already in the Legislature—one in either house. The Assembly bill is almost impudent in its demands.

The number of bills passed up to date is seven, all of them insignificant. Nineteen bills are on the general order calendar. The various committees are getting a good share of work before them, but the mass of it has fallen to the Judiciary, Cities, and Ways and Means. A good word may justly be said of the former. This committee has determined that it will stop, as far as it may, that endless tinkering with the statutes which has been a yearly growing evil. Every Legislature is deluged with bills to amend, repeal, re-enact, or otherwise tinker the statute book. The Judiciary Committee of the last House, of which Mr. Strahan was Chairman, as he is of the present, killed these bills by the dozen, and with the very satisfactory effect of considerably reducing the year's statute book from its accustomed bulky dimensions. The same sensible severity will be exercised this session, and the committee have already reported adversely on a number of bills sent to them, all of which reports the House has promptly agreed with. It is simple justice to members who introduce these frivolous bills to explain that they often do so against their own judgment, and only to oblige some pertinacious constituent, who thinks it his mission to supply long-felt want or correct some grave defect (wholly imaginary) in the existing law.

An important bill will be introduced into the Legislature next week. Many of its features are substantially the same as those in what was known as the Woodin charter, which caused so much excitement among Democratic politicians a year ago. The present bill is well calculated to disturb the equanimity of the Tammany "powers that be," because, among other things, it provides for the election of a Controller and Corporation Counsel by the people, the abolition of the office of Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, and prohibits any officer or employe of the City Government from acting as a Referee or Receiver in any case before the courts. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

Section 1 vests in the Common Council the legislative power of the City. Section 2 provides that it shall require a three-fourths vote to pass a measure over the Mayor's veto. Section 3 requires a four-fifths vote of the Common Council to pass resolutions, &c., involving expenditures of money. Section 4 provides that no ordinance shall be passed by the Common Council for public improvements unless the owners of at least one-fourth of the front feet on the line of the improvement shall have petitioned for the same. When no assessment for the improvement can be imposed, the ordinance shall not be passed unless the head of the department who has charge of the matter says that the work is necessary. Section 5 provides that expenditures for public improvements for which assessments may be imposed, shall be limited to $1,000,000 a year, until the indebtedness of the City on account of works payable from assessments are reduced by the collection of assessments to $8,000,000. After such reduction no work is to be authorized which would increase the debt of the City beyond the maximum sum of $8,000,000. All work is to be completed by contract.

Section 6 authorizes the Controller to issue consolidated stock to pay assessments made upon property belonging to the City, at not less than its par value; also for the amount or cost of street improvements chargeable under special laws to this City; also for the amount of deficiencies in assessments arising under existing laws, from the insufficiency of the value of property benefited by certain street improvements to bear an assessment for the costs thereof. Section 7 limits the amount to be raised on bonds for the execution of work for which no assessment can be imposed to $1,000,000 annually. One-half the bonds may be issued in sums varying from $100 to $500 each. Section 8 provides that all work shall be done by contract, the terms of which shall be approved by the Corporation Counsel. Section 9 requires heads of departments to open the bids publicly. Section 10 declares that the work shall be given to the lowest bidder, or, if it should be for the public interest, to reject it. The reasons for its rejection are to be furnished to the Controller. If the latter declines to concur with the reasons given, the contract is to be awarded to the lowest bidder. Sections 11 to 19 inclusive provide that the Controller shall certify the amount of the appropriation for such works; that no appropriation shall be made by the Board of Apportionment for work in excess of the amounts authorized by law; that no extra work shall be authorized by any contract; that the City shall not be liable on any contract beyond the amount of the appropriation for the same; that any person who certifies to the performance of work that has not been done shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; that inspectors of work shall have had at least three years' practical experience of the kind of work they are appointed to superintend; that any head of a department who knowingly appoints a person not qualified for this office shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; that inspectors shall be in daily attendance, except when absent from sickness or other sufficient cause, and that all assessments for work shall be made by the Board of Assessors on the certificate of the head of the department charged with its execution. Contractors are to be charged 7 per cent. interest on advances made by the City on account of the work.

Section 20 authorizes the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments to require contractors to perform all the obligations of their contracts before confirming assessments for the work. It also declares that no proceeding to vacate any assessment which shall hereafter be made shall be commenced after the expiration of four months after such assessment has been confirmed; and no petition to vacate any such assessment which has heretofore been confirmed shall be commenced after the expiration of two months from the passage of this act. No assessment against any property shall exceed one-half of its assessed valuation.

The twenty-first and twenty-second sections continue the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, and declare that in all proceedings for opening or widening streets or avenues, any Judge of the Supreme Court of this district may appoint "three discreet, disinterested, and competent persons, being citizens of the United States, and freeholders in the City of New-York, and not being in the employ of the City of New-York, or of any of the departments thereof, as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to perform the duties in that behalf." The compensation of the Commissioners is not to exceed $3,000 a year each. They are not to serve in any proceeding where they have an interest in land affected by their action. The opening, &c., of one or more streets, avenues, squares, parks, or places, may be included in a single proceeding; the expenses of clerk-hire and assistants are not to exceed $15,000 a year, and the rent of an office not to exceed $1,000 a year.

Sections 23 to 25 inclusive continue the sinking fund of this City, and provide that any excess in the fund, after providing for the payment of bonds payable therefrom, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and stocks of the City payable from taxation, except revenue bonds, whenever the Commissioners of the sinking fund shall deem it advisable to do so; that the funds and revenues of the City pledged to the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt shall be accumulated and applied only to the purposes of the said sinking fund until all the debt is fully paid. Sections 26 and 27 declare that no official or employe of the City shall after July 31, 1877, be paid his salary from the proceeds of City bonds, and no rents for public offices shall be paid from the same source after that date, and that no claim of any character or for any purpose not payable from the proceeds of bonds shall form a charge against the City if it be in excess of the annual appropriation made therefor; that no judgment or verdict against the City for any sum, when no appropriation has been made, or where a liability is incurred in excess of the amount appropriated, shall be paid, except upon proof that when the claim was incurred there was an appropriation to meet it. Section 28 authorizes the Mayor or Controller to require any claimant to be sworn before him and answer touching his claim. Section 29 prohibits any reference to hear and decide the whole issue in suits against the City. Referees, however, may be appointed to take testimony for the information of the court. It also provides that "no clerk, attorney, or other person in the employ of the City of New-York shall be appointed Receiver or Referee in any proceeding brought in any of the courts of this State."

Sections 30 to 32 inclusive, declare, among other provisions, that all balances of appropriations made for 1875 and previous years shall lapse into the City Treasury, and that balances for years subsequent to 1875, which shall remain unexpended at the end of two years after the one for which such appropriations were made, except such amounts as may be necessary to pay claims to which they were appropriated, shall also lapse into the City Treasury, and that the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, after providing for paying interest on City stocks and bonds payable therefrom, may be used for the payment of interest on the stocks and bonds payable from taxation. That the estimated surplus of the sinking fund, and the estimated revenues of the general fund, shall be deducted by the Board of Apportionment from the final estimates of the amount to be raised by taxation in each year.

Section 33 declares that no person who is not a citizen of the State shall be eligible to appointment in any office or position under the City Government, whether legislative, executive, or judicial. Section 34 provides that in case of judgments against the City a transcript thereof shall be filed with the Controller. Section 35 authorizes the Mayor and Controller by a concurrent vote to designate five banks in which to deposit the public moneys. No bank is to be designated unless it agrees to pay interest on daily balances at the rate of not less than 2½ per cent. per annum. Such interest is to be accounted for monthly to the Controller and paid into the sinking fund. A chief bank of deposit is to be designated by the Mayor and Controller, and all moneys heretofore paid to the Chamberlain shall be deposited therein. This bank is to pay all warrants drawn upon the Treasury.

Sections 36 and 37 relate to the payment of the quota of the State taxes by the Controller to the State Treasurer, this duty to be performed without compensation, and also to the investment of moneys of the sinking fund. Section 38 appoints the Receiver of Taxes to act as attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, without additional compensation. Section 39 authorizes the Receiver of Taxes to appoint a Marshal for their collection. Section 40 abolishes the office of Commission of Accounts. Section 41 transfers the Bureau of Licenses to the Finance Department, and creates an officer to be known as Register of Licenses. Section 42 transfers the Dock Department to the Department of Public Works, and terminates the office of the present Dock Commissioner. Section 43 merges the Department of Buildings into the Fire Department. The term of office of the last appointed Fire Commissioners is to terminate upon the passage of the act, and the President of the Fire Department is to appoint a Chief of the Building Bureau.

Section 44 declares that the Police Department shall have a board consisting of two Police Commissioners, who shall, except those first appointed, hold their office for two years, unless sooner removed; but those first appointed shall hold office until Jan. 1, 1879. The term of office of the present Police Commissioners is to cease 10 days after the passage of the act, and the Mayor is to appoint the new Commissioners, both of whom shall not be members of the same political party.

Section 45 provides that the Board of Police shall transfer to the Board of Health all property belonging to the Street-cleaning Bureau, and that the Board of Health shall reorganize and make such changes in the administration of the Bureau as they may deem best. Sections 46, 47, and 48, inclusive, legislate the present Commissioners of Charities out of office, and authorizes the Mayor to appoint one Commissioner to perform the duties of the office. This Commissioner is to hold office until the second Tuesday in January, 1879, and his successor to hold office for two years from that date. Sections 49 and 50 terminate the office of Commissioner of Parks, and vests their power in one Commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor and to hold office until the second Tuesday in January, 1879, his successor to be appointed for two years from that date. Section 51 provides that the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce shall constitute a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which shall be vested with all the powers of the present board.

Sections 52 to 54, inclusive, ordain that at the annual election in November next there shall be elected a Controller and a Counsel to the Corporation of this City; that they shall hold their respective offices for four years from the 1st of January after said election, on which day they shall enter upon the discharge of their duties; that either of said officers may be removed by the Governor for cause in the manner now provided for in the case of Sheriffs; that if either of said offices become vacant by death or otherwise it shall be filled temporarily by the appointment thereto of some person by the Mayor, to hold his office until the 1st day of January succeeding the next general election thereafter held in the City, at which election a person to fill said office so temporarily filled by an appointment shall be elected, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the 1st of January thereafter.

Section 55 declares that all taxes confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1877, "and which at the time of the passage of this act" have been returned to the Clerk of Arrears for collection, may be paid in three equal installments, as follows: The first on or before Dec. 31, 1877; the second on or before Dec. 31, 1878, and the third on or before Dec. 31, 1879, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Persons have the option of paying the whole of their taxes in one payment if they so desire. Sections 56 and 57 declare that no lien shall be enforced by the City if taxes are paid as provided by the previous section, and that upon a failure to pay them as provided the privileges of the statute thus conferred shall be forfeited.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A PIOUS SWINDLER.

A REMARKABLE YOUNG MAN WHO "RAISED" TREASURY NOTES—HE CLAIMS TO BE A WRITER FOR RELIGIOUS PAPERS, A METHODIST IN RELIGION, AND THE AUTHOR OF SERMONS FOR A CONVERTED JEW—SOMETHING ABOUT HIS PAST RECORD.

James L. Manker, the young man arrested by Capt. Leavy, of the Third Brooklyn Precinct, on Saturday night, while attempting to pass a two-dollar United States Treasury note altered to a ten on Bernard Frevert, a confectioner at No. 316 Court street, was confined in the Third Precinct Station-house yesterday, and is to be taken before Justice Ferry this morning, and sent before United States Commissioner Winslow for examination. He positively denied that he had passed a similar note on C. Mollenhagen, a baker, at No. 197 Atlantic avenue, on the 6th inst., although Miss Transon, Mollenhagen's niece, positively identified him as the man. Mrs. Alexandrina Van Vlak, at whose house Manker had boarded, and where, in his room, the implements for altering notes were found, said yesterday that Manker was a regular attendant at either the Pacific or Fleet Street Methodist Church, and professed to be a devout Methodist; that he used to write sermons for M. L. Rossvally, a converted Jew, and publisher of a weekly paper called the *Hebrew Evangelist and Converted Jew*, and that he never went out at night because, as he said, there were "so many wicked people in the streets," but would sit at home with her and read to her his sermons and religious articles which he had written, which was a labor of love, for she was very deaf, and he would have to strain his voice to make her hear. Manker, on being questioned yesterday, said that he was a Methodist, and that he came from Sydney, Iowa, where his father was a Methodist minister. On being asked where he got the stencil plates and other materials used to alter notes, he said that they dropped from a parcel of tracts that Rossvally had brought to his room, and that he had put them aside, not knowing their purpose. After evading the question for some time as to how he came into possession of the note he attempted to pass at Mr. Frevert's, he finally said that he got it from Rossvally. He said that Rossvally's paper had only about 200 subscribers, but had a good advertising income, and that Rossvally agreed to give him $10 a week for writing for the paper, and to increase his salary to $25 when business improved. In addition to writing for Rossvally's paper he wrote for the *Methodist* and the *Evening Mail* in New-York. Manker contradicted himself frequently, answered questions in a very evasive manner, and was extremely nervous. Two young men who had heard of Manker's arrest came to the station-house and identified him as a fellow-student at Exeter Academy who had stolen property of the students, which was found in his trunk, and that when his trunk was searched articles for altering notes, like those found in Manker's room in Henry street, were discovered.

A CLOTHING CLERK'S SUICIDE.

A YOUNG MAN SHOOTS HIMSELF IN BED—THE MOTIVE FOR THE DEED A MYSTERY.

William H. Lynch, aged 24, who was employed as a clerk in the clothing store of S. L. Petit & Co., Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the breast with a revolver. The deceased was the only support of his widowed mother, who resides in Tremont. During the past few days he had appeared depressed in spirits, but from what cause could not be ascertained. He told his fellow clerks, Frank Wills and George C. Rushmore, that he was tired of living, but gave them no reason for his despondency. He was in the store on Saturday until 7 o'clock in the evening, when he went out to get supper, and returned at 9 o'clock, remaining until the store was closed, when he went to bed in a room in the rear of the store, where Wills and Rushmore also slept. His room-mates heard a slight noise early in the morning, but paid little or no attention to it. Shortly after 7 o'clock the noise was again heard, and his room-mates got up, and on attempting to rouse Lynch discovered that he was dead. He was lying in bed covered with blankets. On turning down the coverings they found the bed saturated with blood, which had flowed from a pistol-shot wound in his left breast. The revolver with which the wound was inflicted was still in the dead man's right hand. It was evident that Lynch had placed the muzzle of the pistol to his breast and covered himself with the blankets to deaden the sound of the shot which ended his existence. The bullet passed through his heart, causing almost instant death. Coroner Woltman held an inquest, at which the above facts were testified to. The Coroner was entirely unsuccessful in his endeavors to discover the motives which prompted Lynch to take his life. He had been in the employ of Petit & Co. for nearly two years, during which time his conduct was good. He was sober, steady, and industrious, and his employers had no fault to find with him. He was singularly reticent in his manner and refrained from making a confident of any of his business associates, and very little is therefore known as to his antecedents or domestic relations.

THE BALL SEASON.

Following are some of the more important balls and receptions which have been announced to take place within the next few weeks:

The New-York Caledonian Club will hold its nineteenth annual reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, in Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening.

The twelfth annual ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie will take place at the Academy of Music this evening.

The annual ball of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will be held at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 8.

Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house this evening.

Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold its annual reception at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, next Wednesday evening.

The Francais de l'Opera will give a fancy dress ball at Irving Hall this evening.

A "grand charity" ball will be given at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the benefit of the poor of the Thirteenth Ward.

The united Swiss benevolent societies of this City and vicinity will give a charity ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 154 Third avenue, to-morrow evening.

The New-York Masquerade Club will hold its eighteenth reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms next Wednesday evening.

A complimentary ball will be given by Koltes Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, next Wednesday evening.

The thirty-ninth annual charity ball of the Emerald Benevolent Association will take place on Wednesday evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Academy is to be artistically decorated with flowers, and a magnificent fountain will fill the air with perfumes. The ball is for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum.

FUNERAL OF JOHN P. SCHERMERHORN.

The funeral of the late John P. Schermerhorn, Jr., took place at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. John Jacobus, No. 70 St. Mark's place, yesterday afternoon. Large delegations from the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. and A. M., and Chapter No. 215 of the R. A. Masons were in attendance. The Episcopal funeral services were performed at the house by Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and at the vault Masonic rites were performed by William R. Payne, Master of Chapter No. 215, Royal Arch Masons. The floral offerings were numerous, the most noticeable being a crown surmounted by a cross resting on a base of calla lilies; also, a pillow of immortelles bearing the inscription, "Rest," in violets. On the lid of the rosewood casket was a silver plate bearing Masonic emblems and the inscription, "John P. Schermerhorn, born Dec. 1, 1840, died Jan. 18, 1877." After the services at the house an opportunity was afforded the friends of the deceased to view the remains, after which the casket was enveloped in a black velvet pall and borne to the vault by the following gentlemen: J. H. Kemp, J. F. Freeman, W. H. Smith, J. D. Cameron, G. L. McLean, L. J. Sherman, P. A. Crafford, G. Colgin, C. Johnson, C. A. Miller, G. Resiyea, and C. H. Housley.

SEEKING TO NULLIFY A WILL.

William A. Virtue, a publisher and bookseller, died in August, 1875, leaving a fortune estimated at $200,000. He bequeathed the 99 years' lease of premises No. 12 Dey street, supposed to be worth $75,000, in consideration of one cent, to a Miss Helen Ballou, who was formerly an actress. The administrators of the estate will bring suit to-day before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, to set aside this and other transfers of property made by the deceased to Miss Ballou, on the ground that they were procured by fraud, and while he was in an enfeebled state of mind. Gen. Funk is also made a party to the suit, as it is alleged he induced Virtue to purchase of him his leases of Irving Hall and an adjacent building at the exorbitant price of $6,500.

ANOTHER ROBBERY IN ASTORIA.

As Mrs. Charles Lambert, of Astoria, was about to lock up the house on Saturday night she heard a rap at the front door, and supposing that her husband was there, she went to let him in. The moment she opened the door a strange man rushed into the hallway, knocked her down, and after beating her until she became insensible, proceeded to ransack the house. When she recovered her senses, she found that the desperado had disappeared, and with him about $20 in money.

TALMAGE TALKS TO LAWYERS.

THEIR TRIALS AND TEMPTATIONS—HOW TO AVOID THEM.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached the third of his series of sermons to the different professions. His discourse was addressed to the members of the legal profession, and he preached from one of his characteristic texts, taken from Paul's Epistle to Titus, iii., 13: "Bring Zenas, the lawyer." Everyone, he said, admired the heroic and rigorous side of Paul's nature. Sometimes, however, they caught a glimpse of the genial side of his nature, and one of these occasions was given in the text when the Apostle wrote to Titus to "Bring Zenas the lawyer." Paul, according to Mr. Talmage, had a very warm attachment for Zenas, whom he had perhaps met on the trial of some great case in the courts. There was no profession, the preacher said, that needed God more than the legal profession. There were in it both good and bad men, and among the mightiest pleas that had ever been made by the tongue of a barrister were those made in behalf of Christianity. Yet, notwithstanding these pleas in the cause of Christ, there was a feeling against the profession which it was well nigh impossible to understand. The famous Dr. Johnson, said Mr. Talmage, once wrote an epitaph for one of them as follows:

"God works wonders now and then.
Here lies a lawyer, an honest man."

This prejudice against the profession had been transmitted from generation to generation, and he accounted for it by the fact that they make men pay debts they do not want to pay and they arraign criminals who want to escape punishment. He had known many of them for a great many years, and had yet to find a more genial and honest-hearted set of men. If I was on trial," said Mr. Talmage, "for my integrity or my life, I would rather have my case submitted to a jury of 12 lawyers than clergymen." And this, he explained, was because he was of the opinion that the men of the legal profession had more sense of justice than those of the sacred college. No other profession more needed the grace of God to keep them safely through the world and sustain them in their trials and temptations. While he would ask his auditors to bring the merchants, the mechanics, and the men of every other class to God, he would address them, then, in the words of his text, "Bring Zenas, the lawyer." It had been said by Lord Brougham that the lawyer should know, in the words of the world—his client—and on the other side it had been said they must never plead the case of a bad man. How were the men of the legal profession to decide what course they should pursue in this grave matter? God alone could help them. They must be appellants to that Court of Chancery, and they would get an answer in an hour. They would doubtless ask, as was the custom of their profession, for the citation of authorities on this point. He would cite them from the Holy Scriptures, and he read the passage beginning, "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask it of God, who giveth liberally," &c. Speaking of the trials to which lawyers are exposed, he said it was no easy thing to urge a settlement upon, by encouraging litigation, they could get large remuneration. Every attorney needed the sustaining power of the old-fashioned religion of Jesus Christ. They were subjected to many kinds of temptation, principal among them being skepticism. He would request them to give up asking questions about religion and believe in it.

Next Sunday Mr. Talmage will preach to the medical profession.

AN ALLEGED GANG OF BURGLARS.

Philip Smith, aged 17, who has no residence; Frank Flynn, aged 21, of No. 250 Spencer street, Brooklyn; Joseph McCarthy, aged 18, of No. 180 Steuben street; John Robinson, aged 17, of No. — Schenck street; John Burns, aged 19, of No. 71 Grand avenue; Nicholas Dolan, aged 18, of Grand and Park avenues, and Thomas Miles, aged 16, of No. 199 Water street, were arrested late on Saturday night, by detective Price and a section of men from the Fourth Precinct, in a liquor saloon kept by Mrs. Finerty, in Jackson Hollow, Brooklyn, in which were found secreted 3 boxes of cigars, 9 silver teaspoons, 4 silver-plated tablespoons, 2 silver-plated butter-knives, 1 silver-plated fork, 1 cut-glass "Bourbon" decanter, 7 billiard balls, a brass faucet, and a dark lantern. Of this property, one box of cigars, the faucet, and the billiard balls have been identified by Frank Eckert, of No. 496 Myrtle avenue, whose saloon was robbed on the 7th inst. Among the articles not identified are a silver teaspoon marked "E. S." two silver teaspoons marked "C." and one silver-plated tablespoon marked "N. C. G." The gang were held for examination.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A boiler exploded in the Glen Cove starch factory, at Glen Cove, Long Island, at 12:15 P. M., on Saturday, resulting in the instant death of two persons, and the wounding of four others. Fortunately, when the explosion took place, nearly all the men in the factory had gone to dinner, or the loss of life would doubtless have been much greater. The explosion occurred in what is known as the sugar department, which was made a perfect wreck, the roof being blown off, and the rest of the structure badly shattered. The two persons killed were Dr. Oscar Wiele, a chemist, and his assistant, Adolph Grimm. The former was blown about 100 feet from the place. The injured are, Henry Kesk, who was badly scalded on the face and body, and whose injuries may result fatally; Jacob Kief, a factory boy, slightly scalded; and George Crane, the office boy, struck on the head with a brick. Mrs. Evans, who was coming to the factory with her husband's dinner, was also injured on the head by a flying brick. One of the proprietors, Mr. Edgar Duryea, was in the works talking with Dr. Wiele only a few minutes before the explosion. The damage to the factory is estimated at $20,000. The building will be repaired without delay.

RAID ON A DISREPUTABLE SALOON.

Sergt. Randall, of the Eighth Precinct, with a posse of Police, made a raid last night on the premises No. 51 Thompson street, in which is situated a vile den frequented by whites and blacks of the most degraded character. The raid was made because the Excise law was violated in the place, liquor being sold on Sunday. The Police captured four white men 16 colored men, and nine colored women, who were found carousing. Thomas Ballantyne, a white man, the proprietor of the vile resort, was absent when the Police paid their visit, and thus escaped arrest. His barkeeper, James E. Woodruff, was, however, arrested and locked up. Ballantyne is a notorious character, and is now under bail for making an outrageous assault upon Oscar Taylor, a negro habitué of his establishment. He cut the negro on the head on the 15th inst., inflicting five severe scalp wounds. He was arrested, but admitted to bail in the sum of $300. The negro was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he still remains. His condition is very critical, erysipelas having set in, and it is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

MME. LUCCA'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Maria Pauline Lucca, the celebrated cantatrice, obtained a decree of divorce in this City last June from her husband, Baron Adolph Von Rhade. Ten days after obtaining the decree she married Baron Von Wallhoffen. Subsequently, the General Term adjudged the decree to be irregular, and the plaintiff was notified to appear and defend the action in which it was obtained. This litigation was an expensive one to Mme. Lucca. The matter comes up to-day in Supreme Court, General Term, for hearing on appeal. The argument will be upon an appeal in a suit brought against Messrs. Newcombe & Lerenbrieth, her lawyers, in which she charges them with having "managed said action against said Von Rhade in an unskillful manner, and with inexcusable negligence, in consequence of which the judgment of divorce obtained by them has been adjudged by the General Term as irregular." She claims $10,000 damages, together with the costs of the action.

THE OUTRAGE AT SOURLAND MOUNTAIN.

Mrs. Ida Shepherd, the young woman who was tarred and feathered near her home at Sourland Mountain, New-Jersey, last Wednesday night, the particulars of which were published in Saturday's TIMES, is reported to be in a precarious condition from the shock to her nerves while undergoing the brutal outrage. Seven men have been arrested on suspicion, and it is alleged that the proof of their guilt is conclusive. Their names are Isaac Peak, Richard Van Liew, the two brothers Docherty, John Corbett, Alfred Cray, and Charles Huff. The last mentioned three were taken before a magistrate, who committed them to Somerville Prison, in default of $1,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. Nathan Sheppard, of Chicago, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Mayor C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Congressman Andrew Williams, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club will be served at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, Feb. 22.

The seventh annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will be held at Irving Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 9.

Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., will give their annual reception at Lexington Avenue Opera-house this evening.

A meeting of the Poles residing in this City will be held at No. 71 Washington square this evening to commemorate the last Polish revolution.

A correspondent desires to call the attention of travelers to the fact that the Falls of Niagara are now in their most favorable Winter condition.

A committee of French refugees was formed in this City last Saturday evening to organize a celebration in honor of the uprising which took place in Paris in 1871 under the Commune.

Mr. James W. Beekman will deliver a lecture, entitled "The Founders of New-York," at the Holland Reformed Church, No. 279 West Eleventh street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

It has been suggested that a meeting be called of the Bar Association of this City to consider the constitutionality and expediency of the bill now pending before Congress for counting the Electoral vote.

"The Languages of the Bible" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Prof. C. A. Briggs before the New-York Sunday-school Association, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

An autopsy was made by Dr. Cushman yesterday in the case of Dr. Frank W. Fisher, whose sudden death at No. 49 South Washington square has already been noticed in THE TIMES. Death was found to have resulted from disease of the heart.

At the annual meeting of the American Microscopical Society, of New-York, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John B. Rich, M. D.; Vice President, W. H. Atkinson, M. D.; Secretary, O. G. Mason; Treasurer, T. D'Oremieulx; Curator, John Frey.

The renowned reader, Hermann Linde, will give a Shakespearean reading, in Steinway Hall, on Thursday afternoon next, the selection for the occasion being the great tragedy of "Julius Cæsar." The reading will begin at 2 o'clock. Tickets may now be had at the Steinway Hall box-office.

The annual election of officers of the New-York Yacht Club will be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 1. The following gentlemen are spoken of as the probable candidates: Commodore, S. Nicholson Kane; Vice Commodore, William Astor; Rear Commodore, James Alexandre.

Several public-spirited citizens, among them being Rev. S. I. Prime, Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, and William E. Dodge, have issued a call for a meeting at Association Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Christian victims of Turkish cruelty.

While Capt. Hedden and Roundsman Pratt, of the Thirty-third Precinct, were passing the corner of Sheridan avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street on Saturday, the axle of the buggy in which they were riding broke, and both were thrown to the pavement and severely bruised.

Another effort is to be made, next Friday, to effect the release of Roberts and Gleason from Ludlow Street Jail, under the Insolvent act. These men were imprisoned by judgments obtained by certain trust companies, upon charges of obtaining money on a deposit of forged Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds.

A meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held at No. 64 Madison avenue this evening at 8 o'clock. Papers will be read by Dr. J. S. Newberry on "The Fossil Fishes of the Connecticut Valley, New-Jersey, and Virginia;" and by Mr. B. B. Chamberlin on "The Quartzes, Micas, and Felspars of this City and vicinity."

On Saturday night the Police in the downtown precincts made a general raid upon street-walkers, arresting 108 women. The prisoners were all brought before Justice Duffy yesterday morning, and the majority of them sent to the City Prison for terms ranging from five days to two months, according to the previous character of the offenders.

Fred. J. Englebardt has arranged a long-distance walking race of 25 miles, to take place at the Metropolitan Riding Academy on Saturday next. Each competitor will be obliged to pay $5 entrance fee, which will be appropriated to the purchase of a handsome medal for presentation to the winner. Entries for the race will close on Tuesday.

James Quinn, a truck driver, residing at No. 119 Baxter street, was charged at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning with having stabbed Alexander Smyth, of No. 152 Leonard street, inflicting dangerous wounds in the neck and breast. The affray occurred on the night of the 20th inst. at the corner of Canal and Baxter streets. Quinn was held to answer, in default of $1,000 bail.

William Fitzgerald, 14 years of age, residing at No. 140 Cherry street, was arraigned before Justice Wandell at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of burglary, preferred against him by William Hogan, of No. 108 Monroe street. He entered Hogan's store early on Sunday morning, and was seen coming out of the hall-door by Officer Behan, of the Seventh Precinct, with a demijohn of whisky and a quantity of cigars in his possession. He was held in $1,000 bail.

Walter Pearsall, a wealthy Fulton Market fish and poultry merchant, married Elizabeth Connor in 1858. After the marriage ceremony Mr. Pearsall made a will bequeathing to his young wife one-half of all his property on his death. He recently died at an advanced age, and after his death a printed paper was produced purporting to be his last will, in which he gave all his property to a woman claiming to be his daughter. The case, which involves $100,000, is pending before Surrogate Calvin.

Anna Titterington, of No. 489 First avenue, left her home some time ago on account of alleged ill-treatment. On Saturday evening her brother, James Titterington, proceeded to No. 332 East Thirty-fourth street, where she boarded, and demanded that she return home. She made a positive refusal, whereupon he drew a pocket-knife and stabbed her three times in the back, inflicting, however, only slight wounds. In the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held him in $300 to answer.

A meeting of the members of the Tammany Committee on Organization living in the First Assembly District, was held yesterday at No. 17 Park row, at which arrangements were made for the funeral of the late Assemblyman James Healey, which will take place this morning from St. Peter's Church. Resolutions eulogistic of the deceased were adopted, and a subscription was started to defray the funeral expenses and to place the widow and orphans of the deceased beyond immediate want.

BROOKLYN.

Emily Collis, aged 13, of No. 163 North Second street, has been missing from her home since Saturday morning.

A soup-house is about to be opened in the old Variety Theatre building, in Willoughby street, in a few days. The enterprise will be supported by the sale of tickets.

On Saturday night the residence of R. P. Bruff, No. 40 South Portland place, was entered by some unknown person or persons, and robbed of $400 worth of jewelry.

George Needham, aged 45, of No. 173 Sackett street, was badly injured yesterday morning by some lumber, which was being hoisted into Martin's stores, falling upon him.

At 6 o'clock last evening, Elizabeth Donnelly, aged five years, accidentally fell from a second-story window of her residence, No. 303 Van Brunt street, and fractured her skull.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening the Catherine Ferry boats Republic and Peconic came in collision near the middle of the river, causing considerable excitement among the passengers and slightly damaging the boats. No one was injured.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Roundsman Carney, of the Tenth Precinct, brought to the Station-house the body of a newly born infant, which he found in the hallway of No. 572 Baltic street, to which place it had been carried by a dog.

Edward Connor, aged 18, a laborer, residing at No. 430 Hicks street, and James Harrington, of No. 17 Tiffany place, were arrested by Officer Campbell, of the Third Precinct, on Saturday, on a charge of feloniously assaulting Mary O'Brien, who resided in the

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THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR

DEBATING THE COMPROMISE BILL IN THE SENATE.

POWERFUL SPEECH BY SENATOR MORTON, OF INDIANA—HIS FORCIBLE OPPOSITION TO AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEASURE—RUTHERFORD B. HAYES DECLARED LEGALLY AND HONESTLY ELECTED—SPEECH BY SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN—SENATOR EDMUNDS' ATTEMPT TO APPLY THE GAG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The scene in the Senate to-day at the conclusion of the morning hour was an extraordinary one. Every seat in the galleries was occupied, and hundreds of persons unable to obtain seats were standing. Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, occupied a conspicuous place in the Diplomatic Gallery, and on the floor were seated Gen. Sherman, Gen. Garfield, S. S. Cox, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and many members of the lower House. They were all present to listen to the debate on the Compromise bill for counting the Electoral vote. Mr. Frelinghuysen was entitled to the floor, but as he was not present, it was accorded to Mr. Morton, who was pale, weak, and evidently in great pain, but who nevertheless signified his desire to be heard in opposition to the measure. He spoke for nearly an hour, sitting in his chair during the time, and made one of the clearest and most forcible arguments that has ever been listened to in the Senate. He commenced amid an unusual silence, and was listened to with close attention to the end. There could be no doubt, he said, that there was great uneasiness in the public mind to have the Presidential question settled. Other Senators went further than this, and believed that the country was threatened with violence and disorder if a settlement was not speedily had. He did not believe that such would be the case. Indeed, he was sure that the report that there was such a public feeling came from Democratic sources, and was circulated for a purpose. It was circulated for the purpose of intimidating Republicans, and preventing the representatives of the people from doing their duty as their reason and their judgment directed. The shadow of the Mississippi plan had entered the Senate chamber, and the so-called Compromise bill was the result of its appearance. This declaration created a marked impression upon the Senate, and caused a flutter of excitement and some applause in the galleries.

Then the Senator continued, and for a few moments his intense feeling and the depth of his conviction made him forget his pain and weakness. The power of his mind rose above the infirmities of his body. He became truly eloquent. His voice rose high and sonorous above the whispered comments of his associates. There was no use mincing matters, he said. Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President of the United States. He had been legally, fairly, honestly elected, and he should be inaugurated after the Electoral vote had been counted by the President of the Senate, as it had been counted since the foundation of the Government. To talk compromise was to talk in opposition to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; for the moment Congress, or any power created by Congress, attempted to go behind the return made by a legally-constituted Board of Electors acting according to State laws, that moment the action of Congress became revolutionary. The Constitution said nothing about Congress counting the Electoral vote, and if the President of the Senate had no right to count that vote, then for 82 years the Chief Magistrate of this country had been counted in without warrant of law. Regarding the objects of the joint committee in appointing four Justices of the Supreme Court on the commission to count the votes, and allowing these four to select a fifth, Mr. Morton went more into detail than did Mr. Edmunds in his speech Saturday. He said that the four Justices had been selected, not according to a geographical division, as had been stated, but because of their political antecedents and the political faith which they were now supposed to hold. This was all wrong. The Justices of the Supreme Court should be kept free from all political discussions, and it was an insult to them to assume that political opinion, feeling, or bias could enter into their consideration of any case submitted to them. No matter what tribunal, or court, or person should finally count the vote, it would be unlawful for that person or body to attempt to judge or decide as to the elegibility of the Electors, or to ask whether they were duly elected or appointed. It would only be legal and constitutional for the person or body so counting to discover if the Electors were duly and lawfully certified. Were their certificates correct and in proper form properly issued? that was the question and the only one. He noticed that the Democrats were generally in favor of the bill under discussion. They were so because they saw in it their only hope of counting Mr. Tilden into a seat which another man was entitled to.

At this point the Senator became so exhausted that he was obliged to stop speaking. It is expected that he will finish his address to-morrow. When he concluded to-day the proceedings were interrupted to administer the oath of office to Senator Blaine, who appeared in the chamber for the first time since his election by the Legislature. When the oath had been administered he immediately took his seat, which had been previously decorated with flowers, and then the debate proceeded.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was the next speaker. He delivered a carefully-prepared address, similar in tone to that made by Mr. Edmunds yesterday. Its most noticeable feature, or at least the one which attracted the most attention, was a reference to the Oregon matter. Regarding the Democratic trick in that State, he said that if by that cheat the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was to be counted in, then he would have to be so returned; but if he did succeed in that way, the Republican Party, after his term, would control the country for generations. Relative to this part of the Senator's speech Col. Bob Ingersoll was heard to remark: "The gentleman don't know how well them Democrats stick." At the close of Mr. Frelinghuysen's speech, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, moved to adjourn. This was lost. Then Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate go into executive session. Upon this Mr. Edmunds took the floor and stated that he hoped the motion would be withdrawn and the debate go on. He was exceedingly anxious that the bill should be acted upon, and he would be obliged to call for a vote on it to-morrow. Mr. Sherman objected strongly to this, saying that he wished to examine the bill more fully and intended to speak upon it, but was not yet prepared. He believed the subject to be the most important one which had ever come before the Senate, and he could see no reason for the undue haste which was proposed. According to the time-honored usages of the Senate, this appeal, and the statement of the Senator from Ohio that he desired time to prepare a speech, should have sent the bill over for another day; but Mr. Edmunds, forgetting the many courtesies of the same kind which he has received, persisted in his demand that the debate go on, and again declared that, having charge of the bill, he would to-morrow call for a final vote.

Messrs. Thurman and Bayard followed in favor of the bill, and in support of the position taken by Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Sherman then renewed his motion to go into executive session. This was again lost, and the bill was about to be read a third time, after which it would be impossible to amend it. Senator Sherman protested against this, as did also Senator Morton. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, and created a sensation by declaring that he wanted more light on the bill before he could vote for it. As far as he knew now, it was a Democratic measure, and he could not give it his support. He was an old man, he continued, and he spoke his mind fully. He thought that when four of the ablest Republican Senators had gone into the Joint Committee they would have produced some plan which would have given their party some kind of a chance, but he now found three of them voting for what he considered a Democratic scheme to seat the Democratic candidate. In conclusion, he strongly denounced the proposition to make the Justices of the Supreme Court Judges of the election, saying, amid loud laughter, that the moment they become partisans they become office-seekers, and that when the Presidential question was decided they would be hanging about the White House and the Departments looking for places for their sons and their nephews and cousins. This ended the debate, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Morton addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: As the member of the committee who did not agree to this bill I have thought it proper that I should make a brief statement of the grounds on which I did not concur with my colleagues, but I am not well this morning and am unable to speak as I should desire; still, as the bill is about to come to a vote, apparently, I will very briefly state the reasons why I could not give my assent to its being reported. This bill is presented for the consideration of Congress under very peculiar circumstances. The Congress of the United States is scarcely left free for its consideration. We are aware that there is great uneasiness in the public mind throughout the country. Apprehensions are entertained of violence—of revolutionary action on the part of the House of Representatives—of some course being taken that may result in disturbing the peace of the country. A member of Congress has said in a speech in this city, that 100,000 men would be here on the 14th of February to witness the counting of the votes. That may be regarded as an extravagant utterance, but it is one of very many of the kind that come up to us from different parts of the country, so that the business interests of the country have become alarmed, and there is a disposition to take almost any measure that may be proposed that will give assurance of peace, without very much regard to the character of the measure. I do not think I am at all out of the way when I say that this bill is a literal product of "the Mississippi plan;" that the shadow of intimidation has entered this chamber, and that in proposing this bill, and in consideration of it, the members of the Senate and of the House are acting under the apprehension of violence—of some great revolutionary act that will threaten the safety and continuance of our institutions. I do not myself believe in the reality of this danger. I believe that this sort of talk is intended for a purpose, and very much fear that it will accomplish that purpose. The real danger that we are in results from not daring to stand up to do our whole duty as we understand it. It is said by geologists that there was a period in the history of the earth's crust when there were skulless vertebrates, and it would seem now that we have come to that period when there are vertebrates skulls. The thing to do is to do what is right, and to do it fearlessly. For one, I am not afraid that if this vote shall be counted as it was for the first 72 years in the history of our Government, there will be any revolution. I believe that any one who attempts it will be utterly destroyed. I regard this bill, Mr. President, as a compromise. It will take its place alongside of the compromise of 1820, and the compromise of 1850. By the compromise of 1820, all the territory south of latitude 36° 30′ was given over to slavery, and when the time came to settle the territory north of that line the compromise was destroyed. By the compromise of 1850 the institution of slavery got the immediate benefit of the Fugitive Slave law, which gave it such prestige, power, and confidence as made it aspire to the complete conquest of the country.

HAYES ELECTED ACCORDING TO LAW AND IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE.

I believe that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States. He has been elected under the forms of law and according to law, and he is elected in the hearts of the people. I believe that if he should be counted in as 18 Presidents were successively counted in from the beginning of the Government, he would be inaugurated, and there would be no violence and no revolution. There have been upon this question a great many loose opinions given, from time to time, on the first impression, without examination, and perhaps most Senators have indulged in them, so that very few can entirely claim to be consistent. I have indulged in them myself, but within the past few weeks this question has been presented as a case in hand, not simply as a matter of speculation—something to come in the future—and there has been a flood of light poured upon it such as had never been before. Many things have been said, and we have the counsel of the best legal minds all over the country. I brought forward a bill some two years ago, which was afterward reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, for the purpose of having a law for the counting of the Electoral vote. I did not claim that that bill was perfect. It was not, in view of any contingency or case. It however was, in one respect a safe bill, and that is leaving out of view who should count the vote, whether the President of the Senate or the two houses. It contained no word by which the two houses could be authorized to go behind the returns of a State to go behind the decision made by the Returning Officers of the State, appointed by the State for that purpose; and the bill of 1800, if I remember correctly, expressly provided that the two houses should not go behind the returns, so far as to count the votes for Electors. I am not an advocate for State sovereignty; I never have been; but I have been a consistent advocate of State rights, as I am now. The Constitution of the United States confers upon the States the power to appoint Electors in such way as the Legislatures of the States may prescribe. This is the absolute right of each State. The determination as to who have been appointed is left entirely to the State. Should Congress assume to determine who have been appointed, so far as to go behind the action of the officers of the State, appointed by the laws of the State for that purpose, Congress would absorb to itself the entire power; would become a grand Returning Board, without limit and without restraint. The very moment we undertake to go behind the determination of the officers of the State, as to the result of a State election, and to count and determine the result for ourselves, that moment we establish a revolution, which ultimately will be the end of Presidential elections. I am not now referring to the certificate of the Governor, which is prescribed not by State laws, but prescribed by act of Congress, but I am referring to that determination of the result of elections as prescribed by the laws of the States. The States have the right to appoint Electors. The Legislature has the right to prescribe the method; and the evidence as to the appointment, as to who have been appointed, is left to the States as absolutely and completely as the appointment itself.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' ARGUMENTS ANSWERED.

I listened to the very able speech of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] on Saturday last, with great interest. If I understood him correctly, he assumed that there was no provision of the Constitution that executes itself except one, and that is in regard to the recovery of fugitives from labor—fugitive slaves; that the rest of the provisions of the Constitution are not self-executing, but require legislation to carry them into operation. He made a distinction, I believe, which is correct, that there are two classes of powers conferred by the Constitution. Where a power is conferred directly upon any department of the Government by the Constitution, that power cannot be taken from that department—that power cannot be delegated; but where the Constitution simply imposes a duty, but does not vest any particular department with the performance of that duty, then Congress may by law determine who shall discharge that duty. If I understand the Senator aright, he took the ground that the counting of the votes was a duty imposed by the Constitution, but that the Constitution had not located it—had not said who should count it. He denied that the duty was imposed upon the President of the Senate. He said the President of the Senate was directed to open all the certificates, but he was not directed to count them. He was directed to open them, "and the votes shall then be counted." The power and duty to count was not located in the two houses. The Constitution did not say that, any more than it said the President of the Senate should count them. It said the votes should then be counted. Assuming for the sake of the argument his position to be true, that there is nothing in the Constitution, in any part of it, that indicates that the President of the Senate shall count the votes as well as open them; assuming it to be true that the Constitution simply imposes a duty to count the votes, but does not say by whom the duty shall be performed, and, therefore, that Congress is left free to impose the performance of that duty upon a commission and upon any person it sees proper to put in that situation, his position would be tenable. The Senator, in applying that to this case, made use of the following language:

> But as I have said, I only intended on this occasion to explain, in as brief a way as I could, exactly what the bill is and, in a general way, the grounds upon which its rests. The illustrations that might be still further made to show that this deciding power of which I am speaking does not rest with you, and, as I think, to show equally that it does not rest with either house of Congress until Congress provides a law that allows it to rest there, are so numerous that the whole day might be spent upon them.

The position of the Senator is that the Constitution created the duty to count the votes, but did not locate the power or duty anywhere, and that Congress, under the general power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers given to any department or to the Government of the United States, may, by law, devolve that duty upon a commission or upon any person. If I do not state his position correctly I hope he will correct me.

MR. EDMUNDS—Mr. President, if the Senator wishes me to correct him now, he states a part of my position correctly; but he only states half of it. I will take the opportunity to correct him, so as not to disturb him afterward.

MR. MORTON—Well, Mr. President, I am stating the Senator's position correctly and fully as I understand it; and I understand this position of his to be necessary to another part of his argument, because, if the power to count the votes, which I believe he expressly disclaims, is lodged in the two houses by the Constitution, and is not a general power to be executed by law, then this power must be exercised by the two houses only, and cannot be delegated; whereas, if it is simply imposed to count the votes, then Congress may locate that duty wherever it sees proper by law. The position of the Senator is, that neither the President of the Senate is vested with this power, nor are the two houses of Congress; that neither can exercise it in the absence of a law passed for that purpose.

IMPORTANT PRECEDENTS CITED.

And this bring us, then, to a very great fact, which is, that for 84 years Presidents were counted in and inaugurated without any authority in point of law by any person. The President of the Senate had no power to do it, because there was no law authorizing him to do it. The two houses had no power to do it, because there was no law authorizing them to do it. It was a part of the Constitution, which had not been carried into operation by legislation. Now, Sir, is it true that for 84 years Presidents were counted and inaugurated without authority of law? That would be a very great discovery, if it were true. It would show that the men who made the Constitution did not understand it. I believe that they thought the first President, and all succeeding Presidents, were counted in and inaugurated according to law. They may have been mistaken; their opportunities for knowing what the Constitution is were not so good as ours. I suppose they undoubtedly believed that the votes were properly counted for George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and so on. I believe that this power is located somewhere, that if it does not rest with the President of the Senate, it belongs to the two houses. It is in one place or the other. But whatever may be the location in theory, that the two houses cannot exercise this power without legislation I think is correct. I think the Senator from Vermont occupies a sound position in that respect, and whatever we may say in regard to the duty of Congress to legislate, and considering that as I have done heretofore and have presented bills to the chamber upon that hypothesis heretofore, yet that in the absence of legislation the President of the Senate must count the votes; that this result has not been necessary, but results from necessity to prevent a dead-lock, to prevent the Government from coming to a stand-still; that until legislation has been had under which the vote can be counted by the two houses, or providing some tribunal for it, the President of the Senate must count the vote, and the vote was counted for 72 years upon that theory. If that theory was not correct, then it was unlawfully counted without authority, and for three-quarters of a century this Government proceeded illegally. Chancellor Kent stated the law on this subject, as I think it has been generally understood, in Congress, and out of it, until recently. The President of the Senate, on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors, in the presence of both houses of Congress, opens all the certificates, and the votes are then to be counted. The Constitution does not expressly declare by whom the votes are to be counted and the result declared. In the case of questionable votes and a closely contested election, this power may be all-important, and I presume in the absence of all legislative provision on the subject, that the President of the Senate counts the votes and determines the result, and that the two houses are present only as spectators, to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction, and to act only if no choice is made by the Electors. Now, conceding, as Chancellor Kent seems to do, that there may be legislation on the subject—a doctrine to which I have subscribed—yet, in the absence of legislation, the President of the Senate must count the votes, to prevent the Government coming to a halt; and he has counted the vote for 84 years—at least for 72 years, from 1789 until the time of the adoption of the 22d joint rule. I do not intend now to go into an argument as to the right of the President of the Senate to count this vote under the power of Congress. I am simply stating what I have heretofore understood to be the general doctrine—that in the absence of legislation the President of the Senate must count this vote; that if now we fail to agree upon a bill, we should simply leave this question where it has been left for 84 years, and that the President of the Senate, in counting this vote, would be guilty of no greater usurpation than he has been guilty of for three quarters of a century. We are discussing this bill in the presence of a case; we are discussing it in the presence of an actual condition of things. I shall be anxious to have a full bill adopted; I was exceedingly anxious to agree with the committee in the recommendation of a fair proposition, but when we are preparing a bill in the presence of a case made up, ready to be tried, the paper will signed and in due order, I insist that it shall be a fair bill, under which the condition of things shall not be unfairly changed. As I said before, I believe Rutherford B. Hayes is elected President, elected upon the papers, elected under every form of law; that he ought to be inaugurated, and that he must be inaugurated, unless a bill shall be passed which shall allow him to be counted out in defiance of the well-settled principles of law.

CONGRESS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DELEGATE ITS POWER.

I am not well enough, Mr. President, to go into the question to-day as I should like to do. I wish to say a few words in regard to this bill. If the power to count this vote is vested in the two houses, and is not in the President of the Senate, then the duty must be performed by the two houses. It cannot be delegated. This was the precise point, as I understand it, of the argument of the Senator from Vermont, because if he were to admit that the power is vested in the two houses under the Constitution, he would be compelled to admit, good lawyer as he is, that that power cannot be delegated. But by placing it as a floating power, that is, located nowhere until it is located by an act of Congress, then Congress would have the right to deposit this power with a commission. The commission created is a mixed commission, partly inside and partly outside—five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges. The Judges are taken, not because they are Judges, not because they are members of the Supreme Court, but because they are men of eminent character who happen to occupy that position. Four of them are chosen by circuits. The Senator from Vermont hardly did himself justice on Saturday, when he argued that they were chosen by circuits on account of geographical distribution. They were chosen by circuits, as I understand it, not because of geographical distribution, but because of the political antecedents of the men who preside in these circuits. When the bill, instead of naming the Judges, names the circuits, it presents a harmless little sham that deceives nobody. Four Judges are taken by the bill because of their political antecedents; two on each side. In other words, the four Judges are selected upon political grounds, equally divided, it is said, in order to make the bill a fair one. Nevertheless, a selection is made in the Supreme Court on political grounds. If we are to deal with the Supreme Court—and I confess I looked upon that proposition with more favor than the other—I thought we ought to have taken the whole court, and not admit, by any form of provision, that we believed politics entered into the court; not divide it up on political grounds; not assume that the duties of that court are liable to be influenced by their political prepossessions; but take the whole court as a court. I thought that the least objectionable. It is true, the other day, when there was a Constitutional amendment here, referring this matter to the Supreme Court, I voted against it; but I did so chiefly because it re-enacted the Electoral College, and re-enacted an election of the President by the House of Representatives by States. But if we are to take an outside tribunal, it seemed to me far better that we should take the court, and take it as a court; take all the Judges, and not pick around among them to get an equal number on political grounds. I thought that was a blow at the court and would do it more injury than any course that could be taken. They are to take a fifth; four Judges are to select a fifth. Here is a very grave question prevented right at the threshold. What is the character of these Commissioners? Are they officers? They are sworn. The very highest duty is imposed upon them—the decision of the greatest case that can arise under our institutions. If they are officers, are they not to be appointed as other officers under the Constitution of the United States are appointed? Can we take four men by name and authorize them to appoint a fifth, and submit to this court, thus organized, this great case? Is it not a court to all intents and purposes? You call it a commission; but names are nothing. It is a court, invested with the very highest jurisdiction, to decide both law and fact, expressly charged with deciding the question. What are the powers of each or of both houses of Congress, and expressly charged with finding the fact as to who have been elected Electors for President of the United States. If it is a court, should it not be appointed as the Constitution requires other courts to be? And if these men are public officers, should they not be appointed as officers of the United States are required to be appointed?

A CONTRIVANCE, A PATCHED-UP THING.

This is a contrivance—to use the very mildest words—a contrivance; a patched-up thing. Five Representatives, five Senators, four Judges first, and they to choose a fifth; and thus this tribunal is to be created that is to make a President of the United States. There are no analogies for it in our Constitution, or in our laws, or in our history. We have had no tribunals made up in that way. If we were to make this tribunal exclusively in the two houses—make it consist of Representatives and Senators entirely—and stop there, the question would then arise. Can we do it? If the decision of this question belongs to the two houses, can you leave it to a few members of these two houses to agree to be bound by their decision? Can you pass a law in that way? Can you, by joint resolution or by law, authorize a conference committee to pass a law to make it binding unless it is reversed by a majority of both houses? Committees are but facilities of Congress, and their action amounts to nothing unless ratified by Congress. The decision of a conference committee amounts to nothing in point of law until after both houses shall have confirmed its action; but here you create a commission partly of Senators, partly of members, and partly of the Judges of the Supreme Court; and you provide that the finding of that commission shall be valid unless reversed by a majority of both houses. Here is a clear delegation of power. If it were provided that the finding of that commission should be valid until confirmed by both houses of Congress, there would be no delegation of power. You could just as well provide that it should be binding unless reversed by two-thirds of each house, or you could provide that it should be absolutely binding and that there shall be no appeal at all. Here you create a court, and you give an appeal from this court, not to a higher court known to the Constitution of the United States, but you give an appeal to the Congress of the United States, provided that, if the appeal shall be sustained by both houses concurrently, the decision of the court below shall be reversed. I will say one word further in regard to the bill. It is a fundamental principle of law, in connection with the election of a President, in preserving and defining the rights of the States, that the action of the States shall be received unquestioned by the Congress of the United States, or by that power, whatever it may be, that shall count the votes, and any authority conferred upon this commission, or that might be conferred by an act of Congress upon the President of the Senate, or any other agency selected to go behind the Returning Board of a State and count the votes, would be, in my judgment, a gross violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, revolution, and the end of Presidential elections under our system.

THE JURISDICTION GIVEN BY THE BILL.

I wish briefly to call the attention of the members of the Senate to this bill. I speak of the jurisdictional part, of that part conferring jurisdiction upon this commission, and it is the vital part of the bill. We need not deceive ourselves for a moment about this business. We know that both parties are looking intently to that question, and at that particular point. We may affect to be oblivious of it here, but we understand that the decision of this Presidential question depends absolutely upon that question; for, if the principle shall stand, that the action of the State authorities—those who are appointed to count the votes and to say by State laws who are elected—Rutherford B. Hayes is elected, and Mr. Tilden cannot be counted in except by overturning that principle. It is all in that, and the able lawyers of the Democratic Party on this floor and everywhere understand that just as well as we do. I call attention to that part of this bill which gives the jurisdiction to this tribunal: "Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof; shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes, and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately or together." I may here remark that the bill proceeds upon a theory different from that of the Senator from Vermont in his argument. He assumes that the Constitution does not locate this power anywhere, but says it is to be located by law, while the bill goes upon the hypothesis that this power is located in the two houses, and that this commission shall have what the two houses have, more or less, "which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such States are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed Electors in such States, and may therein take into view such questions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration." First, they are required to find what were the constitutional votes of a State. They are required to do a thing there which, in my opinion, the Constitution does not authorize, whether the power to count the votes be vested in the President of the Senate or in the two houses. They are required to find, for example, under that provision, whether the Electors were eligible or ineligible as to their qualifications; while I maintain there is no time or place under the Constitution, when the votes are counted, for an inquiry of that kind. The duty is short and simple. The President of the Senate shall open the certificates in the presence of the two houses, and the vote shall then be counted. There is but one thing to do, and that is to count the votes. There is no time, there is no place to try the eligibility of the Electors. Suppose it should be said, if you please, that the President himself, the candidate, is not a citizen of the United States, that he is not eligible to be elected, and that the charge should be made when the votes are counted. The candidate takes issue; he says he is a citizen, was born in this country; or he says he was 35 years old. That may be denied; an issue of fact arises. Can you try that issue, then? Will you count him out because you say he is not 35 years old, when he says he is? You cannot try that question of fact, then. Will you count him out because it is said he was not born in the United States? He says that he was; that there are those living who were present and can prove it. If that issue is made, you cannot possibly try it at that time. And so with regard to Electors. If they suggest that an Elector was not eligible—that he was Postmaster, if you please—he may deny the fact; he may insist on the fact that he had resigned before that time, and his resignation had been accepted. Is there any time or place there to try the issue of fact whether he was Postmaster or not? Whether he was qualified or not to become an Elector? No, Mr. President, whoever may count the votes, there is no time or place when you count the votes to try that question. The two houses are to come together; the President of the Senate is to open all the certificates. That does not mean every kind of certificate that may be placed in his possession. It does not mean any paper that may purport to be a certificate, but he is to open all the certificates from the Electors of the several States, and the votes shall then be counted. The votes in those certificates, be they good, bad, or indifferent; be they for an Alien, or be they for a citizen of the United States, as that time and that place, there is but one thing to do, and that is to count the votes. That the candidate is not qualified to be elected, it may be said, or that the Elector was not qualified to be an Elector, but you cannot try that issue of fact then and there. There is but one thing to do, and that is to count the votes. The President of the Senate has his duty, and that is to open the certificate that comes from the Electors of the States. He is not bound to open certificates from pretended authority, from outsiders, from persons unknown officially.

NO POWER TO GO BEHIND THE RETURNS FROM THE STATES.

I am going on a little further, Mr. President. This bill requires the commission to find the facts, whether these Electors were duly appointed. We will just put the word "elected" instead of "appointed;" for in this connection it means the same thing. They are required to find, Were these Electors duly appointed? They are not required to find whether they have been duly certified by the State authorities as having been elected; no, Sir; but they are required to find the fact, Were they duly appointed or elected? If it had said that this commission shall find how many Electors there were, and whether they were duly certified as having been elected by the State authorities, or the Returning Board created for that purpose, we could understand that; but they are required to find the fact as to who was elected, and thus, as I understand this bill, they are required to go behind the returns from the States. If it was intended that they should find who had been certified by the State as having been appointed or elected, that would be simple and easily understood; but the bill quietly and innocently requires the commission to find the fact as to who was duly elected. Then it provides that, for that purpose, they may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration. Then it invites them to look at these papers, invites them for a purpose, and there can be no use in looking at them if the other principle of law is to be observed, that they are to be governed by the returns made by the officers of the several States. Now, Mr. President, I think I do the intelligence of these distinguished Democratic Senators but justice when I say that they would not go for this bill except that it gave them a chance for the only thing that can count Mr. Tilden in, and that is to go behind the returns. Outside of that he has no chance, no possible hope, and that these distinguished and eminent lawyers go for a bill which, at the very beginning, cuts off and shuts out this, their only hope, I must be excused for saying that I do not believe it.

Mr. President, I am not able to proceed further to-day.

A VOTE TO BE FORCED.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE EXPECTED TO-DAY—NO SPEECHES PREPARED AGAINST THE BILL—BUT IT WILL BE OPPOSED BY A FEW DETERMINED SENATORS—HOW IT WILL BE PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The expectation of the managers of the compromise bill in the Senate is to have a vote at a not very late hour to-morrow, and to pass the bill. Mr. Bayard has the floor, and after him Senator Sherman will speak. It is expected Mr. Conkling will reply to Senator Sherman. The speeches are not likely to be very long, though the end of such a debate is apt to be extended in some unexpected manner. There is not now known to be a single speech prepared against the bill, though it is reported to-night that Mr. Blaine will oppose it. Thus far there are not more than 12 or 15 Senators declared in any way against the bill, while there are perhaps 10 or 12 who are uncommitted, but will probably vote against it. If the vote had been taken to-day there would probably have been a two-thirds majority. The persistent effort to read the bill a third time this afternoon, and thus prevent the offering of amendments, was an unusual proceeding in the Senate, where any rule or any act in the nature of a previous question has always been stoutly resisted. The opposition is growing. This is well understood, and it urges the committee, who have become wonderfully attached to their production, to speedily force the vote by any means. They will be able to do this, because many who will vote against the bill do not wish to conspicuously oppose it, and will satisfy their own views of their duty by simply recording themselves in the negative. The debate will begin in the House to-morrow, and the committee proposes to have the Senate bill sent to the House, so that when the previous question is called on Wednesday, it may be upon concurrence in the passage of the bill. It still remains true that the opposition is of a kind that cannot be well measured, and that there is the possibility of an unexpected development of strength which may defeat the bill.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

AN INHARMONIOUS GATHERING—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S BID FOR EMPLOYMENT—AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC ROW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Democratic caucus held this afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the House, was not so harmonious as was anticipated. Mr. Lamar called the gathering to order, and Mr. Payne, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on the Electoral count, offered a resolution that it was the sense of the Democracy that eminent counsel be employed as soon as the bill creating the tribunal to supervise the Electoral count should pass, to prepare and present the Democratic case before the tribunal. Mr. Payne presented a few points in behalf of his proposition, but Mr. David Dudley Field was its principal advocate. He very earnestly indorsed Mr. Payne's proposition, but, assuming that the bill would pass, he thought that counsel should be employed at once. He contended that there was no time to be lost, and that the counsel employed would need every day that could be spared from their other duties, from now to the meeting of the tribunal, to prepare the case. He thought the best lawyers of the land should be at once engaged and set to work. The proposition did not seem to strike the caucus very favorably, however, for it was without further debate referred to the Standing Caucus Advisory Committee of thirteen.

After this disposition had been made of Mr. Payne's proposition, a resolution was offered which, in effect, was that the bill prepared by the Joint Committee on the Electoral Count was against all Constitutional methods and precedents for determining this matter, and, therefore, the Democracy of the House were committed against it. This proposition raised a tumult, and various motions were made, half the caucus being on their feet at the same time. The efforts of the mover to be heard in behalf of his resolution were utterly futile, as the large majority of the caucus were endeavoring to stifle any adverse expression in relation to the work of the joint committee. One prominent member of the caucus, when asked what was done at this point, said that "the noise was so great that he could not hear." He said, however, that there were things said and done that should not go before the public. In the midst of the disturbance it was suggested that there should be no party action on the bill, and that every man should act as his judgment dictated; that the policy of the party, as well as the friends of the bill, was against taking any action that would savor of dictation to any man in either house who felt inclined to oppose the bill. With this idea pending the caucus adjourned in great confusion, to meet at the call of the Chairman. The proceedings of the caucus have been very carefully guarded, and every effort made to keep all information from the press. It is understood, however, that it was Bright, of Tennessee, or Knott, of Kentucky, who offered the obnoxious resolution which caused so much commotion in the caucus. It is stated to-night, on good authority, that there will be no more caucusing by either party until after action on the bill.

TILDEN'S PARTY FAVOR THE BILL.

IT HAS THE APPROVAL OF THE JOINT CAUCUS COMMITTEE — WHAT PROMINENT DEMOCRATS HOPE FOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—It can be stated that the bill has the approval of the Joint Caucus Committee, heretofore appointed to look after the several interests of the Democratic Party. This committee consists of Messrs. Randall, A. S. Hewitt, Wood, Lamar, Watterson, Sparks, Atkins, Warren, Payne, and Holman, of the House, and Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Stevenson, Eaton, and Bogy, of the Senate. Several prominent Democrats to-night say that the bill will certainly pass both houses in the form reported, and it is known that the President will promptly approve it.

VIEWS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

OPINIONS OF MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES PRETTY FREELY EXPRESSED—THE REPUBLICANS IN THE MAIN OPPOSED TO THE CONGRESSIONAL MEASURE—NOT A COMPROMISE, BUT A CONCESSION—GENERAL CONCURRENCE IN SENATOR WOODIN'S RESOLUTION—VIEWS OF DR. HAYES, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Senator Woodin's resolutions on the counting of the Electoral vote are the special order in the Senate for to-morrow morning. Whether the compromise plan of the Congressional Committee now under discussion in Washington will cause a postponement of the resolutions, or in any way affect the action of the Senate upon them, is uncertain. Mr. Woodin has not yet returned from Auburn, whither he went on the adjournment last Friday, and only 11 of the 15 Republican Senators were in their seats this evening. All of them on being questioned expressed their approval of Woodin's resolutions and their intention to vote for them, but three out of the 11 were, nevertheless, inclined to favor the plan reported from the Congressional Committee, in the absence of any legislation on the subject. The Republicans in the Senate, and, for the most part, in the Assembly also, are of the opinion that the Vice President has the right to count the vote and declare the result, without interference from either house of Congress; but some of them think that inasmuch as Congress has gone so far as to propose a compromise plan, which has been put before the country and meets with the approval of a large portion of the business community, it may perhaps be better to adopt it.

Senators Harris, of Albany; Vedder, of Cattaraugus, and Sprague, of Erie, say that in view of these considerations, if they were in Congress they should support the plan of the committee. Senator Robertson expresses himself decidedly opposed to it. "If I have a coat," said he, "that belongs to me, I do not see why I should take it off and arbitrate as to its ownership."

Senator Cole, of Orleans, said that while he, with everybody else, would be glad to see a speedy adjustment of the dispute over the Presidency, yet he could not see how the plan proposed was going to help matters. In his opinion it was unconstitutional. He believed the President of the Senate had the power under the Constitution to count the votes and determine the whole question. If he were in Congress he would vote against the proposed plan. He did not regard it as a compromise, but as a concession by the Republicans of a clear constitutional right; a concession which, if the Democrats had the Presidency at the Senate, they would never think of making.

Senator Selkreg said he could give his views in four words: "I am against it." Senator Doolittle, of Oswego said: "I am opposed to it. I am in favor of the acting Vice President counting the vote and declaring the result, as the Constitution requires him to do." Senator Sayre, of Utica, said: "I am opposed to it and in favor of the views expressed in Mr. Woodin's resolutions." In answer to a question as to how the Republicans of Utica, the home of Conkling, regarded the plan, he said that so far as he had heard them express their views, they were generally opposed to it. Senator Moore, of St. Lawrence, said: "I am opposed to it, and if I were in Congress I would vote against it. I do not think Congress has any power to delegate such authority to a committee."

Senator Carpenter, of Dutchess, said: "I do not take any stock in the plan. I am opposed to it, decidedly. I shall go for Mr. Woodin's resolutions, and only wish they were stronger. Senator Harris, of Albany, said that while he had not a particle of doubt that the President of the Senate has the right to count the vote and declare the result without any interference from Congress, yet the question had got into such a muddle, and there so many conflicting opinions about it, that he was inclined to favor the plan proposed as the easiest way of ending the controversy. Senator Coleman, of Troy, said he had not made up his mind on the subject. He wanted to read all the speeches in Congress upon it before he could say whether he approved of the plan or not.

Among the Senators absent this evening, Messrs. Woodin, Prince, McCarthy, and Madden are known to be decidedly opposed to the Congressional plan. Indeed, all of the Republican Senators approved of the Woodin resolutions when they were introduced, and whatever change has taken place since the report of the Congressional committee relates solely to the expediency of adopting the compromise, in view of all the facts, and not to the constitutional right of the Republicans to insist upon the Vice President counting and declaring the vote, without interference.

Of the members of the Assembly who have been spoken to on the same subject, those who declare themselves for various reasons against this proposed compromise are Mr. Alvord, Judge Hogeboom, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Suydam, of Brooklyn; Mr. McFalls and Mr. Lang, of St. Lawrence; Mr. Fish, of Putnam, Mr. Graham, of Orange, and Mr. Brown, of Cayuga. Those who would vote for it are Mr. Post, of Cayuga, and Mr. Baker, of Washington. Mr. Sloan is in favor of the compromise for the same reasons as those expressed by Senator Harris. Mr. Husted declines to say how he stands.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, strongly objects to the plan agreed upon by the committee. He holds the President of the Senate is alone empow

ALBANY.

LAST EVENING'S SESSIONS.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS BILL—DUTIES OF THE OFFICE—FORTNIGHTLY RETURNS FROM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—COST OF TABULATING THE CENSUS—A STATEMENT OF BONDS ISSUED BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ASKED FOR—PUNISHMENT OF POOL-SELLERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Assembly held a two hours session this evening. Mr. Baker, Chairman of the Canal Committee, presented a bill relative to the office of Superintendent of Public Works. It fixes the salary of this official at $6,500, and that of his deputies at $3,000 each. The Superintendent is charged with the duty of making all purchases of materials for repairing the canals, and of seeing they are maintained in good order. He appoints foremen to take charge of the various sections of the canals, and the foremen hire the laborers and watchmen. At the end of every month the foremen make out a detailed statement of wages, which is sent by the Superintendent to the State Controller. All bills for every purchase, &c., also go to the same officer. All payments are made through the Canal Auditor, who appoints paymasters. These paymasters are authorized to go to places where breaks in the canal have occurred, and pay for the extra labor on the spot. New constructions are only to be made after authorization by the Legislature, and upon surveys made by the State Engineers. The salaries of employes are fixed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Canal Board. The office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs is abolished.

Mr. Fish introduced an important resolution, calling upon Life Insurance Companies of the State to report to the Assembly within 15 days the amount of all moneys loaned on real estate, where such real estate is situated, when such loans were made, the amount of interest paid thereon from the date of the loans, and the amount of interest defaulted thereon. Mr. Spinola offered an amendment to include the amount of counsel fees paid to or received by the counsel of such companies on every loan made. Both the resolution and the amendment went over under the rule. Mr. Case presented a bill fixing the pay of Presidential Electors at $15 per day and 10 cents per mile allowance. The Secretary of State, in reply to a House resolution, reported that the cost of tabulating, &c., the last State census would be $87,000. The cost of this work for the census of 1865 was $64,000, but the census now required double the amount of labor. Every effort was being made to secure entire accuracy, and he was using the same methods as were used in the compilation of the United States census.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and disposed of the following bills:

Requiring life-saving apparatus at sea-bathing places. Ordered to a third reading.

Fixing the compensation of the Deputy State Controller and other officials of the Controller's office.

Also, to pay the expense of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Alvord moved to strike out the item of $13,000 to the Court of Arbitration.

After some discussion Mr. Ruggles moved that the committee rise, which was carried.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to regulate the execution and transfer of negotiable paper given for patent rights. Ordered to a third reading.

The following are among the bills introduced:

By J. G. Post—To compel railway companies to provide and keep in repair snow-plows.

By Mr. Maynard—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to divorces so as to prohibit judgment in cases of divorce for adultery until satisfactory proof is given by the plaintiff that no judgment or decree has been obtained by the defendant in any court, and that there are no like proceedings in any court.

By Mr. Gallagher—To provide for an additional District Attorney for Erie County, which gives the District Attorney authority to appoint, and directs the Board of Supervisors to fix his compensation.

By Mr. O'Hara—To authorize a recovery for printing and stationery furnished the Government of the City of New-York. It provides that the claimants may recover judgment notwithstanding their bills were not audited by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, providing it is proved that the printing and stationery were properly ordered and furnished. The sum to be recovered shall not exceed the sum of $1,576 53.

By Mr. Davenport, providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of the Poor of Oswego County to keep the Poor-house.

By Mr. Welsat, amending the law of 1876 making appropriations for the support of the Government. It proposes to strike out the appropriation for a trigonometric and topographical survey of the State.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Sayre—Authorizing Utica to borrow money for Police purposes; also, relative to the Rector of St. Luke's Church, Utica.

By Mr. Sprague—To confirm the official acts of the Real Estate Commissioners of the Young Men's Association of Buffalo.

By Mr. Gerard—For punishing defaulting trustees, executors, administrators, and guardians.

By Mr. Carpenter—Relative to claims against the City of New-York. The bill proposes to amend chapter 536 of the laws of 1867, as follows: No judgment in actions upon contract made in 1866 shall be entered by default or otherwise, in any court, against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, except upon proof in open court that the amount sought to be recovered in said judgment still remains unexpended in the City Treasury, to the credit of the appropriation for the year 1866, for the specified object or purposes upon which the claim sued for is founded.

Mr. Carpenter introduced another bill which proposes to amend chapter 379 of the laws of 1860, by directing that it shall not apply to any proceeding of the Mayor, Commonalty of New-York City for an injury to or claim affecting real estate, or damages in respect to the same if situated beyond the bounds of the City of New-York.

By Mr. Schoonmaker—Relative to pools and the registering of bets. The bill provides for punishing all persons found guilty of selling betting pools or keeping houses for that purpose, by a fine not to exceed $2,000, or by imprisonment for one year, or both.

Mr. Morrissey offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Controller of the City of New-York be requested to report to the Senate within 10 days the following facts:

First—The bonded indebtedness of the City of New-York, specifying in detail each issue separately and with reference to each class, giving the date of issue, the law or laws under which issued, the amount outstanding, the date due, the rate of interest, and for what of the classes of bonds specified the revenues or sinking fund of the City are pledged.

Second—As near as can be conveniently ascertained the amount of the claims outstanding against the City disputed by the local authorities.

Third—The amount of the sinking fund of the City, specifying of what securities such sinking fund consists, giving such details that they may be identified whenever they are a portion of the bonds reported as outstanding under the first inquiry above.

Fourth—The amount and classes of the bonds of the City outstanding, and not already in the sinking fund, for the redemption of which the revenues or sinking fund of the city are specifically pledged.

Fifth—The outstanding assessments upon real estate unpaid, but constituting subsisting liens upon the property, omitting those where the amounts of the assessments have been realized by the city by a sale of the property.

Sixth—Approximately the amounts which the city has advanced upon uncompleted contracts or public improvements in progress upon which assessments can be hereafter imposed.

Seventh—What important works are now in progress or authorized by law, the expense of which is paid or authorized to be paid from bonds other than assessment bonds, and under what laws are they progressing, and what approximately will be the further amount required to complete them.

Mr. Morrissey said he desired to learn the correct amount of the indebtedness for the purpose of taking such legislative action as will allow the funding of the debt. Mr. Selkreg offered the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Department of Insurance be requested, in case the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, has filed a regular report of the bonds and mortgages held by it Dec. 31, 1875, to communicate that fact to the Senate; but if such report has not been filed, that he be further requested to immediately demand of the officers of said company, a prompt and full compliance with the statute regulations upon this branch of their duty. Adopted.

CLINTON COMMANDERY BALL.

The annual reception of Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, and was a brilliant affair. The parquet was floored over and covered with a rich carpet. A profusion of flags and banners gracefully arranged formed the principal decorations. At 10 o'clock the Knights went through a military drill in a manner that elicited much applause from their guests. After the drill the dancing commenced and was kept up until an early hour this morning.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BOTH HOUSES RECONVENED LAST EVENING—A NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED—THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 22.—Both houses of the Legislature reconvened this evening, and crowds interested in the Senatorial contest have gathered in the city from all parts of the State. In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, but they were mostly of a local character. One, directly aimed at the local Government of Jersey City, repeals all acts and parts of acts now in force which provide for the establishment of Commissioners, who are Republicans, and transfers all this power now exercised by the several Boards of Works, of Police, and the Fire Board, to the Board of Aldermen, whose acts, to be effective, must first be approved by the Board of Finance. The law at present in force requires the approval by the Mayor of all the resolutions and ordinances of the Aldermen. The Aldermen of the two parties are a tie. The Finance Board is Democratic. The bill was introduced by Mr. Drohan, who is himself a member of the Finance Board. The rest of the bills introduced are of no special interest.

LOVERS' QUARRELING.

A SING SING SCHOOL-MASTER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE—HIS INTERVIEW WITH MISS ANDERSON NOT SATISFACTORY.

William S. M. Ryder, a well-known resident of Sing Sing, on Sunday evening attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the region of the heart with a revolver. It appears that for some time past Ryder, who is engaged in teaching school with his brother Daniel B. Ryder, on Central avenue, Sing Sing, has been paying his addresses to Miss Mary E. Anderson, who, up to a recent period, had been employed as teacher in the public school in that village. Since her resignation of that position Miss Anderson has resided with some relatives in Harlem, but occasionally visited Sing Sing. It was generally understood that she was engaged to be married to Ryder. About two weeks ago she arrived at Sing Sing and took up her abode with the family of Mr. Leander Fisher, a clothier of the town, with whom she is connected by marriage. Since her arrival at Mr. Fisher's she has been repeatedly visited by Ryder. On Sunday afternoon he called and walked out with her, returning in time for supper. After tea they were left alone in the parlor, and about 7 o'clock Mr. Fisher, hearing the report of a pistol, entered the apartment, and was astonished to find Ryder lying on the floor with a pistol wound in his breast. Both Ryder and Miss Anderson refused to give any explanation of the affair, and a messenger was immediately dispatched for a physician, who extracted the ball which had penetrated the body to within one inch of the back.

Ryder was then removed to the residence of his mother, where he now lies. He declined last evening to make any statement in reference to the affair. The residents of the village believe that Ryder proposed to Miss Anderson, and that, while she did not absolutely refuse him, she declined to give him a positive answer, and that in a moment of rage he drew his revolver and shot himself. Early yesterday morning Ryder expressed a wish to see Miss Anderson, and in compliance therewith she called at his mother's residence. After a brief private interview she left and returned to New-York.

A PECULIAR CASE OF GRAND LARCENY.

A gentleman who gave his name as A. D. Owen, accompanied by his wife, called at the First Precinct Station-house last evening and informed Sergt. Cain that there was a young man in Brooklyn named William Bennett, of No. 693 Fulton street, who had stolen from them in Ohio a silver watch and some clothing. A detective found Bennett, at the number given, employed as a clerk in a hat store. He acknowledged the theft, and said it had occurred at a town in Ohio, the name of which he did not remember. The Owens, he said, traveled about in a wagon collecting rags, in which they dealt, and he was in their employ. After he had left, Mrs. Owens wrote to him, and as he alleges, asked him to elope with her to New-Orleans. Several letters passed between them. The Owens informed the Police that they did not want to prosecute Bennett, as they had to start for Columbus, Ohio, this morning. Neither Owen nor his wife, both of whom were well dressed and apparently well educated, look like people whose occupation was traveling around the country. The case is a peculiar one, and some interesting developments may be made when Bennett is taken before Justice Walsh to-day. Detective Curran learned that Mrs. Owen carried a formidable-looking dirk-knife in an outside pocket. Bennett left Ohio on the 21st of August.

SENATOR BAILEY OF TENNESSEE.

In responding to a serenade in Nashville on Friday night, Hon. James E. Bailey, United States Senator-elect from Tennessee, said: "Called to this position in a time of extreme peril to the Republic, when the gravest questions are agitating the minds of the people; when section is arrayed, in some degree, against section; when partisan feeling reaches its highest expression, I feel the grave responsibilities resting upon me. But I will say to Democrats and Republicans that, in my seat in the Senate of the United States, I will endeavor to represent, not the Democratic Party, not the Republican Party, but all the people of my native State. [Applause.] It is true that I will endeavor to carry into effect the principles of government, the tenets maintained by the Democratic Party, for it is by that method, I believe, that the greatest good of the greatest number of the people of the United States, but in doing that I will endeavor to do injustice to none. Democratic principles contemplate justice to all. I will weigh every question and give it my calmest consideration, and endeavor to do my whole duty, not only to my fellow-citizens, but to the people of the entire country. Grave questions have been presented for the determination of the Congress of the United States, temporary in their character, but still calling upon the whole country to exercise the utmost forbearance; calling upon your statesmen now assembled at Washington to exercise the greatest and most cautious deliberation; calling upon every man of every party in the country to exercise the broadest and most charitable feeling, that these grave questions may be settled for the lasting good of the Republic. As one of the arbiters, I will endeavor to execute justice, in the presence of my God and my country; I will endeavor to decide upon these questions in such a manner as will bear the light of future history. But there are questions beyond the questions of the hour that may be settled to-day. I believe that there is patriotism and virtue, and there are those qualities in the movements and efforts of the American people that will relieve us of the present crisis and carry us safely down to the great future. That future will present for determination every question of national policy as relating to economy, as relating to questions of finance, as relating to the revenue of the Government of our country. These matters I will endeavor to consider, so as to carry out the principles embodied in the teachings of the Democratic Party, and in this I can only say to you I believe I will represent the true interests of every man of Tennessee. [Applause.] Let me say, fellow-citizens, I do not propose to represent Tennessee alone, but while representing Tennessee, I will also represent the people of the whole country, and in that capacity I endeavor to discharge my duty to the whole country, looking to the utmost of my ability, only to the interests of the United States."

A YOUNG GIRL USES A PISTOL.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Democrat* of Saturday describes this street incident in that city: "Thursday evening appears to have been prolific of pistol practice by ladies who sought to protect themselves from the assaults and insults of loafers. An hour or two after Frankie Morris' shooting affair on Fifth street, two young ladies, while passing the corner of Third and Sears streets, were accosted by a number of loafers with, as they claim, indecent language. The ladies screamed for assistance, when one of them, named Mary White, was struck by one of the party of roughs. She is a plucky little lady, and promptly pulled her little pistol and fired into the mob, but, we are informed, did not hit any of them. The young women then were permitted to proceed without further molestation. The names of the mob who figured in this case have not been obtained, but the officers are on the alert."

A SAMOAN PRINCESS' HEAD-DRESS.

Speaking of the return of United States Consul Griffin as Commissioner from Samoa, the Louisville *Commercial* incidently says: "Among the curiosities which he brought home was the head-dress which the Princess Lonoluno, niece of one of the ex-Kings, is to wear when she is married. It consists of a band to fit the head, to which is attached a profusion of white satin-like ribbons, of about a foot in length, made of the skin of the cocoanut between the meat and the shell. It is a head-dress which one of our belles would not disdain to wear, and is a marvel of skillful fabrication. It is to be carried back to Samoa. Mr. Griffin describes this Princess as a beautiful maiden of 18, of fair complexion, with large, lustrous eyes, a profusion of long, soft, black hair, and a most musical voice."

THE COMPROMISE SCHEME.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PROPOSED SURRENDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Republican Party, embracing as it does the wealth, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the country, are the friends of peace, and they dread internal dissensions, revolution, and civil war. Consequently, Republicans everywhere, while mindful of their rights and the requirements of the Constitution, are prepared for any sacrifices to preserve the peace of the country.

The Democracy, on the contrary, composed as it is of those who were recently in open rebellion against the Union; of those who sympathized with the rebellion, and of the ignorant, reckless, and unscrupulous of all nationalities, desire nothing more than change and the spoils of office. Consequently, they openly threaten civil war, if they be not permitted to override the Constitution and inaugurate Tilden as President!

This constitutes the crisis; and to avert it, and to secure peace and revive the business interests of the country, the Republicans in Congress gravely propose to trample upon the Constitution, the constitutionally defined duties of the President of the Senate, and the action of the Electoral Colleges, by a device which, seemingly non-partisan, yields everything to the threats of the Democracy, thrusts aside the legally and constitutionally expressed will of the people and their choice for the Presidency, and places Mr. Tilden in the Presidential chair—and all from fear of the Democracy!

What are we to do? We cannot surrender our judgments in regard to the plain requirements of the Constitution, or our convictions that Rutherford B. Hayes is the President-elect or the United States; and if called upon, in the interests of peace, to yield to threats of violence, let us at least demand that our sacrifice be open and above-board. Let it be understood of all men that we make the craven sacrifice demanded with our eyes wide open. Let the title of the bill introduced by the Joint Committee be changed to what it really is, viz.:

"A bill to repudiate the Constitution in relation to the election of a President—to violate the constitutional rights of the President of the Senate—to usurp by Congress the election of the Chief Executive, and to declare Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States."

Let this be done—let the naked truth be fearlessly proclaimed—and I, too, am ready, in the interest of business, to become a craven, and yield to the threats of violence which appear to have wrested from the Republican Party all its manhood and all the patriotism which so recently punished as rebels the very men before whom we now quail.

Pass the bill reported—and what then? When the Oregon trick comes up for legislative—not for constitutional—action, and the five members of the commission appointed by the Senate will vote to give its three Electoral votes to Hayes, and so will the two Republican Judges. At the same time the five members of the commission appointed by the House and the two Democratic Judges will give one of those Electoral votes to Tilden. What next? Why, the Supreme Court Judge selected by his four colleagues on the commission will elect the President of the United States, and may well look for a reward!

And so with every other question which may arise. The Constitution, recognizing the difficulties incident to the very state of affairs which now exists, wisely selects, not an individual, but the incumbent of the second office in the Government, to act in such a contingency. This was done 82 years ago; but, because the incumbent of that high office happens to be a Republican, behold, the Congress of 1877 proposes to select some other individual, to pacify the warlike Democracy by giving them the Presidency.

There is absolutely nothing new in this bill. In 1801 the House of Representatives made a similar attempt to trample on the Constitution and to grasp the power, then and forever, to elect the Chief Magistrate. In that case, however, the grand committee was to consist of six members from each House instead of five, and it was ultimately killed in the Senate.

On that occasion Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a Senator, one of the most distinguished and purest men of the revolution and a member of the convention which framed the Constitution, held the prophetic language we give below.

Query—Can Grant sign a bill the provisions of which he believes to be unconstitutional? If so, what becomes of his oath of office?

Extracts from Mr. Pinckney's speech in the Senate in 1801:

"If it is necessary to have guards against improper elections of Electors, and to institute tribunals to inquire into their qualifications, with the State Legislatures, and with them alone, rests the power to institute them; and they must exercise it. To give to Congress, even when assembled in convention, a right to reject or admit the votes of States, would have been as gross and dangerous an absurdity as the framers of the Constitution never could have been guilty of. How could they expect that in deciding on the election of a President, particularly where such election was strongly contested, party spirit would not prevail and govern in every decision? Did they not know how easy it was to raise objections against the votes of particular elections; and that in determining upon these it was more than probable the members would remember their sides—their favorite candidate, and sometimes their own interests? Or must they not have supposed that in putting the final and ultimate decision of the Electors in Congress, who were to decide irrevocably and without appeal, they would render the President their creature, and prevent his assuming and exercising that independence in performance of his duties upon which the safety and honor of the Government most feverishly depend?

They well know that, to give the members of Congress a right to give votes in this election, or to decide upon them when given, was to destroy the independence of the Executive and make him the creature of the Legislature. * * * *

If a minority in a particular State find that the candidate they have successfully supported is the favorite one with the majority of Congress, or their committee, they will easily discover the means of raising objections to the validity of the return of the Electors, insist that they themselves are elected, proceed to the length of the meeting and voting, and transmit to Congress a double return. * * * *

Why should we suppose that the Congresses which have preceded us did not understand this subject as well as we do, or any that may succeed us. * * * *

And here, Sir, let me ask whether from a Congress thus ably formed, and from an Executive thus discerning and independent, as much knowledge of the Constitution, its precise directions, and the agency it intended Congress to have in counting the votes and declaring the President, were not to have been expected as from the present? Were not the then Executive, and a number of the members of both Houses, members of the convention which framed the Constitution, and if it failed not to give Congress or authorize them to delegate to a committee of their body powers contemplated by this bill, could the Congress or the President of 1792 have been so extremely uninformed, and indeed ignorant of its meaning and of their duty, as not to have known it?

THE "COMPROMISES" OF THE PAST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So ably has the lately adopted method of settling the Presidential question been analyzed, in its legal and constitutional aspect, through your editorial columns, that anything further in that direction would seem unnecessary. But to those to whom the experience of the past is a guide for the future, it will stand condemned without reference to its legal defects. Once more it brings before the country that hateful word "compromise," the practical meaning of which has been the giving of something for nothing—the yielding to great wrong for the maintenance of a little right. It has been believed for the last 20 years that compromise was one of the lost arts—a system in which the party of freedom in the North, as opposed to the slaveocracy and their Democratic hirelings, have stood in the attitude of a simple countryman to a professional trickster, and that no Republican, bearing in mind the facts of history, and with any regard for his reputation for intelligence, could be brought to utter the word.

Our first great compromise was in 1820, viz.: That Maine, which could by no possibility be other than free, should be admitted, and that Missouri, in which, from its position, freedom and slavery stood an equal chance, should come in as a slave State, thus waiving the rights of freedom where she had a good claim as an equivalent for recognizing them where there could be no possible dispute. To make this compact look respectable, a guarantee was given that slavery should never have any rights in the then unsettled territory which afterward developed into the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

Later on, at the close of the Mexican war, inaugurated simply for the purpose of carving out another slave State, when California was organized, and the spirit of the people was so determined that she forced her way into the Union as a free State, thus disappointing the slave-holding Democracy of their anticipated prize, that looked around for another "compromise." It culminated in the measure known as the "Compromise of 1850;" otherwise the Fugitive Slave act, which at one time all those State rights for which the Democracy now argue so vehemently, and made every State in the Union practically slave territory. What concession the North received in this "compromise" no one could ever find out, unless it was that the South would graciously permit California to remain free after her status had been established beyond recall.

But a short time passed when that territory which had been guaranteed to us by the compromise of 1820 (Kansas and Nebraska,) reached a condition to fit it to apply for admission in the form of States, and after a most violent attempt to force them in with slavery, the Nebraska bill—another "compromise" measure—was passed, by which the North was conceded the privilege of fighting the battle over again for the possession of what was already hers by previous agreement. Is it possible that any Republican in this country can utter the word "compromise" without feeling that he insults the common sense of the Northern people? The only other compromise since then was the famous Crittenden compromise at the beginning of the rebellion, by which the Government was coolly asked to waive its authority and yield possession to insolent force. That compromise, luckily, was not agreed to.

And now, after all this experience, we have made another compromise, by which we inaugurate a beaten party, throw away the results of a victory won in the face of appalling obstacles, and consent to throw the decision into an arena in which chance—if not something worse—is likely to have a predominating influence. E. M. G.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877.

IS IT A "SELL OUT?"

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The demoralization of the Republican members of Congress upon the question of counting the Electoral vote is the most extraordinary spectacle of this eventful era. How many of the recognized leaders of the party can consent to ignore the constitutional precedents which have ruled on this question is amazing; but one conclusion can be arrived at by an outside observer; that they have been captured by the Treasury. The "salary grab" covered its perpetrators with lasting contempt. It is not too much to assume that should this iniquitous bill pass, its supporters will have sealed their political doom, not, indeed, for appropriating the nation's money, but for a more dangerous and unpardonable invasion of the constitutional rights of the people. Cannot the passage of this bill be delayed until the people can express a common-sense view of this issue, and show our legislators that the constitutional result is demanded, and that no temporary expedient will obviate the difficulties of the situation, but rather increase them? The crisis is alarming, and calls for prompt action from all who would avoid a dangerous precedent, that may have in its train greater evils even than the terrible war, too readily ignored by political leaders. F. G. W.

CONGRESSIONAL USURPATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest that one point in the consideration of the Electoral Compromise bill seems to have been overlooked; at least I have not seen it in print.

The Vice President of the United States by the Constitution is elected by the people, is not a Senator, nor, except as ex-officio "a member of Congress." The fact that the present is an accidental incumbent does not alter the rights and duties pertaining to the office. What power or authority, therefore, can Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, dictate to him, an elected executive officer of the Government, how he shall perform the duties prescribed for him by the Constitution for the performance of which he has given his oath, or take away from him his right to perform them. His prerogative seems to be completely ignored. What if he should refuse to be governed by the dictates of the committee when rendered? The Democratic writers have for years "howled" against the tendency toward "centralization" of power in Congress. What do they call their present claim? RIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1877.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR—ADDRESSES BY REV. FREDERICK COURTNEY, REV. DR. BEVAN, AND OTHERS.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening at the Association Hall, on East Twenty-third street, in the presence of a very large audience. Among the prominent gentlemen upon the platform were Peter Cooper, Gen. T. V. Johnson, Frederick Marquand, Rev. Dr. John Hall, S. B. Schieffelin, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Hon. Salem H. Wales, Norman White, William F. Lee, Percy R. Pyne, Lewis E. Jackson, George W. Abee, and Judge Van Voorst. The exercises were opened with an address by Mr. E. B. Monroe, who presided in the absence of William E. Dodge, Jr. The Treasurer's report, which was read by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., showed that during the last year the association had received $26,531 64, and had disbursed $26,345 32, leaving a balance in the treasury of $186 32. Mr. R. R. McBurney next read the report of the year's work. It reviewed the Hippodrome meetings of last year under the conduct of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and the International and State Young Men's Christian Association's work, and gave the following interesting facts: $691 82 were raised and sent to Savannah for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever. Five hundred and twenty-five volumes were added to the library, and 29,618 books were taken from the shelves at the call of readers, being 3,000 more than during 1875. Three hundred and eighty-seven papers have been kepton the files, representing the English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Danish language. Libraries free to members have been maintained in German, French, Spanish, penmanship, book-keeping, phonography, vocal music, and gymnastics. The average attendance at these classes was 270, while the average daily attendance at the gymnasium was 250. The library has distributed papers, magazines, and illustrated weeklies to 28 Army posts and naval stations. The average attendance at the Bible class conducted by Prof. William H. Thomson, M. D., on Sunday afternoons was 652. Fourteen lectures were delivered on Friday evenings, with an average attendance of 940. Twelve receptions, with entertainments, were given during the year, with an average attendance of 1,307 each evening; 55,535 invitations have been distributed by the Invitation Committee to young men to attend the religious meetings at the rooms; 1,234 young men have been admitted to membership; 695 young men, representing 23 nationalities, have been in attendance for situations; 66 per cent. of whom were of English-speaking nations; 66 per cent. of the English-speaking applicants were born in the United States and the rest were from Great Britain and Canada. Fifty-four per cent. of the whole number of applicants were under 25 years of age, 29 per cent. were between 25 and 35 years of age, and 17 per cent. were over 35 years of age. All these were counseled and assisted in their efforts to find work. At the Bowery branch, organized for the more needy and destitute men, 8,941 free lodgings were furnished to 1,230 different men; 39,998 meals were given away; 55,197 meals were sold at five cents each; 2,777 men placed in situations. At the railway branch in the Grand Central Depot dinner was given on Thanksgiving and Christmas days to 300 railroad employes connected with the roads running into the Grand Central Depot. Nine hundred religious meetings have been conducted by the Association in the Central building. Subscriptions to the amount of $900,000 have been secured toward the payment of the mortgage debt of $150,000 on Association building on Twenty-third street, and for the further extension of the work of the Bowery branch.

After the singing of the anthem, "America," Rev. Frederick Courtney, of St. Thomas' Church, was introduced, and delivered a very interesting address to the young men present. There was, he said, a singular correspondence between the Old and the New Testament in their allusions to young men. While the writer in the Old Testament said "the glory of young men is their strength," the writer in the New Testament, in something of the same strain, said "I have written unto you, young men, because you are strong." After speaking of the meaning of these Biblical references, he referred at some length to the importance of young men cultivating their physical, mental, moral, and religious strength. One of the most peculiar things he had noted in America was the very general disposition of different classes to ride in the street cars, even if they have to go only a block or two. They seemed adverse to the healthy practice of walking and taking outdoor exercise, which contributes to the glory of their physical manhood. It showed that a dangerous tendency of taking the least amount of trouble and hoping to accomplish the best results was creeping in among us, threatening to injure our activity and energy.

After singing, and addresses by Mr. John E. Parsons, and Rev. Llewelyn D. Revap, of the Brick Church, the audience were dismissed by the benediction pronounced by Rev. John Hall.

ASSAULT ON A TEAMSTER.

William Brown, a teamster in the employ of William J. Winges, provision dealer of No. 60 Washington street, Hoboken, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon. He was driving a sleigh through Willow street, when a number of boys jumped on it and attempted to put Brown off. Brown stopped the sleigh, and one of the boys picked up a large brick and hurled it at him. The brick struck Brown on the head, and he fell out of the sleigh. He was taken to a drug store, where he was attended to by Dr. Condon, who pronounced him to be in a dangerous condition. The Police were notified, and became convinced that the boy who threw the brick was Thomas Walsh, who was subsequently arrested, and frankly admitted that he was the one who threw the brick. He was held by Recorder Bohnstedt to await the result of Brown's injuries.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Jan. 22.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate a certificate of the election of Mr. Rollins by the New-Hampshire Legislature was presented. A bill was introduced to grant Mrs. Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., a pension. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Merrimon to provide for taking testimony by commissions, instead of sending committees of the Senate away from the capital for this purpose, and a resolution declaring it not within the lawful authority of the Senate to charge committees with duties to be performed away from the capital while the Senate is in session. Mr. Blaine appeared in the Senate and took the oath. The bill to provide a tribunal for counting the Electoral vote come up as unfinished business, and Mr. Morton spoke at length in opposition. Mr. Frelinghuysen spoke in favor of the bill. At the close of Mr. Frelinghuysen's speech, no other Senator taking the floor, the question was on the third reading of the bill. Considerable discussion ensued on the subject of pressing the bill to a vote, Mr. Sherman holding that a vote should not be pressed, while Mr. Edmunds urged that a vote should be taken to-morrow in order to give the House and the President time to consider the measure before acting on it. Mr. Sherman moved to go into executive session, which was defeated. Further discussion of the same character followed. At the conclusion, Mr. Edmunds again gave notice that he would have a vote taken to-morrow, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Frye introduced a bill to establish a court to try contested Presidential elections, to consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with six District or Circuit Justices, to be selected by the Chief Justice. Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit payment of rebel war claims, but the motion did not obtain the necessary two-thirds vote. Mr. Ashe moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repay North Carolina the proceeds of sales of cotton seized after the close of the rebellion, which also was lost. A message was presented from the President in answer to a resolution calling for copies of orders referring to the employment of troops in certain Southern States since August last. In transmitting copies of the orders the President gives the reasons for employing troops, all of which was in obedience to the Constitution and the election laws. Mr. Wood offered a resolution for a committee to inquire whether there was any exercise of authority not warranted by the laws for which the President is justly responsible. Objection from the Republican side was overruled by the Speaker, but a vote was not taken and the matter went over till to-morrow.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a certificate of the votes given in the New-Hampshire Legislature for E. H. Rollins, elected United States Senator from that State for six years from March 4, 1877, which was laid on the table. The credentials of Mr. Rollins were presented several days ago and placed on file. Also a telegram from the officers of the Chicago Board of Trade, transmitting resolutions adopted by the board on Saturday, approving of the bill reported by the joint committee in regard to counting the Electoral vote.

A PENSION FOR MRS. GEN. BLAIR.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, introduced a bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Major Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE SENDING OF COMMITTEES ABROAD.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said recent experience had satisfied him that the practice of sending committees abroad is unwise if not vicious. It virtually deprived States of part of their representation. Recently the State of Wisconsin was without representation on the floor of the Senate when questions of great importance were under discussion. Twelve States had been deprived of half of their representation on this floor on account of Senators having been sent away on investigating committees. The practice also inflicted a Senator for business. During his absence he lost the run of business, and upon his return had to catch up. It also involved the expenditure of a vast amount of money unnecessarily. In his opinion, all testimony could be taken by a commission much better than by a Congressional committee. He was satisfied that one or two Commissioners in South Carolina could have taken the testimony in that State required by the Senate much better than the committee of the Senate, as the committee knew nothing of the local influences, character of the witnesses, &c. He therefore introduced a bill providing for taking testimony and collecting information to be used by Congress; also, a resolution declaring that it is not within the lawful authority of the Senate to charge committees of the Senate with duties to be performed away from the capital while the Senate is in session, both of which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MR. BLAINE SWORN.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, who was recently elected to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Morrill, was escorted to the desk of the President pro tem. by his colleague, Mr. Hamlin, and the oath was administered to him.

THE COUNTING BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, which was the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, spoke at length in opposition to the bill. [The speech is printed in full in another part of to-day's paper.]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said, having been appointed a member of the special committee which framed the bill in regard to counting the Electoral vote, and having to the best of his ability discharged his duty, he felt he could not remain silent. While the reflecting and patriotic people of the country were interested in the measure to the extent that the dignity of the Government should be maintained, that an average attendance should be set, of 1,307 each evening; 55,535 invitations have been distributed by the Invitation Committee to young men to attend the religious meetings at the rooms; 1,234 young men have been admitted to membership; 695 young men, representing 23 nationalities, have been in attendance for situations; 66 per cent. of whom were of English-speaking nations; 66 per cent. of the English-speaking applicants were born in the United States and the rest were from Great Britain and Canada. Fifty-four per cent. of the whole number of applicants were under 25 years of age, 29 per cent. were between 25 and 35 years of age, and 17 per cent. were over 35 years of age. All these were counseled and assisted in their efforts to find work. At the Bowery branch, organized for the more needy and destitute men, 8,941 free lodgings were furnished to 1,230 different men; 39,998 meals were given away; 55,197 meals were sold at five cents each; 2,777 men placed in situations. At the railway branch in the Grand Central Depot dinner was given on Thanksgiving and Christmas days to 300 railroad employes connected with the roads running into the Grand Central Depot. Nine hundred religious meetings have been conducted by the Association in the Central building. Subscriptions to the amount of $900,000 have been secured toward the payment of the mortgage debt of $150,000 on Association building on Twenty-third street, and for the further extension of the work of the Bowery branch.

After the singing of the anthem, "America," Rev. Frederick Courtney, of St. Thomas' Church, was introduced, and delivered a very interesting address to the young men present. There was, he said, a singular correspondence between the Old and the New Testament in their allusions to young men. While the writer in the Old Testament said "the glory of young men is their strength," the writer in the New Testament, in something of the same strain, said "I have written unto you, young men, because you are strong." After speaking of the meaning of these Biblical references, he referred at some length to the importance of young men cultivating their physical, mental, moral, and religious strength. One of the most peculiar things he had noted in America was the very general disposition of different classes to ride in the street cars, even if they have to go only a block or two. They seemed adverse to the healthy practice of walking and taking outdoor exercise, which contributes to the glory of their physical manhood. It showed that a dangerous tendency of taking the least amount of trouble and hoping to accomplish the best results was creeping in among us, threatening to injure our activity and energy.

After singing, and addresses by Mr. John E. Parsons, and Rev. Llewelyn D. Revap, of the Brick Church, the audience were dismissed by the benediction pronounced by Rev. John Hall.

ASSAULT ON A TEAMSTER.

William Brown, a teamster in the employ of William J. Winges, provision dealer of No. 60 Washington street, Hoboken, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon. He was driving a sleigh through Willow street, when a number of boys jumped on it and attempted to put Brown off. Brown stopped the sleigh, and one of the boys picked up a large brick and hurled it at him. The brick struck Brown on the head, and he fell out of the sleigh. He was taken to a drug store, where he was attended to by Dr. Condon, who pronounced him to be in a dangerous condition. The Police were notified, and became convinced that the boy who threw the brick was Thomas Walsh, who was subsequently arrested, and frankly admitted that he was the one who threw the brick. He was held by Recorder Bohnstedt to await the result of Brown's injuries.

Electors was confided to the State, and Congress must accept the State's conclusion, just as the judgment of a court must stand. Congress could not be a grand returning board to investigate the votes of eight or ten million people. He denied that Congress had the right to go behind the Electoral certificate, and said the provisions of the Constitution were inconsistent with the idea that Congress could do so. He then spoke of the commission authorized by the bill reported by the select committee, and said it would have only such powers as were now conferred upon the two houses of Congress. He had no idea that the

LAW REPORTS.

A REMINDER OF TAMMANY RULE.

A BILL FOR REFRESHMENTS, GLOVES, AND CRAPE FURNISHED BY THE KEEPER OF THE CITY HALL TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A reminder of the manner in which Municipal affairs were conducted a few years since was afforded in the case of George W. Roome against the Mayor, &c., which came before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff to have the case sent for trial before a Referee. Roome was formerly keeper of the City Hall, and sues to recover $8,584 for goods furnished at the order of the Common Council, as he claims, in 1870 and 1871. His bills were indorsed either by Alderman Ceman or by the latter and Alderman Dimond. The bill reads as follows:

To G. W. Roome, Dr.:
For refreshments furnished to the Common Council, on the occasion of the Review of the Societies on the 17th of March, 1871; also for firing the Salute; Stand, and Decorating the same, as per order of the Common Council..... $825 00
For Refreshments furnished the Common Council on the Reception of the Fenian Exiles at the City Hall by the Common Council. Also for Refreshments furnished on the review of the same by the Mayor and Common Council, as Order by the Joint Committee of the Feby..... $980 00
For refreshments furnished to the Common Council on the reception of Hon. William H. Seward at the City Hall as per order of the Committee..... 375 00
Also for refreshments on the 19th March, 1870, on occasion of the review of the society..... 250 00
For expenses incurred on the 4th of July, 1870, in furbishing flags, poles, and decorating the City Hall on that day and preparing for the fire-works in the evening, and other incidental expenses..... 975 00
For gloves, crape, and other incidental expenses incurred for the funeral of the late superintendent Jourdan by order of the Joint Committee of the Common Council.. 750 00
Same for funeral of the late County Auditor Watson as per order of the Joint Committee on the same..... 1,085 00
Same for funeral of the late ex-Alderman Florence Scannell, also for decorating the Chambers of the Board of Aldetmen in mourning, by order of the joint committee, 12th July, 1870..... 558 00
Same for funeral of their late associate Henry Rogers, and also for decorating the Chamber of the Assistant Aldermen and chair, by order of the joint committee, July 30, 1870..... 525 00

C. P. Miller who appeared for the City, opposed the motion for a reference. He said the case was an eminently proper one to go before a jury. The bills were never authorised by any resolution of the Common Council. They were simply bills for refreshments and gloves for funerals when any of the illustrious members of the Common Council died.

Judge Donohue—Whether this was only in the case of illustrious members.

Mr. Miller said it was also in the case of members not illustrious. The Aldermen in this way laid in their stock of Winter gloves.

The counsel for Roome, claimed, however, that the case was one which involved the examination of a long account, and therefore a proper one for a Referee to try. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

PAULINE LUCCA'S DIVORCE.

The appeal in the case of Maria Pauline Von Wallhofen, better known as Pauline Lucca, against Messrs. Newcombe and Levestritt, was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. The plaintiff was formerly the wife of Count Adolph Von Rhade, and on March 10, 1873, entered into an agreement with the defendants, who are attorneys, by which, as she says, she agreed to pay them $1,000, and they agreed in consideration to procure her a decree of divorce from Von Rhade within three months, they to obtain the necessary evidence at their own expense. On the procurement of the divorce she was to pay them $2,000 in addition. She paid them $1,500 down, and they procured the decree of divorce on June 2, 1875. She then paid them the additional $2,000. On June 12, 1873, she married her present husband. On Aug. 12, 1873, her first husband, Adolph Von Rhade, came into court and asked to have the decree of divorce against him opened, and that he be permitted to defend the action in which the same was granted, after some grounds that he had not been duly served with process in the said action, that due opportunity had not been given him to appear upon the trial of the same, that no evidence in proof of the allegations of the complaint had been introduced, and on other grounds. The decree of divorce obtained against Von Rhade was amended, after some further litigation, so as to allow him to defend the action in which it had been obtained. On appeal Von Rhade was given the right to put in an answer to the plaintiff's supplemental complaint. It appeared that there were many, and, as is claimed, inexcusable defects in the divorce proceedings conducted by Messrs. Newcombe and Levinstrett, and the plaintiff therefore brought the present suit for damages which she had to pay to other counsel for correcting the defendants' blunders. Her complaint was dismissed by Judge Donohue, who said she had evidently come into this State on purpose to procure a divorce, and then to annul her. She now appeals to the General Term. Townsend & Weed appear for the plaintiff, and ex-Judge Cardozo for the defendants.

IMPOSING CONDITIONS ON SHIPPERS.

A rather important question is involved in the case of James Kirby against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which was tried before Judge Barrett and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. It appears that the plaintiff some time ago undertook to ship 202 head of sheep from Buffalo to this City over the defendants' road. The company's officials insisted that before shipping them he must consent to consign the sheep to the Union Stock Yard and Market Company and sign a contract to that effect, across which the following words in red ink were written: "Subject to regular yardage charges as established by the Stock-yard Company." After some hesitancy and discussion, the plaintiff signed the bill of lading, making a protest, however, against being compelled to do so. He claims the right to consign the sheep to "Seymour & Co., New-York, care of James Kirby," he being a partner in the firm of Seymour & Co. On the arrival of the sheep in this City the plaintiff demanded them, tendering the freight charges, but was refused their delivery unless he paid $10 yardage. He now sues therefore brought the present action on the ground of the illegal conversion of the sheep. Seymour & Co., it appears, have a stock-yard of their own, and the present action was brought in part to test the question of the power of the railroad company to impose conditions on shippers. Judge Barrett held there was no such coercion in the present case, or such dread of irreparable injury as to make the contract entered into knowingly, though with protest, void. He therefore dismissed the complaint. Mr. Seymour, who head of the plaintiff's firm, has, however, brought an equitable action in regard to the same matter in controversy, to enjoin the railroad company from imposing such conditions. In this latter case a temporary injunction has been granted, and the trial of the case will probably be had in a very short time.

THE BOYD WHISKY CASE.

The case of the Government against the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., dealers in spirits at No. 59 Broad street, came up again before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and was once more postponed. Gen. Tracy, of counsel for the defense, moved that the case stand over, and that the defense be allowed to move to quash the inquictment. Assistant District Attorney Sherman said that the indictment had already been sustained, whereupon Gen. Tracy held that the case should be adjourned for the present at least, in consequence of the fact that Mr. Boyd was wholly ignorant of the matters charged in the indictment, they having been exclusively in the hands of his partner, Mr. E. P. Hill, who is now confined to his room in consequence of an injury to one of his legs received from a fall on the ice. A certificate from Mr. Hill's physician was exhibited, but as it was not sufficiently explicit to satisfy the court, it was directed that the case stand over until this morning. When doctors is directed to appear and testify to the nature of Mr. Hill's injuries. The defense also raised an objection to the bill of particulars furnished by order of Judge Benedict, and the court ruled that it was deficient because it did not name the distillery in each of the five counts of the indictment, and therefore ordered an amended bill.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

The case of Francis Sheridan against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sued, as the Assignee of Morgan Jones, to recover $9,745 80 for the plumbing in the brown-stone Court-house in the City Hall Park and in the Ludlow street Jail, done in 1871. The bills for the work were audited by the Board of Supervisors. On the first trial of the case the City's defense was that the assignment by Morgan Jones to the plaintiff was fraudulent, and was made in order to prevent the City's setting up, by way of counter-claim, its claims against Jones. The jury found a verdict for the City, which the Court of Appeals recently reversed, holding that the assignment, being for value, was good, no matter what Jones's motives may have been. At the trial yesterday, Judge Van Brunt directed a verdict of $13,633 19 for the plaintiff.

A WIFE SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Mary Ann Devoe has brought suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from her husband, Isaac L. Devoe, on the ground of the latter's adultery. In her complaint the plaintiff sets forth that she was married to the defendant on July 3, 1843, and that they lived together until Jan. 1, 1874. She says he is and has been for three years living in adulterous intercourse with one Jane Turpenny. Mrs. Devoe made a petition to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in which, after stating these facts, she alleges that three children were born to them. Two of the children are of age, and the third is 16 years old. The latter is weak and sickly, and requires more than ordinary care and comfort. She says the defendant's income is $20,000 per year, and that after she separated from him he gave her $150 per month until March 1, 1876, when he reduced his remittances to $80 per month, and gave her the occupancy of the house in which she now resides. She asked that he be directed to pay her a reasonable amount, and to allow her to continue in the quiet possession of the house. The defendant failed to appear yesterday, and Judge Donohue noted the default.

AN AUTHOR'S COPYRIGHT.

THE RIGHT TO PLAY "DIE DANISCHEFFS" ARGUED BEFORE JUDGE DONOHUE—HOW COPYRIGHTS ARE PROTECTED IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Argument was had yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, as to the propriety and justice of continuing the injunction obtained by Messrs. Shook & Palmer restraining Adolf Neuendorf, the proprietor of the Germania Theatre, from giving representations of the play of "Die Danischeffs." The plaintiffs claim they are the proprietors of the drama "Les Danischeffs," of which "Die Danischeffs" is a German translation. The play was written by Alexandre Dumas, and Mr. Costa, otherwise known as Pierre de Newsky. The plaintiffs say the play was copyrighted by its joint authors, and that no version or translation of it has been made public with their consent. Messrs. Shook & Palmer purchased the proprietary right in the play for $1,000 gold and royalties. In behalf of Mr. Neuendorf, the affidavit of Max Freeman, the Stage Manager of the Germania Theatre, was read. He avers that he has an intimate knowledge of European theatrical affairs, and is thoroughly conversant with the facts concerning "Die Danischeffs." In February, 1876, he was an actor in the Carl Theatre in Vienna, Austria, of which Mr. Janner is Director and proprietor. Janner has a contract with M. Dumas, under which the latter is obliged to furnish all the dramas written by him or under his name to Janner for performance and publication in the German language in Austria. In the latter part of 1875, when "Les Danischeffs" was produced at Paris, and the authorship of the play was publicly attributed to Dumas, Janner wrote to the latter requesting a manuscript copy of the play under his contract. Dumas replied, saying he had nothing whatever to do with the drama, that one Pierre de Newsky was the author, and that the Société Dramatique of Paris, of which Newsky was a member, had the exclusive right to dispose of it. Newsky, through the society, sold the right to perform and publish the play in Austria to Baron Schen, the President of the Stadt Theatre Society of Vienna, for 10,000 florins. The latter society caused a German translation of the French manuscript to be made, and after its production at the theatre had it published in the German language by L. Rosner. The copies were sold openly in the market in the same way as the other plays procured by Baron Schen. The laws of Austria are very strict against the infringement of copyrights, and under the Franco-Austrian treaty of 1866 French authors are given equal rights with those of Austria in the latter country. No infringement of the rights of French authors has occurred since the treaty, although nearly every dramatic novelty which appears in Paris is reproduced in Vienna.

An affidavit was also read from F. Kalenburg, who avers that the play "Les Danischeffs" was published in Berlin, where the laws are also exceedingly stringent in regard to violations of copyrights. There is but one means in Germany by which unauthorized publications are repressed. In Leipzic there is an organization named the "Stage Society Association," to which belong most of the dramatists whose works are published in Germany. It denounces publicly every violation of the right in literary property, and by its efforts the books of delinquent publishers are excluded from the book market. This method is efficacious in Germany, since the principal market there is at Leipzic, where regular sessions are held during the year, at which the booksellers make regulations for their conduct and these regulations have the practical force of law throughout all Germany. So effective are these rules for the protection of copyright that since the treaty between France and Germany in 1862, which secured the copyright of French authors in Germany, not one instance has arisen in which a French drama was published in Germany without the authority of the authors, although successful French plays are reproduced and published in Germany.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer argued in behalf of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, claiming that the publications of the play were all unauthorized. Henry Wehle spoke briefly for Mr. Neuendorf, claiming that the exclusive proprietary right in the play had been lost by the publications in Austria and Germany. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

A DIVORCED WIFE'S CLAIM.

SHE SUES FOR PROPERTY PURCHASED WITH HER MONEY AND GIVEN BY HER DECEASED HUSBAND TO HIS PARAMOUR.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Barbara Schreyer against Andrew Dettinger, Christine Brodie, and others, in which he overrules a demurrer by the defendants to the complaint on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. From the facts in the case it appears that the plaintiff and one Philip Schreyer, now deceased, were married in 1858, and that two children were born to them. In 1860 they purchased a lot in this City, and the deed was taken in their joint names. The $3,000 consideration for the purchase was from the separate money of the plaintiff. A brick house was erected on the land, and has during the past three years yielded a rental of about $60 per month. In 1873 the plaintiff obtained a limited divorce from her husband on account of his cruel treatment of her, and by the terms of the decree he was ordered to pay her $7 50 per week for her support and for that of her children. This alimony her husband failed to pay, and the plaintiff brought proceedings to have sequestrated the rent of the house and lot referred to, and to have a Receiver of the same appointed. Her husband then, to prevent these proceedings, and also to relieve himself from them and from other proceedings to enforce the decree for the payment of the alimony, agreed to give the plaintiff a mortgage upon the premises for $2,500 for 10 years, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. In order to carry out this arrangement they got the defendant, Andrew Dettinger—a mutual friend—to intervene, and they jointly executed a conveyance to him of the premises for the nominal consideration of $1. Dettinger was to, and did, execute and deliver the mortgage mentioned, without any bond. Philip Schreyer, the plaintiff's husband, died in May last. Up to the time of his death, however, he received and appropriated the rents of the premises in question with Dettinger's knowledge and consent, notwithstanding the deed and mortgage. Schreyer himself occupied a portion of the premises, where he and the defendant, Christine Brodie, lived together as man and wife, though they were not married. A few days after the death of Schreyer, the woman Brodie presented for probate a paper purporting to be his last will. By this he left to this woman all his estate, including the premises conveyed to the defendant, Dettinger, and she was also made sole executrix. The plaintiff claims all these proceedings are a cheat and fraud upon her and her children. She asks that the conveyances referred to be set aside as void, and that the defendants be compelled to reconvey the premises to her and her children.

TWO GAMBLERS PUNISHED.

Joseph Lyons and Edward Saunderson, dealer and "steerer" for the faro den at No. 17 West Twenty-eighth street, which was recently raided on, were called up for sentence by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, having pleaded guilty several days ago. Judge Gildersleeve said that since the prisoners had pleaded guilty, he had been besieged by applications for clemency in their behalf. He had no doubt that they were men of excellent characters previous to their connection with this gambling operation, but, insomuch as they had offended against a law for which punishment of two years in the State Prison and a fine of $1,000 could be inflicted, he saw no reason why their offense should be dealt with differently from that of a thief or any other offender. Persons engaged in gambling had heretofore got off with punishments entirely inadequate to their offense, and when the last case came before him he had stated that he should, as he believed he ought in the discharge of his duty, deal with the next offense as with any other crime. The present offense, however, had been committed before that time; he therefore felt justified in imposing a lighter sentence than he otherwise would. The sentence of the court was that they each be confined in the Penitentiary for a term of six months, and pay a fine of $100. Lyons, who is a Brooklyn man, described himself as a produce dealer, and Saunderson as a printer.

A FEMALE BIGAMIST.

Maria Heuser, a most attractive-looking German woman, 35 years of age, was called up for trial on a charge of bigamy yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. It appeared that, the prisoner had been married to a widower named Anthony Borbee, living at No. 89 South Fifth avenue, on Dec. 3, by Rev. August H. Held, Pastor of St. John's German Lutheran Church. Borbee subsequently discovered that Miss Heuser had a husband still alive, she having been married to Charles Ritter on April 5, 1870, by Rev. Gottfredt Scheibel, whereupon he had her arrested and indicted for bigamy. Assistant District Attorney Bell, after a careful examination of the case, stated that the woman, having separated from her husband, had given a lawyer $25 to procure a divorce. The lawyer informed her that a divorce had been procured, which she, in her ignorance of the English language, believed, and considered herself at liberty to marry again. Judge Sutherland, said that under the woman's confession he had no alternative but to sentence her to one year in the Penitentiary. He would, however, lay the facts before the Governor, with a view of procuring her pardon, a proceeding in which he would be joined by Assistant District Attorney Bollins.

HOW A NEWSPAPER WAS RUN.

A TYPE FOUNDER'S SUIT AGAINST THE TRUSTEES OF THE REPUBLIC PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION—THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

The counsel in the case of David W. Bruce against Caleb C. Norvell, Edward B. Wesley, and T. C. Platt, summed up before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The jury, failing to agree, were locked up for the night. The action is against the defendants as the Trustees of the New-York *Republic* Publishing Association. This corporation sought, in 1874, to establish a newspaper called the *Republic*, but, after about three months' publication of the same, the association suddenly disbanded, leaving a number of unpaid bills outstanding, including debts due to editors, reporters, and others. Among the creditors was the plaintiff, who is a type founder, and supplied $5,189 49 worth of type. The type was seized by other creditors and sold. The plaintiff then brought the action for damages against the association itself, and recovered judgment for the full amount claimed. His judgment proved worthless, however, as there was no property for him to seize. He then brought the present suit, in which he seeks to hold the Trustees of the corporation liable, on the ground that they failed to file their report within 20 days after Jan. 1, 1875, and by such neglect rendered themselves personally liable, under the statute, for all of the debts of the corporation. Norvell makes really no defense to the action, but Messrs. Wesley and Platt do. Both claim that the goods were furnished at the order of Mr. Norvell before the certificate of incorporation was filed, and that therefore Mr. Norvell alone is liable. Mr. Wesley also claims that he resigned before the certificate of incorporation was filed, and that he agreed to become a Trustee only when $200,000 of the capital stock had been subscribed for, and $100,000 actually paid in. This, he claims, was never done, Mr. Platt claims that he never was a stockholder, and therefore could not be a Trustee. On the argument yesterday, William H. Arnoux, who appeared for the defendants, claimed that the corporation could not be in debt for the goods, since these were furnished before it had an existence. Mr. Norvell had not been authorized by either of the other defendants to buy goods on credit. Even if the corporation had been formed, no by-laws had been adopted, and Mr. Norvell could have had no authority to bind the corporation. On the other hand it was claimed that the goods were furnished to the corporation itself, and that the defendants were aware of the necessity of the type, and therefore knew that it had been furnished to the corporation. The testimony of Mr. Wesley was commented on with the view of impeaching the credibility of the witness. His pretended resignation as a Trustee was declared to be invalid, since it had not been regular, not having been seat in at any meeting of the Trustees. The counsel said that Messrs. Wesley and Platt went into the venture for the purpose of making money, if there was any to be made, at the same time shielding themselves from responsibility for the corporation's debts.

A READER OF THE TIMES INJURED.

The case of George L. Dale against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. It appears that in 1871 the plaintiff was a resident of Orange, N. J., and was in the habit of traveling to and from this City over the defendant's road. At Newark the railroad crossed over a bridge at Ogden street. Over the bridge the track curved slightly toward the south so that the cars in passing over swayed or inclined toward the southern side of the bridge. When the road was built narrow cars were run and sufficient space was left between the cars and the truss on the southerly side of the bridge. Broader cars were afterward run on the road. The plaintiff was on the cars on his way home one evening, and was reading an interesting paragraph in THE TIMES to his partner, and consequently on it. He was sitting with his elbow over the sill of the car window. As the car passed the bridge the plaintiff's elbow struck the truss, and his arm was broken. He recovered a verdict for $2,000, and the company now appeals, claiming that the plaintiff is responsible for his own negligence.

THE BOY ACROBATS.

The cases of the Ellis boys, the youthful acrobats who were taken from Alfred Smith, alias Leon, while performing in a circus at Poughkeepsie, were brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The boys were taken in charge by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Their father, however, has now made application to have their custody given to him. He says he is both able and willing to take care of them, and offers to give guarantees that the boys shall not be employed as acrobats in the future. He claims that the society has no right to the custody of the children. After some argument the cases were adjourned until tomorrow, when they will be more thoroughly discussed.

A SUIT FOR DETECTIVE'S SERVICES.

The case of William M. Hall against William C. Templeton was tried before Judge Sheridan and a jury in the Marine Court yesterday. The plaintiff in the action sued to recover a balance of $165, with interest, for services rendered as a detective in obtaining evidence in the case of Duncan C. Templeton, the defendant's son, who was indicted in 1873 for shooting his wife in Eighth avenue. The defense interposed was that the plaintiff rendered the services gratuitously, the plaintiff and defendant having been intimate friends for more than 25 years. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. F. J. Dupignac appeared for the plaintiff and Samuel J. Crooks for the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Trenton Banking Company vs. Duncan.—In this case I do not see the necessity for having the issues proposed tried before a jury; so far as I can discover those issues can be readily disposed of by the special Term, before whom this cause comes on to be tried. If when it is reached the Justice deems it proper to send the issues of fact before a jury, it will be competent for him to do so. (Brinkley vs. Brinkley, 66 N. Y. 192.) Motion denied.

Stapleton vs. Mallory.—The proposed order is broader than the decision.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted—Shaw vs. Stevens; Ross vs. Cross; McCaffe vs. Clifford.

Devoe vs. Devoe—Memorandum.

Goldsmith vs. Dailey—Cause set down on day calendar for first Monday of February.

Dana vs. Murray—Motion granted on payment of costs, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue.

Spring vs Murray—Motion granted on payment of costs, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Bogert vs. Bogert—Let an order be drawn simply directing that judgment be entered on the report of the Referee. Thereupon judgment will be entered on upon other Referee to hear and determine." The court finds no facts or conclusions of law; these are to be found in the report of the Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Barrett.

McManus vs Reilly—Case and amendments settled, and charge corrected.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Mears vs. Kearney.—Plaintiff is entitled to foreclosure of the note in question, with costs. Opinion.

Westerman vs. Remington, Jr.—I think this case is properly in a court of equity. It is possible some of the questions involved may be ordered to be tried by a jury.

Schreyer vs. Dittinger et al.—The demurrer is overruled, with costs, and leave given to amend. Memorandum.

Brust vs. Meyer.—Order discharging Receiver from his trust, &c.

Bell vs. Spotts.—Order advancing cause on calendar.

Robertson et al. vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion denied. Judgment affirmed.

Waddell vs. Lee.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed.

Gebhard, &c., vs. Limbert.—Order appointing Conrad H. Bacher Receiver of the rents of the lands in suit.

Orders Granted.—Bache et al. vs. Dickinson et al.; Cutler vs. Casey; Leighton vs. Parkins; Bache vs. Dickinson; Gebhardt vs. Limbert; The Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. McKiernan.

Lees et al. vs. Wismore.—The motion must be denied for inexcusable delay, and for no other reason.

BY CHIEF JUSTICE CURTIS.

Maclean vs. Blossom.—Defendant's proposed case and amendments settled.

By Judge Freedman.

Strupthmann et al. vs. Muller et al.—Order settled. Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Davis vs. Bechstein.—Case settled.

Simon vs. The St. John Methodist Episcopal Church.—Motion to resettle denied, without costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Ahrens vs. Davies.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Drake vs. Driscoll.—Motion granted; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Sawyer vs. Mack.—Motion denied.

Emmerson vs. Bode.—Findings signed.

Bernheimer vs. Meliusehi.—Order signed.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Utter vs. Phillips; Kayton vs. Davies.

Judgment on Demurrer.—Parsons vs. Campbell; Brown vs. Caldwell; Brown vs. Youngs; Brown vs. Schell; White vs. Thomas; Newell vs. Meehan; State Bank vs. Ryan.

Orders Granted.—Mischell vs. Tunley.

Robinson vs. Lichtenstein.—Stay modified.

Kirby vs. McGrath.—Proceedings dismissed.

Becher vs. Meyer.—Receiver discharged.

Erickson vs. Green.—Appeal dismissed.

Bamberg vs. Stern.—Arrest vacated.

Slattery vs. Frith.—Judgment vacated.

Defaults Noted.—Faber vs. Posner; Neville vs. Atwater; Bungert vs. Coles.

Attachment vs. Leah.—Ordered to sell property.

Orders Granted.—Grote vs. The World Mutual Insurance Company; Mitchell vs. Anderson; Brookfield vs. Jones; Morris vs. Crane; Thacher vs. Doorman; Walroth vs. Ecos; Sherwood vs. Love; Gelles vs. Alexander; Jones vs. Anderson; Pratt vs. Jerrett.

COURT NOTES.

William T. Williams, a Jersey City sneak-thief, who entered the room of Thomas Leary, No. 199 Washington street, and stole therefrom $36, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him, to one year in the State Prison.

The pleadings in the case of Charles Westermann against Thomas P. Remington, Jr., were filed in the Superior Court Clerk's office yesterday. The parties were formerly partners, but each is now charging the other with fraud, and both lay claim to $25,000 damages against each other.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday declined to sign findings of fact and conclusions of law in the Begert divorce case. He holds that this was the province of the Referee in the action, and orders the counsel to enter judgment simply on the Referee's report.

The suit of John Patten against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was summed up by counsel before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Henry A. Cram argued on behalf of the plaintiff, and ex-Judge Emott performed a similar service for the defendants. Decision was reserved.

John Quinn, Henry Beekman, Christopher Smith, Patrick Brady, and Christopher Keenan, employes on board the steam-ship Montana, were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted a sailor named John Kelly, by stabbing him in the head, during a drunken quarrel on board the vessel. They pleaded not guilty, and were held to answer.

On the 8th inst. Benjamin F. Raynor, who gave his address as No. 192 Chatham street, entered the apartments of Sarah Reilly, No. 288 Front street, and stole therefrom clothing and other property valued at $26. On being called up by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Raynor pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Prison for two years.

Assistant District Attorney Bell, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, accepted pleas of guilty from Denis Donovan, of No. 653 West Forty-first street, and Patrick Lynch Laregy, of No. 164 Third avenue, in a drunken row at No. 103 Bowery, and John P. Sullivan, a seaman, who fired a pistol at a negro named Solomon Dean, wounding him in the side. Judge Sutherland sent each to the State Prison for one year.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied a motion for the framing of issues in the suit of the Trenton Banking Company against Alexander Duncan and William D. Shipman. The plaintiffs in the case obtained judgment for $136,368 98 against the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and are now seeking to set aside as fraudulent the conveyance of property to Alexander Duncan which were put on record on the day before the firm's failure.

John Kelly, of No. 331 West Thirty-sixth street, and Edward Leonard, of No. 136 Henry street, two of a gang of four youths charged with breaking into the premises of Thomas Stanton, No. 307 East Twenty-fourth street, on the night of Nov. 2, and stealing therefrom property valued at $145, were tried before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The jury, being unable to agree, were discharged, and the prisoners remanded.

Before Judge Sedgwick and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday, was begun the second trial of the suit of Shepherd F. Knapp, Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, against Walter Roche. The latter was Vice President of the bank, and is charged with having converted to his own use $66,200, for the recovery of which suit is brought. The defendant puts in a general denial. Develin, Miller & Trult appear for the plaintiff, and John T. McGowan represents the defendant.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Thomas Welch and George Carroll, of Williamsburg, two mechanics who left the paths of honesty and commenced a criminal career by breaking into the warehouse of John Thornton & Co., No. 62 Walker street, and stealing therefrom 1,500 worth of pearl buttons, which were found in their possession, pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve, in view of its being their first offense, sentenced them to the mitigated penalty of two years and six months in the State Prison.

Judge Van Brunt, in Part II., of the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered judgment for $2,600 for the plaintiff in the suit of Louisa Miller against Fidelia W. Hovey, Executrix. It appears that the plaintiff and her sister kept a boarding-house at Nos. 34 and 36 Bleecker street, at which the defendant and her deceased brother were boarding. The latter was a bachelor, and was in the habit of borrowing small sums of money from the plaintiff. On one occasion he borrowed $2,000, which the plaintiff obtained by selling some bonds. He made out a check for the plaintiff as a memorandum of the transaction, and died before paying the amount.

A BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.

The case of John C. Graff against Mary H. Field and her husband, William R. Field, was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff is a broker, and claims that he was employed by Mary H. Field to negotiate an exchange of $48,000 of property. He says he succeeded, and that thereupon her husband brought him for his commissions a demand note for $1,000, made by her, and indorsed by him. Judge Van Brunt dismissed the case as to Mr. Field as having been brought prematurely. Mrs. Field put in the defense that the alleged exchange was no exchange at all, as the other party to the trade had not been able to give title to his property, and that the plaintiff knew at the time that the exchange was an impossibility. The case is still on.

YONKERS RELIEVED OF $10,000 IN TAXES.

Judge Dyckman has granted a motion to vacate the stay of proceedings recently granted by him in the case of the Board of Supervisors of Yonkers against the Board of State Assessors. Yesterday the Board of Supervisors met, and the writ of mandamus went into effect. The matter of crediting the City of Yonkers with the over-assessment of $10,000 was referred to a committee of that body, who will not make any report for several days.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following proceedings were transacted:

No. 153.—Church of the Redemption vs. Grace Church.—Argued by Charles F. Tracy for appellant, and Clarkson N. Potter for respondent. No. 191—Sydyke vs. Prouty.—Passed. No. 144—Crawford vs. Everson.—Argued by George N. Kennedy for appellant, and Daniel Pratt for respondent. No. 154—Albany City National Bank vs. Munger.—Upon motion of A. J. Parker for respondent, judgment affirmed by default. No. 156—Bache vs. Purcell.—Passed. No. 158—Bridges vs. Oliver.—Argued by John H. Bergen for appellant, and H. C. Place for respondent.

The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Jan. 23: Nos. 157, 107, 63, 161, 164, 165, 160, 167.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
16—Morrissey vs. Farzo.	207—Ocean National Bank vs. Wallbridge.
26—Waterbury vs. Bouker	210—Connors vs. Titus.
50—Mills vs. Redewald.	211—Wilbaux vs. Niles.
69—Mantor of Whittlesey.	234—Mott vs. Ætna Iron Works.
86—Clews vs. Florida R. R. Co.	236—Faris vs. Sowden.
87—Baxter vs. Renseleher & H. R. R. Company.	240—Miehenfelder versus Dailey.
93—Collender vs. Phelan.	242—New-York Dyeing & P. Kalsb.vs.Bordell.
95—Mabie vs. Van Slyck.	248—Horandt vs. Chase.
100—Franklin vs. Kreizer.	245—Zeis vs. German Press Society.
143—Schmuhl vs. Sand.	246—Wormser vs. Hoffman.
149—Starin vs. Freeman.	248—Ex. Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler.
153—Jacobson vs. Charter Oak Life Ins. Co.	250—Huntoon vs. Clapp.
172—Crowe vs. Clyde.	258—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
175—Gray vs. Green.	
176—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
188—Barbey et al. vs. Luddington.	125—Clocks, &c., vs. Chadeayne.
180—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer et al.	156—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
192—McCutcheon et al. vs. Hoffman et al.	183—Doig vs. Morris.
165—The Western R. R. Co. vs. Bayne et al.	187—Lehmaier vs. Purcell.
180—Wilkinson vs. Gill.	200—Hooker vs. Martin et al.
194—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.	201—De Luce vs. Kelley, &c.
196—Spears et al. vs. Matthews et al.	190—Clark et al. vs. Dickinson.
197—Courtis vs. Schmidt et al.	203—Hoffman et al. vs. McCulloch et al.
199—Hooker vs. Martin et al.	204—Block et al. vs. Steinhardt.
	205—Maguire vs. Lloyd.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1—Graham vs. Meyer. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
2383—Southmayd vs. Orvis	4291—McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
802—Canadian Bk of Com. vs. Hillenbrand.	2349—Keller vs. The Mayor, &c.
8849—Lecker et al vs. The Mayor, &c.	1963—Erwin, &c., vs. The Riverside Steamboat Co.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al.	2591—Gill et al vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2011—Rodman vs. King.	2637—Picard vs. Bernheimer.
2783—Solomon vs. Conner, &c.	1993—Fitts et al vs. Onderdonk.
1825—Sturges vs. The Mayor, &c.	1—Latourette vs Clark.
2577—Livingston vs. Cornell.	2589—Boyd vs. Jackson.
2719—Haden et al vs. Coleman.	2745—Milliken vs. Whitman.
2721—Theleman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.	2677—Zeller vs. Frank.
2725—Simms vs. Wolf.	2641—Davis et al vs. Warwick.
2735—Haug vs. Koch.	777—McHarg vs. Stratton.
4290—Finn vs. The Mayor, &c.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	
3865—Lecomte vs. Griswold.	2720—Rubin vs. Brewers' and Malsters' Ins. Co. of New-York.
2075—Keller vs. Ortel.	1919—Perkyn Slate Co. vs. Allaire, &c.
2976—Same vs. Same.	8293—McCahill vs. Connor.
5380—Crawford v. Hines et al.	5174—Chase et al. vs. Copp.
8157—Todd vs. Delavan.	4829—Selover vs. Lowenstein.
0075—Phelan et al. vs. Stewart.	2719—Wyatt vs. Randell.
5097—Bernhard vs. Wronkow.	8983—Rayner vs. St. John et al.
6612—Callahan vs. Smith.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	
461—Davis vs. White.	5743—Naylor vs. Covert et al.
2619—Geddie vs. Conner.	5744—Slack vs. Keal.
2987—Dutch vs. Dorsey.	5745—Shane vs. Bergen.
8039—Perhyn Slate Company vs. Meyer.	5746—Wallace et al. vs. Wincent.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BOHEMIAN GIRL, (English Opera)—Miss Anna Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Julia Rose Wald, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. W. Carleton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

PARK THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Mr. Charles Thorne, Stuart Robson, Miss Fanny Morant.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT—Mr. Oliver D. Byron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mrs. Imogene O. Brown, Mrs. Anna B. Hills, Mr. H. Bischoff.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY CONCERT—Mr. Reinhard Schmeis, Mme. E. Pappenheim.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS of Artists' Fund Society.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Senatorial advocates of the surrender plan of counting the Electoral votes show a natural anxiety to rush it through with as little delay as possible. The people are beginning to have a clearer perception of its unconstitutionality, and of the heritage of confusion and mischief which its adoption would entail. As will be seen from the opinion expressed by prominent Republican Senators at Albany, the opposition to the plan is gaining strength and decision among the members of the State Legislature. The same is true of other States, and, judging from the shoal of letters which we receive on the subject, public sentiment is rapidly assuming a tone of indignation over what is stigmatized as the craven course of sundry Republican leaders at Washington.

Before leaving office, United States District Attorney BLISS has commenced suit against SAMUEL J. TILDEN for arrears of unpaid income tax. We regard this as a manly and courageous act, for which Mr. BLISS is entitled to the respect of all honest men. However clearly he may have recognized the duty imposed on him to take such action, he might easily have left it, with all the misrepresentation and abuse which it will entail, to his successor. He has chosen to accept the responsibility and the odium of beginning the suit, and Gen. WOODFORD will find such a mass of evidence at his disposal that its prosecution will be easy. There has been a disposition of late to sneer at Mr. TILDEN'S perjury and tax-grabbing as mere campaign charges, to be quietly shelved after the election. When the case comes to trial, the Presidential Pretender and his friends will discover that neither SINNOTT'S pettifogging nor HEWITT'S bounce will be considered valid evidence by a United States Court. The books of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and other railroad corporations will convict Mr. TILDEN of defrauding the Government, even without the aid of his own, which will, no doubt, be conveniently missing.

An important witness came before the House Sub-committee on the South Carolina election yesterday. This was BEVERLY NASH, a colored member of the State Senate, and a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. He testified with great minuteness to a private interview with one Z. D. CHILDS, a banker in Columbia, at which the latter offered him $10,000 down and $40,000 when TILDEN was inaugurated on condition that he should vote for the Democratic candidate at the meeting of the Electoral College. It will be remembered that a rather more tempting offer was made to a Hayes Elector in Louisiana, and though the statement of Mr. NASH or gh't, of course, to be received subject to its possible disproof by the accused banker, there is everything to sustain its truthfulness in the character of the Democratic methods put in practice before and since the election. As in the case of the Oregon corruption fund, there can be but one opinion about the source whence the purchase money for Electoral votes was to be drawn.

The *Economist*, of London, has given us another illustration of the old maxim that we must go from home to hear the news. It informs us of "a policy of provocation deliberately adopted by the Republicans" to "drive the Democrats, especially the excitable and undisciplined members of that party in the South, to projects of violence and disloyalty," which policy has been defeated by the "singularly cool temper of the Southern Democrats," "warned by their sagacious Northern advisers." This statement is as correct as the definition of the crab as a red fish which goes backward. All the politics of every-

cation there has been has come from the Democrats; the Northern members of that party have been guilty of proclaiming it, and the Southerners have had to warn them to keep cool. The *Economist* has also discovered that the "Republican majority in the Senate will insist on rejecting at any rate the returns (which are in duplicate) from Louisiana and Florida" for the purpose of throwing the election of President into the House and that of Vice President into the Senate. This desperate plan, we presume, originated with that arch conspirator whom the *Economist* describes as "Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary of the Treasury." If the editor of the *Economist* were caught blundering in this way about the affairs, let us say, of the Fiji Islands, he would be heartily ashamed of himself, and justly.

The charter amendments summarized in yesterday's TIMES will probably be introduced in the Assembly to-day. They embody all the reforms in City administration which have been ineffectually urged on the attention of the last two Legislatures, and they contain besides several new features of the most salutary character. It should be distinctly understood that the bitter hostility of Tammany Hall will be much less of an obstacle to the adoption of these reforms than the more potent opposition of City Republicans in league with Tammany Hall. There can be no question that the proposed changes will vastly simplify the cumbrous machinery of our local Government, to the great advantage both of its efficiency and cheapness. As such they will have the support of the great body of tax-payers, and will be resisted at every step by the hungry crowd of tax-eaters. Country Republicans should be cautioned against shaping their course on these amendments by the promptings of the patriots of the Police Board or their agents in the Albany lobby. The people of this City are sick of having their property virtually confiscated to sustain a horde of political jobbers and hangers-on, and every step of the course of a practical and sweeping measure of relief like the one in question will be narrowly watched. We can promise for the Republicans who may be disposed to do the dirty work of Tammany Hall in regard to these amendments all the publicity which our columns can give them.

We trust that at to-day's conference between the Mayor and certain representatives of the mercantile interests of the City, more attention will be paid to facts than rhetoric. There are a few plain questions which ought to be propounded to the Mayor, and to which plain answers ought to be given. It is admitted on all hands that the debt is already too large. How does Mr. ELY propose to check its increase and provide for its reduction? It is equally certain that taxation is too heavy. In what direction does the Mayor propose to economize? The pay of City laborers has been somewhat reduced, but the pay of clerks, court attendants, and petty officials of nearly all grades, remains as high as it was during the palmy days of the Ring. Does Mr. ELY favor immediate legislation to meet the whole question of reducing salaries? Does he propose to lend himself to the extravagant schemes of new street-openings, of up-town parks and boulevards, &c., which find so much favor in the Board of Aldermen? Is he prepared to enforce a more rigid standard of official accountability than his predecessor? If so, how does he propose to deal with the Police Commissioners who first invented a legal quibble to sustain them in refusing to clean the streets, and then found it necessary to squander public money in quarrying out masses of ice which their neglect had permitted to accumulate? Does he think that the payment by the same persons of some thirty patrolmen out of the proceeds of fines and penalties—which are pledged to the Police Insurance Fund—was a willful misappropriation of money, and if so what action does he propose to take in regard to the officials who were guilty of it? Other questions, equally seasonable and pertinent, will probably occur to some of the members of the deputation.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMPROMISE.

The scheme of Messrs. CONKLING, THURMAN, and EDMUNDS for submitting the late Presidential election to a commission, is not to go through without meeting some obstacles. In the House it is understood that the Republicans from Ohio, with two exceptions, have set on foot a movement for effective opposition, and they are reported to have the active aid of Senator SHERMAN, and their action is likely to have some effect in giving strength to others who think with them, but who have been hesitating what to do. Of course, it is natural that some special importance should attach to this movement because it begins with the representatives of Mr. HAYES' own State. But it is unnecessary to connect that gentleman with it, or to suppose that he has departed at all from the dignified and reserved course which he has so consistently held throughout this unfortunate dispute. The position of the Ohio delegation is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the most prominent member of the delegation, Mr. GARFIELD, is a man of independent mind, profoundly versed in the history of the Government and in the principles and precedents by which the Constitution is to be interpreted. Mr. GARFIELD has, moreover, the power of logical and persuasive argument beyond any other Representative not distinctly connected with the commission scheme, and when he is found ready to take the post of leader it is not surprising that his immediate associates should show a good degree of courage and decision. We trust that the health of Mr. GARFIELD, which has been much impaired of late, will sufficiently recover to enable him to bring his full strength to bear upon the discussion of the compromise. We shall then have the satisfaction at least of knowing that the House cannot adopt so extreme and extra-constitutional measure without having its faults exposed; that it cannot follow the committee as blind men hurry after blind leaders; and that if a precedent which we deem to be so dangerous is to be established, the representatives of the people will at least be compelled to adopt it deliberately and after weighty warning.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. MORTON opened the debate in opposition to the commission project in a speech of characteristic energy and directness. He began by stating that he "had supposed that all agreed that, in the absence of legislation, the President of the Senate must count the vote." This is a supposition in which he was not without warrant in the current of opinion expressed in the debates of the last four years on this subject. In the discussion of March 13, of last year, Mr. MORTON stated his view very clearly. He said:

"If there are two sets of returns, and there is no means by which the two houses can pass upon them, who is to decide that question? We cannot read both sets; both cannot be counted, because the State can have but one vote, or series of votes, according to its population. Somebody must decide it. If the two houses do not decide it, the President of the Senate must decide it." (*Record*, 44th Cong., vol. iv., Part 2, p. 1,666.)

This doctrine was indirectly combated, and several Senators advocated legislation as necessary to avoid this mode of counting. Others, however, held the opinion stated with emphasis by Senator WHYTE, of Maryland, as follows:

"I differ with Senators who doubt for a moment that our fathers meant to have it in the power of the President of the Senate to open the certificates, to state the votes of the people of the States, and to declare what the people had determined should be in the future their will. I am surprised that we should stop here to-day to discuss the question whether we have a right by legal enactments to take away from the people that power put in the Constitution of the United States for their benefit, merely authorizing the Vice President of the United States to enunciate their will." "I do hold that the Vice President of the United States is the proper person to state which vote shall be counted, because the Constitution put it in his hands."—(*Record*, p. 1,670.)

Mr. MORTON yesterday restated this view, as far as it relates to what must be done in the absence of legislation, and reinforced it by precedents. Having thus shown that Congress is not driven by the want of a regular and constitutional method to adopt any plan not warranted by the Constitution, he turned his attention to the question of the power of Congress to refer the question to the proposed commission. He declared, and justly, that if the power to count the votes does not rest in the President of the Senate, it must rest in the two houses; and if it rests in the two houses it cannot be delegated. In this view of the case we venture to suggest to Senator MORTON that he has support from an authority which Mr. EDMUNDS would undoubtedly consider very high authority indeed, being that of the Senator from Vermont himself. On the 14th of March last an amendment to Mr. MORTON'S bill was introduced giving the House of Representatives, voting by States, the right to decide between returns where more than one was sent from any State. On this point Mr. EDMUNDS remarked:

"To say that we may, by law, (not in the exercise of our function to confer powers upon some judicial tribunal described in the Constitution to settle something,) confer powers upon a body not judicial and not legislative in a constitutional sense, is, to my mind, going entirely outside of any authority that we possess."

If Mr. EDMUNDS had been trying to describe in advance, and to condemn explicitly the proposition which he submitted to the Senate on Friday, he could not have done so more clearly than in the above quoted words.

Mr. MORTON will resume the debate this morning. We need not now point out in further detail the points of his argument, which will be found in full, as far as it has gone, elsewhere. It is evident that the friends of the plan for evading the Constitution are not to carry their bill by default. Meanwhile the opinion of the country is by no means steadily with them. It will be seen by our dispatches that the Legislature of Illinois has reconsidered its approval of the scheme. The sober second thought of the people is against it.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

The most plausible argument urged in support of the bill for delegating to a commission the election of a President is, that some measure of the sort is required by the business interests of the country. The assumption is that the uncertainties of the present political outlook are the main, if not the only, obstacle to the recuperation of industry and trade; and, therefore, that any drawback incident to the proposed plan will be atoned for by immediate and substantial gain to all the elements of material prosperity. As a plea for the enactment of a bill, which, on its merits, is open to grave objections, this reference to business interests is entitled to very little consideration. As an expression of the wants of business, and of the conditions essential to its improvement, the statement is a delusion.

That anything which contributes to uncertainty in the administration of public affairs operates adversely to business, no man denies. The question worth considering at this moment is, whether the causes of the prevailing depression and the hindrances to its removal are, to any large extent, traceable to the doubts which overhang the Presidential contest. If they are, the feeling which is alleged to exist in mercantile circles in favor of a settlement by any peaceful means, and at any cost, is intelligible and right. If not, the feeling is not entitled to the weight that is claimed for it in the discussions at Washington. The best criterion for determining the question is the condition of the public credit. Of all tests this most clearly reveals the faith or the fears of capitalists and investors at home and abroad. Taking the public credit, then, as the indicator of public confidence, the conclusion it suggests is fatal to the idea that the political situation either intensifies or prolongs business stagnation and embarrassment. The credit of the United States never stood so high as now in the London market. The demand for Government Bonds was never before so great, there or here. The process of funding at four and a half per cent. goes on with a steadiness which forbids the supposition that speculative influences are at work, and which affords the best possible proof of the faith universally felt in the smooth working of our Government. This, too, in spite of circumstances that would ordinarily foster excessive distrust. The revolutionary threats of the Democrats, for example, have been sufficiently violent, and have been reiterated with sufficient frequency, to excite apprehensions prejudicial to the immediate future of the country. But the national credit has, nevertheless, remained unimpaired. It has got better under conditions which might be regarded as hostile to all improvement. From which fact we infer that neither among our own people nor in Europe are the possibilities of a constitutional settlement of the Presidential question viewed in the light to which the alarmists appeal as a reason for bringing into play irregular and dangerous agencies.

Take the gold market as another test. A very slight fear as to the stability and smooth working of the Government would exhibit itself in a demand for coin. Thrifty merchants would make provision for maturing foreign obligations; timid people would desire to convert a currency which the mere prospect of strife would greatly depreciate, into a coin that would outlast revolution. There has not been the first sign of either. The fluctuations in gold values have been trifling, and, generally speaking, in the direction of a decline. We are nearer specie payments than at any time since paper was made a legal tender, and we are so, not because of any legislative pressure, but as a consequence of the operation of natural causes, in conjunction with the confidence felt by capitalists and business men in the maintenance of order and the sufficiency of the law as it stands. The downward tendency of the gold premium is not favorable to the alarmists.

It is admitted that the severe trial which has lasted since 1873, was in the beginning an inevitable result of rash financiering, unduly expanded credit, and the expenditure of enormous amounts upon unfinished and unproductive enterprises. Painful as the experience has been, the prevailing opinion is that it afforded no excuse for despondency. On the contrary, the conviction has been cherished that the final effect would be to purge business of its unwholesome qualities, and to bring back values to the true standard. From this point of view politics have had very little to do with the business troubles of the last three years. How, then, can the application of the lottery principle to the election of a President produce any marked change in business affairs? Will it impart solvency to insolvent firms? Will it summarily stop the failure of houses already too weak to stand, or the frauds which the bankrupt law enables knavish debtors to perpetrate with impunity? Will it remedy the mischief done to industrial interests by a tariff clumsily constructed for the benefit of monopolists, or give to consumers the fiscal relief which a tariff framed solely with a view to revenue would surely yield? Will it lighten the load of municipal taxation or drive economy and integrity into the heads of municipal rulers? Will it open the eyes of landlords to the necessities of tenants or adapt rents to the altered circumstances of the period? Will it, in short, by some magical method, correct evils whose origin is far removed from politics, and whose duration depends upon contingencies in no manner connected with the Presidency? When these inquiries are answered, there will be little difficulty in judging of the reasonableness of the attempt to make political capital out of business disasters.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Since 1873 it has been reluctantly admitted that the crisis of that year was not a transient mishap, but the beginning of a commercial decline which, like physical sickness, was the penalty imposed for violations of laws, and must run its course before the restoration to health could begin. Hence the statistics of trade and of failures are studied, not so much with the view of discovering proofs of actual recuperation as of noting the slackening of the downward movement, for, paradoxical though it sounds to say so, as we get worse we get better, because we draw nearer to the time of recovery and nearer the "hard-pan," wherever that is. The report for 1876 of Messrs. DUN, BARLOW & CO. has been already reproduced in great part in the news column of THE TIMES; it does not call for very extended comment, yet there are a few comparisons worthy of a passing notice.

The general fact which first appears is a considerable increase in the number of failures, combined with a large decrease in aggregate amount. Thus for ten years past the figures are:

Year.	No. Failures.	Amount Involved.	Average Amounts.
1867	2,386	$86,218,000	$36,134
1868	2,608	63,774,000	24,452
1869	2,799	75,054,000	26,874
1870	3,551	88,242,000	24,849
1871	2,915	85,252,000	29,245
1872	4,069	121,056,000	29,750
1873	5,183	228,499,000	44,085
1874	5,830	155,239,000	26,627
1875	7,740	201,060,353	25,978
1876	9,092	191,117,786	21,020

The year 1857 had the largest aggregate, $291,750,000, and the largest average, $59,154, of any year recorded; in 1876 there was the largest number of failures ever recorded, with the smallest average indebtedness since 1860. The following compares the average liabilities, by geographical sections, for several years past, adding Canada:

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
New-England States	$28,628	$29,974	$20,000	$49,335
Middle States	24,800	34,456	40,334	73,639
Western States	16,843	17,329	18,964	22,261
Southern States	16,960	27,215	18,468	21,466
Pacific States	14,251	6,700	....	....
Canada	14,767	14,658	8,122	13,066

The average in 1872 for New-England was $49,470; for the Middle States, $29,127, and for the Western States, $24,208. This table thus again exhibits the general fact that a commercial crisis begins with the large concerns and then expends its diminishing force among the small ones. At the same time, it is to be remembered that all such records are necessarily more or less imperfect, although they become less so every year; hence the increase in the reported failures during five years past must be partly ascribed to the broadening field which the reports cover.

If we look at the proportion of failures to the number in business we find—subject to the modifying consideration just stated—that the failures were 1 in 127 in 1870, 1 in 165 in 1871, 1 in 143 in 1872, 1 in 112 in 1873, 1 in 110 in 1874, 1 in 94 in 1875, and 1 in 69 in 1876; or, comparing the geographical sections for 1876:

	Number in Business.	Number of Failures.	Proportion—one in Every
New-England States	77,559	1,314	59
Middle States	165,184	2,909	57
Western States	225,309	3,139	72
Southern States	87,140	1,361	64
Pacific States	23,313	369	60
Canada	54,000	1,728	32

The figures are not sufficiently separated and detailed to permit some comparisons we desired to make, particularly as to the movement in the large cities. The following table gives the proportion of failures to the number of firms for 1876, and the average indebtedness:

	One in	Average Liability.
Rhode Island	36	$44,051
Michigan	39	16,904
Colorado	40	11,146
Texas	42	11,380
Iowa	45	8,165
North Carolina	48	7,896
Georgia	48	21,139
Massachusetts	50	32,646
South Carolina	51	16,855
Tennessee	52	14,111
New-York	57	27,881
Minnesota	60	11,103
California	62	15,636
Connecticut	63	21,252
Kentucky	63	27,632
Indiana	69	13 225
Mississippi	70	9,114
Illinois	72	24,120
Maine	79	13,888
Virginia	79	19,484
Maryland	83	14,514
Ohio	93	18,429
Louisiana	93	17,975
Wisconsin	95	20,609
Vermont	95	19,323
Alabama	97	15,134
Arkansas	102	7,664
Florida	103	8,636
Pennsylvania	109	21,983
New-Jersey	112	14,296
Missouri	143	23,301
Kansas	147	9,060
Delaware	154	11,032
New-Hampshire	155	11,659

The smallest State, as respects area, thus shows, not only the largest number of failures in proportion to the number in business, but the largest average liability, larger than that of this City, and equaled by no other city except Chicago. A qualifying consideration, as regards the increasing ratio of failures to firms in business, may probably be found in the fact that while the absolute number of failures has been increasing, the number of firms in business has been diminishing. And so far as human nature takes comfort in finding that others are equally miserable with ourselves, we may dwell complacently on the fact that from Canada the extraordinary high rate of 1 in 32 is reported, and that the returns from England, such as they are, indicate 1 failure in 36, in 1875, with the heavy average liability of $87,870, against 1 in 63 for the United States, and an average liability of $21,000.

SOCIETY AVENGING ITSELF.

In the prevailing low state of public morals, let us remember, with credit, the sensitive condition of opinion which characterizes the inhabitants of Rock Mills, near Sourland Mountain, New-Jersey. It is notorious that in this wicked City, men compromise every day with thieves and robbers. Dishonest cashiers are received with open arms, and restored to former confidence and respect, if they will only give up a share of the cash which they have "borrowed" from their employers. Embassies are continually passing between New-York and Canada, freighted with messages of forgiveness to fugitive speculators who have fled "between two days" with the property of other people. The country press has commented upon these doings with much bitterness. The severe moralists of Squan and Middle Mountain have warned their bucolic readers against the vices of the great City. It has been made notorious that crime is rarely punished, or, if punished at all, the criminal has been dealt with according to due process of law, which, to say the least, is slow and tedious. They manage these things better in Rock Mills village, New-Jersey.

In that Arcadian region dwells, or lately dwelt, a married couple. We hear little or nothing of the husband, who, as a mere man, is not entitled to detailed mention. The wife, however, was notoriously and seductively pretty. She was admired by other men, a fact which is not exceptional we regret to say, in the present inflammable condition of the masculine man. Severe censors of public morals in Rock Mills village, altogether of the feminine variety, commented on the popularity of this dangerously-pretty woman with unmerited severity. There is no knowing to what bounds of inflammability a virtuous woman's tongue may extend under great provocation. A high authority has said that it may set the world on fire. In this case it roused a conflagration in Rock Mills, New-Jersey, which burned like a veritable vestal flame. Eight men, fired by a sense of the wrong which the community suffered by the continued existence of the dangerously-pretty woman before mentioned, took solemn oath to avenge outraged society. The men of Rock Mills had succumbed to the blandishments of this siren, as it was said. These men were spared because they were irresponsible victims; besides they might resist punishment; and there were only eight grown men who were capable of revenging Society. So, in the dead of night, the virtuous eight, knowing that the laws were inadequate to the high occasion, stole upon the home of the female miscreant, who, in the hardihood of conscious guilt, was sleeping with her irresponsible husband, and drove her out into the snow. Clad only in night attire, and overcome with a sense of moral turpitude—not to say January cold—the miserable woman sank upon the icy drift, where the avengers of wronged society overtook her, and, after much other contumelious treatment, gave her a coat of tar and feathers. She was rescued from this plight, in defiance of public sentiment, by her pusillanimous spouse. At last accounts, the siren was not expected to recover. Let us believe that the public morality of Rock Mills, New-Jersey, breathes more freely.

It should not be too hastily assumed that all the public virtue resides in New-Jersey. A somewhat similar demonstration of popular indignation lately occurred in the western part of Iowa. A man who had settled on the banks of the Platte with his wife, child, and sister-in-law, was suspected of beating his wife cruelly and of loving the wife's sister too well. This suspicion ripened into certainty when the accused man was seen, accompanied by his paramour, in the act of concealing the dead body of his wife, whom he had slain, under the ice of the Platte. Ordinarily, this fiend in human shape would have been arrested, tried, and, in due process of law, hanged by the neck. But in the free and boundless West, where men reason rapidly and carry out their purposes with dispatch, this was thought too slow. The unnatural husband and the unnatural sister were first fired at by the superiorly-virtuous neighbors, then killed, and, lest there might be a possibility of their resuscitation, their bodies were burned. The local chronicle puts the case thus: "A number of logs were rolled together, brush was piled upon them, and the bodies of the two inhuman beings were placed in their midst. A match was applied to the pile, and all that now remains to mark the spot and the tragedy is a bed of ashes." The severe moralists of Western Iowa had appeased their outraged sense of justice and decency.

It is quite possible that some sickly sentimentalist will say that in both these cases the remedy was worse than the disease; that the community in which such things are possible is not yet reclaimed from barbarism. Some moralists, even more eccentric than those of Rock Mills, New-Jersey, or Western Iowa, will be very likely to object that this is only mob law, and that mob law is contrary in spirit and execution to the fundamental principles of organized society. We should not be surprised, indeed, if there were those who would even urge that the eight men who punished a weak woman with tar and feathers, and exposure to the snow, were themselves guilty of a more heinous crime than the object of their righteous indignation. Or that the guardians of public morals who killed a murderer and his paramour, and then burned their bodies, were themselves murderers. In other words, it would be weakly assumed that this double killing was not committed in personal self-defense, nor according to statute, and was therefore wanton and savage. Such is the demoralized tone of society in regions where mere written law has taken the place of the summary and inexpensive forms of popular indignation. The student of criminal jurisprudence cannot fail to notice the efficacy and thoroughness of the Lynch method. There is none of the trouble and bother of pursuit, arrest, trial, and execution. In the New-Jersey case there was no evidence to guide the defenders of public morals. Their judgments were convinced, and the woman was convicted. The evidence in the Iowa case was circumstantial, but conclusive, and all technical formalities were avoided. When this simple method of arresting crime shall become general, we may shut up the court-houses and disband the Police. Society will avenge its own wrongs, unless the criminals should happen to be stronger than society.

ANOTHER DISTRESSING CASE.

The British mariner is seeing altogether too many sea-serpents, and those, too, of unnecessarily large size. A few weeks ago, we had the story of a British Captain and one of his mates who saw an immense sea-serpent of a unique pattern, both as to shape and color, somewhere near the Straits of Sunda, and who were so terribly frightened that as soon as they reached port they went before a magistrate and solemnly swore never to touch—that is to say, swore to the truth of their story. A little later, a returned sea Captain in the Coast Guard service was walking along the shore near Plymouth, England, when he saw a large ship at a distance of about three miles from shore suddenly vanish as though it had made itself air, like a Shakespearean witch. While he was yet wondering at this phenomenon, he saw in the place lately occupied by the vanished ship what he took to be a large steamer with two funnels, but what a little observation proved to be an enormous serpent with two upright dorsal fins, painted with alternate black and white stripes. Had it been night, the snake would doubtless have carried the usual red and green lights, and would have burned a private Coston signal. As nearly as the Coast Guard man could judge, this sea-serpent was six hundred feet long, and there is but little doubt that he had just gorged the vanished ship, and was on the lookout for a tender long-boat or an appetizing life-raft.

Neither of these unhappy British mariners, however, saw sea-serpents to the terrible extent to which the Captain of a British bark has recently seen them. On the 8th of July, 1875, while the bark was off Cape St. Roque, the weather being fine and clear, and the steward opening one of the last half dozen, the Captain noticed an unusual commotion in the water at a distance of about two miles on the lee bow. Ordering the man at the wheel to "keep her off four pints,—— —— your eyes," and requesting the watch to "take a small pull of them weather braces, you lazy —— ——; slack the lee ones handsomely, —— —— ——you," the warm-hearted Christian sailor steered for the scene of disturbance, thinking that he might, perhaps, find a fragment of wreck bearing the body of some unhappy fellow-being with a bottle in his pocket. He soon, however, discovered the true state of the case. A tremendous battle was in progress between a sperm whale and a sea-serpent, while two other sperm whales, who had formed a ring, were watching the conflict with faces expressive of grief and alarm. The snake, which was from 160 to 170 feet in length and 7 or 8 feet in circumference, had taken two turns with his tail around the whale, bringing the tail around the standing part of him and passing it through the bight, thus making an imperfect but still sufficiently trustworthy "stunsail-halyard-bend." Having thus a firm hold of the whale, the serpent was tossing him up in the air and bringing him down again on the surface of the water with a violence that must have proved excessively trying to the whale. The battle did not last long, for the whale soon became totally exhausted, and the serpent sank with him in order to swallow him without the presence of spectators. The two other whales then swam away, too much depressed in spirits to think of spouting, and the Captain felt a "cold shiver" run through his frame. Fortunately, he had taken the precaution to lean against the lee-rail, and to keep a firm grasp of the mizzen-rigging. He thus escaped making a spectacle of himself by sinking fainting to the deck, and successfully concealed his emotions.

In spite of the care which he naturally took of himself after having received this terrible warning, the Captain saw another serpent eight days after, when about eighty miles from Cape St. Roque. This serpent stood on his tail, with some sixty feet of his body out of the water, and grimly scrutinized the bark as if in search of the unhappy Captain. That fearless mariner instantly shouted, "Gimmenaxe," and the carpenter having brought him the best axe on board the vessel, he carefully emptied his boots overboard, to avoid any attack in the rear, and announced that, if the sea-serpent wanted to attack an honest and sober sailor, he would show him who was the master of that vessel. The monster, however, thought better of it, and slowly disappeared, when the Captain was escorted to his cabin by the steward, where he subsequently wrote out a full account of the affair for the benefit of the London medical journals and temperance societies.

Why this account was not published until a year and a half after the affair took place we are not informed; neither is it known whether the Captain has changed his habits, or is still in danger of another attack. There is no doubt, however, that his case is rather the worst on record. Other mariners have seen sea-serpents of great size and ferocity, some of which have shown a persistence in coiling themselves around the spectator's neck and stowing themselves away in his pockets, which must have been very trying; but a sea-serpent engaged in beating the breath out of a whale is quite unprecedented. The Captain makes a feeble attempt to excuse himself by referring to the prolonged heat of the weather in the neighborhood of Cape St. Roque. This is not an excuse which can be accepted. If the weather was hot the Captain should have tried cold baths and light diet, and should have avoided heating beverages with the utmost care. It is certainly to be hoped that he is a thoroughly reformed man, but the public would have more confidence in him if he had honestly confessed his fault without attempting to apologize for it.

It is plain that something must be done to improve the condition of the British mercantile marine. Where one Captain confesses that he has seen a sea-serpent, there are probably a dozen others who keep their own counsel. It is a terrible thought that at this moment there may be a hundred vessels at sea, under the command of men who are seeing sea-serpents day and night. Where is Mr. PLIMSOLL, that he does not expose this frightful source of danger to life and property, and insist that no vessel shall be permitted to go to sea except in charge of a Captain who is a member of the Good Templars or the Infant Band of Hope?

STATE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE STATE BONDS—A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST — THE PROPOSITION REFUSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE — VIEWS OF GOV. VANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Jan. 22.—A committee, headed by W. J. Best, representing persons who hold bonds of North Carolina, excepting the special tax bonds, have made an argument before the joint Committee on the State, proposing a settlement at 50 per cent. of principal and accrued interest. The amount represented by Mr. Best, principal and interest, is $21,409,383. The argument covers seven columns, and is replete with facts and figures to show that the State is able to stand a tax of 75 cents on the $100 valuation of property to pay interest and raise a sinking fund. The State and county tax since 1870 has not exceeded 60 cents on the $100 valuation of property. The joint Legislative Committee were unanimous in refusing to accept the proposition of compromise. It may be set down without doubt that the Legislature will take no steps toward settling the State debt which involves an increase of taxation. The Raleigh *News*, organ of the Democratic Party, speaking of the argument of the bondholders, says that the people are not able or willing to submit to so large an increase of taxation. In his recent message on this subject, Gov. Vance says: "The most I can say to you on this weighty matter is to recommend the appointment of a commission to negotiate with our creditors, and see what terms can be obtained." The bondholders committee are still here and have employed Hon. D. G. Fowle, the ablest Democrat in the State, to represent them before the Legislative Committee. The Legislature is progressing very slowly. Only one law has been enacted under the amended Constitution, and that is to rotate the Superior Court Judges. It is intended to put into operation a new county Government and a new Judiciary system, but there are so many opinions upon both subjects that no bill upon either subject has been introduced into either house. It is thought by many that the present Legislature is the best assembled since reconstruction. Under the Constitution as amended the Legislature cannot sit longer than 60 days from the first Wednesday of this month, consequently great efforts will be made to get through with all the business by that time.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

A VISIT TO THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD BY HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS—A GRAND DISPLAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Jan. 22.—Grand Duke Alexis and Staff made a visit of state to the Navy-yard to-day at 1 o'clock. He was received by Admiral Creighton, the officers of the yard, and the Marine battalion under Capt. Collier. Despite the unpropitious weather the affair was conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of such a grand occasion. Salutes were exchanged between the Russian frigate Svetlana and the Receiving ship Worcester. The Grand Duke and Staff visited the Opera-house at night.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is something wrong at Albany. Here we have already reached nearly the end of January and yet none of the Tammany statesmen have so far resurrected that elective Controller bill, which they for some years back regularly introduced at the beginning of every session. What is the matter? Have they forgotten all those "Democratic principles" they used to tell us about when they introduced this bill, or now that John Kelly is Controller, have they sold them out for him? Please propose this conundrum to these gentlemen, so that an anxious Democrat who is overflowing with these principles may learn where his representatives stand.

At the same time institute an inquiry after Ben Wood. About this time every year Ben employed a reporter to do nothing else but pledge members of the Legislature to vote for that truly Democratic measure, the elective Controller bill. Ben seems to have lost his principles also.

A DEMORALIZED DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1877.

THE ASHTABULA INQUEST.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—A special dispatch to the *Leader* from Ashtabula says that the Coroner's Jury to-day examined Edward Trueworthy, Franklin Osborn, and Joseph A. Thompson, passengers by the wrecked train. Their testimony was a repetition of that of others heretofore examined.

THE IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

DAVENPORT, Jan. 22.—Gov. Kirkwood has issued an order for the organization of the Iowa State Militia under the name of the National Guard of the State of Iowa. All military companies are ordered to meet on Jan. 31 at their respective armories, to elect officers.

WASHINGTON.

FERNANDO WOOD DISCOMFITED.

HIS ATTEMPT TO REFER THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO A SELECT COMMITTEE—A DEMOCRATIC TRICK WHICH THE SPEAKER SUPPORTED—BUT THE REPUBLICANS WERE EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY—HOW THE MOVER OF THE RESOLUTION WAS CHECKMATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A message from the President was read in the House to-day, in reply to Fernando Wood's resolution calling for information with reference to the movements of troops in the Southern States prior to the recent election. The message was read pending a motion to adjourn. Upon the conclusion of the reading the motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and Mr. Wood was recognized to offer a resolution, and demand the previous question on its passage, providing that the message should be referred to a select committee of 11, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to the House at any time. Objection was made to the resolution from the Republican side, on the ground that a resolution of this kind could not be passed on Monday, except under a suspension of the rules. The Speaker promptly overruled this objection, as the message had been laid before the House by unanimous consent, which he claimed also extended to the receipt of any pertinent resolution concerning it. This was taking an unfair advantage of the minority, because objection is never made to the reading of a Message from the President, which is usually referred to a regular committee or laid on the table for future action of the House. The Speaker knew well that unanimous consent could not have been obtained to lay the Message before the House had it been known that an arrangement had been privately made by which Mr. Wood was to be recognized to offer an unusual resolution in regard to it. The first objection having been overruled, Mr. Banks raised the point of order that unusual powers could not be conferred on the proposed committee except by a suspension of the rules. The Speaker was forced to sustain this objection, and Mr. Wood struck the clause objected to from the resolution. Mr. Kasson then claimed that, under the uniform rulings of the Chair, a resolution offered on a Monday, requiring a suspension of the rules took precedence of a resolution requiring only a majority vote to pass, and accordingly offered a resolution, and moved to suspend the rules and pass it. The Speaker said Mr. Kasson could not take Mr. Wood thus summarily off the floor, but after listening to Mr. Kasson's argument, and consulting the rules, found he was cornered, and reluctantly sustained Mr. Kasson's point of order The Republicans having thus found a way out of the parliamentary ambuscade planned by Wood and his colleagues, the Democrats entered a motion to adjourn, which was carried. Mr. Wood's resolution will come up to-morrow as unfinished business. The purpose of the resolution is to summon officers of the War Department, in the hope that something may be discovered to help the cause of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Wood has had no opportunity for war talk for some weeks, and this Message of the President offered an opportunity to make a display of his mock dignity.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BY A HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE—AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR—STATEMENT OF A STATE SENATOR WHO WAS OFFERED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO VOTE FOR TILDEN—TERRORISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A sub-committee of the House committee which was sent to South Carolina, consisting of Milton Sayler, of Ohio, Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, and Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, began at the Capitol to-day to take additional testimony in relation to political affairs in that State. The first witness placed upon the stand was Beverly Nash, a colored man, and a State Senator and Presidential Elector on the Hayes ticket at the late election. He testified that before he had cast his ballot on the day of the meeting of the Electoral College at Columbia, one Z. D. Childs, a banker in Columbia, sent for him, and, in the private apartments of his bank, proposed for him to vote for Tilden in the Electoral College, for which service Mr. Childs proposed to pay him $10,000 in cash then and there, and when Mr. Tilden should be inaugurated to pay him $40,000 additional. Mr. Nash gave the conversation between himself and Mr. Childs quite minutely, Mr. Childs' attempted negotiations going even further than an attempt to buy Mr. Nash's vote for Mr. Tilden. Mr. Childs' friends were anxious to capture the State Government, and Mr. Nash said that Mr. Childs proposed to give him $10,000 apiece for each of three Senators he could get to vote to admit the Democratic Senators from Edgefield and Laurens. It was stated after Mr. Nash had completed his testimony that Mr. Childs had written a letter to the committee denying this alleged attempt to purchase votes, and that he would be here on or about the 27th to appear before the committee personally. Mr. Nash's testimony before the committee to-day was clear and explicit as to every incident surrounding the conversation between himself and Mr. Childs, and his manner perfectly free from embarrassment, and it bore the impress of a careful and truthful statement of actual occurrences. Prof. Greener, of the South Carolina University, also a negro, followed Nash, and gave a detailed account of the violence and terrorism which prevailed in that State during the late election, and of an electioneering tour which himself and several other Republicans of the State made, during which he was followed about by the White Liners, the meetings being disturbed and their lives threatened.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Committee on the Powers, Priveleges, and Duties of the House in counting the Electoral vote, examined to-day Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, who testified that he had a conference on the 8th of November last with William E. Chandler, and suggested that somebody had better go to North Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida; he accordingly went to North Carolina, and there conferred with the Governor of the State and Mr. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; he bore a letter signed by Z. Chandler, to the effect that he [Kilpatrick] had the full confidence of the National Republican Committee, and was entitled to consideration; he had not this letter; it was destroyed, having been burned; he took only $100 with him to pay actual personal expenses, and had no instructions to use money or to resort to other improper means to influence the result of the election in North Carolina; while there he had a conversation with the gentleman above named and others, in substance that there should be an investigation as to the manner in which North Carolina was carried for the Democrats.

George S. Fisher, a resident of Georgia, but now temporarily residing in Washington, testified that during the months of August, September, and October he made collections of money in the Post Office, Treasury, and War Departments and in the Government Printing Office for political purposes, at the instance of the Republican Congressional Committee, through Senator Cragin; the usual assessment was about 2 per cent.; some paid more and some paid less; the collections were not forcible but voluntary; about $25,000 was thus collected and delivered to Jacob Tome, the Treasurer of the Congressional Republican Committee. The witness had no list of the names of those who did or did not contribute; they were destroyed at the instance of Allan Rutherford; probably from 10 to 12 clerks only declined to contribute; out of from 1,000 to 1,900 applied to for money; he paid himself for his services 5 per cent. on the amount collected; he presumed that the chiefs of departments were willing such collections should be made, otherwise he should not have made them; other parties also made collections in the departments, among them Major Dalton; he collected money wherever he could, and, as facetiously suggested by the members of the committee, there was no bull-dozing or distinction made on account of race, color, or previous condition.

Q.—Do you know whether any of the employes were discharged for not contributing? A.—I do not. On being examined by Republican members of the committee, the witness said he did not personally ask permission of the heads of departments make such collections, but acted on the general knowledge that consent was given. In further answer to questions, the witness said he saw on the files in some of two heads of departments who had contributed to the fund of the Congressional Republican Committee.

United States Marshal Pitkin was examined today by the Morrison committee, who wished to know whether money was paid out of United States funds to witnesses, the witnesses in the case of the State Senate,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE GAVE—10 A. M.

4000 West. Union.... 76⅞
1400 do.... 76⅝
2250 do.... 77
100 do.... b3. 77
2400 do.... 76⅞
2000 do.... 76⅝
2000 do.... 76¾
2600 do.... 76⅝
200 do.... s5. 76⅝
600 do.... 76⅝
700 do.... s3. 76⅝
1700 do.... 76⅝
100 do.... 76⅝
500 do.... s3. 76⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H.... 104¼
100 do.... 104
100 do.... 104½
200 do.... 104
100 do.... b.c. 103⅞
400 Erie Railway.... 25⅛
1500 Lake Shore.... 56⅛
4500 do.... 56⅜
500 do.... s3. 56⅜
500 do.... 56⅜
2600 do.... b3. 56⅜
600 do.... s3. 56⅛
100 do.... 56⅛
200 do.... 56⅜
100 do.... 56⅜
100 do.... 56⅜
100 do.... 56⅜
100 do.... s3. 56⅜
100 do.... 56⅜
100 do.... 56⅜
100 do.... 56⅜
100 do....

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100 gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $23.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
T. J. IORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7
ABYSSINIA.WED., Jan. 31 | PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14

Steamers marked * on non-carry saloon passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, 24th January, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 23

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 24
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27 | RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
LABRADOR, Thursday.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M. | Egypt....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 19 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia. Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 2 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, 12 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage, apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
HERDER.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8
WIRLAND.....Feb. 1 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philadelphia & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.
Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

*Lord Clive.....Jan. 18 | City of New-York.....Feb. 8
Ohio.....Jan. 25 | Indiana.....Feb. 15
Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22

Rates of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a. No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD No. 3 Battery place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily at 3:30 P. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, Express trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-rn and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Through tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 418 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MERSEREAU, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, From Chambers street Depot, (23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1, and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES B. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Welsh Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting; or nursing; good City references. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and waitress, or for general house-work; willing and competent; excellent references. Call at No. 127 East 30th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do chamber-work and fine washing; willing to assist at waiting, or with children. Very good City references. Call at No. 202 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid in a small family, or to do light house-work; reference. Call at No. 323 East 39th st., ring fifth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; has three years' City reference; City or country. Address M. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl competent in both duties; good City references. Call at No. 578 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman as first-class chamber-maid and nurse; can give good reference. Call at No. 145 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 345 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable girl; is willing and obliging; City reference. Apply at No. 134 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 116 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and plain sewing; understands machine. Call at No. 523 West 46th st., third floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, and would assist with the washing and ironing; no cards. Call at 248 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO do general house-work in a small family. Address present employer, J. C. J., No. 419 East 61st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Three years' City references. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO SCOTTISH Presbyterians, a good cook and washer, and the other a chamber-maid and waitress; will only go together; one years' reference. Call for two days at No. 329 West 25th st.; ask for Annie Taylor; no cards.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook; is willing to assist with washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 250 West 47th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WHO THOROUGHly understands her business; would assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 244 West 39d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 1,060 3d av., near 63d st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of meats and soups; excellent baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 478 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, or would assist with housework; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 220 East 29th st., first floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl, to cook, wash, and iron; best City reference. Apply at No. 238 East 30th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNDERstands meats, soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; an excellent baker; very best reference. Call at No. 326 Broadway, in florist's store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, STEADY WOMAN; knows her work thoroughly; good baker of bread; best City reference. Call or address two days No. 246 East 27th st. Room No. 16.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking, boning, larding, baking, and pastry; all kinds of sweets; best references. Call at No. 156 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; excellent plain cook; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th st., top floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of cooking and baking; first-class City reference. Address No. A50 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO COOK, wash, and iron, or general housework; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 122 East 4th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 24 West 43d st.

COOK.—COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN as first-class cook, and her husband as coachman; have best City reference. Call from 11 till 5 at No. 150 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at 210 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; very best City references. Call at No. 284 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; BEST RECOMMENdations. Apply at No. 241 East 42d st., on Tuesday, 23d inst.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; perfect cutter of family clothing; works all machines; per day, 1½ years' reference. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON, who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, trimming, and making over dresses; by day or week; moderate terms; highest references. Call at No. 715 6th av., near 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY Elridge st. for family sewing. Address Dress-maker, No. 77

GOVERNESS.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, who speaks German, as nursery governess; best of reference. Address GOVERNESS, for three day, No. 715 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman as assistant housekeeper, or would do the entire work of a small family, except washing; City or country; first-class references. Address Economy, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A GOOD, faithful, intelligent Protestant girl as house-maid; has lived over three years in her family; country preferred. Apply at No. 421 5th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO House-work, in a private family; is an excellent cook and baker; good washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 305 7th av., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FOR light house-work in a small private family, or would do up-stairs work and waiting; best reference. Call at No. 200 East 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl to do general house-work; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 407 1st av., near 24th st., grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A small family; or cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY landed to do general house-work; or chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 457 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman and child 6 years old, for general housework; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 335 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is a very active family; willing and obliging; City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 46th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work in a small family; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 509 East 15th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th st., Room No. 14.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 332 West 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do general house-work; is a first-class laundress. Call at No. 140 West 28th st., in store.

INFANTS' NURSE.—IS WILLING AND OBLIGing; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 19 East 61st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Lmaid and seamstress; can cut and fit; willing and obliging; would assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; five years' excellent City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH; UNDERSTANDS Lhair-dressing; machine-sewing; is a good dressmaker; excellent City references. Address C. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY Lseamstress; good dress-maker and operator; will assist with children; would prefer traveling or go to the country; City reference. Call at 1,405 Broadway.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; Lgood seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Address C. Stubbe, No. 2 Duane st., corner of Rose st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lin private family; does French fluting, plaiting, and puffing; understands her business; best City reference. Address B. S., Box No. 328 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid; is willing to do anything that is required; very good City reference. Call at No. 202 East 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Lwoman as first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 West 19th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTLclass laundress, or would do house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 168 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Lalso a good cook; north of Ireland; no objection to the country. Call at No. 229 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lin a private family; good City reference. Address Z., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; Lgood City reference. Call at No. 210 East 56th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, IN A private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 West 42d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse, or to wait upon an invalid lady; is competent to assist in housekeeping or sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 233 West 39th st., ring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, Protestant; best City references. Address J. W., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse, and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at 207 East 39th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City references. Apply at No. 691 6th av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT person; capable of bringing an infant up on the bottle. Can be seen at former employer's, No. 459 West 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of child—or do light house-work in a small family. Call or address No. 206 East 26th st., three flights up, front.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chamber-maid in a small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 40 East 44st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as child's nurse, chamber-maid, and seamstress; four years in her last place. Call at No. 11 West 55th st.

NURSE.—COMPETENT TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of child; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, 17 YEARS OLD, as nurse. Call at No. 514 3d av., third floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Sgirl as seamstress; understands dress-making; is willing to do light chamber-work or make herself generally useful; understands operating on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON AS first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; good operator; no objection to taking charge of house-keeping or assist with grown up children. Address for two days American, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMStress; understands dress-making, trimming, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist with chamber-work; is a good operator; good reference. Can be seen at No. 321 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO Sout by the day to do plain sewing, or would take it at her own house; has a good idea of dress-making. Call at No. 416 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts., Room No. 9.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LIGHT-COLORED NORTHSern girl as seamstress or maid; understands dress-making; good references. Address Seamstress, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG W woman; understands salads and the care of silver; excellent City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 646 2d av., near 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads, care of silver, and waiting in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 149 7th av. No cards answered.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; accustomed to take full charge of silver, and makes all kinds of salads; best City reference. Call at No. 40 East 41 st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, washing, or would go out by the day washing and ironing or house-cleaning; will work for $1 per dozen, and will do family washing at 75 cents per dozen; best City references. Call or address No. 206 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 5, one flight up.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family and gentlemen's washing at 50 cents a dozen; pulling, fluting, and polishing. Call or address Mrs. Sullivan, No. 420 East 15th st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for the first of the week, or would take a family's washing home; can do all kinds of fine work; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman; gentlemen's and families' fine washing, or to go out by the day; clothes carefully attended to. Call at No. 129 East 52d st., third floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FAMily or gentlemen's washing; 75 cents a dozen; flatting and polishing done. Call or address Mme. Leons, No. 28 West 4th st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AT her own residence, or will go out by the day; understands fluting; good reference. Call at No. 156 West 16th st., rear, Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG W woman at her residence; understands fluting; has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 581 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED gentlemen's or families' washing from 50 cents to $1 a dozen, or by the week or month. Call at No. 118 West 26th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, gents' and families' washing, by the dozen, week, or month; fine puffing and fluting. Address Mary Gordon, No. 128 West 30th st.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; GOOD LAUNdress; to take in washing at her home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 133 West 126th st., rear, room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing at home, or would go out by the day; is a good laundress. Call at No. 236 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to go out by the day; can do all kinds of flating and fine work; can do lace curtains like new; best of references. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., first floor.

**WAS

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TILDEN'S UNPAID INCOME TAX.

SUIT COMMENCED FOR ITS RECOVERY BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY GEORGE BLISS.

United States District Attorney Bliss yesterday commenced a suit in the United States District Court, for $150,000, against Samuel J. Tilden, for non-payment of income tax. *A capias*, returnable on the 6th of February, was issued and served last evening. The following letter from Mr. Bliss to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will explain his action fully:

JANUARY 22, 1877.

Hon. Greene B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: After the receipt of your instructions of Sept. 26, 1876, to commence suit against persons who had failed to pay the proper income tax, I delayed commencing suit against Samuel J. Tilden, because I thought it better to wait until the Presidential election was over. Since the election I have further delayed in consequence of the anomalous condition of the public matters. But my term of office is about to close, and, in endeavoring to dispose of all matters that have remained unattended to, I have been brought to consider whether I ought to delay longer. After careful consideration it has seemed to me that it was my duty to commence suit.

I am thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Tilden has not paid the income tax which the law required, and he should, therefore, be compelled to pay. Moreover, I am aware that the commencement of a suit against the leader of a great political party will be followed by some criticism upon the officer who brings such a suit, and it seems to me that it would be cowardly to shirk the responsibility and leave the matter to my successor. I have, therefore, commenced a suit to-day. Very respectfully,

GEORGE BLISS, United States Attorney.

LOOKING FOR A FORGER.

THE PERPETRATOR OF THE $64,000 FORGERY NOT YET DISCOVERED—THE DETECTIVES SILENT—ANOTHER ARREST.

The search for the perpetrator of the recent forgery upon the Union Trust Company is still continued by the detectives, both of the Union Trust Company and of the District Attorney's office. The officers have adopted a less communicative air in connection with the business, and although four men are now in custody, there appears as yet to be but little light upon the matter. The officers of the company most deeply interested, although extremely courteous in their treatment of all inquirers for information, are still very reticent in their replies, and seem determined to afford all the assistance to their detectives that silence can possibly give. Mr. G. L. Maxwell, who was arrested on Thursday last, was bailed by Justice Duffy, Mr. John D. Maxwell, and Commissioner George J. Forest becoming his bondsmen to the extent of $10,000. He will have a hearing on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He is still confined to his bed, his leg being bound up in a plaster of Paris cast. In Broad street Maxwell is spoken of as a man who was not particularly wide-awake or enterprising, but as a man who had been considered "square" in all his dealings for a number of years. Brown still remained under lock and key last night, having failed to secure the necessary amount of bail demanded. He does not appear to be at all alarmed about his prospects, and was confident that his brother in Boston would come to his relief. Mr. Hewitt, Brown's counsel, yesterday said he could give no additional information in the case, but he believed he would be able fully to establish the innocence of his client.

Julius Kelter, the man who endeavored to open an account at the Exchange National Bank with the $9,500 gold check bought of W. T. Hatch & Co., and who was sent on Sunday to the House of Detention by Justice Duffy, in default of $3,000 bail, was yesterday served with an order, issued by Judge McAdam, requiring him to appear in the Marine Court, Chambers, at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, to give testimony as to his property in supplementary proceedings. The plaintiff is Charles Simpson, who some time ago obtained a judgment against Kelter, and was before the firm examined on supplementary proceedings. It is charged by the plaintiff that the records of the examination are missing, and that they were last seen in the hands of Mr. M. L. Marks, Kelter's counsel.

George W. Chadwick was arrested yesterday by Detectives Fields and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on suspicion of being concerned with Horace E. Brown and G. L. Maxwell in the recent forgery. The prisoner was taken before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, and remanded for examination to-day. When questioned yesterday in relation to the arrest, District Attorney Phelps declined to disclose anything as the matter was not yet in a condition to have its details made public.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—THE CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS AND ARCHITECTS.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Purroy, Howland, and Keenan, who were appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Robert Cushing against the Third District Court-house Commission, held another session yesterday in the City Library. The examination attracted a large audience. Among those present were Commissioner Porter, Mr. Calvert Vaux, one of the architects of the building, and others who were employed in erecting it. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the architects. It will be remembered that Mr. Cushing accused the latter with having an interest in a paper, signed by contractors for work on the building they had in charge, agreeing that they should pay three-quarters of 1 per cent. of the amount of their contracts. The defense claimed that neither the architects nor the commission had any interest in the matter.

Patrick K. Horgan was the first witness. He deposed, in answer to Mr. Purroy, that he put in an estimate for the mason work of the Third District Court-house; was furnished with specifications and plans for the work; believes he obtained them either at the office of the architect, Mr. Vaux, or at the office of the Commissioners; a paper was handed to him at the time for his signature; it was to the effect that he should pay three-quarters of 1 per cent. of the amount of his contract if it was awarded to him, and also $10 for a bill of quantities or materials required to complete the work for which he was to bid; was informed other contractors had signed the agreement to pay the commission of three-quarters of 1 per cent.; he refused to sign the paper because he thought it might prevent him from getting the work; the amount of the contract was $170,000, and it was awarded to him; he did not purchase the bill of quantities, but made up his own estimate of the materials required; the paper binding him to pay the commission of three-quarters of 1 per cent was handed to him by Mr. Oswell when he first called about the work.

Mr. Peckham here presented the written agreement which the witness was asked to sign. It reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, July, 1874.

Third Judicial District, Police Courts, Prison and Bell Tower contracts for masonry, drainage, &c.

We, the undersigned, agree to base our bids for the above work upon the bill of quantities furnished by Messrs. Farnsworth & Oswell, and each to pay them the sum of $10 for the same, it being agreed that the successful bidders shall pay them three-quarters of one per cent. on the contracts.

The witness, resuming, said that he would rather rely on his own estimate of materials required for the work than on the bill of quantities which he could have purchased at $10; he could get a knowledge of the quantities necessary from the plans for the building, but it would take some time to obtain such knowledge; Oswell seemed to be acting as Superintendent of the work; had seen him around the Court-house.

Mr. Peckham here cross-examined the witness at some length. In reply to his questions Horgan stated that he refused to sign the paper because he thought it would be better not; if he had signed it, the commission on three-quarters of 1 per cent. would be paid according as he was paid for the work; he thought the money was for the architects, because he subsequently heard that English architects were paid such commissions; there was some trouble between him and the architects; they caused him to remove quantities of stone at various times from the building; he put in a claim for extra work amounting to $40,000, but it has not been paid.

John A. Horgan, a brother and partner of the last witness, corroborated his testimony, and added that the Commissioners of the Third District Court-house had never received any money from his hands; they were all honorable gentlemen; he never gave money to the architects, nor did he know of any one giving them any money.

John Hogan was next called. He deposed that Mr. Oswell asked him to sign the agreement [which was put in evidence] to give three-quarters of one per cent. on the amount of a contract for granite work if the contract should be awarded to him, and also to pay $10 for a bill of quantities; he paid the $10, and also signed the agreement, but he did not get the contract; he believed that Oswell was Superintendent of the work; he subsequently obtained a sub-contract for work on the court-house; he got it from one of the contractors; the amount of the work was to be $30,000; the architects were very particular with him, and they made him do what he considered extra work; he put in a bill of $6,000 for what he considered extra work, but it was not paid; he never had heard anything about the extra bill since he put it in.

Mr. Page, the Secretary of the commission, here stated that he was absent in Europe for a very brief period, but he employed a gentleman who performed his duties while he was away, and paid him for his services.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

TRIAL OF THE MASKED BURGLARS.

THE LEADER OF THE GANG SENTENCED TO 35 YEARS IMPRISONMENT—TWO OTHERS RECEIVE SENTENCES OF 20 AND 18 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.

Three of the masked burglars, who were engaged in the robberies at Astoria, Long Island, last December, were indicted by the Grand Jury of Queens County, at the Court-house in the town of Hempstead, yesterday, and were promptly placed on trial in the afternoon. The names of the prisoners are John James, Jeremiah McCarthy, and John Riley. Judge C. E. Pratt presided, and was assisted by County Judge John J. Armstrong. John James was first arraigned. He was considered the leader of the gang, and is one of the party arrested by Capt. Murray and Detective Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, in this City. The prisoner was arraigned upon three indictments, the first for burglariously entering and robbing the premises occupied by William H. Green, the second for entering with felonious intent the residence of Mrs. M. L. Hiller, on the same night, and the third for the highway robbery of William Woods, a butler employed by Mr. Edward Woolsey, of Astoria. The prisoner elected, through his counsel, Mr. George A. Mott, to be tried on each indictment separately. To the first charge, that of entering the house of Mr. Green, the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the trial proceeded. The first witness was Mrs. Martha Green, wife of William H. Green, whose testimony was in substance as follows: The house in which she resided at the time of the burglary belonged to Messrs. G. L. Green and her husband; on the morning of Dec. 23 last, shortly after 1 o'clock, she heard a noise in the sitting-room, adjoining the sleeping apartment occupied by herself and husband; opening the door, she saw four masked men immediately in front of her, and a fifth a short distance away; she identified the prisoner, John James, as having been one of the party; he was dressed on that occasion in dark clothes, and wore a dark slouched hat with a broad brim; the burglars had remained in the house about three-quarters of an hour, and when they left they took with them a miscellaneous lot of property, including clothing, some portable articles of furniture, a gold pencil, and a small sum of money. The witness was submitted to a searching cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoner, but he utterly failed in an attempt to weaken her testimony, which was precisely similar to that which had been given by the witness at the preliminary examination at Astoria.

Miss Anna Hiller, daughter of Mrs. M. L. Hiller, was next sworn. Her testimony was chiefly confined to the identification of the prisoner in order to permit the District Attorney to show that James was the same party who had entered the house of Mr. Green. Nothing new was elicited at the cross-examination. Miss Gertrude Hiller, sister of the previous witness, and Mr. Gustave Frank gave similar testimony to that given by the previous witness.

John Smith, one of the burglars, now under arrest for complicity in the same robbery, was placed on the stand. He testified that he had occupied a cell with the prisoner up to last Sunday, when he had been assigned to another apartment. James had told him that he had hidden part of the goods secured at the burglary, under a pile of lumber at Astoria, and another portion in a box which he had hidden near Blackwell's Island, and he said that he had also sold some of the property. Cross-examination, the witness testified that he had been twice previously arrested, but each time on false charges.

John Riley, another of the same party of burglars, testified that the gold pencil-case, belonging to Mrs. Green, had been given to him as his share of the proceeds of the burglary. It had been given to him on the Saturday night before Christmas, and he had, after retaining it a week, voluntarily handed it to Capt. Murray.

Officer John Lang, of the Astoria Police Department, testified to having heard the prisoner's statement and examination at Astoria.

Counsel for the prisoner then said that he had no witnesses to produce, and should content himself with asking that Judge James be discharged from custody, on the ground that he had not been proved to be one of the burglars. His motion was denied, and Judge Pratt delivered the charge to the jury, after which the latter proceeded to the jury-room. They remained out less than five minutes, and returned with a verdict of "guilty in the first degree." The prisoner pleaded guilty to the second indictment—that of burglariously entering the house of Mrs. Hiller—and was directed by Judge Armstrong to stand up and receive his sentence. In response to the usual questions of the Clerk, James said he was 44 years of age, and a native of England; was unmarried, and was a stone cutter by trade; had been in prison before, but refused to say where, or on what charge. He was then sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing Prison for 20 years, and at the expiration of that time to a further term of imprisonment of 15 years for the second offense.

Jeremiah McCarthy and John Riley were arraigned immediately afterward and pleaded guilty to similar charges. McCarthy was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for 10 years on each indictment, making 20 years, and Riley was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for 10 years on the first and eight years on the second indictment, making 18 years in all. In response to questions by the Clerk, McCarthy, said he was 20 years of age; unmarried; had no trade, and had served a term in Sing Sing Prison. Riley stated that he was 18 years old; unmarried, and had no trade; he had never been imprisoned before. The remaining prisoners will stand trial to-morrow before the same tribunal.

ALLEGED CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Henry M. Williams, formerly Deputy Collector of Customs at this port, was arrested on Sunday afternoon by Officer Crowley, of the United States District Attorney's office, at his residence in Madison avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, charged with complicity in the Lawrence frauds. It was stated in the District Attorney's office yesterday that Williams, who has not held office for several years, used to examine one case of goods in an invoice, and on such examination pass the entire invoice, knowing the remaining goods were not such as that document called for. On his retirement from office it is alleged that he entered into a conspiracy with one Gaylord, a Deputy Collecter who recently died, the result of which was that the fraudulent practice was carried on very extensively, but to what extent is not yet known. In consequence of the statute of limitations Williams cannot be prosecuted for the fraudulent acts alleged to have been committed by him while in office, and it is therefore on the ground of his recent alleged complicity with Gaylord & Lawrence that he is being proceeded against. He was arraigned before Commissioner Davenport yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, Mr. James Everhard becoming his bondsman. Williams claims that he is innocent.

WARMING THE CARS.

The Aldermanic Committee met again yesterday for the purpose of considering Alderman Cole's proposition to heat the City railroad cars. Mr. Sherry, of Brooklyn, advocated the heating of the cars by steam, and said that it would not be injurious if proper ventilation was had. He recollected when it was proposed to put stoves in churches that the project met with great opposition for some time, but finally churches were warmed. The lines of cars in Brooklyn which were heated carried more passengers than those which were not. After hearing some further remarks, Mr. Cowing, one of the members of the committee, said that he and his colleagues would probably present their report on the subject to the Aldermen on Thursday, and he believed the report would be satisfactory to the public. In reply to Mr. Cole, Mr. Cowing also stated that the committee had obtained the views of members of the Board of Health on the matter, and they would be embodied in their report. The committee then adjourned.

THE MURDER OF MAGGIE BAUER.

The case of Frank McConnochie, the alleged murderer of Maggie Bauer, came up before Judge Pratt, at the Queens County Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, in the old Court-house at North Hempstead, Long Island. The prisoner was arraigned at the bar and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Ex-Judge Elliott Benedict appeared on behalf of the prisoner and made a motion to have the trial postponed, as he said that Mr. Theodore J. Armstrong, with whom he was associated in the case, had been ill for several days, and as he had personally only met the prisoner, his client, for the first time yesterday morning, he would under no circumstances be ready to go on with the case this week. District Attorney Downing, although anxious, as he said, to have the case go on at once, consented to an agreement to have the case tried at a special session of the court to be held during next month.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The dead-lock in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was not broken at yesterday's meeting. Seven times the Aldermen voted, and each time Alderman Donovan, the Independent Democrat from the Twelfth Ward, either voted for himself or for some member of the board other than the regular Republican and Democratic candidates. Very little business of importance was transacted, but much time was consumed in squabbling about the appointment of special committees by Alderman French, Chairman pro tem., pending the permanent organization of the board. The whole matter was finally laid on the table. Alderman Donovan remarked during the discussion that if no committees were appointed for six months it would save the city $1,000,000. A communication was received from Mayor Schroeder nominating James S. T. Stranahan as President of the Park Commission, and A. B. Baylis and William Marshal as Commissioners. The nominations were laid over for one week. A resolution appropriating $50,000 for the construction of storm sewers was passed, as was also a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to draft a law regulating and reducing the salaries now paid to city officials. After the transaction of some routine business the board adjourned until next Monday at 2 P. M.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER APPOINTED REFEREE —THE RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT TO BE EXAMINED—THE DOINGS OF THE OFFICERS TO BE SCRUTINIZED.

On the application of Stephen English, one of the policy-holders in the insolvent Continental Life Insurance Company of this City, Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order appointing Mr. William Allen Butler Referee to examine and pass the accounts of the Receiver, John J. Anderson, after they shall have been filed, and to examine into the condition of the assets of the concern and to make such recommendations in regard thereto as shall seem to him expedient for the welfare of the creditors. "And to the end that the court may from time to time make specific directions for the benefit of all interested in said funds, the said Referee will receive such proof as may be produced before him touching the liability of any of the officers or Directors of said company, the extent and nature thereof, and what steps, if any, have been or ought to be taken to enforce payment thereof." The Receiver is directed to lay before the Referee all books, papers, documents, and information in his possession, and the order further provides that the Referee may postpone his examination until the 30th inst., in order that the Receiver may have time in which to file his report. The order concludes as follows: "Such postponement is in no way to interrupt, delay, or affect any other examination provided for in this order, it being the true intent of this order to confer full power upon the Referee, and afford opportunity to any and all parties having an interest in the funds of said company, to make a searching examination not only as to all the assets now on hand available, but to inquire whether the funds and assets of said company have been heretofore abstracted, misapplied, mismanaged, or lost in any manner through the negligence or other wrongful act of any officer of said company, or any person whatever. And it is further ordered that the other matters of relief prayed for be postponed until after said report is filed as herein provided."

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.

THE LIBRARY COLLECTED BY PETER HASTIE AND EDWARD H. TRACY UNDER THE HAMMER.

Messrs. Leavitt commenced yesterday the sale by auction, at Clinton Hall, of the magnificent library collected by the late Messrs. Peter Hastie and Edward H. Tracy. A description of this great collection of books has already been given in THE TIMES. It embraces no less than 20,000 volumes, and the catalogue foots up 8,145 separate titles. Unlike the great Menzies library, recently sold at the same place, the books are almost all in their original binding. A few works have been decked out in gorgeous style, but among the thousands of dingy, venerable-looking folios, and plainly bound and unbound treasures, these look strangely out of place. The attendance at the sale yesterday was good, many well-known booksellers, agents, and collectors being present. The sale began about 1:30 on "Biography," the catalogue being divided into "subjects." Under this heading, 452 lots were disposed of very rapidly at extremely small prices. Although there was no work of very extraordinary value in this department, there was a vast amount of high-class standard literature, and in almost every instance the editions sold were the best which the collector could procure. Some of the books did not bring much more than their value as old paper, while in no instance was there keen competition. The following prices are culled from a very numbers too insignificant for mention: "Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation," by P. Abercrombie, Edinburgh, 1711, in two volumes, $2 25 per volume; "Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams," by W. H. Seward, Auburn, 1849, $1 60; "Baxter's Life and Times," by Rev. W. Orme, two volumes, London, 1830, $1 10; Peter Bayle's, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," five volumes, London, 1734 8, $5 per volume; B. Brooks' "Lives of the Puritans," three volumes, London, 1813, $3 25 per volume; "Memoirs of the Life of Oliver Cromwell," London 1740, (the work usually attributed to John Milton,) $5 50; "Evelyn's Memoirs," in two volumes, the 1819 (second) edition, which Bray edited, $5 per volume; the 1819 (London) edition of "Grammont's Memoirs," illustrated superbly by Harding, $32 50; Scriven's illustrated edition of the same, $11, and a few others of less value sold for a few cents. The memoirs of the duels and reputations champion of the duello, Lord Herbert of Caerbourg, sold for $3 50, and Hollis' "Memoirs," in three volumes, (the edition of 1780-88,) only brought $5 per volume. Houbraken's "Lives of the Painters," printed in Amsterdam in 1718, three volumes, 8vo, finely bound, and enriched with remarkably good impressions of the plates, $4 25 per volume. The Scotch biographies brought very low prices, and the historical works, in many cases, were almost given away, the cost of printing their titles in the catalogue being barely realized. The famous "Ludlow Memoirs," which contain a great deal of curious information relating to the history of Charles I., and which were published in 1771, brought only $5. A "Life of Thomas Paine," (American edition, printed in this City, 1809,) with a number of manuscript notes, written by Alexander Lord, who appears to have been a soldier of the Revolution, was purchased for $5. A very fine copy of the old 1579 edition of North's "Plutarch's Lives," which was published in London in 1657, brought $7 50; another published in 1676, $5 50; one of the 50 large paper copies of "The Somerville Memories," printed in Edinburgh in 1815, in two volumes, $5 25 per volume; Major's (London, 1825,) edition of "Walton's Lives," $3. The sale will commence to-day at 1 P. M., when the gems of the collection, the rare editions of Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, and other great poets and dramatists will be disposed of.

A LITTLE MORE SNOW.

SOMETHING FOR THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU TO DO—DETENTION OF MAILS —THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

At daylight yesterday morning a snow-storm began, which continued with steadiness until nearly night-fall. The flakes descended softly and without drifting, reaching a depth of a little more than two inches, and adding very little to the great difficulty which the drivers of stages, trucks, and carriages experienced in driving through the obstructed streets. Where the work of excavation among the ice-fields in the down-town streets had been prosecuted over Sunday, the new snow-fall covered the piles of boulders with a mantle that hid the dirt, if it did not remove the annoyance of their disgraceful presence. At times the storm was so thick on the rivers as to make it almost as difficult to navigate ferry-boats as it would have been in an ordinary fog. Where the sidewalks had been cleared of ice and snow with great labor and expense the occupants of the premises made haste early in the day to remove the snow as fast as it fell, and the mildness of the weather permitted this to be done without much effort. The sleighing about the City was much improved by the slight snow-fall, as it had become somewhat impaired where the rain had washed away the old snow, or where it had been exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The indications at the Signal Service Bureau in this City were that the storm would not be followed by dangerous weather for shipping, as the wind was traveling only four miles an hour. In other cities the weather was reported as stormy. Snow was falling at Philadelphia, Perry Sound, and New-London. In Baltimore and Washington there was a heavy sleet storm, and in Knoxville, Norfolk, and New-Orleans it was raining heavily, the fall in New-Orleans having been 1.47 inches during 24 hours. The mild weather in the neighborhood of Baltimore would, it was expected, break up the ice in the Chesapeake Bay and release the fleet of imprisoned oystermen who have been fastened up for two weeks, very much to their pecuniary loss, and to the inconvenience of the consumers of oysters, who have heard of the scarcity and increased cost of oysters. The thermometer yesterday morning stood as follows in the places mentioned: Breckinridge, Minn., 21° below; Chatham, 6° below; Cheyenne, W. T., 15° below; Duluth, Wis., 6° below; Fort Sully, D. T., 4° below; Fort Garry, Manitoba, 24° below; Pembina, W. T., 18° below; St. Paul, Minn., 7° below; Yankton, D. T., 2° below; Albany, 10° above; Boston, 24° above; La Crosse, Wis., 5° above; North Platte, Neb., 2° above; Oswego, N. Y., 15° above; Philadelphia, 23° above; Washington, 26° above. The storm delayed the morning mails from the South and West about two hours. A railroad messenger reported at the Post Office yesterday that never before in his experience of many years on the Erie Railway, had he seen such an accumulation of snow along that road as now. Only those who travel over the road can appreciate the severity of the frequent storms that have prevailed. The local railroads were not at all affected by yesterday's storm.

THE DROWNING OF LOUIS NEEF.

Coroner Flanagan on Sunday gave permission for the removal to Chicago of the body of Louis Neef, the 3-year-old boy who was drowned in the water-tank of the William Fletcher. The inquest will be held some day during the present week. It is now said that Mrs. Neef was in no immediate want of funds, and that she will only be delayed in her departure for Chicago with the body of her child until the arrival of her husband, who has been telegraphed, and has signified his intention of coming to this City to accompany his wife and son Otto to their home. It is supposed by the Captain of the steamer that the man-hole plate had been removed by one of the emigrant passengers, and that the child in playing about it fell in. Mrs. Neef found some acquaintances in this City with whom she spent Sunday, and with whom she will remain until she can leave for Chicago.

DOWN-TOWN REVIVALISTS.

A PRAYER-MEETING IN UNDERWRITERS' HALL—THE MINING EXCHANGE NOT OPENED FOR THE PURPOSE.

Notice was given nearly two weeks ago that a meeting would be held somewhere in the neighborhood of Wall street for the purpose of bringing the rich and the poor together, and making known the necessities of the poorer class to those who could assist them. On Dec. 8 the Mining Exchange considered and filed a request of Mr. Henry Kimball that a meeting should be held in the rooms of the association for charitable purposes, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary notify Mr. Henry Kimball that the board cheerfully accedes to his request to grant the use of the rooms for a meeting for the purpose of conferring together and devising means to meet the wants of the poor in these lower wards, and to improve their condition, and that the rooms of the Exchange are hereby tendered on any day they may select, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A meeting was called to assemble in the Exchange at 3:30 o'clock yesterday, but at that hour the attendants at the Exchange declined to allow a prayer-meeting to be held there, saying they had not been notified of the purpose of the friends of Mr. Kimball, and that they had understood that the meeting was to be a charitable rather than an evangelistic one. Mr. Tuttle, the President, even showed his willingness to allow a prayer-meeting to be held there once, but that he had not understood that to be the main purpose in asking for the use of the hall. The leaders in the prayer-meeting plan then adjourned to Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway. Nearly 100 persons assembled there. Rev. Mr. Huntington, an Episcopal clergyman, was called to the chair, and devotional exercises were maintained with great earnestness for more than an hour. In the course of an exhortation by Mr. Kimball, that gentleman declared that the foundation-stone of things in Wall street was wrong; that the speculation carried on there was wicked, and he was glad they had not obtained the Exchange, because they could not have said that there. He was ready to make a confession—that while he was an employe in the house of a prominent banking firm, he was advised to popularize certain bonds that had become unpopular and worthless, and he had done it, and they were sold. Mr. B. B. Dyer, in the business meeting that followed the devotional exercises, reported from the Committee on Post Office that he had addressed Postmaster James about the old Dutch Church, and had been informed that there would probably be no difficulty about securing the church for the purposes desired. A letter of inquiry had been sent to the Supervising Architect at Washington, in whose care the building remains at present, and he was awaiting a reply. Mr. Kimball read the letter of Mr. Foster, of the Mining Exchange Executive Committee, tendering the use of the room for a "public meeting," and Mr. Peck Smith, of the Board of Brokers, was chosen Chairman for the meeting to be held to-morrow at the same time and in the same place. No illusion was made to plans for the alleviation of the poor of the lower wards.

ARMORY RENTS.

THE AMOUNTS CLAIMED AND THE SUMS ALLOWED BY THE COMMISSION.

The following is a statement of the claims made for rents of armories and drill-rooms in this City, and the amounts allowed by the Armory Commissioners:

Claimants.	Claims, with Interest to Dec. 1, 1876.	Amounts Allowed, without interest.
W. D. T. and E. A. Manice	$69,322 74	$32,500 00
Gen. T. Dill	71,122 62	32,500 00
William Lalor	6,709 76	3,150 00
William C. Dickel	23,773 32	10,000 00
B. K. Thurber	15,563 57	4,500 00
Henry Mason	7,001 51	6,333 00
D. D. Kirby	58,596 46	11,000 00
N. G. Hall	56,231 00	55,000 00
E. P. Stevens	127,174 21	47,500 00
T. B. Allen, Executor	39,203 61	13,500 00
Otto Meyer	37,720 30	15,000 00
William J. Syerson and G. W. Syerson	34,676 38	22,500 00
Totals	$539,145 38	$233,483 00

There are yet claims amounting to about $100,000 to be adjudicated.

WRECKED AND DISABLED VESSELS.

The steam-ship Perit, which last week went ashore on Chatham Beach, Mass., with a cargo of fish and potatoes, and which it was expected would be safely got off, will now prove a total loss. At the office of Gerhard & Brewer, the agents of the vessel in this City, it was believed that the vessel was insured, but it could not yesterday be stated positively. The ship Simla, which went ashore on Barnegat Beach, New-Jersey, and which went to pieces with the action of the sea, is to be sold at auction on the beach. The steam-ship Amérique had not, last evening, been floated off Seabright Beach, but the Coast Wrecking Company were confident that they would be able to get her off before the end of this week. A new pilot will be sent to the vessel to-day. The trial of Pilot Wern, which had been appointed to take place before the Pilot Commissioners to-day, has been postponed, no complaint having yet been made against him. It will be deferred until the report of Capt. Pouzoiz is made.

DISCORDANT DEMOCRATS.

A telegram from Concord, N. H., to the Boston *Journal* of Monday, says: "The bad feeling between the Bourbon Democrats and the Young Democracy, which came to the surface at their recent State Convention, has not softened down any, and it looks as if there may be a squally time in the party over the Gubernatorial nomination. Quite a number of the leaders of the Young Democracy are determined that they will not support Daniel Marcy under any circumstances, and the Bourbons are considerably alarmed in view of the situation. There is reason to believe that there was in Concord yesterday a secret consultation between a few men representing both wings of the party. It is understood that the McKean men took ground that under the circumstances there was but one judicious way open to Mr. Marcy, which is to decline the nomination. The Bourbons have promised to inform Mr. Marcy of the situation and to express to him their belief that if he accepts the nomination his support would in all probability fall considerably below the party vote. The idea was entertained that Mr. Marcy would have too much pride to run unless he could have the united support of his party. It is reported that if Marcy accepts the nomination tickets will be printed by the young Democrats and distributed through the State, bearing the name of McKean for Governor, the remainder having the names of the regular Democratic nominees. The Bourbons say that if any game of that kind is attempted they will retaliate on the young Democracy by cutting the names of Sullowav, of Franklin, and Kent, of Lancaster, in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, and voting for Hon. E. C. Bailey, of Contoocook, and Hon. John T. Sinclair, of Bethlehem. It is well known that many of the older men of the party were dissatisfied with the nominations of Sulloway and Kent. A rumor was circulated yesterday that the McKean men are to hold a secret convention within a few days, but we could not trace the rumor to any reliable source. It is certain that the Democrats will be obliged to make some satisfactory arrangement with the McKean men on the Governor question before they can open the campaign on their part with any respectable show of strength. It is said that Congressman Jones, of the First District, who will be a candidate for re-election, was at the bottom of the renomination of Marcy, but that Jones himself is alarmed at the shape the matter has taken. The Democrats admit privately that unless the Gubernatorial question is satisfactorily adjusted, they have no hope of carrying any one of the Congressional districts."

ESCAPED ONE DEATH TO MEET ANOTHER.

The Fredonia (Chautauqua County) *Advertiser* of the 19th inst. says: "On Wednesday last, about 7 o'clock, Mr. H. P. Barnhard, of Albion, this State, started from Busti for Jamestown, and when only a short distance on his journey he was run into by a team attached to a hayrack on sleds, and mismanaged by a drunken driver named John Swartz, a resident of Busti, who, when under the influence of liquor, is a reckless man. Mr. Barnhard, horse, and cutter were hurled in a confused mass upon one side of the road, and the cause of the injury, crazy with drink, continued on without attempting to assist him. Mr. Barnhard was thrown beneath the horse, which must have crushed and killed him almost instantly, as the corpse was found with the animal lying across his breast and completely hiding him from sight. Half an hour elapsed before the accident was discovered. The body was taken back to the Busti Houses and a physician summoned, who pronounced the man as having been dead some time. Coroner Bly, of Jamestown, was sent for and held an inquest. Mr. Barnhard was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. It is rather a singular circumstance that Mr. Barnhard escaped being on the fatal train which plunged into the gulf at Ashtabula though a miscalculation of time, which delayed him over a few hours. His wife mourned him as dead several days, when she heard from him at Jamestown."

A NERVINE ASYLUM.

The Boston *Journal* says that John N. Barbour, Esq., Executor of the estate of Seth Adams, has applied to the Legislature of Massachusetts for a charter to establish the institution for the benefit of nervous persons, provided for in the will of Mr. Adams, and that a draft of a charter has been prepared and is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, introducing the names of said Barbour, James C. Davis, Aquila Adams, William C. all, Emory Washburn, George C. Richardson, John M. S. Williams, J. Warren Merrill, Edward S. Tobey, D. W. Gooch, Alpheus Hardy, Otis Cloon and others as incorporators.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Custom-house Inspectors yesterday seized 700 boxes of cigars on board the Havana steam-ship City of Merida, and 400 bundles of cigarettes on board the steam-ship France, of the General Transatlantic Company's line.

Henry Yesebt, the Belgian forger—particulars of whose transactions have been published in THE TIMES—was yesterday turned over to the Belgian Consul and sent to Philadelphia, from which port he will be taken to Europe on one of the steam-ships of the American Line.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., will lecture this evening, at the chapel of the First Baptist Church, on "Africa, its Settlement, its People, its Commercial and Religious History." The proceeds of the lecture will be appropriated for the benefit of the Consolidated American Baptist Missionary Convention.

A correspondent writes complaining that the ordinary barrel of potatoes, which contains two and three-fourth bushels, has been reduced by dishonest dealers so that it now holds but two and one-half bushels, and that similar sharp practices are carried on at all the City markets, especially in the sale of fruit and vegetables.

The William Herring Class Union, one of the best of the public school associations, gave a very enjoyable reunion and dinner at Ittner's restaurant, corner of Grand and Mercer streets, last evening. Old stories of school days were told, and toasts to missing and dead comrades, no less than to the living, were given and responded to.

Christain Morgan, who was committed by United States Commissioner Shields last Saturday for passing counterfeit 50-cent pieces, stated that he procured the spurious coins from Lewis Welker, who was arrested yesterday and taken before the Commissioner. He denied that he was implicated, but was nevertheless held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A team of horses attached to a carriage belonging to Mrs. Leverick, of No. 36 West Forty-seventh street, became frightened yesterday and ran away. The carriage was upset at Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and Mrs. Leverick and a lady who was with her were thrown out. The driver received a severe scalp wound, and one of the horses was badly injured, but the ladies escaped unhurt.

The funeral of the late Assemblyman James Healey took place yesterday morning. The remains were taken to St. Peter's Church, where a solemn high requiem mass was chanted by Rev. Fathers Cooley, Kelly, and Corkey. The pall-bearers were Judge Duffy, ex-Judge Quinn, Patrick Kerrin, Edward Burke, William B. Kirk, James J. Devlin, P. B. Spinola, and Col. M. C. Murphy. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

The ladies' reception of the Union League Club will take place on next Thursday. Among the representatives of foreign Governments who have signified their intention to be present are Baron Blanc, Italian Minister; M. Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister; Mr. De Vaurgias, Secretary of the French Legation, and Cheavalier Bainotti, Vice Consul of Italy. Several distinguished representatives of our own Government have expressed their intention to be present.

The Grand Army of the Republic, State of New-York, will hold their annual encampment, at Irving Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday next. Commander James Tanner will call the meeting to order, and Mayor Ely will deliver an address of welcome to the comrades. The election of officers will take place on Thursday afternoon, which will be followed by the regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustee, and the election of six Trustees for the ensuing year. Thursday night a grand banquet will be given at Irving Hall.

Rev. Dr. Scudder delivered a discourse yesterday before the meeting of the Methodist ministers, his subject being, "Ought we to Encourage Evangelism?" In the course of his remarks he referred to the work performed by Moody and Sankey, and expressed the opinion that their labors would not result in any permanent good. Rev. Dr. Taylor also spoke on the subject of evangelical labor, and dwelt at some length on the work being done in foreign countries, and ended his remarks by deprecating the cutting down of the appropriations for foreign missions for 1877.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week the Ladies' Benevolent Association have relieved 24 destitute families.

On Sunday afternoon the Sunday-school room of Dr. Budington's church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avenues, was entered by means of false keys and $20 stolen.

The proposals for cleaning the streets of the city during the present year will be opened by the Commissioners of City Works to-day. The bids are expected to be lower than those of last year.

Controller Burrill has informed Mr. Theodore Rich, Bond Clerk in the Controller's office, that his services will not be required after Feb. 1. Mr. Rich was formerly Deputy Controller, has many years' experience, and is one of the most efficient, if not the most efficient, men in the department. Controller Burrill will appoint in Mr. Rich's place Mr. Robert Courtney, one of his personal friends.

James L. Manker, the young man who was caught in the act of passing counterfeit $10 bills, on Saturday last, was committed by United States Commissioner Winslow yesterday for examination. Manker objected to have his photograph taken in order that it might be placed in the rogue's gallery, on the ground that it might injure him hereafter. The objection was overruled by Detective Charles Frost.

The heirs of the Cowenhoven estate, which has been so long in litigation, advertise to sell by public auction that portion of the estate forming a part of Atlantic avenue. The advertisement announces that "the Belgian pavement, curb, gutter and flag-stones, lamp posts, and gas mains, will be sold as a separate parcel." It will be remembered that the city claimed the property and that the Court of Appeals decided against the claim.

Anthony Simmons, (colored,) of No. 573 Baltic street, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge

The New-York Times.

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THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR

DEBATE ON THE ELECTORAL BILL.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S ARGUMENT AGAINST THE MEASURE—THE BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND LOOSELY CONSTRUCTED—SPEECH FROM MR. CONKLING WITHOUT COMPLETING HIS ARGUMENT—LABORED EFFORTS TO EXPLAIN HIS CHANGE OF VIEWS SINCE 1872.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The debate on the Compromise bill which provides for the counting of the Electoral vote, was continued in the Senate to-day. Again the galleries were filled to overflowing and every seat on the floor was occupied. Among those present were Gen. Sherman, ex-Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, Messrs. Payne, Adams, Kasson, MacDougall, and 25 or 30 other members of the House. Senator Sherman was the first speaker. He made a strong argument against the bill. Regarding the statement which had been made that the Justices of the Supreme Court who were to sit on the joint commission had been selected according to geographical division, he spoke at considerable length. He was even stronger and plainer than Senator Morton in denying that such was the case. He said that there could be no doubt that they were selected because of their political opinions, and for no other reason. They were not allowed to exercise much power, however, for by the provision of the bill one man, a Justice, to be selected by the other four, would have the decision of the case all in his own hands. He would virtually make a President of the United States. This was bad enough, but the manner in which this one great final Judge was to be selected was worse. For his election there was no provision; nor his appointment there was also none. He was to be chosen by his four associates in any way which might suit their fancy. They might play a game of cards for him; they might pull straws, throw dice, or toss a penny to decide who should be the President-maker, for the man whom they selected would certainly deserve to be called by that name. This was not only unconstitutional; it was in direct opposition to the spirit and letter of American institutions. Senator Sherman continued in this strain at considerable length, and then in a very strong legal argument, and by quotations from numerous authorities, he proved the absurdity and unconstitutionality of the bill.

Senator Morton was too weak to continue his speech, and at the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's address Senator Conkling obtained the floor. He delivered a carefully-studied and well-considered speech, which said everything in favor of the bill which it was possible to say, but which fell far short of proving either its constitutionality or its necessity at this time. The point of his argument was that the power to count the votes rested with the two houses of Congress; that up to this time they had delegated that power to the President of the Senate, subject, however, to their control and supervision, and that now, as they had every right to do, they were simply asked by the bill under discussion to delegate the power to settle the vexed Presidential question in a way that would give satisfaction to all classes of the people. Referring briefly and incidentally to the Colorado case, he expressed undoubted confidence that the commonwealth named was as much a State in the Union as was New-York. Mr. Conkling has kept pretty clear of complications and contradictions of his former record, but in claiming for the two houses the right to act judicially he ran against an amendment which he offered to the resolution for the rejection of the votes from Georgia cast for Greeley in 1872. He endeavored, as any bright-witted man under like circumstances would, to extricate himself from that inconsistency, and he did it by claiming or seeming to claim that his amendment, at the time, referred only to the Greeley votes, and was intended to prevent the Senate from affirming that a dead man might be made President. The resolution referred to had gotten into the following form, and a vote was about to be taken:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greely be counted.

Mr. Conkling offered an amendment, in these words, to be added to the resolution:

"The functions of the joint convention being ministerial merely, and this question being independent of the question of the effect of the votes or of the count."

This having been decided out of order, he changed the form of it and tried a second time to have it adopted, this time his amendment beginning, "That the function of the two houses in respect of the count of votes being ministerial," &c. And after such a record Mr. Conkling argues that the houses may exercise judicial functions. Clearly that was not his opinion in 1872, though instead of admitting that he has changed his mind, he reasons out perfect consistency. In continuation the Senator quoted largely from legal authorities in support of his position, and he had only finished half his speech when, owing to the lateness of the hour, the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

Mr. Edmunds moved a recess till evening, intending to urge a vote to-night; but Mr. Conkling was unwilling to go on after a recess, though willing to continue and conclude without a recess. Mr. Edmunds then moved the executive session, and gave notice he would ask for a vote to-morrow. His treatment of Conkling was quite in contrast with his treatment of Mr. Sherman, an opponent of the bill, yesterday, when the latter asked for the extension of a very usual courtesy from the Senate. There was, perhaps, another reason for the adjournment, for it would have been strikingly indecent for the committee to force Mr. Morton to make reply late at night to a speech lasting several hours by one of its own members. There is considerable feeling on this point, as it is felt that the committee, if it intended to force a vote in two days, should give Senators not on the committee a chance to express their views.

THE PRESSURE TO PASS THE BILL.

PROBABILITY OF A VOTE IN THE SENATE TO-DAY AND A MAJORITY FOR THE MEASURE—THE OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE—A VIGOROUS DEBATE EXPECTED—A PANIC IN THE SENATE AND A RACE FOR SUPPOSED POPULARITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The change of programme in the management of the Compromise bill contemplates its passage in the Senate to-morrow night, and in the House within 48 hours thereafter, if not indeed on the next day. The debate in the Senate is difficult to control, but there is not likely to be any factious, nor, indeed, any other opposition to action to-morrow. The session was last night very late, but the end will probably come before midnight. The bill will almost certainly pass, as no more than 17 or 18 votes against it can now be certainly counted upon, while the number necessary for a majority is confidently counted. The sanguine advocates of the bill claim that the affirmative vote will reach two-thirds in both houses. The strongest and most interesting debate will be in the House, where a fixed number of hours will be devoted to it, and everybody will speak under pressure, and without repetition. All that Mr. Conkling said to-day could have been much better put in the space of half an hour, if he had been speaking under the House rules. There will be few speeches an hour long, and then will follow the intense pithy, 10 or 15 minute speeches. Gen. Garfield will probably be well enough to make vigorous opposition, and the bill will not get through without some sharp assaults. A few days ago there seemed the best hope of defeating the bill in the Senate, but now that hope centres almost entirely in the House. When the minds of Senators have been made up, they are not changed by speeches. There is now a panic in that body, and some of those that have been called leaders are beginning to rival each other in the race for what they suppose is popularity. That feeling has not yet much pervaded the House, but it may, as Prof. Seelye made a very powerful sentimental appeal for the bill to-day, while talking on another subject. His speech was worth a dozen constitutional arguments, for the whole compromise rests upon sentimental foundations, and its friends would not care if it were proved to a demonstration to be in violation of all constitutional provisions and principles of law; neither do many of them care to have it proved constitutional.

THE NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

DEBATE ON SENATOR WOODIN'S RESOLUTIONS IN THE STATE SENATE—THE DEMOCRATS SOLIDLY IN FAVOR OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN—THEY FILIBUSTER TO PREVENT THE RESOLUTIONS FROM BEING PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Woodin resolutions on the subject of counting the Electoral vote came up as the special order in the Senate this morning, and were discussed until 2 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until evening. Mr. Jacobs indicated at the outset the tactics to be adopted by the Democrats, by moving to postpone the consideration of the resolutions for a week. On this motion the merits of the whole question were discussed for an hour or two, when the Senate, by a strict party vote, refused to postpone. Jacobs then offered a substitute for Woodin's resolutions, setting forth that the Legislature of New-York indorsed the plan of the Congressional committee now pending in Washington, and called upon the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to vote for it. More discussion ensued, when this was also voted down by a party vote. The discussion of the merits of the resolutions was then resumed, and continued till the recess. No new light was thrown on the question by the discussion, which was in a great measure of a personal character. The significant fact, however, was brought out by the vote on Jacobs' substitute, that the Democrats in the upper house of the Legislature are unanimous in support of the plan now pending before Congress. So far as is known the Democrats of the lower house are equally unanimous in its favor, while, with a few exceptions, the Republicans of both houses are equally unanimous in opposition to it. The inference at first blush would be that the Democrats think the plan will result in giving them the Presidency, and probably there are some who feel quite confident that this will be the result. But the fact that they are united in favoring the plan is conclusive evidence that they have no confidence in the position hitherto so stoutly maintained by the leading men of their party. It, as they have claimed with so much bluster, Tilden was legally and constitutionally elected, and had got to be inaugurated at all hazards, why should they be so eager to snatch an opportunity to put his rights in jeopardy? The truth is, that Democrats who were sufficiently well informed to have any opinions on the subject were gradually settling down to the conviction that the law and the Constitution were on the side of the Republicans, and that their enforcement would result in making Hayes the next President. And the reason why they are so elated at the plan of the Congressional committee is because it gives them one more chance to smuggle in their candidate where they supposed there was no chance left. The Republicans, on the other hand, are united in their opposition, because they look upon it as a surrender of a clear constitutional right to Democratic threats and bluster, and as giving up a sure thing for an uncertainty. They do not consider it as a "compromise" in any sense, but as a concession. The remarkable spectacle was presented during the discussion of Senator Jacobs playing the rôle of champion and eulogist of Roscoe Conkling. From the flattering terms in which he is spoken of by the Democrats around the Capitol one would infer that he was their prospective candidate for the Presidency. At all events they would not hesitate to promise him the succession provided he would make Tilden President, but, like other men before him, he would have to take his chances on the fulfillment of the promise.

At the evening session the debate was resumed and continued for two hours, the Democrats still persisting in their tricks to stave off a vote on the resolutions by motions to adjourn and by offering substituted. Mr. Prince made a telling speech in which he ridiculed with biting sarcasm the remarks of Starbuck this morning about the sublime attitude of forbearance exhibited by the Democratic Party in the present emergency. Senators Sprague and Vedder, while approving of the plan of settlement now pending before Congress, for the reasons stated in this morning's TIMES, yet supported the Woodin resolutions as not being in conflict therewith. It is thought a vote will be reached to-morrow, as by that time, it is believed, the more sensible Democrats in the Senate will begin to appreciate the disgraceful attitude they have assumed in trying to prevent the majority of the Legislature from expressing their opinions upon a subject which was forced upon their attention by the Governor in his annual Message. They profess, in their speeches on the subject, to be eminently candid, fair, and dispassionate; and yet, as Mr. McCarthy told them this morning, after having got the benefit of Tilden's partisan, one-sided, and false treatment of the question in Gov. Robinson's Message, they now seek by contemptible parliamentary tricks to prevent the Republicans, who control both branches of the Legislature, from giving their views to the public.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

When the special order taking up Mr. Woodin's resolutions was reached, Mr. Jacobs moved to lay them on the table until Thursday next.

Mr. Woodin said the resolutions were not introduced with a view of affecting the action of Congress, or anybody, but were intended as the expression of the Legislature of this State. They were introduced simply as pertinent to the Message of the Governor. This is the time for legislative bodies to speak their views on this overshadowing question.

Mr. Jacobs said it was remarkable that the subject alluded to should just have reached the attention of the Senator whom the Congress of the United States had it before them. He would like to take a distinguished Republican Senator by the hand for his manliness in rising above party spirit. He concluded by withdrawing his motion.

Mr. Kennedy moved to postpone the resolutions until Tuesday next. He thought it would be deplorable to force this question upon this Senate while such important events were transpiring at Washington.

Mr. Cole said were was a necessity for the representatives of the people speaking out and expressing their views on this all-important question. He hoped a vote would be had to-day.

Mr. Starbuck remarked that thoughtful minds were impressed with the feeling that this Government is seriously threatened by the present state of affairs. A distinguished and careful United States Senator warned the supporters of radicalism against this threatening question. There is wisdom in the motion to postpone. A President reaching that high office in any other way than by the legitimate voice of the people will not be respected by the people.

Mr. Sprague answered that he did not know but in politics information and intimidation mean the same thing. He felt that the Representatives at Washington would be glad to hear from this Senate on this Presidential question. The Legislature has a right to dissent from the opinion of the Governor and express that dissent in respectful language.

Mr. Woodin remarked that the resolutions were in perfect harmony with any constitutional plan which Congress might adopt to settle the question. He gave notice to all the world that the resolutions were not intended to embarrass the distinguished Senator from this State. He regarded Roscoe Conkling as peerless in the United States Senate, and no man in the State had a more earnest respect from him [Mr. Woodin,] than the Senator he had named. The Democrats ask us to keep quiet, and yet on the 8th of January last the Democrats were invited to meet in Washington. What were they to meet for—to drink the favorite Democratic beverage in Washington? Ah, no. The resolutions before us contain simple constitutional provisions, and he would like to hear the Democrats discuss them—not seek to postpone action on them.

Mr. Starbuck said he had never seen the ordinarily judicial and calm Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Mr. Woodin] so impassioned as to-day when speaking of these resolutions. Is not his excitement one of the best arguments in favor of postponing the vote on the question before us until another time? It is wise to postpone the question until we have further information of what our representatives in Washington have done. There never has been a time when the Democratic Party has so challenged the admiration of the world as it does to-day. History does not furnish another example of such patriotism as is shown by this party now so quietly waiting a decision on this question. That party gave a majority of 240,000 on the popular vote for its candidates and are waiting quietly for the result, not proposing to cast the country into a shoreless sea by any action on its part.

The question of postponing was then lost—yeas, 13; nays, 18.

The question then recurring on the passage of the resolutions, Mr. JACOBS argued that, in questions of such magnitude as these, it was but right that they should go to a committee, and he therefore moved to refer the resolutions to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gerard supported Mr. Jacobs' motion, saying he had studied the question of the constitutionality of the resolutions very carefully, and he confessed that he wanted more light on them, and he expected to get more information from his brother Senators. He quoted at length from a speech of Senator Edmunds in support of the opinion that the President of the Senate has not the right to count the vote of the Electoral College. He also quoted from a speech made by Senator Conkling in February, 1875, in support of the position that the two houses should count the ballots.

Mr. Lamont said that he was at a loss to determine the meaning of the resolutions. He desired to have the opinion of the Judiciary Committee on the fourth resolution relative to counting the vote. He wanted the Senate to agree on resolutions which would indicate that the Senators love their country more than they do party.

Mr. CARPENTER regretted that there was any necessity for resolutions of this character. It was proper, however, that the Senate should express itself in reply to the paragraph in the Governor's Message on this subject. He [Mr. Carpenter] quoted the paragraph from the Governor's Message bearing on the counting of the Presidential vote. He quoted from the United States Constitution the passages bearing on the opening and counting of the Electoral vote. He thought the true construction of the section he read was that the Vice President of the United States (the President of the Senate) should open and count the votes. No one can seriously claim that Congress has the right to pass upon the votes from each State. Congress could just as well elect a President as to make itself a Returning Board to pass upon the votes of any State. The business men of the country wish quiet and prosperity, but they do not want to tear the Constitution in shreds for any temporary peace. They desire peace secured in a constitutional way.

Mr. Jacobs withdrew his motion to refer, and offered the following:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that we approve the bill now before Congress providing for a determination of all questions relating to the Electoral vote as a wise, statesman-like, and patriotic measure, and we hereby request the Senators and Representatives from New-York to support the said bill.

Mr. Jacobs moved to substitute his resolution for Mr. Woodin's, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McCarthy said that two years ago was the first time that any Governor had used the Message for personal political purposes. Not satisfied with leaving this question of the Presidential count to Congress, Mr. Tilden has inserted in the present Governor's Message this firebrand with reference to the Presidential question, and now the Democratic Senators object to the majority of the Legislature putting themselves on record as opposed to the Governor's opinion as expressed in the last paragraph of his Message.

Mr. Jacobs' proposed substitute was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 18.

Mr. Bradley remarked that he recognized the right of the Senate to express its views on any public question over which there was a dispute or controversy, and he hoped the great Presidential question now before the country would receive careful, calm, and cool consideration. When the election closed the people were prepared to receive the result, and they were equally ready to-day to receive the decision, if such result is reached in a constitutional manner. The President of the Senate has no powers except such as he derives from parliamentary rules and the Constitution, and the latter instrument does not give him the right to count the Electoral ballot. The framers of the Constitution did not mean to give the Vice President the right to count the vote. Mr. Bradley quoted at great length from the official record of last March in support of this statement. Resuming, he said: Is there any great emergency which should now require the President of the Senate to exercise a power he never exercised before? Federal office-holders and those desirous of place under the new Administration are clamorous for vesting such power in the President of the Senate.

At this point Mr. Jacobs moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 13; nays, 16.

Mr. Woodin moved to take a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening. Lost—yeas, 14; nays, 14; the President voting in the negative.

Mr. Woodin again moved to take a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening. Carried—yeas, 16; nays 10.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Bradley continued his remarks, saying: The Legislature of Louisiana had no right to submit to any body of men the power which the Constitution guaranteed to it as a legislative body. The power of review and revision result practically in the power of appointment. He believed in the preservation and the integrity of the States as the only true way of preserving this Republic. No distinguished citizen of this State received a large majority of the popular vote at the late election. Now, why is it that the power sought to be exercised by the President of the Senate was never done before? It is a product of a desire that party advantage may be secured. The resolutions now under consideration indicate that it is the duty of this officer (the President of the Senate) to count the vote. Partisan zeal should yield to wise statesmanship at this time. Is it surprising that the great business interests of the State should be disturbed, and appeals be sent in from all quarters for a quiet and peaceable constitutional settlement of the question? The tribunal sought to be appointed at Washington is made up of men of the highest character, and it seemed to be the wise settlement of this disturbing question. The question who shall be President is of little importance as compared with deciding who is elected by an honest canvass of the vote cast. He should regret to think that any Senator would support a measure because it would give any party advantage. The vote of the State of New-York, which contains one-tenth of the population and wealth of the nation, should be heard on this question.

Mr. Schoonmaker offered a preamble with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the plan proposed by the joint committees of the two houses of Congress for the peaceful and prompt settlement of the controverted questions relating to the last Presidential election, is approved by the Legislature of the state of New-York, and is commended to the people as a measure honorable to all parties and designed to secure, by equal tribunal and lawful methods, a just and unbiased determination to preserve the peace of the country and to restore confidence and prosperity in business pursuits, and that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of New-York are respectfully requested to give said measure their earnest support.

Mr. Prince said he did not intend to make any general remarks, but intended to make one legal point; to state one legal proposition. He had changed his purpose of intended silence to present this point. After reading Senator Woodin's resolutions, he referred to the substitute of the Senator from the Fourteenth District, referring to the unsettled condition of the country. This uncertainty comes from the doubt whether the law is to be observed or not; whether 100,000 men are to assemble in Washington. There was every reason why this question should not be left to Congress. Congress in a certain contingency may elect a President, and shall have no part in counting the vote. While I am up I want to say a word or so in relation to the remarks of a Senator upon the 18th inst. about "the sublime spectacle of the Democratic Party and its attitude of patriotic forbearance." In the surroundings and purposes of the framers of the Constitution, and the language of the proposed amendments then offered, we have a sure guide. He then read from the proceedings of the convention. The committee of revision on the subject of the language reported back this provision changed from the original, that the President of the Senate should open the votes in the presence of Congress in Washington, to give force to their wishes and purpose. He proposed to go back to the intentions and expressions of those who framed the Constitution. If you can get at the meaning and purpose of those who placed the words in the Constitution, then you have a safe guide. They appointed a President of the Senate for the sole purpose of opening and counting the vote.

Mr. Vedder said the question before the people is not who shall decide what votes shall be counted. In 1821 a case arose as to one of the Electoral votes of Missouri, but the President was elected without the vote, and the manner of setting disputed Electoral votes was never adjudicated. He believed that the measure now before Congress was simply a joint resolution. Either house can rescind it at will. Whenever the Democratic Party rears its front, war and trouble follow in its wake. Congress is to be congratulated for following in the wake of a Republican Senator around this circle.

At 8:45 Mr. Wagstaff moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas, 10; nays, 13.

Mr. Sprague said: It seems to be conceded that the Constitution of the United States does not furnish a guide as to what votes shall be counted. The Governor says in his Message that it has been the custom of both houses of Congress to exercise the right to count the vote. He therefore thought it eminently proper for the Senate to express its dissent from the expressed opinion of the Governor. The question of disputed succession has caused more bloodshed and internecine war than any other. It was never expected that any conflict would occur in counting the Electoral vote. Until the Vice President opens the votes it is not known who is claimed to be elected. The Constitution provides simply for the performance of a ministerial duty and there is no means for its deciding what votes may be counted. The "Slough of Despond" is based upon and filled with the broken personal wishes of the framers of the Constitution. It is easy for the Senate to pass resolutions; for newspaper men to publish column after column of argument on this question, but after all the grave responsibility rests with Congress. Such patriotic men as Conkling, Bayard, and others, will decide this question in accordance with the Constitution, and he was willing to yield his opinion in a great measure to their superior judgment and experience.

The Senate then adjourned.

UNANIMOUSLY OPPOSED TO IT.

A RESOLUTION AGAINST THE COMPROMISE ADOPTED IN THE NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN CAUCUS WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—In the caucus of the Republican Legislature to-day, Gen. Sewell offered a resolution declaring against the compromise measure now pending in the houses of Congress providing a method for the counting of the Electoral votes of the States. There was no mention in the resolution of Senator Frelinghuysen's name, but the disapproval of his course in Congress on the point in question is none the less emphatic or direct on that account. There was no discussion over the bill; but the run of individual sentiment among the members, without exception, was decidedly in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote.

SENSIBLE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

LARGE MEETING IN CLEVELAND—UNANIMOUS OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—A meeting of the representative Republicans of this city was held to-night to discuss the proposed compromise scheme for counting the Electoral vote. The feeling against the measure was strong and unanimous. Speeches were made by a number of prominent business men, all in opposition to the bill. The following resolution was unanimously adopted, and telegraphed to the Ohio Senators and Representatives at Washington:

Resolved, That the scheme for counting the Electoral vote, as reported by the joint committee of Congress, appears to us plainly without authority under the Constitution, injudicious, in whatever aspect it is considered, and fraught with the greatest danger to the Republic. We are firmly and unalterably opposed to it.

Cleveland Republicans have not been so earnest and unanimous upon any national question since the war.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE AT CONCORD—REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE STATE—THE COMMITTEE DIVIDED ON THE ELECTORAL COMPROMISE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, Jan. 23.—A meeting of the Republican State Committee was held here this evening, and was very fully attended. Col. C. Roberts occupied the chair. The following officers for the permanent organization were elected; Chairman, E. M. Topliff, of Manchester; Secretary, G. E. Jenks, of Concord; Advisory Committee, Daniel Hall, of Dover, William E. Chandler, of Concord, A. W. Quint, of Manchester, C. H. Roberts, of Concord, A. A. Woolson, of Lisbon. The meeting was very harmonious, and the best of feeling prevailed. Reports from various sections of the State show the party to be thoroughly united and determined to achieve a substantial victory in the approaching election. They recognize the importance of a full Republican delegation in the next Congress, and are determined to return one. On the Electoral compromise now before Congress there was a diversity of opinion. Most of the committee are evidently opposed to the scheme, while others approve of the bill, and say that it is just, legal, and offers a practical solution to the Presidential controversy.

HOW A MAJORITY WAS SECURED.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN INDIANAPOLIS WHICH WERE PREPARED IN LOUISVILLE—A SHARP TRICK, AND ONLY TWO MAJORITY SECURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—The resolutions passed to-day by the Indianapolis Board of Trade in favor of the Congressional Compromise bill were adopted by a majority of only two votes, after a very earnest opposition. It has transpired that the resolutions were prepared in Louisville and sent up here to the Democrats, and the whole thing had the appearance of a set-up trick, as a number of Democratic members of the board were present who are not in the habit of attending, and the Republican members were caught unawares. The more the compromise measure is discussed here the less it is liked; but the belief is that it will pass, and the people have generally made up their minds to make the best of it.

OPINION IN MINNESOTA.

ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION FAVORING THE BILL BY THE SENATE.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—The Senate, which was in session this evening, passed a resolution urging Congress to adopt the plan of the Congressional Joint Committee for settling the Presidential question.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A VOTE ON THE ELECTORAL BILL RECOMMENDATION POSTPONED.

TOPEKA, Jan. 23.—A resolution offered in the Senate yesterday to instruct the Kansas Congressional delegation to vote for the Compromise bill was postponed until Friday. The indications are that the resolution will not pass.

DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

A MEETING AT HARRISBURG, PENN.—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—REPUBLICANS WHO FEAR TO STAND UP FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.—A meeting of citizens to express their views on the compromise bill now pending before Congress was held in this city this evening. The call for the meeting was signed by 33 persons, 18 of whom were Democrats, 12 Republicans, and three Liberals. The Court-house was well filled, but the audience was largely Democratic. In fact, the affair was gotten up by Democrats and managed by Democrats, in the interest of Democrats, the work being done by the few Republicans who encouraged the assemblage by their presence. The meeting was organized by the election of Hon. Francis M. Jordan as President. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject of the Electoral complications and the compromise measures proposed for their settlement. While the committee was engaged in this work the audience was addressed by Hon. L. W. Hall, who denied the right of the President of the Senate to count the Electoral votes. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were adopted, and the meeting hurriedly adjourned:

Whereas, The preservation of the National Union and the perpetuation of civil liberty should be a paramount consideration in the minds of all patriotic citizens; and, whereas Congress is now engaged in the consideration of a certain proposition for the settlement of the unfortunate dispute in regard to the Presidential election, the adoption of which, in our opinion, will restore tranquility to the country, and thus tend to perpetuate republican institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That in a question which belongs to a broad and conservative statesmanship—permanent and peaceful government—we deem it good to ignore party feeling and direct our efforts to the preservation of the Republic.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States and the several States contain clauses which require legislation to explain or carry them into effect, and at present, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, in the absence of an explanatory statute, combined difficulties have arisen in the pending Presidential contest which demonstrate that legislation is necessary to carry out the peaceful intent of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the plan reported by the joint committee of both houses of Congress, relative to counting the Electoral vote, and of deciding disputes that may arise in a question of such momentous consequence to the permanence of this Union and the cause of republican institutions throughout the world, meets our heartiest approval, and we recommend its immediate passage.

In this affair the "peace at any price" Republicans were made the cat's-paws to draw the chestnuts out of the fire. Only those Republicans who fear to stand up for their rights in the face of Democratic bluster gave their countenance to the meeting. The sentiment of the large majority of the Republicans of this city is hostile to surrender, or anything that looks like it. Believing Hayes and Wheeler to have been fairly elected, they insist on the declaration of their election in the manner in which former contests have been decided, and that to be followed by their inauguration. The compromise they regard as a surrender after a dearly won battle, and they do not wish the impression to go abroad that the Republicans of Harrisburg consider themselves responsible for this craven conduct of a few of their weak-kneed brethren.

ACTION IN CONNECTICUT.

THE SENATE RESOLUTION RECALLED FROM THE HOUSE AND LAID ON THE TABLE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day the resolution passed last week indorsing the Congressional plan to count the vote for President was recalled from the House, reconsidered, and tabled. The plan is regarded less favorably by many members of the Legislature than when first announced.

THE MEETING IN BOSTON.

THE CONFERENCE BILL INDORSED—SUBSTANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—In answer to the call for a meeting in Faneuil Hall to consider the Conference bill for the settlement of the Presidential question, about 4,000 people met in that building at noon to-day. Mayor Prince presiding. Resolutions read by Hon. William Gray were passed unanimously, and in substance are as follows:

That the thanks of this people be tendered to the committee of the two houses of Congress for their able, impartial, and successful efforts to present for the consideration of Congress a plan which should commend itself to the intelligence and judgment of the people of the country. That plan presented by the Committee in its spirit and in its provisions has our cordial approval, and we earnestly request and advise our Senators and Representatives to give to it their earnest support. That provision inviting five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to sit upon the commission, especially commends itself to our judgment. It seems wise to invoke the opinion of the members of this distinguished branch of the Government as to the law which should govern upon the facts to be inquired into, to the end that our Government may be a Government of laws, and not a Government of men. That we regard the plan proposed as entitled to the cordial approval of the whole people, as eminently wise, as tending to allay excitement and to restore confidence and to put into active employment the industry and enterprise of the land now waiting to be assured of an amicable adjustment of the question, and beyond all, as a new illustration of the strength of our Government, of the people, by the people, and for the people." That the officers of this meeting be directed to send a copy of its proceedings to the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, and to the Chairmen of the committees of the two houses of Congress.

Speeches were made by Hon. E. R. Mudge, P. A. Collins, Hon. J. C. Maddigan, and Gen. George H. Gordon.

THE OPINION OF GEN. CARL SCHURZ.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EX-SENATOR—HE EXPRESSES HIMSELF AS IN FAVOR OF THE BILL—HIS REASONS THEREFORE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Ex-Senator Schurz, in an interview with the Agent of the Associated Press this afternoon, gave the following as his opinion on the Electoral bill now before the United States Senate: The bill reported by the Conference committees serves the end which ex-Senator Henderson and myself had in view when, several weeks ago, we addressed a petition to the Senate. It furnishes for the decision of the Presidential question a tribunal that has the character of impartiality, and whose verdict will command universal respect. I supported Gov. Hayes in the campaign in good faith, and for good reasons of public interest. If I had not strongly desired his success I should not have worked for him. In the same manner others have supported Gov. Tilden. But what the patriotic men of both parties want, and what the Republic needs, is a President whose legitimacy cannot be seriously disputed. To that end he must not be, and he must not appear to have been, lifted into the Presidency by the mere use of party power, the legality of which is doubtful. I do not mean to speak here of the troubles that might ensue. Perhaps the country would in any event generally acquiesce, for the sake of peace, but a President whose title can be seriously questioned would be miserably at the mercy of the opposition, which, of course, would grow immensely in consequence of that very fact. The moral authority of the National Government would be terribly weakened, and that is always a most dangerous condition of things in a republic. Moreover, the successful resort to the exercise of doubtful powers by a party, for the purpose of lifting its candidate into the Presidency, would be a precedent fraught with the most pernicious consequences for the future, for such precedents are always not only taken advantage of but improved upon by unscrupulous politicians. For those reasons I deem it of such extreme importance that the decision of the Presidential contest should be removed from the theatre of party strife, and referred to a tribunal not controlled by party interest. The trouble is that so many of our politicians see only the object immediately before them, and not what is to follow. I see it is argued in Congress by some Republicans that in the absence of legislation on that subject the President of the Senate has the constitutional power to count and declare the Electoral vote; and on the Democratic side that in the absence of legislation that principle of the twenty-second rule must be maintained which would put the decision into the hands of the Democratic majority of the House. The one theory, it is assumed, would elect Hayes, and the other Tilden. It is not improbable that in the absence of legislation both parties would assert their advantage, in consequence of which we might be cursed with a contest between a President and a counter-President. I will not argue now which of these two theories, if either, is right, but I do say that the absence of legislation is full of mischief and ought to be remedied without delay. To make an end of that mischievous absence of legislation in this case the Conference Committee has offered its bill. That measure may not be perfect; undoubtedly it is not, although, in my opinion, the objection that it is offensive to the spirit of the Constitution cannot be maintained; but the bill has that great virtue which in view of the alarms and perplexities of the present situation, is just the one needed. Put the question to anybody, "Do you expect or see any reason to fear that in deciding the Presidential contest the tribunal provided for by the conference bill will render an unjust verdict?" Every candid man will have to answer "No." But a tribunal of which no candid man has any reason to expect an unjust verdict is just the thing the country stands at present in extreme need of. This being so, party leaders should consider well whether they can afford to put their respective parties in a position in which they may appear to be afraid of a just verdict. I have no doubt that the opposition offered by some of the gentlemen in Congress to the bill proceeds from conscientious motives, but it is also a fact, which leading men should not overlook, that a political party opposing this bill will lay itself open to the suspicion of reposing more confidence in the power they wield than in the justice of their cause. In this respect the opponents of the measure render in my opinion, a very bad service to the respective candidate whose interests they seem to have at heart. If the Conference bill should be defeated, I am sure the party responsible for the defeat would sink under the distrust of the people. It is useless for them to argue how under the Constitution the vote should be counted in the absence of legislation, for here is legislation proposed to them, and upon their responsibility they have to vote for or against it. Here is a method offered to them by which they can give the country what it above all needs—a President, whose title is above dispute, and who will be clothed with that moral authority which the highest executive office in a republic can never lose without danger to the whole body politic. That method they have to accept or reject. As to the popular sentiment with regard to the Conference bill, I can only judge from my surroundings. In this community there seems to be scarcely any difference of opinion among the Republicans as well as Democrats. The feeling in favor of the bill is overwhelming. There are probably a few exceptions, but I have not seen them. From my correspondence I conclude that the feeling is similarly strong in other Western cities, although efforts seem to be made, here and there, mainly by active politicians, to make a show of an opposition movement.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, FAVORS THE BILL.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Board of Trade to-day unanimously adopted resolutions heartily approving the compromise Electoral plan, and Iowa's Congressmen were requested to vote for it.

CONVICTION SACRIFICED TO EXPEDIENCY

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much has been said and written concerning the present condition of our political affairs, that I hesitate about addressing you. My anxiety for a discreet and permanent solution of pending difficulties, for all times, must be my excuse for intruding upon your attention.

The bill, the creation of the joint committee, seems to be the offspring of expediency rather than the work of men actuated by convictions of a solemn sense of duty, improved by well defined constitutional obligations. The motives of the gentlemen who have prepared and presented it cannot, I believe, be questioned. We have only to consider the measure as it now stands before the people—a compromise between two contending parties, wherein they have assumed powers which, under the Constitution, are placed in other hands. There is no provision in that instrument which gives the right to Congress to create a power which shall have the right of deciding and declaring who shall or shall not be President. This power by direct and plain words is given to the President of the Senate, who alone can act in presence of both houses. Does it not seem to be perfectly clear that this bill is a wholesale usurpation of a power which Congress even does not possess? The Constitution says: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." As soon as they are opened by the President of the Senate, then they shall be counted. It follows, as a matter of course, that the votes in the packages received and opened by that officer shall by him immediately be counted. He has to do two things, receive and count the Electoral votes, and in order to enable him to count correctly, he must have the power to decide, in the event of his receiving two packages from one State, which votes are legal and which are void. The provision cited must mean this or nothing. Nowhere does it give the legislative branch of our Government the right to interpret or pass upon the Electoral vote. If we had a Democratic President of the Senate, instead of a Republican, the Democratic House of Representatives would be as anxious to sustain a constitutional obligation as it is now willing to violate it. It is to be feared that the blusterings and threats of the Democratic Party have had their effect upon the Republican Senators who have joined in this unconstitutional scheme.

Should this measure become a law, and in the end accomplish its present object, what has the nation gained? One party of the two will have gained a President for four years—simply this and nothing more; the cause of our troubles will still remain, and at the end of four years we shall again pass through the same agitations arising from similar causes. There can be no reasonable doubt about the well-defined, deliberate, and positive intention on the part of the whites, in all of the States lately in rebellion, to prevent the negroes from voting unless they shall vote for candidates of the Democratic Party. To the existence of this general determination in the South, may be attributed all of our present perplexities. If at the last election the negroes had been allowed to vote without fear of violence or intimidation, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and the two Carolinas, would have given the Republican candidates a majority of at least 200,000 votes.

The Constitution provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," and inferentially to every citizen that he shall enjoy all the rights which are incident to a republican form of government. Can it be said of a citizen who is not allowed to vote as his conscience dictates, freely and openly, that he is protected in those rights which he is entitled to under the Constitution? It would be better that the negro should have been left in a condition of slavery, rather than to have given him his freedom, and not with it that protection which his intellectual and political infancy demands.

Humanity and a dignified respect for sacred political rights demand a legislative interpretation of this constitutional guarantee. If a citizen cannot be protected in his personal and political rights under such a form of government, how long will it be before he desires a change? And who can blame him, it in the end he should demand

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE STREET-CLEANING QUESTION.

PRESIDENT SMITH, OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, STILL DISSATISFIED—GRUMBLING AT THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, who, since Jan. 1, has exhausted several quires of legal cap paper in a vain endeavor to convince the Board of Apportionment that the present appropriation for street-cleaning is inadequate for that purpose, yesterday addressed the following communication to Controller Kelly relative to the same subject:

Hon. John Kelly, Controller of New-York:

SIR: By order of the board I have the honor to transmit inclosed herewith, a requisition for the sum of $59,791 66, being one-twelfth of the sum appropriated by the Board or Apportionment for the Bureau of Street-cleaning for the year 1877, with a respectful request that it may be allowed presently, so that the sum may be available to defray the extraordinary expenses involved in the attempt to remove snow and ice from the streets of the City. In submitting this request it seems proper to state the circumstances which are supposed to justify the board in making the requisition and the Controller in furnishing the amount required.

On the 9th day of January inst. the board caused a requisition to be made upon the Controller, in pursuance of chapter 755 of the Laws of 1873, for a sum of money equal to one-twelfth of the whole sum appropriated to defray the expenses of the Bureau of Street-cleaning for the year 1877, with a statement of the sum appropriated by the Board or Apportionment for the Bureau of Street-cleaning for the year 1877, with a respectful request that it may be allowed presently, so that the sum may be available to defray the extraordinary expenses involved in the attempt to remove snow and ice from the streets of the City. In submitting this request it seems proper to state the circumstances which are supposed to justify the board in making the requisition and the Controller in furnishing the amount required.

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The board were in great doubt as to the legality of using any portion of the money so appropriated for removing snow and ice, and were advised that no money had been specifically appropriated for that purpose. On the day after the Board of Apportionment made the appropriation in question there commenced the great snow storm by which the entire blockade of all the streets of New-York, and induced a vigorous demand for expenditure of money for its removal. Sympathizing with the public in the desire for relief from the embarrassment, and feeling assured that the sum of $725,000, the smallest appropriation ever made to the board for street-cleaning purposes, and being confident that the sum would prove insufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses attending street-cleaning, (omitting the removal of snow and ice,) the board, on the 4th of January, made an application to the Board of Apportionment for a transfer to the account of 1877, to be used in the removal of snow and ice, from the unexpended balances of 1874-5, of a sum of money sufficient to enable them to meet the demands of the public for the removal of snow and ice. In that application they set forth some of the reasons why, in their view, the appropriation ought to be granted. The application was, notwithstanding, denied. These circumstances seem to the board to be a practical construction by the Board of Apportionment, which is clothed with absolute power of limiting expenditures) of the statute under which the board exercises the power of street-cleaning adverse to the exercise of that power by the Legislature, and as a protection against the policy of its exercise. To settle the legal question as far as possible without a judicial decision, the board on the 9th day of January instant, supplied to the Counsel to the Corporation, who is by statute its legal adviser, for his opinion and advice upon the question of their power. On the 12th of January, instant, the elaborate opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, which has been received, he states that section 1, chapter 677 of the Laws of 1872 (the Street-cleaning act) "does not expressly authorize the removal of snow and ice, but as above stated, I think it is to be construed as including such removal." Assuming this to be the expression of an opinion that the board is authorized to expend portions of the money appropriated for street cleaning for the year 1877 to defray the expenses of removing snow and ice, immediately ordered the formidable work to be entered upon, and pushed with all the vigor consistent with economical methods of proceeding.

The work was commenced on the 14th of January inst., and has been pursued day and night with the following results: The snow and ice have been removed from Broadway to Fourteenth street, and partially from Fourteenth street to Thirty-fourth street, portions of Fulton, Nassau, Chatham, Canal, Spring, Wall, Worth, Chambers, Fourth avenue, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth streets, and Twenty-third street from Broadway to Ninth avenue—less than eight miles of streets. Total expenditure to date:

For laborers and carts	$45,296 46
For salary account	5,400 00
Total expenses	$50,696 46

This includes expenses of regular work of collecting ashes and garbage, and also the removal of snow and ice.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the month is $9,095 20 to defray the expenses of the vacant for the remaining 10 days of the month. Of the above expenditure the sum of $19 982 73 has been on account of snow and ice. Collections and removal of ashes and garbage costs, under the most favorable circumstances, not less than $1,250 per day. If this work is done effectually and for the balance of the month, it will cost $12,500. This would be in excess of the appropriation, $3,404 80, for the month. The above figures do not include the cost of steamers repairs, hire of scows, steam-tugs, and other items of constant expenditure. The quantity of snow and ice removed has been 38,892 loads. The length of streets cleaned will not exceed eight miles. There are in the City 275 miles of paved streets; of this extent fully 75 miles need to be cleaned of snow and ice as much as the streets that have been cleaned. At the rate of expenditure established above, the cleaning of the 275 miles would cost $879,000. The cleaning of the 75 miles would cost $187,000.

It is apparent that with the funds the board expect to receive from the Controller, the work of removing snow and ice cannot be continued through the month of January, and unless the above requisition is granted no expenditure for removing snow and ice can be expected during the month of February.

The board is disposed to do all in its power to meet the demands of the exigency, but the deficiency of means will defeat any very extended effort, unless the restraints placed upon it by the limitations of appropriations can be relieved by granting requisitions in advance of the usual time. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, President Board of Police.

THE HASTIE-TRACY BOOK SALE.

MORE RARE BOOKS DISPOSED OF AT LOW PRICES.

The portion of the Hastie-Tracy library disposed of by auction at Clinton Hall yesterday was exclusively poetry and dramatic works, but the prospect of securing rare and valuable editions of the writings of the great poets and dramatists of all ages, and almost of all countries, at very moderate prices, failed to attract a large attendance. If the purchases made for Mr. Jefferies, of Bristol, England; Mr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Mr. J. W. Drexel, of this City; Mr. Frederickson, also of New-York; Mr. Agnew, of Philadelphia; the Congressional Library, and a few other gentlemen and public institutions be excepted, the great bargains were mainly secured by book dealers. Some of the most valuable editions of works, which will ever command good prices, realized only a few cents per volume, while books which are only to be obtained at the sale of some noted collector's private library, and then at a great price, sold for a few dollars. The most notable bargain in this category was the purchase of a magnificent copy of the original edition of "Paradise Lost" (London, 1669,) for $35. Mr. J. W. Drexel was the fortunate bidder. Fowler's magnificent edition of the same great poem, in royal folio, bound in green morocco, with gilt edges, and containing, in good condition, all the fine illustrations by Burney, brought $23, Mr. Duncan being the purchaser. Many of the other valuable editions brought paltry prices. The various editions of Burns' works, of which there were 56, were also sold cheap. The famous "Caledonian Hunt" (Edinburgh, 1787,) brought only £2 75; a copy in no way more valuable was sold at the Menzies' library auction for £37. The other editions brought an average about 50 cents per volume, and among them were included some of the best ever printed. John Adamson's "Muses Welcome to King James VI., at his return to Scotland in 1617," printed at Edenburgh in 1618, was knocked down for $10. A very quaint book, "A Manuscript from a Manuscript of the Reign of James VI., edited by W. Donney," who wrote a history of the music of Scotland, brought $10 25, Mr. J. W. Drexel being the purchaser. Sir John Harrington's English translation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" (London, 1591,) sold for $7, only half its market value. The famous Baskerville (1773) edition of the same work, in four volumes, very profusely illustrated, realized only $3 per volume. Father Kelley bought for $22 per volume the rare "Collection of Old Ballads," adorned with many curious, and at least one peculiarly suggestive engraving, published in 1723-5 in three volumes. The 1758 (Edinburgh) edition of Barbour's "Bruce" realized $5, and the valuable edition, edited by J. Pinkerton, the dogmatic Scotch historian, brought only $2 75 per volume. The various editions of Beattie's poems sold cheap, and the same may be said of the various volumes of poems and plays by Joanna Baillie, whose works are more talked about than read in these days. A splendidly illustrated royal quarto edition of Blair's "Grave" (the designs by Blake) brought $8 50. The 1602 Black Letter edition of Chaucer, printed in London, realized $10. Some of the editions of the scarce but ever fresh lyrics of Robert Fergusson sold remarkably cheap. The charming "Ainwick" (1814) edition, in two volumes, containing many droll and pretty illustrations and quaint tail-pieces, by Bewick, sold for the small sum of $1 75 per volume. A very fine edition of the plays of John Ford, published in two octavo volumes by John Murray, of London, in 1826, brought $8 25 per volume, and several good editions of the works of Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher, all edited by Gifford, sold equally cheap. The various editions of Gray's poems realized paltry prices, even the beautifully illustrated Bulwer's edition realizing only $8 for the two volumes. Maitland's edition of Herrick's poems, published in two volumes at Edinburgh in 1823, $7; Langhaine's "Account of the English Dramatic Poets," octavo, bound in calf and in good condition, (Oxford, 1691,) $3; Sir David Lindsay's works, (Glasgow, 1696,) very chastily bound, $12 50; Middleton's dramatic and other works, edited by Rev. A. Dyce, in five octavo volumes, brought $7 25 per volume; a fair price for a book which can be obtained in a more modern shape for about $10. Mr. J. W. Drexel secured the valuable Black Letter edition of "Puree Plowman," (London, 1550,) for $20. The fine edition of Peele's plays, printed by Pickering in 1829, and of which Rev. Alexander Dyce was editor, brought $9 per volume. The sale commences to-day at 1 P. M. with the valuable editions of Shakespeare's works.

THE STATE SURVEY.

FIRST REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LOST THROUGH IGNORANCE OF THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STATE—THE MAPS OF NEW-YORK WORSE THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRY.

The first official report of the Board of Commissioners of the State Survey, composed of Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, President, and Hon. William A. Wheeler, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Robert S. Hale, Hon. William Dorsheimer, and Mr. Francis A. Stout, has just been published. They found at the outset that there were evils growing out of the prevailing ignorance with regard to the topography of the State, which exceeded anything before suspected. Large numbers of citizens, many of whom were women, and persons dependent upon small estates, had been induced to invest their property in railroad stocks or bonds which proved to be of little or no value, and these investments had been made upon solicitations and statements which would not have been listened to if the maps and surveys of New-York had given any idea of the character of its surface. The Commissioners are confident that not less than $40,000,000 have been lost by these investments. Hardly a dozen of the 200 or more railroads of the State are now owned under their original stocks, all the others having been sold out or reorganized.

Foreigners trafficking in this country express surprise at the meagre condition of the maps, so accustomed are they to seek information from this source for settling questions concerning boundaries, for administering the laws, and for guidance in private investments, instead of depending upon representations of interested parties, as in this country. New-York, it is safe to say, cannot advance in wealth in future as she has done in the past, unless thorough and accurate knowledge of her territory is readily accessible to all citizens. There has been no survey of the State since the pioneer surveyors ran their compass lines through the woods. The uncertain and conflicting results of this early work have been patched together into a complicated network of errors which forms the basis of all existing maps of the State. As illustrating the grossness of these errors, they find that on the best map Buffalo is placed about three miles from its true position, Elmira about three miles, Ogdensburg half a mile, Syracuse a mile and a half, Plattsburg three miles, and other misplacements wherever tests have been applied. Lake Champlain is laid down from a survey made before the Revolution. Recent measurements show that with respect to distances of 20 miles on the lake, the maps are in error as much as three miles. The maps of New-York are worse than those of any other civilized country of equal wealth. Even Japan had a rough triangulation of her territory 100 years ago, and has now a more accurate work of similar character in progress under American officers. Every European Government has executed a careful survey of its territory based upon triangulation, but they are richer than are the United States—for Switzerland and Sweden are poorer—but because they are wiser. A triangulation of Massachusetts was made nearly 40 years ago; a similar work is in progress in New-Jersey; Pennsylvania has a topographical survey under way, and like surveys are advancing in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New-Mexico, and Wyoming. Old landmarks are gone, or rapidly passing away, over much of the State; search has been made along the boundaries of 11 counties, and although there are over 60 corners, only two were found marked with authentic monuments; public and private boundaries are in constant dispute for want of a system of fixed points to which they may be referred; $20,000,000 were wasted upon one railroad that would not have been built if those who invested in it had had the means of comparing its topography with that of other more practicable lines with which it would come into competition; the death-rates increase rapidly in regions where, without topographical knowledge, neither the cause nor the remedy can be understood; the towns of the State are represented on the best maps two and three miles from their true position, and citizens are expending annually not less than $40,000 for State and county maps utterly unreliable for accurate purposes.

For these evils they propose a trigonometrical survey. By this means points about 10 to 15 miles apart should be exactly determined in position throughout the State, the work being verified by reference to the surveys of the General Government. This system of points to form the principal triangulation of the State survey, and every effort will be made to have both the courses and distances between stations known with utmost precision, and to have them marked with monuments which will remain for many generations. These principal stations will be used for upon, numbers will hill-over looking the neighboring country. All property lines or public boundaries measured, and referred to the State Survey points, will be permanently fixed. The use of the magnetic needle will no longer be necessary, since the course of every line will be astronomically determined, and the accuracy of surveys can be tested by connecting with two or more of the State monuments. As the triangulation proceeds each season, it will establish and mark many points in the counties visited, and these permanent points will be of immediate use to the people of these localities without any reference to the future continuation of the survey. The beneficial results are, therefore, felt as the work progresses, and it can be suspended at the pleasure of the Legislature without losing what has been accomplished. There is every reason to expect that the present appropriation will nearly complete the triangulation over 10 counties where it is already laid out. An annual appropriation of $20,000 for 10 years will complete a State trigonometrical survey in such a manner as to furnish accurate basis for local surveys in every town where they are needed, and secure the corners of the counties.

Annexed to the report are a detailed report of the expenses incurred to Jan. 1, 1877; a copy of the statutatory provision organizing the board; the report of the committee of the board appointed to consider the best methods to be adopted to carry out the requirements of the Legislature; plans submitted by the Director of the Survey, Aug. 24, 1876; report of the Director, Jan. 15, 1877, and sketch of the preliminary triangulation of the survey.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENCY OF GEN. DIAZ—BANKERS HEAVILY FINED—BANISHMENT OF CORTINA.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The French steamer arrived here from Vera Cruz to-day, and brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, Jan. 16: President Diaz is now in possession of the entire Republic, excepting Sinaloa and Chihuahua. Diaz's administration is conducted with prudence and wisdom; the people complain only of excessive taxation. Ex-President Lerdo has embarked for San Francisco. Iglesias and Cabinet are at Mazatlan awaiting events. There is much anxiety to know what course the United States will take in regard to Mexico. The passport system is rigorously enforced contrary to the Constitution. Matias Romero is ill at the capital. The money for the payment of $300,000 to the United States, under the awards of the Mixed Commission, has arrived at Vera Cruz. The Government has fined Messrs. Barron & Escandon, a banking firm, $150,000 for failure to comply with the railroad concession, they alleging that the state of the country made compliance impossible. The Government seized Barron's estates. Barron is an Englishman. England has no representative at this Government. Minister Foster demanes that his mails were robbed. The German Minister has been attacked by thieves, who stole his watch, and then drew knives on the bystanders who tried to interfere. They effected their escape. President Diaz has banished Cortina from the Republic.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in the lager beer brewery of David Haas, about noon to-day, killing Gustavus Haas, and it is feared fatally scalding Herman Haas, both sons of the brewer. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The building was damaged about $1,000.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Magliore Blanchette, the St. Hyacinthe incendiary, has been sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. Blanchette was convicted of having caused the disastrous conflagration at St. Hyacinthe.

REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A Sioux City dispatch says a report is current at Fort Randall that a train of 15 wagons and 20 men was captured on Thursday morning, about 100 miles west of the Missouri River, while on its way out of the Black Hills. Nine men escaped the scalping knife. The Indian who brought the news says Crazy Horse's band committed the outrage, and that the train belonged to Volin & Popinan, of Yankton.

PARKE GODWIN ON POLITICS.

A DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS BEFORE A SYMPATHIZING AUDIENCE—HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

A number of Democrats met in the great hall of the Cooper Union last evening, to listen to an address by Parke Godwin on the political state of the country. Mr. William Van Wyck presided, and introduced Godwin as "a gentleman whose whole life had been spent in thinking out these great problems which were now perplexing us." Cheered by this oratorical pat on the back, Mr. Godwin ascended the rostrum, and delivered a two hours' address which the Chairman at the close, justly referred to as "exhausting." He said that the position of the country was critical, and while civil war could not be said to be probable, it was possible. The question of the hour was, Could the Republic survive this terrible strain which was being put upon it, or was it destined to vanish?

"A school-boy's dream,
The wonder of an hour."

This familiar schoolboy quotation roused the admiration of the unwashed in the rear of the hall and was greeted with emphatic applause. It had been the practice, he went on to say, for nearly 100 years for the defeated party in national politics to submit, the only exception being in 1861 and 1865, when the "impatient men of the South" took up the bayonet, [Applause,] and were defeated mainly through the organized efforts of the Republicans. [A chilling silence.] The giving of the ballot to the uncultivated negro was a tremendous mistake, and the force and fraud which had characterized Republican rule in the South had kept alive the resentments of the Southern people. Tilden had been elected by a popular majority of 263,000, and a fair majority of the Electoral College. On the morning after the election all the newspapers except THE TIMES conceded Tilden's election. Ever since 1870 the drift of popular opinion had been against the Administration. There were three classes that went over to the Democracy in the recent canvass. They were, first, what President Lincoln called "the plain people," the working people, who felt the hard times and the evils of Republican misrule; second, the capitalists, the men of business who had become weary of the fast and loose policy of the Republicans on the currency question, and were attracted by Mr. Tilden's straightforward utterances on this subject, and, third, the intellectual men, such as David A. Wells, Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale College, and others. The lecturer forebore to mention himself, but his unmistakable emphasis on the personal pronoun whenever he encountered it showed that he could easily have named a third "intellect" which had succumbed to the charms of "Tilden and reform." A voluminous array of statistics arranged on the well-known plan of the *World* arithmetic man in figuring out gains was then presented. In Massachusetts and the other New-England States the percentage of Democratic gains greatly exceeded those of the Republican. The same was true of the Middle and Southern States, especially the latter. In the extreme West the Republicans had gained more on the popular vote than the Democrats, but the percentage of the latter's gain, if it continued at the same ratio, would in a period of years give seven States to the Democrats to the Democrat. The reading of these statistical tables, which occupied three quarters of an hour, afforded the thirsty ones in the audience and on the platform opportunity to retire for refreshment, which was not neglected. The lecturer then proceeded to denounce the acts of the Republicans in South Carolina, Louisiana, and other Southern States, which he termed "abominable atrocities of nameless villains." Very little was said about the murder and outrage of the "Shot-gun Democracy," the speaker holding that the so-called "outrages" were usually nothing but the mere frolics of wild young men. The moral and mental slavery in which the terrible Republicans kept their black vassals was illustrated by a somewhat flat anecdote, in which the orator attempted to imitate the negro minstrel dialect, and failed lamentably. There was no disguising the fact, the lecturer said, that the Republican Party in the late election "had been beaten out of its boots," and was now trying to escape the consequences of defeat through the machinations of the Southern Returning Boards. In conclusion, Mr. Godwin paid a warm tribute to the integrity and statesmanship of "his old and tried friend, Samuel J. Tilden." The touching reference to their favorite elicited howls of approval from the unwashed, amid which the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Mr. Godwin concluded by advocating the passage of the "Compromise" bill now before Congress.

THE FLORIDA STORY.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT AND PARTY REPORTED IN JACKSONVILLE.

From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union, Jan. 18.

James Gordon Bennett and servant, Mr. Blisinger, of New-York, and Mr. O'Kelley, an attaché of the New-York *Herald*, arrived in this City yesterday by way of Macon and Augusta. On arriving here they went to the St. James Hotel, where the party were registered, and, as it subsequently appeared, against the wish of Mr. Bennett. The names of the party were then erased from the hotel registry, and they all left the St. James, and procured a suite of four rooms at the Windsor, where they did not book their names.

The best rooms of the Windsor were asked for, and the party very quietly occupied the same until late in the afternoon, a very bountiful lunch, with champagne and other luxuries, being provided by Mr. Gould. It was ascertained that Mr. Bennett and party had arrived at the St. James, and quite a number of persons called, more out of curiosity than otherwise, to get a look at the *Herald* proprietor, and one of the actors in the famous duel. It was then reported that Mr. Bennett's arrival was a canard, and on that account the names, which were put upon the registry-book by some idle joker, were erased.

Subsequent inquiry, however, proved that there was not so much of a canard after all in the report, but that a party had arrived, and among them Mr. Lorillard, of New-York, who was recognized by several Northern gentlemen, and that the party had mysteriously disappeared. Late last evening the party went aboard Mr. Astor's yacht, the Atalanta, and an abundant supply of good cheer was sent on board, including sundry baskets and boxes from Messrs. Child & Milnor's. After 11 o'clock a boat with the five persons named pulled down the river accompanied with luxury traveling baggage and baskets, but whither they were bound was not to be found out.

The whole affair was very strangely conducted, and from all the information gathered, there seems to be little doubt that Mr. Bennett was one of the party, and that it was not considered desirable to have the movements of the party published.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire was discovered about midnight on Monday at Smillie & Edge's jewelry factory on Maple place, Newark, and before the flames were extinguished the stock and machinery were damaged to the extent of $1,500. The fire is supposed to have originated from the forge in the chain-room. The building is owned by the Pierson estate, and is damaged about $3,500. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

The building on Hawkins street, Boston, Mass., known as the Old Mayhew School-house, the upper stories of which were occupied by the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, was burned yesterday morning. The loss on the building is $10,000, and on the material inside, $5,000. The building was insured.

A store in Hallowell, Me., owned and occupied by Leigh & Wingate, grain and coal dealers, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A large stock of grain was consumed. The loss is $5,000; insured for $4,000.

A box shop, dry-house, and several cars, at Whitefield, N. H., owned by Brown's Lumber Company, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, from $15,000 to $20,000; no insurance.

The residence of Patrick Coughlin, in East Greenwich, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Insured for $600 with the Pawtucket Mutual.

P. Culhane's house on Hunter street, Hamilton, Ontario, was burned last night. Two children were suffocated, and a third fatally burned.

THE CLERGY IN ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during debate on a bill against the abuses of power by the clergy, the Minister of Worship and Justice made an important statement. He declared that the law concerning the Papal guarantees was a solemn and unassailable pledge given to the Catholic world of the Pope's complete independence in the exercise of his spiritual power. Italy ought to regard the maintenance of this law as a question of honor and of loyalty toward Europe. He was determined to respect the law, and would not allow the political friends of the Ministry to entertain any illusions in this respect. The Chamber then decided to pass to the consideration of the clauses of the Clerical Abuses bill.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome reports that the Pope will submit the question to the Cardinals whether, considering the relations of the Papacy to the Italian Government and the revolutionary party, it is necessary to take measures to secure the liberty of the Conclave which elects the next Pope.

THE WORKING MEN'S ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The thirteenth annual session of the Working Men's Assembly is in session at the Iron Molder Hall. In his address the President, George Blair, of New-York, stated that measures of great importance to the workingclasses would be before the Legislature, viz.: First, the management of prisons, and how best to prevent them from degrading honest industry in the markets of the world; second, the management of the canals, and how best to secure cheap transportion to the seaboard; and, third, the government of municipalities in the State, in which it is proposed to deprive working men and others not holding real estate from the right of franchise upon all matters concerning finance.

The latter is the most important and reform, of which we hear so much, has thus far resulted in stopping almost all public work; reducing the wages of labor and consequent misery among thousands of the working men's families of the State, while useless officers and extravagant salaries continue as of old without interruption, and which must continue so long as most of our public servants secure their places, not through merit or patriotism, but the amount of money they can spend upon election, which is afterward repaid from the people's treasury in the shape of large salaries, fees, &c.

THE CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Chief Signal Officer reports that during the past 24 hours the Missouri River has remained unchanged. The Mississippi has fallen one inch at St. Louis, risen 15 inches at Cairo, 20 inches at Memphis, 49 inches at Vicksburg, and fallen slightly at New-Orleans. The Ohio has fallen three feet at Pittsburg, three feet at Cincinnati, and three feet and six inches at Louisville. The Red River has risen six inches at Shreveport. No change of importance is reported on the Tennessee, the Arkansas, Allegheny, or Monongahela Rivers. The Savannah River has risen 11 inches at Augusta. The Potomac has fallen at Harper's Ferry and at the Great Falls, and is falling at Washington. In the watershed of the Mississippi, .13 of an inch of rain has fallen at Memphis, the same amount at Vicksburg and .59 at New-Orleans. In that of the Tennessee, .13 of rain has fallen at Knoxville. In those of the Ohio principal rivers rain has not fallen in sufficient quantities to affect their condition.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 22.—The British brig Tycoon, from Demerara for Boston, arrived here Dec. 31, and sailed Jan. 1, since which time nothing has been heard from her. A heavy northern gale and thick snow-storm came on the same night, and it is feared she met with serious damage.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The American ship Fawn, Capt. Cleaveland, from New-York, Dec. 20, for Liverpool, is ashore in Bonde Bay. The American ship George F. Manson, Capt. Humphrey, from Bombay, Dec. —, for Calcutta, put into Bombay leaking and much damaged from collision. The British bark Alpheus Marshall, Capt. Parker, from New-York, Dec. 22, for Bremen, arrived at that port Jan. 22. She had four hands in saving the crew of the British bark Ascendent, Capt. Sheehan, from St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, for Queenstown, which was abandoned at sea.

SEVERELY REPRIMANDED IN COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in December last were enjoined from building a line along the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, upon the complaint of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Subsequently the Atlantic and Pacific Company arranged with the Receivers of the railroad to build the line for them, transferring their material and men to the Receivers for that purpose. To-day Judges Drummond and Gorham, of the United States Court, decided such action to be in violation of the spirit of the injunction, and declared the parties in contempt, administering a severe reprimand, and discharging them upon payment of costs.

MAIL CARRIER ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

HAT CREEK, W. T., Jan. 23, via CHEYENNE, Jan. 23.—The mail carrier between this post and Red Cloud was attacked by four Indians on his last trip, but escaped. On the return trip he met 50 friendly Sioux, who were on route to treat with Crazy Horse for his surrender. They reported that a party of 100 Cheyennes met them, and, on learning their mission, dismounted them, necessitating their return to the agency. Small bands of Indians have been seen between here and Indian Creek.

WHISKY OUTLAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is informed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina that the illicit distiller, Redmond, who recently wounded Deputy Collector Barton and killed Hendricks, accompanied by an armed force of 20 roughs, on the morning of the 20th inst., surrounded the house of Mr. Barton, near Easley, S. C., and under penalty of instant death compelled Mr. Barton to pay him $100. The party then took away one of Mr. Barton's horses and rode off.

SEAMEN AS WITNESSES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Charles Wright and nine others, seamen on the American bark C. A. Whitmore, arrived here by the steamer Alaska from Hong Kong. They were sent here by the United States Consul at Hong Kong as witnesses against the Captain and officers of the bark for killing a seaman named J. N. Elwood. The accused left the bark in Hong Kong and secreted themselves as previously reported.

TWO MEN KILLED.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—This afternoon, while attempting to arrest a colored burglar named Williams, Detective Pryde was shot by the burglar and mortally wounded. Williams escaped. Ben O'Neal shot and instantly killed Henry Cox, last night, on Madison street, in a dispute about a woman. O'Neal escaped. The parties are all colored.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Linforth, Kellogg & Co., importers of hardware and agricultural implements, have suspended. Their liabilities are about $250,000. At a meeting of their creditors it was ascertained that their assets were $300,000. A committee was appointed to examine the affairs of the firm.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—A misplaced switch at Mill Creek Station, on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, threw the through passenger train going south off the track at an early hour this morning. The railroad officials state that no person was injured.

NINETEEN ICE YACHTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 23.—A fleet of 19 ice yachts rendezvoused at Milton Dock to-day. To-morrow the regatta committees of the Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburg Ice Yacht Associations will meet and arrange for the annual races.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—In the course of an altercation in a pagnio at No. 103 Pleasant street, this evening, George W. Farnham shot and dangerously wounded Frank Gillespie. The former was arrested.

ARREST OF A DEFAULTER.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 23.—Aaron N. Joy, overseer in the Pacific Mills, has been arrested for falsifying his pay-rolls. It is alleged that the defalcation will amount to a considerable sum.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GARDINER, Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maine, George F. Shepley, of Portland, was elected Department Commander.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MONTPELIER, Jan. 23.—Michael Dingley, of Bethel, a fireman on a freight train on the Central Vermont Railway, was killed this morning at Montpelier Junction.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—The House Sergeant at Arms left here this evening for Washington via Mobile, with Messrs. Casanave and Kenner, members of the Returning Board.

LOST OVERBOARD.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23.—The schooner Nellie May, while coming out of Halifax, lost overboard Peter Chester, seaman, a native of Liverpool, N. S.

THE LAWYER'S EXPLANATION.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Times* tells this story: "A few evenings since, while our oldest lawyer was celebrating his golden wedding, our wealthiest physician said to Mr. and Mrs. Haskett: 'You are a young-looking couple to be celebrating your golden wedding.' Now can you explain this? 'In the same way,' said Mr. Haskett, 'that I can explain how you came to be rich before you became old—you have kept about as clear of the lawyers as we have of the doctors.'"

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Jan. 23.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was received recommending the appropriation of $500,000 for James B. Eads, on account of the Mississippi jetties, instead of issuing bonds for the amount and increasing the interest-bearing debt, while there is money in the Treasury to pay the amount. The debate on the bill relating to the counting of the Electoral votes was resumed, Mr. Sherman speaking against the measure, arguing the constitutionality of the measure on several grounds and contending for the carrying out of the law as it existed since 1789. Mr. Conkling next spoke in support of the bill, arguing that the President of the Senate had power only to open the certificates, and that Congress could verify and declare the result. At 4:30 P. M., Mr. Conkling said he would not be able to conclude his remarks to-day, and the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

In the House the Speaker corrected his ruling of yesterday, that the resolution referring the President's Message regarding the use of troops in the South to a select committee would come up as unfinished business, and said that the resolutions declaring that Congress has the right to count the Electoral votes come up as unfinished business. The resolutions were discussed at length, Mr. Seelye speaking against the assumption which, stripped of disguises, the resolutions made, that one branch, which in a certain contingency was to elect the President, could, without the concurrence of the other branch, make that contingency. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, argued in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to count the votes, and, incidently, made a withering reply to Mr. Willis' attack on the President and Gen. Ruger. Mr. Tucker spoke in favor of the resolutions, when the subject went over till to-morrow. Mr. Cox made a report on Mr. Hewitt's aspersions of the Post Office authorities of New-York, declaring that Mr. Hewitt's letters had not been tampered with.

SENATE.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, calling the attention of Congress to the act of March 3, 1875, which directs that officer to issue bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest to the amount of $500,000 to James B. Eads on account of the construction of jetties at the South Pass of the Mississippi River. The Secretary says he has received from the Secretary of War a requisition for the money, and he respectfully recommends the appropriation of $500,000 immediately to pay said Eads, it not being wise, in the opinion of the Secretary, to increase the interest-bearing debt of the United States for the payment of current expenses when there is money in the Treasury which can be appropriated for that purpose. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of A. E. Borie, John Welsh, and other leading citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, in favor of the passage of the bill recently reported by the Select Committee in regard to counting the Electoral vote. He also presented a similar petition from leading citizens of Pittsburg, Penn., both of which were laid on the table, the bill now being before the Senate. He also presented a petition of citizens of Wyoming County, Penn., in favor of an amicable settlement of the difficulties growing out of the Presidential contest. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Randolph, of New-Jersey, from citizens of that State, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, presented the resolution of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, adopted yesterday, in favor of the passage of the pending bill in regard to counting the Electoral vote, laid on the table. In presenting the resolution he said it was adopted with but one dissenting voice. The Merchants' Exchange of that city had 2,000 members, among them men of patriotism, men who controlled the commercial interests of the great Mississippi Valley, and without distinction of party they favored the passage of this bill.

SUFFERERS BY THE FORT HAMILTON FIRE.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, called up the House bill for the relief of certain officers of the Third United States Artillery who suffered by a fire at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, on the 3d of March, 1875. Passed.

THE COUNTING BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill reported by the Select Committee in regard to counting the Electoral vote.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said when the committee was appointed by both houses of Congress to take into consideration the count of the Electoral vote, he expected, as a matter of course, that in case the committee agreed he would be able to vote for

LAW REPORTS.

A FRENZIED LOVER.

THE SHOOTING OF MARY KELLY BY EUGENE CHRIST—THE PRISONER CONVICTED BY HIS OWN TESTIMONY.

Eugene Christ, the young Frenchman who shot his former sweetheart, Mary Kelly, on Dec. 14, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The story of the crime is as follows: Christ boarded with the family of Mrs. Kelly, at No. 455 West Sixteenth street, and became considerably intimate with the daughter Mary, who gave birth to a child before she had attained her fifteenth year. He was driven from the house by the mother and brother of the girl, and she was forbidden to hold any communication with him. He still, however, it appears, followed the girl wherever she went, and became frantically jealous when she received any attention from other admirers. On Dec. 12 he visited her at her home, and, it is stated, asked her to marry him. She declined the offer, whereupon he fired two shots at her, none of which, fortunately, took effect. Christ appears to have become almost frenzied at the attentions of a man named James Clifford, and, on Dec. 14, he followed her after she had left her house to look for employment. He met her on Twenty-third street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and again asked her to marry him. She replied that she did not know whether she would or not, whereupon Christ drew a pistol and fired four shots at her. The girl received four bullets in her body, one on each side, one in the breast and one in the back. At the third shot she fell, and begged her assailant to spare her life. He replied, "No, you have got to die. I tried to make a wife of you, but couldn't." After firing the four chambers of his revolver, Christ bent over his bleeding victim, and called her by the most endearing names. He was subsequently arrested, and the girl was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where her recovery was looked upon as almost miraculous. Two of the bullets were extracted, but she still carries two in her body.

Mr. William F. Kintzing, who defended the prisoner, endeavored to show that the shooting was accidental; but the testimony of the accused, who insisted on going upon the stand, entirely upset that theory. Christ said that he had purchased the pistol for the purpose of committing suicide; and being frenzied on being rejected by the girl, had shot without intending to kill her.

Assistant District-Attorney Rollins—Oh! You intended to committ suicide? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you fired off the four chambers of your pistol? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, how did you intend to commit suicide, then. Would it not have been much better to fire two shots at the girl, and two into yourself? A.—Well, in the excitement I forgot to keep a ball for myself. [Laughter in court.]

This testimony convicted the prisoner, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found him guilty. Judge Gildersleeve said that the prisoner had reason to be thankful that he had not been tried for murder, and sentenced him to the full penalty—10 years in the State Prison, at hard labor.

HOW A MARRIAGE WAS BROKEN OFF.

HANS PFEIFFER ESTABLISHES HIS GOOD CHARACTER AND GETS JUDGMENT FOR $2,000—A CURIOUS SLANDER SUIT.

A motion was made before Judge J. F. Daly, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, to vacate a judgment obtained by one Hans Pfeiffer against Philip Hossenlopp and Magdalena, his wife, for $2,000 damages before a Sheriff's Jury, by default, on the 15th inst. The action was brought by the plaintiff for $5,000 damages for slander, and the defendants failed to appear or to interpose an answer. It appeared on the argument of the motion that the plaintiff was engaged for a long time past to Miss Emma Betzger. He boarded for a number of years with the defendants, but having moved away, and ceased visiting a lager-beer saloon kept by them the defendant Magdalena, as is alleged, said she would get "square" with him, and to do so informed the mother of Miss Betzger that he was an impure and improper young man, visiting disreputable resorts, and unfit or unable to raise a family. The result of this was, that the young lady, on hearing the story from her mother, broke off the engagement and refused to marry him. The defendant also used other language unfit for publication, concerning the plaintiff, which was also conveyed to Miss Betzger. Ex-Judge W. H. Van Cott appeared on behalf of the defendants, and argued that the defendants, being Germans and ignorant of the law, should be excused from not answering in time, and that as the affidavit on the part of the defendants showed that what defendant Magdalena said was with good intent and without malice, the judgment ought not to stand. Judge Flanagan, on behalf of the plaintiff and in opposition to the motion, urged that ignorance of the law excuses no man, and that the young lady's mother made affidavit (which was read in the court) that she was not intimate with either of the defendants, and that the remarks were made in a spirit of hatred and not with good intent. He also produced plaintiff's affidavit as well as that of his physician, denying all the allegations of the defendant, and claimed that the judgment ought to stand as security at least, if the court should come to the conclusion that the default should be opened. It was stated that the defendants were entitled to no favors at the hands of the court, inasmuch as they had sought to mortgage their property since the commencement of the action for the purpose of preventing the plaintiff from collecting any judgment he might recover in the action. Counsel stated that the defendant Philip was present in court, and that if he denied under oath that he had endeavored to mortgage his property, as he, the counsel, alleged, he would consent to the granting of the order at once, but neither defendant nor his counsel acceded to the proposition. The court took the papers and reserved its decision. Ex-Judge Van Cott appeared for the motion, which was opposed by Gustavus Levy and Judge Flanagan.

THE CUSTODY OF A LUNATIC.

Some rather remarkable proceedings sent from the Supreme Court to a Sheriff's jury in order to ascertain the mental capacity of one Amelia Hirsch were concluded yesterday. Miss Hirsch came recently into the possession of about $1,500 worth of property. Her relatives instituted the proceedings to have her declared a lunatic. One session of the Sheriff's jury was held a few days ago, Miss Hirsch being present. Her sister, Mrs. Decker, went on the stand and testified to certain conduct on the part of Miss Hirsch, and as she left the witness stand the latter sprang upon her and began beating her, telling her she had lied. Mrs. Decker then caught hold of Miss Hirsch by the neck and threw her off. Further testimony was given yesterday by Mrs. Marcus and by Mrs. Decker, both of whom are sisters of Miss Hirsch. The latter was, however, represented by William H. Gibson, the counsel, and by E. Fellowes Jenkins, the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. These gentlemen had been appealed to to appear in the case. Besides Mrs. Marcus and Mrs. Decker, Messrs. Marcus, Hirsch, Decker, and Simon Hirsch, and one Dr. Conway, gave testimony yesterday in regard to Miss Hirsch's conduct. The examination showed that the girl is rather silly, but is not insane, and that her relatives had beaten her at different times. The Sheriff's jury returned as a verdict that a committee should be appointed for the care and custody of Miss Hirsch and her property, but that such committee should consist of others than her relatives. The Commissioners of Lunacy, who presided over the proceedings in the case, passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gibson for his services, which were gratuitously rendered, and Mr. Gibson responded to the compliment in a few appropriate words. The Sheriff's jury donated their fees, $25, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

THE LAW AGAINST DUELING.

The Grand Jury yesterday handed up to Judge Gildersleeve the following presentment, containing an amendment to the law against dueling and prize-fighting, drawn up by District Attorney Phelps:

GRAND JURY ROOM, Jan. 22, 1877.

The Grand Jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, do respectfully present to the honorable Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and request that a copy of the following presentment be forwarded to the Legislature of the State of New-York for its action thereon:

That section 3, title 5, article 1, of the sixth edition of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of crimes against the public peace and public morals, and other miscellaneous offenses, punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison," and "of dueling and challenges to fight, (and prize-fighting,)" be so amended as to read, "Every person offending against any of the provisions in this article shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Grand Jury or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying."

COLES F. FIELD, Foreman.
F. A. CONKLING, Secretary.

THE NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will go before Judge Blatchford at 12 o'clock to-day and be sworn in as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Woodford was at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon, and was by Mr. Bliss shown through the various departments and introduced to the different officers and clerks.

SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Sutherland and Assistant District Attorney Bell disposed of the following cases of dangerous assault: Peter Enivo, an Italian fresco painter, who stabbed Thomas Farley in a fight at No. 41 Spring street on Christmas Day; Michael O'Conner, of No. 438 West Forty-first street, who stabbed Patrick Hallick in the head with a case-knife in a tenement-house quarrel, and Edward Farrell, of No. 215 East Thirty-eighth street, who broke Henry Jell's cheek-bone with a match-safe. Judge Sutherland sentenced Enivo to three years and six months in the State Prison; O'Connor to three years, and Barrett to two years in the same institution.

THE NILES ESTATE LITIGATION.

THE EXECUTOR'S ANSWER TO THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—HE RETALIATES ON THE PLAINTIFFS' HUSBANDS—WHAT HE SAYS REGARDING THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.

The suit brought by Mrs. Badeau and Mrs. Wilbaux, to remove Nathaniel Niles from his position as Executor of their father's estate, after compelling him to account, was argued at great length before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the motion for the appointment of a Receiver of the estate. Richard Busteed & Son appeared for Mrs. Badeau; Crosby & Hoffman appeared for Mrs. Wilbaux, and Niles & Bagley appeared for Nathaniel Niles. Mr. Busteed gave the history of the case, published heretofore in THE TIMES, and read a number of affidavits, charging Mr. Niles with gross mismanagement. The plaintiffs, though entitled to all the rents and profits of the estate, he said, were really in want. It was also necessary, in order to avoid irreparable injury, that a Receiver should be appointed.

In opposition to the motion for a Receiver, W. H. Niles read an affidavit made by Nathaniel Niles. This stated that the plaintiffs are not entitled to all the rents, profits, &c., of the estate, but only to the net income remaining after the payment of interest, taxes, assessments, &c. The property left by the plaintiffs' father consisted of five houses in Thirty-first street, on which there was a $50,000 mortgage; the house at No. 15 East Sixteenth street, which was mortgaged for $25,000; mortgages; about 70 lots on Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth streets, on which there was a mortgage for $57,000, besides some property in Westchester County, the rent of which would not pay for the fencing of the land. The accounts of the Executor, Nathaniel Niles, were settled at the accounting had in March, 1875. Since the latter date Mr. Niles says he has received $74,443 53, and has expended $74,643 15, or $199 62 more than his receipts. This is without allowing for his commissions. Adding this latter amount, there is now due to the Executor $1,629. He says the plaintiffs, his cousins, have received but $125 a month, as they claim, but over $15,000 from the estate in his hands. Besides this they have received from the five houses owned by them in Forty-fourth street, the further sum of $3 000 per year. In regard to the charge of allowing some property to be sold for non-payment of an assessment, Mr. Niles says the existence of such assessment was not disclosed to him on a search, but that, on finding out the facts, he redeemed the property sold. He has no portion of the $59,000 which, the plaintiffs say, is in his hands, and he produces vouchers to show where the money went to. As soon as he learned that the plaintiffs desired an accounting, he says, he offered to allow them to examine his books and accounts. His relations with the plaintiffs had been very friendly until the "advent of the husband of one of them." Mr. Niles averred further, that his cousins are modest and unassuming ladies, and had stated since these proceedings were begun that the action had been brought at the instigation of M. Wilbaux, the husband of one of them, and that it is being prosecuted against their wish, though they dare not discontinue them, because, in the event of their doing so, Wilbaux threatens to circulate injurious reports concerning them. Mr. Niles also says he has endeavored to provide for all their necessary wants, but that they have burdened themselves in providing for the expenses attending the marriage of each of them, and have distressed themselves for no other reason than to enable their husbands to make an appearance. Mr. Niles says the present litigation has not been begun and is going on but between him and their husbands, especially Wilbaux, who is without means of any kind, and has stated repeatedly that he came to this country to take charge of the estate of his wife and her sister. The proceeding has been begun with a view to make him Trustee of the estate. Mr. Niles then goes on to say that he did not pay the taxes for 1873 because he was appealed to by his cousins for the money, which was applied to redeeming their diamonds from pawn. The diamonds were worth about $50,000 and were given to their mother by the Empress Josephine, their mother's first husband having been the family physician of the Empress. Mr. Niles says that the income of the estate is about $19,000, but that the expenses exceed $16,000, and that the net income of each of the plaintiffs from the estate and from their own property is about $3,000 per year.

In conclusion, Mr. H. Niles referred at length to the extravagant habits of the plaintiffs and made a great many hits at the expense of Mr. Busteed, which the latter was not slow in answering, to the great amusement of the auditors. Judge Donohue finally took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Bridenbecker vs. Farrell.—Motion granted, with costs of appeal up to time of motion, and $10 costs of motion. Kalbfleisch vs. Kalbfleisch.—Remittitur amended by making it to appear that the guardian ad litem appeared in this court by consent, and giving costs to all parties, appellants and respondents, payable out of the estate. Judgment affirmed with costs.—Embury vs. Sheldon; Wells vs. Holbrook; Barber vs. Sterling. Order of Supreme Court modified by releasing the appellant, Cassett, from the purchase of lots 6, 7, 8, and 9, and compelling him to complete the purchase of lots 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and releasing the appellant Higgins from his purchase of lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, and compelling him to complete the purchase of lots 48 and 49, and, as modified affirmed without costs to either party as against the other in this court—Mott vs. Mott, two cases. So much of the order as gives costs against Potter reversed, and the residue of order affirmed, with costs against Burroughs only—The People ex rel. Burroughs vs. Brinckerhoff. Order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs—Miller vs. Burke.

People ex rel. McCann vs. Kilbourne—On motion of Samuel Hand ordered on the preferred calendar; Sternfels vs. Clark—Motion to settle costs; verbal direction given by the court; S. Hand for the motion. Appeals from Orders: No. 418.—Childs vs. Kasson; argued by C. D. Adams for appellant, E. J. Richardson for the respondent; No. 419.—Sartwell vs. Field; argued by C. D. Adams for appellant, D. C. Stoddard for the respondent; No. 422.—Ex rel. Attorney General vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company; argued by John L. Hill and George W. Miller for appellant, Henry Smith for respondent; No. 424.—The German American Bank vs. The Williams Mower Company; argued by Frank Hiscock for appellant, George Wadsworth for respondent; No. 417.—Franklin vs. Richardson; argued by S. Hand for appellant, Marcus T. Hun for respondent; No. 159.—The Baltimore Steampacket Company vs. Garrison; argued by George F. Comstock and Erastus Cook for appellant, E. R. Robinson for respondent.

The day calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 24, is as follows: Nos. 63, 161, 163, 166, 167, 135, 71, and 118.

SUIT AGAINST NEWSPAPER TRUSTEES.

The jury in Part 1. of the Supreme Court brought in a sealed verdict yesterday morning in the case of David W. Bruce and others against Edward B. Wesley, T. C. Platt, and Caleb C. Norvell. This action was against the defendants as Trustees of the New-York Republican Newspaper Association. Messrs. Wesley and Platt only defended the action, Mr. Norvell not making any answer nor seeking to shirk by defense whatever responsibility he might have in the matter. On the summing up, his counsel insisted that Messrs. Wesley and Platt were endeavoring to make him alone responsible for what was really a corporation indebtedness. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $5,930 18, which Judge Van Vorst refused to set aside.

SUING UNDER THE LOTTERY LAW.

Henry B. Wilkinson brought suit some time ago in the Supreme Court against Joseph Gill. The latter, it appears, kept an office at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, where he acted as a policy dealer and dealt in lottery tickets. The plaintiff was wont to visit Gill's establishment in 1872, and purchased $3.601 08 of lottery tickets and policy slips. He gained no prizes, it would appear, since he brought suit under the statute to recover double penalties from the defendant. The jury awarded him a verdict for $1,422 76 instead of for the $7,202 16 which he claimed. The verdict, small as it was, was not agreeable to the defendant, who has appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term, where the case was argued yesterday. Decision was reserved.

A CHILD AS A WITNESS.

The suit of Helen Cunningham against John Cunningham was brought to trial before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is brought for a limited divorce on the ground of the defendant's cruelty toward the plaintiff. The parties are in quite comfortable circumstances and have two children, the eldest being about 6 years old. At the trial yesterday it appeared that the suit was instituted in June last, but that the plaintiff suspended the proceedings and went back again to live with her husband. She alleged that after returning to him he again ill-treated her, and she therefore presses the proceedings. When put on the stand as a witness she testified to her marriage to the defendant on June 13, 1869. Objection was made to her testifying to any acts of cruelty other than the one alleged in the complaint, in which her husband struck her with his clinched fist. The objection was sustained.

A physician was called, and testified to the injury which the plaintiff had received. After this one of the children of the parties—a bright-looking little girl with flaxen hair—was called as a witness. Objection was made that she was not competent, not understanding the nature of an oath. She was then questioned as follows:

Q.—Do you know what will happen to you if you swear falsely—tell a lie? A.—Yes, I will be locked up.

Q.—Will you be punished in any other way? A.—Yes.

Q.—By whom? A.—By the "Old Boy." [Laughter.]

The evidence was excluded. The defendant went on the stand, and testified that he had only beaten his wife lightly, having merely slapped her face with his open hand. After the testimony had been all taken Judge Speir admonished the husband, and told the parties to go home and live in peace until the decision of the case.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

OPENING OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL FOR THE CITY—THE WHOLE SCHEME DENOUNCED AS A MONSTER FRAUD.

The hearing in the suit of contractors Kingsley & Keeney against the City of Brooklyn to recover $178,000 for extra work alleged to have been done on the Hempstead Reservoir was continued yesterday before the three Referees appointed by the Supreme Court. The Referees—Messrs. Lott, Redman, and Fisher—held court in the Common Council Chamber. The session yesterday was devoted to Corporation Counsel De Witt's opening for the defense. Mr. De Witt quoted several decisions made by the Court of Appeals, which he said made manifest the fact that the plaintiffs could not possibly recover against the city. The speaker gave a history of the Hempstead Reservoir, and said that the whole scheme of construction, from its inception in 1869, till it was stopped in 1876 by an order of the Supreme Court, was a monster fraud. The evidence to prove this fact, the speaker said, would be necessarily circumstantial. After referring to the water scare which was gotten up by means of false documents, the next fact worthy of mention, the speaker said, was the acquisition of the water land. While the majority of the Common Council included only 316 acres, yet Mr. Fowler instructed Col. Adams to take in 100 feet all around, increasing the area about 250 acres. It was claimed that this acquisition was to provide spoil banks, and to avoid extra expense for long hauls. When the specifications were given out, it was not stated that this extra land was for spoil bank purposes, and here the fraud came in. One gentleman who bid added $40,000 to his estimate, because he supposed he would have to buy land for dumping purposes. After referring at length to the fraudulent manner in which the contract had been awarded, Mr. De Witt dealt with the Board of City Works. He said: "This work was done under the administration of a board composed of Mr. Lorin Palmer, William A. Fowler, and Mr. Whiting. Mr. Whiting, it will be seen by the records, offered some opposition to the manner in which the contract was being carried out. Mr. Lorin Palmer, however, who came into public life with some pretensions to morality and religion, joined with Mr. Fowler to overcome any such objection. Now that Mr. Palmer had left public life and had become the proprietor of a newspaper, he seemed also to be devoid of moral and religious sentiment, and preferred to fill the columns of his paper with abuse of public officers who were standing up in the discharge of their duties to watch the interests of the people and demand that fraud and corruption shall cease. There must rest on the heads of Fowler and Palmer, recreant officers, the stigma of public infamy, or the accusation that they are designing knaves."

Mr. De Witt will conclude his opening to-day.

COURT NOTES.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. E. P. Hill, one of the defendants, the Boyd whisky case was again adjourned yesterday until the 19th of February.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied without costs the motion for a reference made by George W. Roome, the former keeper of the City Hall, in his suit against the Mayor, &c.

Lewis Welker, the party of whom Christian Morgan claimed to have procured the counterfeit coin pieces he was endeavoring to dispose of at the time of his arrest, was discharged by Commissioner Shields yesterday, there being no evidence against him.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday appointed ex-Judge William H. Leonard as Referee in the case of Charles Devlin against the City. This suit is brought to recover nearly $200,000 on the old Hackley street-cleaning contract.

Mark Finnagan, of No. 408 First avenue, who, on Dec. 19, stole a watch and other property from William Roseman, of No. 175 Avenue B, pleaded guilty yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to four years and six months in the State Prison.

On Monday evening Officer Beech, of the Twenty-second Precinct, discovered two burglars, named James Reed and James Ryan, breaking into the residence of Henry Werner, of No. 320 West Fifty-fifth street, through the front basement window. He arrested them, and Justice Smith, in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday committed them for trial.

Pasquale Jakoti was convicted recently of keeping a disorderly-house. A certiorari was obtained in the case to have the proceedings reviewed by the Supreme Court, General Term. He was also ordered to be released on $300 bail, and application was made to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Jakoti into court so that he could give the necessary bail. The application was granted.

James Abbott, aged 28 years, was arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday on complaint of his two wives, Mary Abbott and Hannah Abbott, who charged him with bigamy. The women made a joint affidavit, which alleges that Mary was married by Rev. John J. Brouner to the prisoner on the 22d of January, 1873, and that Sept. 3, 1876, Hannah was also united to him by Rev. Luther G. Barrett. He was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

A SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT.

Evidence in a very singular divorce case is at present being taken by Mr. Robert A. Davidson, of No. 38 Court street, Brooklyn, who has been appointed Referee. The parties to the suit are Robert Dunham and Amelia, his wife. The suit for divorce was brought by the lady, who is the daughter, by his first wife, of a wealthy Frenchman named Desraimes. Mr. Desraimes died several years ago, leaving $1,000,000 worth of property. Dunham, who is a son of Desraimes' deceased second wife by a former husband, was made Executor. An intimacy which ripened into love sprang up between Dunham and his step-sister Amelia. They were married and lived happily, until Mrs. Dunham, as alleged, discovered that her husband was criminally intimate with a New-York woman named Thiltman. Testimony is taken by the Referee, with closed doors.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Petri vs. McEvoy; Ryder vs. Fairbanks; White vs. Devlin; Nosser vs. Perreund; The Wakefield Rattan Company vs. Young; McCahill vs. McCahill; The Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Schmale et al.

Piercy vs. Chase.—Motion denied. By the papers submitted it appears the place of trial was in Erie County. There is no order changing that place of trial, and this motion cannot be made in this case. (Code, section 401, section 4.)

Matter of Jakoti.—Bail fixed on certiorari to General Term at $300.

Motions Denied Without Costs.—Landsdorf vs. Loughlin; Broome vs. The Mayor, &c.

Motions Denied.—Micholls vs. Rosen; Ballessa vs. Stanford; Pratt vs. Adams.

Butterfield vs. Sigmon.—Order for injunction granted.

Memorandums.—Mallory vs. Franch; Beaux vs. Carraher.

By Judge Lawrence.

Approved.—Matter of the Ladies' Association of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Marcus' Church.

Brunsted vs. Hoadley.—I do not think the plaintiff is entitled to charge $10 for each witness examined. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of Gilming.—Order granted, but I would suggest that the division be arranged if possible so that only the purchase money mortgages shall go to the infant.

Van Volkenburgh vs. Doolittle.—It must be referred back to the Referee to report, (upon the evidence already taken,) as required by the order of Jan. 29, 1876. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

O'Brien vs. Browning et al.—Findings signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Meagher.—The only findings necessary must follow the allegations of the complaint.

Devlin vs. Mayor.—Order signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Maddox.

Motions Denied Without Costs.—Farmers' Milk Company vs. Raab; Collins vs. Anthony. Opinions, Brookes vs. Jones.

Irwin vs. Zychlinski.—Motion to vacate stay denied, without costs.

Dittenberg vs. Miner.—Complaint dismissed conditionally.

Boyle vs. Conover.—The error of interest, $170 12, must be deducted from the judgment herein by crediting the amount thereof upon any execution of the judgment, or upon any settlement thereof.

Robinson vs. Pullock.—Notice of the application must be given.

Gara vs. Heimer.—Security for costs required.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Mycett vs. Mangett; Crocker vs. Payken.

Abrahams vs. Bruening.—Default opened on terms.

Lotti vs. Krachener.—Motion for security denied.

Boots vs. Sullivan.—E. Jacobus appointed receiver.

Hand vs. Blumberg.—James McNulty, Receiver.

Motions Granted.—Hein vs. Stone; Steele vs. Pelham.

Westerfield vs. Locker.—Motion to mark judgment Thornton vs. McLean.—A. Kunis appointed Receiver.

Delgado.—King vs. Levy; Cohen vs. Solomon; Nash vs. Gedeville vs. Blatchford.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 Conn. 6s,'84	111¼	1100	Mich. Cen	do	50⅜
30 Del. & Hudson	70	400	do	do	50¼
100 do	70¼	100	do	do	50⅜
150 do	70	300	do	do	50⅝
10 do	69⅝	100	do	do	49⅞
15 do	69½	400	do	do	50
300 Erie Railway	10⅞	200	do	do	50⅜
600 do	10⅜	400	do	do	50¼
100 do	10⅜	100	do	do	50⅜
400 West. Union	77¾	700	do	do	50⅝
600 do	77⅝	100	do	do	50⅜
600 do	77¾	200	do	do	50¼
200 do	77⅝	600	do	do	50⅜
1000 do	77⅜	1000	do	do	50¼
800 do	77⅜	1500	Lake Shore	do	57
1000 do	77⅜	2400	do	do	56⅞
1900 do	77⅜	400	do	do	57
500 do	77⅜	1000	do	do	56⅞
1200 do	77¼	300	do	do	56⅞
500 do	77⅜	500	do	do	57
200 do	77¾	100	do	do	57⅛
400 do	77¾	100	do	do	57⅛
600 do	77¼	1600	do	do	57⅜
400 do	77	300	do	do	57¼
2500 do	76⅞	1500	do	do	57⅜
100 North-western	86¾	600	do	do	57⅜
100 do	86⅞	600	do	do	57⅜
600 do	87	400	do	do	57⅜
800 North-west. Pref.	57½	500	do	do	57¼
100 do	57⅝	400	N. Y. C. & Hud.		104⅛
100 Un. Pac	64⅝	100	Ill. Cen		58½
615 do	65	1800	D., L. & W		74½
100 Rock Island	102⅛	100	do	do	74⅜
200 do	102	600	do	do	74¼
700 do	102⅛	200	do	do	74⅜
400 Cen. of N. J	84	710	do	do	74¼
200 do	83⅞	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.		152½
100 St. Paul	18¾	40	Mor. & Essex		92¼
100 Pacific Mail	24⅞	200	H. & St. J. Pf		26
100 do	24⅞				
100 West. Un	77⅝				
200 do	77⅝				
100 do	77⅝				
100 do	77⅝				
700 do	77⅜				
100 do	77⅜				
100 do	77⅜				
100 Amer. Ex	53½				
100 Adams Ex	101½				
100 N. Y. C. & Hud	104¼				
400 Erie Railway	10⅜				
200 do	10⅞				
100 Un. Pacific	64⅞				
100 do	64⅞				

GOVERNMENT SALES—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	114⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	114½	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	117½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	109⅜	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	113⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅛	2,450 U. S. 5s, '81, R	111¼
1,500 do	110⅞		
1,000 do	110¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	42	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.		57½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	42¾	200	do	do	57⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s, New	42¼	125	do	do	57¾
500 L. & W. B. con	62	100	do	b3.	57⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st Le. C. Div	98½	200	Erie Rail	b. c. b3.	10¾
3,000 do	98¼	500	do	do	10⅝
12,000 M. & St. P. 2d	82½	500	Mich. Cen	b. c.	50¾
10,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D	97	200	do	do	50⅝
3,000 N. W. U. C. G.	82⅞	1300	do	do	50½
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d	54⅝	1700	do	do	50⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st	104	300	do	b3.	50⅝
10,000 do	104	500	do	do	50⅜
1,000 M. & R. 7s	102	400	do	do	50⅝
5,000 C. C. & Ind. 1st	109	400	do	do	50¾
1,000 No. Mo. 1st	96½	200	do	do	50¾
8,000 O. & M. 2d	84⅜	1200	do	do	50½
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d	54⅝	100	do	b3.	50¾
2,000 M. No. 2d	102¾	900	do	do	50⅝
4,000 P. of M. 2d	88¼	100	C., M. & St. P.	Pf. b. c.	49
2,000 do	88⅛	100	do	do	48⅞
3,000 W. U. C.	100⅜	300	do	do	48¾
1,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88	b. c. 103	2200	L. S. & M. S.	b. c.	57¼
15,000 C. & P. 4th	105	100	do	do	57⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	b. c. 74	1000	do	do	57⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, G. bds	92⅜	500	do	b3.	57⅜
2,000 R. T. V. & G. 1st	92	600	do	do	57⅛
20 B'k of N. A	90	600	do	do	51½
800 West. Un	b. c. 77	1200	do	do	57⅝
670 do	77⅛	300	do	b3.	57⅝
500 do	77⅜	800	do	do	57½
500 do	77¼	400	do	do	57⅜
1200 do	77¾	400	do	do	57⅝
500 do	77¾	1000	do	do	57⅜
200 do	77½	300	do	b3.	57⅜
1000 do	b3. 77⅝	100	D., L. & W.	b. c.	74⅜
1815 do	77⅜	300	do	do	74½
200 do	77⅜	700	do	do	74⅜
100 do	77⅝	1200	do	do	74½
600 do	b3. 77⅝	125	Chi. & R. I.	b. c.	102¼
100 Pac. Mail	b. c. 24⅜	500	do	do	102⅜
200 Harlem	b. c. 140	100	do	do	102½
10 Del. & Hudson	70	100	Un. Pac	b. c.	65
100 do	b. c. 69½	100	do	do	65¼
35 U. S. Ex	55	900	do	do	65
5 do	b. c. 54	100	G. of N. J	b. c.	84
7 Amer. Ex	b. c. 57¼	200	do	do	34⅜
80 do	57⅝	100	do	c.	34¼
63 Adams Ex	b. c. 103⅜	100	do	do	34⅜
10 do	103	1600	do	do	34¼
10 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	104	100	Mor. & Es.	b. c.	93
103 do	104⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	b. c.	15
100 Chi. & N. W	b. c. 36⅞	200	H. & St. Jo	b. c.	13
200 do	36⅝	100	H. & St. J. Pr.	b. c.	26
100 C., C., C. & I	103	100	Ohio & M.		7

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Cen. P. gold	107⅛	100	Mich. Cen		50⅝
9,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br	92⅜	100	do		50⅝
11,000 do	92⅛	100	Lake Shore		57⅜
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, con	81	1000	do		57⅜
10,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	91	1000	do		57⅜
100 Del. & Hud	83	1100	do	b3.	57⅝
45 do	89	500	do		57⅜
63 Atl. & Pac. Tel	10½	500	Cen. of N. J		34¼
100 Pacific Mail	24⅞	25	Fort Wayne		101
100 do	24⅞	100	St. Paul		18¾
100 West. Un	77⅝	100	do		19
200 do	77⅝	100	St. Paul Pref		48⅞
100 do	77⅝	49	do		49
100 do	77⅝	400	do		49⅛
200 do	77⅝	100	do		49½
700 do	77⅜	100	do		49¾
100 do	77⅜	100	do		49¾
100 do	77⅜	100	do	b3.	49¾
100 Amer. Ex	53½	500	Mich. S. & N. I.		91¾
100 Adams Ex	101½	400	Rock Island		102⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud	104¼	100	do		102⅜
400 Erie Railway	10⅜	500	St. Paul		49
200 do	10⅞	200	St. Paul Pref		49
100 Un. Pacific	64⅞	1000	Ohio & M		7
100 do	64⅞				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	114⅛	$1,500 U. S. 5-20

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fast. (Italian Opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Lancaster, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Peakes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Milton—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—All for Her—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Dan'l Druce—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

PARK THEATRE.—Led Astray—Mr. Charles Thorne, Stuart Robson, Miss Fanny Morant.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

PARK THEATRE.—The Geneva Cross—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson, Miss Kate Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Across the Continent—Mr. Oliver D. Byron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.

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NOTICE.

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One of the points which tells with all who give the compromise measure any candid attention is the fact that it throws the election of President into the hands of one Judge of the Supreme Court, and to those who were opposed to the recognition of the power of the President of the Senate, this arrangement does not seem an improvement. If one man is to decide the dispute, why should it not be the officer designated by the Constitution to perform important duties in connection with it rather than a Judge picked from the Supreme Court Bench? Mr. Sherman brought out this feature of the case very clearly yesterday—dwelt also on the fact that the arbiter provided in the bill is not to be appointed by the President, or elected by Congress, or clothed with power by any method recognized by the Constitution or heretofore used in practice. He is, on the contrary, to be chosen, in some way not determined, by four other Judges who are themselves designated because they are equally divided in politics. Such a contrivance is without authority in the fundamental law, and is in effect revolutionary.

Mr. Conkling was the innocent cause yesterday of the failure of the plan for forcing a vote on the compromise bill. His speech in favor of the bill was so long that it left Mr. Morton no time in which to make a fair reply to it, and the measure finally went over until to-day. It is now thought that the vote will be taken before adjournment to-night, and that, if the bill is sent to the House, a vote will be called in that body by Friday. Meantime, public opinion is becoming informed, and the more the people study the measure, the less it is liked. The Connecticut Senate has reconsidered the approval which it hastily gave, following in this the example of the Illinois House. The caucus of Republicans in the New-Jersey Legislature has passed a resolution condemning the scheme. In the Senate at Albany, Mr. Woodin's resolutions were called up, and the Democrats, with characteristic indirectness, sought to prevent a vote, and succeeded in postponing the matter until to-day. There is no doubt, however, that the resolutions will be sustained by all the Republican Senators.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which the talented D. D. Field is actual Chairman and prosecuting attorney, has "struck it rich" at last. A Democratic witness, one Dr. Light, of Lebanon, Penn., has testified that on the day after the late Presidential election he met several persons, of whom Col. Mackey, Republican, was one, in a drinking saloon in Philadelphia. While the cup that cheers and also inebriates was passing over the counter, the witness heard Col. Mackey say that the Louisiana Returning Board would decide that the vote of that State on an honest count belonged to Hayes. This remark the witness felt could only spring from a corrupt heart. He "inferred," as he solemnly declares, that improper means would be used to accomplish the desired result in Louisiana, though Col. Mackey did not intimate as much. It is a great pity that Mr. David Dudley Field should stop at the Philadelphia beer saloons. If his drag-net could only be thrown over the Pewter Mug, the Dew-drop Inn, the Brown Jug, and other bibulous resorts in this City, it is quite possible that the Committee on Privileges and Elections would secure evidence quite as horrifying, suggestive, and sulphurous as that extracted from the convivial Light, of Lebanon, Penn.

The Grand Jury ask of the Legislature, very properly, to amend the law regarding dueling, prize-fighting, and like vulgar and brutal offenses, so that "every person offending against any of the provisions" of the statute "shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Grand Jury or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying." This recommendation springs, of course, from the obstacles which the Grand Jury has found in the way of bringing to justice the participants in the Marydel affair. That these offenders are severely punished by the general ridicule which their silly conduct has secured them is no reason why they should not incur legal penalties as well, and it is quite proper to remove any technical barriers to the enforcement of the law in similar cases.

Two investigations into the cause of the Ashtabula disaster are now going on—one conducted by the local Coroner and one by a committee of the Ohio Legislature; neither of them, however, promises any satisfactory result. It is quite evident, from the testimony so far taken, that there was loose management of the affairs of the Lake Shore Road a dozen years since, when the bridge was built, and that confusion, jealousy, and want of system prevailed among the officers of the company. But, while it will be very easy to make unpleasant impressions on the public mind by the reproduction of the quarrels of that time, the questions involved in the cause of the disaster are not solved by such evidence. What is highly to be desired is a careful examination of the case by competent engineers, unconnected with the Lake Shore Road, or with roads allied with or rivals to the Lake Shore. If the Ohio Legislature would appoint such a commission, and give it the power necessary for a complete and scientific investigation as to the facts, it would confer a great benefit on the whole country. There are many iron bridges on our railways, and the public ought to know as nearly as possible what reliance is to be placed on them, and whether their weaknesses can be guarded against by inspection.

Diaz is practically supreme in Mexico. The only States in which a shadow of opposition yet remains are Chihuahua and Sinaloa. Iglesias is at Mazatlan, the principal seaport of the last-named State, ready to jump off into the Pacific, we may suppose, whenever his rival revolutionist comes uncomfortably near him. It is blandly remarked of the new administration that it is satisfactory, except in respect of taxation, which is severe. When we consider that a revolutionary government in Mexico has no end or aim in life but to wring money out of the population, this remark appears simplicity itself. As a good instance of this, we notice the treatment of the great banking firm of Barron & Escandon. This house has a railroad contract which the present disorders make impossible of fulfillment. A fine of $150,000 is imposed by those creating the disorders, and thus the military chest is neatly replenished by a military decree.

WHERE THE PLAN WILL FAIL.

There can be no doubt that a large number of Republicans support the Electoral bill under a belief that its enactment will obviate difficulties which, in their opinion, may arise from an acknowledgment of the power of the President of the Senate to count the votes and declare the result. They are anxious, above all things, for a settlement, and they think that the plan surrendering a strong position for the sake of conciliating the Democrats will produce the desired effect. The value of support from this source turns upon the question, whether so favorable an estimate of the measure proceeds from the exaggerated statements of its advocates, or from an intelligent appreciation of its provisions and their probable operation.

What is the purpose to be kept in sight? There are certain States whose votes the Democrats have made a matter of dispute. It is not denied that the returns supplied by the Returning Boards assure the election of Gov. Hayes. As regards three of the States, the Democrats insist that these returns shall be discarded, and returns favorable to Mr. Tilden, derived through channels tainted with fraud and usurpation, accepted in their place. As regards the fourth State, the choice lies between the action of the Returning Board, in strict conformity with local law, and the action of the Governor, in contravention of law. By whom shall the points be determined? If no controversy of this nature existed—or if the election were decided satisfactorily, irrespective of the contested States—there would probably be no objection, in the absence of a joint rule providing otherwise, to the exercise by the President of the Senate of all the authority that has been claimed in his behalf. A difference of judgment might exist as to his right under a strict interpretation of the Constitution, but there could be no partisan motive to active opposition. The Democrats object now, because they assume that the course pursued by the President of the Senate in the count would be inimical to the pretensions of their candidate; and they have uttered various threats designed to convey the impression that they will employ revolutionary means to avert the contingency thus deemed probable, and to secure for their party the control of the Government. Whatever uneasiness is felt is a consequence of these threats. No man not violently partisan sees any cause for anger or alarm in a count by the President of the Senate. He is as likely to be upright, as well informed, and as fearless as a Judge of the Supreme Court. But the Democrats having given to their opposition the form of menaces pointing to anarchy, timid people listened to overtures for compromise. The Electoral bill is the result. And, apart from constitutional considerations, its value must be measured by its efficacy as an agency for the settlement of the points in dispute in a manner more satisfactory than would be attainable by the other method.

Judged by this standard, the Electoral bill is worse than a failure. It is an experiment which cannot possibly work agreeably to both parties, and which will certainly leave a legacy of discontent as great as that which the Democrats profess to apprehend from the concentration of authority in the hands of the President of the Senate. The composition of the proposed tribunal will not inspire implicit confidence. Assuming that the five Senators and the five Representatives are so chosen that in the whole number parties shall seem to be evenly balanced, we may expect that grave differences of opinion will spring up among members nominally belonging to the same party. There may be members who, under cover of a lofty sense of duty, hide unworthy jealousies—who use principle as a pretence for gratifying personal spite. A close analysis of the Conference Committee, from whom the pending bill emanates, might reveal more or less of these peculiarities, and among men who were supposed to be there as exponents of Republican convictions. One reason for looking upon the scheme with distrust is found in the fact that Republicans most closely connected with its authorship, and most pronounced in its support, never at any stage of the canvass subsequent to the nomination of Mr. Hayes evinced cordial interest in his success. Suppose, then, that Senators of this stamp are put upon the commission, and are reckoned among the Republican five, will not the absence of Republican faith in their party loyalty and disinterestedness impair the moral weight of any adverse decision which may be carried by their votes? If it be urged that in the commission, as in the Conference Committee, men are presumed to act as patriots rather than as partisans, we answer that in both cases the understood purpose is to secure to the Republican and Democratic Parties an equal representation. That the Democrats pull together no sane person denies. The trouble with the committee has been that the Presidential interests of the Republican Party were at the mercy of voices and votes which had no sympathy with the movement that found expression in the candidacy of Mr. Hayes.

It is not unreasonable to assume that the same defect will reappear in the construction of the Congressional part of the proposed commission. This alone would justify distrust. The position of things is not mended when we reach the judicial part of the commission. The four Judges named have been selected on partisan ground. The Democrats claim two, and two are accorded to the Republicans. The expectation is that they will severally sustain the purposes of the parties. Of the manner in which the fifth Judge will be chosen, we know nothing. It may be by a bona fide raffle; it may be by dexterously managed artifice. On either supposition, any judgment rendered will commend itself only to the adherents of the party it serves. If it be decided that the Grover trick in Oregon is worthless, and that the three votes of the State belong to Hayes; that the returns of the South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida Boards, giving these States to the Republicans, are valid and must be accepted, and, therefore, that Hayes is entitled to the Presidency, does any one imagine that the Democratic braggarts and blusterers who have done all the threatening, will acquiesce with a good grace in the defeat of Tilden? Will they be more reconciled to the adverse verdict when delivered by a commission than if it were delivered by the President of the Senate? Reverse the result, and what will be the prevalent feeling among Republicans? They will indulge in no talk about revolution and anarchy. They will submit to the operation of law, whether good or bad. But they will assuredly impute to the commission an exercise of unconstitutional powers, made possible by the treachery of supposed friends. On either hypothesis, it is evident that the verdict of the commission will leave, on one side or the other, as much dissatisfaction and bad feeling as though the machinery provided by the Constitution were allowed to work freely. There will be more, indeed, for the conviction will be cherished that the commission, being a contrivance outside of the Constitution, has a slender claim to respect. The title it may confer upon the occupant of the Presidency will be a defective title; good enough to hold by, perhaps, but lacking the elements of Constitutional strength, and failing to command the confidence of a very large proportion of the people. A compromise which yields nothing better than this may do for lawyers to wrangle over, but it is a sorry substitute for the prescribed mode of ascertaining the popular will.

THE MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

At occasional intervals a certain proportion of the business community of this City waken up to a perception of the fact that the burdens of local taxation and the abuses of local administration have as direct and important a bearing upon the commercial prosperity of New-York as any of the problems of national politics or finance. These brief spells of interest in Municipal affairs are sometimes abused by demagogues and sometimes frittered away by well-meaning but impracticable visionaries. It would be unfair to say that they do no good, but it is as well to remember that they do a great deal of harm when they are allowed to pass away without achieving any practical benefits. It must always be a standing discouragement to any work of reform to find its advocates putting words in the place of deeds and giving fresh encouragement to the forces against which they are arrayed by showing that their assault means a mere explosion of powder.

It would be ungenerous to criticise in detail the somewhat disjointed talk which occupied most of the time devoted to yesterday's conference between the Mayor and several members of the Municipal Reform Society. The speakers did not come prepared to make set addresses, and with one or two exceptions they had only the most vague and general ideas of what they wanted. But it cannot be too strongly impressed on the gentlemen who participated in the conference that their duty does not end with making a few slipshod remarks in the Mayor's office about the necessity of increased economy and a higher standard of official responsibility. They have voluntarily assumed the position of representative Reformers, and their fellow-citizens will expect of them something more tangible than the eliciting of an empty series of promises from men whose party necessities as well as their personal affiliations render their professions of very dubious value.

The first practical result of the conference is to be a committee of five, charged with the duty of seeing carried into effect the resolutions adopted yesterday. It is to be presumed that the Mayor and Controller assented to the resolutions, and if so, both these officials have experienced a most gratifying change of heart. It is quite probable that neither Mr. Ely nor Mr. Kelly would have occupied his present position had City administration been treated "rather as a mass of business, to be done upon honest business principles, than as a matter of politics, to be managed in the interest of any party or of any party leaders." But if they assent to that theory now, they are doubtless prepared to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. We are the more hopeful about Mr. Kelly's reformation, inasmuch as in his statement of yesterday he boldly appropriated several ideas which were persistently urged upon public attention by his predecessor. Mr. Kelly's programme is somewhat marred by sundry delusions regarding the uses of the sinking fund, which have certainly no foundation in law, but it is gratifying to observe that, in words at least, his policy is simply that which Mr. Green carried out in spite of the bitter opposition of Tammany Hall.

As Controller, Mr. Kelly thinks that the increase of the City debt is solely due to Albany legislation. As Tammany "Boss," Mr. Kelly exerted all his influence to defeat the repeal of these obnoxious laws. It is, perhaps, not too much to expect that his policy will change with his sentiments, and it is to be hoped that the Advisory Committee of Reformers will remind him that as the virtual dictator in the Board of Apportionment he has the power to see that any laws creating unnecessary debt shall remain a dead letter. Nobody suggested to Mr. Kelly that the arrears of assessments would have been several millions less had his friends in the Legislature not stubbornly resisted all amendments of the laws affecting their validity; had his creatures on street-opening commissions been less extravagant in their fees, his appointees in the Park Board and Department of Public Works more honest in their supervision of work, and his tools in the Board of Aldermen less reckless in their imposition of new jobs on a tax-burdened community. If he honestly desires to increase City revenue he must keep Tammany bummers out of the public markets, and if he desires to see church and other corporate property equitably assessed, he must warn his allies on the Board of Aldermen against devoting any more public money to the making of sewer connections for Roman Catholic churches.

We refer to the actual or possible inconsistencies between Mr. Kelly's professions and his performance mainly as a hint to the committee that they need not be too sanguine about the active co-operation of the Controller,—which is equivalent to saying the Mayor also—in the work of reform legislation. We trust the committee will understand, further, the necessity of giving their support to measures which accomplish something definite in preference to those which adjourn practical relief to another year. There is no reason why they should not urge the creation of a board charged with the grading and classification of minor official salaries, but they must also support, if they mean to retain public respect, specific reductions of extravagant salaries paid to heads of departments as well as a thinning out of the cumbrous and costly array of these commissioners themselves. It will be all the better if the committee can carry to Albany the indorsement of the Mayor and Controller, or even if they can neutralize any opposition which reform legislation might elicit from that quarter. But in any case, they must remember that it would be better not to undertake the business committed to them, if they cannot give to it enough of their time and energy to gain a thorough understanding of what is needful, and to see that the public demands are not defeated by cabals at Albany or intrigues in New-York.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

Leaving out of view the unconstitutionality of the Counting plan, let us see of what the commission consists. It consists of five Democrats, chosen because of the earnestness of their convictions in favor of the election of Tilden, and five Republicans whose belief is firm in the election of Hayes. The House and Senate quintets will, of course, neutralize each other, so that the joint product of their deliberations will be zero. The remainder of the commission consists of five lawyers, not acting in their judicial capacity, but chosen because they happen at this time to occupy seats on the Supreme Bench. Two of these lawyers are faithful Democrats, and were zealous supporters of Tilden. Judge Clifford, chiefly distinguished for the length of his opinions, will hardly venture in his old age to invite and incur the painful hostility of his political associates by opposing the party that elevated him to the Bench, and with which he has for a lifetime voted. Judge Field is a California politician, who has been a Democratic aspirant for the Presidency, and is a younger brother of David Dudley Field, the special attorney of Tilden and Tweed. To what extent Judge Field shares the opinions of his brother with respect to counting the Electoral vote we do not know, but it has been credibly reported that he has expressed the opinion that the candidate whom he supported has been elected President. Judge Miller, of Iowa, and Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, the two ablest lawyers on the Supreme Bench, have been identified with the Republican Party since its origin. Although Judge Miller has a more combative and aggressive nature than Judge Strong, and is more positive in his opinions, it is not probable that either would reach conclusions other than those reached by all the leading Republican lawyers in the United States, or enunciate doctrines at variance with those of Chancellor Kent. The conclusions, then, of Justices Strong and Miller on the one side, would doubtless neutralize those of Justices Clifford and Field on the other side. Hence, the decision of the contest for the Presidency of the United States would be made at last by one man, that is, the fifth Justice, whom the four named shall select. Instead, then, of permitting the high officer designated by the framers of the Constitution to perform his solemn functions, it is proposed to substitute for him a judicial officer of another department of the Government, a department that has no constitutional connection or relation with the act or process of electing a President, either direct or remote. The person who will count the vote and decide the Presidential question will most probably be Judge David Davis.

Judge Davis is a nominal independent or no-party man. Judges Clifford and Field will insist, with an impressive show of plausibility, that fair play and fair dealing require that Davis should be placed on the commission rather than a confirmed Republican like Justice Bradley or Justice Swayne. If Justice Strong yields to such persuasive plausibility, Judge Davis becomes the President-maker and master of the situation. Does any well-informed person doubt on which side of the pending controversy the sympathies of Judge Davis are enlisted? Since his decision in the Milligan case, the position of this ambitious gentleman has not been misunderstood by his immediate friends. He has been in much favor as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and confidently expected the nomination of the St. Louis Convention. His prospects are good for being chosen by Democratic votes United States Senator from Illinois. He was open in his support of the cause of the Democracy in the Presidential campaign. David Davis will be regarded by the Democracy as a safe man for Mr. Tilden.

"BUTLER BURIED."

The suggestion that the final result of the Senatorial contest in Massachusetts may be taken as conclusive of Butlerism in that State, is too good to be true. But a dispatch from one of the friends of the successful candidate to Congressman Pierce, presented the case thus: "Butler buried." To Senator Boutwell's credit it should be said that the relations which subsisted between him and Butler were not necessarily of the choosing of the former. Butler and his followers were glad to spread the impression that they were the allies of Boutwell. When the Senatorial struggle was being organized, there was apparently no other choice than this for Butler. He had met Hoar too often as an adversary to be other than his enemy now. And if an outside observer, at all familiar with Massachusetts politics, had been asked to name two leading men who were exponents of the best and worst elements in the Republican Party in the Bay State, he would have unhesitatingly answered, "Hoar and Butler." It was the misfortune of Mr. Boutwell that he could not stand as the representative of the first-named of these Republican sub-divisions. It would not have been fair to have classed him in that manner. And, on the other hand, it would have been unjust to put him in the same category with Butler himself. Senator Boutwell has conscience, sensitiveness, and an honest record. Even the most infatuated of partisans will not claim either of these moral advantages for Butler. Nevertheless, an unhappy fate seems to have linked the two men together in the defeat of one of them for the Senatorship.

Without going into the inquiry as to how far it is true that Butlerism was arrayed in championship for Boutwell, the main result is gratifying. It is something at least that even the suspicion of being afflicted with Butler's friendship is ruinous in Massachusetts. Mr. Boutwell's allies may have been as free from any relations with Butler as with Wade Hampton. Nevertheless, the impression to the contrary did obtain, and it undeniably hurt Boutwell very much. Let those who remember Butler's several audacious and successful canvasses in his own district, with all their scandals, answer if this is not a gain in the interest of honest Republicanism, There was a time when Butler could once and again throw the State into a tremor of agitation over the possibilities of his being the Republican candidate for Governor. Over and over again, he has come so near the nomination that the party which he used as a personal property was breathless for two days. Now it is broadly admitted that his friendship is fatal. The times have certainly improved.

While we may condole with Mr. Boutwell on the misfortune which pursued him with Butler's obtrusive sympathy, we may very properly congratulate the Republican Party in Massachusetts upon its advance. It certainly is an advance to choose for Senator a man who is conspicuous as the foe of that style of politics which we call Butlerism. It is an advance that the party has practically expressed a desire to have done with Butler, and to have itself fumigated, as it were, after he has been treated with marked avoidance. But Mr. Hoar is not only a man of eminent ability and high character, but an uncompromising Republican. His election does not happen to be a victory in the slightest degree for the political *dilettanti* who fancy that public affairs can be conducted without parties. Was there in the late canvass a candidate who was an original Republican, who had been an exemplar of the best principles of the party, and a faithful defender of its policy? None the less so was George F. Hoar. And it is to his credit and to the honor of the uneasy and usually pragmatic Independents of Massachusetts that he received so much of their support. It was Mr. F. W. Bird, whom the Democratic *World* delights to quote as saying that the Republican Party must be destroyed, who telegraphed to Washington the first jubilant news of Hoar's election. And though at first there was the usual loose talk of uniting bolters from both political organizations on a no-party man, it is undoubtedly true that these Independents are amply satisfied with the result. They know that though Mr. Hoar will never surrender party in any field where party advantages may be legitimately claimed, he will, to use the language of his Virginian eulogists, "with noble patriotism, subdue passion and prejudice to his love of justice." It is, we believe, the election of a Republican so just and so devoted which signalizes the correction of the weakness which has endured, and the political dishonesty which has encouraged, Butlerism in Massachusetts.

FALSE PHILOLOGY.

A writer in one of our recent magazines, who is evidently addicted to philology, has been striving to discover the origin and true meaning of the favorite New-England asseveration "I swan," and has arrived at the conclusion that it is an abbreviation of the expression, "I swear by any of the gods of antiquity." He advances the theory that the original New-Englander may have made habitual use of this long and comprehensive oath, but that his descendants, having learned the value of time, and become convinced that no truly conscientious man has a right to waste the time required to repeat an oath of nine distinct words, condensed it into the neat and handy shape of "I swan." This theory is ingenious, and it tends to show that the original Puritans who settled New-England were more or less familiar with the Greek and Roman classics, but it is untenable, and if not promptly demonstrated to be such, may seriously mislead the public in regard to a very important matter.

A little philology is a dangerous thing, and had the magazine writer above referred to been acquainted with the latest and most valuable authorities upon philology he would never have suggested the false derivation of "swan." There is undoubtedly no philologist who deserves to rank higher than Mr. Lewis Carroll, the author of those profound works, *Alice in Wonderland* and *Behind the Looking-Glass*, together with that wonderfully subtle and acute essay on the *Hunting of the Snark*. Mr. Carroll is the discoverer of the great principle of philology which teaches the dual origin of words. He shows that many of the best and most satisfactory words have been formed by the combination of two other and seemingly dissimilar words. Thus, "frumious" is compounded of "furious" and "fuming," and contains the meanings of the latter two, done up in one package. In like manner, the "Snark," an animal regarded by naturalists as the connecting link between the shark and the snake, owes its name to the union of the names of the latter. The magazine philologist seems to have had a vague idea that words are sometimes welded together, but he knows nothing of the principle which Mr. Carroll has been the first to formulate, and to test by actual experiment and research.

Let us apply this principle to the investigation of what may be called the moral profanity of the native New-Englander, and we shall easily trace the origin of the expression which has puzzled the magazine philologist. When the New-Englander desires to express himself strongly, but wishes at the same time to avoid the commission of actual profanity, he either "swans" or "swows." It is easy to grasp the origin of "swow," which is manifestly compounded of "swear" and "vow." By uniting the two the New-Englander preserves the respective strength of each, while their profanity is neutralized. The Deacon who would die, or lose three dollars, or undergo any other acute suffering sooner than exclaim "I swear" or "I vow," finds that his mind is fully relieved and his conscience unhurt by calmly "swowing." Thus we perceive that by the aid of the Carrollian principle the origin of "swow." is made perfectly clear, although without such a principle pretenders to philology would doubtless have assigned to the word a fantastic and wholly erroneous origin.

In former days, when a New-Englander was told anything which surprised or interested him, he was accustomed to remark, "Well! I want to know!" This remark by no means implied a thirst for further information, but it was usually so construed by people of other than New-England origin, and thus it frequently happened that a New-Englander who had been told an interesting anecdote by a New-York man, and had exclaimed that he wanted to know, was interpreted literally and compelled to listen to three or four consecutive rehearsals of the anecdote. This naturally exasperated him, and after the fourth recital he usually felt a strong desire to swear. He curbed this desire, by connecting the word "swear" and the sentence "I want to know," in the alternate shape of "I swant!" Gradually the latter expression assumed an independent existence, and in time the final "t" was dropped for the sake of euphony. At the same time the formula "I want to know" fell into disuse, because of the unpleasant complications to which it sometimes led, and was wholly superseded by "I swan," which is now popularly, though incorrectly, regarded as exactly synonymous with "I swow." The unwarrantable and unscientific nature of the derivation given to this expression by the magazine philologist can now be clearly apprehended, and his ignorance of Mr. Carroll's labors in the philological field is as evident as it is inexcusable.

A strict regard for accuracy requires the admission that there are certain New-England expressions the origin of which cannot be explained by Mr. Carroll's principle. These, however, are obviously foreign words which have been incorporated with the New-England language, and in most cases their origin must be sought outside of the great family of Aryan languages. The "gosh" of New-England, who is constantly appealed to as though he were a local deity, is obviously identical with the Chinese "Josh." The word "golly" also bears evident marks of Chinese origin. It is a peculiarity of the Chinaman that in speaking a foreign language he substitutes the soft liquid "l" for many of the harsher Aryan sounds. Thus he transfers "American" into "Melican," and "right" into "light." He also has an invincible tendency to add the sound of "e" to words which do not require it, as "peecee" and "walkee." Now, "golly," or its abbreviated form "gol"—sometimes inaccurately written "gaul"—exhibits both these Chinese peculiarities, and this fact, taken in connection with the use of the term "gosh," irresistibly leads us to believe that the Chinese has had a modifying influence upon the New-England tongue. How and where this influence was exercised is a question of vast interest and importance, but time and space forbid its discussion at present.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Claremont, Jan. 23.—At the Monadnock Mills to-day Daniel Ewing, overseer, was caught in the shafting while adjusting a belt, and killed.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION ON A BILL AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION OF NARROW-GAUGE RAILROADS — PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE NEW-YORK CITY PARK DEPARTMENT—BILLS REGARDING THE COURTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1877.

Tuesday being general order day, the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole immediately on assembling this morning, and a protracted discussion took place on the bill of Mr. Ruggles, authorizing the construction of narrow-gauge railroads, and empowering railroad companies which change their gauge to the requirements of the act, to charge five cents a mile fare. The point of the whole debate was the proposition to cut down the fare to three cents, or failing this, to limit the operation of the bill to future roads. On this dispute the House worked itself into a state of great heat, but the bill was finally ordered to a third reading without amendment. In the House, Mr. Ecclesine announced the death of Representative James Healy, of New-York. Short speeches were made by Mr. Alvord, Mr. Husted, Mr. Holahan, and Mr. Lang bein, and the House adjourned.

Several bills would have been introduced this morning had the opportunity offered. Mr. Flecke, for instance, had ready for introduction a bill abolishing the Park Department. It is the first of a series which he will introduce, having for their object the merging of the Dock Department in the Department of Public Works and the merging of the Department of Buildings in the Fire Department, which department is reduced to a single head. The Health Department is also threatened; but how, Mr. Flicke does not at present say. He declines also to say who are the men who support these bills beyond the assertion that they have the approval of Mayor Ely, Mr. Ottendorfer and, he thinks, of Controller Kelly.

The Park Department bill, which will be introduced to-morrow, is very thoroughgoing. It abolishes the Park Commission and repeals all the laws creating it. It vests all the powers now possessed by the Commissioners over all parks and places in the City in the Commissioner of Public Works, the same to remain in force as they now are unless modified or abrogated by him. The Commissioner is authorized to appoint a Superintendent of Parks at a salary of $3,000, to oversee and keep them in order. No Police shall be appointed for any of the parks except by the Board of Police, who may detail the regular Police to take care of them. The control of the streets of the City, exercised heretofore by the Park Department, shall be invested in the Department of the City Government as now provided by law in reference to the other streets of the City. The surveying and laying out of the new streets in the annexed district shall be done by the Department of Public Works; but no new street is to be opened without the authorization of the Mayor and Aldermen, upon application by property holders representing a majority in interest of property adjoining such proposed street. Where work has been contracted for and begun by the Park Department it may be continued by the Commissioner of Public Works, but he may decide to discontinue it. No new work shall be undertaken under any law authorizing the Park Department to do the same, except that a rustic fence may be built across the northern side of Central Park, the stone parapet or fence along the easterly side of the Park may be completed to its northern corner, and then the Park shall be considered to be completed, and no further expenditures shall be made except for maintenance of the Observatory, Museum gallery, and buildings. Whenever it shall be necessary, in the opinion of the Mayor and Controller, to issue bonds under any law relating to the Park Department, the Controller may issue such bonds in the form and manner he may think proper. Within ten days after the passage of this act the books and papers of the Park Department shall be delivered to the Department of Public Works, at which time the salaries of all employes in the Park Department shall cease. Any person whose engagement cannot be legally terminated at this time will continue in the employ of the Public Works Department, but only until his engagement can be legally terminated. All moneys in the hands or under the control of the Park Department, if drawn from the City Treasury, shall be immediately repaid thereto, and all moneys appropriated for such department shall be considered available by the Department of Public Works, but only to the extent necessary to carry this law into effect, and to be applied only to such purposes.

Mr. Cozzans will introduce two bills of interest to the legal profession, both relating to the Surrogate's Court. One is intended to dispense with the printing of the evidence taken in contested will cases, as is now required to be done, by providing that the stenographer shall make a plain copy of the evidence taken, and this shall be bound in book form and be made a record of the court. The other bill authorizes the Clerk of the court to sign certain writs, papers and orders, the same as clerks of other courts.

The Committee on Cities will give a hearing to the Police Commissioners on Tuesday next, on the street-cleaning bill introduced by Mr. Cowdin in the Assembly. One of its provisions is the requirement that the work of cleaning the streets shall be let on district contracts. The same committee will also give a hearing on the bill introduced by the same gentleman requiring the Mayor to summon an advisory council on the method of reducing the cost of the City Government. Mayor Ely, who is expected to appear, it is understood, is already consulting with leading citizens on the subject referred to in the bill.

A proposed constitutional amendment in the form of a bill will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow by Mr. Laugoem, and in the Senate by Mr. Gerard, abolishing the Superior and Common Pleas Courts, and merging their powers in the Supreme Court. This proposition was before the last Legislature. Senator Bixby's bill in relation to the Marine Court will not be ready for a day or two.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD AND SIXTH AVENUE PROPERTY OWNERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A report appeared in your paper on Sunday of a meeting held by the North Side Association, wherein it is stated that all opposition by private persons to the construction of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad has ceased, and that the only objection to the completion of the road is made by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. Now, it is not our purpose to enter into any long discussion of the matter through the newspapers, but we wish to inform the said association through your columns, that they are laboring under a great mistake, as fully nine-tenths of the occupants on Sixth avenue are opposed to it as well as the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. The owners of property are bitterly opposed to it, and will use all lawful means to protect themselves from what they consider an outrage upon their rights, as well as the rights of the public to the free and unobstructed use of the streets in the City of New-York.

We have in our possession as proof of our assertions, remonstrances signed by nearly all the owners as well as occupants on the avenue.

E. A. MORRISON, WARREN FERRIS,
WILLIAM MOIR, JAMES R. THOMAS,
Executive Committee Sixth Avenue Association.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1877.

OBITUARY.

EBENEZER WHITE ARMS.

The death of Ebenezer White Arms, at Aurora, has left a void in the village where he has long resided not soon to be filled. Mr. Arms was born March 29, 1805, in Greenfield, Mass., and died Jan 15, 1877. He entered Yale College in 1824; after graduating read law, and entered into partnership with Hon. Christopher Morgan, at Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y., in 1833. He continued to reside there until his death. During these 45 years he was intrusted with the management and settlement of very numerous estates, many of them large. They were always administered with great fidelity. He has left many to mourn his loss.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

A NEW MOVE MADE IN ILLINOIS.

SIX MORE BALLOTS TAKEN, AND NO CHOICE MADE—GEN. LOGAN WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST—EX-JUDGE LAWRENCE NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23.—Six ballots taken to-day resulted in no choice for Senator. Gen. Logan lost ground from the start, and Mr. Washburne gained, getting enough Democrats to have elected him had all the Republicans voted for him. The Logan men, finding the drift toward Washburne, started Milton Hay, of this city, who got a few Republican votes which would have gone to Washburne, and might have drawn others after them. The Republicans scattered a good deal during the balloting, but on the last ballot they rallied to Logan again to permit him and the party to retire in good order. On the last ballot he had 92 votes, 9 short of a majority. Gen. Anderson did better than ever; but it was demonstrated that unless driven to it by the continued candidacy of Logan the Democrats would never vote solid for Anderson, and without the solid vote he cannot be elected. The Democrats who refused to vote for Anderson scattered, their object being to prevent his election until the Republicans put up some one besides Logan, against whom they are bitterly hostile. They prefer to see a Republican rather than Anderson elected, provided that Republican is not Logan. It is expected that some Republican will yet be elected by the aid of Democratic votes.

At the Republican caucus to-night Gov. Logan withdrew, and Charles B. Lawrence ex-Chief Justice of the State, was nominated. He is one of the ablest jurists in Illinois; was Circuit Judge for one term, and afterward on the Supreme bench for nine years. He was a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket four years ago, but was defeated by the Granger movement. Since then he has been practicing law in Chicago, where he resides. He has never mixed in partisan politics, but has always been, and is, a Republican. He is a man of exalted personal character, and it elected will be an ornament to the Senate. He wrote a letter last week declining to be a candidate, saying he could not serve; but it is believed that if elected he will do so. A few days ago several Democrats gave him complimentary votes, and he will probably get enough Democrats to-morrow to elect him if all the Republicans stick. This is not at all certain, though the chances are rather in favor of his election. The Democratic caucus to-night again indorsed Anderson. They would not change from him until certain that Logan was out of the field. One thing is pretty certain—Anderson cannot beat Lawrence.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

THE HOUSES VOTING SEPARATELY FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—THE FEELING OVER M'PHERSON'S NOMINATION—A SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC DISREGARD OF LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—The nomination of John R. McPherson by the Democrats on the first ballot last evening was a surprise to them and to everybody else. No one believed that the successful candidate had more than 15 or 16 assured votes. For a time after the nomination had been made, loud threats of bolting had been made by the friends of Judge Green, and one member from Newark declared emphatically that he would under no circumstances vote for McPherson. Green's visit of congratulation to the winning man was the signal to his friends to yield their preferences, and to-day the nomination slipped easily through the party machinery. Both houses took the first step to-day toward the carrying of the caucus edict into effect. The United States statute provides that on the second Tuesday succeeding the organization of the Legislature, the houses shall ballot separately for Senator, and that on the following day they shall meet in joint caucus and consummate the election. The first part of the programme was enacted to-day.

With a remarkable facility for self-stultification, the Republican caucus this morning first passed a resolution denouncing the patent Electoral College of 15, then telegraphed their legislative displeasure and implied censure to Senator Frelinghuysen, as one who helped to beget the scheme and who has since been nursing it; then promptly named him as their choice for re-election, and finally took pains to declare that the action was intended as a compliment to somebody—possibly Mr. Frelinghuysen—and that they shouldn't think of voting for him in earnest, unless it was demonstrated that nobody else had a chance of being elected. They stood manfully up to the programme in both houses when the formal vote was called, and delivered to Mr. Frelinghuysen a solid compliment according to the contract.

Soon after the opening of the morning session the Assembly entered upon the election. Mr. Drake nominated Senator Frelinghuysen on behalf of the Republicans. Mr. Bergen, on behalf of the Democrats, nominated McPherson. The roll-call showed 30 votes for each. All the disaffected Democrats wheeled into line, and when their names were called answered McPherson's name. The four who bolted the caucus and gave the organization of the House to the Democrats voted with the Republicans. On the part of the House there was no election, and it was so recorded on the minutes.

In the Senate, Senator Dayton, who had been one of the foremost of Green's friends, nominated McPherson, and Senator Kirk, of Essex, placed Mr. Frelinghuysen before the members, and, after the roll had been called, it was announced that Mr. McPherson had received 11 votes and Mr. Frelinghuysen 10, and that on the part of the Senate Mr. McPherson had been elected United States Senator.

It cannot be said that Mr. McPherson's nomination is greeted with great enthusiasm among the Democrats of the State. Mr. Green represented what little of culture and respectability the party possesses.

The anxiety over the Senatorial question has bred rumors of all descriptions this evening. The greatest excitement and activity is observable among the clans who have gathered beneath the banner of the Scottish chief, and all their efforts but poorly hide the anxiety they feel concerning the certainty of their majority to-morrow in the joint convention. They are nervous and despondent as they never have been before, and every impossible story whispered in their ears finds easy credence among them. They are telling tales of fabulous sums offered in the interest of one or the other of the Republican aspirants for the one vote which will defeat McPherson and elect a Republican to the seat which he almost grasps. Every Democratic member whose course has given rise to the slightest suspicion in the minds of his fellow-Democrats is closely watched and guarded. One of them, a wealthy Newark brewer, was emphatic last night in his declaration that he would not vote for McPherson. But he was taken in hand by a fellow-member, who now keeps in his sight constantly, and intends to do so till noon to-morrow. Stories are current that other members have shaken off their party allegiance, but the rumors do not name the men. The Green elements are growing hotter in their antagonism to Mr. McPherson, and to-night the feeling among them is more bitter and pronounced than it was last night. Other rumors connect this party with a possible break from the caucus. It will not be, however, to a Republican, but to some other Democrat, though in the party demoralization which would follow the Republicans would find their opportunity. In direct contrast with the excitement prevailing among the Democrats is the feeling of quiet ease observable among the Republicans. So far from having done or said anything to give rise to uneasiness among their political opponents, the Republicans seem to be unconscious of the dismay which has seized the other camp. It is as likely as not that the Democratic troubles are born of their fears, and that their imaginations have conjured up the spooks which terrify them. It, however, there be any advantage for the Republicans in the current of affairs between this and morning, the Republicans are prepared to profit by it. They will caucus in the morning to review the field before going into joint caucus.

It is hardly proper to divulge the secrets which have been imparted to your correspondent in strictest confidence. But it can do little harm at this hour to state that Mr. Halsey has Kruger's vote and one other, which will certainly elect him; that Mr. Phelps has secured two Democratic Senators, which assures his election; that Mr. Bettle posted up a bulletin which sets forth in staring capitals the vindication of Secretary Robeson by the Judiciary Committee, and that every Republican is now consumed with zeal to emphasize this vindication by making him Senator, and that Mr. Rabe, in return for the four Republican votes which made him Speaker, has taken an affidavit that he will be Mr. Robeson's forty-first man; that Mr. McCarter has been here all the afternoon and has matured a plot to poison Leon Abbett; that Mr. Green has a pair of Abdiels, faithful found among the faithless, who will hold out for Green and culture until reinforced by the entire Republican vote. It ought to be added that Mr. McPherson manifests no mortal terror of the morrow. He looks more cheerful than the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth, whose hair has been turning gray very rapidly during the past 24 hours.

The Democrats of the House made a very large display of lawless partisanship this afternoon over a very trifling matter. The incident is worth the telling, only because it shows to what extreme lengths they will go to accomplish the smallest conceivable meanness. As soon as it was discovered that Mr. Taylor, one of the Republican members, was absent, and that the Democrats were in the majority, Mr. Bergen offered a resolution giving the current printing of the House to a Democratic concern down the street, known by the firm name of Naar, Day & Naar. Last year a law was passed, with the concurrence of both houses, making John L. Murphy the State printer. That law is still in force, and Messrs. Seovel and Griggs, calling attention to it, pointed out the absurdity of endeavoring to override a law, made such by the vote of two houses and the signature of the Governor, by a mere resolution of the House of Assembly. The Democrats were proof against all appeals, and almost as soon as the resolution had been offered to-day the "previous question" was ordered. Griggs filibustered against its adoption till he had exhausted all the methods of delay sanctioned by parliamentary usage; but the fight was necessarily a short one, and the resolution was adopted. Of course it is ineffective. The act of last year operates till it shall have been regularly and properly repealed, and the Democrats have succeeded in doing nothing more than display the petty meanness of their partisanship and their utter contempt for the law which governs them.

Among the bills introduced are one designed to abolish the Newark Excise Board, and placing the issuing of liquor licenses in the hands of the City Clerk. One by Mr. Howell, repealing the act for the publication of the laws in the newspapers, which last year cost the State $50,000; a local option law by Mr. Voorhies, and a general law for the government and creation of horse railroad companies, by Senator Silvertnorn.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

TOPEKA, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day, on a vote for United States Senator, P. B. Plumb received 7 votes; T. A. Osborn, 6; J. M. Harvey, 6; W. T. Simons, 6; T. C. Sears, 4; J. P. St. John, 3; E. Stillings, 2; John Martin, Democrat, 2; P. H. Elser, 1; W. A. Phillips, 1; B. F. Simpson, 1; D. F. Lowe, 2. In the House Plumb received 17 votes; Simpson, 9; Simons, 17; Sears, 12; E. Tucker, 1; Harvey, 20; Osborn, 17; St. John, 3; Stillings, 5; Phillips, 4; Martin, 13; J. P. Root, 3; Isaac Eaton, 1. There were two absentees.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

ATLANTA, Jan. 23.—In the ballot for United States Senator to-day the total vote cast in both branches was 217, being 2 less than the whole number of votes in the General Assembly. The vote was as follows: Norwood, 104; Hill, 86; Smith, 22; Walker, 4; Jenkins, 1. Necessary to a choice, 109. The vote in each house was as follows: In the Senate—Norwood, 21; Hill, 14; Smith, 9. In the House—Norwood, 83; Hill, 72; Smith, 13; Walker, 4; Jenkins, 1. The indications are that Norwood will be elected on the first ballot to-morrow.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

WHEELING, Jan. 23.—After the failure of the caucus to make nominations last night, the Legislature being required by law to commence balloting to-day, cast one ballot with the following result: For the short term—Hereford, 21; Price, 22; Carlisle, 19; Walker, 15; scattering, 9. For the long term—Faulkner, 25; J. J. Davis, 12; H. G. Davis, 27; J. N. Camden, 3; scattering, 19.

In the Democratic caucus to-night two ballots for United States Senators were taken, with no choice. For the long term Faulkner received 23 votes, and Davis 22. For the short term, Hereford 23 votes and Price 19; necessary to a choice, 33.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.

A brief season of English opera was begun at the Academy of Music, last evening, by Miss Kellogg and the efficient company which has surrounded her since Autumn. The Academy has not presented a similar scene in months, not to say in years. It was crowded in every part, even the aisles being crammed, and the audience was quite as brilliant as it was numerous. The occasion could almost be dismissed with this record, for neither the opera nor its representatives suggest aught that is new in respect of comment. The work chosen for performance was "The Bohemian Girl," and its principal interpreters were Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Maas, Mr. Conly and Mr. Seguin. In spite of the age of "The Bohemian Girl," Balfe's best-known achievement never fails to attract and delight. Its story is thread-bare, its airs are done to death, but still the charm of both is potent. The perennial youth of "Il Trovatore" is the only parallel case we can recall, and, as regards the Italian drama, it must be observed that its material is far inferior in intelligibility and interest to the English libretto. "The Bohemian Girl" derives, however, the largest share of its vitality from the score. The thoughtful and educated listener may indeed seek something else besides fluent tunes in opera, as understood by Gluck, Meyerbeer, and Wagner, but many ages will go by before the majority of mortals lose their taste for suave progressions, well-rounded phrases, and harmonies of appreciable limpidity and sweetness. To the taste of the majority, then, "The Bohemian Girl" may be counted upon to appeal for some time longer, and even the music-lover of refinement will now and then be glad to lend an attent ear to its facile melodies. "I Dreamed that I Dwelt," "The Heart Bowed Down," "When other lips" and all the remembered songs were heard with gratification last night, and the applause was hearty and bounteous. Of the artists it is not necessary to write at length. Miss Kellogg's welcome was most cordial, and the gratification of the public at seeing in their midst a songstress who has striven hard to secure the highest place in American art—and one from which it will be no slight task to dislodge her—assumed the old but ever-pleasant aspect of plaudits and flowers. Miss Kellogg is as brilliant as ever, and as correct and conscientious into the bargain. Her *Arline* is as good as her *Marguerite*—the possibilities of the former rôle, naturally, being much smaller—and more need scarcely be conceded. Mr. Maas sang *Thaddeus* exceedingly well, his voice constantly gaining power while its quality remains unimpaired. The remaining characters were all in competent hands, as set forth above. We have only to add that the co-operation of a strong chorus and of an excellent orchestra, under Mr. Behrens, rendered the representation one of absolute symmetry, and augured auspiciously for the success of the more serious business which is in store for Miss Kellogg and her associates, as the season advances. To-night, Miss Kellogg appears in "Faust."

BRIEF MENTION.

"The Geneva Cross" will be acted this evening at the Park Theatre.

The sale of seats for Mlle. Aimée's representations at the Eagle Theatre opens to-morrow morning.

Dr. Herman Linde will recite "Julius Cæsar" at Steinway Hall, to-morrow afternoon. Dr. Linde, we believe, has performed the marvelous feat of acquiring in a few weeks the English language to a sufficient extent to recite the tragedy as written, and "Julius Cæsar" will, accordingly, be interpreted in the vernacular.

Mr. Reinhard Schmelz gave his third and last symphony concert at Steinway Hall, last evening. Mr. Schmelz had the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and was thus enabled to supply a tasteful and correct, if not a positively powerful rendering of Rubinstein's magnificent "Ocean" symphony. This work constituted the second part of the programme; the first included a new overture by Gernsheim, and a "serenade," in three movements, by Jadassohn, all agreeable specimens of light and graceful writing. Mme. Pappenheim sang an aria from Wagner's "Rienzi" during the progress of the concert.

WASHINGTON.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S MISSION.

RAKING UP BAR-ROOM TWADDLE AS TESTIMONY FOR CONGRESS TO ACT ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—David Dudley Field seems to have exhausted his investigation down in the very dregs. To-day, he had witnesses to prove a bar-room conversation over drinks in Philadelphia, the day after the November election. His efforts were crowned with the presentation of a story that "Bob" Mackey claimed Louisiana, and that Col. Reeder could not see how Mackey could make that claim when the reports were that Tilden carried the State by 10,000 majority, and Mackey replied the Returning Board would give the State to Hayes. Mackey does not remember anything about the conversation, but one Dr. Light remembers it, and the impression made upon his mind was that improper means would be used to secure the result in Louisiana, and that the Returning Board would fix it. The great lawyer who is much talked of privately among Democrats here as "a bigger man" than his brother on the Supreme Bench, has thus got upon record under oath the impressions of a private Democratic citizen caused by a bantering remark of a Republican on the morning after election, when each was claiming the victory for his own side.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote, this morning had before them Gen. Eckert, the President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, who testified that he had in his custody the telegrams mentioned in the subpœna, and sent or received by certain parties pending the canvass, and would produce them to the committee within a day or two. None of them had, to his knowledge, been destroyed.

Robert W. Mackey, of Philadelphia, was questioned as to conversations with Col. Reeder and Dr. Light in that city, but had no distinct recollection of their substance; he left for Jacksonville on the Thursday following the election, but ascertaining that prominent representatives of the two parties were at Tallaassee, he returned home; he went to Florida to look into the condition of affairs, and told Mr. Kemble, Don Cameron, and Col. Hoyt, the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee, that he was going to Florida for that purpose; he received from them no suggestion or hint as to what he should do to secure the vote for Hayes; he told gentlemen of Florida that if they would make a canvass of the vote, and obtain proofs of the actual count in disputed counties, he would help to pay expenses; there was no offer of money to interfere with an honest counting of the vote; he did give money from his own pocket for the purposes mentioned, but did not know of any other money being paid.

Dr. Light, of Lebanon, Penn., testified that he met Col. Mackey in Philadelphia at a saloon on the 8th of November. Col. Reeder, Dr. Longacre, and Mr. Woolever being present. The subject of conversation being politics. Col. Reeder remarked to Col. Mackey, "Bob, I can only say I will pay for you," to which Mackey replied that it was too early or too soon; the witness said that after Col. Mackey had made a calculation about the aggregate vote, he asked Mackey, "How can you claim that Louisiana went for Hayes when the election returns showed that Tilden carried the State by 10,000 votes?" Col. Mackey replied that the Returning Board would not meet until the 17th of November, when they would give the vote for Hayes; the witness said the impression made on his mind was that improper means would be used to secure the result and that the Returning Board would fix it; the witness said this was an inference of his own and not an explicit statement from Col. Mackey. The witness was asked whether Col. Mackey did not say that an honest count would show that Hayes had carried Louisiana, and replied that he did not recollect the words, but something was said about an honest count; the witness stated that he was a Democrat and Col. Reeder a Republican. He was asked if he had a conversation with Col. Reeder after Mackey had left the company, and replied that he and Col. Reeder had a conversation after they left the saloon, when Reeder remarked, referring to what Mackey had said about Louisiana, "My God that would never do; the American people never would allow Tilden to be counted out or Hayes counted in by the vote of Louisiana in that manner;" the witness would not be certain as to the order in which the names of Tilden and Hayes were mentioned.

Mr. Lawrence asked the committee to exclude from the record the above questions and answers, but this was refused by a party vote, Messrs. Lawrence, Burchard, and McDill voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Sparks, Maisly, Field, and Tucker in the negative. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

J. W. Lozwell, one of the Oregon Democratic candidates for Presidential Elector at the late election, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning that he was present at the meeting of the Oregon Electoral College in December last; he went to the meeting of the college because he understood that the Republican Electors were going to take the Electoral certificates from Mr. Cronin by force; the witness understood the Secretary of State [Chadwick] to say as he handed the envelope containing the certificates of the Electors to Mr. Cronin, "Gentlemen, here are your certificates;" he heard the Republican Electors ask Cronin for their certificates, and Cronin replied, "I will see h—— freeze over before I will give them up."

At this point the witness was dismissed for the day, and the committee resumed the Mississippi investigation. J. S. Burton, of Marshall County, Miss., testified that he is a Northern man by birth; was in the Confederate Army, and is a Republican in politics; he never held a public office, and never wants to; he thinks the Democrats carried the elections of 1875 and 1876 in Mississippi by intimidation—that is, they threatened not to employ colored men who should vote the Republican ticket; the colored men are naturally Republicans, and the only way to get the Republicans out of them is to shoot it out; where the Democrats have the control they seek to break down the leading Republicans by having them unjustly indicted; the Southern white men, as a class, are honorable and gentlemanly, but they are Democrats, and when they go out about election time they leave their consciences at home.

The sub-committees of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and of the House Committee on the Rights, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote held a meeting this morning, and agreed that, as the former could not be called on the Western Union Telegraph Company for certain telegrams, it should first have the use of them, except such as were recently mentioned in the statement of Mr. Orton in reply to the subpœna of the House.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY EXONERATING MR. ROBESON—THE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF LAW MERE MATTERS OF DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to which the evidence and the report of the investigation of the Navy Department was referred last session, reported this morning that no fraud or corruption had been shown against the Secretary; that the violation of law alleged to exist in his department were principally in matters of detail, and under previsions of law which were merely directory, with no penalties attached, or upon which the Secretary has a right of judgment; that the case of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. was a question of construction of law, upon which there might fairly by a difference of opinion, and that the Government had suffered no loss therefrom, and say that no articles of impeachment against the Secretary should be presented or could be sustained.

Upon the making of such report, the Judiciary Committee unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That articles of impeachment ought not to be preferred against George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, for violations of the law which have occurred in his department, because there is no criminal intent or corrupt motive on his part which would constitute such violations—"high crimes or misdemeanors"—under the meaning of the Constitution; and that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The draft of the bill prepared at the Department of State, and which recently was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cameron and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposes to make an appropriation of $150,400 to be turned into the Treasury, this being the amount of awards by the late United States and Mexican Commission, in favor of citizens of Mexico for damages by the United States, and which amount, by treaty, the Mexican Government has agreed to pay them. the amount to be deducted from the aggregate of $4,125,000 awarded against Mexico in favor of American citizens. In other words, Mexico is to be credited for the former amount. It has heretofore been contended by interested parties that the United States should appropriate for distribution the aggregate amount of the awards in favor of American citizens for their immediate benefit and await the slow method of the Mexican Government for reimbursement. But the bill provides for paying the expenses of the commission out of the sum credited to Mexico, and as installments are from time to time received from Mexico for their distribution pro rata among American claimants. According to the terms of the convention for settling the claims, Mexico was required to pay $300,000 twelve months after the close of the convention, and $300,000 annually thereafter, until the entire awards shall have been liquidated. In addition to Senator Cameron having received the draft of a bill from the Secretary of State, Mr. Swann, the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has received one from the same source, but no formal action has yet been taken by the House.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PEACE WITH SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO INTENDED BY TURKEY—RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS—ROUMANIAN RESERVES ON THEIR WAY HOME.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The journals here report that the Turkish Ambassador, at a long consultation at Pesth to-day on Turkey's future course, informed Count Andrassy that the Porte intended to make peace with Servia and Montenegro, and requested Andrassy's mediation.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Berlin dispatch says 52 different railway administrations have been notified that after the 27th inst. their lines will in all probability be required for military purposes. A Vienna dispatch says reports from military agents state that the roads in Moldavia are impracticable, and the railway between Kishenoff and Jassy is interrupted by floods.

A dispatch from Constantinople says it is absolutely certain that Russia, since the failure of the conference, has again endeavored to negotiate a special treaty with Turkey. Midhat Pasha as yet opposes such a course.

A telegram from Bucharest reports that the Roumanian reserves are being sent home until March. This is in harmony with the belief that Russia does not intend to begin hostilities before Spring. It is reported in Vienna that the Turkish ambassador, at his interview with Andrassy in Pesth yesterday, assured him that Turkey would take no step which was likely to provoke war, and would vigorously push internal reforms.

The Berlin correspondent of a morning paper notices various sensational reports which are interesting because they appeared in some German papers. These reports are to the effect that Count Chaudercy inspired the telegrams from Constantinople concerning the attitude of Baron von Werther at the Conference, with the view of provoking complications and thereby furthering a plot for an Orleanist restoration.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A fire broke out in the Stonehill Colliery, near Bolton, to-day, while the men were at work, and is still burning. Fifteen miners are known to have perished. It is impossible to recover the bodies.

The Registrar General's returns show that the small-pox in this city is decreasing. There were 79 deaths from the disease last week against 100 the week previous.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Several supplementary elections for the Reichstag have been held. The Clerical candidate has been returned from Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Progressist candidate from Alten-Alserlohn."

A special dispatch from Berlin says: "Commercial intercourse between Russia and China has come to a complete stand-still, owing to a prohibitory decree issued by the Chinese Government. The decree is prompted by suspicions aroused by Col. Prhevalsky's exploring expedition, and other Russian movements along the Chinese frontier, which are taken by China to indicate hostile designs."

Silver was quoted at 58¾d. per ounce.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Official returns show that the revenue from indirect taxation for the year 1876, which was estimated at 1,952,483,030 francs, amounted to 2,105,759,000 francs, or 37,386,000 francs more than in 1875.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the retirement of the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is probable in consequence of disagreement with Minister Simon.

Mme. Albani, the opera singer, has married Capt. Ziegler, of the Garde Republique.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The Governor of Bilbao was unable to organize the municipality on Monday.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

THE OHIO LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION—EXAMINATION OF THE EX-MASTER MECHANIC—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—The Legislative Committee to investigate the Ashtabula disaster met here to-day and examined Albert Congdon, who testified that he had formerly served the Lake Shore Road as master mechanic and had charge of the shops at which the iron of the Ashtabula bridge was put together; also that the bridge had been intended for a single track; if an additional track was placed on it an additional truss should have been added, in order to give it additional strength, and very careful attention should have been given it, even with this additional truss; he did not think proper attention had been given to the bridge.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—An Ashtabula special to the *Leader* says: "John D. Burton, telegraph operator at the depot, was examined to-day by the Coroner's jury, and corroborated the testimony of Manning and Leed, the other operators on duty at the time of the accident, that during that night no message or instructions were received by any official at Ashtabula from any officer of the railroad at Cleveland, not to throw water on the burning wreck."

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, rising temperature, south to west winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light snow in the northern portion, succeeded by rising barometer and winds veering to colder northwesterly.*

FOREIGN MAILS FOR FEBRUARY.

The arrangement for the dispatch of mails from the United Kingdom to New-York during the month of February, proximo, will be as follows:

Date.	Port.	Line.
Saturday, (evening,) Feb. 3	Queenstown.	Cunard.
Tuesday, (morning,) Feb. 6	Southampton	N.G.Ll'd.
Wednesday, (evening,) Feb. 7	Queenstown.	Guion.
Saturday, (evening,) Feb. 10	Queenstown.	Cunard.
Tuesday, (morning,) Feb. 13	Southampton	N.G.Ll'd.
Wednesday, (evening,) Feb. 14	Queenstown.	Guion.
Saturday, (evening,) Feb. 17	Queenstown.	Cunard.
Tuesday, (morning,) Feb. 20	Southampton	N.G.Ll'd.
Wednesday, (evening,) Feb. 21	Queenstown.	Guion.
Saturday, (evening,) Feb. 24	Queenstown.	Cunard.
Tuesday, (morning,) Feb. 27	Southampton	N.G.Ll'd.
Wednesday, (evening,) Feb. 28	Queenstown.	Guion.

The following steamers have been designated to convey mails from this port to Europe during February:

Date.	Time.	Name of Steamer.	Destination.	Name of Line.
1	11:30 A. M.	Herder	Plymouth	Ham. Am.P.
1	.....	P. Caland	Rotterdam	Nether. Co.
3	5:30 A. M.	Celtic	Queenstown	White Star.
3	6:00 A. M.	Victoria	Glasgow	Anchor.
3	7:00 A. M.	Kenilworth	Antwerp	Red Star.
3	11:30 A. M.	Weser	Southampton	N. Ger. Ll'd.
5	9:00 A. M.	Wyoming	Queenstown	W. & Guion.
7	9:00 A. M.	Algeria	Queenstown	Cunard.
8	11:30 A. M.	Frisia	Plymouth	Ham. Am.P.
10	11:00 A. M.	Bolivia	Glasgow	Anchor.
10	11:30 A. M.	Rhein	Southampton	N. Ger. Ll'd.
11	12 M.	Adriatic	Queenstown	White Star.
11	2 M.	Labrador	Havre	Gen. Trans.
13	12 M.	Dakota	Queenstown	W. & Guion.
14	11:00 A.M.	Parthia	Queenstown	Cunard.
15	11:30 A.M.	Gellert	Plymouth	Hamb. Am.
17	4:30 A.M.	C. of Rich'd.	Queenstown	Inman.
17	5:00 A.M.	Alsatia	Glasgow	Anchor.
17	11:30 A.m.	Oder	Southampton	N. Ger. Ll'd.
19	7:00 A.M.	Idaho	Queenstown	W. & Guion.
21	7:30 A.M.	China	Queenstown	Cunard.
22	11:30 A.M.	Pommerania	Plymouth	Hamb. Am.
24	11:00 A.M.	Britannic	Queenstown	White Star.
24	11:00 A.M.	Anchoria	Glasgow	Anchor.
24	11:00 A.M.	Canada	Havre	Gen. Trans.
24	11:30 A.M.	Hermann	Southampton	N. Ger. Ll'd.
27	12:00 M.	Nevada	Queenstown	W. & Guion.
27	3:00 P.M.	Switzerland	Antwerp	Red Star.
28	11:00 A.M.	Batavia	Queenstown	Cunard.

NEW-YORK STATE GRANGE.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 23.—The New-York State Grange met in annual session to-day. Mr. George D. Hinckley, of Chautauqua, delivered the annual address in the morning, and Col. A. B. Smedley, of Iowa, made an address in the evening. There was a very large attendance, nearly every county in the State being represented. The constitutional amendments offered by the National Association were adopted except one.

KILLED BY A MILK TRAIN.

A RESIDENT OF NEWARK COMMITS SUICIDE—THE SAD FATE OF A YOUNG MAN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Jan. 23.—A man named Charles Deiterle, a resident of Newark, N. J., was struck by the Milk train in front of the Hudson River Railroad passenger depot in this city, at 6:25 o'clock this evening, and instantly killed. A letter found on his body gives the residence of his father, No. 15 Kossuth street, Newark, N. J. The following was found in the possession of the stranger, which proves beyond a doubt that he committed suicide, as he was walking upon the track when struck by the locomotive:

"My name is Charles Deiterle. I am away from home now. If anything should befall me in the line of accident or death, I wish the person that finds this to inform my parents. They live in Newark, N. J., No. 15 Kossuth street. I left my home because I could not find any employment. If anything of this kind should befall me, I would be very much obliged to the persons that find me to inform my parents of my state. I remain, respectfully, CHARLES DEITERLE.

Residence of my father, Mr. Anton Deiterle, No. 15 Kossuth street, Newark, N. J."

THE GALLOWS IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO IN EDGECOMB COUNTY—CONFESSION OF THE CULPRIT.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.—On Friday last Simon Ragland, (colored,) convicted of the crime of rape upon the person of Miss Carolina Bidgood, (white,) at Whitaker, in Edgecomb County, was conveyed from the jail at Tarboro to Williamston, to be in readiness for his execution at the latter place. Ragland was visited by all the clergymen of Williamston who left nothing undone to bring him to realize a sense of his awful condition. Yesterday at 10:30 A. M., Rev. T. B. Houghton, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Williamston, in company with Mr. Literson and a correspondent, called at the prisoner's cell. They found him in a morose and cynical mood of mind. He manifested much bitterness, and endeavored to shew that his conviction was procured upon insufficient evidence. He alleged furthermore that he received an injury in childhood which had been the cause of occasional fits of insanity, during which his acts were unconscious and irresponsible. He was at length led to a better state of mind, and finally confessed his crime to Rev. Mr. Houghton and Mr. Literson, when he was baptized by the former. As the time approached for the execution, he seemed to grow more calm, expressing the belief that his soul would be at rest. Before leaving Tarboro Jail, he bid all his fellow-prisoners farewell, saying, as soon as his soul left his body he would fly right to heaven. At 3 P. M. he was conveyed by the Sheriff to the place of execution. The rope was adjusted on his neck it would not remain in place, and when the drop was made the noose slipped out of place, leaving the body dangling in horrible contortions and suffering. Eleven minutes elapsed before life was extinct.

SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

CONCILIATORY POLICY OF PRESIDENT BAEZ—DIFFICULTY BETWEEN HAYTI AND THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Advices from San Domingo to the 11th state that President Baez has adopted conciliatory measures, neither executing, imprisoning, or banishing political antagonists, which is altogether contrary to the usual Spanish-American custom. The people, however, fear that once he consolidates the Government firmly he will reinaugurate his former despotic rule. The recent insurgent outbreaks on the north-west—in front—apparently favor Luperon. Money has been scarce and business dull.

A difficulty has arisen between the Government of Hayti and the French Minister. The Government repudiates the loan made by Frenchmen to President Demirque.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT PARTY.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23.—The Executive Committee of the National Independent Party met here this afternoon to decide upon the best method to strengthen the organization and to accomplish the financial reforms which the party demand. Representatives were present from New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and other States.

THE SO-CALLED STEINWAY-KNABE PIANO SUIT.

CARD FROM MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Ever since the close of the Centennial Exhibition, where we received the highest award for our pianos by the unanimous verdict of *all* the judges, subsequently confirmed by the Centennial Commission, certain of our competitors have sought to push themselves into notoriety, either by publishing so-called awards, which they never obtained from the judges, or by distorting those they did obtain in so specious a manner as to mislead the public.

The last of these efforts is the card published over the signature of Messrs. William Knabe & Co. in your issue of yesterday.

Though averse to controversy, as we believe we can maintain our position in the estimation of the public rather by the intrinsic merits of our instruments than by any attempts to obtain gratuitous advertising, we are forced to refute the erroneous statements which have been made of our conduct in the so-called *Steinway-Knabe* suit by the Messrs. Knabe, who now seek to obtain notoriety for themselves by importing into the New-York press their local quarrels with Mr. Otto Sutro, the able and enterprising holder of the Steinway agency for the State of Maryland, who has heretofore successfully overcome local prejudices existing in favor of inferior instruments, and built up for "The Steinway Piano" an immense sale in that State. The facts of the case are briefly these:

From the time that the Centennial awards were announced last September the Messrs. Knabe have launched through the press all over the country the following statement, the[i] gross exaggerations of which are fully exposed by placing it by the side of the only official award they ever obtained from the judges at the Centennial Exhibition:

PUBLISHED STATEMENT OF MESSRS. KNABE & CO. ON ALL THE JUDGES.

KNABE.—*Highest award at the Centennial.*

The United States Centennial Commission and the judges of awards have unanimously decreed to Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. *the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit for Concert Grand, Parlor Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.* By the system of awards adopted pianos of all grades received medals of precisely the same character, but the true test of merit appears only in the reports of the judges accompanying the medals. The judges pronounce the Knabe Pianos to be the *best exponents of the art of piano-making*, and fully entitled to the *leading position*, combining *all the requisites of a perfect instrument in the highest degree. Power, richness and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch, effectiveness of action, solidity and originality of construction, and excellence of workmanship.*

The Knabe award is not confined to any single style of instrument, as is the case with other exhibitors in this department, but comprises *all four styles*, and stands unqualified by phrases indicative of mediocrity.

(Signed,)
WILLIAM KNABE & Co.

SOLE AND OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF ALL THE JUDGES ON MESSRS. KNABE & CO.

"For general excellence in the requirements of a first-class instrument, in power of tone, touch, and solidity of construction, all three kinds of pianos show intelligent arrangements, a very effective action, and excellent workmanship."

Verbatim Official Report.

(It should here be mentioned that in September last, several months after the jury of awards had dispersed, Messrs. Knabe petitioned the Centennial Commission to add the words, "Richness and singing quality of tone" to the report of the judges. This the Commission generously granted.)

The glaring difference between these two statements is at once apparent. The very fact that the Messrs. Knabe & Co. found it necessary to appeal to the Centennial Commission to get their report bolstered up by the insertion of the words "for richness and singing quality" of tone, which

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	35	Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	103
Broom-corn, bales	90	Oil, bbls.	110
Beans, bbls.	538	Oil-cake, pks.	339
Cotton, bales	3,198	Pork, pks.	1,339
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	100	Beef, pks.	202
Copper, lbs.	32	Cut-meats, pks.	2,431
Dried Fruit, pks.	291	Grease, pks.	152
Eggs, bbls.	1,912	Lard, pks.	1,033
Flour, bbls.	10,378	Lard, kegs	740
Wheat, bushels	5,000	Butter, pks.	6,381
Corn, bushels	32,220	Cheese, pks.	1,131
Oats, bushels	17,650	Tallow, pks.	409
Rye, bushels	1,735	Lard-oil, bbls.	25
Malt, bushels	6,339	Lubricating-oil, bbls.	100
Barley, bushels	500	Dressed Hogs, No.	897
Peas, bushels	2,953	Pecans, pks.	53
Corn-meal, bbls.	400	Sugar, (N.O.,) hhds.	10
Corn-meal, bags	500	Spelter, pcs.	2,349
Starch, pkgs.	100	Starch, bxs.	980
Hops, bales	163	Skins, bales	12
Hides, No.	127	Tea, half-chests	1
Hides, bales	341	Tobacco, hhds.	7
Leather, bxs. & cs.	16,312	Tobacco, pkgs. & cs.	44
Lead, pigs	125	Whisky, bbls.	1,355

ASHES—Pots have been in light demand at $4 75, and Pearls at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been selling slowly at from 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The inquiry has been very moderate for nearly all kinds at unchanged rates....Adamantine quoted at 11½c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Pending the auction sales of Anthracite announced for this week, the general movement is very slow and unsatisfactory. Values are nominally the same as before....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5 25@$5 50, and Anthracite, $5 25@$4 50 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Dull and irregular; quotations nominally as in our last. Sales, 342 cases Rio, by the Commodore Dupont, from private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery at a further advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb.... Ordinary quoted to-day at 11 7-16c.; Low Middling 12 1-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling, 12 5-16c.@12 7-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 646 bales, (of which 57 bales were on last evening,) including 230 bales to shippers, 368 bales to spinners, and 48 bales remaining....and for forward delivery business has been moderately active at firmer rates....Sales have been reported since our last at 30,110 bales, of which 7,100 bales were on last evening, and 23,010 bales to-day, with 2,400 bales on the canals, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; February, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; March, 13⅜c.@13 21-32c.; April, 13⅞c. May, 14 3-16c.; June, 14 5-16c.; July, 14 5-16c. August, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; September, 14c.@14 1-16c. October, 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; November, 13 15-32c.@13⅝c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c. on the earlier deliveries, and a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. on June and later options ₱ lb. during nearly steady.... The receipts at the port to-day were 3,198 bales, and at the shipping ports 20,893 bales, against 23,139 bales last week, 31,004 bales, and this far this week, 61,004 bales, against 65,364 bales one time last week.... The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,009,804 bales, against 2,852,947 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports in three days for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 21,758 bales; to the Continent, 15,639 bales....Stock in New-York to-night, 237,238 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 887,285 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Ordinary	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Ordinary	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	12 9-16	12 9-16	12⅝	12⅝
Low Middling	12 13-16	12 13-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13⅜	13⅜
Good Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16
Strict Good Mid.	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Middling Fair	14 1-16	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 7-16
Fair	14 15-16	15 1-16	15 3-16	15 3-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 3-16	Low Middling	12 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 13-16	Middling	12 11-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—A slow trade has been noted even in a jobbing way, on the basis of $1 65@$2 ₱ box.

FISH—The general movement is quite uncertain, with the leading kinds, however, quoted firm....We quote: Dry Cod, $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 75. Mackerel quoted at $10@$22 for No. 1; $9 50@$13 for No. 2, and $6 50@$8 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 16c.@18c. for Scaled, and 13c.@14c. for No. 1 ₱ box Dutch Herring. $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for the comparatively light offerings and decided firmness of holders of State and Western, current movements are generally on a moderate scale, for export as well as home use. The home trade call runs chiefly on Minnesota Extras and the better class of Winter Wheat Extras. The bulk of the business credited to export accounts is for the West Indies, British Provinces, and South America, and this trade has been on a fair scale....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,150 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$7 25, the latter an extreme; sour Flour at $4 50@$6 50; poor to fancy No. 2 at $4 75@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25, of which 240 bbls. Minnesota at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice Superfine Western, $5 75@$6, mainly at $5 85@$6; poor to good Extra State, $6 10@$6 25; good to choice do. at $6 25@$6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $6 05@$7 35, mainly at from $7@$7 35 for the West Indies, (with fancy do. for the same trade quoted up to $7 50@$7 75,) and quoted at $8 25@$8 50 for choice to fancy for the South American trade; and $6 05@$6 15 for brands suited to the English trade; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 05@$6 25; good to choice do., $6 25@$6 50; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $6 40@$8 50; inferior to very choice do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $6 40@$8 50; part for shipment at $7@$7 75; ordinary to very choice White Wheat do. at $6 40@$9 75; poor to very choice St. Louis Extras $6 40@$9; Extra Genesee at $6 50@$7 50; poor to very choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $6 50@$8 25, chiefly at $7 25@$8; poor to ordinary choice, with up to $8 50 asked for fancy, and Minnesota Patent Extras, fair ordinary to very fancy, at $8@$10 75, mainly at $8 75@$10, with up to $11 25@$12 75 for small lots of very choice to fancy. ....Included in the sales have been 6,700 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 5,100 bbls. City Mills; 2,300 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 950 bbls. do. do. Patent do., 1,550 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, these mostly Indiana and Ohio at $7@$7 75; 470 bbls. superfine, and 450 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.... A fair inquiry prevails for Southern Flour at full figures for all really desirable brands. The offerings of which are on a restricted scale....Sales have been reported here of 1,850 bbls. in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to strictly low Superfine; $6 20@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $7 50@$9 25 for fair to fancy Trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $7 75@$8 50, part for export....Rye Flour is in good request and wanted, with favorite brands of Superfine quoted quite strong as ourselves....We quote at from $4 50@$5 25 for poor Western to very choice State Superfine, and $3@$4, for poor to choice; fine....Sales reported, in lots chiefly at $4 75@$5 for about fair to very good Superfine State, $5 10@$5 25 for choice to fancy, do., $4 70@$5 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, with small lots of fancy at the higher figures, and $4 60@$5 for about fair to very choice Western....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at firm rates. We quote at $2 75@$3 15 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western; $2 65@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; $3 50 for prime Yellow Delaware, and $3 60 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., including 275 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, chiefly at $3, and Brandywine in job lots from store at $3 60....A rather light inquiry has been noted for Corn-meal in bags within the range of $1 07@$1 45 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $1 15@$1 16 for City Mills, coarse, at $1 07@$1 10 for (250 bags) Brandywine, (200 bags) Baltimore, from dock; 200 bags bolted Yellow, Baltimore choice, sold at $145....Oat-meal continues in request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $6 25@$7 50 for poor to choice, and $8 12@$8 25 for very fancy; Canada, $7@$7 50....Buckwheat Flour has been offered very sparingly and quoted within the range of $4 10@$4 40 for fair ordinary to strictly choice Western, and $4 50@$4 75 for Pennsylvania, and fancy lots, including Patent, held higher. Demand good for the better qualities on jobbing account. Most of the lots sold were at $4 20@$4 40 for good to very choice ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—Trade has been moderately active, with values showing no important changes. Sales include 900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 75; 200 quarter bxs. do. to $3 50....Currants at $5@$6 ₱ bbl.; 600 half bxs. Valencia at 8½c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 6¾c.@ 8½c.; 130 cks. new Turkey Prunes at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 100 cks. old do. at 4¼c.@4½c.; 300 cases sardines, quarter bxs., at 13c.@13¾c.

GRAIN—Very limited dealings were reported in Wheat to-day, with Spring quoted generally weaker, in instances off 1c.@2c. a bushel from yesterday's figures, though on strictly No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee the holders were disposed to make concessions, these grades, especially No. 2 Chicago, having been practically controlled by speculative operators, and not offered in important quantities. Winter Wheat was wanted, and sales reported to-day of only 25,000 bushels, including extra choice White Michigan, 300 bushels, in store, at $1 65; fair Red Western, in store, 3,000 bushels, at $1 50; good Amber Spring, new crop, at 1875, 3,000 bushels, in store, at $1 50, for export; and Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 8,000 bushels, for milling, at $1 40....Corn was steadier in price, and more active, prime No. 2 Chicago being the most sought after mainly on export account; moderate purchases of New-York steamer Mixed, and New-York no grade of the new crop, were also made for shipment....Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels, including New-York steamer Mixed at 51¼c.@51½c.; New-York no grade at 50½c.@50¾c.; New-York "no established grade," 2 car loads, at 51c.; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 57c.@58c., for very poor to very good; Yellow Western at 61c.; ungraded sailing-vessel Mixed Western, old crop, ordinary to choice, (nominal,) within the range of 60c.@63c.; prime No. 2 Chicago, in store, 57,000 bushels, at 59½c.@59¾c. (additional cargoes, 50,000 bushels in store, rumored at 61c., and 50,000 to 100,000 bushels, in store, on speculation, at about 61c., but these not confirmed); do. afloat, 9,000 to 16,000 bushels, reported at 62c.; and choice Kansas Mixed, in store, 16,000 bushels, for shipment, at 61½c.; Yellow and White Southern, a few car lots, at 60½c. from track....Rye has been in moderate supply, and quoted, as a rule, without much change, at 73c. for corn car lots quoted at 81c.@85c., and in boat-loads up to 88c.@90c. asked; prime to very choice State, in lines or boat-loads, 93c.@97c., with car lots at 90c.@ 93c.; Canada, in bond, at 94c., asked, to arrive. Sales reported of about 12,000 bushels Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State, in lots, chiefly at 91c., and 1,500 bushels Western at 84c....Barley has been in less request, and held at rather irregular rates. No. 1 Canada, prime to choice, quoted at $1 12½@$1 15; sixrowed State, fair ordinary to prime, 70c.@80c., with higher prices asked for fancy lots; two-rowed do., fair to choice, at 67½c.@70c. Sales reported of 8,000 bushels fair ordinary, six-rowed State at 70c.... Barley Malt has been very moderatively sought after with fair to very choice Canada West, old and new crop, quoted at $1@$1 20, cash; strictly prime to very choice, new crop, do., on time, at $1 25@$1 30; and Western, about fair to very choice, nominally at 90c.@$1 05; two-rowed do., at 70c.@85c....Buckwheat has been in request, with prime State quoted at $1, but through scarcity, has been inactive....Canada Peas, in bond, continue very quiet, and quoted at 90c.@92c.....Oats have been quoted rather easier, especially other than strictly prime lots of State, on a very limited inquiry from local trade sources at the moment.....Sales reported of only 14,000 bushels, including White Western at 42c.@50c., as to quality; White State, fair to prime, car lots, at 47c.@48c.; do. do. at 53c.@55c.; Mixed Western at 42c.@47c., as to quality. New-York Extra, 750 bushels at 54½c.; New-York No. 3 White at 47c.; New-York No. 3 at 45c.; New-York Rejected at 42c.; Mixed State at 52c.@54c., for fair ordinary to choice.... Clover-seed has been again actively sought after, chiefly for shipment, at stronger rates, with strictly prime Western quoted at 10c.; about fair to very good [illegible]

Sales reported since our last of 350 bags Western (chiefly old crop, arrive) and 1,400 bags State (chiefly new crop, mostly at 15c. for a strictly prime Western, and 17c. for strictly prime State, with 17c. bid for choice samples of the latter....Other seeds quoted about as before on a limited movement....Hay and Straw without change of moment....Feed strong and wanted; offerings generally limited; 1,900 bags, 40-lb., reported sold at $19@$20; 30 tons extra choice do., from store, at equal to $21 60, as extreme quotation; Rye Feed quoted at $23 bid, and very scarcely offered.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—No important movements have been recently reported.....Domestic Bagging quoted nominal at 10¾c.@11c.....Native Bagging about 15c.@20c.....Calcutta goods wholly nominal.

HEMP—Has been generally dull at about previous rates. Jute Butts has been in exceptionally good demand.....Manila Hemp quoted at 8c.@8¼c.; final at 8c., sold, and very nearly offered. Sisal at $205, gold, ₱ ton; dressed American, $185@$225; undressed, do., $130, currency; Italian, $275@$280, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 4c.@5c.c., currency; Jute Butts, 3¼c. @3 5-16c.; Western Flax, 9c.@15c., currency; fair to prime North River Flax, 14c.@17c.; fair to prime Canada do., 15c.@18c. ₱ lb....Sales were reported of 200 bales of Jute Butts at 3¾c., on time, and 500 bales to arrive at 3¼c.

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed. Sales include 1,800 Dry Texas, 24 lb., (part to arrive,) at 20c., less 4 months' interest; 2,300 Dry California, (to arrive,) at 22c.; 700 City Slaughter, 35 lb.; 800 Dry California, and 100 Dry Southern on private terms.

METALS—The inquiry for Ingot Copper has been moderately active, with values at the close quoted strongest....Sales reported of 400,000 lb. at 19½c., closing at 19¼c....Pig and Bar Iron have been, as a rule, very dull throughout, and quoted nominal as to price. Some 10,000 tons Gray Forge rumored sold on private terms....Regulus Antimony quiet; quoted at 13c....Lead, Spelter, and Zinc in stock request at about previous prices....Tin has been moderately sought after at about former rates. Sales include 500 bxs. Charcoal plates, reported at 10½c.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply of Milk for the month of January are 4½c.@5c. ₱ quart.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been lightly dealt in at from 48c.@53c. for good to fancy....Market otherwise inactive and nominally as last quoted.

NAILS—Have been rather more sought after since our last, on the basis of $3 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 50@$5 25 for Clinch, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry for most kinds of Reein has been very moderate, on the previous basis as to values....We quote at $2 40@$2 45 for Strained, including our general brand; $2 32½@$2 37½c. No. 2, $2 87½@$4 for No. 1, $4 75@$6 50 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb....Sales reported of 100 bbls. Strained at $2 40, and 350 bbls. No. 2 at $2 37½....Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand, with merchants offering more freely, quoted at the close at 46c. @46½c. ₱ gallon....Sales, 115 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quoted firm, but without much call noted for supplies at the moment. Linseed, Straits-sea-Island Lard Oils have been moderately sought after, and held more confidently. Most other kinds have been lightly dealt in, and without important alteration as to values....We quote Crude Whale, prompt delivery, at 57c.@58c.; Bleached do., 65c.@66c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 22½@$1 27½, in cans, and bbls.; Menhaden, 34½@34¾c.; Crude Sperm, 85c.@92c.; Crude Cottonseed, 47½c.@50c.; Refined Yellow do., 55c.@59c., as to quality and color; White do., 57½c.@62½c.; Paraffine, 27½c.@32c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8¼c.; Resin-oil, 16c.@20c.; Crude Petroleum, 7½c.@8½c.; Ged. 55c.@62½c.; Mustard-seed Oil, 75c.@78c.; Rape-seed Oil, $1@ $1 10; Neatsfoot, 60c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 9¾c.@ 12¾c.; Tanners'-oil, 44c.@46c.; Lubricating-oil, 20c.@ 35c.

PETROLEUM—Business in this line shows very little animation, though the advantage as to values is in favor of purchasers. The export call for supplies is generally limited, notwithstanding the more favorable position of the ocean freight market, for the export interest....Crude quoted at 14c., in bulk, and 17c., in shipping order....Refined quoted by refiners at 26¾c., though reported as yet available from second hands at 26c. for early delivery. ....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c.@32c.; Naphtha quoted at 14½c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26¾c....At Baltimore, quoted for early delivery at 26¾c.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been less sought after for early delivery, and quoted weaker in price....Sales reported of 50 bbls. uninspected at $17 75, closing with $17 50 as about the best rate bid....Other kinds inactive....Extra Prime, inspected, quoted at $14; Western Prime Mess at $16 75@$17. ....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been quite dull to-day; quoted for January at the close nominally at $17 50@$17 62½, and $16 50@$16 62½ for Feb. ....Sales reported, $17 55@$17 75; April, $17 65@$17 80. No sales reported....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request, with City quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c.; Western, 8¾c.@ 9¼c....Untreated Hams have been quoted strong on a fair demand....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9c.@9½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range. ....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¾c.; Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; fresh Hams, 12c. at 10¾c.; Western Dry-salted, Short-cut Hams, 10c. at 9¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, 10c. to-day; Hams, in tierces, at 11c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 8⅞c.@7c....Bacon has been more active with Western Long Clear here quoted at 9½c.; and City do. at 9¾c.; Western Long and Short Clear, January delivery, at 9¾c.; do., February, at 9¼c. Sales reported of 100 bxs. Short Clear at 9¾c.; also 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for January delivery, at 9½c., and 250 bxs. do., February, at 9¼c.....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear, quoted at 8¾c., but without further transactions reported in this class. Of Short Rib, further sales of 1,300,000 lb., in bulk, for March delivery, at Chicago, reported at $5 70@$8 75....Western Prime Steam Lard has been more active for early delivery, but again quoted irregular in price, closing heavily....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported at 11 30 bid; and 159 tcs off grade at $11 15@ $11 27½....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been quite active, opening stronger but closing weak....Western Steam, for January, quoted at the close nominal; February, $11 25 bid; March at $11 35; April, $11 47½.... Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,750 tcs., January delivery, at $11 25@$11 35; 5,750 tcs., March, at $11 35@$11 45; and 3,000 tcs., April at $11 47½@$11 55....City Steam and Kettle in good request, quoted at $11 25, bid; sales 110 tcs. at this rate....And No. 2 quoted at $10 75 bid, and $10 87½@$11, asked....Refined Lard very quiet today; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $11 50@$11 62½, and for the West Indies at $10....In a jobbing way, Beef has been in limited request, at steady prices....We quote barrel Beef at $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess, at $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50 @$14 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Extra Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $19@$20; India Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $25@$25 50; sales 100 tcs., Philadelphia, on private terms. Smoked Beef in moderate demand at 9½c. Western quoted firm at $25 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, have been essentially as last quoted.... Tallow has been fairly active at firm rates. Sales 10,000 lb. prime to strictly choice, at 8⅜c.@8¾c.... Stearine quiet; prime to very choice Western in tcs., quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c.....Of Grease 12,000 lb. sold at 7c.

SALT—Has been offered in ample supply and quite moderate request, with prices ruling in favor of buyers....Liverpool Ground quoted at 80c.@85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 10@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.@28c.; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive. In very slack request, yet quoted nominally steady at 9c.@7c., gold.

SOAP—Has been meeting with a fair jobbing inquiry on a comparatively steady basis as to values, with Castile quoted at 8¾c.@9¾c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency; and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—The jobbing call has been moderately active at firm prices....Sales reported of 80c. Singapore, 9½c.; 85c. Penang, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; fresh Hams, 12c. at 10¾c.; Western Dry-salted, Short-cut Hams, 10c. at 9¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, 10c. to-day; Hams, in tierces, at 11c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 8⅞c.@7c....Bacon has been more active with Western Long Clear here quoted at 9½c.; and City do. at 9¾c.; Western Long and Short Clear, January delivery, at 9¾c.; do., February, at 9¼c. Sales reported of 100 bxs. Short Clear at 9¾c.; also 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for January delivery, at 9½c., and 250 bxs. do., February, at 9¼c.....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear, quoted at 8¾c., but without further transactions reported in this class. Of Short Rib, further sales of 1,300,000 lb., in bulk, for March delivery, at Chicago, reported at $5 70@$8 75....Western Prime Steam Lard has been more active for early delivery, but again quoted irregular in price, closing heavily....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported at 11 30 bid; and 159 tcs off grade at $11 15@ $11 27½....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been quite active, opening stronger but closing weak....Western Steam, for January, quoted at the close nominal; February, $11 25 bid; March at $11 35; April, $11 47½.... Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,750 tcs., January delivery, at $11 25@$11 35; 5,750 tcs., March, at $11 35@$11 45; and 3,000 tcs., April at $11 47½@$11 55....City Steam and Kettle in good request, quoted at $11 25, bid; sales 110 tcs. at this rate....And No. 2 quoted at $10 75 bid, and $10 87½@$11, asked....Refined Lard very quiet today; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $11 50@$11 62½, and for the West Indies at $10....In a jobbing way, Beef has been in limited request, at steady prices....We quote barrel Beef at $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess, at $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50 @$14 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Extra Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $19@$20; India Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $25@$25 50; sales 100 tcs., Philadelphia, on private terms. Smoked Beef in moderate demand at 9½c. Western quoted firm at $25 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, have been essentially as last quoted.... Tallow has been fairly active at firm rates. Sales 10,000 lb. prime to strictly choice, at 8⅜c.@8¾c.... Stearine quiet; prime to very choice Western in tcs., quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c.....Of Grease 12,000 lb. sold at 7c.

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SALTPETRE—Has been inactive. In very slack request, yet quoted nominally steady at 9c.@7c., gold.

SOAP—Has been meeting with a fair jobbing inquiry on a comparatively steady basis as to values, with Castile quoted at 8¾c.@9¾c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency; and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—The jobbing call has been moderately active at firm prices....Sales reported of 80c. Singapore, 9½c.; 85c. Penang, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Cassia, 21c.@23c.; Cloves, 39c.@ 42½c.; Kast India Pepper, 14c.@14¾c.; White Pepper, 23c.@23¾c.; Pimento, 12½c.@13¼c.; Ginger, 8¾c.@ 9c., gold ₱ lb. Market otherwise comparatively the same.

STARCH—Has been steady in price, and in demand in a jobbing way.

SUMAC—Has been in request, with Sicily quoted at from $60@$65 ₱ ton, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately inquired for at former figures, with sales reported of 100 hhds. new Centrifugal at 10½c., and 160 hhds. New-Orleans at 8⅝c.....We quote fair refining Cuba at 9½c.; good do., 9¾c.; prime do., 9⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 10c.@10¾c. Refined is steady at 10c. Unofficial stock at 10c.@10¾c.; Manna bags, 8¾c.@9¾c. Molasses Sugar, 8c.@9¼c. Melado, 5c.@7½c.....Refined Sugars have been in comparatively limited request, with Granulated quoted at 11¾c.@11¾c.; Powdered, 11¾c.; Crushed at 11¾c.; Cut Loaf at 11¾c.@12c.; Soft White at 10¼c.@11¼c.; Soft Yellow at 9¼c.@ 10⅜c. ₱ lb., showing a further decline.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady on a more active movement, partly for export.....Sales include 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4½c.@14c.; 100 cases sundries at 7c.@35c.; 40 cases 1872 Pennsylvania at 12½c.; 443 cases 1874 do. at 15c.@17½c.; 22 cases 1875 do. at 12½c.; 100 cases 1873 Ohio, at 12½c.; 138 cases 1875 Wisconsin at 4½c.; 100 cases 1875 New-England on private terms; and 200 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 15 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to $1 10; sales, 50 bbls.

WOOL—Domestic product has been in moderately active request, chiefly on manufacturing account, and has been quoted generally firm. Foreign has been in rather more demand, but somewhat unsettled as to values....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 30,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, Wisconsin, and X and XX Ohio, at 42c.@47½c.; 1,500 lb. Utah at 31c.; 3,000 lb. Georgia at 29c.; 3,000 lb. Lake, Burrs, at 15½c.; 48,000 lb. and 60 bales Texas at 16c.@26c.; 8,000 lb. scoured Fall Texas at 60c.; 169 bales California Spring at 28½c.@30c.; 10,000 lb. and 50 bales California Fall at 30c.@24c.; and 13,000 lb. Australian on private terms.

FREIGHTS—At a further partial modification of rates, a somewhat freer movement was reported in the way of berth engagements, chiefly in the way of contracts for Cotton, Grain, and Provisions. And in the chartering line, some indications of activity were apparent, though at low figures, generally. The demand for tonnage in this connection was mostly for Petroleum, Staves, Tobacco, Lumber, and general cargo. Reports from Philadelphia were of a relief to harbor navigation from the protracted ice interruptions; and from Baltimore, by an improvement in this respect also, giving promise of an early revival of export operations at those ports....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 48,000 bushels Grain, in bags, of which 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 8½d. ₱ bushel, and 40,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₱ 60-lb., all from store; and, by steam, 1,100 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain, rumored, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 3,400 pks. Butter and Cheese on private terms, quoted at 40s. bid and up to 45s. asked; 2,500 bxs. Bacon, at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 2,500 bxs. do., or through freight, at 40s.@42s. 6d.; 700 bags Seed on private terms, and 1,000 bags do. at 40s. asked; 200 tons Beef and 800 pks. Provisions on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,371 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For London, by steam, 350 pks. Provisions, and 600 pks. do. on private terms; and 200 tons of steam shipment) 350 bags Sisal Grass, also on private terms; also, a British brig, 395 tons, with Slates, from Perth Amboy, at 30s. ₱ ton....For Newcastle, by steam, 100 tons Beef on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 50 tons Tallow at 25s.; and by steam, 25 tons do., at 35s. ₱ ton; also an Austrian bark, 552 tons, hence, with Slate, reported at 26s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a fine-class Norwegian bark, each with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, (chartered there,) at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter, with Grain tonnage here quoted nominally as in our last....For Lisbon, an Italian brig, hence, with about 16,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 15c.@16c. ₱ bushel; and a Norwegian bark, 344 tons, with Centennial goods, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Bayonne, a British brig, 198 tons, with about 1,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. per quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 2s. 6d., asked. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Grain at the minimum rate of 4½d. ₱ bushel; 250 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl., 30 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 1,400 bxs. Bacon at 37s. 6d.@40s., nearly all reported at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the Continent, a [illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 731 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,941 head, against 4,800 for the same time last week; the market was dull and transactions mainly to local dealers; a shortage of care restricts Eastern trade demand; 70 cars were disposed of; sales of best lots shippers' stock, averaging 1,270 to 1,430 lb., at $5 25@$6 12½; butchers' Cattle, $4 50@$5; common lots, $3 50@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,700 head, against 14,000 for the same time last week; the market was dull and slow; shipments light for want of cars; sales of 11 cars best offerings, with about 40 cars awaiting shipment; prime wethers, $4 75; average to choice Canada and Iletters, $3 12½@$4; corn-fed Texans, $3 25@$4 25. Receipts—2,700 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 head Hogs, 900 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat dull; buyers offering low prices; Red, $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull, lower to sell, at 43c.@ 45c. Oats in moderate demand; Rye quiet, but steady at 82c.@83c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady, held at $17, spot; sales at $17 30. March; $17 60, buyer March; $17 37½, seller April. Lard inactive; Steam-rendered, 10¾c. bid; 10⅞c. asked. Bulk-meats firm; 8½c. Western Bulk-meats Shoulders, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Short Rib Sides, 8¾@ 8¾c.; Short Rib Sides, 8¾@8¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13c. Lard quiet; tierces, 11¾c.@11¾c.; kegs, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging quiet at 11½c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—Flour firm and unchanged; Wheat firm; Red, $1 36@$1 40; Amber, $1 40@$1 50; White to extra, $1 50@$1 60. Corn firm at 40c. in active demand at 80c.@81c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $17 50. Bulk-meats in light demand, but holders firm; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c., all boxed. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c. Lard quiet; tierces, 11¾c.@11¾c.; kegs, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging quiet at 11½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 39; No. 2 do., $1 33; No. 3 do., $1 10; No. 1 Spring, $1 34; No. 2 do., $1 22½. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 46c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 34¾c.@35c. Rye in fair demand; No. 1, 74c. Barley steady; demand fair; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 13 do., 99c. Provisions dull; tone shade firmer. Mess Pork, $17, cash and February. Lard—Prime Steam, 11c. Dressed Hogs firm at $7. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,800 bbls. Flour, 3,300 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Jan. 23.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $5 50@$8 85 for Spring; $7 75@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 50 for White do.; $8 25@$8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales or No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 00; no 1 do. held at $1 58. Corn steady; sales, 4,000 bushels Mixed, 52c. in store. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at $1 03; No. 2 do. at 93c. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill Feed unchanged. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in active demand; Rejected, $1 15 @$1 20; No. 3 Red, $1 25@$1 30; No. 2 do., $1 35@ $1 40; Choice, $1 45@$1 50. Corn quiet and unchanged.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 9 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $32.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. BORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., Jan. 24 ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7
ABYSSINIA....WED., Jan. 31 PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14

Steamers marked "a" not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, 24th January, 1877.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iron-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Franklin st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
TO LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 8, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and to COLON, and SPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, mail-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ILPS.....Jan. 13
TNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ILAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class accommodations for cabin passengers. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 24
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 27 | RHEIN.....Wed. Feb. 7
WESKIR.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat. Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency, for sale. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Idalia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

From pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE SEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M. | Egypt....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. BURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24. Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCHULER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Isle of PANAMA, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
connects with new steamer Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8
WIELAND.....Feb. 15 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO.,
Bowling Green. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 22 | SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 10
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philada., No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take care and wait on an old lady; has the best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 12 at No. 40 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; can wait on a lady if required, or grown children; has excellent references. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; will otherwise render herself useful; has excellent City reference. Address Chamber-maid, Box No. 1,253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is a good seamstress; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th st., in grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 333 East 31st st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; has three years' City reference; City or country. Address M. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a respectable Protestant young woman; good reference. Address No. 161 West 27th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and waitress, or for general house-work; willing and competent; excellent references. Call at No. 127 East 30th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman as first-class chamber-maid and nurse; can give good reference. Call at No. 145 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 345 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable girl; is willing and obliging; City reference. Apply at No. 134 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 116 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and plain sewing; understands machine. Call at No. 523 West 46th st., third floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, and would assist with the washing and ironing; no cards. Call at 248 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO do general house-work in a small family. Address present employer, J. C. J., No. 419 East 61st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Three years' City references. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 329 East 29th st., one flight, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 347 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 345 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or assist with children or waiting; City reference. Call at No. 367 West 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS Chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 228 East 41st st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work, and make herself otherwise useful; good City reference. Call at 220 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A CHAMber-maid whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 25 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; thoroughly understands ganes, soups, meats, boning, and larding; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 631 6th av., in grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; good baker; good City reference from last place. Call or address at No. 155 Madison av., for two days, basement bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls; one a good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO SCOTTISH Presbyterians, a good cook and washer, and the other a chamber-maid and waitress; will only go together; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 329 West 25th st.; ask for Annie Taylor; no cards.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; best City reference from the last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 166 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 341 West 26th st., room No. 15.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Plain cook in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; Cis first-class at bread and pastry; would do the coarse washing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address No. 150 West 28th st., Room 5.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; will assist with the washing if required; the best of City references. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands meats and soups; excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; good City reference; will do coarse washing; City or country. Call at No. 247 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, ORDERLY, COMPETENT Protestant woman in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Inquire for C. D., No. 241 East 33d st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT. Cin a private family; no objection to any part of the country; best reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, in private family; will assist with washing; City reference. Address B. Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 139 West 28th st., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTClass cook; has the best of City references. Address B. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in a private family; good City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 221 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Cocompetent woman, or will do general house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., basement, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent laundress; wages no object; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 337 East 22d st., in store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of meats and soups; excellent baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 478 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNDERstands meats, soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; an excellent baker; very best reference. Call at No. 936 Broadway, in florist's store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, STEADY WOMAN; Cknows her work thoroughly; good baker of bread; best City reference. Call or address two days No. 246 East 27th st. Room No. 16.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking, boning, larding, baking, and pastry; all kinds of sweets; best reference. Call at No. 425 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Cwoman; excellent plain cook; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; Cthoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 777 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GEN Ceral house-work in a small family. Call at No. 811 2d av., corner 43d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—CBy a neat, tidy girl; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 29th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., candy store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; fully competent; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 235 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS HER Cbusiness in all its branches; will furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN IN A PRIVATE Cfamily; first-class reference. Call or address No. 241 4th av., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; will assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at 142 West 38th st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK IN A Cprivate family; is a young City reference. Call at No. 893 West 52d st., one flight up.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK Cand to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 321 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, Cwasher, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 329 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook; the best City references from last place. Call at No. 608 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND Cironer; good reference. Call at No. 1,025 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker a few more engagements to work out by the day; has the newest styles and can give city references. Address M. Y., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—ENGAGEMENT WITH A family for a month as seamstress. Address M. G., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week; understands different machines. Address E., No. 321 7th av.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, Cwho speaks German, as nursery governess; best of reference. Address GOVERNESS, for three day, No. 715 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman as assistant housekeeper, or would do the entire work of a small family, except washing; City or country; first-class reference. Address Economy, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 796 6th av. for two days. No cards answered.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse, or to wait upon an invalid or aged lady; is competent to assist in housekeeping or sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 233 West 39th st.; ring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROtestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; 15 years' reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 16th st., rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German girl, to take care of growing children and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 23 Grand st., Hoboken.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, unmarried, as nurse and seamstress, or would go as chamber-maid or waitress. Call or address for three days No. 244 East 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS Nurse and to make herself generally useful; not long in the country. Call at No. 915 6th av., between 51st and 52d sts., in fancy store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, Protestant; best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE Care of children or do light house-work in a small family. Call or address No. 206 East 26th st., three flights up, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR CHAMBERwork; good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 25th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as child's nurse, seamstress, and chamber-maid; four years in her last place. Call at No. 11 West 35th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Young American woman as nurse and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at 306 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH Protestant girl as nurse; speaks no English. Call on or address Nurse, No. 8 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of an invalid or baby from its infancy; very best of reference. Call at No. 201 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE TO MIND children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 323 East 54th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; no objection to assist with chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, 17 YEARS OLD, as nurse. Call at No. 514 3d av., third floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND dress-maker, understanding all kinds of family sewing, is an experienced operator, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, or take work to her own home; has an excellent Wheeler & Wilson machine; all kinds of sewing cheaply and neatly done; worn suits turned and altered. Address Miss Corsberg, No. 237 East 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LIGHT-COLORED NORTH-Sern girl as seamstress or nurse; understands dressmaking; good reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH Seamstress, by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and mending; a good button-hole maker for all kinds of clothes; well recommended. Call all the week at No. 62 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands dress-making; City reference. Call at No. 143 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN As seamstress and to take care of grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY Protestant; best of reference. Call at No. 313 East 26th st., second floor, back room.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Cwoman; to a baby one month old; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 224 West 32d st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands all kinds of salads, &c.; three years' reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 546 3d av., between 36th and 37th sts.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Cwaitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good reference from last place. Call at No. 239 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands dressing all kinds of salads, care of silver, waiting in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.; no cards answered.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Cwaitress, in a private family; five years' City reference from last place. Address M. B., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; Cthoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 313 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; to go out by the day; can do all kinds of fluting, laces, and fine-work; would take a situation by the month; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 326 East 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing at her own home, or would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 409 West 54th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; BY the day, or would take washing home. Call at No. 329 East 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing at her house; is a first-class laundress; good City references. Call at No. 326 East 54th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; family washing and ironing by the week or month on reasonable terms. Call or address 174 West 32d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A RETAIL CARPET SALESMAN OF EXPErience and ability, desires to connect himself with a good house; references first class. Address PHOENIX, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, HEALTHY, INTELligent, energetic, of high character, with five years experience in a manufacturing establishment, wishes employment; has the best references as to character. Address, on his behalf, G. W. E., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cman thoroughly understanding care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful; wages no object to a good home in a private family; first-class City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN Cas coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; can come highly recommended from both City and country. Address W. M. C., Box 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER Cand trustworthy single man; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful; low wages; good City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTCant;) thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good groom and careful City driver; can milk; is strictly temperate; will make himself useful; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNDERCstands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; good groom; careful City driver; sober, honest, and trustworthy; no objection to country; seven years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address M. D., No. 331 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent single man; has a first-class knowledge of his business; is an experienced groom; careful City driver; is willing and obliging; excellent City references from most respectable families. Call or address C. W., No. 4 East 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTCestant young man; excellent groom and valet; expert City driver; eight years' testimonials; leaves employer on account of selling out. Call or address Coachman, No. 912 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Ccoachman; four years best City references. Call or address W. P., No. 1,350 Broadway, Wood Brothers' repair shop.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN Cof reputed merit, with seven years' unsurpassed credentials from last employer. Address James, No. 307 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN PRIVATE Cfamily by a single man; English; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 136 East 32 st., last employer's, stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS THORCoughly competent in every respect; best of reference from last employers. Call or address W. Coates, No. 107 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, who has been with him three years; is a good driver, sober, and industrious. Apply from 9 to 11 at No. 56 West 57th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHCman and groom; three years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

GARDENER.—AGED 32; MARRIED; NATIVE Of Suisse; fully competent to take charge of a first-class place; understands and has had 17 years' experience in the cultivation of stove and greenhouse plants, the forcing of grapes, peaches, &c., and vegetable gardening; first-class testimonials and best City references. Address J. C., care W. Swain, No. 343 West 52d st., New-York.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED Cman in the prime of life, as first-class gardener and farmer; thoroughly understands the business in every department in both capacities; first-class reference; three small children. Address P., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED SCOTCHman as gardener, on a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly; can give satisfactory references. Address G. T., Gardener, West New-Brighton Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORCoughly understands his business in all its branches; good references. Call or address C. T., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED; ONE Cchild. Address E. E., care John Prytting, 169th st., Morrisania.

ROOMS WANTED BY MAN AND WIFE who will take care of the rent by acting as janitors. Address Mrs. MART, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 30, speaking French and English, to be generally useful. Call or address G. Kelecom, No. 140 West 31st st., third floor.

WAITER—COLORED, IN A BOARDING-HOUSE or private family; understands all branches of business of the kind; will give good first-class family reference from last place. Address J. A. N., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 286 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; will make himself useful; attend furnace, and any other kind of household duties; good reference. Call at No. 192 8th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as waiter in a private family; is a first-class servant; has City reference; no objection to live in the country. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH SINGLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Address J. A., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG, SINGLE colored man; is thoroughly competent; can furnish good reference for honesty and moral habits. Call or address S., No. 163 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good City reference. Address Auguste, No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A COMMISSION HOUSE, A SALESman to travel, who can influence a large Western dry goods jobbing trade. Address, with references, M., Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work; she must be an excellent washer and ironer. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 1 West 50th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SERVANT. GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, in an American family with best of City references; wages, $10. No. 254 East 33d st.

YOUNG MEN AND LADIES TO LEARN AND engage in the telegraph business; permanent positions and fair salaries obtained. Telegraph Instruction Company, No. 21 Park row.

WANTED—A SMART, CAPABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 18 West 25th st., basement door.

LAW CLERK WANTED.—GOOD WRITER who is ready to work; $5 a week. Address C. E. W., Post Office Box No. 5,549.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
Session Reopens Jan. 3.
For Circulars apply to
COL. THEODORE HYATT, President.

22 YEARS PROVE "A

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

CONFERENCE OF LEADING CITIZENS WITH THE MAYOR.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORMS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM A. BOOTH, WILLIAM C. BRYANT, DORMAN B. EATON, AND OTHERS—RESOLUTIONS AGAINST INCREASING THE CITY DEBT AND IN FAVOR OF REMEDIAL LEGISLATION—A STATEMENT BY THE CONTROLLER.

The committee of merchants, bankers, and others who issued the call for a conference with the Mayor and the Controller in relation to the government of this City met yesterday for that purpose in the office of the Mayor. The room was filled, mainly by gentlemen who seldom visit the City Hall. Among those present were Messrs. William A. Booth, William Cullen Bryant, Howard Potter, Horace B. Claflin, Jackson S. Schultz, F. H. Cossitt, George W. Lane, John A. Stewart, Theodore Roosevelt, Josiah M. Fiske, Sinclair Tousey, John H. Hall, Frederick D. Tappan, Levi P. Morton, Charles G. Isham, William Orton, Oswald Ottendorfer, E. Oelberman, Samuel D. Babcock, John J. Cisco, David Dows, James M. Morrison, Dorman B. Eaton, Joseph Seligman, John H. Sherwood, William H. Appleton, P. Van Volkenburgh, B. G. Arnold, Henry F. Spaulding, Joseph H. Choate, John T. Agnew, George Cabot Ward, A. R. Whitney, George D. H. Gillespie, Seth B. Hunt, F. S. Winston, and Charles S. Smith.

All these gentlemen are members of the committee under whose auspices the conference was held. There were also present ex-Mayor Wickham, Dr. S. Hall, Henry Bergh, John B. Haskin, and a number of the Tammany Aldermen.

Mayor Ely opened the proceedings by expressing his gratification at the presence of the gentlemen who desired to have a conference on City affairs. It was pleasing to find the merchants and others coming to the knowledge that their full duty as citizens did not consist in merely voting at an election.

Mr. William A. Booth then rose and said he thought the conference would be a private one. If he had known that it would be characterized by publicity, he would probably have shrunk from speaking at it. The presence of the gentlemen before him showed the interest which the mercantile classes were taking in the government of this City. Perhaps not since the year 1871 had such interest been developed in the affairs of this City as had been manifested during the past few days. It would be necessary for them to accomplish two things. One was the reduction of the heavy debt of the City, and the other was to have an economical administration of the City Government. Mr. Booth then referred to the enormous increase of the City debt, which was a great mortgage on the property of the people. He said that whether they could go on increasing it was a serious question. If they continued to do that it would bring ruin on the City and effect a very large reduction in values. He believed that three things might command the attention of the Mayor and the Controller. They required, first, honesty in all the departments; second, efficiency among all the City officials; and third, economy in every branch of the City Government. If they could appoint honest men in all City affairs, many of the evils they complained of would be redressed. He did not mean honesty in paying out the City's money, but honesty in giving an equivalent of service for the salaries received. What they wanted was to have capable and honest men appointed to office, and to have them held to a strict account for the performance of their duties. The expenses of the City Government were largely in excess of what they should be. There was very great room for co-operation with the Mayor in reducing the expenditures. The impression prevailed that there was a large number of sinecures still existing. There was also an impression that the salaries now paid in all the departments could be reduced from the high figures that ruled in times of inflation. All the salaries should be made to conform to the present condition of the City, and to the amounts that should be paid for the services rendered. They had a heavy debt over them, and unless they arrested its increase it must produce distrust. When the City of Chicago found that she could not meet her obligations she reduced her expenses, and in four months afterward she redeemed her credit and was enabled to borrow money at the usual interest. If they (the City of New-York) went on as they have done they would be in the condition that Chicago had been. It was a question whether they should stop these things now or some months hence, when they reached the culminating point. But a man who would check the evil must be a bold one, for he would be met with opposition from various sources. The speaker then referred to his efforts in connection with the committee of citizens appointed in 1871 to ascertain the debt of this City, and then remarked that ex-Controller Green aroused a great deal of hostility because he persistently fought fraudulent claims which amounted to $8,050,000. He next alluded to the competition of Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia for the Western trade, and said that unless this City can have low rates, low taxes, cheap living, proper terminal facilities for our railroads, they might find that the City had reached a culminating point. They (the committee) were glad to meet the Mayor there. If his predecessor had asked them to co-operate with him they would have cheerfully responded, but they did not want to thrust themselves on City officials. "If you," said Mr. Booth, addressing the Mayor and Controller, "keep the debt from growing, you will have the gratitude of the people, but if you fail in this respect, the people will well wish that two other citizens take your places."

Mr. William Cullen Bryant was next introduced. He said he was very much pleased at the discussion. He was glad to speak to one (addressing the Mayor) who knew that the powers of the Government were to be used for the benefit of the community at large, and that he who uses them for personal purposes or advancement is guilty of not only an abuse, but a crime. It was true that it required a bold man to undertake the work referred to by the previous speaker. Mr. Bryant next referred to the administration of Stephen Allen, who was Mayor of this City very many years ago, and eulogized it as full of honesty and fidelity to the interests of the City. In regard to Mayor Ely and Controller Kelly, he said they would be supported in every measure of reform they might suggest. A great deal was to be done. Sinecures should be knocked off, and the taxes and debt should be reduced.

Ex-Chamberlain Lane next spoke. He said that inquiries were made of him by various institutions whether it was safe to invest money in the City bonds. He replied that the City debt was not increased, and that the sinking fund was to reduce the debt. But if the debt should increase, persons would not take more securities, and those who had them would sell them. It was for the Mayor and Controller to prevent an increase of the City debt, and it was the duty of the citizens to support them in such action.

Mr. Peter Cooper followed. He referred to his proposition made many years ago to unite the Police and Fire Departments, and to give its members pecuniary rewards for faithful services. He then spoke of the necessity for every person to have hose in his house so as to extinguish fires, and also stated that at one time he suggested that a great tank should be placed directly over the City Hall, and it that had been done the building would never have been on fire. Mr. Cooper then alluded to a statement he had prepared for the City Council on the subject, a copy of which he held in his hand and was ready to present.

VIEWS OF MR. DORMAN B. EATON.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton said he believed that great good would come from the moral effect of the gathering before him. It would, at least, show officeholders the earnestness of their meeting. He thought the committee should have a definite plan of reform. They wanted economy in the reduction of the number of persons paid by the City, and they wanted to have the salaries of those employed reduced. But there were obstacles in the way. First they would have to go to Albany, where special statutes were passed creating unnecessary offices and fixing extravagant salaries, and have them repealed. The other way was for the Mayor, the Controller, and the heads of departments to reduce expenses. He thought it would be necessary for them to have a general line of policy, so that they could show their friends at Albany, whether they looked to party or not, that they must practice lessons of economy, and, therefore, he would offer the following:

Resolved, That by our words as well as by our presence here, we wish to declare our conviction—

1. That it is no less the duty of all good citizens, and especially of men of intelligence and property, to defend and aid the officers of the City in all their efforts for good administration, than it is the right of such citizens to condemn and confront such officers whenever they may be responsible for abuses.

2. That it is a condition of real reform in our City administration, that it be treated rather as a matter of business, to be done upon honest business principles, than as a matter of politics, to be managed in the interest of any party or of any party leaders.

3. That the increase of the City debt should be at once arrested, and the current City taxation and income be made equal to the current expenses, and a moderate sinking fund should be provided.

4. That there should be an immediate reduction of all those salaries and expenses which, by reason of an inflated currency or other causes, have clearly been fixed at too high a rate; and, at the earliest moment practicable, there should be a general and systematic reduction and classification of salaries, and of the official and clerical force of the City, based upon a careful examination of the numbers and compensation necessary to secure economical and efficient administration.

5. That the permanent City debt should be funded in bonds having a long period to run, and at the lowest rate of interest available; and the need for the frequent issue of short bonds should be removed by appropriate arrangements and legislation.

6. That it is much to be desired that the existing commission on City affairs should make an early report, so that the way may be open for further reforms in the structure of the City Government, and especially for securing to those who pay the taxes a larger influence as to the use to be made of the moneys with which they supply the City Treasury.

Mr. Eaton then referred to the omission of merchants and others in not having taken a deep interest in the City Government long ago, and spoke of how they were punished by heavy burdens and excessive taxation because they had not previously looked after their interest. He hoped the gentlemen would spend in sackcloth and ashes for their omissions in that respect. He next alluded to the bill offered in the Legislature to reduce the salaries of City officials; to the miserable complications and confusions in various laws creating unnecessary offices at high salaries, and to the embarrassments they produce in our local government. The merchants, the members of the bar, and others were suffering from the present state of things. There were men in the room who could shed ample light on the way the City finances should be managed and apply business principles to the whole matter. But what did they find? If the bonds of this City, of various colors and sizes, were collected on the table before them, they would present just such a strange and motley appearance as a collection of newspapers from all parts of the world. He hoped that the meeting would result in producing a better state of things.

A STATEMENT BY THE CONTROLLER.

Controller Kelly said he agreed with Mr. Eaton's views in relation to the statutes passed at Albany, and thought that the abuses in the City Government were attributable to those statutes. The debt of the City was very large, and it behooved every man to prevent it from being increased. That could be done by the gentlemen present using their influence at Albany. When they censured people in this City for the existing state of things, they made a mistake. He believed that those who rendered services to the City should receive fair salaries. Some salaries might be too large; as to sinecures, he did not know that there were any in the various departments. He had no doubt that if the meeting co-operated with the officials of the City good would come from their action. The Controller next spoke of the old system by which the Commissioners of Accounts acted, and said he was surprised at the work which his predecessor had to do. He did not think that they should give absolute independence to any department to enable them to go to Albany to have special laws passed in their behalf. In his opinion they could not get along with only one Commissioner for each department, except, perhaps, for the Dock Department. He next alluded to the course of Harbor Masters collecting fees under special laws, which should be paid into the City Treasury. In referring to the Police Board, he said they should not have charge of street-cleaning. The duty of the Police was to protect life and property—not to act as street-sweepers. As to the sinking fund, he said it should not be disturbed. Mr. Kelly then presented a long statement for the consideration of the conference, showing that the bonded debt of the City on Dec. 31, 1876, was $142,002,713 28, leaving the net bonded debt, after deducting $28,179,102 79, the amount of the Sinking Fund, at $113,823,610 49. At the same date there were outstanding revenue bonds payable from uncollected taxes amounting to $6,104,842 51, and also the debts of the annexed towns of Westchester County, for which this City is liable, to the amount of $1,245,000. From 1873 to 1876 the sinking fund paid off $6,949,637 50 of the City debts. The sinking fund [continued the statement] should be applied to the whole bonded debt of the City payable from taxation. It was believed to be ample for that purpose, as well as for the payment of that portion of the debt provided for by payment from the sinking fund. This would spread taxes more evenly over a series of years, and thus reduce the annual taxation. It was finally redeemed and canceled without excessive taxation at any one time. During the past year the revenues of the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt amounted to $2,698,344 23, while the revenue of that fund to be applied to payment of interest on the City debt amounted to $3,181,181 45. The City's revenue could, doubtless, be largely increased and taxation proportionately reduced by opening up new sources of revenues, and by strict enforcement of collections. Ferries and street railroads were many of them in arrears for dues to the City, and they could be fairly made to contribute to the revenues for the privileges they enjoyed. Reference was next made to the appropriations comprising the tax levy of this year, amounting to $30,984,269 48, and it was proposed to sell all the real estate owned by the City for which they had no use, and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the debt, a proposition that was entitled to serious consideration, and another question proposed was that church property, and all other corporate and private property, should be equally assessed for all street improvements, and that vacations and remissions of assessments shall be absolutely prohibited by law. The City Treasury had lost millions of dollars from the failure of the law to enforce the payment of assessments on property benefited by street improvements. The arrears of taxes on real estate amounted to over $12,000,000, and those on personal estate to over $5,000,000. There were also arrears of taxes amounting to over $600,000 due from Ferries, street railroads, &c. The statement next showed that the amount of uncollected assessments on Dec. 31, 1876, was $10,333,818 54; that the amount of advances on contracts for works not completed, and for which assessments had not been confirmed at the same date, was $11,167,793 80, and that some of these last-named amounts must be charged to the City at large.

The Controller said the statement would be printed, and copies of it would be given to the gentlemen present. He believed the resolutions offered by Mr. Eaton were all well enough, but if they desired to have laws made for the benefit of the City, they should take steps to accomplish that end.

REMARKS BY OTHER SPEAKERS.

Ex-Mayor Wickham here rose, and said he was surprised at some of the gentlemen not having better information in regard to the City. He then referred to the heavy State taxes by which the incomes of the tax-payers were largely swelled, and said that not $1 of the City debt could be increased by one of its officials. The increase was made under special laws. The actual debt of the City had not been increased for several years, for the issue of assessment bonds had caused the increase, and if the property-owners would pay their assessments the debt would be greatly reduced. A very large portion of the taxation of last year was to meet State taxes and redeem part of the City debt. Notwithstanding the efforts of Tax Commissioner Andrews to have justice done to this City they had no representative in the Board of State Assessors. The ex-Mayor then referred to the various departments, and said he did not know that there were sinecures in them. As to the private charities of this City, for which appropriations had to be made on a per capita basis, the amount paid over to them was within $200,000 of the whole sum raised for the support of the public institutions. A good deal had been said about the City debt. It was proposed to issue long bonds instead of those now outstanding, the rate of interest to be 5 per cent. Now, if any person had the bonds, which carried a large premium, and asked the Controller to give them long bonds carrying 5 per cent. interest instead, he would be accommodated, [laughter,] but he did not believe that any one would do that. He thought the bonds of this City were the best. Some persons had even more confidence in them than in the securities of the United States. It would be a long time, he thought, before any of the gentlemen present would ask the Controller to give them long bonds at 5 per cent. interest for those now outstanding.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mayor Ely said he believed his predecessors and other City officials might, perhaps, have been able to do better than they had done, if they had received the support of the merchants and others, and it the press had been more charitable. He would be happy, he added, to confer with those present at any time.

Mr. Booth said, that if legislation was the source of the difficulty, they should go to the proper place for the remedy, but if their debt had not increased, they were certainly in a happy condition.

Mr. Eaton here referred to the bill offered in the Legislature providing for the appointment of twelve citizens, representing each party, to co-operate with the Mayor and heads of departments in investigating the affairs of the City. He thought it would be well to ascertain whether Albanians or New-Yorkers were responsible for not changing the present state of things.

Mr. Charles S. Smith then offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to promote legislation in the spirit of the resolutions that had been passed.

The meeting then adjourned.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

Thomas Mallon, of No. 45 Degraw street, and Thomas Leahey, of No. 102 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, both longshoremen, became involved in a quarrel yesterday afternoon at the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn, concerning the payment for some drinks. After leaving the saloon in which they had the drinks the men, from a wordy quarrel, came to blows. Mallon seized a shovel and struck Leahey over the left eye, inflicting a severe wound. The latter ran for a scoop-shovel, but before he could secure it Mallon stabbed him in the groin with a pocket-knife. The wound is three inches in depth, and the blade of the knife broke off at the handle. Fortunately, the weapon did not enter the abdominal cavity, its progress being stopped by the pelvic bone. Mallon endeavored to escape after stabbing Leahey, but was prevented by a private watchman named Brownley. Leahey was able to walk to the Long Island College Hospital. His wounds the surgeons pronounced serious, but not necessarily fatal. Mallon was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house. Leahey says he had no acquaintance with Mallon before yesterday.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN EAST RIVER TRAGEDY.

A WOMAN DROWNED AT PIER NO. 37 EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING—EFFORTS OF THE POLICE TO RESCUE HER—A 'LONGSHOREMAN SUSPECTED OF HAVING THROWN HER OVERBOARD.

Michael Sullivan, a 'longshoreman, is at present under arrest, on suspicion of having been concerned in a tragedy which occurred early yesterday morning at Pier No. 37 East River. A woman, whose identity has not been and perhaps never will be established, was either thrown or fell into the river from a vessel at the pier named between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and despite the exertions of several Police officers she was drowned. Sullivan was on the wharf at the time and failed to give an alarm or to aid the officers in their endeavors to rescue the woman, and it is therefore believed that through his instrumentality she met her death.

The pier is situated at the foot of Market slip, and is leased and chiefly occupied by White's Line of Norwalk steamers. To the south of the pier is a dumping-wharf, used by the Street-cleaning Bureau, which juts out into the slip about 80 feet beyond the head of Pier No. 37. A high board fence incloses the dumping-wharf on three sides, that portion facing the river being open. The canal-boat A. W. Potter was alongside the pier, and next to her was the schooner L. & M. Knowles, of Boston, and outside of the schooner was another schooner, the Zingara, which sailed yesterday. On the north side of the wharf were the freight steamer P. F. Brady, and the passenger boat American, of White's Line.

Patrolman Behan, of the Seventh Precinct, was on duty on Market street, and while near the spot where Market slip commences, his attention was attracted by a woman's shrieks coming from the direction of the river. He ran to the wharf, the screams meanwhile continuing. As he ran along the wharf he noticed a man, who subsequently proved to be Sullivan, standing at about the centre of the pier. Sullivan made no remark to the policeman, nor did he move from his position as the officer passed. The policeman boarded the canal-boat Potter, and, guided by the shrieks, peered over her side into the water. On a cake of ice, between the canal-boat and the schooner, he noticed the form of a woman. The officer at once got a rope from the deck of the schooner and threw it to her. She grasped it, and the policeman shouted to her to hold on. The woman answered "Yes, yes." Patrolman Walsh, of the Seventh Precinct, having arrived, a ladder was procured and lowered over the side of the canal-boat, and Officer Walsh started to descend. When he reached the centre of the ladder one of the rungs broke and Walsh was precipitated into the water. Behan then procured another rope and threw it to Walsh. The latter made the rope fast around his waist, and groped about in the floating ice for the woman, but she had disappeared. With the assistance of Patrolman Weiss, also of the Seventh Precinct, Walsh was drawn out of the water. Behan then thought of the man whom he had seen on the pier, and went after him. He found Sullivan standing where he had first seen him, and officer questioned him, and he said he had seen a man and woman go down the wharf, and saw them both walk overboard. When asked why he gave no alarm he replied that it was none of his business, and that he didn't want to get into trouble. His conduct was so suspicious that the officer arrested him and took him to the Madison Street Police Station. He gave his residence, when questioned by the Sergeant at the desk, as No. 15 Market slip, but it was quickly learned that he did not reside there, and he then said he lived at No. 68 Oliver street. Sullivan is short and squarely, and his frame indicates great strength. He has a light complexion and wears a heavy red mustache. Capt. McElwain subjected the prisoner to a severe cross-examination. Sullivan said that he had followed a man and woman from South street to the wharf, and that the strange couple had gone on board the canal-boat. They had a quarrel, and soon after he heard a splash, then he walked away. The man, he said, wore a light overcoat and a ribbed cloth cap, but inquiries among the crews of the vessels lying at the pier elicited the information that none of them owned a light overcoat or ribbed cloth cap, nor could any trace of a man attired so conspicuously as described by Sullivan be found in the neighborhood. Sullivan was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and Justice Flammer remanded him to the custody of the Police until to-day, to give Capt. McElwain an opportunity of making further investigation. Yesterday afternoon Timothy Sullivan, a brother of the prisoner, called at the station. He told the Captain that he had not seen Michael since 4 P. M. on Monday, at which time he was standing on South street with some 'longshoremen. The Police have made a thorough search of the wharf and the slip, but have failed to find anything tending to throw light on the mysterious affair. The theory of the Police is that Sullivan induced the woman to accompany him on board the canal-boat for an improper purpose, and that while there a quarrel sprang up between them. A scuffle doubtless ensued, during which the woman fell or was pushed overboard, or she may have fallen overboard accidentally after Sullivan left her. The Police are thoroughly convinced that Sullivan was in her company while she was on the canal-boat. The theory that she had jumped overboard with suicidal intent is considered untenable.

Last night Capt. McElwain had the prisoner Sullivan brought out of the cell in his office at the station-house, and subjected him to another examination. The prisoner, with apparent candor, related how he had disposed of his time on Monday. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning he found himself at the corner of Catharine and South streets. There he noticed a man whom he believed to be Patrick McCarty, who boards at the same house with him, going along South street with a woman. He did not accost the man, but followed him to Market street, for what purpose does not appear, and saw them go on the pier. He also said that he saw them go on board the canal-boat and soon after he heard a scream. He did not go down the pier to ascertain what was the matter, but waited until the officers came and went down the pier with them. One of the officers, he alleges, gave him a lamp to hold to give them light while they were endeavoring to rescue the woman. The officers, however, declare that this portion of his statement is false.

Sullivan will be arraigned at the Essex Market Court to-day.

OVERDUE AND MISSING VESSELS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA WITH A BROKEN RUDDER—NO NEWS OF THE STEAMERS GEORGE CROMWELL, COLOMBO, AND OTHELLO.

The steam-ship State of Georgia, of the State Line, arrived in this port yesterday morning at an early hour, and reached her pier early in the afternoon. She had been 16 days out from Glasgow, and some anxiety had begun to be felt about her when she was signaled at the Sandy Hook Station. It appears from the account of the pilot that her rudder broke eight days ago off the Virgin Rocks, south of Cape Race, and that she had been able to proceed only very slowly since the accident happened. A temporary steering apparatus was rigged under the direction of the Captain, who scarcely slept from the time the break occurred until the steam-ship was safely in charge of a tug at the entrance to the Bay. Monday night at 11 o'clock, when she was 25 miles east of Sandy Hook, she was spoken by the New-Jersey pilot boat W. W. Story, and Pilot Thomas Conley was put on board. Soon after the tug C. P. Raymond came alongside, and made fast under the quarter of the steam-ship, taking the place of a rudder to steer her on her course. The tug Scandinavian was also employed at Sandy Hook, and the steamship was safely brought to her anchorage. She brought only four steerage passengers, who all spoke highly of the Captain, complimenting him for his watchfulness and care.

The George Cromwell, now 19 days out from Halifax, for St. John's, Newfoundland, is not yet given up. She carried three passengers, none of whom belonged in this City, but her entire crew were shipped here. It was said at the office of the company that when she was plying between this port and New-Orleans she was missed for a month after passing Sandy Hook. It turned out afterward that she had broken her propeller and arrived in the Bahama Islands under sail. It is hoped by the agents that her present disappearance may result in a similar way. The steam-ship Colombo, now 49 days out from Hull, England, has not been heard of since leaving the Lizard on the 6th of December. The Herder and the Ohio were last night overdue, having been 14 days out, but no fears were entertained for their safety. The Royal Standard, freight-ship, from Cardiff, Wales, arrived yesterday after a journey of 93 days. The Bristol steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, from Bristol, on Jan. 6, arrived yesterday, having met with north and northwesterly gales on her passage. She was 17 days in crossing. The steam-ship Othello, of the Hull Line, the sailing mate of the Colombo, is now 23 days out from Margate Roads. She is commanded by Capt. Bristow, formerly of the White Star steam-ship Germanic, and belongs to Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., of Hull. Her agents are C. L. Wright & Co., of South street. The bark Sunshine, a Norwegian vessel, which sailed from this port on Dec. 20, for Christiansand, has put into Plymouth, England, with her cargo damaged.

No news has been received last night by either the Coast Wrecking Company or the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Line of the condition of the Amérique, and it was supposed that her position on the Seabright beach was materially the same as it was on Sunday last. Mr. Louis de Bébian, the agent of the line, went to the steamer yesterday to ascertain the progress of getting her off. The pilot, Wever, is still on board, but will probably come to this City when relieved by Brewer, who was appointed to bring the vessel to this City. The steam-boat Newport, of the Fall River Line, is still aground in New-Haven Harbor, but the efforts of the wrecking crew at work upon her will, it is believed, be rewarded with success in a day or two. It is expected that at the latest she will be floated off by Sunday.

THE GREAT FORGERY.

GEORGE W. CHADWICK ARRAIGNED BEFORE JUSTICE DUFFY—ARREST OF JULIUS S. COLUMBANI.

But little additional light has been thrown on the Union Trust Company forgery by the recent arrests, the interested parties as yet having failed to publish, if they themselves are possessed of the information, the chain of evidence on which the different persons under arrest are connected. In Wall street the subject has ceased to attract attention, although it was said yesterday that the search of the detectives in that quarter was by no means suspended, and that several well-devised plans were made and are being carried out to discover the entire party concerned in the forgery. There seems to be an impression that the prisoner Browne could, if he would, shed more light upon the transaction than he has shown himself inclined to do. It is said by the law firm of Pryor & Adams, No. 22 Pine street, that he will be brought up for trial on Friday for obtaining an advance in September, 1875, on a bill of lading, purporting to have been drawn against railroad ties shipped in the schooner Lamartine, which had sailed from the Rappahannock and was daily expected in the port of New-York. It afterward appeared that there was no vessel of the name represented. A number of persons who have been mentioned in connection with the handling of the check were yesterday interrogated on the subject of the forgery, but none of them were aware of the recovery of any portion of the money, nor would the officers of the Union Trust Company say that they expect to obtain a restoration of any part of the sum.

George W. Chadwick, who was arrested on Monday on suspicion of having been concerned in the forgery, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, in his private room at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and committed to the City Prison for examination to-day. The only testimony offered in the case was an affidevit submitted by Detective Allan Pinkerton, Jr., which stated that it was the belief of the witness that Chadwick had been guilty of forging the signatures of the officers of the Union Trust Company to the check for $64,325, said to have been uttered by Horace E. Browne. An ex-Alderman of Brooklyn, who claims to have been an old friend of Chadwick's father, was present at the examination and promised to procure competent counsel yesterday afternoon to look after the interests of Chadwick. Assistant District Attorney Horace H. Russell, and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham were present at the examination. The prisoner appeared in a state of great nervous excitement, and while awaiting the arrival of Justice Duffy, asserted his innocence in emphatic terms to the reporters present. He declared that he had made $100,000 in business transactions during the past 30 days, and had bonds locked up in his safe at his office, which were guaranteed by the President of the Second National Bank of Washington, amounting to $490,000. He further stated that "M. P. Smith," who was mentioned in a morning paper yesterday as his partner, and who "could not be found," was Martha P. Smith, a respectable lady, living at No. 74 Third avenue, who had been his partner for the past six months, and had advanced money in the business. It is understood that Gen. Tracy will act as counsel for the prisoner. When Chadwick was about to be committed, he begged Justice Duffy to commit him to the City Prison, in preference to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, in Franklin street, which he characterized as "a terrible place." Justice Duffy acceded to his request, and also granted permission to a friend of the prisoner to obtain some money for Chadwick, from the safe of the latter, upon the stipulation that no papers in the safe should be molested, and an officer was detailed to accompany his friend to vouch for that fact. In reply to an interrogation of a TIMES reporter, Justice Duffy stated that the announcement in a morning paper yesterday, that "Henry Edmunds was arrested and locked up in the City Prison after the court had adjourned," was incorrect. He said that he had not heard of any such person.

In the afternoon Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, arrested Julius S. Columbani, a real estate agent, at No. 359 Newark avenue, Jersey City, for whom they had been on the watch for some days. Columbani was presumably arrested on an indictment charging him with uttering forged deeds. But the real charge against him is that of being implicated with Browne, Maxwell and others in the forgery of the $64,325 check on the Union Trust Company. The prisoner was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, and committed to the Tombs.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMING ELECTION OF OFFICERS—MR. S. NICHOLAS KANE THE FAVORITE CANDIDATE FOR COMMODORE—PLANS FOR THE YEAR.

The New-York Yacht Club will be called upon, at its meeting on Feb. 1, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact other important business. It is generally understood that the past season has not been one of the activity that has been usual with the club. This inactivity was caused partly by the lack of funds in the club to stimulate its members to great exertions, and the sad accident on the Mohawk had a depressing effect from which the club did not fully recover before the end of the yachting season. Chief among the names mentioned among the members of the club for the position of Commodore, is that of Mr. S. Nicholas Kane, as it is generally understood that Commodore Kingsland will positively decline a re-election. Mr. Kane has always been known as an enthusiastic yachtsman and an energetic worker in the cause of the club, and his election would be hailed with general approval. Then the promotion of Mr. Kane, who is now Vice Commodore, would be considered a proper and deserved reward in office. There are two names spoken of for the position of Vice Commodore—those of Mr. William Astor, of the Atalanta, and Mr. James Stillman, of the Wanderer. It is not believed that either would refuse to serve, and the general impression is that the selection of either would secure a popular and competent officer. The name of Mr. James Alexandre, of the Vision, is prominently mentioned for Rear Commodore, although other names are heard as those of persons who would be acceptable in case of the refusal of Mr. Alexandre to serve. There is no probability that any attempt will be made to elect a new Secretary, Mr. Charles A. Minton, the present incumbent, being popular as a faithful officer of long service. Mr. Sheppard Homans will undoubtedly be retained as Treasurer. Mr. A. Cary Smith will be re-elected Measurer. No canvass has yet been made for members of the Regatta Committee. This committee, which requires excellent men who are willing and competent to perform arduous duties, and demanding sacrifices of time and comfort, will be made up with extreme care, as upon its composition depends, in great measure, the satisfactory transaction of the active business of the club during the yachting season. At the coming meeting the club will be called upon to decide whether the lease of the rooms at Madison avenue will be renewed on the 1st of May or not. The necessity for removing the clubhouse at Stapleton, made imperative by the order of the Court of Appeals, will also be considered. It is thought that it will be possible to remove the clubhouse without taking it to pieces, but a new site for it will have to be chosen.

SEVERAL CASES OF DESTITUTION.

Miss Bayliss, Principal of the Fifty-third Street Industrial School, No. 340 West Fifty-third street, reports the following cases of destitution: A poor woman lying very ill with cancer has two children attending the school. Her husband previous to his death was a private coachman and supported his family in comfort. They have been reduced to the utmost poverty. When their condition was discovered they were without food or fuel, and the sick woman was lying upon an old mattress spread upon the floor. Another family, who until recently were in moderate circumstances, are now dependent upon the exertions of an aged grandmother, sickness having incapacitated both the father and mother from performing any kind of labor. Their necessities are very urgent.

Miss Haight, of the Eighteenth Street Industrial School, No. 211 West Eighteenth street, has a number of very destitute families upon her books. One family comprises eight members, the youngest an infant. Until relieved by the school they were without food, fire, or wearing apparel. Miss Bishop, of the Industrial School in Fifty-second street, near Eleventh avenue, has a very long list. One of the sufferers is a German, a widow with three children, aged respectively 5, 9, and 12 years. The youngest child is in the Homœopathic Infirmary, being treated for a cataract on the eye. The poor woman is employed but one day in the week, and pays a certain amount for the treatment her child is receiving. They are destitute of everything. Before the death of her husband this family, like so many others now applying for temporary assistance, were self-supporting. The teachers named, and others we have not named, vouch for the correctness of the statements herewith given, and will gladly accompany visitors to the homes of the persons referred to. Donations may be sent to the schools specified or to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, marked for the "Hungry, Naked, and Destitute."

YONKERS' EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENT.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, to whom was referred the matter of the over-assessment of the City of Yonkers, yesterday reported, in compliance with a writ of peremptory mandamus issued by Judge Dykman, in favor of crediting Yonkers with the amount of $9,980, in which sum the Board of State Assessors have decided it has been illegally taxed. The report was adopted by the board, after which it adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. John J. Anderson, author of school histories, desires us to say that he is not the person of that name who is the Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company.

Rev. Charles S. Harrower, Pastor of the Central Methodist Church, will deliver the annual address, on Thursday next, before the students of the Rutgers Female College, at 1 P. M.

The Martha Washington reception and Garden party, to be given under the auspices of St. John's Guild, for the relief of the poor of this City, will take place Feb. 22, at the Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall.

The steam-ship Montana, sailing yesterday, carried a very heavy mail, consisting of 23,152 letters, 329 registered letters, and 30 bags of papers. The America and Wisconsin, both bearing mails, are overdue three days.

A grand musical and literary entertainment will take place at Steinway Hall on the evening of Feb. 6, under the auspices of the New-York Press Club. The best artists in the City will take part in the entertainment. Mark Twain will tell a story.

Yesterday morning the schooner Eothen, Capt. J. R. De La Mar, sailed on a four months' trading voyage for Cape De Verde Islands and the west coast of Africa. On her return in the Spring she is to be fitted up to go on an expedition to King William's Land, in search of the records of Sir John Franklin.

Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor of Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, writes to contradict the statement that James L. Manker, arrested for passing counterfeit money in Brooklyn, was his Secretary. Mr. Harris states that he has never even seen the man calling himself Manker, much less employed him in any capacity.

As Peter Bruner, of No. 41 West Fourteenth street, was riding on a Fourth avenue car in December, he was jostled and crushed by car thieves, and soon missed his gold watch, chain, and locket. William Stanton, "a speculator," of No. 56 South Fifth avenue, who was arrested for the theft, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Dr. Dupuy, of London, is announced to give a short course of lectures at the Cooper Institute, commencing Thursday evening, on the recent progress of researches into the physiology of the brain. This subject has of late excited a great deal of discussion, and awakened much general interest. A good statement of the present condition of the subject will be prized by many, and Dr. Dupuy comes among us indorsed by high foreign authorities as an independent and ably qualified student of these questions, and who is, moreover, competent to present his views in a popular manner. His lectures are free, and should be well attended.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, 157 bids for cleaning the streets during the current year were opened.

It is said that Mr. William Marshall, who was nominated for the office of Park Commissioner by Mayor Schroeder on Monday, will decline to serve.

Mary Jahn, a midwife, was put on trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions, on a charge of malpractice in the case of Mrs. Alice D. Mair, of Pacific street.

Dr. Henry McManus, who is charged with committing perjury in the Miller divorce case, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $2,000 bail.

At a meeting of the Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, it was decided to recommend that the lands belonging to the City Hospital, including the present jail, be purchased from the hospital authorities for $25,000 as a site for the new jail.

The annual ball of the Emerald Benevolent Association takes place to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Elaborate preparations have been made, and the ball is expected to be a finer one than has ever been given. Its proceeds go to the support of the Orphan Asylum.

Ex-Charity Commissioner Stephen H. Powell, who was convicted of fraud, and sentenced, with ex-Commissioners Ferguson and Wells, to pay a fine in June, 1873, sued the city yesterday for salary that he would have received in the interval between his conviction and removal and the expiration of the term for which he had been elected. The conviction of the Charity Commissioners was set aside on a technicality by the Court of Appeals. Judge Gilbert directed the jury to find a verdict against Powell.

LONG ISLAND.

Admiral Hiram Paulding, United States Navy, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, West Neck, town of Huntington.

The inquest as to the cause of the explosion at the Glen Cove Starch Factory on Saturday last, by which Dr. Oscar Wille and his assistant, Adolph Grimm, lost their lives, was held yesterday afternoon at Snediker's Hotel, Glen Cove village, by Coroner Valentine Baylis, of Oyster Bay. The conclusion arrived at by the jury was that the deaths were caused by the explosion of the converter, but that the cause of the explosion was unknown.

NEW-JERSEY.

William P. Lyon, ex-editor of the Bloomfield *Gazette*, is to deliver a new lecture on "Photography" before the American Institute, at its hall in Cooper Union, on Thursday evening, the 25th inst.

John Jones was arrested in Jersey City, by Detective Francis, yesterday, on suspicion of having committed a burglary at the residence of William Mackey, in Culver avenue, West Bergen, about a month ago. A pawn ticket for some of the stolen property was found in his possession, and he was committed for trial.

The election held yesterday in Hudson County, N. J., on the question of a Road Board or Boulevard did not create very general interest, and the vote cast was exceedingly light. The returns showed that the vote had been close, and at midnight the result was in doubt, but the probability is that the proposition has been defeated.

William Speer was arraigned in the First District Police Court, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, and committed for trial on a charge of having fired the Erie Railway building, several weeks ago. Speer was discharged from the company's employ, and it is alleged that he set fire to the building to be revenged. He was committed for trial.

Recorder Meyer, of Bayonne, has pleaded guilty to the charges of irregularities in his office, and thrown himself upon the mercy of the Council. He admits that he has conducted his business in a manner to the detriment of to the interests of the city, but promises, if the office is overlooked, to do better in the future. The Council will act on his case at the next meeting.

The trial of George Steckert for the murder of Joseph Masson was continued yesterday in the Essex County Courts. Paul Grisle testified that on the night of the murder Masson struck Steckert several times on the head with a stretcher, and endeavored to take a knife from him. Steckert kept backing, and Masson followed him until they got to a vacant lot, when Steckert struck Masson with the knife. Masson ran away, and Steckert following him, stabbed him in the back. The trial will be resumed to-day.

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THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR

A DAY AND NIGHT OF DEBATE.

THE SENATE CHAMBER CROWDED—FORCIBLE ARGUMENT OF MR. SARGENT AGAINST THE ELECTORAL BILL—CONCLUSION OF MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH—A DISTINCT ADMISSION FROM HIM OF GOV. HAYES' ELECTION—MR. MORTON PRESENTS INDIANA SENTIMENT—MR. BLAINE SPEAKS AGAINST THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Again this morning the Senate Chamber was the centre of attraction for all the political world of Washington. The crowd in the galleries was even greater than it was yesterday, and at times the floor of the Chamber was so filled with Representatives and other visitors that locomotion was almost impossible. Notwithstanding the great size of the audience, however, the utmost order was observed, and during the seven hours debate there were hundreds of persons who never moved from their seats. The session was called for 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, and shortly after that time the presiding officer announced that the Senate was ready to proceed with the consideration of the bill providing for a count of the Electoral votes.

It was generally expected that Mr. Conkling, who had the floor, would continue his speech commenced yesterday, but as he was not in the Chamber when the bill was announced, the Senate took a recess for 10 minutes. At the end of that time, as the Senator from New-York was still absent, the floor was accorded to Senator Sargent, who spoke with great clearness and force in opposition to the bill. He said that he, in common with his associates who had sided against the measure under discussion, desired a result that would be satisfactory to the whole country, and that would do exact justice to all the candidates and to both parties. He did not believe the bill would accomplish this. There were in it elements of weakness and indecision, and at least a suspicion of unfairness in the application of its provisions—that should not characterize a measure of such grave public consequence. In continuation he contended that the framers of the Constitution did not contemplate the counting of the vote by Congress. Had it been intended that the two houses should count it, it would have been so expressed. A few words would have clearly expressed the intention. The absence of these words showed it was not intended. There were grave reasons why Congress should not count the vote. If allowed to do so, it could create an emergency by legislation and then proceed to make a President not the choice of the people. All through the Constitution it was intended that the Executive should be independent of the Legislature, and that the control of the Presidency should not rest with Congress, but with the people. The two houses might, as now, be divided in politics, and to submit the question to their action was to open the door to bargain and intrigue. One of the greatest men of the country had gone to his grave under a suspicion of bargaining with an Administration which he had assisted to place in power, and if such a man as Henry Clay could not escape, how could others expect to remain free from charges of intrigue? After continuing in this strain at considerable length, Mr. Sargent went into a discussion of the legal aspects of the case. The bill he said was framed to bridge over what the Democrats called the present difficulty, and it empowered the commission created by it for the next four years to use the prerogative of selecting the Chief Magistrate of the United States. This, he argued, was unconstitutional and illegal, and in support of his statement he quoted largely from many recognized authorities. Referring to a passage in Mr. Conkling's speech, he said that the Senator from New-York held that the right of the President of the Senate, if it existed, rested upon two implications. He thought it rested upon four: First, the two houses must be present when the votes are opened; second, if they must be present, they must be present for a purpose; third, if for some purpose, one of those purposes must at least be for the witnessing of the count; fourth, if to witness, and it was necessary for them to be there for that purpose, then they must be present to help count the votes. Some people, he continued, might be satisfied with this style of argument, but he was not one of them. He did not think it well, nor was it necessary in the present case, to argue from implication. They would do better to reason from the course pursued by the framers of the Constitution at a time when their own work was fresh from their hands and fresh in their minds. He then read from the proceedings of the First Congress, and showed that the President of the Senate counted the Electoral vote then, and that the same duty and power devolved upon him now. "Does anybody suppose," he asked, "that when the Constitution said that the votes shall be opened and then counted, that they did not intend that the one who opened the votes should count them?" Such an idea was to his mind, not worthy of serious consideration. It was a simple matter, and the only wonder was that there should be so many different opinions regarding it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's speech, Senator Conkling, who arrived while he was speaking, obtained the floor, and went on with his argument in favor of the bill. He spoke for upward of three hours, and made what many judges pronounce the ablest effort of his life. He commenced by reading a telegram which he said the joint committee had received from Indiana, which was signed by Gen. Harrison and 26 other Republicans, and which thanked the committee in warm terms for the plan of settling the Presidential question as proposed by the bill. This telegram Mr. Morton desired to examine, and Mr. Conkling handed it to him with a theatrical affectation of humility, which excited much merriment. Then he proceeded with his speech. In the course of it, he made one declaration which created a marked sensation. He said that he was thoroughly convinced that Rutherford B. Hayes had been fairly and legally elected to the position of President of the United States; he was a patriot and a noble gentleman, and there should be no doubt about the title by virtue of which he went into office. Were he counted in by the tribunal proposed in the bill there would be no doubt about his title; but if he went in under "the necessity pain," which was favored by the Senator from Indiana, he would be very much in the position of a man going through gates of hell honeycombed with dynamite. Senator Conkling thus clearly for the first time since the election, publicly expressed his opinion as to the result. For weeks past his probable conviction upon this point has been much discussed in Washington. Had he announced it sooner, he would have been saved from much severe and, as the event proves, unjust criticism. Shortly before he made the declaration referred to, he was interrupted by Senator Hamlin, who produced the original Electoral returns from the State of Georgia, which were sent to the Capitol in 1801. They were addressed to the Vice President of the United States and the President of the Senate, and were exceedingly irregular in form, but Mr. Hamlin, the President of the Senate, to whom they were addressed, decided that they should be counted, and by his direction they were so counted.

Mr. Morton, when Mr. Conkling finished his speech, took the floor, and as he did so there was at once an unusual stillness, which plainly indicated how anxiously his remarks were looked for. He said, however, that he did not intend to make a speech at that time. He would take another occasion to show that the argument of the gentleman from New-York was false in logic and in fact. For the present, he only desired to draw attention to the effort which had been made by that gentleman to have it appear that he, the speaker, did not properly represent the Republican sentiment of Indiana. The telegram which had been read by Mr. Conkling with this intent, was, as he had just been informed by wire, hawked all over Indianapolis for signatures, but only 30 were appended to it. On the other hand, he had received from Indiana, within the past few days, hundreds of letters and telegrams from the best Republicans in that State, denouncing the proposed compromise and urging its defeat. He thought that, instead of looking after plastic sentiment in Indiana, Mr. Conkling would do well to inquire what the people of New-York thought about the bill under discussion. If he did so, carefully, he would find that it was strongly opposed by a very large and influential class of the community, and that at the head of this opposition was the leading Republican newspaper of the country. At this point Senator McDonald, of Indiana, said that he had just returned from that State, and that nearly all the leading Republicans favored the bill. To this Mr. Morton replied, amid loud laughter, that while he had every respect for his associate's abilities, he did not think he was just the man to represent the Republican sentiment of Indiana.

At the close of this cross-firing Mr. Dawes took the floor, and objected to the bill on the ground that its jurisdiction was unlimited. To do away with this objectionable feature he offered an amendment, but before it could be considered a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock, Mr. Edmunds announcing that he would ask for a vote before adjournment.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met after recess, at 7:30, and Senator Bayard, a member of the committee, began a speech which lasted two hours and a quarter. He reviewed the bill, and talked all around the subject, making what will be heralded as an impartial and non-partisan speech, and, perhaps, somebody will speak the truth and say it was rather dull. He very honestly expressed the creditable opinion that no Electoral vote could be rejected without the concurrence of both houses. He got into trouble by reason of a question from Senator Sherman. Mr. Bayard was attempting to justify the selection of four Justices by the beautiful geographical system, and the wisdom of leaving the four to select a fifth, and Mr. Sherman's question went to the extent of an inquiry whether the committee had not contemplated the selection of the fifth Justice by a chance method, and whether the geographical distribution of the four was not a mere accident of the choice of two Democrats and two Republicans. Mr. Bayard declined to answer the question, saying that he was discussing the bill as it was before the Senate. He did not regard the bill as bestowing any new office on the Justices; nor did he regard them as acting as members of the court, from which it would be inferred that they act only as private citizens.

Senator Christiancy followed Mr. Bayard, reading a short speech drawn up according to his custom in the form of a judicial opinion. He was sentimental and overflowing in congratulations, and had no trouble about the constitutionality of the bill. He spoke of Mr. Dawes' proposed amendment, designed to remove the ambiguity of the bill with reference to the right to go behind the returns, and claimed that the language objected to by Mr. Dawes gave the tribunal no powers it would not have under existing laws. He declined to express an opinion whether the tribunal could go behind the returns.

Mr. Dawes replied in a ten-minute speech, exposing the fact that the committee of statesmen had purposely made the bill ambiguous in this respect, in order that it might be said to certain men whose support was necessary that the language was broad enough to cover their opinion that the election of Electors might be investigated. The bill could not have been agreed to if it had not afforded, in terms, the power to go behind returns.

Mr. Thurman said Mr. Dawes' amendment was a dagger-thrust at the heart of the bill, and he frankly admitted if the tribunal were prohibited from going behind the returns, no Democrat in the Senate or House would vote for it. They were willing to leave this question, with others, to the commission. He paid a fine compliment to the Republicans of the committee, based on information not in possession of the outside world. He would even be willing as a Democrat to leave the settlement of the Presidential question to the Joint Committee that reported the bill, so impressed was he with their ability, in a great emergency, to rise above partisanship.

Mr. Thurman, like the others, expended a good deal of energy in attempting to prove that the President of the Senate cannot count the votes. It is a scheme of certain members to break down absolutely the claim that, in any event, this officer could count the votes. They expect in this way to force votes for the bill by establishing the belief that this bill must pass, or the vote cannot be counted; and that the Senate would not tolerate a claim of its presiding officer to fulfill his constitutional duty. Messrs. Conkling, Edmunds, and Thurman have been busy with the torches, burning their bridges behind them, so as to compel the acceptance of this bill or nothing. Mr. Conkling was very offensive in his manner toward Mr. Ferry while discussing this question. Mr. Thurman managed to suppress his speech at the end of an hour and 20 minutes. Before 12 Mr. Stevenson took the floor.

At midnight the Senate was still debating the bill, with no appearance of taking a vote in the next three hours. Mr. Edmunds intended to have had it passed 24 hours ago. Those who expect the bill may be defeated by delay are indebted to Mr. Conkling for this extension of a day. He has spoken altogether for six hours, and if his rhetoric had been somewhat more modest, his repetitions stricken out, and the inflation of the style somewhat reduced, all the ideas might have been expressed into two hours, and the speech would not then have been extremely compact. The members of the committee have already spoken 14 or 15 hours on a measure they promised to rush through yesterday, and now they will try to have the vote to-night. An agreement may be made to take the vote at a certain hour to-morrow. Mr. Morton has been taking copious notes, and will probably speak at length.

The purpose now in the House is to take up the bill to-morrow, and call the previous question the next day. This could not be accomplished if factious opposition were made, because the bill cannot be taken out of its place on the Speaker's table, except by unanimous consent or a two-thirds vote.

There may be a defection quite unexpected on the Democratic side by the mixing of Justice Davis' name in the Illinois Senatorial canvass. It is thought to disqualify him to act as the fifth Justice, and to compel the choice of an out-and-out Republican for the fifth Justice. This matter has been much discussed privately to-day in both houses.

A VOTE INDICATIVE OF THE FINAL RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—12 P. M.—The Senate has just voted by yeas and nays upon a motion to adjourn. This is considered a test motion on the bill, and it was lost by a vote of 41 to 25. The number who voted for the adjournment is probably larger than the vote will be against the bill, as two or three at least voted to adjourn who will vote for the bill when put upon its passage. The vote also means that the bill will be voted on before adjournment.

Mr. Morton at 12:30 begun his speech.

Mr. Morton concluded his speech, and at 2 o'clock Senator Blaine created a marked sensation by taking the floor against the bill. He said that Congress did not itself have the power which the bill proposed to give to the commission.

THE DEBATE IN ALBANY.

THE DEMOCRATS IN THE STATE SENATE STILL FILIBUSTERING TO PREVENT A VOTE ON THE WOODIN RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Senate has consumed another day in the discussion of Mr. Woodin's resolutions without reaching a vote. It was thought that the more reasonable Democratic Senators would by this time have become tired or ashamed of filibustering to prevent an expression of opinion by a majority of the Senate upon a question on which the minority have had their say through the Message of their Governor. But it seems not. Democrats appear to be very much alike everywhere. The same spirit of unfairness and illiberality controls their action under all circumstances. In the Southern States they resort to intimidation and murder to prevent their opponents from voting. Here they resort to parliamentary tricks to prevent their opponents from expressing their opinions. The animus is the same. They are all "bull-dozers" at heart, and use just so much violence in manifesting their intolerance as the law and public opinion will tolerate in the locality where they live. In the treatment of these resolutions they profess to think that the Republicans wish to cast their influence against the "compromise," now pending in Congress; but, as was pointed out by Senator Carpenter, yesterday, the views expressed in the Governor's Message are in direct conflict with this compromise. Unfortunately, the rules of the Senate permit them to make themselves ridiculous without restriction, and they have not, as yet, indicated any limit to the time they propose to occupy in the disgraceful exhibition.

The previous question is not allowed in the Senate, nor can the time for discussion be limited without a two-thirds vote. So there is nothing to prevent the Democratic minority from prolonging the debate till the end of the session, and they evidently intend to keep it up till after Congress has taken action upon the compromise. Most of the time to-day was occupied by Senator Starbuck, the Democratic "accident," who misrepresents the Eighteenth Republican District. He delivered himself of a long-winded harangue, which he read from printed slips, and which was made up of a rehash of Democratic editorials attacking the Administration for employing the military to protect the right of suffrage. Mr. Woodin is in hopes of reaching a vote to-morrow. In the meantime the discussion has developed the extent of the support which the Congressional plan of counting the Electoral vote has among the Republicans in the Legislature. Of the 19 Republican Senators only 4 are in favor of it, and of the 70 Republican Assemblymen so far as can be ascertained, not more than 8 or 10 support it. This fact, coupled with the other fact that the Democrats of both houses are unanimous in advocating the plan, ought to be a sufficient guide for the Republican Congressmen from this State in their action upon the measure.

A few minutes before the House adjourned, Mr. Post, of Cayuga, rose and with the consent of the House read a resolution approving of the proposed compromise on the method of counting the Electoral vote. The resolution went over under the rule. Mr. Post desires to call it up to-morrow for action, but Friday is general order day and he will not be able to reach the resolution. It is understood that a caucus of the Republican members will be called for to-morrow evening.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—In the Senate Mr. WOODIN called up his concurrent resolutions relative to national affairs.

Mr. STARBUCK offered an amendment providing that the President of the United States Senate is not vested with the power to determine the validity of and count any vote which is objected to by either house of Congress. The proposed amendment was lost—yeas 11, nays 15, Mr. Bixby being excused from voting, having paired off with Mr. Tobey.

Mr. HARRIS offered the following as an additional resolution to those offered by Mr. Woodin:

Resolved, That the Legislature of New-York, dismissing all partisan feeling, and seeking only the establishment of the just result and the promotion of the common good, is gratified that the Joint committee of the two houses of Congress has been able to agree upon a plan for ascertaining and counting the Electoral vote, in which, if adopted, all will acquiesce; and, in the event of its adoption, we look to the tribunal thus created to determine the questions coming before it in exact accordance with constitutional principles.

Mr. HARRIS said the Woodin resolutions proposed simply to announce the Governor's Message, and they had his cordial approval, but he [Harris] desired to go further and approve the bill now before Congress. It is the duty of the States to appoint Electors, and there is no power vested in any person or body to change the decision of such Electors. Congress does not possess any power to interfere with the Electors from any State.

Mr. WOODIN hoped Mr. Harris would not press a vote on his amendment now, but rather offer it later. He [Mr. Woodin] desired a vote direct on his resolutions. He desired that any additional matter might come up later.

Mr. GERARD supported the proposed amendment offered by Mr. Harris.

Mr. COLE feared that the offering of Mr. Harris' resolutions would embarrass the vote on them, and he would therefore vote against them.

Mr. EMERSON said he felt he could support the Woodin resolutions, feeling that they were patriotic and becoming on the part of the Senate of the great State of New-York.

Mr. HARRIS withdrew his proposed amendment for the present. He did not desire to embarrass the Woodin resolutions.

Mr. JACOBS moved to postpone a vote on these resolutions for one week. Lost—Ayes, 9; nays, 17. Mr. Kennedy was excused from voting, having paired off with Mr. Sprague, of Erie, who is absent.

Mr. STARBUCK offered the following amendment to the resolutions:

Resolved, That the employment of federal troops to set up or pull down governments of sister States, or to determine who are entitled to occupy seats in their Legislatures, is in derogation of the rights of sovereign States, is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, is entirely at war with the genius of our institutions, and if acquiesced in by the people, must inevitably result in a military despotism.

Resolved, That the Returning Board for canvassing votes was the device of a Government which was conceived in fraud, which was imposed upon the people of a sister State and is still sustained by Federal troops, and which has been justly condemned by both houses of Congress as a mere usurpation.

Resolved, That no State Legislature has authority, nor can the troops of the Federal Government confer upon a State Legislature any authority to invest a Returning Board, or any other board of canvassers, by whatever name it may be called, with indefinite or arbitrary powers, or with any authority which by the principles and practice of our jurisprudence, and the policy of our elective system are not fairly incident to the function of ascertaining the vote of the people.

Whereas, The manner of counting the Electoral vote of the several States for the offices of President and Vice President has always been directed by the joint action of the two houses of Congress, and beginning with the election in 1793, the houses of Congress have uniformly appointed a joint committee to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President; and

Whereas, There have been invariably designated by the two houses to act as their agents in counting the Electoral votes at every Presidential election; and,

Whereas, The houses of Congress have uniformly and exclusively exercised the right to object to the counting of Electoral votes, and in the exercise of such right have at different times counted four votes, only on condition that they would not affect the final result, and excluded 13 others; and

Whereas, No Electoral vote has ever been counted without a concurring vote of both houses of Congress; and,

Whereas, No President of the Senate of the United States at any of the 21 Presidential elections which have been held under the Federal Constitution has ever objected to any teller ever named by either house of Congress; has ever offered assumption as to the mode of conducting the count of the Electoral vote unless under instructions from the two houses; has ever presumed to disobey the instructions of both houses; has ever presumed to question their supreme and exclusive authority to determine what votes should be counted and what should not be counted; has ever hesitated faithfully to declare their decisions; and,

Whereas, This interpretation of the constitutional prerogative of the two houses of Congress was deliberately approved and solemnly reasserted by Congress at the second election of President Lincoln, in 1865, in what is known as the "Second Joint Rule," which provides among other things that "no question shall be decided affirmatively and no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two houses;" and in accordance with the procedure prescribed in said rule each of the last three Presidential countings have been conducted, and,

Whereas, The power to determine the authenticity and validity of Electoral votes, wherever vested by the Constitution, is necessarily an exclusive one, and cannot be diverted from its constitutional channel by legislation or otherwise; therefore,

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States has conferred no power upon the President of the Senate or the United States to determine the authenticity or validity of the electoral votes;

Resolved, That the two houses of Congress are vested by the Constitution with exclusive authority to determine the authenticity and validity of Electoral votes; that they have always exercised such authority from the foundation of our Government; that such power has never been claimed or exercised by any other tribunal, and that any departure from a rule of interpretation sanctioned by uniform usage at 21 successive elections, and by the approval of 21 successive Federal Congresses, cannot be departed from in the present situation of the country without bringing the parties to any such transaction and their merited sanction; without accusing every President of the Senate and every Congress of the United States which has participated in counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice President of violating the Constitution, of neglecting powers which did, or usurping powers which did not, belong to them.

Mr. STARBUCK supported this resolution at great length, denouncing the growing practice during late years of military interference in elections, and reviewing the condition of affairs in the South during the past dozen years.

Mr. LAMONT moved to adjourn at 1:35 P. M. Lost—yeas, 10; nays, 14.

Mr. STARBUCK continued his speech, reading at length from official records and documents in support of his views. He referred to the telegrams of Secretary Chandler to Florida, more especially to the one dated Nov. 8, saying, "Hold Florida by all means; money and troops will be sent you."

Mr. WOODIN (interrupting)—The dispatch referred to is denied. No such telegram was sent by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. STARBUCK said he would do Chandler's friends the justice to say that they deny that Chandler had sent such a telegram, but that gentleman had not denied the sending of some such telegram.

Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY'S OPPOSITION.

A DEMOCRAT WANTS TO THANK CONKLING FOR SOMETHING, BUT ANOTHER DEMOCRAT OBJECTS—THE RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF THE COMPROMISE LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE ASSEMBLY BY A VOTE OF THIRTY-FOUR TO TWENTY-FIVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1877.

The House of Assembly put themselves on the record this afternoon on the hybrid Compromise Electoral bill now pending in the houses of Congress. Mr. Egan, Democrat, of Union, offered the following resolution soon after the opening of the 3 o'clock session:

Resolved, That Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, in the great speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States on the 23d inst., in behalf of the pending compromise measure before that body, has proved himself an able and eloquent conservator of the rights of the whole people, and that the position taken by him, if sustained by both houses of Congress, will tend to a harmonious solution of the question, which for months has distracted the country, relating to the succession to the Presidency of the United States."

Mr. Bergen, Democrat, of Somerset, sprang to his feet as soon as the resolution had been read, and moved that it lay on the table. Mr. Egan said that he hoped the resolution would be adopted. He had offered it in sincerity. He was, above all, against the proposition to lay it on the table. Let the members meet the issue squarely.

Mr. Tilden, of Hudson, said he was in favor of having a square vote on the resolution.

The motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 34 to 25. Mr. Matthews, Democrat, of Burlington, was absent.

Of those who voted against the motion to lay on the table, Messrs. Bennett, Drohan, Egan, Ferdon, Garrabrant, Gomer, Greer, Hannon, Rue, Kreuger, Hachett, Harris, Mackey, Malone, Paxton, Rabe, Sanderson, Stevens, Sykes, Winant, and Ford are Democrats, and Cunningham, Tilden, Traphagen, and Van Dyne are Republicans.

Mr. Egan gave notice that he should endeavor to take the resolution from the table at as early a day as possible.

Both houses have adjourned to Monday evening.

THE FEELING IN CONNECTICUT.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE RESOLUTION IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE—DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO UNITED STATES SENATOR EATON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 24.—In the State Senate, to-day, the resolution approving the Compromise bill was amended by striking out the clause which instructed the Representatives in Congress to vote for it, and was then passed and at once sent to the House, where it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report as early as possible. The Democratic members of the Legislature support the measure before Congress solidly, and in so doing fall afoul of Senator Eaton, who has denounced the whole thing as a fraud, and who, if he prides himself upon anything, is especially tender when his ability or judgment as a constitutional lawyer is called in question.

THE OPINION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

LEADING REPUBLICANS THROUGHOUT THE STATE OPPOSED TO THE BILL—HOW A VICTORY FOR TILDEN WILL EFFECT THE SOUTH—AN IMPREGNABLE POSITION SURRENDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24.—Leading Republicans throughout the State are strongly opposed to the Compromise bill for counting the Electoral vote. They believe Hayes and Wheeler were legally elected, and are opposed to giving up a certainty for an uncertainty. They hold that it is the duty of the Vice President to count the votes and declare who is elected. It is very certain if Tilden is counted in that all hopes of a contest on the part of the Republican Party during next year, or at any future time, in this State, are at an end. With Hayes as President, and without Tilden's barrel of money, and with the sweeping changes which are to be made in every department of the State Government by the present Legislature, the Republicans would enter the campaign of 1878 with an even chance of success. If Tilden is made President, the Republican organization will disband except in a few counties. Aside from these objections, no doubt is expressed as to the unconstitutionality of the bill, and grave fears are indulged that a precedent is about to be set, at war with the Constitution, and which will Mexicanize the Government after a very close Presidential election. The opinion was freely expressed at first that a mistake was made in assenting to the appointment of the committees on the part of the House and Senate, and that the Republicans had surrendered an impregnable position. The unanimous expression among Republicans is that the Northern leaders have allowed themselves to be bullied by the war talk of the Democrats. If this be so the party South cannot be rallied for another contest under such leadership. Senator Morton is sustained.

THE FEELING IN OHIO.

DEMOCRATS STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THE PLAN—REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OPPOSED TO IT—HOW MR. TILDEN'S CHANCES ARE LOOKED AFTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 24.—The Congressional discussion of the Compromise bill is read here with deep interest, but there is no material change of the first impressions, except that the Democrats are somewhat more pronounced in favor of the measure. In the Legistaure, resolutions indorsing the scheme have been introduced from the Democratic side, but there is not a Republican member who is not stoutly opposed to the bill, and who does not regard it as an unnecessary surrender of his constitutional rights. The same feeling prevails throughout the State, and is almost unanimous among the Republicans, except in some of the larger cities. No event since President Johnson's defection from his party has provoked such deep feeling and severe comment. Aside from the unconstitutionality of the scheme, the Republicans denounce it as unjust, and point to the fact that while Mr. Tilden's State had two representatives upon the joint committee, one of them his next friend and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Ohio was represented only by a Democrat, and is now to be denied representation among the Judicial members of the commission. It is further objected that an extreme Democratic partisan will preside over the commission, and that five of the arbitrators would sit in judgment upon any question that could be raised before the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the arbitration. Such is the confidence of the Republicans in the strength of their case, however, that few will wholly abandon it, even though the compromise shall be adopted. They firmly believe that no ordinary regard for the law and the facts can fail to give them a favorable verdict, and that only a corrupt grossly organized to convict can deny it. The friends of the compromise are much more active and clamorous in Ohio than its enemies, but the feeling of opposition is deep and bitter, and will be greatly intensified should the scheme result in the defeat of Hayes and Wheeler.

THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OPPOSE THE BILL

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—The Legislature was in session to-day. The House passed a resolution expressing full faith and confidence in the President of the Senate, and requesting the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana to oppose the passage of the Electoral bill.

POSTPONEMENT IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—In the State Senate to-day a resolution approving the Congressional Compromise measure was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 18 to 3.

NEBRASKA OPPOSED.

LINCOLN, Jan. 24.—The Republican members of the Nebraska Legislature held a caucus to-night and resolved that the Edmunds compromise is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; that the Vice President is legally bound to canvass the vote and declare the result shown by the certified returns forwarded him; that the tribunal proposed by the Edmunds bill is unknown to the Constitution, hence illegal and irresponsible; and that "our Representatives in Congress are requested to use all means to the end that the Vice President shall count the vote as above indicated."

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 24.—A vote in the House, favoring the joint committee's plan for settling the Presidential count, lacked but two votes of two-thirds. The resolution went over, owing to an erroneous ruling that it required two-thirds. It will come up again.

DELAWARE FAVORS THE BILL.

DOVER, Jan. 24.—The Delaware Legislature to-day passed resolutions indorsing the Compromise bill reported by the joint committee of Congress, and requesting the representatives of the State in Congress to support the bill.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VIEWS OF A DISTINGUISHED OFFICER. THE ONLY AND CONSTITUTIONAL MODE OF COUNTING AND DETERMINING THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The following is copied for the columns of THE TIMES from a letter written by a distinguished General, one of the closest reasoners and clearest thinkers in this country:

The Presidential question still occupies public attention. I have given it considerable thought. I have seen a great many solutions of the difficulty set forth, but somehow or even the best strike me as incomplete. The various authors may be lawyers in the ordinary or popular acceptation of the word; constitutional lawyers or historians certainly they are not.

Some years since, when before a Congressional committee, I remarked that while its several members were men of undoubted ability, they lacked culture, general ideas, and thorough knowledge. They judged well the immediate question before them, but knew nothing of its antecedents, the process of its birth, the tendency of its growth, and could not foresee its future. The law governing its production and growth were both unheard of if not unknown to them. The present crisis convinces me that the present politicians are not unlike their immediate predecessors.

Nearly all the writers (only one single exception) that I have seen use the word *elect* as designating the manner of making Presidential Electors. This seems to me misleading. The word in the Constitution is appoint. (Article 2, section 2.) The word elect, so frequently used, in the Constitution is carefully guarded against. The Electors are to be appointed as the Legislatures—the law-making authority—of the several States may designate. They may be elected by the several Legislatures, by the people directly, or by certain defined qualified electors. They may be appointed by the executive or judicial authority, or any other body designated by the Legislature, or, lastly, they may be drawn by lot. It is for the law-making power of the State to designate any method. The General Government has nothing whatever to do in the case.

The only question for consideration is, Has the law of the State been duly observed? If so, then its vote must be counted. The Constitution is very obscure about the process of counting the vote. The only authority under which the two houses can lay claim to any control in the count is the article of the Constitution that gives authority to Congress to make all laws necessary to carry into effect powers granted in the Constitution, *i. e.*, to make the necessary laws to carry into effect. This power, however, is granted to Congress, that is, to the law-making power, not to the Senate or House, either separately or conjointly; but the law duly made, that is, by an act of Congress, approved by the President or duly passed over his objections. In the absence of any such law the two houses have nothing whatever to do with the count more than the Executive, Judiciary, or even a private individual, except to be present at the opening of the votes by the President of the Senate.

Historically I think it can be shown that it was the intention of the makers of the Constitution to vest in the President of the Senate the authority to count and declare the votes of the Electors; this act must be performed in the presence of the Senate and House; this power, however, he exercises ministerially, not judicially.

In amending the Constitution (1802) so much of the act of the old Constitution as referred to counting the vote was left as in the original; other parts of the article were changed.

The original Constitution assumed that many persons would be voted for; publicity in voting for President was not enacted, nor could it be assumed that until the votes were opened and counted, it would be known who was elected President. The men of that day knew little or nothing of parties. Parties, in the modern political accentuation of the term, did not then exist in this country, were in their infancy in England, elsewhere unknown. In case of no election, the House was to select from the five highest—except when two have the same number—the House voting by States to designate which one of the two was to be President; the other was to be Vice President. In the original article of the Constitution the making of the President directly or indirectly as Vice President is now here conferred on the Senate; in all questions arising out of the Presidential election it was a disinterested body. This, I think, explains why the President of the Senate was designated as the custodian of the votes of the Electors.

Judging from the stand-point of the times, it was to be assumed that the Presidency of the Senate would be one of the most honorable offices of the Government. There were objections to selecting the highest judicial officer of the Government, as judicial questions might come before him growing out of the case; nor the presiding officer of the House, as the body over which he presided had power to fill vacancy in certain case, when it could not be assumed that he would be impartial; nor could it well well be left in the hands of the Executive—judging from the temper of the times this would have been looked upon as attended with the greatest danger. The President of the Senate must have appeared to them as the most disinterested and impartial officer to whom such high trusts could be confided. The Senate was called as witness of the fact, the House was to be present to learn the fact of election or no election; in the last case being duty informed it could proceed to fill the vacancy in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. It was not to be present judicially. Nowhere in the Constitution are judicial powers granted to the House, with the exception of judging of the qualifications of its members and powers to impeach. I don't think our Democratic friends have a single peg to rest their case upon.

The Southerners have always been yelling for the Constitution, and the Democrats have ever echoed the cry and howled in unison. Their cry was hypocrisy; but let us accept it as honest, and act upon it according to the first best precedent. And, as resolved, let us repeat with Gratiano: "O upright Judge! [addressing Sammy Tilden] Mark, Jew! O learned Judge!" We accept the Constitution! Let the present crisis be judged by it.

ANCHOR.

WHICH VOTES SHALL BE COUNTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With regard to the counting of the Electoral votes it seems unimportant who shall count them, for the Constitution provides which votes shall be counted. "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." What votes shall be counted? Clearly the votes accompanying the certificates he shall have opened. In the present instance, 369 votes from 38 States—no more, no less. If he shall happen to have in his possession a greater number of certificates and votes than above indicated, some of them must be fraudulent. He alone can be the judge of their character and decide which are false, and after such decision he has no authority to open them. But after the certificates are opened, admit that he has no power to count the accompanying votes, still, "the votes shall then be counted." The result must be the same whoever counts them; and in the presence of 369 Senators and Representatives as witnesses, all on the alert, it is improbable that a miscount will be made. It seems impossible for a child to misconstrue the meaning of article 12 of the Constitution.

A CITIZEN.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1877.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN OHIO.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS—BANNING'S SEAT IN THE NEXT CONGRESS IN DOUBT—THE INSIDE WORKINGS OF THE CONSPIRACY—TILDEN'S CHECK FOR $7,000 NOT YET ACCOUNTED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Investigation of the October election frauds in this city has led to interesting developments. It is believed the evidence, when produced, will oust Banning and give the seat for the Second District in the next Congress to Judge Stanley Matthews. The man Kelley who is now on trial at Philadelphia for the murder of Prof. Cato, a colored man, proves to be the identical "Charley Young," who headed a large gang of repeaters on election day, and, after his arrest, was run off by some of the leading politicians involved. He knows the inside workings of the conspiracy, and will talk. Parties left here to-day for Philadelphia to take his deposition. His testimony, and other facts which have been gathered, complete a chain of evidence that will make a profound sensation here when it is published. It will cost the Democrats two county officers, and perhaps, two Congressmen. It is hinted also that the disclosure will show treachery in the Republican Party. In this connection there is much indignation felt here at the summary refusal of the Democratic members of David Dudley Field's committee to look into the matter of the $7,000 check from Tilden which was sent to this city for corruption purposes.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THE STATE DEBT—COURTS WITHOUT JURISDICTION—A SPECIAL TAX FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24.—The committee of the bondholders of the State bonds, after employing counsel to represent them before the Legislature, returned to their homes. No action has been taken by the Legislature upon the State debt. An examination of the recent amendments to the Constitution shows that the courts have been acting since the first day of this month without any jurisdiction whatever. A bill is now before the Senate to allot the jurisdiction, and to make valid all that has been done up to this time.

The Legislature is debating a proposition to levy a special tax of 10 cents on the $100 valuation to complete, with convict labor, the Western North Carolina Railroad to Ashville, and thence to the Georgia and Tennessee lines. This tax would raise $150,000, and will be that much in addition to the taxes for ordinary expenses of the State Government. It is thought that the bill will pass. Gov. Vance came near dying the other day with an affection of the spine, but has entirely recovered.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 24.—The difficulty between the Receiver of the New-York Midland Railroad and the Town of Warwarsing about taxes, which resulted in the abandonment of the Ellenville branch of that road, still remains unsettled. The Receiver refuses to allow trains to run unless the taxes are reduced to the same basis as at other terminal stations, which is about one-third of the present amount. The business interests of Ellenville are suffering terribly on account of the closing of the road.

BUSINESS ASSIGNMENT.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 24.—Jacob Hernance, of Ellenville, Ulster County, formerly a large wholesale merchant, and owner of the Merchants' and Tanners' Line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, also of the Albany and Honesdale Freight Line, and who lately purchased the Ellenville Glass Works for $65,000, has made an assignment to Ely E. Terwilliger and R. M. Van Sickle.

TAXING DEPOSITS IN PRIVATE BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the course of his remarks before the Ways and Means Committee to-day concerning the pending bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue laws, expressed himself in favor of taxing deposits in private banking institutions the same as deposits in national banks. He also recommended legislation to enable the Department to take testimony by deposition and to cover its necessities in regard to the preparation of testimony.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Gov. Packard yesterday addressed a note to Gen. Angur, saying he was informed that parish officers holding commissions from Gen. Nicholls took possession of the offices in Ouachita Parish on the 17th of January, in violation of the status quo. Gen. Angur called Gov. Nicholls' attention to the complaint of Packard. Nicholls replied he would have the matter investigated and the ousted officials reinstated.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24.—Henry J.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 24.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, the credentials of Mr. Windom, re-elected in Minnesota; J. E. Bailey, elected in Tennessee to succeed Andrew Johnson, in place of Mr. Key, who held by appointment of the Governor, and Isham G. Harris, elected to succeed Mr. Cooper, of that State, were presented. The bill providing for the counting of the Electoral votes came up, and, in the absence of Mr. Conkling, Mr. Sargent addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Mr. Conkling then continued his argument of yesterday. Several speakers followed in a running debate, when Mr. Dawes proposed an amendment designed to define the jurisdiction of the tribunal. A motion for a recess was made and another for adjournment. The latter was lost by 8 to 54, and the Senate took a recess. In the evening session Mr. Bayard spoke in support of the bill, and the debate continued.

In the House the resolutions of the Special Committee on the powers and privileges of the House in counting the Electoral votes were taken up, and Mr. McDill, of Iowa, spoke in favor of the minority resolutions, which declare that the President of the Senate has the power to count the vote. Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, advocated the majority report. No action was reached. The bill to allow national gold banks to issue gold notes to the amount of 90 per cent. of the bonds to secure their circulation, was passed. The bill to extend for eight years the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad was reported, but the point of order was made that it should be considered first in Committee of the Whole, and it was so referred. The bill to amend the Texas Pacific Railroad act of March 3, 1871, was reported, but objection was made to fixing Feb. 3 for its consideration. The Message of the President regarding the use of troops in the South during the election, presented a few days ago and laid on the Speaker's table, was laid before Congress. Mr. Wood suggested that the second reading be dispensed with. Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, objected, demanding the reading of the Message, and the documents accompanying it. The Speaker decided against this, and Mr. Hoar reminded him that that was directly opposite to a ruling of last week. The Speaker put the question of reading to the House, and decided that it was negatived. Mr. Wood then offered his resolution for a committee of inquiry. Mr. Banks made the point of order that sending for persons and papers is not authorized by the rules. The point was overruled, and Mr. Banks appealed. The appeal, on motion of Mr. Cox, was laid on the table, and the resolution was adopted.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. William Windom, elected United States Senator from Minnesota for six years from March 4, 1877. Also, the credentials of J. E. Bailey, elected United States Senator from Tennessee to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson, deceased. [Mr. Key has held the seat by appointment of the Governor since the death of Mr. Johnson.] Also, the credentials of Hon. Isham G. Harris, elected United States Senator from Tennessee for six years from March 4, 1877, in place of Mr. Cooper, all of which were placed on file.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the Senate Bill to extend for two years the act to establish the Southern Claims Commission. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill to morrow morning.

DISORDER IN THE GALLERIES TO BE REPRESSED.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Sherman, directing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest without further order, any person who by applause or dissent shall disturb the order of the Senate. Laid aside in Mr. Sherman's absence.

PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF WADE HAMPTON'S CABAL.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolution submitted by Mr. Gordon, declaring that the State Government now existing in South Carolina, represented by Wade Hampton as Governor, is the lawful Government of the State; that it is republican in form, and should be upheld by the Government of the United States, &c. As Mr. Gordon was not in the chamber, the resolution was laid aside.

THE COMMITTEE BILL.

There being no further morning business, at 11:20 A. M. the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill in regard to counting of the Electoral vote. Mr. Conkling, who was entitled to the floor, not having reached the Senate, a recess was taken for 10 minutes, at the expiration of which Mr. Conkling was still absent.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, took the floor, and spoke in opposition to the bill. He said he had endeavored to bring his mind to an assent to the provisions of the bill. First, because he desired that a result might be worked out of the complication which would be satisfactory to the whole country; and, second, because he desired that equal and exact justice should be done to every candidate voted for at the late Presidential election, and to each of the parties which put those candidates forward. He did not believe every expedient which could be brought forward would accomplish such a result, and felt sure it would not. He did not do so. The oaths of Senators forbid careless legislation, and patriotism forbids experiments upon measures where a constitutional doubt exists. He was not sure that this bill would satisfy the hopes of the promoters. There were elements of weakness and indecision in it. There was a suspicion of unfairness about it—more than suspicion, it was almost a certainty that there would be unfairness under the bill. It gave improper powers to the tribunal which it created; power to go behind the decision of the States in matters confided to them by the Constitution. If fairness was desired, then the organization of this tribunal was most unfortunate, because the result to be accomplished depended upon one man, and that man was unknown. The supporters of this bill had addressed their arguments to the questions, first, is it constitutional? and, second, is it expedient? To his mind it was conclusively shown that the framers of the Constitution did not intend that Congress should count the Electoral vote or discriminate between returns. If they intended that this power should be lodged in the two houses of Congress, a very few words would have made it certain. The fact that those words were not used showed that they did not propose to lodge this dangerous power in the two houses of Congress dangerous because by its use the two houses of Congress could themselves create the very exigency where the Constitution provided the House should elect a President, and the Senate a Vice President of the United States. If questions which the Constitution rested entirely with the States were to be submitted to the two houses of Congress for arbitrament, there would be bargain and intrigue which would be ruinous to our institutions. He objected to this bill because it provided a tribunal composed of members of Congress and Judges of the Supreme Court, which tribunal could revise the action of the States in violation of the Constitution. The President of the Senate occupied the chair and counted the votes as a part of the Executive Department of the Government. No matter if he had been put in that chair by the vote of the Senate, he was as much a part of the Executive Department of the Government as if he had been elected Vice President by a direct vote of the people, and by this bill it was attempted to invade the executive powers of the Government lodged in the President of the Senate by the Constitution. He argued that there was no power to go behind the returns from a State. The States themselves were charged with the duty of making true returns, and, if necessary, they could examine the polls. It was not for Congress to step in. The States were to determine the manner in which Electors were to be appointed. The remedy against false returns was ample and complete in every State of this Union. The bill now before the Senate tended to strip the Executive and even the Judicial Departments of the Government of their functions, and deprived the States of an express power given them by the Constitution.

He argued at great length that the framers of the Constitution intended that the President of the Senate should open and count the Electoral vote, and quoted extensively from the Madison Papers to show the intentions of those who sat in the Constitutional Convention. He claimed that the clause now in the Constitution in regard to counting the Electoral vote as it was originally agreed upon by the convention, read, "The President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the vote shall be then and there counted, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives." It was referred to a revising committee, and afterward reported back to read as it now stands in the Constitution. The members of the Revisory Committee in the convention argued that the meaning of the clause as revised was substantially the same as originally agreed upon. The Constitution did not devolve a single function upon either house or Congress in making the count. It did not recognize the two houses of Congress in a joint capacity. If there had been a gradual infringement upon the right of the President of the Senate to count the vote, it did not obscure the clear light of the Constitution. The House and Senate during the count were mere passive spectators.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, interrupting, said he held in his hand the return from the State of Georgia of 1820. He could find no record of any objection made to the count of that vote. But there was a tradition that the tellers handed the return to Mr. Jefferson, who handed it back to the tellers and decided it must be counted. It was counted, as history showed. There was no certificate accompanying the return that the Electors met and balloted. It had nothing upon its face to show that votes were given for anybody. Clearly, it did not conform to the Constitution, but it was counted, as shown by the record. How could it be counted save by the decision of the person in whose custody it was—Thomas Jefferson, then Vice President of the United States? The Electoral votes were never in the custody of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said if the Senator from Maine would take the pains to read the contemporaneous history of that event he would see it stated that Mr. Jefferson opened that paper and handed it down to the tellers, who examined it, and entered the number of votes for Georgia in the proper column. They then passed it to Mr. Jefferson, who declared the State of Georgia had voted so and so. There was no objection, no debate.

Mr. SARGENT resumed his remarks, and argued that the bill now before the Senate, if passed, would do harm. It was broad and far-reaching in its character. The effect of it would be to weaken in the minds of all a reverence for constitutional law. He opposed the bill because it degraded the Supreme Court and brought the Judges into contempt. It brought the Judges of the Supreme Court down to the muddy pool of politics, and compelled them to wade through it. One of the hypocritical pretensions of this bill was that it was not designed to prejudice the rights of the parties, but that the courts were to be left open to settle them. He then referred to the selection of the Judge of the Supreme Court, and asked on what principle there was in selecting the Judge representing the Ninth District to represent the three great States of the far West, which had voted in opposition to him, and the opinions of a majority of whose people were as diametrically opposed to the opinions of that Justice as the poles were to each other. The same thing might be said in regard to Justice Clifford. These Judges were selected on account of their political opinions, not on account of their geographical location. He then referred to the clause requiring five members of either house to serve on the commission, and said: "Suppose the Senate should appoint on its committee three Republicans and two Democrats, and the House should then appoint five Democrats, the Senate would be cheated. Suppose both houses should act fairly in appointing the committee, there would be seven Democrats and seven Republicans. These 14 men must sit as spectators to watch the result of the fifteenth man, whom no one knew. Of course, men of pronounced opinions would be placed on that committee. They would be placed there as advocates to convince the fifteenth man." He objected to the bill because it invited a political party, defeated by the ordinary forms, a clamor for another chance. He argued that Congress could not go behind the act of the Louisiana Returning Board without committing an unconstitutional act. The people would not respect the decision of a tribunal without precedent, without sanction. The people would go behind this committee, this partisan Returning Board. He did not believe that civil war was threatened. If it did, this bill would not avert it. Speaking for the people of his State, who desired no injustice and would yield to none, he objected to the bill because it prevented this grand Returning Board from hearing any statements the Republican Party might have to make in regard to the Electoral votes of Mississippi and several other States. He objected to the bill because by it the Democratic Party yielded but one point, while the Republicans yielded two. Under this bill the House could have the vote of certain States reserred to the commission. It was a surrender of Republican rights.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked whether a bill did not pass the Senate three months ago with the vote of the Senator from California, which provided that in case of double returns from a State, neither should be counted unless both houses concurred?

Mr. SARGENT replied that he did vote for the Morton bill, the argument at the same time that the power to count the Electoral vote resided in the President of the Senate, where it belonged.

Mr. EDMUNDS said when the Senator from California asserted that this bill was a Republican surrender he was in error. He [Mr. Edmunds] did not consider this bill a Republican surrender. It was rather like a Republican victory.

Mr. SARGENT then concluded his remarks, and said he would do all in his power to avert war. He did not believe that civil disturbance would take place, but war was not the greatest calamity which could befall a nation—it was preferable to dishonor. He washed his hands of this bill; let those who desired to take the consequences of it do so.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition by merchants and business men of New-York in favor of the bill, and it was laid on the table. His colleague would present to the Senate, were it not addressed to the Special Committee, a telegram received this morning from Indiana, signed by 37 Republicans and three Democrats, expressing gratitude for the intelligent and patriotic labors of the Special Committee, which have resulted in a bill for the settlement of the Presidential question, and requesting that it may become a law. That it may become a law. Among the signatures to the telegram he noticed the name of Conrad Baker, who was once Governor; that of Leonidas Sexton, who was once Lieutenant-Governor; that of Mr. Gordon, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, and that of Ben Harrison, who, as the candidate for Governor, ran on a bolting ticket and gallantly led the late canvass in Indiana, though it was disastrous.

Mr. Conkling then resumed his remarks, and after briefly reviewing the points made yesterday, argued that in no instance had the President of the Senate attempted to do anything in presiding over the joint convention to count the Electoral vote except by the command of the two houses. He then referred to the returns from Georgia, produced by Mr. Hamlin, and said the great Jefferson never silently or secretly induced tellers to count any vote which he did not believe to be right. During all the years of the Government up until the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule, the two houses had always prearranged the whole process of counting the vote. He then referred to the difficulties attending the Presidential contest in 1800, and said that not only the men in both houses of Congress, but the leaders of thought all over the country, had fixed upon the true and only method of managing just such questions as some of these that are awaiting solution now. Mr. Conkling quoted from the bill then discussed prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections in the offices of President and Vice President, and said that in the House of Representatives the debate was led and the bill managed by John Marshall just one year before he occupied that high judgment seat whence over the whole world he become renowned. It was he who argued as to the necessity of some statutory mode for the settlement of questions like those of to-day. The Senator from Maine [Mr. Sherman] yesterday erroneously stated that the pending bill provided for secret sessions of the committee. This bill did not do so, but the bill of 1800 did so provide.

Were it not for taking up the time of the Senate, he would endeavor to show the Senator from California [Mr. Sargent] that our forefathers thought impartiality was gained by counterpoising against each other votes to be cast. Nothing in the bill of 1800 ever for one moment put forth the idea that the two houses of Congress did not have the power to count the Electoral vote; that the Vice President had any authority further than to open the certificates was never hinted in the debate. Our forefathers did provide that the President of the Senate should not direct for himself the order in which he would take up and open the certificates. He next referred to the legislation of 1824, and said it was asserted then by a unity of voices that the paramount law of the Republic had reposed in the two houses of Congress the duty of constitutionally, lawfully, and peacefully declaring the result of an election. The two houses of Congress, and they alone, must determine whether a vote was good, bad, or indifferent. He next referred to the twenty-second joint rule agreed upon in 1865, and said it was adopted when rebellion stood gory and with uplifted hands striking at the vitals of the Republic. Many acts might be proper, though not competent in such an event. He never believed the Constitution was violated because the Government asserted it had a right to be. The twenty-second joint rule had gone, and he rejoiced that it had, but the argument remained—like *Banquo's* ghost, it would not down—that if the power to count the vote was by the Constitution vested in the President of the Senate, the twenty-second joint rule and every other rule on the subject had been a bold usurpation.

Mr. Conkling referred to Mr. Morton's bill in regard to counting the Electoral vote which passed the Senate last session, and said there were only three Republicans who voted against it, viz., the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Edmunds,] the Senator from Wisconsin, [Mr. Howe,] and himself. That bill would have deposited with the House of Representatives absolute power to settle this question, and yesterday during the reading of an election, the two houses of Congress, and they alone, must determine whether a vote was good, bad, or indifferent. He next referred to the twenty-second joint rule agreed upon in 1865, and said it was adopted when rebellion stood gory and with uplifted hands striking at the vitals of the Republic. Many acts might be proper, though not competent in such an event. He never believed the Constitution was violated because the Government asserted it had a right to be. The twenty-second joint rule had gone, and he rejoiced that it had, but the argument remained—like *Banquo's* ghost, it would not down—that if the power to count the vote was by the Constitution vested in the President of the Senate, the twenty-second joint rule and every other rule on the subject had been a bold usurpation.

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Continuing his argument, Mr. Conkling said he believed the Republican nominee had been chosen the chief magistrate of the country. He believed him to be a patriot incapable of inflicting injury upon his country, and he asked him to take a little more than a moment's time to consider this question. It was not for the representatives of States to refuse by an assertion of the law-making power, to have a peaceful, adequate tribunal, by the action of which every difficulty would be solved. If this bill was a compromise of truth, of law, or of right he was against it; but he denied that it was any compromise, and, above all, it did not compromise right, principle, or the Constitution. To insist upon a claim was not to compromise it. To insist upon an honest, fair counting of the Electoral vote was not a compromise. A Presidential election had occurred, and unless there was a tie somebody had been chosen. To establish that fact was no compromise. He referred to the arguments against the constitutionality of the tribunal authorized by the bill, and asked if the silver commission appointed by Congress was illegal, or had its powers destroyed because three of the members of the commission were experts and not members of Congress? Was the Army Commission illegal because the General of the Army was a member thereof? Did not his presence dignify and strengthen that commission?

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said the difference between the Silver Commission, the Army Commission and this commission to make a President, was that the Silver and Army Commissions reported to either house of Congress, and their action was of no account until accepted by Congress, while the action of the commission to make a President was binding unless overturned by a concurrent vote of the two houses.

Mr. CONKLING asked if it was ever heard that Congress could not impose upon national officers extra or additional duties? Did the honorable Senator from Ohio deny that Congress had the power to employ a Federal Judge to settle a contested boundary between States or assert any other fact essential to public welfare. The two houses, from beginning to end were to make an examination of the Electoral vote; they agreed beforehand to make it in a particular way, by a committee which was vested with the power of the two houses for the time being; the two houses of Congress retained the whole thing absolutely within their grasp to the end; the exercise of power by the two houses, and not the delegation of power as had been claimed. Recently, it was proposed to make the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the umpire in this contest. The honorable Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] voted in favor thereof, no constitutional doubt him restraining.

Mr. MORTON—I will satisfy you directly.

MR. CONKLING—I thought my friend shook his head, and I was about to read from the *Record* to satisfy him. Resuming his argument, he referred to the Geneva Commission for the settlement of the Alabama difficulty with Great Britain, and said one of the greatest Emperors on the earth was the umpire on the San Juan question, but the $15,000,000 and the territory awarded were valueless compared with the tranquility of our land for a single day. If he who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh an armed city, what should be said of the mildness who by an act as noiseless as the wave of a wand settled this vexed question in an hour. He commented at some length upon the powers and duties of the commission, and said it could do nothing not authorized by the Constitution and the law as it now stood, and that it must report to the two houses of Congress. It was not a roving commission to traverse all the realms of fancy and imagination.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said, while he heard the Senator from New-York, with great positiveness assert the fact that the commission must be bound by the Constitution, he had heard others with equal positiveness declare that the commission should go behind the returns from States to settle questions which belonged to States themselves. Would it not be safer for Congress by statute to limit the powers and duties of the commission?

Mr. CONKLING replied the commission would be bound with an oath, and its action was subject to review by Congress. The honorable Senator from Massachusetts proposed to launch upon the heavy current of this debate the powers of the commission, he would be launching the subject upon a sea without shore or bottom, and the 4th of March, 1877, the 4th of March, 1873, would not see the end of the controversy. Continuing his argument, Mr. Conkling denied that the bill was a compromise. It surrendered the rights of none, but asserted and maintained the rights of all. It submitted to lawful authority the solution of the pending question. The bill might be denounced by partisans on one side or the other; it might be derided by adventurers and theorizing thoughtless; it might be assailed with sourscowling gayety, as the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cameron] treated it; it might not for the present receive the approbation of even the thoughtful or patriotic, but he would vote for it because he believed it advantageous and within the Constitution. It would be beneficial to the people of all States, including that great State whose interest and whose honor was so dear to him. The bill might be derided now, but time, at whose great altar all passions and all prejudices must bow, would at last vindicate the bill and those who proposed it.

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RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

A SEQUEL TO MR. TOOTH'S DEFIANCE

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, HATCHAM—FIVE THOUSAND RIOTERS IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING—THE WORSHIPERS PROTECTED BY THE POLICE—THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH—"TICKETS FOR ROME."

The London *News* of Jan. 18 says: "The scene at St. James', Hatcham, yesterday, was one of extraordinary character. That something serious had been apprehended by the Vicar, Rev. A. Tooth, and his friends, was shown by the previous erection in front of the church of a fence extending all across the road, upon which were printed placards, with the words: 'To maintain order, the Church Wardens find it necessary to announce that on Sundays, till further notice, admission will be by card only, underneath which there was the statement in writing, 'Tickets all given away;' while, another placard made known that there would be no evening service. About 9 o'clock, or an hour and a half before matins were to commence, persons desiring admission began to present themselves before a side door in the fence, but only those who were furnished with a card were allowed to pass through. The barrier was guarded by policemen, a strong detachment of the P Division being present during the morning under Superintendent Gerdon and Inspector Ralph, for the preservation of the public peace. It soon became evident that the occasion was to be a remarkable one in the history of the Ritualistic disputes. The church was filled before 10:30 by the holders of tickets; but others were outside insisting on their right to admission to a parish church, and were far from being satisfied by the assurance that the church was full. By 10 o'clock some hundreds of persons were gathered outside the barrier, and the number gradually increased to thousands, until the whole street, more than 100 yards long, leading to the church, which forms a sort of *cul de sac* to the upper end of St. James' road, was thronged with people. At one period there must have been at least 5,000 persons outside the church; but among them it was stated, were many who sympathized with Mr. Tooth, and a considerable number who were actually provided with tickets and had come too late to find them of any use. The religious question was not the only one at stake on the occasion. Many persons maintained that the fence violated a public right of way, in opposition to the view of the Vicar and Church Wardens. The Church Wardens contended that as pew rents were levied before free sittings and the offertory were established, they had a right to limit admission to the church in the manner mentioned above. The inside of the church was much less crowded than on the Sunday before, when the precautionary device of issuing tickets was not adopted. On the former day the passages between the seats in the nave and the aisles were choked up with people; yesterday they were almost clear, all the seats being fully occupied. To assist the Church Wardens in preserving order there was a body of sidesmen, 30 in number, and distinguishable by a white band round one arm, and several of them were stationed near the entrance gate of the chancel. On the pillars of the church were placards, signed by the Vicar and Church Wardens, by means of which the congregation were earnestly requested to keep their seats should any disturbance or interruption arise. It should be mentioned here that shortly before the service began, Mr. Fry, the legal representative of the Church Association, on presenting himself was admitted to the church, for the purpose, as was stated, of satisfying himself by personal observation whether or not there was any alteration in the arrangements. None were discernible by an ordinary spectator, the altar and the decorations presenting the usual aspect. Matins, however, were not gone through in the customary manner, the clergy and choristers, seven in number, being just inside the rood-screen and having their faces turned toward the altar during the prayers. Rev. Mr. Hogg, of St. Alban's, Holborn, officiated, being assisted by Rev. Mr. Tanbury; and Rev. Mr. Headlam reading the first, and Rev. Mr. Maxwell, of St. Alban's, Holborn, the second lesson. During this service a number of boys of the adjacent orphanage sat on the seats in the nave nearest to the altar, being under the care of three or four Sisters of Mercy belonging to that establishment. The prayers, psalms and Te Deum may be said to have been rather read in a monotone than intoned, and in a manner which was distinctly audible in the middle of the church. In fact, this preparatory part of the service was, generally speaking, and apart from the question of relative position, remarkable for simplicity.

A few minutes before 11, at which time Mr. Tooth entered the church and proceeded to the vestry, there was heard inside the church a sound of shouting outside, and this was soon followed by a louder and more prolonged noise of the same kind, which caused an excited movement in one part of the church. The celebration of the Holy Communion commenced at 11. Just before, a chorister lighted the six high candles at the back of the altar, and two on one side, and shortly after there was the clerical procession from the vestry to the choir, led by the incense bearer, after whom came the lofty processional cross, the crucifer having on each side of him an acolyte wearing a crimson cap, and carrying a lighted candle; Mr. Tooth, officiating priest, wearing the biretta, alb, and chasuble, closing the procession, and incense being freely waved near the altar before the celebrant proceeded to the office. Soon after the introit loud singing was heard proceeding from the midst of the crowd outside. Some of the words of the national anthem were distinctly audible all over the church, mingling incongruously with those of the Ten Commandments as they were read by Mr. Tooth, and followed as in intervals by the response of the congregational response, 'Lord have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law.' Still for the most part all looked peaceful within. Shouting and singing without were blended occasionally with the internal sounds of praise or prayer; but to the general aspect of the congregation was almost entirely that of quiet, undisturbed devotion. While the Gospel for the day was being read it was broken in upon by three loud hurrahs. At the end of the Nicene Creed, Rev. Mr. Crouch preached a very short sermon, his text being the eleventh verse of the second chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel: 'And coming were come into the house they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down and worshiped Him; and when they had opened their treasures they presented unto Him gifts—gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.' The general object of the sermon was to show that the 'treasures' referred in the text symbolized in connection with public worship, incense being especially meant as symbolizing prayer. The preacher emphatically urged that true worship consists not, as many appear to suppose, in seeking to obtain something from God, but in giving something to Him, gold being emblematical of the most precious of gifts; and in concluding he exhorted the congregation to 'worship God with honest penitence, with faithful prayer, and with loving adoration.' Two or three times during the sermon a loud shouting was heard from outside. During the offertory 'God Save the Queen' was sung, and it afterward ascertained that the word 'Popish' was used before 'tricks,' and that the singing included that of a song headed 'Struggle between Protestantism and Ritualism.'

Immediately after the consecration of the sacred elements, in connection with which Mr. Tooth lifted the cruciface above the level of his head, there was suddenly heard a continuous triumphant shouting outside, succeeded by a rush and a quick succession of knockings both at the west, or principal door, and the north one. The whole church was instantly in uproar, and the faces of numbers wore an expression of painful anxiety. Mr. Crouch at once closed the chancel gate; several of the sidesmen appeared to be preparing to bar any attempt to enter the chancel; the Church Wardens, and other sidesmen, and members of the congregation rushed to the doors, and one of these was hurriedly barricaded with benches and chairs. After the lapse of about ten minutes one of the Church Wardens exclaimed 'all right,' and a general feeling of relief followed. The cause of all this natural commotion may be explained in a few words. About nine or 10 persons, opponents of Mr. Tooth's religious views, or assertors of the public right of way, or both, having got inside the barrier by a back route, then made for the fence, where they were met with a cheer from many on the other side, and a cry of 'Down with it, down with it.' The fence was instantly leveled from end to end, and before the Police could stop them a large number of people rushed in and forced the door open, knocking loudly. Within a very short time the Police had mustered and come to the rescue of the frightened congregation inside, removing those who were foremost and guarding the way against assault. In connection with this *coup* and some other proceedings, including an harangue, several names and addresses were taken down by the Police, but no one was taken into custody, Superintendent Gerdon being led, as regards the fence, to adopt a very cautious policy by the raising of the ticklish legal question of right of way. Order having been restored inside the church, as well as the assault checked outside, the celebration was concluded without further interruption. There were no lay communicants. Now, that the service was over, the question arose: What was the congregation to do, especially the female part of it? Were they at once to face an excited and baffled crowd, whom the fears of many, perhaps, painted in the most dismal colors? Under this state of affairs, Mr. Church Warden Croom, having ascended the little pulpit, said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, I earnestly request you to keep your seats. There is not the slightest cause for your being afraid, the Police having the entire charge of the churchyard; but you would simply be irritating the persons outside by going out. I must earnestly entreat you, therefore, to keep your places.' This appeal was followed by an announcement from Mr. Crouch that evensong would follow, and after the lapse of a few minutes, Rev. Mr. Hanbury began reading the Litany, both the doors still being closed, and not a single person having left the church so that but for the Police on guard the congregation would have appeared to be sustaining a kind of siege. The celebration of the Holy Communion having terminated a little after 12, evensong ended shortly before 1, and soon after the Police began gradually letting out the congregation by the west door. Before Inspector Ralph had formed a narrow passage with policemen on each side, and those who had been temporarily imprisoned passed through it. As they went along they were greeted with loud

T. B. Taylor, and Mrs. McS. Slaver, wives of acclimated planters, were both murdered in cold blood. They were stopping at the same house, their husbands being on route to this city with produce. The murders were committed for the purpose of robbery.

MRS. ASHTON'S CHECK.

HOW AND WHERE SHE OBTAINED IT—SOME CURIOUS FACTS DISCOVERED BY BALTIMORE POLICEMEN.

On J

LAW REPORTS.

TWO STRANGE ACTIONS.

MRS. JAMISON'S DIVORCE SUIT AGAINST HER HUSBAND AND HER STEPFATHER'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE SAME—INDORSEMENTS TO LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS — PLAIN TALK FROM JUDGE DONOHUE.

The suit for limited divorce brought by Mary L. Jamison against David F. Jamison, already referred to in THE TIMES, and a libel suit brought by Mrs. Jamisen's stepfather against the same defendant were brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on various motions, and were argued. Mrs. Jamisen's divorce suit was betere the court on a motion by her for alimony and counsel fees. Her counsel recited from the affidavits the charges of outrageous cruelty already published. The alleged acts of cruelty and inhumanity began the very morning after their marriage, in May 1874, while the husband and wife were on board of a Cunard steam-ship on their way to Scotland. Mr. Jamison then charged his wife with having been unchaste before marriage. His after conduct, as narrated by his wife, was simply monstrous, and she avers that she was obliged to leave him, taking her child with her, and seek shelter among friends. One of the letters written by him to her was read, which was so vile that the counsel refused to stain the records of the court with it. On the other hand, however, the defendant denied the charges of cruelty, and alleged that he had always treated his wife kindly and courteously. In his affidavit yesterday, Jamison averred that his wife after their marriage had confessed to him that her stepfather had been improperly intimate with her before her marriage, having first made her intoxicated. This statement Mrs. Jamison swore was a most cruel and abominable lie.

The libel suit brought by Hugh McKay, the plaintiff's stepfather, was then taken up. It came before the court on a motion to strike out the complaint entirely, on the ground that no libel was shown thereby; or to strike out portions of the complaint as irrelevant; or to compel the plaintiff to distinguish his causes of action and separate them. Another motion was to vacate an order of arrest in the case under which Jamison is held in default of $10,000 bail, or else to reduce the bail. The story of this libel suit forms quite a commentary on the wife's action. It appears that while Jamison was traveling as a peddler in the Western States, and shortly before his wife left him, he wrote McKay a letter on the envelope of which were the words: "From D. S. Jamison, your son-in-law by fraud and misrepresentation." Jamison also sent McKay a number of postal cards, addressing them to "Hugh McKay, smuggler of poplin dresses." On one of the postal cards McKay was set down as a "liar, smuggler, and seducer." On another of these cards he charged McKay with having given his stepdaughter gin, and then having seduced her before her marriage. McKay's libel suit is brought on account of these writings. Jamison, in his application to have the order of arrest against him vacated, or else to have the bail reduced, alleged in his affidavit, besides the charge of seduction against McKay, that the latter's own son had made complaint to District Attorney Bliss that Mr. McKay had in 1860 and in 1861 been guilty of smuggling. An affidavit was also read of a former book-keeper of McKay, who averred that the latter had received woplin dress goods in carpet-bottle barrels. In reply was read Jamison's affidavit, denying the alleged seduction, and also an affidavit from Mr. McKay. The latter avers that Jamison had been a purchaser at his dry goods store for several years, and one day remarked that he would like to see McKay's house in Jersey City. McKay thereupon invited him to dinner the following Sunday, arranging to go to the house from St. Peter's Church. Jamison was a widower at the time, and while at McKay's house met Mary L. Doyle, now Mrs. Jamison. Miss Doyle was then living with her mother, whose second husband was Mr. Fuleston, a brother-in-law of Miss Doyle, and, after calling repeatedly at the house, wrote her a very peculiar letter, in which merchandise and matrimony were put in curious juxtaposition, but the gist of which was the declaration of his love for her. He also wrote to her mother, Mrs. McKay, telling the latter of his affection for her daughter. Mrs. Fuleston and Miss McKay as well as Miss Doyle laughed at the proposition, and Jamison's suit was rejected. Some time afterward, however, in April, 1874, McKay was called on by Jamison, who informed him that he [Jamison] was engaged to his [McKay's] step-daughter. McKay was surprised at this, but after consulting his wife he came to the conclusion that as his stepdaughter had taken the matter in her own hands he would not interfere. The marriage was set down for May 9, and it was arranged by Jamison that he and his bride should start for Glasgow, Scotland. Jamison then decided that the marriage had better take place in time for them to take the Cunard steam-ship which sailed on May 9, and, accordingly, the marriage took place on the morning of the latter date. No other conversation took place between him and Jamison, Mr. McKay avers, except that Jamison once asked Mrs. McKay to speak favorably to Miss Doyle of him. He responded by saying he did not think it was of any use to pursue the matter, since his step-daughter did not seem desirous of marrying anybody, but appeared more inclined to enter a convent, and that he himself would sooner see one of his own daughters enter a convent than any husband of hers. In regard to the charges of smuggling, Mr. McKay averred that these were entirely untrue. He had never been notified in any way that such accusations had ever been made against him in any court. An affidavit was also put in by a friend of McKay, a merchant, who says he has the highest respect for Mr. McKay's character, and believes him to be a very upright man. He says he would go for McKay's bail for $100,000 if necessary.

On the argument A. R. Dyett, who appeared for Jamison, claimed that the latter, as stated in his affidavit, did not use the words complained of in a libelous sense. It was not libelous, the counsel claimed, to call a man a seducer or a smuggler, and that $10,000 bail was excessive in the case.

Judge Donohue reserved his decision on the motion for alimony, though the defendant's counsel said his client was willing to pay $12 per week. He decided, however, the motion to strike out the complaint, etc., and to reduce the bail on the order of arrest. In denying the motion to vacate the arrest Judge Donohue indulged in some very plain talk. He said that any man who would send such statements as those admitted on the face of a letter or on postal cards, where they would be seen, and then deny that he did it with intent to malice or without intending them to be read, must suffer the usual penalty of one who swears to a falsehood, that none of his statements should be believed. A man who will not be restrained by the law nor even by his own oath must learn that there is some restraint for him.

PETER COOPEE'S SIGNATURE FORGED.

Charles Smith, aged 51, who said he came from Pennsylvania and who forged the signature of Hon. Peter Cooper to a check for $150 on the Fourth National Bank, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. On the 16th inst. Smith visited the ship-chandlery store of Charles H. Pratt, No. 34 Burling slip, and ordered $110 worth of rope, stating that he was the Captain of the schooner Mary Foster, lying at Pier No. 22 North River. He asked Mr. Pratt whether he was acquainted with Hon. Peter Cooper, and being answered in the affirmative, tendered him a check for $150 purporting to have been signed by that distinguished philanthropist, requesting him to keep $100 in part payment of the bill, and let him [Smith] have the remaining $50. Mr. Pratt suspected that the signature was not genuine, and in order to ascertain who the Peter Cooper was that Smith said he had seen sign the check, showed him a picture of Hon. Peter Cooper. Smith immediately recognized the picture, and said it was an admirable likeness. Meanwhile, Mr. Pratt, who had taken advantage of the delay to make further inquiry, discovered that there was no such schooner as the Mary Foster lying at the pier mentioned, whereupon he had Smith arrested. On being searched at the station-house, a number of forged and blank checks were found on the person of the accused, but the document presented to Mr. Pratt was missing and had not since been discovered. On the trial yesterday the above facts were testified to by Mr. Pratt, and the venerable Peter Cooper testified that he had never given a check for $150 to the prisoner, and did not keep an account at the Fourth National Bank. The jury immediately found the accused guilty of uttering a forged check, knowing it to be forged, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to five years in the State Prison at hard labor.

A WEALTHY MEXICAN'S WILL.

Señor José Nestor Moncada, a wealthy Mexican, died at the Metropolitan Hotel on the 10th inst., leaving an estate valued at $1,000,000. Yesterday his sister, Donna Manuela Moncada, applied to Surrogate Calvin for letters of administration on his personal property in this country, valued at $163,000. Ignatius Mariscо, the Mexican Minister at Washington, and Hiram Barney, formerly Collector of this port, were appointed co-administrators with the sister. Señor Moncada left a draft of a will which provided that all his property, both real and personal, should go to his sister.

SECURITY FOR COSTS OF A SUIT.

The case of Leonard J. Woodman against The United States Rolling Stock Company was brought up before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion by the defendants to compel the plaintiff, as a non-resident, to file security for costs. The plaintiff, it appears, sues to recover $1,666 66 for his services as the company's agent in London, England, from Dec. 31, 1873, to Sept. 15, 1875. He also sues to recover $4,000 for the expenses in maintaining the London office of the company. The defendants, by their application to compel the plaintiff to file security, alleged that the case would occasion trouble and expense to them in defending it, and that they had no guarantee that the costs would be paid by the plaintiff in case they succeeded. Judge Daly granted the company's application and ordered the plaintiff to file $500 security for costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following business was transacted:

No. 172.—*The case of Donaldson, Assignee in bankruptcy of Emanuel Mann, vs. Farwell & Co., of Chicago*, from the Wisconsin Circuit, presents the question whether the purchase of goods upon credit by a person who at the time of purchase is insolvent and knows himself to be so, and unable to pay, is voidable by the vendor of the goods. This case presented such a state of facts, and the court instructed the jury that under the circumstances the sale was voidable by Farwell & Co., and that if they should find that the firm reclaimed the goods in time, it was voidable even as against the claims of the assignee. It is here contended that the purchase of the goods was made without artifice or representation of any sort, in the usual course of business, and that although the bankrupt had been insolvent for some time, he had still conducted his business and was accorded usual credit. That under such circumstances the sale was not voidable and the court erred in its instructions.

W. P. Lynde for the plaintiff in error; E. Mariner for defendants.

No. 193.—In the case of Dutcher and others against Wright, Assignee in bankruptcy of Peterson, also from the Wisconsin Circuit. The question is upon the state of facts which, coming to the knowledge of the creditor, should charge him, as a prudent business man, with knowledge of the debtor's insolvency. The court below found that such notice was brought home to the firm as should have satisfied it that Peterson was insolvent when he transferred to it a number of accounts to secure new notes which he gave for his indebtedness. It is here said that the reverse was the fact; that the firm first called upon creditors of Peterson and at his bank, and that from all they could learn he was worth $12,000 to $18,000 over and above all his debts if his assets could be turned to account, and that it was under such justifiable circumstances that the accounts were taken, and that it is contended that if this state of facts is found to be true, the court will reverse the decree. W. P. Lynde for appellants; E. Mariner for appellees.

No. 177.—The case of Thompson, claimant of the tug Margaret, against the owners of the brig Mechanic, from the Eastern District of Wisconsin, was on appeal to recover damages for the loss of the brig. The tug undertook to take the brig, loaded with lumber, into the harbor of Racine, and while doing so the port line parted and the brig grounded and was subsequently lost. This was the state of facts found by the District Court. But the Circuit reversed the decree, holding that the brig was not grounded because of the parting of the port line, but on the contrary, that the port line was parted in consequence of the grounding of the brig. The evidence was very conflicting, and it is here insisted that the conclusion of the District Court is the most harmonious with the principal facts. W. P. Lynde appears for the appellants and J. P. C. Cottrill for appellees.

No. 177.—*George A. Thompson, claimant, &c., appellant, vs. Charles F. Bliss et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. William P. Lynde, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Alfred L. Cary for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. William P. Lynde for the appellant.

No. 13. (Original.)—*Ex parte Conrad N. Jordan et al., petitioners.*—This cause was argued by Mr. F. N. Bangs, of counsel for petitioners, and by Mr. William M. Evarts for the respondents.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

DISPUTING PAYMENT OF A DRAFT.

The case of Hugh McCulloch & Co. against George J. and Orrin C. Hoffman was argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The suit is brought on a draft for £585, 11 shillings and 11 pence, dated July 11, 1873, signed by both defendants, and drawn upon their father, George Hoffman, to the order of the plaintiffs. The case was tried at Circuit before Judge Donohue, and George J. Hoffman put in no defense. His brother, Orrin C. Hoffman, defended, however, on the ground that there had been no consideration for the loan, as far as he was concerned, but that the amount of the draft represented the aggregate of a number of loans made to his brother, George J. Hoffman, by the latter's friend, John H. Puleston, who was a member of the plaintiff's firm. Mr. Puleston, Orrin C. Hoffman alleged, had asked him to join with his brother in making the draft. He signed it simply for Puleston's accommodation, without consideration, and on the express understanding that he was not to be held responsible. His signature was really for the purpose of endeavoring to induce his father to honor the draft, which the latter would learn if George J. Hoffman's signature only were appended to it. Judge Donohue refused to admit evidence of any parol agreement with reference to the draft before it was made, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4,003. From this judgment an appeal is now taken, the defendant, Orrin C. Hoffman, claiming that the evidence above alluded to was stricken out improperly. Decision was reserved.

A NOTE FOR COLLECTION.

The suit of Francis Morris and Z. E. Simmons against William H. Webb was brought before Judge Speir in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant for a reference. The suit is brought to recover $37,650 on a note which was put in the defendant's hands for collection, and which the plaintiffs allege he did collect, but which he says he did not collect. The note was made by the North American Steam-ship Company to the Central American Transit Company as part of the consideration for the purchase, by the former, of the vessels of the latter company. The note was afterward given by the Central American Transit Company to the plaintiffs to indemnify the latter as sureties in an attachment suit against the Transit Company. The plaintiffs, by the terms of the note, authorized Webb, as Trustee. The North American Steamship Company afterward became insolvent. Mr. Webb says that he can only be held liable if guilty of fraud or willful neglect, but he has been guilty of neither. He made the motion for a reference yesterday that the whole matter connected with the case will involve the examination of the accounts of the North American Steam-ship Company. The plaintiffs opposed the motion, however, on the ground that these accounts are neither material nor relevant to the issues in the suit, inasmuch as Mr. Webb himself admits that the North American Company was solvent after the note passed into his hands. Judge Speir reserved his decision. William D. Hennen appeared for the plaintiffs, and Butler, Stillman & Hubbard for the defendant.

SUIT BETWEEN FORMER PARTNERS.

The rather complicated suit of John A. Gray against Samuel Green was brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on two motions. It appears that the parties to the action were formerly partners, but that in 1869 the plaintiff sold out his interest to the defendant for $106,000. Of this amount $6,000 was paid in cash, and the agreement was that the remaining $100,000 should be paid in quarterly instalments of $2,500. Thus far $35,000 have been paid. The plaintiff sued the defendant on the ground of a default in the payment of one of the quarterly instalments in 1873, and recovered a judgment against the defendant for $65,000 and interest. The General Term of the Supreme Court set this judgment aside on the ground that there had been no default. This is now on appeal. Mr. Gray subsequently made an assignment of the judgment to the defendant, and this assignment has since been the subject of litigation. Mr. Gray claims he was induced to make the assignment while intoxicated. The motions made before Judge Donohue yesterday were, first, to stay all proceedings in the first suit until the decision of the appeal in the second action, and, second, for leave to enter on the face of the judgment in the first action a judgment for all the unpaid instalments since November, 1872. The decision was reserved.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ATTEMPTED ARREST.

The case of William L. and John H. Vanderzee against William S. Slater was brought before Judge Speir in the Superior Court, Trial Term, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant to have an order of arrest against him vacated. The action is brought to recover fees for professional services, and the plaintiffs charged the defendant with obtaining from them by fraud certain securities on which they had a lien. On this charge they obtained an order of arrest against the defendant, who is a Rhode Island millionaire, as is stated. They then, according to the defendant's story, sent a notice to a Rhode Island lawyer with instructions to inform Slater that unless he came within this jurisdiction, and submitted himself to the proceedings in the case, they would take steps to execute his arrest. This the defendant's counsel, Willard Bartlett, claimed was an abuse of the process of the court and conveyed a threat of criminal proceedings. The plaintiffs denied the assertion, and maintained that the notice was merely a warning, and that no intimidation was intended. Judge Speir reserved his decision on the motion to vacate the order of arrest.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following business was transacted in the Court of Appeals to-day:

No. 159—The Baltimore E. P. Co. vs. Garrison; upon arrangement of counsel this cause is settled, and further argument discontinued. No. 63—Billings vs. Russell; argued by George F. Comstock and Michael H. Cardozo for appellant, and D. J. Dean for respondent. No. 161—The Washington Cemetery vs. Craig; No. 322.—Same vs. Prospect Park, &c. R. R. Co; argued as one cause, by H. C. Place, for the Cemetery, and John H. Bergen, for defendants. No. 165—Pierce vs. Boyd; argued by William P. Baldwin for appellant, and Larry S. Gove for respondent. No. 166—Augsbury vs. Flower; argued by F. N. Fitch for appellant; submitted for respondent. No. 167—The Buffalo E. S., &c., Railroad vs. The Buffalo Railroad Co.; passed. No. 135—Millard vs. McMullin; argued by C. H. Bell for appellant, and William Grisson for respondent.

Bell vs. Hershey.—Motion granted; no costs.

Depew vs. Darrow.—Motion granted; cause to be placed on special calendar for third Friday of February, 1877.

Simon vs. Worth.—Motion denied with costs; leave to renew on terms.

Woodman vs. The United States Rolling S. Company.—Security in $500 ordered.

By Judge Robinson.

Bauser vs. Starin.—Case and amendments settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Viarartes vs. Merret. Mayo vs. Pearsall. *Thornhill vs. Setorchi.*—Motion granted for Feb. 9, 1877.

Lane vs. Adams.—Motion denied, without costs.

Vermilye vs. Vedder.—Motion granted for Feb. 16, 1877.

Mitmacht vs. Decoty.—Motion granted, unless within 10 days plaintiffs pays $10 costs and files note of issue.

Motions Granted.—Hilton vs. Ludlow; Gould vs. Bernhard; Kittle vs. Bernstein; Josephine vs. Witkowski; Miller vs. United States Dairy Company.

Default.—Stanford vs. Moore; Deering vs. Demarest; Gerber vs. Peck.

Price vs. Liddy.—Complaints dismissed conditionally.

Woolley vs. Arcularius.—Amendments allowed.

Kelly vs Geoghan.—James McNulty, Esq., Receiver.

Mason vs. Oppenheim.—Bond on appeal approved.

Orders Granted.—Malbby vs. Coffey; Rhoades vs. Wickham; Dix vs. Nelson; Lohrer vs. Zychlinski; Sterns vs. Watson; Agastini vs. Bell; Russo vs. Mansinni; Ahern vs. Tyler; Michael vs. Schiel; Lotti vs. Krackner; Olsen vs. Peterson; Goldman vs. Reichart; Campbell vs. Smith; Zahn vs. Harding; Bainbridge vs. Allen.

Wheelwright vs. Blumbey.—E. Jacobs, Receiver.

By Judge Alker.

Adolphus vs. Carroll.—Case settled and filed Jan. 23, 1877.

Wolf vs. Hamel.—Findings filed Jan. 23, 1877.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
55—Van Dusen vs. The Board of Police.	
59—Bryan vs. The Paoli Belt Co.	
61—Hamilton vs. Wyeth.	
89—Cunda vs. Ruck.	
90—Sotelido vs. Nichols.	
100—Friedlin vs. Kreizer.	
128—Khuar vs. The Mayor, &c.	
129—Hamill vs. The Mayor, &c.	
130—Bowers vs. The Mayor, &c.	
131—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.	
191—Van Raden vs. The Board of Assessors.	
218—Hunt vs. McDonald.	
234—Shayne vs. Coiles.	
231—Campbell vs. Spratt.	
238—Bolinger vs. Weed.	

The Assessment Calendar will also be called.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
109—Logan vs. The People, &c.	
142—Williamson vs. The People, &c.	
143—Same vs. Same.	
165—The Western R. R. Co. vs. Bayne et al.	
183—Doig vs. Morgan.	
190—De Luce vs. Kelly, &c.	
190—Clark et al. vs. Dickinson.	
203—Hoffman et al. vs. McCulloch et al.	
204—Block et al. vs. Steinhardt.	
205—Hogarty vs. Lloyd.	
206—Willett, &c., vs. Rippetoe et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
882—The Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Hellenbrand.	
3849—Lecker et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al., &c.	
2011—Rachman vs. King.	
2783—Solomon vs. Conner, &c.	
1825½—Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.	
2577—Livingston et al. vs. Cornell et al.	
2719—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.	
2721—Thielman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.	
2725—Strauss vs. Wolf.	
2735—Haug vs. Koch.	
4290—Flinn vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
1260—McMahon vs. Daley.	
1398—The U.S. Sp'g Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.	
1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.	
1496—Rogers, &c., versus Schermerhorn.	
1742—The Grader C. G. Co. vs. The N. Y. Cotton Exp. Co.	
3486—Whiteman et al. vs. Mayor, &c.	
3516—Schelley vs. Diehl et al.	
230—Lynch &c., vs. Butler	
1758—Edwards vs. Scott et al., &c.	
1768—Nichols et al. vs. Devlin et al.	
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—Prouty vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 652—Knapp, &c., vs. Roche.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	
143—Hunt vs. Roberts.	
1004—Lamberti vs. Mentegazza.	
793—Brown vs. Melcher.	
370—Reynolds vs. Erie Railway Co.	
915—Bogert vs. Clarke.	
510—Corcoran vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	
726—Fuentes vs. Mayorga.	
827—Heidel vs. Bovd.	
877—Wilson vs. Pine.	
583—Howard, Jr., vs. McDonough.	
478—Earle vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	
371—Booth et al. vs. Fergusou.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 14—Equitable Life Ass. Society vs. Leonard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	
3805—Lecombe vs. Griswold.	
2975—Keller vs. Ortel.	
2976—Same vs. Same.	
5330—Crawford vs. Hines et al.	
9075—Phelen et al. vs. Stevenson.	
8295—McGrath vs. Connor.	
5174—Chassetat vs. Copp.	
4829—Selover vs. Lowenthal.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	
5616—Treadwell vs. Lyon.	
5569—The Security Bank vs. Miller.	
6710—Rogers vs. Reeve, &c.	
5755—Zahn vs. Harding.	
7402—Hamberger versus Brooks.	
5657—Kupper vs. Brigg et al.	
3857—Clark vs. The Atlas S. S. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	
5732—McKnight vs. Gerry.	
5742—Bowes et al. vs. Hopkins.	
5793—Solomon vs. Hamburg.	
5795—Melckel vs. Bolser.	
5805—Neuburger vs. Sturlevant.	
5892—Arnold vs. Conner.	
5717—Saingt vs. Good et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

George Lewis, Peter Delany, robbery.
Abraham D. Anema, Thomas Maxwell, robbery.
Charles Dougherty, Thomas Murphy, burglary.
Michael Hogan, burglary.
Julius Kosenunger, grand larceny.
Lulu Meyers, grand larceny.
Marv smith, grand larceny.
George Croft, forgery.
John Wallace, misdemeanor.
Alfred V. Fearsall, misdemeanor.
Albert Wilson, misdemeanor.
William Churchill, misdemeanor.
Henry Grefe, misdemeanor.
Charles H. Smith, misdemeanor.
Benjamin F. Craig, misdemeanor.
William Quenel, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Boylan, felonious assault and battery.
William Osborn, Edward McLean, Fred. S. Brown, John Long, grand larceny.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, denied the motion for alimony in the divorce case of James A. Harper against Julia C. Harper, noticed heretofore in THE TIMES.

William Niebuhr was tried and convicted yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, for running an illicit distillery in One Hundred and Twenty-first street last Summer.

The Emma Mine case was up before Judge Wallace again yesterday, but nothing of importance was done, the day being spent in reading the depositions of James E. Matthews, Henry C. Wallace and Charles Smith for the plaintiff.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday directed the release from Ludlow Street Jail of Charles L. Halberstadt, the attorney who was committed for contempt for not paying over to a Receiver certain money collected by him in an action.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed John Adams as Receiver of the Ætna Iron Works in a suit brought against it by Roach and others, the former Trustees. All parties to the action consented to the Receiver's appointment.

The United States Grand Jury found a true bill yesterday against Henry M. Williams, Aaron Wolff, Lafayette Gaff, and Charles L. Lawrence, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government under the mail robbers, John Kelly, John D. Dedrees, and James Crawford.

James McQuade, of No. 311 Monroe street, charged with stealing several suits of clothes belonging to Charles Bousert, of the rag-boat Ceres, on Dec. 8, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the accused to two years in the State Prison.

The case of John Lawrence against the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis is now on trial before Judge Van Hoesen, and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas. The suit is brought to recover $2,500 on a fire policy, the answer being that the goods whose loss damages are claimed were not insured.

In the case of John J. Betz against William C. Conner and others, heretofore reported in THE TIMES, the jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday brought in a verdict of $12,042 83 for the plaintiff. The suit was to recover an account alleged to be wrongfully levy on a lot of beer belonging to the plaintiff.

Argument was had before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in the case of Joseph Spears and William C. Spears, against John Mathews and Ezekiel R. Thompson, in which the parties are litigating as to the town of Ithens are entitled to an award of $12,263, on account of the Broadway widening. Decision was reserved.

In Part I of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of guilty from Joseph Smith, a resident of Brooklyn, who in a drunken fight on the 17th inst. on John Richter, of No. 68 Willett street, on the back with a razor, inflicting an ugly cash. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoner to five years in the State Prison.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins took a plea of guilty from Peter Harfel, of Jersey City, who, on Dec. 19, stole clothing and jewelry valued at $65 from Frederick Lutz, with whom he occupied a room at No. 201 Broome street. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Elien Smith, of No. 102 Madison street, was charged, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, with receiving stolen goods. A case of spool-silk, valued at $800, was stolen from in front of the premises of Belding Brothers & Co., No. 510 Broadway, on the 17th inst., and portions of the stolen silk were subsequently found in the possession of the woman Smith. The jury found her guilty, and at the request of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, she was remanded to await the trial of George Davis, alias Stephen Whitman, who is jointly indicted with her.

Charles A. Bullard, a maker of musical instruments, was arrested and held in $5,000 bail yesterday, in a suit brought against him by Anna A. Peyin to recover $20,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage, accompanied by seduction. Miss Peyin is in her seventeenth year and sues by guardian. She is an orphan and resides with her aunt. The latter went to Paris with her husband in June, 1875, leaving the young lady in charge of Mr. Bullard, who promised to be a father to her. It is alleged that Bullard accomplished Miss Peyin's ruin while she was an inmate of his house.

Argument was heard before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the cases of the Ellis children, known as the "boy acrobats," whose custody is claimed by their father. The boys, it will be remembered, were taken from Alfred Smith, alias Leon, while performing in a circus at Poughkeepsie, and were given to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The father now claims the children should be restored to his custody, but the society insists that he forfeited his rights by consenting to their being employed in an unlawful manner. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

HE NEVER INDORSED THE NOTE.

Application was made to Judge Speir in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, by John Combes, for the vacating of a judgment obtained against him by William L. Alley and Joseph Meyers. Combes in his affidavit stated that the action was brought against him as the indorser of a certain promissory note for $7,000, by the plaintiffs, who claim to be later indorsers. Judgment by default was entered against him on Aug. 18, 1876, for $7,056 55, and the plaintiffs have issued execution on the judgment. Mr. Combes explained that at the time of the service of the summons and complaint on him, he was under great mental excitement and exceedingly depressed and occupied with business troubles, having been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He gave the action brought in default, did not even read the papers in the case, employed no attorney, and, having numerous notes, indorsements, and obligations outstanding, did not coosider whether he had a defense to the action or not. He has now ascertained that he never indorsed the note upon which he was sued. He may be, he says, seriously prejudiced if the judgment in the case be allowed to stand. Judge Speir granted his application for the vacating of the judgment.

A MAN WITH FOUR LAWSUITS.

David J. Benolief is a gentleman who has the distinction of having four suits against him, brought by two ladies. The first of the suits is by Rosalie Charpentier, who accuses him of having assaulted her on July 4, 1876. She says he struck her several times, and used threatening and violent language toward her. She claims $500 damages. In another suit brought by her against him she asks $1,000 damages for certain slanderous words which she alleges he spoke of her in the presence of several persons, in which he charged her with laxity as regards her marriage vows. Two similar suits are brought by Leonie Chapney against Benolief. She charges him with spitting in her face several times on Aug. 21, 1876, and with slandering her on the same day. She says after calling her a thief and something worse, he said: "You are all thieves and assassins, and you have a brother and sister who were hanged." She claims $500 damages for the assault and $1,000 for the slander. Mr. Benolief demurred to the complaints in all four cases, and his demurrer was upheld. The cases were brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to set aside the taxation of costs in the cases. The motions were denied.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Seymour vs. Quirk; Gofney vs. Allen; Davis vs. Murray; Seymour vs. Quirk; Mant vs. The German Mortgage & Savings Bank; The Murray Hill Bank vs. Cleary; Curnen vs. Pentz; Stammers vs. Smith; Mott vs. Aetna; and The German Life Insurance Company vs. Vilmar et al.

Matter of Rutherford.—Prisoner discharged.

The New-York Lyeing and Printing Establishment vs. Berdet.—Motion granted. Allowance of $250.

Motions Denied.—Mundy vs. Delaney; Connors vs. Titus, and The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler.

Sibley vs. Sauer et al.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Ronae vs. Cohen.—Order granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Motions Denied with Costs.—Charpenter vs. Benolief; Mapuy vs. Benollet.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Orders Granted.—Frolich vs. Heller; Boardman vs. Griffith; Torry vs. The U. Locomotive Works, Payeken vs. Goetzel; Woodruff vs. Beakman; Thompson vs. Covert; Steinberg vs. Wormsuden et al.; Smith vs. Smith; Rogers vs. Rowe; Cobb vs. Knapp.

Burnham vs. Bernard.—The necessity of attending to the calendar after the cause is placed on the General Term calendar entitles the party to the term fees, although the papers may not be completed for argument.

Harper vs. Harper.—Order denying motion for counsel fee and alimony.

Scully vs. Sanders.—Order for commission.

Gebhard et al. vs. Lambert et al.—Receiver bond approved.

Doyle et al. vs. Sharp.—Undertaking approved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Judge Daly.

Goodman vs. Searles.—Judgment for defendant.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Stewart vs. Fields.—Motion granted; plaintiff must supply an notice for leave to collect the costs claimed.

Searls vs. Strong.—Motion granted, if defendant within five days pay the taxable costs and disburse-

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Lead, pigs	995
Bees-wax, pkgs	8	Oil, bbls	50
B. K. Peas, bags	70	Rosin, bbls	287
Beans, bbls	1,019	Pork, pkgs	1,426
Cotton, bales	6,902	Beef, pkgs	113
Cot'n-seed Oil, bbls	100	Cut-meats, pkgs	8,291
Copper, bbls	14	Grease, pkgs	88
Dried Fruit, pkgs	310	Lard, pkgs	911
Eggs, bbls	461	Lard, kegs	578
Flour, bbls	10,729	Stearine, pkgs	139
Wheat, bushels	9,040	Butter, pkgs	4,255
Corn, bushels	39,913	Cheese, pkgs	170
Oats, bushels	28,225	Tallow, pkgs	274
Malt, bushels	740	Lard-oil, bbls	53
Peas, bushels	3,400	Pressed Hops, No	1,709
Grass-seed, bags	3,166	Pea-nuts, bags	547
Flax-seed, bags	19	Rice, pkgs	61
Corn-meal, bbls	630	Rice Chaff, bags	230
Corn-meal, bags	50	Starch, pkgs	195
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Glue, bbls	70
Hops, bales	528	Tobacco, hhds	47
Hides, No	36	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	467
Hides, bales	613	Whisky, bbls	1,223
Leather, sides	9,057	Wool, bales	1,946

COFFEE—Rio has been very quiet for sale to-day, and quoted weak.....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 14,589 bags; at the outports, 75,409 bags; and afloat and loading for the United States, 168,047 bags, of which 82,263 bags are for New-York.....Other kinds have been slightly dealt in and unsettled in price.....The recent movements have been summed up thus: 3,103 bags Maracaibo, 225 bags Laguayra, 568 bags Mexican, 236 bags Angostura, and 75 bags San Domingo, sold at the close of consumptive within our range.....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 1,387 bags and 21,272 mats.....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19½c.@19¾c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil. Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye. Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson, Miss Kate Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT—Mr. Oliver D. Byron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—"Julius Cæsar."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The popular opposition to the compromise scheme is growing more manifest. In the Ohio Legislature the Democrats only sustain it. In the New-Jersey Legislature a motion to thank Mr. CONKLING for his defense of the scheme was laid on the table only from Republicans voting against such action. In Albany, four of the seventeen Republican Senators and, at the outside, but ten of the seventy-one Republican Assemblymen favor the compromise. Under all the circumstances Mr. CONKLING deserved the rebuke he got from Mr. MORTON yesterday for trying to give the impression that the Republicans favor the measure. The rebuke was not the less severe because it had been gratuitously invited.

Harper's Weekly has discovered that the Compromise bill "is a law which would hold until repealed by Congress." If the writer had taken the pains to read the title of the bill he would have seen that it applied only to the "votes for President and Vice President * * * for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877." The committees would not have ventured to propose so extraordinary a measure as a permanent regulation of the counting of the Electoral votes. The most they dared to do was to suggest a makeshift, and it is only as a makeshift that any intelligent lawyer could be persuaded to tolerate it.

Mr. JOHN R. MCPHERSON, the newly-elected Senator from New-Jersey, appears to be a very fair sample of the kind of man that the Democratic Party delights to honor. Equally destitute of ordinary culture and higher requisites of political training, Mr. MCPHERSON has reached the United States Senate mainly because of his command of money, and his effective use of the arts of the political wire-puller. As a representative of his party he leaves nothing to be desired; as a champion of the railroad interests represented by Col. SCOTT he is not likely to be found wanting; as a product of American statesmanship his election reflects no credit upon our institutions, and does not encourage the belief that our political methods are becoming purer and and our standard of public life more elevated. And yet, according to PARKE GODWIN, the Democratic Party is becoming stronger in nearly every State of the Union. To which respectable people will be disposed to respond, "So much the worse for the Union."

We give, in another column, the text of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. CHITTENDEN, of this State. It is prefaced by a preamble which states in a very succinct manner the facts that make the bill a practical and desirable one. Its provisions are simply that the Secretary of the Treasury shall fund the greenbacks, on application, at their face value, in a forty-year four per cent. bond payable, principal and interest, in gold. We have several times lately called attention to the peculiar opportunity offered by the present financial situation for effective steps toward resumption in 1879. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that, with legal-tender notes worth 94⅓ (as they are when gold is worth 106,) and with money lending at the rates which now prevail at all the financial centres of the country, funding in such a bond as is provided for in Mr. CHITTENDEN'S bill, would gradually and without shock bring the notes to par, and lead the way to complete and permanent resumption. No surer, more simple, or safer method of fulfilling the pledge to resume in 1879 could be devised, and none more sound in principle. We hope that there is sense enough in Congress to take up the question. And since the arguments for and against it have long since become familiar, there should be no objection to passing the necessary legislation before the 3d of March.

In *The Spirit of the Times* of Dec. 23 was published a story by WILKIE COLLINS, entitled "The Captain's Last Love." That story was reproduced in the English magazine *Belgravia* for January, and was thence copied into last Sunday's edition of THE TIMES. As the American copyright of this tale was held by *The Spirit of the Times*, we regret that we unwittingly infringed proprietary rights of which the publishers of that journal ought to have received the entire benefit.

Turkey refuses interference in its internal government, but is willing to receive instruction in details of governing. As if to show how sincere the Sublime Porte is in its schemes of reform, it has decided to ask France for military officers to organize a *gendarmerie*, and England to send competent financial administrators to rearrange its financial system. The latter scheme is the least practicable of the two. Turkish finances have been a by-word so long that a reorganization is almost as impossible as giving life to the dry bones of a skeleton. Nevertheless, as England is, more than any other nation, interested in restoring the value of Turkish bonds, the experiment will be fairly and laboriously tried if undertaken. Everything productive in Turkey is covered with mortgages in successve layers. There is nothing left to hypothecate but the bangles of the women of the Sultan's harem.

Mayor ELY is reported to be in favor of the bill to abolish the Park Department and transfer its powers to the Department of Public Works. This is a somewhat drastic remedy for the notorious maladministration of that department for which Mr. WILLIAM R. MARTIN has been mainly responsible. If Mr. ELY desires to purge the department of the highly injurious influence of Mr. MARTIN, he can probably find charges enough to warrant the removal of that person without wiping out a department whose executive methods have been in the past, and may still be made in the future, a source of pride and profit to the City. Recent developments in the Windsor Hotel litigation have brought out very clearly the peculiar characteristics of Mr. MARTIN, and by investigating the manner in which that gentleman's real estate speculations have affected his public duties, his extreme unfitness to occupy his present position might be readily demonstrated. It is not very many years ago since Mr. MARTIN was interested in proceedings to take certain lands for the City, and, when, on the valuation of GRATZ NATHAN and HUGH SMITH, confirmed by Judge CARDOZO, there was awarded to Mr. MARTIN the sum of $285,000 for several lots, the assessed valuation of which in that year was only $82,000.

During the last ten days the Police Commissioners claim to have exhausted the greater portion of the street-cleaning appropriation in removing snow and ice from an extent of streets representing about three per cent. of the entire street-mileage of the City, and they represent that unless they can be allowed to spend in advance part of their appropriation for the rest of the year, the snow which may fall between now and the end of the month must be allowed to lie. For this prodigal waste of public money the Commissioners are solely to blame. Had the snow been removed as it fell, the main thoroughfares could have been kept clean at less than one-fifth of the cost required to quarry out with pickaxes the miles of frozen snow which their neglect allowed to accumulate. The Legislature should at once relieve the City from the incubus of this set of political jobbers by transferring the business of street-cleaning to other hands, and by breaking up the Ring which has made the entire administration of the Police Department a pernicious farce. No bill for giving to these men the power to make contracts for work which they have so signally failed in performing, or to obtain fresh opportunities for jobbery in letting out the business of removing offal, should receive a moment's attention.

THE DEBATE ON THE COMPROMISE.

The discussion of the commission scheme, which has been going on since Saturday in the Senate, is not without its grotesque side. When Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN gravely remarks of the bill, that "legislation for the right may be denounced, when it conflicts with partisan zeal or interests, and its promoters may be ostracized," it is amusing to reflect that the denunciation and the ostracism are all on the Senator's side. The authors of this remarkable plan for giving the election of President into the hands of a fortuitous commission have constantly assumed that they are the patriots, and all who oppose them are partisans or self-seekers. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S own words convey this insinuation, and it is being diligently repeated all over the country, by the journals and the speakers who are sustaining the bill. To undertake to point out that there is not a scintilla of authority for the the measure in the Constitution; to show that it is a degradation of the Supreme Court by selecting its members for political duties on the sole basis of their partisan predilections; to anticipate the evils which may grow from such a precedent; or to expose it as an invitation to fraud and sedition and threats of rebellion in the future—to do any of these things, which many candid and disinterested observers have done, is to bring down on one's head the harshest accusations. Under the circumstances, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, talking about being "ostracized," and quoting "truth crushed to earth shall rise again," has a slight air of Pharisaism. This appearance is not confined to the Senator from New-Jersey. All the members of the committee who have yet spoken for the bill in the Senate have seemed to stand apart and thank GOD that they are not like those Republicans who are opposed to this scheme.

Yet the arguments of Messrs. MORTON, SHERMAN, SARGENT, DAWES and HAMLIN against the bill have been entirely unobjectionable in spirit. These Senators have not appealed, as they very naturally might have done, to "partisan zeal or interests." They have contented themselves with applying to the measure of the committee the tests of constitutionality and expediency. They have asked if it had any warrant in the Constitution; if it was designed to carry out any power vested in Congress or in any department of the Government; if it agreed with the interpretation of the Constitution adopted by the framers of that instrument and applied to the early elections of President. To these questions the answer is not difficult. As Mr. SARGENT very aptly argued yesterday, if the Constitution had been intended to place in Congress the power to discriminate between returns it would have done so clearly. Much more certainly would it have been precise and unmistakable in any language intended to authorize Congress to appoint a commission to discriminate between returns. We quoted the other day, from a speech made a year since by Senator EDMUNDS, a sweeping denial of the power of Congress to do anything of this kind. That was the Republican view of it. In the same debate Mr. JOHNSTON, Democrat, of Virginia, said:

"Whenever we go outside of Congress to get any man or set of men for the purpose of deciding this question, we go outside of the spirit of the instrument and outside of its letter."

That was the Democratic view of it. Both parties were practically agreed at that time, and if a proposition of the remarkable character of the one now under discussion had then been submitted, when there was no pressure of outside interests, and no incipient panic brought on by the concerted bluster of a lot of disappointed politicians, we venture to say it would not have received a score of votes.

But it is not simply in its assumption of extra-constitutional power that this bill deserves condemnation. It deserves it quite as much on the ground of expediency. One of the first duties of our public men is to keep the Supreme Court above suspicion. If that cannot be done, the one great conservative safeguard of our system is broken down. That court has been of incalculable service to the country. It was under the influence of a long series of its sagacious decisions that the Constitution was got into working shape, and the powers of the different branches of the Government were distributed. It has been at various times the bulwark of the independence of the Executive and of Congress, of the authority of the Federal Government, and of the rights of the States. In the exercise of its normal functions, it may at any time be called on to decide on questions concerning which political feeling runs high. If it is kept to its well-defined field, if it is not allowed to make an occasion for its decisions or to have an occasion made by any department of the Government, it is not likely to be suspected of partisanship. Any decision it may give on the principles involved in a specific case, brought before it by actual litigants and based on a definite transaction, will be respected. But if its members are to be called from the bench according to their political prejudices, to exercise discretion in a case over which the Constitution gives them no jurisdiction whatever, then the impregnable impartiality of the Court will soon be disbelieved in. Already we see one Judge who has been accepted as most likely to be the fifth on the commission, receiving the support of the Democrats for Senator from Illinois, and coming within two votes of an election. The spectacle is an unseemly one; but it is no worse than that presented by the concurrent committees in dividing the other four judges on the commission according to politics. It is not safe to trifle in this way with the standing of the Court. Therein lies one of the most serious objections to the committee's measure, and one to which no member of the committee has as yet furnished any reply worth considering.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

If in a multitude of motions there is efficacy, life insurance will be subjected to a tolerably complete review before the Albany law-givers close their work. Inquiries have been ordered, and others are pending, in both branches of the Legislature. Mr. BIXBY'S proposition in the Senate calls for a detailed statement of the expenses of companies in the way of salaries, counsel fees, medical examinations, and so forth—a good enough demand, so far as it goes, but one that, to be really effective, should be so enlarged as to embrace commissions paid upon new policies, commissions paid on renewal premiums, and all percentages, bonuses, or other methods of benefiting officers in addition to fixed salaries. The defect in the statements of expenditure as now rendered is, that no distinction is made between the cost of new business and the cost of managing old business; a delusive average being accepted, which conceals to some extent the inexcusable extravagance of ordinary management. A loose classification in other respects enables managers to hide the prevailing wastefulness and to perpetuate improper devices for swelling the sums paid to one or more of their own number. If Mr. BIXBY'S resolution is to accomplish anything, the head of the Insurance Department must be directed to prepare his interrogations with special reference to this species of information. Another resolution, introduced by Mr. SELKREG, is intended to exact from a New-York company a more minute statement respecting its bonds and mortgages than it appears to have supplied to the department. The prescribed form of returns provides for the particulars sought, and the fact that they were not supplied voluntarily by the company, nor exacted by the department under the power it already possesses, is a reflection upon both.

Mr. FISH'S resolution, amended by Mr. SPINOLA and adopted yesterday by the Assembly, covers an important class of the companies' investments, and that about which policy-holders may most naturally be solicitous. We refer to the real estate loans. By the action of the Assembly, the companies are required to show the amounts of these loans, when they were made, where the real estate is situated, the amount of interest paid, the amounts of principal or interest in default, and, finally, the counsel fees paid in connection with the loans. As the majority of the companies will confine themselves to the letter of the requirements, and will give no more details than they are compelled to; it is to be hoped that here again the Insurance Department will so frame its queries as to reach the root of the risks and abuses that underlie the mortgage securities. The appraised value of the property at the time of the mortgage and the appraised value now are essential to the just appreciation of a loan. A clue to mysteries, financial and otherwise, will be had if, in addition to these particulars, the companies show by or through whom the loans were applied for, and to whom the amounts loaned were in the first instance paid. Mr. SPINOLA'S suggestion that the counsel fees shall be particularized will, we fear, hardly touch a notorious evil. It is certain that the owner of mortgaged property very often pays excessive charges out of the sum obtained, and that these payments quite as often take the shape of fees to counsel as of commission to intermediate agents. It is difficult to believe that the companies are in all cases ignorant of the abuse; but as it is scarcely likely to form part of their records, we doubt if the action of the Assembly will elicit the precise information which is needed to judge of the companies' management, or of the true history of many of their mortgages.

The bill presented to the Assembly by Mr. HAMMOND appears, from the telegraphic notice of its provisions, to relate mainly, if not wholly, to the kinds of investment that are available for the employment of the companies' funds. The range has from time to time been widened to meet the supposed necessities of the companies, or to create a market for some form of security, not eligible for corporate investment under the law as it stood. While the immediate effect has generally been to enable the companies to find more profitable use for the funds at their command, we think that the increased hazard has usually been proportionate. The first condition to be enforced in legislating for life insurance companies is perfect security. Of course, the theory of the system presupposes a constant compounding of interest upon investments. But, inasmuch as the New-York companies base their calculations upon a four-and-a-half per cent. rate of interest, and inasmuch as the "loading" which is included in these calculations is sufficient for all the purposes of judicious management, policy-holders' "profits" included, it is manifest that for a long time to come the companies will have little difficulty in obtaining unexceptionable securities that will yield more than sufficient to cover the *bona fide* exigencies of their business. Even if circumstances were different, the proper course would be, not to tolerate laxity in the use of the policy-holders' funds in order to obtain a higher rate of interest, but to throw upon the companies the onus of reconstructing their calculations, or of reducing their expenses to admit of the maintenance of the requisite reserve. What is wanted now is, a revision of the investments tolerated by the law with a view to greater stringency. The latitude possessed by managers is too wide already. An examination of the published returns will show that many of the companies have invested portions of their funds in shares and other securities which no Trustee should be allowed to touch. Railroad shares, the shares of mining and manufacturing enterprises, the shares of trust and other financial corporations, however worthy of the attention of an individual investor, using his own money and incurring no risk from which others besides himself may suffer, are utterly unfit for the purposes of life insurance accumulation. Yet we have companies whose assets include securities of this nature. Any legislation in respect of investments should, therefore, be in the direction of a more absolute limitation of the companies' choice, rather than in an enlargement of the discretionary power whose exercise has, in many cases, been attended with lamentable results.

And this consideration brings us to the most obvious evil of the life insurance system as at present administered—the irresponsibility of the Trustees, Directors, and officers of the companies, and the helplessness of the policy-holders in the presence of a mismanagement which jeopardizes their interests. There is, indeed, room for comprehensive legislation on the general subject. The frauds and abuses that are kept up with impunity under the form of amalgamations and receiverships are too flagrant to be allowed to continue much longer. The audacity with which companies in a questionable condition, working under the laws of other States, contrive, under the pretense of investigation elsewhere, to put off a more searching investigation here, exemplifies a weakness in the law that is as dangerous as it is disgraceful. The limited authority of the Insurance Department and the fact that the companies whose affairs it was created to supervise frequently intrigue to control its management, point to reforms that shall both enable and compel it to guard more vigilantly the rights of the policy-holders and the public. Desirable as these changes are, they will fail to effect the desired purpose unless they be accompanied by an assertion of the power of the State to hold to a strict account those who, having the management of companies, pervert the power they wield, or by negligence endanger the interests they should protect.

GRIFFIN'S FLY-FLAP.

Complications increase. Even in the midst of our animated discussion as to the right and propriety of leaving the question of the Presidential succession to arbitration or a game of poker, we find ourselves confronted with a new demand from the Kingdom of Samoa. Hon. G. W. GRIFFIN, presumably GEORGE WASHINGTON GRIFFIN, late United States Consul to the unbreeched Kingdom of the Samoan Islands, is on his way to Washington to ask that Section 9, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, shall be suspended in his behalf. Consul GRIFFIN has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Samoan Kingdom, to reside temporarily at Washington. It is a way that American diplomatists in Pacific Empires have. The universal Yankee nation has furnished more Ministers Plenipotentiary for China, Japan, Siam, Samoa, and such, than all the rest of the world included. As Minister Plenipotentiary, the illustrious GRIFFIN has been endowed with the sacred fly-flap of the Samoan Kingdom. This sanctified utensil has flapped the flies of Samoa for three centuries. It has never before been bestowed upon a foreigner. As a token of the love which the Samoans have for the United States, it has been given to GRIFFIN. But GRIFFIN is still an officer of the Government of the United States, and a clause of the above-mentioned section and article of the palladium of our liberties prohibits him from receiving any present whatever from any King, Prince, or foreign State. A fly-flap is presumed to come within the limits of this inhibition. Therefore, Consul GRIFFIN, otherwise Minister Plenipotentiary GRIFFIN, journeys to Washington to ask the permission of Congress before he can accept of the sacred fly-flap.

The precedents in this case are numerous and weighty. One of the most recent was the dilemma of SCRUGGS. SCRUGGS was at one time a diplomatic representative of the United States in one of the South American or Central American States. He was chosen arbiter in a commercial dispute in which Great Britain was concerned. He decided in favor of Great Britain, and with so much learning, impartiality, and judicial fairness, that Queen VICTORIA, when she read the report over her morning muffins, declared that SCRUGGS should have a silver inkstand as a reward of merit. SCRUGGS signified his willingness; but the ninth section of the first article of the palladium of our liberties was in the way. Due application was made to Congress, and as that was at a time when, according to Representative WILLIS, the Borgias held sway in both branches of the National Legislature, SCRUGGS got his inkstand and was blest. If SCRUGGS could have his inkstand, why should not GRIFFIN have his fly-flap?

From what we are permitted to know of this consecrated instrument, its arrival in Washington at this critical juncture is most opportune. To explain: The Government of Samoa, as students of modern history well know, was invented and patented by Col. STEINBERGER, late United States Commercial Agent in the Samoan Islands, and more lately Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Samoa. Under his system, which was a sort of reversible and double-back-action one, the kingdom could be converted into a republic at short notice "at the pleasure of the wearer." The King could be President, and the Parliament could be changed into a Congress. At last accounts, however, the Parliament, known as the Toimna, and the Faipule, or House of Lords and House of Commons, retained their several euphonious and monarchical titles. The House of Lords, or Toimua, held in fee simple the sacred fly-flap, and when Mr. GRIFFIN was clothed with ministerial and plenipotential authority this magical emblem was given into his hand. Both houses of Parliament assembled at his house and instructed him in the use of the fly-flap. He was to rest his chin on the top of the sacred staff, and with his right hand draw the sacred fly-flap thrice and slowly across his face. This performance, we are credibly informed, has never failed to check the progress of revolution and civil war. It can be readily understood how timely is the arrival in Washington of Mr. GRIFFIN and his fly-flap.

It is said that Consul (otherwise Minister Plenipotentiary) GRIFFIN was visibly affected when these honors—that is to say the fly-flap and staff—were thrust upon him, and declared that since the Constitution of his country forbade his immediate acceptance of them, he would, like SCRUGGS with his silver inkstand, ask Congress to allow him to receive the sacred trust. May we not, in the interest of an imperiled palladium, express the hope that Mr. GRIFFIN may constitutionally receive the fly-flap? It is very well known that the Democratic Party has declared that it "will not play" unless the Presidential succession is left out to an arbitration or a game of seven-up. Mr. WATTERSON and several other gifted statesmen have declared that they will have a revolution unless we leave the case to a referee. It is like a man's taking off his own coat and drawing cuts to decide whether he shall put it on again or give it to the other fellow. Old-fashioned conservative people say that this is revolutionary. Here is the opportunity for Consul GRIFFIN and his fly-flap. For three hundred years, says the Samoan chronicle, the exhibition of this sacred utensil has been efficacious in times of political distress and incertitude. On an appointed day let the learned physicians who are now engaged in providing an extra-constitutional remedy for the existing crisis invoke the fly-flap. As superstitious people say when they try to change their luck at cards by turning their chairs around three times, "it will do no harm."

If the sequel should prove that Mr. GRIFFIN'S fly-flap has arrived in the nick of time, we shall have thereby received some adequate return for the many favors which we have bestowed upon the Kingdom of Samoa. We gave the benighted people of that country STEINBERGER, a representative Government, and pantaloons. When STEINBERGER invaded the islands with civilization and a brass howitzer, he found the natives lying naked in the sand, destitute of any political system, and subsisting on the spontaneous fruits of the earth. He elevated them in the scale of humanity, and, drawing the line at calf-skin boots and tall hats, provided that the royal Parliament should clothe their upper and nether extremities in this fashion. The islanders have paid taxes, not without a murmur, and have supported a constitutional monarchy from that day to this. STEINBERGER and STEINBERGER'S Cabinet are no more, it is true. But the grateful recollection of the Samoans has manifested itself in their new gift of the sacred and anti-revolutionary fly-flap. Let Congress pause in its consideration of the Compromise bill and try GRIFFIN'S fly-flap.

THE GROWTH OF NEW-YORK.

Prior to 1820 the City of New-York had the ordinary growth of a seaport town, at the mouth of a river giving it one hundred and fifty miles of navigation into a comparatively undeveloped country.

In 1756 its population was	10,381
In 1773	21,786
In 1786	23,614
In 1790	33,131
In 1800	60,489
In 1810	96,373

The opening of the Erie Canal and the construction link by link of the leading railroads, which gave it communication with the great lakes and the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, marked the second period of its growth. Its progress at once became more rapid.

	Population.	Rate of Increase. Per Cent.
1820	123,000	..
1825	166,000	33
1830	202,000	21¾
1835	270,068	33⅜
1840	312,710	15½
1845	371,223	31½
1850	515,547	38¾
1855	629,810	21¾
1860	814,254	29½

This makes an average increase at the rate of twenty-eight per cent. every five years. Since 1860 the increase has not continued at this rate. The population in 1875 was 1,200,000, which, roughly stated, shows an increase of barely sixteen and two-thirds per cent. for every five years during the period between 1860 and 1875—a period marked by civil war and the organization of our City Government by TWEED and his compeers on a system of wholesale plunder.

But in order to gain a more just idea of a city's progress, its suburbs should be included. It is seldom that the civil and natural boundaries of a city coincide. A growing city expands on all sides for five or ten miles. In the present point of view, New-York should be regarded at least as including Brooklyn, if not all the area within five miles of the City Hall. Brooklyn has increased from 7,155 in 1820 to 266,661 in 1860, and 488,252 in 1875. This, added to 1,200,000, would give New-York, viewed as a metropolis, a population of 1,638,252 in 1875, making it the third greatest city of the world—viz., London, 3,489,428; Paris, 1,851,792, and then New-York.

The most of this rapid growth has been in the region above Twenty-third street. Of the population in 1875, one-half is estimated to be above Thirty-fourth street. New-York has grown with a rapidity hitherto unknown in any of the great centres of population in the world. London does not show such changes and renovations in its ancient districts, nor is so much done there for external appearance and beauty. Obstructed by no natural boundaries, and confined by no rivers, its increasing population has spread out on every side and covered a large area of country, with a population less dense than that of any other great city. Its residences of the better class have been built at the West End, have extended over the spaces between the Thames and Hyde Park, and around that and Regent's Park have quite filled up with elegant and comfortable English dwelling-houses spaces that twenty-five years ago were as destitute of improvements as the regions to the west and north of Central Park now are.

The laboring classes in London are in full enjoyment of all the advantages of cheap rapid transit. Model tenements two stories in height, with ample light and ventilation cover vast spaces of ground at considerable distances from the great centres of trade, with which they are connected by water, the fare being one penny. What has been done in London can be accomplished here. Some mode of rapid transit by steam from City Hall Park to Harlem River is just now the most pressing want of the people of this City. An underground road connecting at Forty-second street with the Fourth Avenue Road, now in full tide of successful operation, would accomplish the desired result more speedily than any other plan, inasmuch as more than one-half of the work is already done. If Mr. VANDERBILT would put himself at the head of an enterprise of this kind, and carry it successfully through, he would earn the gratitude of every man, woman, and child who travels up and down in this City. The leading tendency and direction of the City growth arise not only from the longitudinal shape of the island, which allows expansion in one direction alone, but because of the superior beauty and attractiveness of the high elevations and natural features of the unoccupied portion, and for the reason that right in its centre has been constructed the Central Park. The regions in the upper part of the island have been laid out with parks and boulevards on a scale of regal magnificence and at a ruinous cost to the people. There are at this present writing streets and avenues enough opened on the West Side alone to accommodate an additional population of 1,000,000. We hear in certain quarters that this region will be the site of the future magnificence of this Metropolis. It has become fashionable to discourse on the age of imperial magnificence on which this City is about to enter. We are told that it cannot be urged against these improvements that they are extravagant and involve too large an expenditure; that New-York has no greater glory than the freedom with which she spends money on public institutions and for public purposes; that judicious expenditure for public purposes is the highest sort of economy; that we are an imperial people, giving freely to the public—our imperial selves—the most magnificient and costly entertainment, and much more to the same effect.

These who indulge in these high-sounding phrases have plunged this City irrevocably in debt—and are daily increasing that debt—for the sole purpose of enriching a band of political adventurers, who use their power to lay tribute on the capital, labor, and industry of this community. The melancholy results of our present system of so-called municipal Government are seen at every step: Misery and want among the poor; impoverishment of those who once were rich; confiscation of property by means of oppressive taxes and assessments; paralysis of trade, and a general complaint of hard times; immigration has fallen off; work is not to be had; rival cities, not crushed to the ground by outrageous taxes, (imposed to support an army of political bummers,) are gradually capturing our trade. If the people of this City cannot devise some plan of administering Municipal affairs on a basis of honesty, economy, retrenchment, and reform; cannot drive out the horde of adventurers now sucking the life-blood of the community; cannot summarily put a stop to any further increase of the City debt—the growth of New-York is a thing of the past.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 24.—Hon. S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State and Acting Governor of Oregon, arrived here this morning on the steamer from the East. He proceeded without delay to Salem and assumed the duties of Chief Executive. Cronin is in San Francisco. He is expected to return home on the next steamer.

ALBANY.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

A LONG TALK ON RESOLUTIONS—RUSH OF NEW BILLS—BILL RELATING TO NEW-YORK—A PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE USURY LAWS SIGNED BY NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1877.

The House did a great deal of talking this morning, but it was not the sort which is profitable or calculated to advance business. There was a long contest over the appointment of a couple of clerks and messengers, as there nearly always is over such matters. Gen. Spinola advocated the claims of his man, who had served in the Army, in a tragic speech, which was received by the House with much laughter, and that most incorrigible little "wind-bag," Mr. Purdy, of Westchester, talked and talked, and then went on and talked again, with a dreary persistency which was only checked at last by the previous question. Mr. Fish called up his resolutions calling upon insurance companies to report the amount of their loans on real estate and counsel fees, and accepting the amendment to it which had been offered by Gen. Spinola, the resolution as amended was adopted. The only person who made any vigorous opposition was Mr. Ecclesine, who continued to offend Mr. Mitchell by his remarks, and a sharp passage at arms took place between them.

There was a rush of bills this morning. Mr. Fish introduced the bill the chief provisions of which were given in THE TIMES of Monday last. The sections providing for the election of the Controller and Corporation Counsel have been struck out; also the sections reducing the Park Department to one head and the Board of Police to two Commissioners, abolishing the Dock Department, vesting the street-cleaning business in the Board of Health, abolishing the office of attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, and merging the Department of Buildings in the Department of Public Works. Mr. Fish gives as his reason for doing this that it makes the bill clean, and entirely free from partisan features. It has gone to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Corsa introduced a bill authorizing the Department of Public Works to take charge of the completion of the Third Judicial District Court-house, and abolishing the present commission. The second section makes the following distribution, so to speak, of the building when it is finished: All the rooms of the first floor are to be set apart for the use of the Second District Police Court; the second floor is set apart for the District Court of the Third Judicial District; the prison attached to the building is put in charge of the Department of Charities and Corrections, and the bell-tower in charge of the Fire Department.

The old trouble between the wharf owners in New-York and the canal bootmen of the State, reappeared again in the Assembly this morning, when Mr. Bissell, of Niagara, presented the bill, well known here, providing that a charge of 75 cents per day shall be made for canal-boats when unloading or loading at any pier or wharf, and 50 cents per day when not so engaged; and further, that no canal-boat shall be made to pay wharfage to the owners of both piers when it is lying between the two, notwithstanding that it may have changed its location during the day. Mr. Bissell made a strong effort to get the bill sent to the Canal Committee, but after a sharp contest he was beaten, and it was sent to the Committee of Commerce and Navigation. The Chairman of that committee, Mr. Webb, has introduced a bill reducing the pilotage fees through Hell Gate. This also is an old bill, having failed in the last session.

More trouble is threatening about the plans of the new Capitol building. The Albany people seem highly offended at the course of the Commission of Architects in modifying and altering the plans of the original architect, who is a resident of the city. They are endeavoring to have these revised plans done away with, and so much of the building as has been erected under them torn down and rebuilt on the first design. This morning a resolution was introduced and adopted instructing the Ways and Means Committee to ascertain whether it was advisable to do this.

Mr. Cowdin presented the following petition for the repeal of all laws on the subject of usury:

NEW-YORK, August, 1876.

To the Honorable the Senate and the Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully petition your honorable bodies to enact a law repealing all laws on the subject of usury, and to substitute therefor the following provisions, to constitute title III., chapter IV., part II. of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York:

SECTION 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action shall continue to be $7 upon $100 for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 2. No person or corporation shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive in money, goods, or things in action, or in any other way, any greater sum or greater value, for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action than is above prescribed. Whenever any greater sum or value than is above prescribed shall be taken or received, the excess over said $7 upon $100 allowed as above provided may be recovered from the person or corporation so taking or receiving the same. Provided that such action is commenced within two years from the time the excess in said transaction occurred.

SEC. 3. All other laws on the subject of usury or regulating the interest of money, except those laws which allow interest to be taken in advance, and allow exchange on drafts and checks, are hereby repealed.

Parker, Wilder & Co., No. 62 Leonard street; Wendell, Hutchinson & Co., No. 61 Worth street; Barbour Brothers, No. 134 Church street; William C. Langley & Co., No. 78 Worth street; H. B. Claflin & Co., No. 140 Church street; Rhoades, Grosvenor & Co., No. 54 White street; Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 462 Broadway; John M. Davies & Co., No. 386 Broadway; E. S. Jaffray & Co., No. 350 Broadway; Fanbri, Chauncey & Co., No. 48 South street; Howland & Aspinwall, No. 54 Beaver street; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South street; Hess Brothers & Co., No. 20 Wall street; A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall street; A. A. Low & Brother, No. 31 Burling slip; Greenebaum Brothers & Co., No. 1 Nassau street; O. M. Bogart & Co., No. 3 Nassau street; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., No. 31 Nassau street; Garner & Co., No. 10 Worth street; Maitland, Phelps & Co., No. 45 Exchange place; Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 45 Exchange place, and 700 others, representing bankers, manufacturers, and mercantile firms, with capital of not less than $500,000,000

Mr. Cowdin also introduced a bill intended to effect this, which was ordered printed. Mr. Cowdin said it was hardly necessary to observe that the signers of it are men distinguished alike as prominent members of society and for the large and varied interests they represent. Neither the petition nor the bill which I have presented expresses the full sentiments of many gentlemen most deeply interested. A very considerable number of our leading business men desire that, while in the absence of any stipulation the rate of interest shall be 7 per cent. per annum, any other rate expressly agreed upon shall be equally lawful. This, however, is more than the petitioners ask for. What they do want is that our usury laws shall not be either constantly evaded or totally disregarded. It is well known that the present law declares that whoever receives more than 7 per cent. per annum for money is liable to forfeit the amount involved, and, moreover, subjects himself to imprisonment or fine, or both. As good citizens, the petitioners feel that a revision of the law is imperatively demanded by common morality, a desire for good government, and the best interests of the people.

Senator Morrissey introduced a bill to-day permitting the payment of assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York any time during the year to the Clerk of Arrears, who shall discharge the liens.

Senator Gerard introduced a resolution amending the Constitution so as to consolidate the Superior and Common Pleas Courts of the City of New-York with the Supreme Court. It is the same resolution introduced by him last Winter. A similar resolution was offered in the Assembly by Mr. Langbein.

STATE REGIMENTS DISBANDED.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—On the recommendation of the Inspector General, the Adjutant General has disbanded the following organizations of the National Guard: Second Battalion of Infantry, Lieut. Col. Michael Timpane, of Troy; Nineteenth Battalion of Infantry, Lieut. Col. Daniel Torbush, of Newburg, and the One Hundred and Sixth Battalion of Infantry, Col. Henry Baldwin, of Steuben County.

ART NOTE.

Buyers of pictures may be able to pick up a few good things at Schenck's sale, to take place to-day at the auction-rooms on Liberty street, near Nassau. There is a large picture, by Thomas Moran, giving sky and air effects in his well-known manner, also a small Winslow Homer, representing a Salem girl, with Salem in the distance, and one of Henry's careful, accurately drawn paintings. The foreign painters present exhibit a low grade of talent.

WASHINGTON.

A SHARP PARLIAMENTARY CONTEST.

FERNANDO WOOD'S MOTION TO REFER THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO SEND FOR PERSONS AND PAPERS—DEMANDS OF THE REPUBLICANS REFUSED—POINTS OF ORDER OVERRULED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A sharp parliamentary contest occurred in the House to-day over Fernando Wood's resolution to refer to a special committee of 11 the Message of the President with reference to the movements of troops in some of the Southern States. The Message was sent to the House in obedience to a resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Wood, and was accompanied by copies of all correspondence and orders in reference to the matter, the accompanying papers filling three large boxes. Mr. Wood's resolution to refer to a special committee authorizes the committee to administer oaths and to send for persons and papers. The Republicans objected to this portion of the resolution upon the ground that it proposed an investigation into the conduct of the President, notwithstanding the fact that the President had furnished the House with all possible information touching the movements of troops. Demand was made that the accompanying documents should be read before action on Mr. Wood's resolution. After considerable discussion touching the rights of a member to demand the reading of the papers, the Speaker overruled the objection on the ground that the rules required the Message only to be read. Mr. Banks then raised the point of order that the committee could not be granted power to send for persons and papers without suspending the rules; the Message should be referred in the ordinary way to a special or standing committee, and if such committee should ascertain, after examination of the matter referred to them, that additional authority is needed to make their investigation, it would be time enough then to ask for such authority. The Speaker held that the clause objected to in Mr. Wood's resolution was in the nature of instructions to the committee, and on this ground overruled Mr. Banks. An appeal taken from this decision was tabled by a party vote, after which the resolution was passed. Mr. Wood stated that it was desired to know whether any law had been violated in moving troops, and interferring with Legislatures in Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina; but the fact that an investigation is ordered before the contents of the documents which the President sent to the House are known, and upon which he based his action, shows that the investigation has been directed for partisan purposes.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS BILL.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE—BOTH BILLS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day reported the bill extending the time for completing the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and also the Texas Pacific Subsidy bill. Majority and minority reports accompanied the last named bill, the views of the minority being presented by Mr. Kasson. Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole. An effort was made to obtain unanimous consent to fix days for the consideration of the bills, but Mr. Holman objected, which sends them to the foot of the calendar. This places the Texas Pacific bill in a position from which its friends will experience much difficulty in extricating it. The session is so far advanced that it cannot be reached in Committee of the Whole, unless it can be taken up out of its regular order. This is not probable, as a two-thirds vote would be required to set aside prior orders to proceed to its consideration. Besides, several regular appropriations are yet to be considered in Committee of the Whole, and these will require nearly all the remaining time between now and March 4. An effort will be made on Monday next to suspend the rules and fix a day for the consideration of the Northern and Texas Pacific bills, but the prospect for obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote is not encouraging to the friends of the measure. The friends of the Texas Pacific hope to be able to accomplish their object in having a day fixed for its consideration by uniting with the friends of the Northern Pacific and naming the same day for the consideration of both bills.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

THE BILL AGREED UPON FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE TREATY OF LAST SUMMER—OPPOSITION TO THE SIOUX BEING REMOVED SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill providing for carrying into effect the treaty with the Sioux made last Summer by the Sioux Commission, under which the Indians relinquish their title to the Black Hills. The committee was unanimous in favor of the bill, except the fourth section, which authorizes the removal of the Sioux to the Indian Territory. The people of Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas are opposed to the Sioux being removed south, and this section was struck out by a vote of 5 to 4. The rejected section is to be offered in the House, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs being strongly in favor of removing the Sioux to the Indian Territory. Should the bill pass, as amended, the Sioux will probably be removed to the Upper Missouri.

BANKING AND CURRENCY LAWS.

THE LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS OF NATIONAL BANKS—SEVERAL AMENDMENTS REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day reported to the House a bill amending section 5,200 of the Revised Statutes by inserting therein the words "surplus funds," so as to provide that the liabilities of stockholders of national banks shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock and surplus funds actually paid in.

The committee also reported a bill repealing section 3,412 of the Revised Statutes, which requires that national banks shall pay a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of notes of any person or of any State banking association issued for circulation and paid out by national banks.

The same committee also reported a bill repealing the act which limits the legal tender of silver to $5.

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

MINISTER MAYNARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, has transmitted to that body the official documents received at the Department of State from Minister Maynard concerning the revolt in Bulgaria, including the report on the subject by Eugene Schuyler, the Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Constantinople, who says that the burning of villages, and the murders and atrocities committed were clearly unnecessary for the suppression of the insurrection, for it was an insignificant rebellion at best, and the villagers generally surrendered at the first summons; nor could they be justified by the state of panic, because that was over before the troops set out on their campaign. It has been claimed that the massacres and outrages in Bulgaria were not ordered by the Porte, and that it even had no knowledge of them. However that may be, it is certain that nearly all those who particularly distinguished themselves for their cruelty and barbarity were rewarded, decorated or promoted by the Porte, or have since held high positions in the Army. On the contrary, an attempt has been made to punish some of those who did their best to act in a legal manner and to spare innocent men.

TILDEN'S BARREL OF MONEY.

TESTIMONY OF HON. W. B. NASH, ONE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTORS—$50,000 OFFERED TO HIM TO VOTE FOR TILDEN—A SOUTH CAROLINA BANKER HIS TEMPTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Hon. W. B. Nash, (colored,) of Columbia, S. C., testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. In reply to questions from Senator Morton, he stated that he is a member of the South Carolina Senate, and one of the Presidential Electors of that State; knows a man named Childs, who is President of the Carolina National Bank; had an interview with Childs at his [Childs'] house, on the day previous to the meeting of the South Carolina Electoral College; Mr. Childs invited witness to come to his house; during the interview Mr. Childs and witness talked about the political situation in South Carolina, and Childs remarked to witness that if South Carolina was to have a good government and be prosperous in the future, Hampton must be the next Governor, and the only way in which this could be brought about was to have the Senate, of which witness is a member, seat the Democratic Senators from Edgefield, Laurens, and Abbeville counties, and for them to recognise the Democratic House. Mr. Childs told witness that he [Childs] had $20,000 which he would give witness if he would get votes enough in the Senate to seat the Democratic Senators from the three counties before mentioned; witness told Mr. Childs that he [witness] was in favor of seating the Democratic Senators from Edgefield and Abbeville, and that he had so expressed himself at the first meeting of the Senate in November last, but he was not in favor of seating the Democratic Senator from Laurens, and that he could not take the money offered, or do what Mr. Childs wanted him to in relation to having the Democratic House recognized by the Senate; witness mentioned to Mr. Childs, just as he was about leaving, that he [witness] could not call on him [Childs] next day, as requested, as he had to attend the meeting of the Electoral College; Childs remarked to witness that he would give him $10,000 cash if he [witness] would cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks, and that after witness had so cast his vote Childs would give him $40,000 additional; witness refused the offer, and told Mr. Childs that he [witness] was a Republican, and that his [witness'] people would be very angry at him if he should vote for the Democratic candidates; Mr. Childs told witness that as soon as he [witness] got his $70,000, he could go to Europe or any other place and live. Witness replied: "Yes, and have people pointing their fingers at me as I pass along the street." Witness refused Childs' offers, and as he was leaving, Childs remarked: "Remember, Nash, this is graveyard talk." Witness understood that the $20,000 was to come from some merchants or lawyers living at Charleston, S. C., but he did not know where the $10,000 or the $40,000 which was promised him if he would vote for Tilden was to come from. He never met Smith Wead or a man named Reynolds from the North.

Senator Kernan cross-examined the witness at some length without bringing out anthing in addition to what he had already testified to, save that witness had a talk with Gen. Hampton previous to his conversation with Mr. Childs. Witness' conversation with Gen. Hampton was on the politics of the State in general, and Mr. Childs had told witness that Gen. Hampton had told him that he was much pleased with the way in which witness talked. The morning of the meeting of the Electoral College of South Carolina a newspaper stated that witness was going to save the country and cast his Electoral vote for Tilden. Several persons asked witness about it, and he, in a joking manner replied, "Yes, of course I am." When he went into the room where the College met he was asked about the way in which he should vote, and he replied, "Well, gentlemen, I know where some one can get $50,000 if they will vote for Tilden." Witness has seen Childs since the Electoral College met, and Childs asked witness to say nothing about the conversation they had in relation to money. Witness told Mr. Childs that he should say nothing about it except what was true.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

TESTIMONY OF PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH OPERATORS—NOTHING DEFINITE ASCERTAINED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote to-day examined Harry O'Neil, whose duty in the Western Union Telegraph Company' office at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, is to receive and check messages. He testified that on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of November he received messages from Secretary Cameron, W. H. Kimble, R. W. Mackey, Mr. Hoyt, and Major Norris, to be sent to Florida. He did not recollect the names of the persons to whom they were sent. He remembered that a telegram sent by Mackey spoke of a person in Bedford whom he had seen, and about sending a special messenger to Florida, but remembered nothing about money or troops.

Mr. Lawrence objected to the asking of questions as to the contents of telegrams when the sub-committee of the two houses had the telegrams themselves in their possession.

Mr. Tucker replied that it was proper to conduct the examination in this way, as in searching among the telegrams furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company the telegram from Mr. Mackey might not be found.

Mr. Lawrence said to pursue this course of examination was to disregard established rules, and if continued the examination of witnesses would become a mockery. The committee overruled Mr. Lawrence's objection.

The witness was further examined about the sending of the telegrams by the persons above named, but did not remember their contents, and therefore could give no distinct statements concerning them.

J. W. Dyer, in charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, testified that he saw the telegram sent by Mackey, but it would be impossible for him to state its contents; he presumed it was about the election, as he remembered only something about a messenger being sent somewhere.

Frank Gessner, Herman Shussler, and M. C. Gross, telegraph operators in Philadelphia, were severally examined on the same subject, but they had no recollection of the contents of telegrams.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the thirty-eighth call for redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon bonds and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after April 24, next, and the interest on the bonds will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of bonds:

Coupon Bonds.—$100, Nos. 21,351 to 25,508, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 26,701 to 31,500, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 62,401 to 70,550, both inclusive.

Registered Bonds.—$50, Nos. 301 to 400, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 4,501 to 5,300, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 3,251 to 3,600, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 12,001 to 13,350, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 4,751 to 5,100, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 8,201 to 9,300, both inclusive.

Capt. Eric Gabrielson, of the Revenue Marine Corps, has been assigned to the command of the Revenue steamer Stevens, now fitting out at Baltimore.

Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, has directed E. A. Protois, of that office, who was charged last year with the investigation of certain land frauds committed in South-west Missouri, to proceed at once to Jefferson City, Mo., for the purpose of assisting the United States District Attorney in the prosecution of the parties indicted at the last term of court for forging and uttering applications for additional entries of public land under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead act.

The President has appointed the following Commissioners to test and examine the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints during the year 1876: Hon. J. L. Chamberlain, of Maine; Profs. R. E. Rogers and W. H. Chandler, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Price, of San Francisco; J. E. Hilgard, of Washington; Hon. J. P. Putnam of Massachusetts; Hon. John C. New, of Indiana, A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; A. W. Lesserring; of Pennsylvania, and E. B. Elliott, of Washington. The commission meets at the Philadelphia Mint on Feb. 14 next.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $698,499 40, and from Customs, $417,284 89.

MAKING NEW SENATORS.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

JOHN R. M'PHERSON ELECTED IN NEW-JERSEY BY STRICT PARTY VOTE—THE REPUBLICANS NOMINATE SECRETARY ROBESON AND BREAK FOR OTHER CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 24.—The great question as to whether any of the 41 Democratic Legislators would develop into an independent voter was settled at the joint meeting held at noon to-day. Mr. McPherson's work had been too thoroughly done to fail in the supreme moment, and, contrary to the wild rumors with which the air had been filled all day—contrary to the fears of the friends and the hopes of his enemies—he received the solid vote of his party and was duly declared Mr. Frelinghuysen's successor. The vote of the Republicans was a genuine surprise to the crowds of spectators on the floor and in the galleries. Instead of naming Mr. Frelinghuysen, for whom they had unanimously declared the day before, at the separate meeting of the two houses, the entire 40 voted for George M. Robeson. This action of Mr. Robeson's party, in his own State, was a very graceful supplement to the report of the Democratic Judiciary Committee in Washington, and coming, when it did, from the joint meeting, proved that it was not a hollow compliment, but a sincere effort to elect him Senator. When it was seen that the Democratic vote remained solid, the Republicans began to change their votes for other candidates, in order to express individual preferences, and to afford the independent Democrats an ample list of worthy Jerseymen to select from. Those of Mr. Green's adherents who have been loudly asserting that Mr. McPherson failed to represent the highest character and cultivation of the State, ought to have been able to satisfy their consciences by voting for Courtlandt Parker, or Senator Frelinghuysen, or Mr. Phelps, or Secretary Robeson—all of whom were named before the result of the roll-call was announced—but they preferred Mr. McPherson, and he is, therefore, their Senator.

The Lower House, after having finished its routine business, took a recess at a few minutes before 11 till 11:45. At that hour Speaker Rabe called them to order, and they lay back in their seats awaiting the arrival of the Senators. Precisely at noon, the doors of the Assembly Chamber were thrown open, and the Senators, with President Abbett at their head, filed in. They seated themselves in the chairs which had been placed in the aisle in anticipation of their coming. President Abbett ascended to the Speaker's desk, and the business of the convention was begun by the reading of the minutes of both houses, showing their action separately yesterday on the Senatorial question. Then, on motion of Mr. Rabe, the balloting commenced. As the long list of 81 names was called through by the Clerk, anxiety was manifest among the members of both parties. Senator Abbett, the head of the check list, emphatically declared John R. McPherson to be his choice. Mr. Ashley, who followed, created some surprise among those who had not been let into the secret of the change in the Republican caucus nominee by casting his vote for George M. Robeson, the Secretary of the Navy. The 40 other Republicans followed in his wake, while each of the 41 Democrats, as his name was called, announced his adhesion to John R. McPherson, the caucus nominee of the party. When the last name had been called, it was apparent that Mr. McPherson's election had been accomplished. A stampede from Secretary Robeson to other candidates began at once, Senator Hobart leading by changing his vote from Robeson to Frelinghuysen. Senators Kirk and Hill and 25 others followed in quick succession, casting votes for Parker, Frelinghuysen, and Phelps, till, when the end had been reached, the Secretary had only a loyal 11 left. In the break, Courtlandt Parker received 18 votes, Senator Frelinghuysen 10 votes, and Hon. William Walter Phelps one vote, the last being cast by Assemblyman Cunningham of Passaic. "Perhaps," suggested Mr. Brigham, blandly, "some of our Democratic friends would like to change their votes." But the 41 sat stolidly still, and McPherson's majority remained intact. President Abbett made formal declaration of the election; Mr. Rabe moved that the proceedings be certified to the Governor, and, the joint meeting rising, the two houses parted company.

Much speculation has been provoked by the action of the Republican caucus, held an hour previously to the joint meeting, as to the causes which led to the nomination of Mr. Robeson. The caucus had, as already announced, given their nomination to Senator Frelinghuysen. When the members went into caucus assemblage this morning, the committee who had been appointed to find out and report the lay of the land assured them that two Democratic votes had been pledged to Mr. Robeson if the 40 Republican votes could be secured for him. The nomination was therefore given to him, and the Republicans went in joint meeting with a reasonably strong confidence in his success. Some say that the scheme miscarried because the Democrats had not enough backbone to stand by their promises. Others say that they do not believe that the men upon whom the hopes of Republican success were built ever intended to redeem their pledges—that they made them with the preconceived design of breaking them. It is even said that their overtures to the Republicans were suggested by McPherson himself. "They hoped," so this view is stated, "to lead us to believe that we had secured the two votes beyond question, and that no negotiations would consequently be made with more vulnerable Democrats." The least likely explanation of the matter is that given by some enemies of Mr. Robeson, who say that they do not believe that the Secretary had any promise of Democratic support, and that the story that he had was an empty pretense which he used as a leverage to secure the Republican caucus nomination. "Of what advantage would the empty honor prove?" was asked. "Why," was the response, "a complimentary nomination gives Robeson a prior lien on the next Senatorial caucus nomination."

The break from the caucus when it became apparent that Robeson had failed of his nomination is scarcely an indication of the Secretary's want of favor among his party friends. It was mainly for the diversion of the Democrats, in the hope that the men who had smothered their hatred of McPherson beneath the vote they had cast for him, might find courage enough in the general change of votes to change them from the party nominee, and as many names as possible were put forward by the Republicans, so that the disaffected Democrats might have a variety of candidates to choose from. If any one had in this prevalent confusion cast his vote for any one of the Republican candidates, the whole Republican strength would have gone to that candidate at once.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

TWO BALLOTS TAKEN—NO CHOICE MADE.

TOPEKA, Jan. 24.—Following is the result of ballots taken in the Legislature to-day for a United States Senator from this State:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Harvey, Republican	27	27
Osborn, Republican	26	25
Plumb, Republican	25	24
Simons, Republican	23	24
Sears, Republican	20	22
Stellings, Republican	12	12
Martin, Democrat	13	13
Root, Greenback	1	3
Blair, Democrat	2	2
Lowe, Republican	2	..
Pomeroy, Democrat	1	..
Robinson, Democrat	..	1

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

WHEELING, Jan. 24.—One ballot was taken to-day for United States Senator with the following result: For the short term, Price, 24; Hereford, 21; Walker, 16. For the long term, H. G. Davis, 24; Faulkner, 24.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

ATLANTA, Jan. 24.—The following is the result of the first ballot for United States Senator: Norwood, 96; Hill, 78; Smith, 21; H. V. Johnson, 11; D. A. Walker, 4. Both houses then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

THE EFFORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE—FURTHER COMPLICATIONS REPORTED—THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL PARTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 24.—The nomination of Judge Lawrence by the Republicans staggered the Democrats, several of whom threatened to vote for him unless Anderson was withdrawn. The independents and Democrat caucused this morning, the former nominating Judge Davis, who was promptly accepted by the latter. The Republicans had concluded to abandon the contest, as the election of Davis seemed inevitable until the discovery that two Democrats had determined to stand by John C. Haines, an independent Senator from Chicago, to vote for him and hold the balance of power. The Republicans encouraged them by giving over 60 votes for Haines, when the Democrats began to retaliate by voting for Lawrence. At this point, after six joint ballots, there was an adjournment. To-morrow the fight will begin where it left off to-day. Ten Democrats have pledged themselves to vote for Lawrence to-morrow if necessary, and Davis, who came within two votes of the prize, will not get it unless a compact is made with the Democrats, the independents, and the two bolting Democrats. John Russell Jones is here organizing a fight for Washburn. He is trying to get 10 men to speak to Washburne to-morrow and force the Republicans to take him up. If this is done, it will probably precipitate Lawrence's election by a number of Republicans and Democrats. The Independents say they have nearly got through with the Democrats, and after to-morrow will be ready to treat with the Republicans; but the Republicans will prefer an alliance with the Democrats, if it can be made to elect a Republican. The Democrats and Independents have decided to night to stick to Davis for two or three ballots to-morrow, while the Republicans will give Haines votes until the Independents break away from the Democrats to vote for Col. Plumb, of La Salle, uncle of one of the Independents, after which Plumb will be dropped, and the Independents be offered a Republican to vote for, perhaps Lawrence or Logan. The Democrats say they will vote with the Republicans to elect Lawrence if Davis is not elected on the third ballot. The Republicans distrust them. The last two ballots to-day were as follows:

	Thirty-eighth Ballot.	Thirty-ninth Ballot.
Davis	96	82
Haines	56	69
Lawrence	39	42
Raum	..	4
Plumb	..	3
Parish	..	1
Scattering	7	..

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Yesterday's representation of "Faust," at the Academy of Music, was remarkably good, and it attracted, as did its predecessor, an audience that tested the seating capacity of the house as severely as the most exacting manager could wish. Miss Kellogg, who was the original *Marguerite* in this country, has interpreted the part so often as to render a detailed notice of its characteristics quite superfluous. The artist portrays the personage with exceeding simplicity, but with all requisite emotion and grace, and at no point of her work is the tunefulness of Gounod's lovely and fluent music impaired by any tendency to subordinate the lyric to the dramatic element of the opera. The nice balance which is thus preserved, results in a prominence of the best-known numbers allotted to *Marguerite* of which an inclination to overact often robs them. A better rendering of all the heroine's music American audiences are not likely to hear. Last night, as heretofore, testimony to this effect was adduced at the wonted stages of action, and the pretty and expressive measures chanted by *Marguerite* at the spinning-wheel; the brilliant jewel-song, and the love-passages later on in the garden-act, were given with infinite taste and precision. In *Valentine's* death-scene, Miss Kellogg was equal to the emergency, and her emotional power found utterance in acting of decided pathos and force. "Faust" introduced, besides the American *créatrice* of *Faust's* victim, Messrs. Maas, Peakes, and Carleton, and Mrs. Seguin. With a little more warmth and vivacity, Mr. Maas' *Faust* would bear advantageous comparison with most representations of the character; Mr. Peakes' *Mephisto* is a clever bit of imitation; Mr. Carleton, aside from an inclination to now and then vary the time of his music—notably in the duel trio, when he slackened the movement of the apostrophe to *Marguerite's* medal, and then hurried on at a break neck pace—did all that could be done with *Valentine* and Mrs. Seguin portrayed *Siebel* in the winning way which long since established her firmly in the favor of the public. The chorus and orchestra were worthy of the principal artists. To-morrow night "The Flying Dutchman," with Miss Kellogg and Mr. Carleton in the leading rôles, will be performed for the first time in this City.

BRIEF MENTION.

Dr. Herman Linde will recite "Julius Cæsar" at Steinway Hall this afternoon.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron acts in "Across the Continent" at the Eagle Theatre during the remainder of this week.

Mr. De Vivo has arranged with Miss Emma Abbott for a series of concerts, to begin on or about Feb. 5, and to take place at Chickering Hall.

The members of the New-York Choral Union and persons desirous of joining the society are invited to meet this evening in the chapel of the church at the corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, for rehearsal of the oratorio called "Malchus."

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, rising and high barometer, diminishing north to west winds, very generally colder and clear weather.*

VIOLATION OF NEW-JERSEY LICENSE LAWS.

TRENTON, Jan. 24.—Edward O'Harra, of Hudson County, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 on conviction of selling liquor without license, a like amount for selling tobacco under the same condition, and to stand committed in the Hudson County Jail until the fines are paid.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 24—At the hearing to-day before the legislative Committee on Insurance, on the petition of 11 police-holders asking for an investigation into the affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, the petition was withdrawn at the request of the petitioners.

THEY SHOUT FOR TILDEN, BUT—

The San Francisco *Post* says: "A prominent Democratic lawyer of Washington, well acquainted on this coast, writes under a recent date to a friend here that Gen. Miller was then in the capital, and adds good-naturedly that he had no need to give himself any airs, for though he is the messenger, he is only part of a college, and a Republican one at that. The Democrats can beat that all to pieces. 'We've got a man here,' writes the correspondent, 'who is a whole college in himself, and was not elected either. Cronin, of Oregon,' he continues, 'is a constant cause of crooning on our side. Nobody knows who is President, but though it is a profound secret, most of us believe it to be Hayes. This must be told, as we are all shouting for Tilden yet, even with Cronin on our shoulders.'"

FATAL POLO ACCIDENT.

A London paper says: "Further information has reached this country of the polo accident which caused the death of Capt. Clayton, Ninth Lancers. The statements with reference to the cause of the occurrence are somewhat conflicting, but it appears that by some means, either through a collision with another player, or the pony throwing its rider, Capt. Clayton sustained a severe injury to the spine. He lingered in a state of insensibility for several hours, and subsequently died during the night. His remains were interred with military honors on the 27th ult., and the levée and entertainment which were to have taken place on Boxing Day had to be postponed."

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

A BANKRUPT SAVINGS BANK.

THE ABINGDON SQUARE INSTITUTION—FIRST MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES—A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

A meeting of the Depositors' Committee and Board of Trustees of the bankrupt Abingdon Square Savings Bank was held last evening in the bank building, No. 23 Abingdon square, for the purpose of having a conference in regard to the affairs of the bank. Mr. George W. Winant presided. Mr. Frank Thompson, the Receiver, was present, as were also Mr. Charles W. Schumacker, the President, and Mr. B. T. Burnham, Vice President of the bankrupt concern. In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Winant stated that it had been called to confer in reference to the outstanding liabilities and assets of the bank, and to see what could be done for the benefit of the depositors. It had been stated that a number of the Trustees had offered to advance sufficient money to make up the deficiency, pay the depositors, and take the assets of the concern as security; and it had also been rumored that the Receiver was "slaughtering" the property of the bank, by selling it at forced sales on a bad market, for less money than had been offered for it in cash. He thought, however, that the property which had been disposed of had been sold for all it was worth. A long and rambling discussion followed, in regard to the past and present condition of the bank, and the future prospects of the depositors getting their money, which, however, resulted in nothing particularly encouraging. So far as the depositors are concerned, Mr. Burnham denied that the mortgages held by the bank on Brooklyn real estate were second mortgages.

Mr. Winant stated that the assets still remaining in the hands of the Receiver were valued on his books at $52,231, and asked how much money the Trustees were willing to advance of this amount to pay the depositors. Mr. Burnham thought the meeting had not yet reached that point. He had never heard of any proposition to advance any money. Mr. Mohlman, another Trustee, had heard of some plan of that kind at one time, whereby they would assume the indebtedness, dispense with the Receiver, and go on with the business. A depositor renewed the question previously asked by Mr. Winant, as to how much money the Trustees would advance toward paying the depositors, taking and holding this real estate as security. In reply, Mr. Burnham said that so far as he was concerned he was willing to do all he could for the benefit of the depositors, but if the young man meant by his question to ask how much money he was willing to advance out of his own pocket, he should answer not a cent. He had served the bank for years without fee or hope of reward, and he did not think he ought to be expected to do anything more.

Mr. Thompson, the Receiver, stated that he had sold sufficient property to realize about 15 per cent. of the liabilities, and that he had applied to the court for permission to pay over that amount. The papers were sent to Albany on Saturday last, and he expected to make the dividend in about two weeks. He stated further that there were assets in his hands, the nominal value of which was sufficient to pay about 50 or 60 per cent. more; but he doubted if one-fourth of that sum could be realized at present. There are negotiations pending whereby one man proposes to take seven of the Broadway (Williamsburg) lots under a building contract for nine months at $1,500 each, and give $5,000 bonds for the performance of the contract, giving the bank a first mortgage on the property. The meeting then adjourned.

THE EAST RIVER TRAGEDY.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR—A CHILIAN SAILOR ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—THE CASE STILL A MYSTERY.

A Chilian sailor named Antonio Morreleau was arrested yesterday by Detective Shelley, of the Seventh Precinct, on suspicion of being the man who accompanied the woman who was mysteriously drowned, on Tuesday morning, at the foot of Market slip, East River. In addition to the apprehension of Morreleau, some new evidence affecting the circumstances of the woman's death was obtained, but a doubt still exists as to whether she was murdered or simply a victim of accidental drowning. Thomas Currier, a sailor, temporarily residing at No. 31 Monroe street, called at the Seventh Precinct Station early yesterday, and volunteered the information that Morreleau, according to his own admission, met on Monday night an abandoned woman, whom he invited to accompany him on board the schooner Zingara, lying at Pier No. 37. The woman accepted his invitation, and went with him to the wharf, but on attempting to step on board the vessel slipped and fell into the river. According to Currier, Morreleau further admitted that he made no effort to save her from drowning. Detective Shelley subsequently ascertained that Morreleau had enlisted on Tuesday afternoon as a common sailor on the United States frigate Colorado, at present lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The detective, armed with the necessary warrant, and accompanied by Currier, boarded the Colorado in the afternoon, and immediately arrested Morreleau, whom he arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court. Michael Sullivan, the man found by Patrolman Behan on Pier No. 37, was also taken to the court, and repeated the statement made by him on the previous day. Currier made the following statement:

I reside at present in a boarding-house at No. 31 Monroe street; I first met Morreleau on or about the 10th inst., at No. 351 Water street, where he informed me that he was a shipmate of Frank Brown, a friend of mine employed on board a schooner lying at the foot of Market street. Yesterday morning Morreleau, while at No. 31 Monroe street, said to me, "I came very near drowning a woman last night." I asked how it happened, and he answered, "I went to take a woman aboard the schooner, when she slipped and fell into the river. She yelled and called out my name, and I got frightened and ran away, and somebody came running along and got her out."

Notwithstanding the fact that Currier's statement was corroborated by John Hill and Thomas C. Brummitt, Morreleau denied the truth of the assertions. He was, however, committed to the Tombs with the prisoner Sullivan, to await the result of an investigation by the Grand Jury. Currier, Hill, and Brummitt were sent to the House of Detention.

REVIVALISTS IN JOHN STREET.

A TEMPORARY REFUGE IN THE OLD METHODIST CHURCH—THE DUTCH CHURCH TO BE OBTAINED—YESTERDAY'S PRAYERS.

The down-town prayer-meeting that began on Monday in Underwriters Hall has taken up its quarters in the Sunday-school room of the old Methodist Church in John street, so that for a time, at least, it is to be a very near neighbor of the Fulton street noonday meeting. Mr. E. E. Seldon was the leader yesterday, and the congregation numbered more than 100, very few of whom appeared to be bankers and brokers. References were made in several of the prayers to the history of the edifice in which the meeting was assembled. One speaker deplored the conversation he had overheard, where one man said: "Oh! your meeting is all very well, but So-and-so is in it, and I can't have anything to do with him." This provoked the expression from an enthusiastic brother that if they only felt that they were right it wouldn't make any difference about the individuals who are connected with it, for then they could defy even the devil himself to come in and disturb them. A man who said he had been brought up the "wrong way," and avowed himself a skeptic of the first water, wanted a religion that was practical, that would last even when the two or three who were gathered together had gone out to their business. The eager brother who followed this man, in his prayer gave thanks that the religion of our fathers and brothers was the "real Simon pure stuff." A middle-aged man told how, when he was boarding in the neighborhood, he was converted in the old Methodist Church to a sense of sin and righteousness. [A voice—"Me, too!"] He said that he had been in the habit of drinking a good deal, and often sat on the stoop of the house. To another question from the skeptic, an impatient brother was tempted to say that the meeting was no place for insincere men, whom God looked through and through, and they would better not come there, for God had more important business to attend to than that. The last brother who spoke said the skeptic needed some strong answers, and there he would be assured that he could get in answer to prayer something that he could feel in his hand. He was in the midst of an entertaining story about the Mormons when, another brother sharply reminded the leader that the closing hour had come. Dr. Patton will lead to-morrow at the 3:30 o'clock meeting.

Mr. B. B. Dyer reported yesterday that in reply to the letter sent to the Supervising Architect at Washington, asking for the privilege of using the old Post Office building, he had received a note saying that the requests would be submitted to the Supervising Engineer in the building. Mr. Dyer said that would settle it in their favor, as the Engineer had expressed his willingness that the church should be thrown open to the prayer meeting.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BENNINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Montreal express train which left New-York last evening, was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Dorset this morning. A portion of the train went down an embankment. One passenger was slightly injured.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—A special dispatch from Ashtabula says the following testimony was taken to-day: H. P. Hepburn sworn: Is Mayor of Ashtabula; was at the bridge within half an hour after it fell; the whole wreck was then wrapped in flames and was burning fiercely; knows nothing of any orders being given not to throw water on the wreck; is assistant civil engineer on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore Road.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

AN APPROPRIATION MADE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY—THE SUBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS DISCUSSED GENERALLY—THE EXPENDITURES FOR LAST YEAR.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the subject of making an appropriation for a portion of the present year. Commissioner Dowd, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made the following report:

The Finance Committee respectfully report that it is necessary that appropriations should be made sufficient in amount to pay the salaries for the month of January, and for the needed supplies through the depository; also for rent, fuel, gas, and other articles, the procuring of which cannot wait the final disposition of the fund at our command, and therefore submit herewith for your approval, a resolution intended to meet the necessity:

Resolved, That $308,700 of the moneys apportioned by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purposes of public instruction for 1877 be appropriated to the several purposes and in the specific sums named herein, the payments to be made therefrom in accordance with the by-laws, rules, and regulations of this board.

The resolution then recites in detail the various purposes for which this sum should be appropriated, the same being those ordinarily covered by the monthly expenditures of the board.

Commissioner Dowd said that the amount named for January was one-twelfth of the amount allowed by the Board of Apportionment for the year's expenditure, except in some instances of quarterly payments of rent.

Commissioner Beardslee wanted the amount doubled, and moved an amendment to that effect, saying that January was almost gone and that an appropriation should be made for February, or the schools would have to be closed, as it would be a misdemeanor to incur liabilities which there was no money to meet.

Commissioner Dowd said that the Controller and Chamberlain only paid appropriations monthly, and that there was no more reason why the schools should be closed on the 1st of February than there was that they should have been closed on the 1st of January.

Commissioner Beardslee's amendment was lost, 7 voting in favor of it and 12 against.

Commissioner Halstead moved, as an amendment, that the appropriation for the Committee on Supplies be increased from $25,000 to $50,000, which was lost, only 6 voting in the affirmative and 13 in the negative.

On the vote being announced, Commissioners Halstead and Beardslee asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Supplies, Commissioner Halstead saying that he would not incur liabilities for which there was no appropriation, and that it seemed to him that the board had lost confidence in the Committee on Supplies. On motion of Commissioner West the application of Commissioners Halstead and Beardslee to be excused from service was tabled, all voting in the affirmative except the two Commissioners. The report of the Finance Committee, as originally presented, was then adopted by a vote of 15 to 4.

The following resolutions, presented by Commissioner Walker, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Salaries and Economy be authorized to secure the opinion, in writing, of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2100	West. Un	72⅞	2000	Lake Shore	57⅜
900	do	73	300	do	57⅛
100	do	72⅞	400	do	57⅜
100	do	73	7600	do	57⅜
300	do	72⅞	5600	do	57⅜
600	do	72⅞	100	do	57⅜
130	N. Y. C. & Hud	104⅞	800	do	57⅛
100	Pacific Mail	25	100	do	57⅜
300	do	25⅛	1800	do	57⅜
600	do	25⅛	400	do	57⅜
1100	do	25¼	1200	do	57⅜
400	Erie Railway	10⅝	100	Pittsburg	99¾
100	do	10⅜	100	Cen. of N. J	93½
200	Mich. Cen	49⅝	700	do	93¾
500	do	49⅝	500	D., L. & W	74⅛
300	do	49⅛	1000	do	74
200	do	49⅝	900	do	73⅞
400	do	49⅝	300	do	73¾
400	do	49⅜	300	do	74
600	do	49⅝	20	do	74¼
700	do	49⅜	300	do	74
200	do	49⅝	600	do	74¼
100	do	49⅞	600	do	74¾
1000	do	49⅜	100	Wab. R. Receipts	67⅛
200	do	49⅜	400	St. Paul. Pf	49⅞
200	North-western. Pf	67⅞	500	do	48¾
100	do	68	58	100	Ohio & Miss	7
100	do	58			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	$66,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	700	do
10,000	do	12,114⅝	do
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R
$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C
10,000	do	12,114	do
10,000	do	12,113⅞	do
8,000	do	14,000	U. S. 4½ R., '91
			do
			do
			do

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Southern, commanded by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE S. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the dangers of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

From Queenstown, via LIVERPOOL.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 31 | PARTHIA...WED., Feb. 14
ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7 | CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21

Steamers marked "so not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

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GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 31

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the offices of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 23

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6 at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $28; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 18
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 3d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA...Sat., Jan. 27 | RHEIN...Sat., Feb. 10
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
Victoria...Feb. 3, 9 A. M. | Alsatia...Feb. 17, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia.....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $95 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain...Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M. | Egypt.....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

St. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, Pier, foot of 43 North river. 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator: also, with the steamer J. H. SCHLEY, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

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GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Rio de Janeiro, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MOKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
FALKENBERG & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....Jan. 25 | FRISIA.....Feb. 8
WIRLAND.....Feb. 1 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold, Second Cabin, $60 gold; steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

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FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A very companionable and efficient lady as companion or housekeeper to an aged or invalid lady. Address J. F., Box No. 227 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take care and wait on an old lady; has the best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 12 at No. 40 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; can well do a lady if required, or given children; has excellent references. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; is willing and capable; first-class City reference. Call at No. 219 East 35th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress or assist with washing; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 431 West 40th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—IS first-class for both; has best of City reference from last place. Address C., Box No. 320, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestants girl; or to assist in light house-work; willing to be instructed. Can be found at No. 343 9th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 313 East 26th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call or address Ida Berry, No. 349 West 37th st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a respectable Protestant young woman; good reference. Address No. 161 West 27th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or assist with children or waiting; City reference. Call at No. 307 West 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS Chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 228 East 41st st., in the store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, in a private family; one as first-rate cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; six years' City reference from one place. Address No. 369 Isaac., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; thoroughly understands games, soups, meats, boning, and larding; is an excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 631 6th av., in grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; good baker; good City reference from last place. Call or address at No. 155 Madison av., for two days, basement bell.

COOK, &c. CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY City and respectable young girls; can do good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY Understands her business; no objection to the country. City reference. Address No. 244 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Scotch woman; or will do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; willing to assist with the washing; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 1,096 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, IN private family; superior family cook; seven years' City reference; City or country. Address No. 115 West 19th st.; no cards answered.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-Class cook, understands her business in all its branches; will not wash; understands marketing. Call at No. 233 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer in private family; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 642 3d av., third bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY Competent; understands her business in all its branches; pastry, game, boning, larding; best City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, ORDERLY, COMPETENT Protestant woman in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Inquire for C. D., No. 241 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; understands meats and soups; excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; good City reference; will do coarse washing; City or country. Call at No. 247 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; first-class reference. Call or address No. 241 4th av., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; will assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at 142 West 28th st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK IN A private family; 15 years' City reference. Call at No. 386 West 52d st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook; the best City references from last place. Call at No. 605 2d av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN FULLY COMPETENT AS First-class cook in a private family. Call at No. 115 West 41st st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK. IN City private family; first-class reference. Call or address No. 150 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK AND TO assist at washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 211 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND Ironer; good reference. Call at No. 1,025 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker a few more engagements to work out by the day; has the newest styles and can give City reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS maker a few more engagements to work out by the day at $1 50; has the newest styles and can give City reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker the work of a few more first-class families; none to surpass in fitting and trimming; dresses made over equal to new; best of references. Call at No. 234 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work by the day; ladies' dresses, &c., cut and fitted while waiting. No. 1,256 Broadway, ring second bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant woman of intelligence as housekeeper in a gentleman's or widower's family; terms moderate; has best City reference. Call at No. 463 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of large experience; is a good cook; accustomed to marketing; highest reference. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 308 East 13th st.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; lately landed. Call at No. 126 West 50th st., third floor.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 26 Prince st.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO House-work; good reference. Call at 170th st. on Railroad av., Morrisania.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 203 East 65th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 407 1st av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; good seamstress and hairdresser; speaks pure French and German well; would take charge or growing children; good references. Call at No. 471 6th av., fancy store.

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LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; does French fluting, plaiting, and pulling; understands her business; best City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 323 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress in a private family; very best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; BEST CITY REFerence; private family preferred. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PERSON; IS fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; has long experience; best reference. Call or address J. D., No. 118 West 33d st.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN A PRIvate family; competent to take full charge of a baby from its birth; very best City reference. Call at No. 40 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, or do light chamber-work; the best reference. Call at No. 248 West 35th st.; pull the top bell, right side.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROtestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; 15 years' reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 16th st., rear.

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NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d st., for two days.

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NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as child's nurse, seamstress, and chamber-maid; four years in her last place. Call at No. 11 West 35th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Young American woman as nurse and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at 306 West 37th st.

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NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse; competent and reliable; best references. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock, No. 139 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; is a good seamstress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 537 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; BEST CITY reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 53 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH Seamstress, by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and mending; a good button-hole maker for all kinds of clothes; well recommended. Call all the week at No. 62 West 33d st.

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SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands dress-making; City reference. Call at No. 143 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress and operator; can take the entire charge of a linen-room; or as housekeeper; can give best City reference. Call at No. 239 West 26th st., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMStress; cuts and fits; wishes work by week or month; reference from last place. Address all week No. 313 East 56th st.

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WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; good reference from last place. Call at No. 229 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress, in a private family; five years' City reference from last place. Address M. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads; care of silver; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in private family; best of City reference. Call at No 350 East 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 238 West 16th st., first floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 537 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would go out by the day; can do all kinds of fluting, laces, and fine work, or would take a situation by the month; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 328 East 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day; can do all kinds of fluting, laces, and fine-work; would take a situation by the month; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 326 East 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to wash and ironing at her own home, or would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 409 West 54th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A PERSON TO GO OUT BY THE day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th st., one flight stairs up, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing and ironing at home, or would go out by the day; best reference. Call at No. 11 Varick place, basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or family washing; fluting and all kinds of fineries done in the neatest manner at 75 cents to $1 per dozen. Call on or address K. D., 764 9th av.

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WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing at her own home; fine bleaching. Call or address Advertiser, No. 139 West 28th st., in bakery.

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COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN THAT thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is an experienced groom and a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference; wages $30. Address J. K., Box 318, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant young man; excellent groom and valet; expert City driver; eight years' testimonials; leaves employer on account of selling out. Call or address Coachman, No. 912 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Call or address M. J., No. 6 West 44th st., private stable.

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Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 1,351 Manhattan st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

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DRIVEN TO THE WALL.

A MASKED BURGLAR CONVICTED.

ANOTHER OF THE GANG OF ASTORIA BURGLARS SENT TO PRISON—HE IS SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

The trial of John Roberts, the fourth of the gang of ruffians who committed the burglaries at Astoria, Long Island, last month, took place at the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the old court-house in North Hempstead, yesterday Judge C. E. Pratt presided, assisted by County Judge John J. Armstrong and Justices Chipp and Baxter. The prisoner was arraigned on three indictments, to all of which he pleaded not guilty. The first two charges were for burglariously entering the dwellings of Mr. W. H. Green and M. L. Hiller, and the third indictment was for committing highway robbery. The prisoner was represented by Mr. James W. Ridgeway, of Brooklyn, and District Attorney Downing conducted the case for the prosecution. The prisoner stood trial on the first indictment. The first witness called was Mrs. Martha Green, wife of Mr. W. H. Green, whose testimony developed nothing in addition to her evidence given in the case of John James last Monday excepting the identification of the prisoner as the man who stood at her bedside while the robbery was being committed, when he held a lamp in one hand and a pistol in the other, and told her to be still and keep quiet, and no harm would come to her.

Hugo Hiller, a son of Mr. M. L. Hiller, testified that the prisoner was the first of the gang of burglars whom he saw at his father's house on the night of the burglary. His description differed from that of Mrs. Green only in the fact that the prisoner wore a slouched hat, while Mrs. Green and her sister testified that the prisoner wore a "Derby" hat.

Mrs. M. L. Hiller, Miss Anna Hiller, Mr. Hiller, and Mr. Gustave Frank testified, the main point being the identification of the prisoner.

Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct Police, of this City, was next placed on the stand. He testified to having known the prisoner for a long time when the latter was doing business at No. 99 James street; he had also known John James, alias "Fatty" Farrell; both had been living at No. 242 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn, the residence of Roberts' father-in-law. Upon being cross-examined, witness stated that he had sent Detective Carr to see Roberts, and get him to come to the station-house without formally arresting him; Detective Carr had done so; the witness took this precaution in order not to frighten the other people in the house, and by taking this method he had been the means of arresting six persons instead of one; the prisoner had not told him where he could find James; both James and the prisoner had told him they were living together; prisoner had not told him that James had gone to the residence of the prisoner through the instrumentality of his father-in-law; witness knew nothing about James having been "laid up with rheumatism."

Detective Carr testified that he knew the prisoner, and also knew Riley and James. Witness detailed the circumstances of the arrest of the prisoners and the efforts of Roberts to mislead the officers.

The prosecution here rested their case, and the case was opened for the defense. The first witness called was John Stark, the prisoner's father-in-law. He testified that he owned the premises No. 242 Fourteenth street, where his family and the prisoner lived, and also owned the buildings No. 240 and 246, adjoining the residence; on the night the burglaries were committed the prisoner was at home, and was engaged in playing a game of cards with witness and one Henry Dorr, from 7 P. M. until 1 o'clock the next morning; at that hour the family retired. Upon being examined by the District Attorney, witness testified that his daughter married Roberts on July 3, last, but witness could not tell the name of the minister who performed the ceremony, and was not present at the wedding; he did not know that the prisoner had another wife living, although he had heard that such was the case.

John Stark, a son of the previous witness, testified to seeing the prisoner in his father's house at 1:15 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 23. Witness was employed as a waiter at a restaurant in Fulton Market, and usually reached home at that hour.

Peter Stark, a boy about 10 years old, and brother of the preceding witness, testified to having seen the prisoner playing cards with his father and Mr. Dorr until 1 o'clock on the night of Dec. 22. When cross-examined, witness testified that he generally went to bed between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and that that was the only occasion within his recollection when he had "been up so late."

Henry Dorr was the last witness presented by the defense. He testified to having been engaged in playing a game of cards with the prisoner and Stark on the night of Dec. 22. Witness was employed in the Brooklyn Navy-yard as a blockmaker.

Sarah Roberts was next placed on the stand on behalf of the prosecution. She testified that she lived at No. 278½ Water street, New-York, and was the wife of the prisoner. Counsel for the prisoner, therefore, objected to her testimony, on the ground that a wife was incompetent to testify against her husband, and the objection was sustained by the court, although the witness was the prisoner's wife.

The counsel for the prisoner then summed up the case, and was followed by the District Attorney. Judge Pratt charged the jury that the only point for them to consider, was whether the prisoner had been one of the gang of burglars or not. The jury retired, and returned in about ten minutes, when a verdict of burglary in the first degree was rendered. The prisoner was then asked if he would plead to the other indictments, he pleaded not guilty, and the District Attorney stated that, as there was not time to try the other indictments during this term, he should move that they be "pigeon-holed" for the present, and called for a sentence on the conviction already obtained. The court, through Judge Armstrong, then sentenced the prisoner to 20 years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in Sing Sing Prison. As the prisoner passed out of the court-room, handcuffed, and in the custody of an officer, his former wife preceded him, while his present wife followed by his side weeping bitterly. As the stairs were reached, the crowd brought the prisoner and his former wife, Sarah, in immediate proximity, when the prisoner, without a word of warning, kicked his abandoned spouse with all the force he could muster. He was quickly subdued, and was locked up with the other prisoners under sentence.

Roberts stated that he was born in Poughkeepsie and is 32 years of age; he had never before been imprisoned for felony. The two burglars remaining untried, John Schmidt and Patrick Culkin, will stand trial at the next term of the court.

Capt. Murray received many encomiums for his shrewdness and ability in arresting so many of the Fourth Ward gang, and upon his faithfulness in assisting the prosecuting authorities of Brooklyn in bringing them to justice.

A BRAVE POLICEMAN REWARDED.

PRESENTATION OF A CHECK FOR $1,000 TO PATROLMAN JOHN M'DOWELL BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE RIOT RELIEF FUND.

The following communication from the Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund has been received by Gen. W. F. Smith, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, inclosing a check for $1,000 as a reward to Patrolman John McDowell, for courage and forbearance in an encounter with a burglar:

OFFICE BOARD RIOT RELIEF FUND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1877.

Gen. W. F. Smith, President Board of Police Commissioners:

By an official communication from your board, dated Jan. 20, the attention of the Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund was called to the courage and forbearance displayed by Patrolman John McDowell, Twenty-ninth Precinct, in his arrest of George Flint while engaged in the perpetration of a burglary on Jan. 8.

The Trustees consider themselves fortunate in being able to reward in the present case a policeman who braved death in the discharge of his duty, but who, happily, survives to be a living example of coolness and heroism to his fellows. The Trustees desire to express their recognition not only of the bravery of Patrolman McDowell, but of the self-command exercised by him under circumstances of great peril and provocation. So steadfast a sense of duty and scrupulous a regard for legal restraints, manifested in so trying an ordeal as a struggle with an armed burglar, cannot be too strongly commended.

The enclosed check for $1,000 on the Union Trust Company is sent as a testimonial of the high appreciation with which the Trustees regard the conduct of Patrolman McDowell, and as a partial recompense for the injuries received by him in the public service. Respectfully,

LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
GEORGE JONES,
WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
Trustees.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SOUTH.

A meeting will be held to-day at 12 o'clock, in the Clearing-house, having for its object, through the intervention of a committee of distinguished arbiters, a readjustment of the debts of the several Southern States which are in default. The restoration of the credit of the South is considered a matter of vital necessity; its debts are of such magnitude that the payment is an actual impossibility, and they can take no steps to reduce the amount of indebtedness except at the risk of the stigma that attaches to repudiation. It is proposed that a committee of five disinterested persons be appointed to confer with the authorities of each State in arrears, and with them, after weighing all the facts bearing on the matter, to devise and suggest a plan for the adjustment of the debts of these States upon a basis which shall be fair and just to all parties concerned. The meeting will be held to obtain emphatic public approval of the plan and indorsement of the movement, the success of which will, it is believed, tend to obliterate the last vestiges of the war and restore harmony and prosperity to the whole country. The call is signed by John T. Agnew, Babcock Brothers & Co., August Belmont & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., William C. Bryant, Frederick Butterfield & Co., John J. Cisco & Son, H. B. Claflin & Co., Thomas Denny & Co., David Dows & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., William M. Evarts, William H. Hays, Wilson G. Hunt, M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Robert Lenox Kennedy, James G. King's Sons, A. C. Kingsland & Sons, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., A. A. Low & Brothers, Charles J. Martin, Samuel McLean & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., George Opdyke & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., Henry F. Spaulding, H. G. Stebbins & Son, J. & W. Seligman & Co., John A. Stewart, Moses Taylor, L. Von Hoffman & Co., F. S. Winston. Mr. William Cullen Bryant will preside.

COAL AT LOW RATES.

TWO SALES AT AUCTION—A DECLINE IN PRICES—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND TONS DISPOSED OF.

The reports that have been in circulation for two or three weeks about a new combination of coal operators and companies to regulate the supply of coal for the market do not appear to have amounted to anything more than gossip, for one of the companies mentioned as favorable to the new combination, and the only company known to be flatly opposed to it yesterday threw 150,000 tons upon the market. The interest shown in the two sales was sufficient to attract large crowds in both instances, and the bidding was sufficiently brisk to make the sales short and decisive. The first sale took place at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by John H. Draper & Co. The Pennsylvania Coal Company announced that 100,000 tons of Pittston coal would be offered, but after the announcement and conditions had been read by the auctioneer, Mr. George A. Hoyt, the Vice President of the company explained that, owing to a fire in one of the engine-houses of the company, it would be impossible to offer more than 50,000 tons, as hindrances had occurred to transportation. He said that 25,000 tons of lump, steamer, grate, and egg would be put up together, the purchaser to take his choice of variety, but that only 7,000 tons of egg would be sold. The first lot started with a bid of $2 50, and advanced quickly to $2 55, $2 60, $2 65, and thus upward until $2 87½ was reached. At this figure the bidding stopped, when the check "tons" was taken. The bidding then advanced to $2 90, at which price the remaining 2,000 tons were taken. The steamer and grate coal was started at $2 75, and was urged by the auctioneer to $2 82½, when it was disposed of in lots of from 500 to 5,000 tons. The stove coal was bid up rapidly from $3 25 to $3 45, when the bidding stopped, and the 25,000 tons was taken up in lots of from 250 to 5,000 tons each. No chestnut coal was offered at this sale. It was understood among the trade before the sale that if the sale proved to be a good one 200,000 tons would be disposed of by the company. The prices obtained were about the same as those realized in the December sale, the changes, when there were any, being in favor of the sellers. The prices obtained at the sale yesterday, as compared with those at the sale in December, were as follows:

	Dec. 20, 1876.	Jan. 24, 1877.
Lump	$2 82½ to	$2 82½ to .....
Steamer	2 82½ to	2 82½ to .....
Grate	2 82½ to	2 82½ to .....
Egg	2 82½ to	2 87½ to $2 90
Stove	3 40 to $3 47½	3 45 to .....
Chestnut	3 07½ to 3 15	..... to .....

At 12 o'clock, in the sales-room, No. 26 Exchange place, John H. Draper & Co. sold for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company 100,000 tons of Scranton coal. The room was well filled at the time of the sale, but the prices obtained were lower than those at the sale by the Pennsylvania Company. The quantity offered was classified into 10,000 tons of steam boat, 20,000 tons of grate, 15,000 tons of egg, 40,000 tons of stove, and 15,000 tons of chestnut. The steamer coal started at $2 55, the bids running slowly up to $2 65, at which figure it was bid off in lots of from 1,000 to 5,000 tons. The grate coal started at $2 50, and run up to $2 65, at which figure 5,000 tons were sold. The price then advanced to $2 67½, at which lots of from 2,000 to 5,000 tons were sold, when the price again rose to $2 70 for the remaining 400 tons. The egg coal was started at a bid of $2 65, the first lot selling at $2 80. The bids then again advanced to $2 82½, and finally to $2 85, lots being sold of from 100 to 5,000 tons. The stove coal started at $3 25, and sold at first at $3 45. An effort to push the price up to $3 50 resulted in advancing it to $3 47½, at which price it was taken up in large and small lots. The chestnut coal, for which $3 was at first offered, was disposed of in part for $3 02½, then advanced to $3 12½ under a monetary demand for it, but declined again to $3 07½, at which the lot was closed out. The second sale was taken as more correctly reflecting the market than the first. The prices obtained were 20 and 22½ cents per ton less than in December for steamer, 7 cents less than for egg, 25 cents less for stove, and 17½ cents less for chestnut. A comparison of the prices of yesterday, as compared with those obtained by the same company about the same time last month, were as follows:

	Dec. 2, 1876.	Jan. 24, 1877.
Steam-boat	$2 85 @2 87½	$2 65 @2 70
Grate	2 80 @ 2 85	2 65 @2 70
Egg	2 87½@ 2 92½	2 80 @ 2 85
Stove	3 65 @ 3 67½	3 45 @ 3 47½
Chestnut	3 20 @ 3 25	3 02½@ 3 12½

LOW CANAL TOLLS.

A MEETING OF CANAL BOATMEN—SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF LOW TOLLS—A MASS-MEETING TO BE HELD IN COOPER INSTITUTE.

A meeting of merchants, forwarders, boatmen, and others interested in the subject of low tolls on the canals was held yesterday afternoon in the hall No. 10 South street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John S. Brown, President of the Boat Owners' Association, James T. Easton was elected Chairman, and Thomas E. Bishop Secretary. Col. F. A. Conkling was introduced, who said he came on behalf of the Cheap Transportation Association, and that he was prepared to show that the Erie Canal and the Oswego Canal had earned more since they were constructed than they had cost. It becomes the duty of enlightened statesmen to reduce the cost of transportation between tide-water and the great West to the cost of maintenance alone. Primarily this object interested the boatmen, but it also deeply interested the business men of Brooklyn, New-York, and Jersey City. They require greater concessions than have yet been made, and that a uniform width and depth shall be given to the canals. If carried out, this plan, he said, would result in a remission of more than a cent a bushel on the cost of transportation.

A list of Vice Presidents was then read, when Mr. James Wadsworth, ex-Mayor of Buffalo, made an appeal in behalf of a reduction of tolls. The Constitution of 1846 should not, he thought, be senselessly insisted upon to the end of time and the destruction of the canals. That law kept us always creating a revenue, and it could be abrogated. The bonds could be lengthened, as the General Government had lengthened its bonds, so as to reduce expenses without increasing the indebtedness. The imposition of heavy tolls had sent millions of bushels of grain through the Welland Canal, and those tolls had really built that canal and the railroads that now competed with it. He would take away every restriction and all tolls. Taxes should not be assessed upon the instrumentalities, but on the results only of commerce. Unless some special reason could be given why these burdens should be continued the prohibition should be removed. He would not advise the blowing up of all the weigh-locks on the canal from Buffalo to Albany, but he who should remove them would confer a great blessing on the State.

Mr. James S. Graham, member of Assembly from Monroe County, made an argument for low tolls, and recommended the appointment of Mr. Henry L. Fish as Superintendent of Public Works. A preamble reciting the injurious effects that were threatened by the diversion of trade to other ports than New-York, was read by Mr. John S. Brown, followed by the appended resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the Buffalo Board of Trade, on Dec. 27, 1876; also, the action of the canal-boat owners of the State of New-York, on Jan. 5, 1877; also, the action of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, on Jan. 9, 1877; also, the act on of the Boat-builders' and Boat-owners' Convention, held at Syracuse, on Jan. 10, 1877, in recommending a reduction of canal tolls.

Resolved, That we do most cheerfully indorse the Governor's recommendation in regard to the future management of our canals, and a reduction in canal tolls.

Resolved, That the public interests demand a rigorous policy in the management of the canals of this State, and the adoption of uniform rates of tolls on all articles transported on the Erie Canal, not exceeding one-half mill per 1,000 pounds per mile, and that all boats employed in the carrying trade upon the Erie Canal be exempt from tolls on said boats.

Resolved, That the non-paying lateral canals should be immediately disposed of as prescribed by law, and the illegal use of water by mill-owners prohibited, and the management concentrated under a single head, as prescribed by the recent amendment of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Governor and members of the State Legislature; also to the Buffalo Board of Trade, New-York Cheap Transportation Association, New-York Produce Exchange, The Canal Boat-owners' Association, and the various Boards of Trade that may be considered interested.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. An offer of Mr. Peter Cooper, of the gratuitous use of the Cooper Union for a mass-meeting for the cause of low tolls, was accepted with thanks. The action of the Canal Boat-owners' Association, indorsing the name of Henry L. Fish was approved, but provoked the assertions from Mr. Baker and Mr. Clark that the meeting, which had been called to promote low tolls, was being used for political purposes. The attempt in the Legislature to pass a bill taking from the canal men the piers now set apart for them on the East River and give them to the Union Ferry Company, was criticized, and a resolution adopted that the association should use all efforts to defeat it. The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A RUNAWAY BOY.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BOSTON LAD—HOW HE PURLOINED MONEY FROM HIS DYING MOTHER AND WENT TO CALIFORNIA.

A boy, 14 years old, named Charles F. Barrett, arrived in this City yesterday, on board the steam-ship Acapulco, from Panama. On the 3d of September last Charley ran away from his home, in East Boston, and went to San Francisco, having stolen the money wherewith to pay his fare from his mother, who was at that time very ill and has since died. The father of this enterprising youth died in May last, leaving considerable property, and it is believed that he is now heir to about $20,000. He was sent to this City from San Francisco by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of California, and was taken in charge, on his arrival, by Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, the Superintendent of that society in this State, who sent him last night to Boston. Young Barrett was seen yesterday at the office of the society, No. 860 Broadway, by a reporter of THE TIMES, to whom he told his story. He is a remarkably intelligent lad, and evinces unmistakable evidence of having received a good moral training. He is well educated, and conversed of his trip in an easy, fluent manner. His mother, he said, had been sick for about four years previous to her death, and was, when he left home on Sept. 3, unable to leave her bed. On that day she sent him to get some money from a bureau drawer, and he took from it, without her knowledge, a roll of bills amounting to $170, which he placed in his breast, intending at the time to take from it only $10. Upon second thought, however, he concluded that he would take all and go to California. He left the house almost immediately and went to Boston, where he purchased a through ticket for San Francisco, paying $130 therefor. It seems remarkable that the ticket agent should have sold tickets to the boy without asking him a single question; but Charley states positively that he was asked no questions whatever. It will also be noticed that he was charged full fare, and the officials in Boston will, no doubt, make this a subject of inquiry. He arrived in San Francisco in due time with $4 50 in his pocket, and obtained work in an advertising agency, where he received $4 per week. He also went to the Young Men's Christian Association, and they procured lodgings for him. He soon became homesick, however, and went to the office of Chief of Police Ellis, to whom he told his story, and asked to be sent back home. The case was brought to the notice of Mr. Charles Sonntag, one of the Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Secretary corresponded with Mr. Daniel Carter, the guardian of the boy, who sent word to consign him to a reform school until he was 21 years old. Meanwhile, Charley had gone to the Industrial School, where he was domiciled for 66 days. The officers of the society concluded that they would not follow the advice of the guardian, and the boy was accordingly sent home. Upon his arrival in Boston he will be taken in charge of by the society there, and his fortune will be looked after. He seems very much pleased at the prospect of going home, and said he did not think he would run away again.

THE HASTIE-TRACY BOOK SALE.

CHOICE SCOTTISH LITERATURE—RARE EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE AND SHAKESPEAREANA DISPOSED OF AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

The sale of the Hastie-Tracy library was continued yesterday at Clinton Hall. If the lack of interest so palpably manifested by the Scotch residents in this City in the disposal of a vast number of rare and valuable volumes of purely Scottish literature is inexplicable, what is to be said in explanation of a total abandonment by every class of society, except the book-dealers and two or three gentlemen, of all interest in the disposal of most rare and unique editions of "Shakespeare," and such a quantity of *Shakespeareana* as was never before offered at one sale in this country. The depressing effects of the low prices realized on Monday and Tuesday seemed to have even infected the auctioneer, the hard-headed book-dealers, and the enthusiastic amateur collectors, and the result was that a great many priceless gems were sold yesterday at scandalously low prices.

The sale commenced with "Miscellaneous Scotch Poetry," which was very liberally and choicely represented. Among the items were 1726 edition of "Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Poems," the first book of the kind ever printed in Scotland, brought only $4 50; an edition published in 1766, $3 25. The second edition of Fergusson's translation of Ossian's poems (Edinburgh, 1765) only brought $4 50. It was purchased for Yale College Library. Macdonald's famous edition of "Pasquils," published in three volumes in 1827-8, realized $7. An edition, in no better state, was recently sold in Edenburgh for $30. A number of original editions of Scott's poems, in handsome binding and otherwise well preserved, sold better than the general tone of the auction indicated. The principal lots, however, were the valuable editions of Shakespeare and a great quantity of *Shakespeareana*, numbering in all 91 titles. The fine 1685 folio (fourth) edition, in remarkably good preservation, without the portrait which faced the title-page, the only one Mr. Hastie ever had, sold for $22 50. The 1808 *fac simile* reprint of the first folio edition of 1623 only brought $12. Capell's famous 10 volume edition (1767) realized about its value when $20 was paid for it by Mr. Menton, who, it is understood, is purchasing for the Princeton College Library. The well-known but not particularly valuable edition published by Barkerville, the great Birmingham printer during the prevalence of the Shakespearian fever which raged when the jubilee was held at Stratford-on-Avon, in 1768. Nine post 8vo volumes, neatly bound in calf, and in good condition, brought in all only $9, not one-third of its value. A very pretty one volume, 12mo edition, printed by the celebrated Pinkerton, in 1831, was knocked down for $1. Among the Shakespeareana some rare bargains were secured. Col. R. C. Hawkins bought for $3 60 the 1779 edition (two volumes) of the six old plays which formed the foundation for the plot of "Measure for Measure," "Comedy of Errors," &c. For the modest sum of 50 cents the same gentleman secured "Chalmers' Apology," (1799) a curious Shakespearean tract not easily obtained and not likely ever to be reprinted again. The volumes bearing on the Shakespearean forgeries of the famous, or infamous, Ireland, brought fair prices. Boaden's well-known "Inquiry into the Authenticity of Various Pictures and Prints, which, from the Decease of the Poet to our own times, (1824) have been Offered to the Public as Portraits of Shakespeare," went for $5. Although the researches subsequently made by J. O. Halliwell have rendered this book comparatively obsolete, it is still regarded with much favor by Shakespearean scholars, and always finds ready sale at an auction, especially, as in this instance, when the five different portraits which adorn the book are in good preservation. Rev. J. Hunter's charming "Disquisition on the Scene, Origin, Date, &c, of The Tempest" sold for $4 25. Thirteen volumes issued by the Shakespeare Society of London, embracing many curious old plays, sold at very low prices. The first two volumes sold for $1 13 and 50 cents respectively, and the remaining 11 volumes were taken by a gentleman, whose name could not be learned, for 25 cents per volume. The charming Pisa edition (1821) of Shelley's "Adonais," &c., was purchased by Mr. Sabin, Jr., for a client, for $7 50. Gifford's splendid edition (1833) of "Shirley's Plays," in six volumes, handsomely gilt and bound in morocco, realized only $10 50 per volume, and the "Arcadia" of Sir Philip Sydney (1638) went for $2. The 1611 (the second) edition of Spenser's "Faery Queene," only brought $9. The editions of Thomson's poems sold pretty well, owing, doubtless, to the fact that most of them are in fine condition, well bound and profusely illustrated. Bensley's superb edition (1807) was purchased for $27 50 by Mrs. S. S. Price, of Philadelphia the Greek and Latin classics realizable no indifferently prices. To-day this class of books will occupy part of the time, and afterward the black-letter and early-printed books will be disposed of.

MARINE NOTES.

The fishing schooner Eliza Jane, of Gloucester, struck on Jig Rock, Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, on Jan. 23 and sank. All hands were saved.

The steam-ship Amerique had not been moved last evening from the position she has occupied for four or five days. The wreckers are now waiting for favorable winds and high tides.

The steam-ship America, from Bremen, arrived in this port yesterday. She reports having had strong westerly gales and a tremeadous sea all the way to the Banks, and from thence to this port moderate weather. On Jan. 21, latitude 41° 52', longitude 59° 9', she saw the steam-ship Hansa, for Bremen. The America brought 83 passengers and 212,500 specie.

The schooner James K. Lawrence, from Charleston, S. C., with naval stores for New-York, went ashore on Tuesday night at Far Rockaway, Long Island. The Coast Wrecking Company yesterday afternoon sent the tug Lackawanna and a force of wreckers to her relief. The schooner Richard Rhodes, of Havre de Grace, from Baltimore for this City, with hoop poles, was abandoned at sea Jan. 5. All hands were saved.

The steam-ship Colombo, of the Hall Line, now 50 days out, due for this port, was seen on Dec. 19 in latitude 40°, longitude 33°, by the steam-ship America, on her last trip from New-York to Southampton. She was then heading westward and was apparently "making good weather." She had her fore-yard lashed up in the rigging, showing that it had been carried away. The steam-ship Herder, which arrived yesterday, with 90 passengers, reports westerly gales and very high sea most of the passage. On Jan. 20, in latitude 44° 07', longitude 51° 42', she passed a capsized vessel, probably a schooner.

HUNTING FOR A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

POSTPONEMENT OF CHADWICK'S EXAMINATION IN THE FORGERY CASE—A NEW AFFIDAVIT AGAINST BROWNE AND CHADWICK.

The detectives employed in unraveling the facts of the recent forgery upon the Union Trust Company are still uncommunicative, but appear to be confident that they will, in a few days, make clear a chain of evidence and bring to justice the guilty parties. George W. Chadwick, who was arrested on Monday, on suspicion, was to have been examined yesterday, before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court. In consequence of a pressing engagement that compelled Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham to be absent at 4:30, the hour appointed for the examination, it was laid over until this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Before sending the prisoner back to his cell Justice Duffy called him up and questioned him in relation to the charges made in some of the newspapers that the doorman had extorted money from him. Mr. Chadwick said that on Tuesday night the doorman asked him if he wanted supper, and he told him that he did, and ordered eggs, bread, and coffee. He said he had $3 in his pocket, and some small change. He gave the doorman a dollar bill, and when the supper came, he told him that he would like to give him something, but he had only $2 and some change. The doorman told him to give him the $2 bill and he would bring Chadwick the evening papers, give him the break fast-bill in the morning, and call it "all right." Chadwick said he gave up the $2, expecting change. He got his breakfast—eggs, and coffee without sugar—but got no change. Justice Duffy said he would inquire into the matter and take steps to prevent a repetition of the affair. Mr. W. H. Beers, Vice President and Actuary of the New-York Life Insurance Company, presented a new affidavit to Justice Duffy, as follows:

"On the 2d day of January, 1877, in the City of New-York, a certain check was forged upon the Union Trust Company of said City, for the sum of $64,225, purporting to have been made and uttered by Morris Franklin, Esq., and deposited to the account of said company. Deponent has been informed and believes that G. W. Chadwick, now present, is the person who first proposed to Horace B. Browne, now in custody, to put the check through and obtain the gold therefor, and requested said Browne to select a broker through whom the business should be done. Deponent further says that the money was obtained for said check, which is falsely forged, and counterfeit. Deponent also further says that the letters attached to the complaint against said Browne are false and forged, and they bear date Jan. 2 and 3, and purport to be signed by deponent. Deponent therefore prays that said Chadwick may be held according to law. W. H. BEERS, New-York Life Insurance Co.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.
P. G. DUFFY, Police Justice."

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE COMRADES—ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MAYOR ELY—REPORT OF COMMANDER TANNER AND TRANSACTION OF GENERAL BUSINESS.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the State of New-York, met in Irving Hall yesterday morning. About 400 delegates were present, representing 108 posts and an aggregate membership of 15,000. After music by Koehler's band, Commander James Tanner, of Brooklyn, called the meeting to order. Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney introduced Mayor Ely, who delivered an address of welcome. His Honor said that the City of New-York never could and never would forget the services rendered by her noble volunteers at Gettysburg, and all the other great battles of the Army of the Potomac. Having herself given so many of her brave sons to the defense of the country, she might well be said to love every man who wore the blue. As citizens and as soldiers he welcomed them heartily to the Metropolis, and hoped that their stay here would be a pleasant one. Commander Tanner, in returning thanks, said that the soldiers always had pleasant recollections of New-York, and of the patriotism and public spirit displayed by her during the recent struggle. In the names of the veterans now living and those dead, he thanked the people of New-York for their universal courtesy and hospitality toward the soldiers of the Union. They, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, met here in no partisan spirit, and with no desire to revive the bitter feelings of the war. Their aim was to cement the friendship formed on the battle-field, to succor the needy, to support the weak, and to render easy the deathbeds of those comrades who had received lifelong injuries in the nation's service. After more music the encampment went into secret session, all but the members of the organization withdrawing from the hall. Commander Tanner presided, supported by Acting Senior Vice Commander Minnes, Junior Vice Commander Hurst, of Albany; Past Department Chaplain Edey, Assistant Adjutant General George B. Squires, and other officers. The annual report of the Commander was then read, recounting the progress of the order during the past year. Notwithstanding the general stagnation of business, the organization had more than held its own, and to-day presented renewed claims to the support and confidence of the soldiers and of the community. As the ranks thinned out, an additional heritage of glory and honor was given to their care, and should be cherished as a sacred trust.

Among the recommendations made was one that the meetings of the various Posts in future should be supplemented by musical and literary exercises, and thus be made more attractive; also, that the installation of officers should be made in public. The thanks of the Encampment were due to Assistant Adjutant General Squirer and to Assistant Quartermaster General Brueninghausen for their labors during the past year. The case of a one-armed veteran, who had been turned out of a Federal office without cause, was alluded to. He [the Commander] had interceded in the man's behalf, and had been told that the removal had been made to show that the Grand Army of the Republic had no influence with the Government. The charge that the Grand Army was to be used, or had been attempted to be used, to secure the inauguration of one of the candidates for the Presidency was utterly false. The members of that order would support whoever was legally and constitutionally declared to be such, be he Republican or Democrat. The Soldiers' Home, at Bath, in this State, was already in process of completion, and bids fair to become a credit to the organization and to the State. The Adjutant General's report was next read, showing that 10 Posts had been dropped from the rolls for various causes and 13 new ones organized. The report of the Assistant Quartermaster General stated that the Encampment had on hand for current expenses nearly $1,000. Judge Advocate Seymour Dexter reported the decisions made during the year in reference to contested memberships. Chaplain E. C. Pritchard added a few remarks, after which the report of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home was presented. The report showed that $36,892 had already been subscribed, of which $30,482 had been paid in, and the remainder was amply secured. Two hundred and forty-two acres of land worth $24,000 had been set apart as a site for the proposed home at Bath, N. Y., and $60,000 more would be required to complete the buildings.

At the afternoon session, telegrams were read from the Departments of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, tendering congratulations. The sub-committees on the reports of various officers reported that they had found everything correct. After the transaction of further business, the Encampment proceeded to the election of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home. The following gentlemen were chosen: Ira Davenport, of Bath; E. B. Gere, of Syracuse; Sinclair Tousey, of New-York; Edmund L. Judson, of Albany, and E. W. Brueninghausen, of New-York. The Encampment then adjourned. By the invitation of Messrs. Shook and Gilmore a large number of the members visited Gilmore's Garden last evening. A Camp Fire was also held by Post Dalghren, No. 113, and Post Koltes, a large and influential German body, gave a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at which many of the comrades were present. To-day an election for officers for the ensuing year will be held at Irving Hall, and at 8:30 P. M. a grand banquet will be given at the same place. The head-quarters of the Encampment are at the Grand Central Hotel.

THE MASSON MURDER TRIAL.

In the trial of George Steckert for the murder of Jacob Masson, at Newark, N. J., yesterday, Frederick Noach, Captain of the Schaik Guards, testified that on the night of the stabbing he was in Hart's saloon; saw Steckert scuffling with the Ehlinger brothers, who were trying to get him out; Hart, the saloon-keeper, had a club, and the witness heard two distinct raps, as it some person was being struck with it on the head; afterward Ehlinger put Steckert out, and the latter drew a knife, which he flourished on the sidewalk; witness heard Jacob Masson say, "Let's take the knife away from him;" there was a scrimmage at the door; three or four men attacked Steckert, and one man struck him on the head with a torch; witness returned to the saloon, and there learned that Steckert had stabbed Masson three times; he died subsequently. Other witnesses corroborated the story of Noach. It is probable the case will close to-day.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, an opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation was read to the effect that actions for the recovery and collection of penalties for violations of the Excise law must be brought in the name of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It was resolved to notify the Excise Board, which desired to be represented by its own counsel in such cases, that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would consent to be represented by the counsel of the Excise Board, provided such an agreement in respect thereto was prepared as the Corporation Counsel would advise, the commissioners would relieve them and their department of all liability or expense through their acts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual Ladies' Reception of the Union League Club will be held this evening at 9 o'clock.

The annual ball of the Telegraphers' Association was held last evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street.

Central Bridge, over the Harlem River, is closed to all travel, except foot passengers, until further notice, on account of its dangerous condition.

The residence of Mr. John McMahen, No. 326 East Fortieth street, was entered on Tuesday by a sneak thief who stole therefrom jewelry and clothing worth $250.

Mr. J. F. Gatchell, of the Washington Board of Police, visited the Central Office, yesterday, and was shown through the various offices by Superintendent Walling.

There are nine entries for the amateur 25-mile walk which will take place at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, Third avenue and Sixty-third street, on Saturday evening next, commencing at 6 o'clock.

Gov. Robinson has ordered a special election to be held in the First Assembly District, on the 14th of February next, to fill the vacancy in the office of Member of Assembly caused by the death of James Healey.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered yesterday, by a jury in the case of David Haggerty, who was run over and killed by Engine No. 16, of the Hudson River Railroad, at Ninety-second street, on the 12th inst.

Judge John R. Brady lectures before the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Chickering Hall this evening. His subject is taken from Shakespeare, the title of the lecture being "How good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both."

Moses Westheimer, a cigar dealer at No. 61 Pitt street, reported at Police Head-quarters last night that his son, aged 14, whom he had sent early yesterday to the establishment of Allen & Co., No. 178 Chambers street, to pay a bill amounting to $340, had not returned home.

The room of Gen. Francisco Lyva, of Mexico, at Benito's Hotel, No. 23 Great Jones street, was entered by a sneak thief on Tuesday evening, and robbed of jewelry valued at $800. The theft was committed while the General was at dinner, he having left the door of his room unlocked.

At Gilmore's Garden, this evening, the programme will consist of equestrian performances, including trotting-matches, a flat-race, and other feats of horsemanship. Mowry and Carilio, Miss Kingston and Miss Oswald, will perform their grand saddle scene—or lovers' flying on horses—and the entertainment will conclude with the fat men's foot-race.

On Tuesday evening Major Willard Bullard presented the Commissioners of Charities and Correction with artistically engrossed and handsomely framed resolutions expressive of the warm acknowledgment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New-York to the Commissioners for their reservation of a special burial plot in the City Cemetery for the interment of Union soldiers dying in the institutions.

Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Police Board, dismissed yesterday complaints against Capt. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and Capt. Walsh, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The charge against Capt. Walsh was illegal interference with the auction sale of H. B. Herts, at No. 17 Park place. Capt. Tynan was charged with unwarrantably arresting a lower man who was standing at a street corner and refused to "move on."

Mr. L. Rossvally, editor and publisher of *The Hebrew Evangelist and Converted Jew*, who employed Mr. James L. Manker, the young man who was arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday last for endeavoring to pass a counterfeit $20 note

The New-York Times.

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THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR

THE SENATE PASSES THE BILL.

THE MEASURE PASSED AFTER A SESSION OF TWENTY HOURS—ONLY ONE DEMOCRAT VOTES AGAINST IT—THE DEBATE ON THE QUESTION BEGUN IN THE HOUSE—MR. HEWITT DELIVERS AN EXTREMELY PARTISAN ARGUMENT—AN ABLE AND IMPRESSIVE SPEECH BY GEN. GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At 7 o'clock this morning, after a session of 20 hours, the debate on the compromise plan was ended and the bill passed by the following vote:

Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*.

YEAS.

Alcorn,	Jones, Nevada,
Allison,	*Kelly,*
Barnum,	*Kernan,*
Bayard,	*McCreery,*
Bogy,	*McDonald,*
Booth,	McMillan,
Boutwell,	*Maxey,*
Burnside,	*Merrimon,*
Chaffee,	Morrill,
Christiancy,	*Price,*
Cockrell,	*Randolph,*
Coukling,	*Ransom,*
Cooper,	Robertson,
Cragin,	*Saulsbury,*
Davis,	Sharon,
Dawes,	*Stevenson,*
Dennis,	Teller,
Edmunds,	*Thurman,*
Frelinghuysen,	*Wallace,*
Goldthwaite,	*Whyte,*
Gordon,	Windom,
Howe,	*Withers.*
Johnston,	Wright—47.
Jones, Florida,	

NAYS.

Blaine,	Hamlin,
Bruce,	Ingalls,
Cameron, Pennsylvania,	Mitchell,
Cameron, Wisconsin,	Morton,
Clayton,	Patterson,
Conover,	Sargent,
Dorsey,	Sherman,
Eaton,	West—17.
Hamilton,	

The debate which followed Mr. Morton's speech was not important. At 2 o'clock Mr. Blaine took the floor and made a short but vigorous speech against the measure. He was followed by Mr. Howe, who supported the bill in an address of great length and unusual dullness. Then came Mr. Eaton, who made something of a sensation by forsaking his Democratic friends, and taking sides against the bill. He did so on the ground that the power to count the Electoral vote was vested by the Constitution in the two houses, who should act jointly. He did not believe this power could be delegated by Congress to any commission or tribunal. After further debate between Messrs. Morton, Sherman, Edmunds, and others, a vote was taken on Mr. Sargent's amendment to limit the jurisdiction of the proposed commission, and it was lost—yeas 18, nays 47. Mr. Sargent then offered an amendment which provided that the commission should sit with open doors, except when in consultation. This also was lost by a vote of 13 to 47. At 7:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

The compromise bill was taken up in the House soon after 12 o'clock to-day, and an arrangement was made to vote on it to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and to use all the intervening time possible for debate by providing for an evening session and for an early hour of meeting to-morrow. The House galleries were well filled, and as seats were occasionally vacated, they were again occupied by such of the crowd waiting in the corridors as could obtain entrance through the guarded doors. The House galleries hold many hundreds more than the galleries of the Senate, so that the audience was really larger than that which listened to the debate in the Senate. There was nothing in the debate to interest a popular audience, but the people flock to the Capitol because there is felt to be a possibility, each day, of a lively and entertaining scene. The House was in great confusion, so that Mr. McCrary, who has a clear, ringing voice, was heard with difficulty. The area behind the seats was crowded with people busy in conversation, one of the topics being the election of Justice David Davis to the Senate. It was arranged by the managers that Mr. McCrary should open the debate, and present the arguments to the House in support of the bill. His speech was pervaded by that air of fairness for which he is noted. But he said nothing new. All that could be said in its favor was said last Saturday by Senator Edmunds, and nothing has been added thereto by anybody else. Mr. McCrary opposed the right of the President of the Senate to count the vote. He thought the party could not stand upon that theory, but admitted that an extreme emergency might arise in which it would be his duty to assume that function and declare the result of the election. He demolished again the exploded doctrine that one house alone has any right to reject Electoral votes. His speech was not concluded at the end of the hour, and the last of it he was compelled to have printed in the *Record* without its being read to the House. Mr. Payne objected to extending his time because 60 gentlemen had already applied to be placed on the list of speakers. Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, also a member of the committee, spoke in favor of the bill, giving the reasons that had overcome his Democratic scruples.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, who followed Mr. Hunton, using a portion of his hour, disgusted by his shameless speech nearly everybody who heard him. He holds a place in the House to which he has no more right in law or equity than a man who was never voted for. He was beaten by 1,500 majority, and was awarded his seat in an infamous manner that will be remembered; and yet he had the audacity to stand up and cry out in a loud voice that he respected the honest indignation of the people, raised by the very suggestion that a man who was not elected should be inducted into the Presidential office. He made much of this point, probably to show his own cardiness with respect to it.

Mr. Hoar made a brief speech for the bill, of course, and was followed by Mr. Hale, of Maine, who began a strong speech, but was unable to finish it in the allotted time, and was compelled to print without delivering it all. Mr. Hale argued that the President of the Senate was the proper person to count and declare the vote. He also attacked the pleasing notion that the four Judges were selected by reason of their places of residence. He also alluded to the election of Judge Davis to-day to the Senate, and raised the question whether that was part of the scheme.

Mr. Hewitt read a speech. It was not over half an hour long, but it had points, and the first part attracted curious attention. Mr. Hewitt has been conducting himself in the meetings of the committee in a lofty, patriotic, high-toned manner, and created such an impression upon one member of the joint committee that that member was constrained to give assurance to Hewitt that he had done him an injustice by considering him a partisan and even worse. That member must have had some strange feelings when, near his seat, Hewitt rose and deliberately read one of the meanest partisan effusions that ever emanated from his curious brain. He began by excusing himself for speaking at all, but his position with reference to one of the great parties (meaning his Democratic Chairmanship) forced him to give expression to his views. He had assured the party and the world, it seems, that Tilden had been elected. This assertion by Mr. Hewitt, many times repeated, is recent and fresh in memory. He had been pressed to know, in view of this assertion of his, why he was willing to depart from the ancient methods of determining the result, which would insure the declaration of Mr. Tilden's election, and he went on to give his reasons for yielding so great a certainty. They were in substance that a wicked and powerful party was in control of the Government. When defeated in the election they had, with great industry and ingenuity, gone into several States and had succeeded in fixing up for Hayes and Wheeler 185 votes, sustained by a prima facie case. This powerful party had only to have the count made by one of their own partisans, and the President stood ready, by the use of the troops now gathered around the capital to surrender his office into the hands of Hayes. This outrage the House would not endure, and there would be two Presidents, and probably a civil war. This terrible catastrophe, due to the wickedness of the Republican Party, he desired to avert. This was about the line of his speech, and naturally it did not escape notice.

The evening session began at 7:30 o'clock. The debate passed along till near 10 o'clock without any marked incidents or new arguments. There were several short speeches, and Mr. Willard, of Michigan, a member of the committee, made a long speech, carefully prepared, in behalf of the bill. Mr. Garfield took the floor and made one of his best speeches, and urged one or two new considerations which should weigh against the bill. The first of these objections, not new indeed, but newly presented in this debate, was against the gradual control which Congress was assuming of the Presidential election. The method of electing a President had been the first to meet the Constitutional Convention. There were many times as much space devoted to it in the record of the convention debates as to all other subjects. The great question which arose at once was whether the Chief Executive should be appointed by Congress. He argued that the one great purpose held in view by the framers of the Constitution was to keep as far as possible the selection of the Executive from any interference by the National Legislature. This was why they prohibited members of Congress from being Electors. They so guarded the Constitution that Congress could not interfere with the Electoral College, and beyond fixing the time of the meeting of the Electoral College, and the casting of the Electoral vote, Congress had no control over the Electors, who are absolute and supreme as any despot in the work assigned them. When the College has performed its work, it is final, and there is no power of review. The election is over on the day fixed for casting the vote. The College dissolves when its vote has been cast, and no power can reach it. Its record is made up and must be declared as it was made. After tracing the working of the Electoral College through the various steps provided by the Constitution, he referred to the laws of the various States, and showed that 31 of the 38 provided that the executive officer of the Government should count and declare the votes for State officers, and in these 31 States this was held to be an executive act. He cited a case in Ohio where the election of Governor depended upon the vote of a disputed county. When the vote came to be counted, the Lieutenant Governor, being President of the Senate, reached down, took the votes from the hands of the tellers, counted them, and declared the result. When the circle of States is called, and the voice of the people ascertained, there is nothing left but a sum in arithmetic. The framers of the Constitution designed, in creating the Electoral College, to make a President, and made the machinery to produce the result. Congress may do many things, but it cannot engraft a judiciary system upon the word "count," or build upon it a Star Chamber. If the work of the Vice President ends with the word "count," the presence of the two houses ends then. The adoption of the pending bill, he believed, would overturn the pyramid created by the Constitution and stand it upon its apex. It authorizes the commission to go do down to the election returns, and vests it with authority to consider all manner of reports. It makes it the duty of the President of the Senate to invite objections to returns, and leaves it in the power of the two houses to throw out the vote of any State, no matter how regularly its vote may have been cast. Under the third section he showed that certificates might be fabricated by anybody and sent to the President of the Senate, and such fabricated certificates would form the basis of an objection which would turn that State over to an irresponsible commission. Gen. Garfield's speech, as a composition in English, and as an argument, was equal to any yet delivered in this debate, and, in some respects, surpassed all others. It was impressively delivered, was free from turgid ornament and theatrical effect, and yet a crowded gallery remained till 11 o'clock to listen to it with close attention, and the House unanimously extended his time, and listened to the end. He spoke in a manly way, recognizing the merits in the bill; but he was particularly happy in opening, when he exposed the unworthiness of the motive which would lead Congress to act from threats of civil war. The Congress should never act under compulsion of such threats, no matter from what quarter they might arise. The threat of civil war he heartily despised. His speech ended the debate for the evening.

The House will meet at 10 to-morrow morning, and an hour later will begin the short ten-minute speeches, which kind of debate will last till 3 o'clock, when the vote is to be taken.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The calculations of gentlemen about the Capitol to-day was that three-fourths of the members of the House will vote in favor of the bill relative to counting the Electoral vote, or in the same proportion as the vote in the Senate. Should the bill pass to-morrow afternoon as contemplated, it will be sent to the President on the night of that day or Saturday morning. As the bill involves constitutional questions, it will, according to usage, be referred to the Attorney General for examination before final Executive action. It is not apprehended that the Attorney General will interpose any objections, the bill being framed after long and mature consideration by the most distinguished jurists of both houses of Congress; and as the President to-day repeated that he was in favor of the passage of the bill, considering it to be a measure in the interests of the peace and business of the country, which is now languishing owing to the uncertainty of the Electoral count, it is safe to conclude that the bill will promptly become a law.

THE FIFTH JUSTICE.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION OF JUSTICE DAVIS TO THE SENATE—TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—PROSPECT FOR THE SELECTION OF JUSTICE SWAYNE—JUSTICE DAVIS' ACCEPTANCE DISCUSSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Democrats are in some trouble on account of the election of Justice Davis to the Senate. There were several dispatches sent to Illinois, yesterday, asking in substance that his name be withdrawn, and saying that his election there would greatly damage the party prospects under the Compromise bill. There were members of the Illinois delegation who are said to have been very strong on this point, hoping to defeat his election, which was not agreeable to them for other reasons than his possible connection with the commission. Now the election is over, but the prediction that it would damage the Democratic prospects remains. It is agreed on all hands that his election, even if he should decline the office, has rendered him ineligible for the position of the fifth Justice in the commission. The prospect of the selection of Justice Swayne, the oldest of the remaining Justices, and an upright Republican, for the unfilled appointment, are considered as very good.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Judge Davis was on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day, when he received a telegram from Springfield informing him of his election to the United States Senate. After the adjournment of the court he was called on by friends from Illinois, who congratulated him on the result and inquired as to his acceptance of the office. He did not say whether he would accept it or not, but if he should conclude to do so, he will not resign before the 4th of March, the Senatorial term not beginning until that time. He stated that he had not been consulted regarding the use of his name as a candidate, and had not authorized it. His friends among the Democrats say the election of Judge Davis was not a partisan act, but was a marked compliment by the State of Illinois, and, as both parties had their candidates in the field and were unable to elect either of them, that Judge Davis was selected because of his intrinsic merits and fitness for the position.

A LEGAL OPINION ON THE BILL.

JUDGE WEST, OF OHIO, ANALYZES THE PROPOSED MEASURE—ANOMALIES OF THE COMMISSION—CONFLICT WITH DIRECT DECLARATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Judge West, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has written to Attorney General Taft a very able opinion on the compromise bill. Judge West holds that the pending proposition of the Joint Commission ignores the precedents and opinions of the past century, and thinks that the hot haste of its advocates to secure its adoption renders it impossible to give it the consideration its novelty and startling gravity demand. It can never have more than the dignity and authority of a statute, and as such may not be free from constitutional infirmity. "The propriety of members of a judicial court considering and passing upon the constitutionality of a statute under which they have accepted and exercised the offices and functions of a political court," says Judge West, "does not favorably impress the common understanding." He thinks that the sixth section of the bill, which concedes the right of defeated claimants to the Presidency to appeal from the decision of the commission, is a delusion and a mockery, because a majority of the court before whom such a question may come for final adjudication, will, as members of the commission, have already prejudged the case. This commission is a tribunal unknown to the Constitution; its jurisdiction is limited; the qualifications of its members are that they must hold other official positions, and they are to be elected by Congress, while the second section of the second article of the Constitution provides that "all officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law," shall be nominated by the President. The President, the courts, and the heads of departments are alone given the constitutional capacity to become repositories of the appointing power. The method of appointing this commission ignores all constitutional repositories and vests it in Congress, hitherto excluded. By this bringing in the Supreme Court we have either the anomalous spectacle of a number of members of the Senate and House exercising the jurisdiction of judiciary, or the equally anomalous spectacle of the Supreme Court exercising functions of the Legislature. Either assumption is absurd. The Constitution prohibits any Senator or Representative from acting in any office which shall be created during the time for which he was elected, and no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either house of Congress. If this commission is not a civil office what is it? Judge West argues these points at length, and presents many other new ideas and objections to this measure.

EDMUNDS REPUDIATED AT HOME.

THE REPUBLICANS OF VERMONT NOT DISPOSED TO SUSTAIN HIM—NO APPROVAL IN HIS OWN CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—During the day Senator Morton has been in receipt of many telegrams expressing opposition to the bill. Among them was the following:

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 25.

This is the home of Senator Edmunds. Do not know of a single Republican here in favor of his course on the Compromise bill. The Republicans of Vermont will not sustain him.

JAMES PECK.

Similar dispatches have been received from several Western States.

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

EXPRESSIONS BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—HOPES OF AN EARLY AND SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at a banquet in Liverpool last night, made the following allusion to the American Presidential question:

Nobody can witness without sympathy and a certain amount of admiration, the conduct of the great mass of the American people under the difficulties presented by the Presidential question. We believe they have a Constitution which they are able satisfactorily and honestly to work out for themselves. And even in the present great difficulty we cannot help seeing that they are endeavoring by honest exertions to find a constitutional solution. The matter must come to an end shortly. The settlement, I hope, will be very beneficial to the commercial condition of the United States, and therefore also to that of England. I am happy to think that good feeling exists between England and the United States.

THE DEBATE AT ALBANY.

MORE DEMOCRATIC TALK IN THE STATE SENATE—MR. HARRIS' AMENDMENT TO THE WOODIN RESOLUTIONS DEFEATED—THE RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The debate on Mr. Woodin's resolutions was continued in the Senate to-day, the Democrats doing most of the talking, as they have done from the start. Mr. Starbuck's substitute was voted down, and the resolutions would probably have reached a final vote had not Senator Harris insisted on tacking on to them an additional resolution indorsing the Congressional device for counting the Electoral vote. After a good deal of discussion the resolution was voted down by 14 to 11, Mr. Harris being the only Republican who voted for it. It is proper to state, however, that two Republican Senators—Messrs. Emerson and Vedder—in explaining their votes, said that they were in favor of the compromise, and that, if the proposition to indorse it stood alone, they would vote for it, but they did not approve of mixing it up with Mr. Woodin's resolutions, which were intended as an answer to the extreme partisan view of the question taken by Tilden in his appendix to Gov. Robinson's Message. The Republicans appeared to be satisfied with the result of the vote on Mr. Harris' amendment, and as four Republican Senators—Messrs. Sprague, Wagner, Tobey, and Wellman—were absent, they consented to let the further discussion of Mr. Woodin's resolutions go over till there is a full Senate, which will not be till next Tuesday. Every one of the 19 Republican Senators has expressed himself in favor of the passage of Mr. Woodin's resolutions, but four of them are, notwithstanding, favorable to the compromise, which, in their opinion, does not conflict with the resolutions.

After the executive session Senator Harris presented his resolution approving the Electoral bill with the concurrent requirement omitted, so that it was simply a Senate resolution. It went over under the rule, and Mr. Harris stated that he would call it up to-morrow and ask for a vote upon it. He Republican Senators who are reckoned upon to vote for it are Messrs. Vedder, Harris, Emerson, Prince, and if he is present, Tobey. Senator Sprague, who the other evening declared himself in favor of the Electoral bill, will be absent.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the Woodin resolutions. Mr. Starbuck, resuming his speech, contended that the clause in the Constitution providing that the counting of the Electoral votes should be made in the presence of the two houses, was significant. An act done in the presence of the House of Representatives was done subject to their approval. The word "counted," as used in the Constitution, meant more than simple ministerial action. For nearly 100 years the contrary to this opinion had never maintained. The Senate is now invoked to give aid to the conspiracy to defraud the rightfully elected persons. Shall it lend its aid to such an unholy act? This crisis has come upon the country by the casting aside of the old brotherly love which used to prevail among the residents of the different States. It is the outcome of the recent raid of hate and rancor. The shadow of a great crime rests upon our land to-day. Mothers are looking upon their sons and saying, "Must this, my boy, be given up to the bloody struggle which threatens our country?" There is not a household in America where these questions are not talked of at the hearthstones. In this distracted state of affairs, blessed indeed is the man or the body of men who will strive to stem the trouble and give peace to our beloved country. The candidate of the Democratic Party was elected by a majority of 240,000, and he was as justly entitled to the Presidency of the United States as was George Washington on the occasion of his first election. We must make it impossible for any President hereafter to march an army into a State in times of peace to influence an election. We must guard with zealous care the rights of election by the people, and insist on an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority. May Senators around this circle join hands with the lovers of fraternal feeling at Washington, and then, indeed, will they worthily receive the benediction of the Master, who said: "Blessed are the peacemakers."

Mr. Jacobs then asked for a division of the question, requesting a separate vote on each resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Starbuck. The resolutions were voted upon separately, and each in its turn lost, by a vote of yeas, 10; nays, 18.

Mr. Harris renewed the amendment which he offered yesterday.

Mr. Schoonmaker said he had not intended to enter into this discussion, but the fact that the majority pressed the resolutions after they had become obsolete, induced him to make a few remarks. News had been flashed over the wires this morning from Washington of great significance, and it behooved the majority to keep up with the march of events. He criticised the resolutions in detail and denied that the recitals contained therein were the truth of history. He read from the Constitution the duties of the Vice President, as stated therein, and denied the interpretation sought to be given its reading with reference to counting the votes by leading Republicans. The intention of the framers of the Government was that it should be supreme in Federal affairs. This is a Federal question, and Congress should have control of it. If the voice of any State is sought to be misrepresented, it is eminently proper that Congress should see that justice is done such State. He asked the Senator from the First, [Mr. Prince,] how he could go back to his constituents and explain away his action in misrepresenting them as he did in his speech supporting the resolution last Tuesday evening?

Mr. PRINCE replied that he hoped to speak in some 20 places in his Senatorial district after the adjournment of the Senate, and he invited Mr. Schoonmaker to be present, when he would then learn how he [Mr. Prince] proposed to explain his Senatorial votes.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER answered that he would enjoy being present at any such performance, for it would certainly be an amusing one.

Mr. JACOBS said, in view of the news from Washington to-day, it would be almost criminal to pass these Woodin resolutions. He, therefore, moved to postpone them indefinitely. Lost—yeas 10, nays 15.

Mr. JACOBS appealed to Senator Woodin to forget that he was a Republican, and begged of him to remember that he was a patriot and wanted the peace and harmony of his country.

Mr. WOODIN then took the floor in opposition to Mr. Harris' proposed amendment.

The question occurring on Mr. Harris' amendment, it was lost—yeas 11, nays 14. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Gerard, Hammond, Harris, Jacobs, Lamont, Loomis, Morrissey, Schoonmaker, Starbuck, Wagstaff—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Baden, Carpenter, Cole, Coleman, Doolittle, Emerson, McCarthy, Moore, Prince, Robertson, Sayre, Selkreg, Vedder, Woodin—14.

Messrs. Bixby and Kennedy were present, but, being paired off with Messrs. Tobey and Sprague, who were absent, did not vote. Messrs. St. John and Wellman were excused.

Mr. WOODIN said there were some Republican Senators absent who desired to be present and vote upon the resolutions, and he therefore moved to table them for the present. Carried. After which the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were opened after the executive session, at 3 P. M., Mr. HARRIS offered his resolution again, making it simply the expression of the Senate, not concurrent.

Mr. WOODIN moved to table the resolution. Carried.

A SUBSTITUTE IN CONNECTICUT.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN THE HOUSE BEARING UPON THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 25.—In the House to-day the resolutions indorsing the National Returning Board project which were passed by the Senate, came up for action, and Mr. Vincent Colyer, of Darien, proposed the following substitute:

Resolved, by this Assembly, That, laying aside all party feeling and looking only to the good of our common country, we hereby express our confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of the Executive and the Congress of the United States in the settlement of questions growing out of the late Presidential election.

Resolved, That the provisions of our written Constitution should be strictly followed in time of peace; the three departments of the Federal Government should be kept, as far as possible, independent of each other. The remedy for defects in the Constitution is by its amendment, and not by legislative interference.

Resolved, That we are opposed to intimidation, violence, and murder as a means of influencing political opinion and elections; that we denounce all frauds in elections, and that we demand such amendments to the national Constitution as will secure fair and honest suffrage, and correct any ambiguities which may now exist in it concerning the election of President.

Resolved, That whether the pending disagreement at Washington in relation to the method of ascertaining the result of the last election for President be settled by following either the plan adopted at the first election of Washington, and followed at subsequent elections for 40 years; or by adopting a plan which would provide for the rejection by the concurrent vote of both houses of Congress, of the Electoral vote of any State, on account of intimidation, violence, or fraud, or by the operation of the proposed law to submit all the questions now at issue to a commission of 15 persons, we, the General Assembly of Connecticut, hereby heartily pledge the support of the State Government, of all our loyal citizens, to that person who shall thereby be declared elected President of the United States.

Resolved, That any armed opposition to the inauguration or administration of the person who may be declared elected President by either of the aforesaid methods which may be adopted by Congress will be treason, and all persons who threaten civil war unless some one specific plan of settling the difficulties is followed, deserve the execration of all good citizens.

A long debate ensued, and the Democrats resorted to filibustering to delay the vote and prevent action to-day; but the Republicans gave notice that they should stay in their seats all night rather than surrender, and finally, after the session had been dragged into the afternoon, the resolutions were adopted by 120 to 77.

During the discussion, Mr. Cleveland, of Brooklyn, read a dispatch from Washington announcing that Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, was the only Democrat in the Senate who voted against the plan, and singular as it may appear, there were hisses on the Democratic side; but when the Senator gets home they will applaud him just as vigorously when he defends his action.

Speaker Harrison was to-day elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New-Haven County for four years. His election was warmly advocated by Mr. Bronson, Democrat, of New-Haven, and there was no party division, which is a very handsome compliment to the Speaker.

MASSACHUSETTS APPROVES.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES INDORSING THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—In the House of Representatives to-day the Committee on Federal Relations reported through Frank Bird the resolutions indorsing the Electoral Vote bill in a new draft, as follows:

Whereas, Conflicting constructions of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the counting of the Electoral vote exist between the two branches of Congress; and

Whereas, It is in the highest degree important to the best interests of the whole country that this great controversy should be immediately settled in a way to command the confidence of the country; therefore

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts hereby express their approval of the plan reported by the joint committee of the two houses of Congress for the counting of the Electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That it is desirable that an amendment to the Constitution should be prepared by Congress clearly prescribing the mode of counting the Electoral votes, to the end that this nation may be made a Government of laws and not of men.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

These creating some opposition, the preamble was stricken out and the resolutions were then passed. Nineteen Republicans voted in the negative.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE'S ACTION.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25.—The House passed, by a vote of 65 to 6, a resolution indorsing the Joint Committee's plan of settling the Electoral question.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CANVASS.

FIRST MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE — DISSATISFACTION WITH THE STATE NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, Jan. 25.—The first meeting of the new Democratic State Committee was held here this evening. There was but a small attendance. The members present report the rank and file of the party, particularly the Young Democracy, almost unanimous in the support of Hon. Daniel Marcy, the Gubernational nominee. Such talk is, however, evidently for the outside public. It is a fact beyond dispute that Marcy's nomination fell on the party like a wet blanket. The young men were bitter in their denunciation of him and the action of the State Convention in forcing such a leader on the party in this crisis. This feeling was intense, nor was it confined alone to the young men of the party. It is, however, some weeks before the election occurs. The bitterness is slowly subsiding, party lines are tightening, and he who thinks that any regular Democratic nominee in New-Hampshire will not poll the full strength of that party on the second Tuesday in March is mistaken. It was rumored here at one time that Mr. Marcy would not accept the nomidation, that another convention would be called, and another ticket be put in the field. Such action is not contemplated. None of the party leaders believe that it is best to swap horses while crossing a stream. Mr. Marcy is here to-night. He talks freely and says that had he known the feeling against him, under no consideration would he have been a candidate. He says he authorized Mr. Wendall, a delegate from Portsmouth, not to let his name go before the convention under any circumstances unless it was the unanimous desire of the party that he again be its standard-bearer. He avers that he did not desire the nomination, that it was forced upon him, and rather intimated that if it was the desire of the committee he would make way for a younger man. Mr. Blodgett, of Franklin, Chairman of the Committee introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, By the State Committee, in behalf of the Democracy of New-Hampshire, that we cordially indorse and approve of the plan reported by the Joint Congressional Committee for a settlement of the Presidency which has this day passed the Senate.

The resolution was supported by Hon. Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth; Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster; John G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem; A. W. Sullowway, of Franklin; J. W. Fellows, of Manchester; and E. C. Bailey, of Contoocookville, and was unanimously adopted.

IN MEMORY OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The citizens of Natick held a memorial service to-day in honor of the late Vice President Wilson.

ALLEGED SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Loyal S. Smith, N. S. Stafford, John Ware, and Cyrus B. Bates were each held in $3,000 bail to-day, to answer the charge of swindling a number of persons in Vermont, of whom they purchased about $40,000 worth of hay and produce, and shipped it by rail to Lowell. In the meantime the property was brought to Boston and sold, the purchasers, as alleged, failing to make any returns, and allowing drafts made on Lowell to go to protest.

MAKING NEW SENATORS.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS ELECTED IN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIED, Jan. 25.—The Democrats whipped in line two bolters this morning, and then voted solidly with the Independents for Davis, electing him by the exact number of votes necessary. The Republicans voted, but finding that Davis had a majority, they returned to Lawrence, their caucus nominee. The 40th and final ballot was as follows:

Davis	101	Logan	1
Lawrence	94	Parish	1
Haines	3		

TILDEN'S AGENT IN SPRINGFIELD DISCONTENTED WITH THE RESULT—JUSTICE DAVIS DICTATING HIS SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25.—Finley, who has been here since the Senatorial contest began as the pretended representative of Tilden, is dissatisfied with the result, and says the Democrats should have elected McCormick, which was a sheer impossibility. He says that Palmer is not to be Secretary of War, and that McCormick will control the Federal patronage in Illinois, if Tilden is President. He is mad because Tilden's programme was not carried out. The Democrats assert that Davis will not resign before the 4th of March, because, if he does, Senator Howe of Wisconsin, will be appointed his successor on the bench, and that if he is assured that Judge Drummond of Illinois, or some one acceptable to him, will be appointed, he will resign immediately. It is also stated by the Democrats that he will be their next candidate for President, and that is why he consents to descend from the bench. The result of the Senatorial contest is regarded as a draw, the Democrats being thankful that they escaped the responsibility of the election of Anderson, and the Republicans that they escaped Haines.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Judge David Davis, the new Senator-elect to succeed Mr. Logan, was born in Maryland in the year 1815. At the age of 17 he was graduated from Kenyon College in Ohio. He then studied law in Massachusetts, and at the Yale Law School, from which he took his degree. He began the practice of law in Bloomington, Ill., in 1835. He had early political aspirations, and in 1844 was sent to the Legislature of Illinois, and three years later was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In the following year, 1848, he was chosen to one of the district courts, to which judicial position he was twice re-elected—once in 1855 and again in 1861. Judge Davis was a personal and intimate friend of President Lincoln, was a member of the convention in Chicago which named Mr. Lincoln for President, and afterward received the appointment to the United States Supreme Court from President Lincoln. Notwithstanding his judicial position Judge Davis has been often mentioned for political preferment, and has been recognized as a candidate for political positions. His name was prominently before the unfortunate Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley in 1872, where he received, on the first ballot, 92½ votes. His strength gradually dropped down from his first vote to 81 on the second, 44 on the third, 51 on the fourth, and 39 on the fifth. He was honored with one Electoral vote. He was again looked favorably upon last year by the Greenback Party, and was a candidate at the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. As a Supreme Court Judge he has pronounced some important decisions, one of which affirmed the constitutionality of the enrollment act of 1863. Another was in the trial of Mulligan by Military Commission in Indiana, which he held to be illegal. He also affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims, in the case of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

THE CONTEST IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Jan. 25.—Two ballots for Senator were taken in caucus last night, resulting as follows:

First Ballot—Short term—Necessary for a choice, 35.—Hereford, 18; Price, 19; Walker, 19; scattering, 6.

Second Ballot—Hereford, 21; Price, 20; Walker, 18; scattering, 4.

First Ballot, Long Term—H. G. Davis, 18; Faulkner, 23; J. J. Davis, 10; scattering, 10.

Second Ballot, Long Term—H. G. Davis, 21; Faulkner, 25; J. J. Davis, 8; scattering, 7.

One joint ballot was taken to-day in the House, resulting as follows: Short term—Hereford, 28; Price, 23; Walker, 12; Ferguson, 15; scattering, 11. Long term—H. G. Davis, 26; Faulkner, 23; scattering, 40.

NO ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 25.—The second ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Norwood, 95; Hill, 77; Smith, 29; Johnson, 10; Walker, 4. After the ballot the joint session was dissolved, and both houses adjourned. It is thought Mr. Hill cannot be elected, though his friends succeeded in preventing a second ballot to-day. There is great excitement over the contest between the friends of Messrs. Norwood and Hill.

TWO INDECISIVE BALLOTS IN THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Jan. 25.—The following is the result of the third ballot: Osborn, 36; Plumb, 30; Simonds, 26; Sears, 23; Harvey, 23; Martin, 15; scattering, 13.

Fourth ballot—Osborn, 36; Plumb, 31; Simonds, 28; Sears, 23; Harvey, 22; Martin, 15; scattering, 11.

ARREST OF A WITNESS OF A PRIZE-FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Something of a sensation was created in Cincinnati to-day by the appearance of Kentucky officials armed with warrants and requisitions for the arrest of those who went down to see the great Allen-Goss prize-fight in September last. The Sheriff has already arrested several prominent young sports and sons of prominent families, and it is said that his list embraces a number of city and county officials and the representatives of the press who were present. One man who was arrested this morning made an appeal to the Mayor for protection. The indictments number over 100.

AN ULSTER COUNTY FAILURE.

RONDOUT, Jan. 25.—The liabilities of Jacob Hermance, of Ellenville, who recently made an assignment, are now shown to be about $100,000; some parties report them at about $200,000. A few days ago Hermance borrowed $5,000 in $1,000 notes. A large quantity of goods in Hermance's store have been replevined by New-York wholesale dealers, who allege misrepresentation on the part of Hermance. His assets are not yet known, as they consist of various kinds of property. He was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Ulster County.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, at a meeting in this city at the Colonade Hotel to-day, elected Gen. Daniel Ullman, of New-York, Chairman for the ensuing year, and adjourned to meet in Washington on Feb. 13. Important action was taken in regard to an independent organization which has been started in the State of Illinois, and after speeches by Messrs. Haines and Tuck, of Maryland, action was taken in regard to the Union Leagues in that State.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

RUSSIA TO APPEAL TO THE POWERS TO RESENT THE AFFRONT OFFERED BY THE PORTE—MILITARY PREPARATIONS BEING MADE—DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says it is understood that after Ignatieff has presented his report Russia will address a communication to the powers explaining her position, and appealing to their sense of honor to resent the affront offered to all Europe by the Porte, either by collective action or by empowering Russia to act for them. If this effort fails, Russia will next appeal to the allied empires. Should they not make satisfactory response, then, it is affirmed, she will act alone.

The *Times'* dispatch from Pera says Sir H. G. Elliott, the British Ambassador, has embarked. The suspicion that Gen. Ignatieff would negotiate separately with the Ottoman Government is unfounded. He has refused to receive communications from the Porte during the absence of the English and other foreign representatives. All the Charges d'Affaires have been instructed to avoid political negotiations and confine themselves to the ordinary business of their legations.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Russian Government has given orders to prepare for calling out the third division of the reserve, which includes all able-bodied men. It has also ordered that the railway companies furnish exact lists of their rolling stock, rails, and other material at their immediate disposal, and has requested railway Directors to recommend foreign firms which are likely to supply railway material promptly.

A telegram to the *Times* from Semlin says the Committee of Seventeen elected by the late Skuptschina are in session. They are opposed to peace negotiations, except in the event of Russia taking no further steps against Turkey. Servians declare the proposed cession of Little Zwornik to Servia valueless, unless accompanied by compensation for the suffering they have end

TELEGRAPH MISCELLANY.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL.

REPORT OF COL. LAMAR'S COMMITTEE—BENEFITS TO RESULT FROM COMPLETING THE ROAD—THE GRANTING OF GOVERNMENT AID URGED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following is a synopsis of the majority report on the Texas Pacific Railroad prepared by Col. Lamar, the Chairman: The bill relieves the company from the consequences of their failure to complete the stipulated portion of the road and furnishes them with certain aid in the shape of a guarantee of the interest on their bonds. The report states that the failure to complete the required portion of the road was due entirely to the universal financial panic of 1873, and not at all to any mismanagement on the part of the company, and ought not to deprive them of any aid which, under other circumstances, the Government might properly give. The questions properly before the committee were: First, whether Congress has the constitutional power to grant such aid. Second, whether it is the interest of the whole country that this aid should be granted. The committee are of the opinion that the constitutional question may be considered as settled—both by the action of the Government in affording aid to other Pacific roads, thus establishing a system of Pacific connections of which the Texas Pacific is a necessary and component part, and by the full declaration of the public sentiment of both the great political parties, as declared in their respective platforms as far back as the Presidential election of 1860. The committee are also of opinion that as the Northern Pacific connection has been completed by Government aid, justice, both to the South and the whole country, requires that the system shall be completed on the same principle until its benefits are extended to all sections of the country. The committee do not entertain any doubt of the right and power of Congress to afford its aid to a road which is an absolute military and postal necessity, and which simply enables it, by the loan of its credit, to accomplish a work which it would otherwise have to finish at its own expense and by the direct exercise of its powers. The committee think that the great commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is scarcely to be considered as an inter-State commerce merely, but rather assimilates to that vast ocean commerce, in the care and protection of which Congress has never hesitated to aid ocean steamers, to make ocean surveys, and to establish light-houses, and they agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, that it would weaken the great principles of State rights to attempt to stretch to cases which they do not cover in right reason, and where the obtrusion of such considerations can only seem to shock the common sense of mankind. But the committee fully agree that the conditions of this aid must guarantee the Government against sacrifice, and the people against the selfish exercise of the privileges which this aid confers. They think the provisions of the bill secure these ends. The grant is only the guarantee of the interest of the bonds which are issued only as the road is completed, and the committee estimate that from proper and trustworthy data they can assume that as a net earning of $1,500 per mile will meet that interest, the profits of the roads will be largely more than sufficient to meet that interest and prevent any necessity for the advance of a dollar from the Treasury. The mortgage of the whole property of the roads, the sale of lands, and the reserve of $5,000 per mile of bonds in the hands of the Government are further and ample security. The provisions giving equal rights of freight and passage to all the branch roads and the power reserved carefully to the Government to review and modify all charges, are, the committee think, full security against the conversion of the privileges of the road into a selfish and mischievous monopoly.

The report then proceeds in detail to state the line of route, the length of the road, trunk and branches, what has been built, what remains to be built, a calculation of probable cost, of probable gross and net earnings, and concludes by a forcible and eloquent statement of the general advantage and vast national importance of the enterprise, and its beneficent influence in developing Southern resources; in the stimulus it will give to the use of American iron, to our manufactures, in the supply of work and wages to thousands of skilled and honest laborers, who are now in destitution; in its general relief from the painful condition of industrial stagnation, and in the restoration of confidence and hope to the whole people.

THE CUBAN STEAMER MOCTEZUMA.

THE CAPTORS FIND REFUGE AT CAPE GRACIOS A DIOS—PURSUIT BY A SPANISH WAR VESSEL—THE MOCTEZUMA BURNED—FLIGHT OF HER CAPTORS.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The name of the steamer Moctesuma after her capture was immediately changed to Cespedes. The captors took an easterly direction, but, noticing or believing that a steamer then in sight was about giving them chase, they doubled Tortuga Island, in view of San Domingo. Having thus lost the steamer out of sight, they continued their eastern course, passing between San Domingo and Cuba, and leaving Jamaica to the right, steering toward the Nicaragua coast. To the south of Jamaica they met an English steamer, and sent a boat on board of her with two of the captors, who did not return to the Cespedes. The coal on board at the time of the capture held out up to the steamer's arrival at Cape Gracias á Dios, on the Mosquito coast, near Honduras. The point where they coast anchor was somewhat distant from the coast, and they sent a boat ashore containing four seamen and one captor, named Manuel Horey, who was the second in command of Prado. The boat capsized in the surf and one of the sailors was drowned. Horey went to some houses near by, in order to hire horses to go into the interior, but the three surviving seamen, being Spaniards, reasted, and went on foot to Trujillo, where the Spanish Consul chartered an American schooner, which brought the three men and dispatches to the Captain General about what had occurred, to this port. The intention of the captors was to penetrate into the laguna of Caratasca, belonging to the Republic of Honduras and not from the Cape Gracias á Dios, but when the Honduras authorities heard of it they sent a force of 50 men to the shore in order to capture those who might try to disembark. The captors further intended, after having entered the laguna, to make the steamer fit for receiving some artillery and to embark coal, which they hoped to be able to buy, but they found that the entrance of the laguna had not water enough. They therefore concluded to lighten the steamer. They commenced discharging her cargo, and sold part of it at a fabulously low price to the Governor of the Cape Gracias á Dios, exchanging it for some 90 tons of coal which he had, and for arms and powder, which they never received. The Cape Gracias á Dios belongs to the Republic of Nicaragua, and the captors of the Moctezuma were there treated by the Governor of the place with the greatest attention and distinction. They did not succeed in passing over the laguna entrance, and therefore they moved the steamer 18 leagues further south, to an entrance called Bragman. The location of the steamer and the way to get to it were pointed out to Mr. Captain of the Spanish gun-boat by the Captain of an English vessel, the Spaniard not even having a chart of that coast. At Bragman they were espied, on the 3d of January, by the Spanish aviso of war, Jorge Juan, who made ready to capture them, only waiting for more favorable weather to begin operations. But the captors saw the Jorge Juan, and immediately set fire to the Moctezuma, saving themselves in two boats. They took to the woods. Twenty of the original crew remained on the beach, and were taken on board of the Spanish man-of-war. The Jorge Juan then made her presence known to the Cape of Gracias á Dios, demanding from the Governor there Dr. José Dolores Bermudez, one of the captors who had remained, but the Governor could not be seen and his Secretary refused to do anything in the matter, saying that the Moctezuma had entered there with her papers all in order as a Spanish steamer in distress. The Jorge Juan then returned to the island, landing at Cienfuegos. The Spaniards are furious at the evident protection given by the Governor of the Cape to the captors of the Moctezuma, and threaten the Nicaraguan Republic with condign punishment, but it is presumed that the whole matter will end here.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Assistant Professor Marshall Oliver has been appointed head of the Department of Drawing at the Naval Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. R. S. Smith.

The officers of the Navy at Norfolk contemplate giving an entertainment to the Russian Dukes now at that port.

Master Greenleaf A. Merriam, of the Navy, seems to be missing. The Navy Department has been unsuccessful in reaching him with orders since October last.

Pay Director Robert H. Clark is ordered to duty at the League Island Navy-yard, relieving Pay Inspector Wallace. Lieut. M. S. Day is detached from special duty and placed on waiting orders.

Major Thomas Y. Field, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, has been commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps, in accordance with his recent confirmation by the Senate.

A MISSISSIPPI SHERIFF SHOT.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—Persons who arrived from Austin, Miss., this morning report that Sheriff Manning was shot about midnight on Tuesday night by John Trotwell, and died yesterday afternoon. Trotwell was refused to Mrs. Manning, and has vowed vengeance against Manning since the killing of Capt. Harvey, of Louisville, by Manning, and his separation from his wife. Trotwell was recently pardoned out of the Mississippi Penitentiary through the efforts of Manning. After being shot, Manning requested that his body be sent to New-Jersey, his former home.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

IT IS NOT IMPECUNIOUS—A PROPOSAL TO GIVE UP THE STAPLETON CLUB-HOUSE—PROBABLE OFFICERS FOR 1877.

The annual dinner of the members of the New-York Yacht Club was held at the club-house in this City on Wednesday evening. A large number of the members were present, and after the dinner a good deal was said about the financial condition of the club and the plans for the year. The allusions to the club which had appeared in print, representing that the society was badly in debt, provoked much criticism, and were all denied. The club five or six years ago issued bonds to the amount of about $16,000. Instead of allowing them to run 10 years, all but about $5,000 were taken up a year ago, thus exhausting all the available funds. At a meeting last Fall a well-known member of the club volunteered to contribute a large sum toward clearing off the remaining indebtedness, but the offer was declined. The club feels able to meet all its expenses, and is in no need of outside sympathy. The customary number of five regattas will be sailed next Summer and Fall. In view of the decision of the Court of Appeals making it necessary to remove the club-house at Stapleton, the expediency of giving up that building, which is owned by the Garner estate, was considered, and it is thought probable that the plan of maintaining a club-house in the Bay will be abandoned and the City house retained, although out of the 350 members of the club not more than 100 are in the habit of visiting the club-house. The nomination of Mr. S. Nicholson Kane for Commodore was generally approved, and as Mr. William W. Astor is in Florida with his yacht, and it is not known that he would accept the nomination for Vice Commodore, and Mr. Stillman was said to decline a nomination, there is every probability that Mr. Alexandre will be elected. For members of the Regatta Committee the names of Mr. G. L. Haight, Mr. William Kreba, and Mr. Philip Schuyler were mentioned as likely to be chosen. The Secretary, Treasurer, and Measurer of last year will be re-elected.

THE ALUMNI OF MADISON UNIVERSITY.

The annual meeting of the New-York Alumni Association of Madison University, at Hamilton, Madison County, was held last evening at No. 36 West Twenty-seventh street. Postmaster James, President of the association, presided, and Mr. C. F. Schroads acted as Secretary. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Dodge, President of the University; Rev. Dr. Speir, Professor of Hebrew at the University; Mr. J. B. Colgate, President of the University Corporation; Rev. Dr. Patten, of the *Baptist Weekly*; Rev. Dr. Gillett, of Sing Sing; Rev. Dr. Lawson, of Brooklyn; Messrs. Lyon, Middleditch, Bruner, and others. Rev. Dr. Patten, from the committee appointed to secure an orator for the annual public meeting of the association at Hamilton during Commencement week, in June next, reported that the committee were in correspondence with Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and thought it probable that the services of that gentleman would be secured as orator for that occasion. The report of the committee was accepted, and a resolution adopted that President Dodge be earnestly requested to preach the annual Baccalaureate sermon. The following gentlemen were elected members of the association: Messrs. J. B. Barry, B. A. Woods, J. C. Allen, T. B. Roberts, G. K. Allen, J. F. Elder, A. S. Lawson, T. J. Middleditch, C. L. James, and William Brooks. Officers for the ensuing year were also elected, as follows: President, T. L. James; First Vice President, Rev. Dr. A. S. Patten; Second Vice President, S. Tillman; Secretary, J. F. Schroads; Treasurer, E. H. Lyons. During the evening a collation was served, after which appropriate addresses were made by President James, President Dodge, Dr. Speir, Dr. Patten, Dr. Gillett, Mr. Colgate, and others.

A YOUNG MAN'S STRANGE SUICIDE.

Garrett Conover Vankirk, aged 24, a native of New-Jersey, committed suicide yesterday morning at No. 59 Prospect place by shooting himself in the abdomen. Vankirk boarded with Mrs. Taylor at the above-named place for two years past, during which time he was in the employ of Robert B. Gardner, dealer in hats, at No. 80 Greene street. He was in very poor health, and was of a moody and despondent nature. He told Mrs. Taylor that he was often tempted to commit suicide. Within the past two weeks young Vankirk had been suffering so severely that he was compelled to resign his situation, much to the regret of his employer. On Wednesday, Mr. Gideon McDowell, Vankirk's brother-in-law, who lives in Monmouth County, N. J., paid him a visit. This visit seemed to cheer Vankirk. In the evening they went to the theatre, and after the performance they returned home and retired to bed, Vankirk and his brother-in-law occupying the same couch. At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning McDowell was awakened by the groans of his brother-in-law, and turning down the bedclothes, found that Vankirk had shot himself with a revolver which he had doubtless concealed under the bed-clothes for that purpose. Dr. Linsey, of East Thirty-ninth street, was called to attend the young man, but could do nothing for him. He lingered until 8 o'clock, when death ensued. Coroner Croker was notified, and held an inquest in the case. A verdict of "suicide while temporarily insane" was rendered.

MOTION TO VACATE AN ORDER OF ARREST.

The case of Henry Simon against Gustav Cohen was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant. It appears that Cohen had Simon arrested on an order of arrest in a suit for assault and battery brought in the Marine Court. The order of arrest against Simon having been vacated, he brought the present suit, in which he claims $10,000 for false imprisonment. He obtained an order of arrest against Cohen, by virtue of which the latter is now detained. Cohen's release from custody is asked because no cause of action has yet accrued to Simon, the Marine Court suit not being ended. Judge Donohue denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest, but ordered the suit to be tried on Monday.

GOV. DREW, OF FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Union*, a Republican paper, contains an article in its issue of the 22d inst., from which we quote the following: "We have been much surprised at the storm of indignation Gov. Drew has raised among the Democracy, and, filled with a chivalrous desire to defend the right, we have determined to defend him. We cannot see in any action of his anything detrimental to the interests of the State or subversive of the principles of political economy. It is true that he has ignored the howling dervishes of the party—the men who expended so much cheap gas in his behalf during the campaign; the men who imagined that effective work was being done for their candidate by denunciation of everything Republican, and an egotistical assertion that nothing good could come out of Nazareth—and bestowed public favors upon others. Gov. Drew cannot please everybody, but he should congratulate himself that, by his lofty, resolute action, he has extorted praise from his most resolute opponents, and disregarding the behest of so-called party leaders, has made appointments that receive well-merited praise. If, at any time in the future, as now seems probable, he should need substantial support outside of party lines, let him only continue in his present most admirable course, and he will receive it with a free, unstinted hand."

PHILADELPHIA CAR FARES.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "A special meeting of the Board of City Passenger Railway Presidents has decided upon a reduction of the trip fares to six cents. This concession, it is generally believed, is merely a halting place to a five-cent tariff, which, it is thought, will be inaugurated by one of the roads before the lapse of many months. The report, which was submitted by Mr. Poulterer, Chairman of the committee to which the subject of the reduction was referred, recommended the lowering of the fare to six cents, and the continuation of the sale of tickets as a matter of convenience only. The change is to take effect Feb. 1. Considerable discussion followed the reading of the report, but when a vote was reached it was found to be almost unanimous, there being only two votes recorded against the proposition. Boss Peters, Fox and Lawson, of the Second and Third and Callowhill street lines. There will be no change in the price of exchange tickets for the present. In the course of the proceedings it was stated as the sense of the board that the companies would willingly run for five cents if they were placed on the same footing with companies in other cities; in other words, if they were not obliged to keep the streets, from curb to curb, over which they pass, in repair; were not forced to pay a tax on their gross receipts, and were not saddled with a city tax of $20 per car.

EARLY FLOWERS.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of the 24th inst. says: "A lady subscriber in Upper Stillwater, who has for several years sent us the first blossoms that have peeped from under the snow, has just sent us a dainty little bouquet of arbutus buds, wild checkerberry, and delicate trailing vines, which one would hardly expect to find in this bleak and snow-bound season. The 'May'-flower buds are bright and fragrant and partly opened, and we welcome the handy little flowers as the *great courier* of the yet distant Spring."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Jan. 24 and 25.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The debate in the Senate on the Electoral vote bill was continued through the whole of Wednesday night, Jan. 24. Mr. Dawes withdrew his amendment. Mr. Morton offered an amendment prohibiting the commission going behind the action of a Returning Board established by any State law. Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment to that striking out the negative and authorizing the commission to go behind the findings. This was rejected by 61 to 1, and Mr. Morton's amendment by 47 to 18. Mr. Sargent submitted an amendment providing that the commission should sit with open doors, except in consultation on pending questions, which was rejected. The bill was then (7:10 A. M.) passed by yeas 47 and nays 17; 21 Republicans voting with the Democrats in the affirmative, and one Democrat with the Republicans in the negative. The Senate then adjourned till Friday.

In the House, soon after the opening to-day, (Thursday,) the Electoral bill was referred to the Committee on Electoral votes, who at once reported it back. It was agreed to continue the debate through the day and evening sessions and to-morrow, beginning at 10 o'clock, until 2 P. M., when a vote should be taken, the last four hours of debate to be limited to 10-minute speeches. Messrs. McCrary, of Iowa; Hunton and Goode, of Virginia; Hoar of Massachusetts, and Hewitt, of New-York, spoke in favor, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, and Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, against the bill, when a recess was taken till 7:30 P. M. After recess the debate was resumed.

SENATE.

The debate in the Senate on the bill reported by the select committee in regard to counting the Electoral vote was continued all last night.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, continuing his argument, claimed that the Vice President was not bound to open any fraudulent certificate from a State. If there should be half a dozen packages from a State in his possession, he was not required to open them all, but was only required to open the package which came from the Electors. As an officer of the United States he was bound to take notice as to who had been elected Electors by the States, and act upon his intelligence, just as other public officers do. There were two certificates from Louisiana in the hands of the Vice-President. He was not required to open them both. If he refused to open and present the second return, how was it to be got out of his possession? If he refused to open such return was that a cause of revolution? Had he understand that the Democratic Party threatened violence or revolution if the President of the Senate withheld a bogus certificate? This bill conferred upon the tribunal it created power to legislate, unless its action should be overturned by the action of the two houses of Congress. This commission could not carry out the bill without going behind returns from a State. It was sprinkled all over with very white pretty meal, but the Democratic cat was reposing beneath it. He argued that the bill was unconstitutional. He argued that the late Mr. Thurman had argued that the Democratic Party descended from the Republican Party of 1800. He [Mr. Morton] did not think the Democratic Party of to-day descended from anybody. He believed it to be for the best interests of all parties and all men that the Republican Party should rule this country. After the case has been made up he did not see any use in adopting a new plan, which would throw away one-half of the chances of the Republicans. He believed the Republican Party had served this nation, and the greatest considerations of humanity and politics demanded that it be continued in power.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, said he had, he trusted, as great an appreciation as any Senator on this floor of the gravity of the situation. He had supported the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] in December in his constitutional amendment to leave this whole question of counting the Electoral votes to the Supreme Court. He had favored placing this power of counting the votes in the Supreme Court by a just and competent amendment to the Constitution, placing it in that great body, which by its dignity and impartiality could properly exercise it. But that proposition did not commend itself to the Senate of the Senate and was defeated by a large vote. So far as he was personally concerned, he was not wedded to any particular theory as to counting the votes. He desired simply to adhere to the Constitution, and, unlike many gentlemen with whom he was now newly associated here, he was free from any embarrassing record on this question. He was opposed to giving the power to count the votes to 14 gentlemen, four of whom were to complete the number by selecting the fifteenth, and thus by lot or chance filling that "coy and bashful blank," as Mr. Benton would have termed it, on which the attention of the country is so generally fixed. It was proposed to give these 14 power to decide finally the fifteenth alone, more power over the Electoral vote than Congress possessed, and he did not believe this could be done by a simple enactment. Nothing less than a constitutional amendment could confer on 15 men such tremendous power over the Electoral votes of the States. He did not believe it to be warranted by the Constitution, which he had sworn to support, and though he did not pretend to be what was termed a constitutional lawyer, every Senator on his oath must vote on his own conscientious belief of what the Constitution is and what it allows. He had desired earnestly to support the bill if he could do it consistently. The arguments adduced in its favor had persuaded him of its unconstitutionality, and he felt himself compelled, however reluctantly he differed from certain Senators, to record his vote against the measure. In conclusion he said that the old Republican Committee, now the public mind was so strongly directed to this question, to frame an amendment to the Constitution which would, if possible, avert in future all danger of a renewal of those troubles which were now causing anxiety in the public mind.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, denied that this bill was framed in the interest of the Democratic Party. He thought if the result of the late Presidential contest was not left in doubt, it was certainly left in dispute, and somebody must decide that dispute. He thought the bill reported by the select committee, and now before the Senate, was the best instrument in our country—the proudest tribute to American statesmanship which had been produced since the convention which framed the Constitution adjourned.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said he was almost alone on the Democratic side of the Chamber in opposing this bill. He had faith, in the committee which framed this bill, and regretted he could not vote for it. He denied that the power to count the Electoral vote was vested in the President of the Senate, and argued that it was lodged in the two houses of Congress. This bill, this contrivance, now before the Senate, should sink in the earth. In his opinion the power to count the Electoral vote being vested in the two houses of Congress, it could be placed nowhere else.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he did not believe this country could stand the quadrennial elections under the present system. He believed the people would become aroused to the facts and regulate the matter by constitutional amendment.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, had doubts as to the constitutionality of this bill. If it was to be a measure, permanent in its character, he would vote against it. The ministerial duty of counting or canvassing the returns was devolved upon the people contested elections was another thing. He believed that the opening of the certificates in the presence of the two houses of Congress was to enable each house to verify the count made by the presiding officer. It argued that power was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that the President of the Electoral returns from a State. They had no idea that there could be a dual State Government within the borders of a State. He denied that this bill was a Republican surrender. It was more like a Democratic surrender. It required all of his patriotism to surrender it all that he believed belonged to the Democratic Party. The bill presented the best mode for the settlement of the present difficulty. It was the duty of every patriot to surrender all doubts and unite upon the best means to bring peace and prosperity to the country, and not when the horse threatened to run away, rush to carnage and bloodshed. The chair was now occupied by the honorable Senator from Michigan, whose fairness and strict attention to duty no member on the Democratic side could gainsay. They well knew that he would not walk one inch out of the path of duty in counting the Electoral votes, and so duty would the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said he had very serious doubts as to the constitutionality of this bill, though it was the work of an able committee. In view of the existing exigency he felt constrained to solve his doubts in favor of the bill and in the interests of peace. Its passage might save the country from civil war and strife.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, referred to the remark of Mr. Morton in his recent speech that there were not a half dozen Senators on the Republican side who wanted the bill, and they would not vote for it if they were not apprehensive of danger. He denied that the Republican Senators were favorable to the bill on account of apprehensions. They were not intimidated, but were only separated from the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] now, under whom they had fought many political battles, because they were acting for the good of their constituents. He favored the bill and hoped it would pass.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said the time had gone by now for debate. If he had time he would be glad to take up objections which had been made touching the constitutionality of the measure, and touching its fairness and expediency. It had been demonstrated, and would, although it seemed a difference of opinion, the country would drift upon a rock where the Ship of State might be broken to pieces. It might be that if the bill were defeated and Congress failed to pass any measure on the subject, one or the other of those parties would peaceably submit to a decision which they believed to be without law and authority. He would hope and earnestly pray if such an emergency should arise one or the other of the parties would submit. But he confessed to very grave doubts and very great fears that such would not be the case. He would ask the gentlemen on the one side or on the other who thought that their position was impregnable to consider whether it was probable that the common could avoid a dual Presidency and the possibility of civil commotion and civil war.

He then proceeded to quote authorities, pro and con, upon the question whether the President of the Senate had power to count the votes. It had been said by a great many people who agreed with him in political opinion that the authorities were conclusive that the Vice President had the right to count the votes, but in his opinion the authorities on the other side were equally potential and equally numerous. He thought, therefore, that it would be unwise and unpatriotic for the House to refuse to adopt a proposition, which all men might agree to as fair and just, by which the question might be settled. Would it be wise to decline such a proposition, and drift on to the 14th of February and the 4th of March with these conflicting opinions unsettled, and take the chances of a dual Presidency with all its horrors? There were some people who assumed that a single house of Congress had the right to exclude a vote. He submitted to the gentlemen who held that opinion that they could not stand on that doctrine and expect the country to acquiesce in it, or in the declaration of any result coming therefrom. He solemnly believed, however, that those who claimed the right of the Vice President to count the votes could not stand on that doctrine without great danger; that the people would not acquiesce in it.

In answer to the objection that the bill was not constitutional, he quoted from bills reported to the House in 1800 by John Marshall and in 1824 by Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, which contained almost the same provisions as the present bill. He thought the bill was constitutional, and would with his votes and vote add its passage.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, advocated the measure. He spoke of Presidential elections as dangerous periods in the history of the country, and as more likely than any other cause to wreck the ship of State. He declared that all preceding troubles of that character sank into absolute insignificance as compared with those that now stared Congress and the country in the face. From at least four States of the Union two sets of Electoral votes would be presented for counting. That was the grave question which had to be met, not in a spirit of partisanship, but of statesmanship. He himself subscribed earnestly and fully to the doctrine that the power to count the Electoral votes belonged to the two houses of Congress and not to the President of the Senate, but the opposite doctrine was held by one of the great parties of the country. As neither party was willing to yield its convictions on that point, the time had arrived when Congress should rise above partisan feeling, and adopt a mode of settlement that would tide over the difficulties and avert danger of war. He held that just as the tellers provided for in the twenty-second joint rule were but the organ of the two houses, so the commission provided for in the bill was but their organ, to do for them what they themselves might do. He also held that as the two houses had the right to count the votes, so they had a right by concurrent action to agree to any mode of counting that might seem best to them. He believed that unless some such tribunal as the bill was adopted no earthly power could prevent war, confusion, the disruption of the Government, and an end of republican institutions in America. It was, therefore, a high and solemn duty on the part of Congress to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and tide over this perilous period in our history.

Mr. HOOPER, of Virginia, said the members of the concurrent committee which had reported this bill were eminently entitled to the thanks of Congress and of the country for their patient, self-sacrificing, and patriotic labors, and he had no hesitancy in declaring that he was prepared to accept his share of the responsibility, and to accord to the plan proposed his earnest and cordial support. He enumerated circumstances, including President Grant's assertion on the 8th of November that Mr. Hayes was elected, the alarming of troops in the South, the manipulation of votes by Secretary Chandler, &c., which he said demonstrated the existence of a widespread and dangerous conspiracy to attempt the inauguration of Hayes. He was convinced, and he was strengthened in that conviction by the action of the Senate to-day, that the earnest wish of a portion of the Republican leaders that there should be no agreement on any plan for counting the Electoral votes. If this plan were rejected none would be agreed upon, and when the two houses came together to count the Electoral vote there would be a disagreement. In that event, the House of Representatives would have to elect the President, and then there would either have to be an ignominious surrender or a fight. He asked whether the gentlemen on the other side were prepared for the latter alternative. [An indistinct murmur of "Yes."] Were they or the people whom they represented ready for a conflict of arms? Were they prepared to "cry, havoc, and let slip the dogs of war?" If they were not, then he appealed to them by all the memories of the past, and all the hopes of the future, to pause before they entered on a struggle the end of which no man could foresee.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, advocated the bill. He said that the dangerous period which statesmen had foreseen in American history had arrived. In estimating the danger he was not affected by any fear of civil war or any menace of violence. Such threats, if made in the spirit of empty bluster, deserved nothing but contempt; if serious, they deserved the indignant scorn and condemnation of the loyal American people. But the evil of the civil war was not greater than the evil of yielding one jot of lawful authority. Nothing could be more injurious to the whole Republic than that a man should be put in the Presidential office whom at least one-half of the American people regard as a usurper. He could not conceive that the framers of the Constitution ever thought of yielding to the President of the Senate the vast power of counting the Electoral votes. That power was in the two houses of Congress, just as the English Parliament had for centuries regulated all questions affecting the succession to the Crown. And two houses of Congress were the tribunal which, by the pending bill, had to execute this grave authority. If they had that power by the Constitution, then it was left unsheltered. If it needed the forces of the law-making power to confer it, then this bill so constituted by it as to insure its decision according to justice and righteousness. He thought justice and right were compromised when they were submitted for their decision to force. They were compromised when they could only be maintained by the exercise of doubtful power. Our rights must not be compromised by being permitted to stand before a tribunal clothed with judicial powers, surrounded with judicial safeguards, and invested with regal authority by the law-making power of the country. In conclusion, he said the act which we are about to do will be an act unparalleled in the very newest of human history. Our annals have been crowded with great achievements in war, in peace, in arts, in literature, in commerce; but other countries, other republics, have equaled us in those particulars. But in this great act we shall stand without a rival and without an example. For a thousand years our children's children, of joyful pride, will read that while in the fierce strife for executive power the sun of other republics, after a short but brilliant day, had gone down in darkness and blood; in their own country, too, the same great strife had arisen, that their sky had been darkened by the same cloud, that their ship, weighted by its costly freight of love and hope, encountered the same storm, and was driven near the same rocks; but that in the midst of storm, darkness, and conflict the august and awful figure of law rose over the face of the waters, uttering its divine, controlling mandate: "Peace be still." [Enthusiastic applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said that no one was sensible that in opposing the bill he laid himself open to the charge of being an intense partisan; but he was glad no gentleman who had spoken in favor of the bill had discredited the honest objections which remained in the minds of some people. He was also aware that he would lay himself open to the charge of obstructing a peaceful settlement of the Presidential question. The voice of the great cities has been heard, and from day to day petitions have been presented from them in favor of the bill. The cities were entitled to respect, but "God made the country and man made the town," and he was willing to rest on the sentiment of the country. He had from the first been inclined to oppose the bill, and his doubts and fears had ripened into a positive conviction against the bill. The proposition was based on profound, fundamental errors. This bill, he said, created him by this bold assumption of the power of Congress to regulate and control the election of President, which power, in his judgment, had never been lodged in the two houses by the framers of the Constitution. Whatever the popular impulse might be in favor of the bill it must be met by the American people when they should have time to measure and contemplate its consequences. It struck a blow at the Electoral College—which stood as high in the Constitution as the Presidency itself, and shattered it from turret to foundation stone, and substituted for it the power of Congress, which might at any time thwart the will of the people and render nugatory its deliberate and expressed judgment. He had listened to strophes and illustrations ingeniously framed in the other end of the Capitol as to what might be the evils of a single man deciding the Presidential question; but it was a fact that this commission virtually gave the power of deciding the election to the Justice of the Supreme Court who would be selected by the other four.

At the end of Mr. Hale's speech Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, presented a dispatch, which he had just received from Boston, that a resolution had been passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives indorsing and approving the Electoral bill.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, thought that the bill transcended in importance any measure which was likely to come before Congress during the present generation. After the election he had believed Tilden and Hendricks elected, and nothing had occurred since that time which could otherwise than strengthen that conviction. He had been asked why, holding that opinion, he should agree to depart from the ancient way in which 23 Presidents had been declared elected, which, if it had been adhered to, would have resulted in the inauguration of the Democratic candidates? This question he intended to answer fully, clearly, and without reserve. The main opposition which the Democratic Party had to meet was the influence of the Administration after the defeat of the Republican Party in November. It still remained intact and exhausted the election of its candidate, and was attempting to strengthen that claim by returning Boynton and military interference, and by declaring that the Vice President had the right to count the votes. The scheme was thus complete for counting Tilden in and Hayes in. He was confident that the plan, if last, would be executed to the letter and. The President of the Senate would count the votes and declare the result, and the President of the United States would deliver up his high office to the person so declared elected, and by the use of troops he would be duly inaugurated. Of course the House would not be silent and passive spectators of that programme, and would insist on its constitutional right to participate in the count, and would count the votes of Florida and Louisiana for Tilden. The result of such a state of things was plain. The rights and principles for which the Democratic Party of the country struggled would have perished if the attempt to count in the Republican candidate for the Presidency were acquiesced in, or if not being acquiesced in, was not should result. There was no escape from that position, except by an agreement between the patriotic men of both parties, who preferred the good of the country to the success of party. Partisan as he was supposed to be, but patriotic as he hoped henceforth to be regarded, he had deemed it his bounden duty to labor zealously toward the attainment of some just and constitutional plan of settlement, whereby but one President should be declared by a title which all citizens would respect and which no considerable number of voters would dispute. The bill, even if not within the direct letter of the Constitution, was certainly within its spirit. It substituted law and order for strife and anarchy; it meant the supremacy of the civil over the military power; it meant the preservation of the autonomy of States; it meant oblivion of all the bitterness of the past, security for the present, hope for the future.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, read a telegram from a New-York committee, signed by William E. Dodge as Chairman and Theodore Roosevelt as Secretary, urging the immediate passage of the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, expressed deep regret that he could not vote for the bill. He had given it a careful and candid consideration, but there were some objections to it which, to his mind, had proved insuperable. He stated the constitutional objections to it, one of which was that it irrevocably deprived the Vice President of all power to ascertain and decide the lawful Electoral votes. He denied that Congress had the right to give away that power of the Vice President to any other body. He believed that the bill conflicted with most of the principal theories held on the subject. The practical difficulty was that members were asked to vote for a measure which conflicted sharply with cherished constitutional theories. Whoever was to be charged with disregarding constitutional convictions, that charge should certainly not be made against those who, out of regard for such convictions, refrained from favoring the measure. He should prefer to have the Electoral votes counted in the old way and trust to the good sense, the moderation, and the patriotism of Congress and of the country for a peaceful and satisfactory result.

At the close of Mr. Monroe's speech, at 5:10 P. M., the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7:30 P. M., with Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, in the chair as Speaker pro tem. The intense public interest in the debate, as manifested by the crowded condition of the galleries throughout the day, showed no symptom of abatement, the crowds in the galleries being even denser than in the morning session. As usual, however, in night sessions for debate only, the attendance of members was very small, not more than a dozen being in their seats when the House was called to order. The first speech of the evening was made by Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, who advocated the bill. He declared himself ready by his vote to commit the cause in which he believed to the tribunal provided for in the bill, assured that through it the country would find peace and prosperity. He was followed by Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Mr. Caulfield, of Illinois, also in support of the bill.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, also advocated the bill, declaring that the inevitable result of the failure to pass it would be that Mr. Tilden would be proclaimed President in one end of the Capitol and Mr. Hayes in the other. There was no delegation of the powers of the houses; it was simply a reference to the commission to report as to which was the true return, which return would then be counted by the houses. This bill was an appeal from the Returning Board of Louisiana. It was bringing a case from the lowest order of adjudication to the very highest. He believed that the decision of the commission would be impartial and just, and would meet the approval of the American people.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked whether the power of the commission was confined or left unconfined.

Mr. SPRINGER replied that it would have the power belonging to both houses, and that there was an appeal from its judgments to the two houses, which were the final arbiter in the case.

Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, also advocated the bill, and urged that mere partisan considerations should be lost sight of and set aside in favor of the public interests.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, spoke in opposition to the bill and in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to count the Electoral votes.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, desired as the outset in his remarks to say some good things of the bill. It had some great merits which he most sincerely recognized. It was intended to abate strife in a great and trying crisis of the nation. It was intended to aid in tiding over a great present difficulty, possibly a great peril or danger. It would doubtless bring a result, and would leave the person declared to be the elect of the nation with a more undisputed title than perhaps under any other method as yet suggested. It he had to speak of the bill only as a partisan, he should say he was not afraid of its operation. The eminent gentlemen who would compose the commission—eminent for their character and ability—were men who, he believed, would seek to do justice, and would do it. Believing, as he did, that Rutherford B. Hayes had been honestly elected President, he should confidently expect that an honest decision and declaration (as doubtless this would be) would find that to be the fact. But it might find otherwise, and if it did all good men everywhere would submit to the result. He had heard today a threat of civil war. The Roman Senate had never deliberated under the threat, or the presence of war, and if he was convinced that civil war was threatened he would be furnished with the highest and supremest reason why the American Congress ought not to do anything under such compulsion or threat. With all his soul he despised the threat of civil war, come from what quarter or party it might. Brave men and brave nations would do nothing on such compulsion. If this bill were to be opposed, it should be opposed for reasons so broad and weighty as to overcome all that had been said in its favor, and all the advantages which he admitted would follow its passage. He did not wish to diminish the stature of his enemy. He did not wish to undervalue the points of strength of a great bill before he questioned its propriety. It was not enough for him that the bill would tide over the present danger, however great. They should not forget that Hayes and Tilden forget Republican and Democrat; forget their own day and their own generation, and inquire what the thing which they were about to do would accomplish as to the future of the Republic, and in what shape, if passed, this bill would leave the institutions of the country, and transmit them to posterity. It would be unworthy of them for the sake of avoiding present danger to incur a greater danger for those who came after.

Mr. Garfield then proceeded to argue in support of the theory that it was the right of the President of the Senate to count and declare the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

—Spain is a country from whose picturesque cities the slightest sketches remain ever new and fresh. Mr. Edward King heads the *Lippincott's Magazine* for February with a paper on that land of poverty and pride. The pictures to which his paper forms a text are most extraordinary affairs. They are not wanting in a certain kind of savage directness, but they look as if they had been dashed off by a person who thinks recklessness is genius, and been engraved by a cutter of blocks laboring under a similar delusion concerning his part. They are burlesques on the burlesques of Gustave Doré. Edward C. Bruce has a concluding paper on "Our Floor of Fire," with many illustrations of volcanoes. Maurice Thompson contributes a pretty, even sonnet on the Wabash River. There is a story by the author of "Blindpits," and Mr. George Macdonald appears with some 20 pages of "The Marquis of Lossie." A new writer, Mr. William Henry Goodyear, talks of a thorny subject with the tone of one who knows all about it. The second part of "Faust" represents in Mr. Goodyear's mind the apogee of Goethe's genius, while Goethe himself is stated to be the greatest poet of the century. The article contains a good summary of the involved scenes that go to make up the second part of "Faust." Miss Emma Lazarus has a Christmas poem full of delicate fancy, of which we will give one stanza:

"Crusted with silver, gemmed with stars of light,
Topas and ruby, emerald, sapphire, pearl,
The enchanted tree within a world of white
Uplifts her myriad crystal branches bright
Against the pale blue skies. The keen winds whirl
Her globed jewels on the wheeted snow,
That hard and pure as marble lies below."

The chief feature of the magazine is a story by Berthold Auerbach, one of the few good novelists that Germany can boast. He will be remembered as the author of *On the Heights*, *Villa on the Rhine*, &c. We have the first six chapters of "Young Aloys; or, The Gawk from America," translated by Charles T. Brooks. The central figure is one well known in Germany—the emigrant's son who returns to the Old Country to look up the old landmarks, relationships, associations. Aloys has not yet shown anything of the commonest trait in persons of this kind, the distaste, namely, for the European spirit of supervision, which usually befalls the returning emigrant after the first novelty wears off. It will be found well worth reading. The "Monthly Gossip" department is much as usual.

CATHOLIC WORLD.

—The *Catholic World* has a very fair list of articles to offer for February, comprising fiction, biographical essays, travel, and history treated from a distinctively Catholic standpoint. An essay on Frederic Ozanam, Professor at the Sorbonne, is based upon a volume of his life and works published in Edinburgh and written by Kathleen O'Meara. It appears that the Ozanams trace back their family to Jeremiah Hozannam, a Jew, who was prætor in the thirty-eighth legion under Julius Cæsar, and received as his share in the military partition of land the township of Bouligneux. This is as good as the best Welsh pedigree. The essayist tells us that Fredric Ozanam's great idea from early life was the justification of the Catholic religion by the philosophy of universal history. "A Story of the Far West," is piety of the Catholic kind, clothed in the form of fiction. "Three Lectures on Evolution" attacks Mr. Huxley with charges of want of logic, which may be quite true as far as Mr. Huxley himself is concerned, but has little bearing on the theories of which he is so violent a champion. "Up the Hill" proves to be an opposition series to that running in *Scribner's Monthly*, but the writer is very different from Gen. George B. McClellan, in the manner of looking at sights. It reads like woman's writing, and assails Egypt from the artistic point of view, having much to say about colors, tints and hues. "Monsieur Gombard's Mistake" is a story closing in this number, which has decided cleverness of a light kind. Poetry is cultivated by an essay on "The Home-Life of some Eighteenth-century Poets," and music by an article called "Modern Melodists: Schubert."

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. January, 1877. Philadelphia: HARDY & MAHONY.

A review which is in its second year may be said to claim attention to its contents, for the presumption is that sufficient readers have been found to keep it on its financial legs. Whether this need necessarily be the case in a Catholic publication is, however, not so clear. It is conceivable that, for the good of the Church, a periodical of the kind may receive such gentle stimulus in the shape of a subvention that it can float across the sands on which quarterlies in this country are pretty sure to stick. The tenor of the articles in this number may perhaps warrant a notice; they are, for the most part, written with no inconsiderable ability. It does not need the talismanic initials S. J. after several contributors' names to warn one that the quarterly is in the hands and advances the claims of the Jesuits. The writing itself gives ample evidence of the peculiar minds which one is sure to find enlisted under their venerable banner. Rev. P. Bayma, S. J., discusses "The Liberalistic View of the Public School Question," founding his remarks on Francis E. Abbot's *Lecture on the Public School Question, as Understood by the Liberal American Citizen*. His first paragraph, contains the following phrase: "* * * by a Mr. Francis E. Abbot, who appeared before the public a week later as the champion of what is usually styled the *liberal* theory, viz., of a theory which ignores parental rights, and tends to transform the State into a Moloch, to which the children of the people ought to be sacrificed."

This will give the clue to the first article. The third bears the title of "The Bismarck of the Eighteenth Century," by S. J. A., who uses for texts the two following works: *Polémique sur le Pape Clement XIV.*, Liege, 1853, and *Défense de Clement XIV. et Réponse à l'Abbé Giobert*, par J. C. Joley, Paris, 1847. Don Sebastian Carvalho, Marquis of Pombal, is the Portuguese Minister who figures as the Bismarck of the eighteenth century. He is introduced in dramatic juxtaposition with Gabriel de Malagrida, Priest of the Society of Jesus, at the moment when the earthquake overthrows the City of Lisbon. Naturally enough, the wars of the Jesuits in Portugal and France are brought out in strong relief. S. J. A. makes a powerful case, always writing from the standpoint of their negative harmlessness and positive good works. The article is too long, but can be recommended for an interesting although one-sided overlook of a certain phase of history. Brother Asarias follows upon this defense of the Jesuits, and assumes high ground against two of the following works: *The Old Faith and the New*, by D. F. Strauss; *First Principles*, by Harbert Spenser, and *S. Thomas Aquinatis Summa Theologia*. His article is entitled "Symbolism of the Cosmos," and he deals with the abstruse questions indicated by that title with the readiness of a man accustomed to subtle thinking. The text on which he insists, the principle which lays down several times in italics, is as follows: *God actualizes the Cosmos by the word and completes its destiny in the word*. His verdict on Strauss is, that he was a refined Fetich worshiper. "The meaning of the symbolism of the Cosmos has passed from him."

Of a lighter nature is a review of *Daniel Bar-*

ton, Roberts Brothers, and *Songs in the Night and Other Poems*, London, Burns & Oates. The writer at once distinguishes himself by a wholesale division of modern poetry into the following audacious sections: 1. The Class of Motiveless Despair; 2. The Profoundly Unintelligible; 3. The Flesh Class, and 4. The Croquet Class, *vers de société*. He then talks in a fine strain of appreciation of *Deirdré*, which reveals, however that he has not read his NEW-YORK TIMES carefully. On Nov. 16, of last year, he would have seen a reference to the sources whence Dr. Joyce drew the poem. It might have made him wary of advising that poet to omit certain integral parts of the legend and add others not in keeping with tradition. It is a pity that an Irishman—as we assume from internal evidence the writer to be—should not know the antiquities of his motherland better. The *Catholic Quarterly* is a review of good promise.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *Christian World*, of London, has a steady circulation of 190,000 copies a week.

—Mr. John Habberton's *The Barton Experiment* has already reached a circulation of 20,000 copies.

—Justin McCarthy's new story, *Miss Misanthrope*, begun in the February number, is to be the chief serial in the *Galaxy* for 1877.

—Rev. Dr. Richard Newton will soon begin to preach to the Musulmans through his books for children, which are being printed in Arabic.

—Mr. J. Beavington Atkinson, whom the *Athenæum* recently reported as dead, is to contribute a series of papers on German art for *The Portfolio* of 1877.

—The English and Ritualistic *Church Kalender* for 1877, not hitherto obtainable in this City, can be had through Charles F. Roper, No. 52 Fourth avenue.

—Robert Buchanan's *Shadow of the Sword*, a romance whose scenes are laid along the rugged and wild Breton coast, was published last week by D. Appleton & Co.

—Dr. Frederic De Peyster's recent scholarly address before the New-York Historical Society, of which he is President, on *The Representative Men of the English Revolution*, will soon be printed.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. E. Holcomb's *Fredthjof's Saga* is the first American translation of this remarkable work, which has been reproduced in all European languages, even in Russian, Polish, and modern Greek, and has now been translated into English 19 times.

—Prof. A. M. Fairbairn's *Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History*, published here by Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co., is a book of special value to religious thinkers, and is intended to present the author's best efforts to give the studies preliminary "to what should be at once a philosophy and a history of religion."

—Annie Gaskell, a young English writer, gives a brilliant and graceful sketch of English society in *A Widow of Windsor*, which A. K. Loring, Boston, has just published, and which gives the publisher the same difficulty which he had with *Helen's Babies*—that he can hardly supply copies enough for the people who want to read it.

—The author of *Joan of Arc*, Mr. Robert Blake, comes to the rescue of writers who think that they are injured by the reviews of anonymous critics, and has printed a pamphlet entitled *Anonymous Criticism*, which authors who consider themselves unjustly treated can obtain from the English publishers, Kerby & Endean, London, and circulate among their friends.

—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have in press, for early publication, a new and enlarged edition of S. Dana Horton's work on *Silver and Gold, in Their Relation to the Problem of Resumption*. The first edition of this work was "privately printed" about two months ago, and was favorably received by the leading students of the currency question in this country.

—James Parker & Co., Oxford, are bringing out 8vo editions of the liturgical works of the English Church. The initial volume is *The First Prayer-book of Edward VI.*, compared with the successive revisions of the Book of Common Prayer, and contains a concordance to the rubrics in the several editions. The next issue will be *An Introduction to these Successive Revisions*.

—There are some books which never grow old. They go into new editions for every generation, and even rival the best productions of contemporary literature in the extent of their circulation. *The Pilgrim's Progress* is one of them, and D. Appleton & Co.'s new illustrated polyglot edition of this classic, in English and French, just published, will find a welcome at the hands of its legion of admirers.

—Mr. Charlton T. Lewis is to contribute to the *International Review* for March a timely article on "The Present Situation of Life Insurance." Gen. Francis A. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Awards, is preparing for the same periodical a review of the late Centennial Exhibition, in which he will compare it with the Expositions at Paris and Vienna, and give some account of the Philadelphia Exhibition, specially as to its striking representation of new nations and countries.

—Harper & Brothers will publish, this week, R. W. Thompson's *The Papacy and the Civil Power*, containing an elaborate and complete history of the struggle between the temporal and ecclesiastical powers since the time of Constantine, and a vast array of facts tending to confirm the prevalent opinions of the Protestant community; an edition of William Black's *Princess of Thule*, in 12mo; another of his *Madcap Violet*, in 8vo, paper; and a new novel by the author of *Ready-Money Mortiboy*, entitled *The Golden Butterfly*.

—In the December number of the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, a new magazine published at Hartford, Conn., under the auspices of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, there is a notable article by Dr. George M. Beard, of this City, on the "Causes of the Increase of Inebriety in America," which should be reprinted as a pamphlet and scattered broadcast through the land. Dr. Beard has made this and cognate subjects his special study, and regards the use of alcoholic drinks as the disease of the higher classes, coming from overwork, and the vice of the lower classes as the result of their surroundings. He writes sensibly and without a touch of fanaticism.

—Disciples of Izaac Walton were wont to be incredulous of stories brought by fishermen who penetrated to certain of the Maine lakes. If they were told of brook trout weighing eight or ten pounds they smiled in a superior manner and remarked: Lake trout! But now we have facts and figures, including an opinion of the late Mr. Agassiz to corroborate these fish stories. It appears from a sprightly article by Mr. Edward Seymour in *Scribner's Monthly* that the Rangeley Lakes contain trout of that and greater weights, which are true specimens of *Salmo fontinalis* or brook trout. Mr. Seymour's article forms one of those which call the attention of Americans to the sports and amusements that are within comparatively short range of the great cities, and, therefore, suitable for business men during vacations. The Rangeley Lakes have been exploited for some years by a fishing association, composed of business men, chiefly from New-York.

—G. A. Simcox, in the January *Fortnightly Review*, has an article on "Charles Kingsley," which is a notable specimen of clear, impartial, and just criticism. Mr. Simcox has seldom done better work or spoken more distinctly the collective judgment of mankind on a leading writer. Some of his statements justify themselves at once: "The ideas which were the root of Kingsley's life were so far from being clear and stable as the ideas which are the fading flowers of the lives of common men." "Yet his theology was not worthless. He was one of the first to note the fatal tendency of an old creed to become a *terminus ad quem* instead of a *terminus a quo*, and to urge the fruitful method of confronting religious classics directly with the broad, permanent facts of human experience, and the working hypotheses of virtuous lives." "With little subtlety of insight or feeling, with too much tendency to boisterous edification, he was still a most admirable descriptive writer." "The 'Three Fishers' will probably live. * * * 'Andromeda' has most of the merits of a Broad Church tract and an Alexandrian heroic idyll. His mantle as a novelist has fallen upon writers so unlike him as the author of *Guy Livingstone*, *Called Back*, and Miss Braddon."

LAW REPORTS.

A TRIANGULAR CONVENTION.

HOW THE AFFAIRS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY WERE TO BE PROTECTED, AND WHY THE SCHEME FAILED—A DEFAULT OPENED BY JUDGE DONOHUE.

A story which sounds like an echo of that concerning the tailors of Tooley street, who began their petition "We, the people," forms the groundwork of the suit of John Livingston against John Hooper and Gustavus A. Hollinger. It appears that all three, who claim to be stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, held a meeting at the house of Livingston on July 26 last. The triangular convention organized by electing Hooper as Chairman, and Hollinger as Secretary, and then prepared for grave and weighty affairs of state. They adopted a resolution to the effect that "considering the corrupt management and present condition of the Erie Railway Company and its property, which has been shamefully wasted by the parties who obtained control thereof without any interest therein except to share in the spoils which their position enables them to obtain, it is the sense of the meeting that there should be concert of action between stockholders and bondholders," &c. The three individuals then formed themselves into the "Erie Protection Committee." Hooper was made its President, and Hollinger its Secretary. The two together composed the Sub-committee on Finance, and had power to add to their number. They exercised this power by taking in Livingston as the third member of the sub-committee. The ardor evinced by Hooper and Hollinger at the inception of the scheme soon began to wane and, a month after the organization of the committee, they met together and passed a resolution dissolving the committee and resigning their offices. Livingston, however, insisted that his fellow committeemen had no right to dissolve the organization and so he held a meeting of himself and unanimously elected himself as the President of the Committee. His two sons were then put in the other offices. After accomplishing this much, Livingston brings the present suit against Hooper and Hollinger to recover $2,500 for services in preparing for them certain letters, addresses, and documents to further the interests of the committee and "in perusing, analyzing, and digesting large masses of papers and correspondence." These defendants set forth these allegations in an affidavit to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. They also averred that all the resolutions referred to were passed at the instigation and suggestion of Livingston, who contrived to have them come to his house by false representations that Sir Edward Watkin, the Chairman of the English Bondholders' Committee, as well as eminent counsel, would be present. Livingston, they say, also pretended that he was a person of great influence and counsel for a number of distinguished foreigners, and that Commodore Vanderbilt acted with him. Livingston had also told them that they should not be held responsible for the expenses of the proceedings, which would be borne by the English bondholders, who, he said, had put a large amount of money in his hands. The plaintiff, however, had brought his suit and had obtained judgment against them on account of their failure to put in an appearance. Judge Donohue granted a motion to open the default against them.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A PROCEEDING TO COMMIT AN ATTORNEY, AN AUCTIONEER, AND OTHERS FOR DISOBEYING AN INJUNCTION ORDER—THEIR ANSWER TO THE CHARGES.

A somewhat remarkable case, in which it is sought to punish an attorney and other persons for contempt in disobeying an injunction issued from the Superior Court, was brought to the attention of Judge Speir in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, and was made the subject of extended argument. The action is brought by Henry Wilson against Joseph M. Davis. H. B. Philbrook, the plaintiff's counsel, made affidavit that on Jan. 17 he obtained an order enjoining the defendant from foreclosing a chattel mortgage on the plaintiff's goods until the 22d inst., when the motion to make the injunction perpetual was to be heard. The order was obtained 20 minutes before the time set for the sale. The goods which were to be sold under the mortgage were at No. 24 Beekman street, and Mr. Philbrook, after obtaining his injunction order, sent his clerk, one Frederick R. Dudley, to notify the defendant and his attorney, J. P. Solomon, of the granting of the injunction. Dudley went to the place and served the injunction by showing the papers to Solomon and the defendant, and to the auctioneer, one Leo Hertzberg, and by reading aloud the injunction order. Mr. Philbrook avers that he himself went to the place a few minutes later and found that the goods had been sold, and that the auctioneer was settling with the purchaser. Mr. Philbrook asked the auctioneer whether he knew of the order of the court, and knew he was violating it. The auctioneer answered that he knew of it, but did not care anything about the order; that he had sold the property, and should move it, and that Mr. Philbrook might do his best. He handed the latter his card, told him to call on him at his store, and used other violent language against Mr. Philbrook and against the order. The defendant and Solomon were present. Mr. Philbrook spoke to them of the order and their recklessness in disobeying it, to which they made no reply. Dudley, who was still present, again showed the order of injunction to the defendant, to his attorney, and to the auctioneer. They said they did not care anything about it, or words to that effect. Mr. Philbrook says he did not have time to make and serve copies of the papers before the sale, but endeavored to serve them in the afternoon of the same day and since, but the defendant remains out of reach and his attorney refuses to accept the service. Other affidavits were presented in support of the motion, which was to punish for contempt the defendant and Messrs. Solomon, Hertzberg, and Bernhard Pinner, the latter being the purchaser of the property.

In opposition to the motion several affidavits were presented. In them the persons whose commitment for contempt is sought aver that no such language was used as is complained of; that no intentional disrespect was shown to the order of the court; that they did not know of the injunction, and that the Judge's signature to the order was not shown to them. Judge Speir, after commenting rather strongly on the state of affairs charged, took the papers, reserving his decision.

NINE BONDS WITH FORGED SEALS.

The suit of Martin Maas, and others, against the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company, was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The action is brought to compel the defendants to issue nine of their $1,000 bonds to the plaintiffs in the place of nine similar bonds of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company. These latter bonds were properly signed by the Secretary and President of the latter Company, and state on their face that they are duly sealed. The seals, however, have been found to be forgeries, though the signatures are genuine. The Tebo and Neosho Company was consolidated with other roads to form the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company, and the latter proceeded to issue their own bonds in the place of the bonds issued by the former companies, but refused to take up the plaintiffs' nine bonds on the ground that they had been stolen. After the present suit was begun the defendants issued nine bonds to other parties in the place of those held by the plaintiffs. The case was sent to a Referee, who decided that the company was liable from the terms of the bonds and because of the genuineness of the signatures, even though the seals were forged, the plaintiffs being bona fide holders of the bonds for value. The defendants now bring this appeal. Decision was reserved.

AN ATTORNEY'S SLOVENLY PAPERS.

The growing practice among some attorneys of preparing their papers in a negligent and illegible manner has been made the subject of judicial comment at different times, but hardly in a more emphatic manner than that adopted by Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court yesterday, in the case of Ann L. Neill against the American Popular Life Insurance Company. The case was tried recently, and a verdict given against the company, from which an appeal is about to be taken. George Bliss, the defendant's attorney, put in a proposed case and exceptions, as it is called, in order that it might be settled by the Judge who tried the action. They were handed up to Judge Freedman, and he returned them yesterday with the following memorandum:

"In handing up the proposed case for settlement, defendant's attorney has paid no regard whatever to the requirements of the rules. As an illegible letter-press copy it is a double violation of General Rule 26, and the omission to mark thereon and upon the stenographer's minutes the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of each amendment, is a failure to comply with General Rule 42. Unless defendant's attorney, within five days from date, hands up a set of papers prepared in conformity with the requirements of the rules of the courts and the special rules of this court, the amendments proposed by the respondent are allowed without further examination."

A PRISONER SEEKING RELEASE.

Moses Jesurun, who was formerly a Custom-house broker, was charged by the firm of Moses, Murphy & Co., with having converted to his own use $9,348.94 in gold, which they had advanced to him as their agent. A civil suit was brought against him, and he was arrested under the Stillwell act. The warrant of arrest was issued by Judge Westbrook. Jesurun has begun proceedings, by habeas corpus, looking to his release. The Sheriff put in a return to the writ of habeas corpus, setting forth the warrant of commitment. Jesurun filed a traverse to this return in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in which he claims that the warrant is void on two grounds. The first is, that the matters charged against him would have furnished proper grounds for his arrest under acts other than the Stillwell act, and that the latter act allows an arrest only when no other act will reach the case. The second point which Jesurun makes is that Judge Westbrook had no authority to issue the warrant, he not residing in this County. Judge Donohue reserved his decision in the case.

TRIAL OF THE COLLINS BROTHERS.

THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS GIVEN TO THE JURY.

The trial of John Collins and Nicholas Collins, dealers in general merchandise at No. 31 Bridge street, charged with receiving nearly 4,000 pounds of opium stolen from the bonded warehouse of E. C. Johnson, Nos. 6, 8, and 10 Bridge street, between the 26th and 28th of February, 1876, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. John H. Draper, the well-known auctioneer, was called by the defense, and gave the accused a good character. Nicholas Collins, one of the defendants, then took the stand, and testified that he knew nothing whatever about the opium in question until asked about it by Capt. Brackett, Special Treasury Agent. Witness told Capt. Brackett that had he known anything about the stolen property he would have reported it to the Police. John Collins next took the stand and testified that in March last a broker named McKenna, who had formerly done business for him, gave him a sample of stuff, the character of which he did not know at the time, but which he subsequently learned was opium. Two of his customers subsequently ordered a barrel each of "the stuff." He transferred the orders to McKenna, by whom they were filled, and the only connection he had with the transactions was that of acting as agent to oblige McKenna. Assistant District Attorney Bell recalled James Murray, the truckman, in rebuttal of the testimony of the Collins brothers, and the case closed. George M. Curtis, counsel for the accused, in his summing-up address to the jury, contended that the people had failed to prove their case, and that the prosecution of the prisoners was an organized conspiracy to impeach the character of the Collins brothers in several civil suits now pending. Assistant District Attorney Bell, in a brief but able address, detailed the damaging facts brought out against the prisoners, and stated that in order to acquit them the jury should disbelieve the evidence of Capt. Brackett, Capt. Petty, and every witness produced by the prosecution. He forcibly argued that receivers, especially respectable ones, like the prisoners, were ten times more guilty and more dangerous to the community than thieves, and called upon them to do their duty fearlessly by convicting these men, whom he had shown to be guilty. Judge Sutherland then charged the jury, thoroughly explaining the law in relation to stolen goods, and instructing them how they should apply it in the present case. The jury being unable to agree at 7 o'clock, were locked up for the night.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an attachment against Frederick Meincke. The latter's wife, Louisa, has brought a suit for a limited divorce from him on the ground of cruel and inhuman conduct on his part, and her counsel, Messrs. Bigler & Chamberlain, obtained the attachment against Meincke on affidavits showing that the latter refuses to pay the $10 per week alimony and the $75 counsel fee awarded to the plaintiff. The latter, in her complaint, sets forth certain acts of cruelty on the part of her husband, consisting of gentle reminders, such as choking, &c., by reason of which, she claims, she was forced to leave him. In his answer, however, he denies all this, and sets forth that she was in the habit of going to picnics in Jones' Wood with a lady friend of hers, and of whiling away the time with sundry strange men. He also charges her with having procured an abortion on herself, which she indignantly denies. There is a slight disparity in the ages of the litigants, which may possibly have something to do with fomenting the difficulties between them. He is 53 years of age and she is 23. Another funny story is told of him in one of the affidavits in the case. It appears that his wife, after leaving him, or as she says, after being forced to leave him, went to her mother's residence, which is above a livery stable. Two men in the place found a man prying around and thought his conduct rather suspicious. So they seized hold of the man and tore from him, what they say was a wig and false whiskers, disclosing the features of the defendant. The latter claims, however, that he wore neither a wig nor false whiskers, but that what was mistaken for these was only a lot of hair-grass.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

Edward Croft, otherwise called Craft, aged 51, who said he lived at No. 50 Bleecker street, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with uttering a forged document. On Dec. 6 Croft presented to the Paying Teller of the Second National Bank a check for $463, purporting to be signed by Mrs. E. Dows, a depositor in the bank. Although the check bore a number corresponding to that last issued by Mrs. Dows, the Teller suspected the genuineness of the signature, and had Craft arrested. It was subsequently ascertained that the signature, although a good imitation of Mrs. Dows', was a forgery. Craft, in his own behalf, was examined by his counsel, Mr. Howe, and swore that the check had been given him by a man named Bob Cassidy in payment of a debt. Cassidy, he explained, had since been arrested for forgery, and was at present an inmate of the Tombs. The accused further stated that he had been in the English civil service all his life, and was in constant receipt of remittances from other sources, where he had an uncle, a member of Parliament, whose name, however, he declined to disclose. Mr. Rollins, in order to test the veracity of Craft, sent to the Tombs for "Bob," and the prisoner immediately identified him as the man who had given him the check. The jury, nevertheless, found the prisoner guilty, and at the request of Mr. Rollins, he was remanded for sentence in order that the truth of his story about his friend "Bob" could be ascertained.

THE MARSHAL OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, granted a writ of alternative mandamus in the case of The People ex rel. Frederick Unbekant against Emil Freund. The mandamus is made returnable on Feb. 2, and was issued on the affidavit of Mr. Unbekant, who is the Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard. He avers that on May 21, 1875, an order was issued by the General commanding the Second Brigade appointing a court-martial for the trial of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Eleventh Regiment, and appointing Capt. Otto Heinzmann as the President of the court martial. The court-martial convened on June 7, 1875, and Emil Freund, one of the City Marshals, was sworn in as the Marshal of the court. Thirteen persons were tried for various derelictions of duty, and were fined. The work of collecting the fines was put in the hands of Freund, who, it is alleged, collected $108, and has neglected and refused to return the warrant for the fines to the officer who issued the same, or to pay the money collected into the City Treasury. The mandamus is to compel him to return the warrant issued by Capt. Heinzmann to the latter, and to pay the $108 into the City Treasury to the credit of the regimental fund of the Eleventh Regiment.

WHAT IS NOT USURY.

Rather a nice point of law is involved in the case of the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Amasa Leonard and others, which was tried before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The suit was brought to foreclose a $7,000 mortgage made by Mr. Leonard to the society. It appears that the society, before making the loan, required Leonard to take out an $8,000 policy of life insurance from them, and to pay the first year's premium of $400 in advance. The latter amount was deducted from the amount of the mortgage, and the difference only was paid to Leonard as consideration for the mortgage. In answer to the suit for foreclosure Leonard set up the defense of usury, claiming that the $400 was really a bonus. The society, however, relied on a case reported in the third volume of Wendell's Reports wherein the Supreme Court, General Term, held nearly 50 years ago that such a transaction is not usurious. The defendants' counsel insisted, however, that the Court of Appeals had never passed directly on the point and he desired to test it. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs. The defendants' counsel intends appealing the case to the Court of Appeals. Lord, Day & Lord appeared for the plaintiffs, and Lowe & Morgan for the defendants.

RUBENSTEIN'S FATHER IN COURT.

Jacob Rubenstein, father of Pesach N. Rubenstein, the convicted murderer of Sara Alexander, appeared at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and charged John Reinschreiber, a peddler, with having, on the 22d of last October, obtained $119 worth of jewelry from complainant, at his store, No. 83 Bayard street, on false pretenses. The defense was that the goods were sold on 30 days credit, and that $68 was paid on account at the time of the purchase. This was denied by Rubenstein, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877: No. 100.—*John L. Phipps et al., appellants, vs. John Sedgwick, assignee, &c.*; No. 101—*Barker Place et al., Executors, appellants, vs. John Sedgwick, Assignee, &c.*—The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. William M. Evarts, of counsel for appellants in No. 100, and continued by J. K. Haywood, for appellants in *No.* 101, and by Mr. B. N. Bangs for appellees.

COURT NOTES.

The argument on the taking of lands for the proposed public parade-ground will be had before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Monday.

George Ticknor Curtis was appointed by Judge Donohue yesterday as Referee in the case of William B. Martin against The Windsor Hotel Company.

Thomas Ryan, the Captain of the officers of the Superior Court, died yesterday. He had held his position for 25 years, and was highly esteemed by his associates.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, reserved his decision yesterday as to the Referee to be appointed to settle the expenses of J. Bancroft Davis in foreclosing the fifth mortgage of the Erie Railway Company.

The answer to the amended bill in the case of Abram Miller against the East River Bridge Company was filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. It is a general denial of the allegations contained in the bill.

John Kelly, John Defrees, and James Crawford, were arraigned before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on an indictment charging them with robbing the mails. They pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sued out by the father of the Ellis children. Judge Donohue says that a full consideration of the matter convinces him that Judge Westbrook passed on all the points involved.

The complaint in the case of Leonard Langbein against George D. Rollwagen was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff, who is a partner of Assemblyman Langbein in the law business, sues to recover $445 and interest for professional services.

John W. Ford, of No. 319 West Forty-sixth street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of shooting Charles Barnham, of No. 263 West 17th street, and Kate Donnelly, of Seventy-second street and Eastern boulevard. He was held on the first charge in $3,000 bail, and on the second in $2,500 bail.

Justice Duffy yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, gave Mrs. Fletcher Cobper, sister of Edward Brinckerhoff, who was committed to the Insane Asylum on Tuesday, an order on the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters for $250 in money, a gold watch and chain, and other property taken from her brother at the time of his commitment.

Charles Dougherty, of No. 45 Cherry street, one of three youths who on the night of Sept. 12 broke into the store of Edward A. Dolan, No. 469 West Thirty-second street, and stole $5 in money and a quantity of cigars, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoner to three years in the State Prison.

Julius Westheimer, a lad living at No. 61 Pitt street, was arrested last Wednesday night while attempting to pass a counterfeit 50 cent piece on a Chinaman in Chatham street. Yesterday he was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, where he stated that he knew the money was spurious, but did not think it was wrong to attempt to pass it. He was sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday appointed Chester A. Arthur, John J. Crane, and Adam S. Cameron as Commissioners of Estimate, &c., in the matter of making awards to the owners of a portion of the highway in South Fifth avenue to be taken by the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company. The first session of the Commissioners is to be held in the offices of Porter, Lewery, Loren & Stone.

The case of Jefferson W. Southmayd against Charles E. Orvis was tried before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was brought to recover $1,200 on two notes given for the purchase of stock of the Farmers' Mower and Reaper Company. The defense was that there was no consideration for the notes, the stock being absolutely worthless. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

On the 9th inst. Charles Gerhard, a discharged soldier, was inveigled into a low drinking den at No. 56 Thompson street, and was there robbed of $215, the result of years of saving. Capt. McDowell, of the Eighth Precinct, was informed of the theft, arrested three negroes named Nellie White, Mary Smith, and James Strain, and had them indicted. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Nellie White pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced her to five years in the State Prison.

The defendant in the suit of John W. Hamilton against Jacob Lorilliard, was examined as a witness before trial in Marine Court, Chambers, before Judge McAdam yesterday. The suit is brought to recover $350 for services rendered by the plaintiff as press agent of Howes and Cushing's circus, in which he claims the defendant is a partner. The services in question were rendered during a trip to the West Indies and South America. The defendant denies the copartnership. His examination was adjourned until April 2, to wait the return of the North Pole, the vessel which is used in conveying the circus. Mr. Hamilton is also bringing an action against Mr. Lorilliard for $5,000 damages occasioned to him by being left without means on Bermuda Island.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON.

On New Year's night Jacob Miller, of No. 311 Rivington street, entered a lager-beer saloon on Goerck street, near Stanton, to look for an acquaintance, and, as he himself said, soon perceived that he was in the midst of a "hard gang." He made a hasty exit from the place, but was followed by some six or eight of the gang, who attacked him before he had gone more than a few feet from the saloon. One of them, who was subsequently identified as George Lewis, of No. 26 Goerck street, struck him in the face, while at the same moment a confederate named Peter Delaney, living at No. 87 Goerck street, attempted to snatch his watch and chain. Miller being a muscular man, defended himself for some time, but finally received a stunning blow on the forehead with a slung-shot or some similar weapon, and fell insensible to the sidewalk. On recovering consciousness he found that his watch had been stolen, that his temple was badly cut, that he had been stabbed in the back, and that a deep scar extended down his face, from the temple to the chin. Detective Charles O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, subsequently arrested Lewis and Delaney, who were immediately identified by Miller as two of his assailants. The desperadoes were tried before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in Part I., of the Court of General Sessions, and promptly convicted. After the conviction Mr. Rollins informed the court that the prisoners were members of a notorious gang of East side desperadoes; and that Lewis had already been twice convicted by him during his official career. Of Delaney's previous career he had no knowledge. Judge Gildersleeve said that the crime of which the prisoners had been convicted was a most aggravated one. As it appeared to have been Delaney's first offense, he would not impose the full penalty, but would sentence him to 15 years in the State Prison. Lewis, however, was a hardened criminal, and deserved no mercy. His Honor, therefore, sentenced the latter to 20 years in the State Prison at hard labor.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, John O'Neil was fined $10 on a charge of beating a tenant named Louis Schenck, residing at No. 425 East Seventy-first street, who had failed to pay O'Neil rent which was due him. Thomas Kelly, charged with driving a horse afflicted with farcy, refusing to accept clemency himself at the expense of revealing his employer's name, was committed, in default of paying $50 fine. Oscar Fletcher, a colored man, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of stealing two barrels of flour from Rudolph Kern, of No. 320 Spring street. Edward Horn stole a pair of boots from the store of McNiel, of No. 385 Sixth avenue, and was pursued by McNiel, who struck him a violent blow on the head with a shoemaker's hammer. Horn was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for the theft, and McNiel was fined $10 for the assault. William O'Brien and James Lacon, boys, were engaged, on Sunday afternoon, in stealing a pair of boots from the pockets of the female skaters. In attempting to steal a lace handkerchief from the seal-skin sacque of a fancy skater, they found the handkerchief fastened, and were caught. They were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment each.

THE STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

A motion was made to Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, by J. Alexander Koones, the counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of J. Edward Turner against the New-York State Inebriate Asylum and others to have T. Jefferson Gardiner and Charles A. Stevens made co-complainants in the suit. The action is quite a noteworthy one, and is brought to set aside the conveyances of the asylum property made to the State of New-York. The value of the property in suit is about $800,000, and consists of the buildings, land, &c., used for the purposes of the asylum at Binghamton. The property was formerly owned by a corporation, of which the complainant is a stockholder, but was transferred to the State in 1867, according to the provisions of an act of the Legislature. The plaintiff claims that such conveyance was a fraud upon the stockholders. Judge Wallace at first seemed to doubt the propriety of the motion, but was referred by counsel to precedents on the subject. After consulting these he granted the motion adding the complainants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In Court of Appeals, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877: No. 133—Willard vs. McMullin; argument resumed and concluded. No. 130—McDougall vs. Hoss; argued by M. J. Shecraft for appellant, Charles Mason for respondent. No. 128—Simpson vs. Brown; argued by Calvin Frost for appellant, W. J. Gree for respondent. Proclamation made and court ad

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mr. Maas, Mr. Carleton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAN'L DRUCE—Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—RECITATIONS and MUSIC by Miss M. Mason and the Young America Club.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson, Miss Kate Rogers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT—Mr. Oliver D. Byron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—RUY BLAS—DON CESAR DE BAZAN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MAN AND WIFE.

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NOTICE.

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The flow of eloquence in the House on the surrender plan of counting the Electoral votes will be copious though brief. Fortunately, the main force of the stream will be deflected into the *Congressional Record* where it will expend its somewhat muddy volume unnoticed and unfelt. The Democrats in the House are too well tutored to throw away so good a chance as the bill affords them of securing what does not belong to them, and when the weak but well-meaning Republicans are added to the sore-heads and the schemers, there is no better prospect of any formidable opposition to the plan than there was in the Senate. The vote in the House will be taken this afternoon, and then it will devolve on the President to say whether he can affix his signature to a measure which goes outside of the Constitution to create an agency for the performance of duties which if intrusted to Congress cannot be delegated, and if not so intrusted are clearly beyond its disposal. The President may not improperly take some counsel, regarding the constitutionality of such a device before allowing it to become law.

Judge DAVID DAVIS, who has just been elected United States Senator by the Democrats of Illinois, has always been an active and fairly successful politician. Born in Maryland, and educated in Ohio, he entered public life in the early history of Illinois, and was successively elected to the State Legislature and the Constitutional Convention. In 1848 he was chosen by the people Judge of one of the Judicial Circuits of Illinois, and was subsequently twice re-elected. While he was yet on the bench he took a conspicuous part in the Republican campaign, and, whether justly or not, gained the reputation of managing the "trading" part of the programme which resulted in the nomination of LINCOLN at Chicago in 1860. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President LINCOLN, in December, 1862. Judge DAVIS has been a candidate for the Presidential nomination on several occasions. He developed considerable strength in the Cincinnati Convention of 1872, which nominated HORACE GREELEY. Previous to the assembling of the Democratic Convention of 1876 his claims were also actively canvassed, but the superior management of Gov. TILDEN left him, with numerous other lesser competitors, far behind. Judge DAVIS will enter the sixty-third year of his age a few days after the beginning of his Senatorial term, March 4, 1877.

The election of Judge DAVIS to the United States Senate may reasonably be expected to deprive the Counting Commission of the benefit of his services as the fifth Associate Justice, who will hold the balance of power in that body. Of course, it cannot be said with absolute confidence that but for this election Judge DAVIS would be selected, though the law was as clearly drawn to secure his admission as if he had been named in it. This will be a grievous disappointment to the Democrats, and probably a welcome relief to Judge DAVIS, whose Presidential aspirations would hardly be aided by a participation in the somewhat perilous work of the commission. There remain Judges SWAYNE, of Ohio; BRADLEY, of New-Jersey; and HUNT, of New-York—all Republicans—from whom the four Justices must select, "in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit," their fifth associate. If connection with the State to which either candidate belongs is held to be a disqualification, Judge BRADLEY must, obviously, be the man, though Judge SWAYNE as the oldest of the three is said to be a probable selection.

Senator BIXBY's bill for abolishing the Marine Court and substituting in its place a City Court, presided over by four Judges, to be elected next Fall, will unquestionably receive the approval of a very large proportion of the legal profession in this City. The judicial methods of that court are a subject of constant complaint; its disposal of business, instead of being cheap and rapid as intended by its founders, is both tedious and costly; its cumbrous array of clerks and doorkeepers involves a waste of public money, and by general consent it has long outlived its usefulness. There may in the details of the bill be much to amend, but its general principles are likely to command the approval of most people who are qualified to have an opinion on the subject.

The Legislature has got an exhaustive statement of the real estate held by the City, and it may be a matter of some public interest to know what they are going to with it. If, as some eminent authorities urge, the property ought to be sold, it becomes a question whether this is the proper time to throw it on the market, and if so, what benefit the tax-payers will derive from such a proceeding. We believe it was Senator GERARD who called for the return, and we presume that if the disposal of the Senator's own real estate were in question he would hardly, unless pressed by the most urgent necessity, try the experiment of selling it at the present time. It is tolerably clear that any large lot of real estate exposed for sale in the existing condition of the market would fetch very much less than what the owner would consider its real value. Then, the revenue from the City's real estate is pledged for the redemption of bonds payable out of the sinking fund, and the sum realized by its sale must, of course, be turned over to that fund. It could not be touched till the bonds for which it stands as security mature, and that fund is already more than sufficient to meet the demands on it. To sell the City's real estate now would simply be to incur needless loss, and to substitute for the revenue derived from its occupancy the interest which its realized value would yield in much less profitable investments.

What has become of the report of the Municipal Commission appointed about a year ago by Gov. TILDEN to devise a plan for the government of the cities of the State, and, particularly, to give stability and permanence to the fundamental law of this City? The expected result of their labors is already being used as an argument to stave off all attempts to give relief to New-York tax-payers, and unless the members of the commission desire the reputation of being made the instruments of doing the work of Tammany Hall, they should promptly report their agreement or disagreement on the details of the task committed to them. Meanwhile, the Assembly Committee on Cities would do well to set to work on the various bills before them as if no Municipal Commission were in existence. The public will not willingly be cheated out of some substantial reforms for another year by any pleas based on the assumed necessity of consultation, investigation, or general agreement about principles which are already sufficiently well settled. The Committee on Cities need the aid of men of practical experience in Municipal affairs before maturing from the numerous proposals before them some comprehensive scheme of reform. This they should at once secure in quarters where selfish or partisan interests are not likely to interfere with the value of the counsel to be obtained.

THE ELECTORAL BILL AND THE SENATE.

The opposition to the scheme of a commission to review the election of President was from the first a forlorn hope in the Senate, and yesterday morning, after a session of twenty hours, the bill was brought to a vote. Only one Democratic Senator is recorded against it, with sixteen Republicans. The vote for the bill was forty-seven, including both Senators from each of fifteen States, and one Senator from each of seventeen States; twenty-one of the supporters of the bill were Republicans, and twenty-six were Democrats. It will thus be seen that the measure received a majority of the votes in its favor from the Democratic Party, and that all its opponents but one were Republicans. The fact is significant, and goes a great way to explain the course of events by which a plan, wholly outside of the Constitution, without a shred of support in that instrument, based on a principle never before thought of in the administration of our Government, and directly conflicting with some of the most important and most firmly-established principles of our system, has been forced upon the country—for the opposition in the House cannot hope to accomplish the defeat of the measure. The essential motive force in this strange proceeding is the desire of the Democratic leaders to secure possession of the Government at any cost. For that purpose it was necessary to set aside the time-honored methods of declaring the Electoral vote, and to find some means by which the choice of the States, made and ascertained in accordance with the laws of the States, under the direction and with the sanction of the national Constitution, could be reviewed, and to accomplish this it was necessary to win, in one way or another, the support of Republicans. The policy adopted can readily be traced in the history of the past three months.

The first step was, by the concerted action of the Democratic journals and committees in every part of the country, regulated by the agents of Mr. TILDEN, to create the impression that a majority in the Electoral Colleges had been obtained for their candidate. That attempt was defeated, largely, we take the liberty of saying, through the vigilance of THE TIMES, and the promptness with which it gathered the facts from every part of the Union, and was able, from the morning after the election, to guard the minds of its readers against the devices of the Democratic managers. The next step was to claim the election in spite of the facts; to make the most extreme pretensions concerning the powers of the House of Representatives, and to fill the air with threats regarding the disorders which would follow the disappointment of their hopes. The country was vexed from Maine to Texas with alarmist predictions, and with seditious threats. The business community was frightened with the prospect of a "disputed succession," with prolongation of stagnation in trade, with tainted public credit, and with interruption of the profitable commercial relations that had at last begun to spring up with the South. In Washington the game of "bluff" was played with great boldness and skill. The managers pretended to be holding in leash the passions of the rank and file. Mr. TILDEN was represented as counseling "moderation," while the statesmen from remote regions, the temper of which could be safely exaggerated, represented that their constituencies would not listen to such counsels. The Northern leaders were reported to be laboring with the Southern leaders to keep their tempestuous dispositions in bounds; the Southerners replied that they would wait for their Northern friends to begin, but that there was a limit beyond which they would not be responsible for consequences. As a foretaste of the confusion which would flow from a denial of Democratic claims, an imposing demonstration was got up in New-Orleans, while vague threats were circulated regarding HAMPTON's intentions in South Carolina.

Meantime, the people of the country, who, if any one, must bring about the dreadful state of things which we were told was upon us, were going about their affairs as usual. No one could be found who had any intention of making trouble; the only fear was that some one else, not known and undiscoverable, might be violent, and this fear the Democratic managers encouraged to the utmost. The Republican Senators and Representatives were found, in the majority of cases, unable to face the terrors of this purely theatric storm. To them the sheet-iron thunder and the gun-powder lightning, provided by the Liberty Street Bureau, seem to have been real and impressive. They were persuaded that it was better to do almost anything that could be asked of them rather than to stick to their posts and sail the ship of State by the ancient way-marks quietly and steadily through these imaginary dangers. To this causeless dread were added other motives. Some of our friends saw no other way of proving their freedom from partisanship than to support a Democratic scheme. No one could then accuse them of a narrow devotion to the Republican cause, and if they threw away the solid interests of the country for this cheap and fleeting gratification, let us hope that they did not know the evil they were doing. Others were not so simple. Mr. CONKLING, for instance, cannot have coveted a non-partisan reputation, because, for some time past, no one has suspected him of partisanship. If he were as innocent of other unworthy motives as he is of an undue attachment to Republicanism, his fame would be much safer than it now is.

It would be unjust to the Democratic Senators not to acknowledge that at the last moment they dropped the mask, and left the Republicans no room for doubt as to the intent of the bill. Mr. EDMUNDS, in his opening speech, had declared that there was nothing in the bill which affirmatively gave the commission the right to go behind the vote of the Electors of a State chosen, in the language of the Constitution, "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct." An amendment was offered forbidding the commission to undertake any such usurpation, whereupon Mr. THURMAN declared that the amendment was "a dagger in the heart of the bill," and that no Democrat in the Senate or House would support the bill so amended. And so the act has passed the Senate, and will pass the House, giving to the commission unlimited authority to exercise powers which Congress dares not assert, and making it the arbiter of questions solemnly and expressly reserved to the States. Whatever may be the result—and even if Mr. HAYES shall through it come to his rights—the bill is a monstrous wrong. In any possible event, we shall be much mistaken if the terrified Republicans who are responsible for it are not yet made to deeply regret their action.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

The fact is significant that the objections made to the method of the Constitution and the arguments in favor of a triangular commission, by Messrs. EDMUNDS, CONKLING, and FRELINGHUYSEN, are precisely the same as those of Messrs. POTTER, FIELD, and PROCTOR KNOTT, to establish the absolute authority to control the election of a President by the House of Representatives. The points, which seem to be regarded as knock-down arguments, from their perpetual repetition, are these:

1. If the framers had intended that the President of the Senate should count the Electoral vote, they would have said so. These marvelous logicians do not seem to see that the complete answer to this point is that if the framers had intended that Congress should count the Electoral votes, they would have said so. This they could have done by the addition of two simple words—"by Congress." They did not make this addition, therefore, according to the logic of these gentlemen, they intended Congress should have nothing to do with the counting at all. But the makers of the Constitution did say that the President of the Senate should perform the ministerial function of counting the Presidential vote—not expressly in the Constitution, but expressly in a communication attached thereto, and expressly in Congress assembled. The Edmunds-Field theory is that when LANGDON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, and a dozen other Presidents of the Senate certified, with the approval of Congress, that they had counted the votes of the Electors, they certified to a falsehood; or, at least, that these presiding officers counted only in a ministerial way, forgetting that the vote could be counted neither by Congress, nor the Vice President, nor by both combined, in any other than a ministerial way.

2. The next most important point of the new coalition is that the House of Representatives, having the constitutional right to elect a President in a certain contingency, must themselves decide when that contingency has happened. The answer to this point is that the House has never so decided since the founding of the Government. In every solitary instance, when there has been a failure to elect either a President or a Vice President by the Electors, the President of the joint meeting of Congress has announced and made proclamation of such failure, and has officially declared upon which house devolved the duty of filling the vacant office. Certifying the non-election of a candidate by resolution or any other action of the House has never been thought of by a member of Congress until the year of grace 1876. This argument, then, based, as it is, on the reversal of the facts of official history, falls to the ground.

3. The third argument of the Conkling-Potter combination is that Congress has assumed the power to canvass the State Electors' votes, and Presidents of the Senate have acquiesced in such assumption. To this the answer is that one or both houses of Congress have been guilty of assumptions of power every year from 1789 to 1877.

But why did not the first Congress, in which were eighteen framers of the Constitution, assume the power to open, canvass, and count the Electoral vote? The sealed and certified votes of the Electors were transmitted "to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled," and yet these votes were taken from the custody of the Secretary of the old Congress and placed in the hands, not of the Secretary of the new Senate or House, to be counted ministerially or otherwise, by either or both houses, but the special election of a *pro tempore* officer was commanded to count and declare the vote, which an existing Congress was prohibited from doing by the men who made the Constitution. Why did not the second, the third, the fourth, and the fifth Congresses assume powers over the Electoral votes? Because the makers of the Constitution were still alive and in Congress, and would not permit its provisions to be misinterpreted or violated. In no instance before would the assertion of the Vice President's prerogatives have changed the result, and hence the slight necessity in later years of putting forth his authority. Besides, the vote when constitutionally, that is, ministerially, counted, is the same by whomsoever the act is performed.

4. The one-man-power argument is powerful with the advocates of the Clifford Commission and with those who maintain that the House is supreme. To allow one officer, the second highest in the Republic, to enumerate the votes the various States have cast for President would be the death of democracy without, and possibly with, a capital letter. But these men who believe in mobs and debating committees discharging executive functions, have provided a politically balanced committee of seven Democrats and seven Republicans, thus placing the decision of all material issues in the power of one man, the unknown fifteenth Commissioner.

It is not clear that one man who has not studied the questions, and who is not authorized by the Constitution to decide them, is to be preferred to that one man whose daily duty it has been to study them, and whom the framers of the supreme law directed should decide them. To the constitutional exercise of power by one man, however, there is only the demagogue's objection. The veto power is a power wisely granted. Every executive act of the President, and such acts are great in number and importance, is an exhibition of one-man power. The decision of the Chief Justice, when the highest court is equally divided, is the decision of one man. In every department of all Governments the will or power of a single individual determines questions and results. The argument, if good against the President of the Senate, is good against the exercise of executive power by all officers, from the President of the United States down.

SELF-HELP FOR THE SOUTH.

The movement that has been started in this City for promoting a readjustment of Southern State debts is kindly and generous. Whether it is in its present form wise, considered in relation to the future of the South, or just, considered in relation to the claims of the creditors of the repudiating and defaulting States, is a question about which opinions will probably differ. Mr. BRYANT says, truly, that a judicious creditor does not seek to crush a debtor whose insolvency is traceable to misfortune. Such a man, we are reminded, is entitled to sympathy and support. The illustration is perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it is used. For the debtor in the case supposed must establish a title to consideration by honest and conciliatory conduct. He must show that he has made no attempt to evade lawful obligations, and that he has exerted himself to the utmost to pay his debts. These are essential conditions of Mr. BRYANT'S hypothetical case. Unfortunately, they do not appear in the record of the insolvent States. Few of them have made any strenuous effort, or any noticeable sacrifice, to maintain their credit. Impatient under a taxation, which as a rule has not been greater than that patiently borne by Northern communities, they have either dropped their burden of interest or "scaled" or repudiated their indebtedness without reference to aught besides their own convenience. Political feeling has had almost as much to do with these proceedings as the promptings of the pocket. The reconstructed Governments incurred heavy obligations for the construction of railroads and other public works of more or less utility to the States concerned. Jobbery and waste entered into many of these expenditures, and there were perhaps, in some instances, technical irregularities of a kind which in private transactions a pettifogging lawyer might turn to account. Other of the debts were free from objection under either of these heads. The forms of law were strictly complied with; the proceeds of the bonds were expended faithfully. The pretext upon which these items of debt were assailed involved a rejection of authority created by the Reconstruction acts, and originated in a determination to discredit and embarrass Republican administration. The consequence has been the open and shameless repudiation by certain of the States of large amounts of indebtedness and the arbitrary cutting down of other amounts without regard to equity or reason. These are not circumstances that can be expected to reconcile the creditors of Southern States to the loose financial morality of which they are the victims, or to bring into active exercise the sympathy and generosity of the North.

The position of the defaulting States is not mended by the line of conduct they have since followed. They have at every step consulted their own immediate advantage only. They have said what they would pay and what they would repudiate—what taxes they could carry and what they meant to throw off—the creditor being all the time treated as of no importance whatever. They had got his money, and they have left him to whistle for interest or principal. They have reminded him, indeed, that he ought not to have supplied money to Republican Governments, and that the Democratic States, who are getting the upper hand, do not concede even moral responsibility for debts incurred by their partisan opponents. The latest evidence of this sublime indifference to common honesty appears in a Message of the Governor of North Carolina, in response to a modest endeavor of the creditors of that State to obtain their own money. "While it is certainly desirable in many respects to take this debt up and restore our credit to its ancient standard," Gov. VANCE remarks, "I am far from believing that we are subject to self-reproach, or are in any way obnoxious to the sneers of those who hold claims upon us. In regard to much the greater part of these claims," he proceeds to say, "there is not the slightest moral obligation resting on the conscience of any honest citizen of North Carolina. The story of the iniquities practiced upon us is an ample justification of our delay." This language is, no doubt, exceptional. There is no lack of repudiators in the South, but there are few so lost to decency as to "glory in their shame," after the manner of Gov. VANCE. After all, however, he has merely formulated the ideas upon which other States as well as his own have acted. May we not, then, repress all gushing tendencies in behalf of the defaulting and repudiating States until they show signs of repentance? Prudence may require the suffering creditors to forego some portion of their rights; but, before the States can have any claim to Northern succor, they must prove in some decisive way that they really desire an equitable arrangement. They must evince a disposition to help themselves before they can look for substantial help from others. If they can do nothing else, at least they can assume the moral obligation which Gov. VANCE discards, and so concede something to the just demands of their creditors.

The same theory upon which the South acts when it requires its creditors to submit to sacrifice for its accommodation obtains expression in the advocacy of the Texas-Pacific Railroad swindle. That measure is urged as a means of building up Southern prosperity. Appeals are addressed to Northern members in Congress on the assumption that the North, being responsible for the poverty and embarrassment of the South, is bound to contribute by divers legislative subsidies to its recovery and enrichment. It is not pretended that the Texas-Pacific scheme, gigantic as it is, covers all the South seeks in the shape of national aid to local and sectional undertakings. It is but the beginning of a system whereby the South proposes to fasten upon the national Treasury liabilities for the exclusive benefit of Southern States. The excuse is that extensive internal improvements will attract settlers, enterprise, and capital from the North and from Europe, and that an era of prosperity will thus be created whose benefits the whole country will share. Even if it were true that projects like the Texas-Pacific would have this effect, and that the absence of them is the main obstacle to Southern development, the iniquity and impolicy of the proposed subsidy would be unchanged. The nation would still be justified in refusing to assume liabilities on account of a project which has no solid business basis, and no claim of any sort that might not with equal fairness be pressed in behalf of other undertakings.

But the plea is not true. Capital and emigration are not debarred from going to the South by a dread of taxation, as one of the speakers at the Clearing-house alleges, or by the absence of railroads, as the friends of the Texas Pacific maintain. The real hindrances must be sought among the Southern whites, whose partisan intolerance, and the social ostracism growing out of it, repel Northern settlers and make material improvement impossible. That the South to-day pines for Northern enterprise, and mourns over the absence of immigration, is a circumstance for which it should blame only itself. Its people have adopted the best possible methods of keeping away both. Before they can hope to obtain either, they must rid themselves of their malignant partisanship, and impart to the politics, business, and society of their respective States the temper which prevails in all other parts of the Union. The South has many natural advantages over the West, but they count as nothing in the presence of the relentless hate and persecution which a political contest brings to the surface. A genuine change in this respect would be worth more to the South than many subsidies.

"AFTER MANY YEARS."

It is doubtful if the history of American criminal jurisprudence affords any such curiosity as that of the trial and sentence of JOHN D. LEE, who is to be executed at Salt Lake City to-day. He committed his frightful crimes twenty years ago. He was one of the leaders of a band of assassins undoubtedly acting under orders from the Mormon hierarchy. He has been twice tried; and he is to be shot to death, choosing this method of execution to any other. Twenty years have wrought great changes in the status and relations of the Mormon settlement in the heart of the continent. When the Mountain Meadows massacre was perpetrated, BRIGHAM YOUNG was at the zenith of his power. The effect of the overland emigration to California had not then (in 1857) become so marked as to appear ominous to the long-secluded Latter-Day Saints. YOUNG and his colleagues had openly defied the power of the United States and the General Government, BUCHANAN, then being President, had organized an expedition against the rebellious Mormons. The Army, under Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, subsequently killed in the rebel ranks during the civil war, was already moving against the Mormon capital. The Mormons were further inflamed by the killing of one of their Bishops, PARLEY P. PRATT, who had been overtaken and shot in Arkansas by the husband of a woman who had been abducted by this polygamous person. These events had greatly excited the Mormons, and, infatuated with the notion that they were to inherit the earth, they were ready to hasten matters by exterminating the Gentiles.

It is not necessary to rehearse the details of the massacre at Mountain Meadows. It is well known that, in September, 1857, an emigrant train of one hundred and fifty people camped in the Meadows, one hundred and twenty miles south of Salt Lake. The emigrants were well-to-do Californians who had been to Arkansas for their families, and were returning with wives, children, cattle, and much property. It has been proved that three Mormon Bishops, of whom LEE was one, were concerned in the butchery and plunder which followed. Seventeen small children were spared. The rest of the company suffered the most horrible deaths. There was an attempt to disguise the assassins as Indians, but this was of no avail. Some of the surviving children, now grown to mature years, testified as to the recognition of white men in the gang, and repentant Mormons confessed their guilty knowledge of the crime as perpetrated by order of high dignitaries in the Church. Gradually the dreadful secret came to light, and in 1859 a company of United States cavalry visited the scene of the massacre, gathered up the skeletons of the slain, and erected over them a cairn and a cross of timber. The simple inscription carved on the monument is "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

Vengeance has come tardily to LEE; but it comes at last. In the Summer of 1875 he was tried for murder, the principal witness against him being one KLINGENSMITH, who was present at the murder. Strenuous attempts were made to connect BRIGHAM YOUNG and other Mormon potentates with the deed. This was only partially accomplished, and the prosecution gave up that feature of their case. But no impartial man who paid any attention to the trial could fail to be convinced that the massacre at Mountain Meadows was wholly a Mormon work. All movements against the suspected persons failed while juries in the Territory were packed with Mormons; and when LEE was finally placed on trial, the resident Mormons exhausted every means to frustrate the course of justice, and in the progress of the case endeavored to get him out of duress by stealth. The jury disagreed, but LEE was kept in custody, and last October was again tried, found guilty, and condemned to death. A curious statute of the Territory gives a condemned felon the right to choose hanging, beheading, or shooting, as a means of exit from this mortal life. LEE, who is known to have killed three of the helpless emigrants with his own hand, has chosen to die by the bullet.

After all, this execution of one of the leaders in that historical slaughter of innocents seems an inadequate retribution. To be sure, LEE was chief executioner. Many of the participants in the crime have gone the way of all the earth during the lapse of these twenty years. Some of them have died since the final trials were begun. Possibly, the moral effect of the shooting of this miserable man will not be great. After these many years, however, he suffers death justly, and as a terror to evil-doers everywhere. The law will be satisfied, though some may think that the arms of the timber cross in Mountain Meadows are yet stretched out for vengeance unappeased. But it should not be forgotten that from the day of that frightful butchery until now, the power of Mormon has steadily waned. When the hapless emigrants were slaughtered, BRIGHAM YOUNG reigned almost supreme in Utah. The "Gentile" Governor, CUMMING, was a cipher, and the isolation of the Mormon capital assured the hierarchy in their high-handed courses. So reckless were these creatures that they openly tithed the booty obtained at the Meadows, and added property to the amount of $30,000 to the storehouse of the Church as its share of the plunder. Mormondom, with its bestiality and strange delusions, remains like a plague spot in the midst of the continent. But its power for active evil is utterly gone. The original manhood of the strange sect has gradually sunk in its own infamy. The irresistible forces of social and political life have closed in upon the once-isolated community, and are slowly strangling its peculiar institution. The inherent weaknesses of the system have insidiously sapped its strength. But it is possible to see in this final decay some fulfillment of the vengeance which has so long cried up from the fatal field at Mountain Meadows.

A NEW SOCIETY.

The world is alleged to be full of mute, inglorious Miltons and other great men, who for lack of opportunity have never been able to demonstrate their greatness. This is their misfortune, and it should entitle them to the pity and consideration of their fellow-men. Nevertheless, in at least one respect these unknown great men are treated with unfeeling coarseness. When a statesman, author, or other person of notoriety dies, his friends are frequently guilty of the bad taste of having his brains weighed and the result widely published. Thus, when DANIEL WEBSTER died and his brains were put on the scales, the public was informed that they weighed about twice as much as the brains of the average statesman, and that hence his exceptional intellectual greatness was beyond all question. Now, at that date, there were thousands of young men in the New-England States alone, each one of whom was perfectly confident that he was at least the equal of Mr. WEBSTER in intellect, and that he had in all probability from five to seven or eight more pounds of brains than Mr. WEBSTER'S skull could possibly have held. But how could these young men demonstrate their wealth of brains? When Mr. WEBSTER'S friends flaunted his brains in the face of the public and asserted that no other New-Englander could furnish an equal quantity, they knew that their challenge was a hollow mockery. The ambitious young man who felt sure that his brains would outweigh Mr. WEBSTER'S, also knew that a fair count was out of the question. He could not have his brains weighed while living, and he was morally certain that were he to die, no one would take the trouble to weigh them. Thus his feelings were outraged, and he was virtually taunted with his accidental insignificance. Only the favorites of fortune possessed the privilege of having their brains weighed, while men equally great in their own estimation were compelled to take their brains with them to the silent tomb, without being allowed the consolation of having them weighed upon a platform scale or measured in a bushel basket.

The dissatisfaction which this grossly unfair system of brain-weighing has created has finally led to the establishment of a brain-weighing society on the part of a number of Frenchmen whose intellectual greatness the Academy and the nation has hitherto refused to recognize. Members of this society bind themselves to bequeath their corpses to the society, and in return the society engages to discover and weigh the brains of all its deceased members, and to publish the result in its official journal. Every Frenchman who feels confident that his brain would make a creditable appearance, if properly placed on exhibition, will hasten to join this society, and will thus be enabled to leave, as a precious legacy to his family, a handsomely engrossed certificate setting forth the exact weight of his brain, and thus showing that he had been the possessor of a really gigantic intellect, although while living the public had refused to recognize the fact. Henceforth the honor of having their brains weighed will no longer be the monopoly of a privileged class, but the most modest and obscure Frenchman can join the Mutual Brain-Weighing Society, and enjoy the certainty of receiving justice after his death.

It is certainly to be hoped that a society so beneficent in its purpose will prove a brilliant success, but it is possible that the present expectations of its founders may be disappointed. When it occurs to M. THIERS to remember that he has neglected to die for a long series of years, and when he accordingly repairs that neglect, and his brains are duly weighed, the society will naturally be anxious to show that among its members are those who in weight of brains equal or even surpass the veteran statesman. There will, hence, be a strong temptation to seize upon the member who possesses the largest head and to weigh his brains without delay, in order to check the boastings of M. THIERS' admirers. This temptation may be resisted during the early period of the society, but the day will come when the man with the large head will be informed that if he does not care enough for the honor of the society to voluntarily surrender his brains, they must be forcibly weighed, no matter how much inconvenience the process may give him. Thus, membership in the society will become a hazardous thing for men who boast that they are obliged to wear unusually large hats, and in time only those possessing small or moderately-sized heads will venture to join it.

With the defection of the large-headed element, the society would lose all interest in cerebral investigations. To hunt all over the body of a small Frenchman for the trifle of brain that he may have concealed about his person would be a tedious and thankless task. The friends of the corpse would be indignant at receiving a certificate announcing that the brain of the deceased brother weighed two and a half scruples, and the heartless world would mock and jeer at the society. No organization of Frenchmen can withstand ridicule, and in a short time the society for mutual brain-weighing would be laughed out of existence, and the dissecting instruments and patent scales would be sold at auction.

Happily for us, we need no such society in this country. We have a Supreme Court the business of which is to settle all vexed questions that are not its business. If any man thinks he has more brains than DANIEL WEBSTER, while his enemies pretend that he has less than Mr. HEWITT, he can promptly bring the matter before four Judges of the Supreme Court, who will select a fifth as umpire, and proceed to make a final decision in the matter. The custom of weighing the brains of dead statesmen will go out of fashion, since the opinion of five Supreme Court Judges is obviously to be preferred to the mere counting of weights; and in the place of the uncertainty which now prevails as to the weight of, say Mr. WATTERSON'S brain, we shall have that absolute certainty which the opinion of Justice FIELD and his associates alone can give.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SENATOR CONKLING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In his speech last night in advocating the plan of the joint committee of Congress to decide who has been chosen by the people of the United States to be their President for the next four years, Mr. Conkling expressed the opinion that Rutherford B. Hayes was legally elected. Why, then, did he consent to be one of the most active agents in concocting a scheme to give the Democracy a chance to defeat the popular will by counting in Mr. Tilden? For the first time since the nomination of Gov. Hayes he has publicly expressed a favorable opinion in regard to him. Republicans will never forget that in the only speech he made during the canvass he did not mention Gov. Hayes' name. This tardy tribute on the part of the New-York Senator to the high character of the man whom the Republican Party put forward as its leader will not relieve the former from his responsibility for an unconstitutional scheme by which the latter may be defeated and the popular will overruled and reversed.

A.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following paragraph in your editorial columns this morning:

"In *The Spirit of the Times* of Dec. 23 was published a story by Wilkie Collins, entitled 'The Captain's Last Love.' That story was reproduced in the English magazine *Belgravia* for January, and was thence copied into last Sunday's edition of THE TIMES. As the American copyright of this tale was held by *The Spirit of the Times*, we regret that we unwittingly infringed proprietary rights of which the publishers of that journal ought to have received the entire benefit."

There is evidently a misunderstanding here. Mr. Wilkie Collins could never have held, in any legal sense, the American copyright of "The Captain's Last Love," and it was not possible for him to transfer to another that which he did not own himself. Therefore "the American copyright of this tale" could never have been vested in *The Spirit of the Times*. As a matter of courtesy you might have refrained from the publication of the story, but you did not infringe upon the legal rights of either Mr. Wilkes or Wilkie Collins in reprinting it.

READER

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE ELECTORAL BILL AND RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO IT—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED—TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY—THE DISTRICT COURT CLERKS—INSURANCE MATTERS—POOL-SELLING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

This being general order day in the Assembly, the two houses went into Committee of the Whole on assembling this morning, and having finished that order of business, introduction of bills, petitions, and resolutions followed. Judge Hogeboom called up Mr. Post's resolutions, offered yesterday, approving the Electoral bill now pending in Congress. He did this for the purpose of offering a substitute, which he read from his place. His resolutions strongly denounced the bill, declaring it to be a dangerous departure from well-settled law and precedent. Some little controversy followed between Mr. Post and the Judge on points of order, and Mr. Alvord moved that both resolutions and substitute be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. This proposition was opposed by Mr. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, who declared himself in favor of taking time for a full consideration of the Electoral bill, and was understood to say that he did not desire Judge Hogeboom's resolution to go out as the expression of the opinion of the Legislature. He desired the matter to be held before the House, so that it might be called up at any time and debated. Mr. Alvord then withdrew his motion to refer, and Mr. Post's resolution and Judge Hogeboom's substitute lie upon the table, where they can readily be taken up when desired.

The bill for the relief of those clerks of the several District Courts of New-York who, by decision of the Court of Appeals, were declared to have been illegally appointed to their positions, was ordered to a third reading this morning. There was not much, if any, serious opposition to the bill excepting from Messrs. Purdy and Spinola, who, of course, talked as long and as drearily as ever. Mr. Purdy, speaking as a lawyer, declared in the most positive manner that if the bill passed the City would have to pay both classes of clerks, the legal and the illegal ones. Mr. Strahan replied that the new clerks were ousted by the old ones on a quo warranto. The decision of the Court of Appeals in the cases declares that the title to the office was in the relators, i. e., the old clerks; but there the decision spends its force. The emoluments of the office which the de facto clerks had received during the time they were illegally holding must be recovered from them personally on action by the de jure clerks. Now, it happened that the new clerks, while they held office, were not paid a dollar by the City, because the Controller refused to do so while the title to the office was in dispute. They have not been paid to this day. If they are paid now, as the bill referred to proposes, they at least will have the money for which under any circumstances they are liable at any time to an action for recovery. The City is perfectly safe. Mr. Strahan concluded his explanation by remarking that if the City had to pay double, as Mr. Purdy had so positively asserted, the cost would be a little less than the State had to pay for the luxury of hearing the endless talk of the gentleman from Westchester. The bill, which authorizes the District Judges to appoint their own Clerks, which was introduced by Mr. Strahan, to do away with the present anomalous situation of affairs in these courts, where the Clerks are an independent power not responsible to their superior officers, will undoubtedly be passed without delay. It is also pretty safe to say that the salaries of these Clerks will be reduced to a proper amount.

There was a dreadful slaughter of the innocents by the Judiciary Committee. Yesterday they considered seven bills, and this morning six of them were reported adversely. It made quite a little flutter in the House when the string of adverse reports was read. The House agreed to four, and at the request of the members who introduced the bills, laid two on the table. With the official mark of disapproval attached to them, it is unlikely that even these two will pass.

Mr. Marvin, of Kings, introduced a bill this morning amending the law in relation to exemption of church property from taxation. As the law now stands, the real estate belonging to a religious corporation, be it 40 feet or 40 acres, is exempt; this bill declares that the exemption shall extend only to 25 feet around the church building.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Case putting State banks and banking associations and individual bankers on an equality with national banks in respect to rates of interest on notes, &c.

Mr. Nachtmann introduced, by request, another bill to amend the Excise laws of the City. Its purposes may be briefly summed up thus: To relax the restrictions now in force on the sale of lager beer; to reduce the fees charged for licenses; to prevent any arrest for violation of Excise laws except after refusal to obey a summons; to erect the Excise Board into a separate department of the City Government. It should also be added that the penalty for selling liquor without a license is made by this bill \$25 per day. Mr. Cooke's bill for the same subject forbids the fees for licenses to exceed \$30; this bill declares they shall not be less than that nor more than \$100.

Several bills are coming, and some have come, into the Legislature from the trades-unions, having for their object the prohibition of employing convict labor in trades pursued outside prisons. A bill to this effect was offered this morning by Mr. Cozzens, who is not, however, understood to favor it. Such bills come to the Legislature every year from the same sources.

THE SENATE.

Controller Kelly's response to Senator Gerard's resolutions relative to the property belonging to the City of New-York and not used for public purposes was received. He gives a list of such property, and says he is in favor of its being sold and the proceeds put in the Treasury as soon as the condition of the real estate market shall warrant such a sale. But at the present time, he thinks, it would not be for the City's interest to sell, as the property would only bring a nominal price.

Insurance Superintendent Smythe, in response to a resolution of the Senate calling for a detailed list of the bonds and mortgages of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, reported that he had directed the company to furnish such a list last October, and that it was now in course of preparation. Meanwhile, he gives a list as filed by the Company in his office on the 31st of December, in the years 1874 and 1875. For the latter year the total loans on bond and mortgage amounted to \$17,085,951 88; but a detailed list of the property was not given.

Senator Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill understood to have been drawn by the District Attorney of New-York to prevent the sale of pools on elections. Some amendments were made to the bill in committee tending to increase the stringency of its provisions and to cover all cases of pool-selling except on contests of speed or horse races.

Senator Bixby will introduce to-morrow his bill relating to the Marine Court. It abolishes this court and substitutes for it a City Court, presided over by four Judges, to be elected at the next general election. The average salaries of these Judges will be \$3,000, which is one-half the amount now paid to the Judges of the Marine Court. The bill limits the jurisdiction of the court to \$1,000, and provides for three continuous trial and one continuous special term during the year. In cases in which the civil courts have jurisdiction, the costs allowed in this new court are to be the same as allowed in the District Courts. As, at present constituted the Marine Court is more expensive in the way of fees than any other court in the State. The new court will have no general term: appeals will go at once to the Court of Common Pleas. The limitation to the expenses of the court for minor offices shows a further saving of \$37,400. Provisions have been made for the payment of all the fees to the City, which it is estimated amount to about \$30,000 per year; but the former Marine Hall Clerk, it is asserted, only returned about \$4,000 per year.

WORK BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

HEARING ON THE NEW-YORK SALARY BILL TO BE HEARD BY THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—TAMMANY OPPOSITION TO BE MADE THROUGH PRETENDED REPUBLICANS—THE BANK TAXATION HEARING—THE FISH BILL ABOUT TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Ways and Means Committee heard Mr. Cowdin and State Assessor Briggs on the bill of the former for the reduction of bank taxation. Mr. Cowdin presented the case in behalf of the banks, alleging the great injustice of the present system of State and municipal taxation. He stated that one-third of the total amount of personal property assessed in this State is in bank stock, for the simple reason that the capital and the market value of the shares is known to all and the collection of the tax is an easy matter. He claimed that all the banks ask is that measures be taken to place all personal property, whether belonging to moneyed corporations, other than banks, or private bankers, on a par with the banks. Mr. Alvord disputed many of the statements of Mr. Cowdin, and a spirited debate took place between them. It is understood that the committee is not inclined to favor the bill in the shape in which it stands.

There will be a hearing by the Committee on Cities next Tuesday on some of the bills affecting New-York, the Salary bill included. Mayor Ely will appear. It is now known here that the opposition to the Salary bill will come from persons who, while calling themselves Republicans, are in close alliance with Tammany Hall, and will do its bidding in this matter. It is not unlikely that no prominent Democratic politician will openly appear at Albany to oppose this measure, but Mr. John I. Davenport has declared his intention of coming up to work against that and any other measure which THE TIMES advocates. The influences which will operate most strongly against the passage of this bill centre around the Police Board. Every scheme of intrigue will be used to defeat it. The general impression here, however, appears to be that the time has come when no more delay is possible, and that something will have to be done, any way, in reference to the unanimous demand for retrenchment in the expenses of the City Government.

The Judiciary Committee this afternoon heard an argument from Mrs. Shaw Lowell on the bill relating to tramps and vagrants, recently introduced by Mr. Fish at the request of the State Board of Charities. Some progress was made in the consideration of the measure, and it will be favorably reported in a short time.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Montague is about to depart on a starring tour.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is expected in town on Sunday.

The Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company will perform at the Park Theatre in April next.

Mr. Maurice Grau intends directing Mlle. Aimée's footsteps toward South America next Summer.

Mr. Daly's play of "Man and Wife" is the attraction—and a powerful one—this week at the Grand Opera-house.

A concert in aid of the Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary will be given at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening.

Mr. Edwin Booth acts to-night in "Ruy Blas" and in "Don Cæsar de Bazan." His engagement at the Lyceum Theatre terminates with the present week.

"The Flying Dutchman" will be represented for the first time in this City at the Academy of Music, this evening. Miss Kellogg will sing *Senta* and Mr. Carleton *Vandedecken*. In view of the success which has thus far attended the performances of English opera, it has been judiciously determined to extend the sojourn of the company in this City over next week.

Dr. Hermann Linde read "Julius Cæsar" at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. Some interest was attached to the effort from the fact that Dr. Linde has in a few weeks acquired a sufficient control of the English language to deliver the speeches in the tragedy with fluency and clearness of articulation; in so far as the rendering of the text was concerned, however, his performance yesterday was quite mediocre.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the Secretary of the Navy in explanation and advocacy of the department's request for a deficiency appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the pay of the Navy. The committee received from the Secretary of the Treasury a letter recommending the passage of a bill to appropriate \$500,000 specifically in money, instead of in "money or bonds," to pay Capt. Eads the first instalment on his contract for deepening the channel of the Mississippi, and agreed to report a bill in accordance with Secretary Morrill's recommendation.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—1 A. M.—*In the lower lake region and Middle States, falling followed by slowly rising barometer, westerly to southerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather, excepting occasional light snows in the former.*

WESTWARD TRAINS DELAYED.

The great snow-storm which spread over the territory from Albany almost to the Mississippi, on Wednesday, impeded railroad travel considerably. In the vicinity of Syracuse several trains were delayed hours. The express train from St. Louis, due in this City at 10:39 yesterday morning, did not arrive until 11:10 at night, 12 hours and 40 minutes late. A train bound to the West arrived at Syracuse drawn by five locomotives, their shapes almost concealed by the great masses of snow in them. The train was 12 hours making seven miles. At times the snow drifts were so deep the engines were stopped altogether. Then the brakeman and baggage-attendants were set to work with shovels. The late afternoon train from Albany yesterday could not be made up on account of the lack of cars caused by the non-arrival of trains from the West. When the St. Louis express reached Albany at 6 o'clock last evening, several cars were added to it, and the regular Albany express to the City was thus dispensed with.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF BURNS.

The one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the birth of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, was celebrated in this City yesterday by a dinner in the afternoon at Southerland's, in Liberty street, at which were present: Robert Gordon, Chairman; James Brand, Walter Watson, Bryce Gray, W. J. Ingram, Alexander King, John McKay, John Laird Wilson, J. Goldie, D. McG. Crerar, J. Harcombe, and J. Sutherland. In the evening a ball was given by the New-York Caledonian Club at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

SUPPOSED INDIAN MASSACRE IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kan., to the *Globe-Democrat* says: "About two weeks ago George Clark, Jesse Eatob, Virgin Wright, and W. B. Powall, well-known citizens of Austin, Summer County, Kan., left that place for Kiowa, Barbour County, with four wagons laden with corn. Not returning at the time they were expected, the opinion prevails that they were murdered by Indians and their teams stolen. This opinion is strengthened by the report that the remains of four wagons and harness were found on the road by hunters, and by the fact that a party of Sioux passed through that section of the country a short time ago. A number of the friends of the missing men have started out in search of them.

A SWINDLER AT LARGE.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 25.—A young man, giving the name of H. J. Clark, has this week victimized a jewelry firm here by paying what purported to be a certified check on the Manufacturers' National Bank of Boston for a bill of goods. He laid plans for extensive operations. He had operated successfully in Boston, and is supposed to have gone West.

REPORTS OF A MASSACRE CONTRADICTED.

YANKTON, Dakota, Jan. 25.—The reports circulated through special dispatches of the massacre of Volin's train between the Black Hills and Fort Pierre, are ascertained to be entirely untrue. Volin's train has arrived at Pierre all safe and sound, without seeing any Indians or being in

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

BRILLIANT EVENING RECEPTION.

THE WEALTH, REFINEMENT, AND FASHION OF THE CITY LARGELY REPRESENTED—THE DECORATIONS AND THE PICTURES—NAMES OF SOME OF THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN PRESENT—THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club was held last night, and proved in every way as enjoyable and select as the preceding reunions of that well-known organization. The entire house was thrown open, and the most elaborate preparations were made by the various committees for the comfort of their guests. The reception-room was exquisitely decorated with natural flowers, the mantel-pieces and cabinet-tops being almost concealed in banks of choice callas, roses, camellias, heliotropes, hyacinths, cardinal flowers, and pinks, garnished with ferns, smilax, and mosses. The massive chandelier was artistically wreathed with smilax adorned with red and white pinks and cardinal leaves. The parlors, supper rooms, and corridors were also profusely adorned with flowers and wreathed in national flags. The theatre, which for the occasion was converted into a ball-room, was beautifully decorated. The stage was transformed into an elegant garden, in which beds of choice flowers were almost hidden by palms and other tropical plants. A pretty garden and balcony scene was set, and the front of the stage was hung with green and crimson drapery, studded with gold stars. In the retreat behind the miniature garden Bernstein's full band was stationed, and supplied the dancers with music. The theatre and ante-room were also handsomely draped with national flags and glittering shields. The view from the reception-room clear through the theatre was very fine, and appeared exceedingly brilliant when the chambers were filled with richly-dressed ladies and gentlemen in sober evening costumes, the monotony of which, however, happily was relieved by the gay uniforms of the Army and Navy officers present. The hallway and staircases were tastefully adorned with evergreens, and one of Bernstein's bands was stationed in the reading-room to greet the visitors.

At 9:15 exactly Mr. John Jay, President, attended by his wife, who was attired in a superb robe of black velvet, trimmed with rich point lace, headdress of feathers and flowers and diamond ornaments, took his station in the reception-room, and the business of hand-shaking commenced. For the ensuing half hour the arrivals were not numerous; but before 10 o'clock the reception rooms and corridors were thronged. The company of course included nearly all the wealth, refinement, and fashion of the City, and the display of costumes was superb. Matrons, as a rule, wore rich robes of black, ruby, and crimson velvet, trimmed with white and black lace, head-dress of feathers, and diamond ornaments; while the favorite colors of the younger ladies were white pink, cream color, and pale blue. Flowers were worn in profusion, but jewelry rather sparingly. The costumes included every conceivable tint and color, and were both rich and novel. Between 600 and 700 guests were present, and the details of the entertainment were carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

Among the distinguished guests were: Mayor Ely and lady, Col. Willie Jay, Mrs. Paran Stevens and Miss Stevens, District Attorney Phelps, Mrs. Phelps and Miss Phelps, Prof. Chandler and lady, Collector Arthur and lady, Dr. Charles Phelps and lady, George Jones and Miss Jones, Gilbert E. Jones, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell and lady, Col. and Mrs. Rush C. Hawkins, Col. Ethan Allen and lady, Commodore Nicholson, of the Navy-yard; Dr. Bloodgood, Dr. Bogert, of the Franklin; Chief Engineer Waring, of the Swatara; Commander Ramsay, Lieut. Commander Cotton, Major Dawson, of the Marine Corps; Dr. Keshner, of the Swatara; Assistant District Attorney George W. Lyon and lady, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell and lady, Assistant District Attorney Joseph Bell and lady, Andrew W. Leggat and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thomas, Albany; Mrs. William G. Thomas, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watrous, Josiah M. Fiske and wife, Levi P. Morton and wife, Judge Fancher and lady, Albert Bierstadt and wife, Jasper F. Cropsey and wife, ex-Mayor Wickham and wife, ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, and wife, Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister; M. De Vaugdas, Secretary of French Legation, Chevalier Bagnotte, Vice Consul of Italy; Dr. J. G. Holland and wife, W. D. Foulks, of London; Gen. J. G. Barnard, Judge Noah Davis, Joseph Seligman and daughter, ex-Alderman Vance, wife, and daughter, Joseph H. Choate, ex-President of the club, and Mrs. Choate, William Orton and lady, Jackson S. Schultz and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nash and Miss Bessie Nash, C. W. Marshall and Miss McKesson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Richardson, Gen. James H. Van Alen and lady, John Sloane, Courtlandt D. Parker and lady, Seymour Prince and Miss Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. Dominick and Miss Marshall, Thomas L. Thornell and lady, C. C. Waite, Police Commissioner Wheeler and lady, Police Commissioner Erhardt and lady, Watson E. Case and wife, J. W. Godgard and wife, Lieut. Toffree, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, S. Franklin Stanton, Carlisle Norwood, Mrs. Maxwell Norwood, Thomas Denny and lady, A. B. Darling and wife, Hon. John D. Lawson and wife.

The following were the Reception Committee:

Charles Watrous,	N. A. Prentiss.
Levi P. Morton,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Frederick D. Tappen,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Daniel F. Appleton,	William Orton,
Elliot C. Cowdin	Charles W. Griswold,
Charles S. Smith,	Edward Seddard,
John E. Van Alen,	Robert Lenox Belknap,
Chauncey M. Depew,	George Jones,
Nathaniel P. Bailey,	Chester A. Arthur,
Elliot F. Shepard,	J. B. Kiddoo.
Fletcher S. Harper, Jr.,	Benjamin K. Phelps,
John T. Denny.	Anson G. McCook,
Richard Butler.	Jonas M. Bundy,
Edward M. Townsend,	Thomas L. Thornell,
George Bliss,	Cornelius D. Van Wagenen,
John C. Southwick,	Oliver P. C. Billings,
Augustus G. Paine,	James O. Hoyt,
George B. Butler,	Ethan Allen,
William Rogers,	L. Laflin Kellogg,
George C. Magoun,	Horace Russell,
William Armstrong,	Elihu Root,
William A. Paton,	Carlisle Norwood, Jr.,
Charles F. Hardy,	Joseph M. Hasseltine,
S. Edward Naso,	Frederick C. Richardson,
Charles C. Beaman, Jr.	Louis C. Lewis.
Warren E. Greenleaf,	Harvey D. Gibson,
Gilbert E. Jones,	W. H. Hollister,
John D. Lyon,	Edgar T. Blake,
Isaac F. Roe,	Henry M. Burdett,
C. C. Worthington.	Ernest G. Stedman,
William Carpender,	John W. Atwood.
David Milliken, Jr.,	A. Franklin Stanton.

Dancing commenced at 10:15 and was kept up with vigor until the programme had been exhausted. Supper was served in splendid style at midnight in the billiard rooms.

THE PAINTINGS.

The reception at the Union League has been graced, according to custom, with a small loan collection belonging chiefly to members of the club. This year the number of pictures is not great, but their average of excellence is very high. In regard to size, that by Mr. James M. Hart may be considered the most impressive picture on the wall. Its title is "The Autumn Woods," although it is first of all a cattle piece. Mr. Hart has long been remarkable for his cattle and seems to be one of our painters who has progress and improvement in him. This picture is an excellent piece of work as to the cows that file out from between the trees, nor will it prove displeasing in respect to the leafage and background. It has just caught a certain spirit or sentiment which does not always appear in cows in the forest, but is seen at times by the eyes that know how to look. Close beside it hangs one of Hamon's peculiar paintings, having a kind of dry mist between one and the hardly human figures. In shape, Hamon's round-bosomed, soft-muscled women are earthy enough; it is the atmosphere that gives them unreality. This picture is very attractive, being less shadowy than some he has painted, while the naughty little chained cupid whom the maiden has in leash, like a pet dog, is a delicious bit of canvas. This *bambino* stops to smell of an iris flower, while his mistress handles a grievous whip, as if about to bring it around upon his poor bare little back. Flowers and shrubs of various dates of flowering are all blooming at once; we may suppose, then, that the couple are walking where it is perpetual Spring. On the left of Mr. Hart's fine cattle piece hangs a portrait done after the inimitable manner of French artists. It is a three-quarters length of a young lady by G. Jacquet, in which equal attention has been given to face and dress. The interest has not been centred on the clothes alone, as is so often the case with Toulmouche and his confrères, but they are equally satisfactorily rendered. It would have been the easiest matter in the world to make of this a simpering Miss buttoning an obtrusive glove, but Jacquet has not only avoided such a thing, but given her a sweet, mild expression which stamps her a lady.

The same cannot always be said of Madrazo, who has three pictures of women here, which if not portraits are copies of individuals. The one hanging on the same wall with those mentioned has just a suspicion of vulgarity which does not arise from the pronounced colors used, but from something deeper in the painter. The lady wears a pink bow in her hair and her bouquet, which is disagreeably flamboyant, is reinforced by a backing of white paper; this is a mere accessory, but it gives the key-note to what is undoubtedly otherwise an excellent piece of fine-art. The other Madrazos are more refined. They are both women in bright dresses seated in gardens. The parasol of one has fallen and a swallow flits across it. Some of the dress textures are heavy, compared with other artists present. A picture of a high type is signed Madou. It gives some jovial scene wherein the actors are for the most part enjoying themselves immensely. One gray-haired or powdered man is talking insinuatingly to a laughing woman; another, the master wit of the quartet, is advising a third man as to his course of action. The comedy of this little picture is of the most delicate and real kind, yet there are no grimaces. The painting is also quiet in tone, and done, to all appearance, without great abundance of retouches. One of the pictures of J. B. Irving here presents forms a marked contrast to these qualities. Two red priests and one white-clad one are enjoying a cock-fight in a monasterial garden. Their faces are distorted in violent fits of laughter. The owner of this picture must get very tired of it and of that terrible "laughing priest," which has been reduplicated thousands of times and now reinforces thousands of rooms in the United States. Mr. Irving is a conscientious, laborious workman, but he is still in the imitative stages of his art.

The most attention is given to a large painting of the "Paris Flower Market," by Firmin-Girard, (1875.) The actual workmanship of this picture requires no praise; to see it is to wonder at the admirable hand that can group with such close fidelity to nature human beings, flowers, carts, and other city things. But it would be wrong not to stop just there, and remember that one can go no further. It is a near approach to the real thing, but nothing more. There are those well-known houses of modern French architectural design; there is the bridge over the Seine, the laughing damsels chaffering with the flower-women—and in the midst, M. Firmin-Girard himself, in a straw hat, and with him his wife, a child, nurse, and party of friends. It is wonderfully accurate, but must make the bones of Delacroix rattle in the grave. The same brush is at work in a fine little figure on the opposite wall, which has been in the gallery of Mr. S. P. Avery. Another painting known to modern fame will be found in "The Fête Day," by Louis Leloir, which has appeared in the illustrated papers of Paris, London, and New-York. The *bourgeois* tone of the flower-market does not intrude on this graceful and beautifully-painted canvas. The procession going in some little state to grandpapa's chair is ably managed, and the contrast between the grandfather's warm kiss and the stolid look of the youngest grandchild is delicate. The old butler behind the patriarchal chair directs the attention by his look of suppressed glee to the meeting of old age and youth.

But there are so many charming pictures got together in this little gallery that we have not space to speak adequately of them. For landscapes of surprising power and sentiment there is one by A. Maure, very sad; another, a water view, by W. Xylander, (1873,) which is grave and fine. There is one of Ziem's gorgeously unreal spreads of color that are so grateful to the eye, a Kaemmerer—after his kind, and a remarkable table piece by Hübner, painted as if the brush had never been changed from first to last. Mr. E. L. Henry has an interior, with portrait of "Lucy Hooper, Paris Correspondent." Much might be said of the beauty of two white dresses in this picture, but jewelry rather sparingly. The costumes included every conceivable tint and color, and were both rich and novel. Between 600 and 700 guests were present, and the details of the entertainment were carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

THE NANCY BRYSSON.

ARRIVAL OF HER MASTER AND CREW IN THIS CITY—THE CAPTAIN'S STORY OF THE VESSEL'S LOSS.

The Havana steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, which arrived in this port on Wednesday, brought Capt. Hugh Duncan, master of the British bark Nancy Brysson, and the crew of the vessel. The Captain tells an interesting story of the encounter by the brig of prolonged gales and heavy seas. The Nancy Brysson left Pernambuco on Nov. 23, with a cargo of sugar for New-York. At starting the weather was favorable, and continued so from the time the line was crossed, on Dec. 2, until the 22d of that month, when it became unsettled. Strong winds arose, frequent squalls struck the vessel, and a heavy cross sea arose, the barometer falling to 29.20. On the 23th the wind had increased to a strong gale, the ship running under lower topsails, the barometer still falling. The gale increased on the 29th, the ship was hove to under lower main-topsail, reefed spanker, and mizzen-staysail. At noon the wind was blowing terrifically, a tremendous cross sea was running, and the ship was laboring and straining heavily. The pumps had been properly manned and attended to, the ship making but the usual quantity of water—about three inches in four hours. At midnight she was struck by a tremendous sea, that carried away the starboard bulwarks and stanchions from the cathead to the main rigging, the fore house, boat skids, water casks, and everything moveable on deck. It also burst the spanker and mizzen-staysail, and carried overboard with the house four men and all their effects. The men were taken safely on board again, but the boats on the skids were stove, the port well of the pumps was broken, and the foremost shifter of the main rigging was carried away. The carpenter was sent below, who did not find the least sign to indicate that the ship was making water until he reached the lower hold, where he found the water above the kelson. Both pumps were then manned and the ship was got before the wind. Keeping the pumps going all night, at daylight the carpenter and one man reported the leak with a head-sheet where they were stove. About 9 o'clock it was found that it would be impossible to save the vessel, as the water was gaining very rapidly on the pumps, and was more than half-way up to the hold beams. The pumps were abandoned and the boats made ready for leaving the ship, as she was found to be settling very fast. The vessel was hauled to the wind, so that the boats might be launched, but in launching the small boat it was stove and sunk by the heavy sea. The remaining boat, with 11 men, 80 pounds of bread, a small breaker of water, and the ship's log, left the ship about noon, in latitude 34° 45', longitude 73°. All the men's effects were left on board. About 10 minutes after leaving, and while the boat was still but two ship's lengths distant the vessel gave a tremendous plunge and disappeared. A drag was rigged with the oars and the boat's head laid to sea. A terrible sea was running and heavy squalls and rain prevailed all night. At daylight a vessel was sighted bearing down toward the boat, which proved to be the brig A. J. Pettingill, Capt. Hull, from Philadelphia, for Matanzas. The Captain took all hands on board with great difficulty, as it was dangerous to approach the vessel in the heavy sea. The rescued party were most kindly treated by Capt. Hull and his crew. They were landed at Matanzas on the 11th inst., whence they made their way to Havana and embarked on the Vera Cruz for this City.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of the 24th inst. contains as its leading article an editorial which reads thus: "We regret to notice a want of confidence expressed by some of our conservative contemporaries in our Northern allies. If it indeed be true that we cannot rely upon the Democrats of the North and West, then we must either discard them and unite with their opponents and our unrelenting enemies, the Republicans, or else, as a sectional party largely in the minority, we must as sectionalists remain under the ban as helpless to protect ourselves against the united North as we were at the conclusion of the great struggle in 1865. But why should we distrust the Northern Democracy? Have they not been our friends, sympathizing with us in all of our troubles since the close of the war, opposing every amendment to the Constitution, and all legislation in the dark hours of reconstruction that was harsh and ungenerous? Have they not as a party made themselves odious in their own section because of the particular and definite wish which they have fought our battles and maintained our cause? We may and do differ with the policy advocated by some of the leaders of the Democracy in some respects, but we do not distrust their loyalty to the Constitution or their disposition to advocate such measures as are just and generous alike to all sections. Nor can we find in the past history of the Republican Party aught that would inspire the hope that it would be safe to look to them for that friendship in the future that they have withheld from us in the past. No; as the friends of 'home rule' the Northern Democracy are our friends, and so long as they remain true to themselves, true to constitutional liberty, to State rights, which has ever been the cornerstone upon which the party has, if not impregnably, at least consistently stood, we shall continue as an ally faithfully to espouse its cause, which is ours and the cause of truth, justice, and civil liberty."

THIEVISH DOGS.

A Pawtucket correspondent of the Providence *Journal* tells these two stories: "The dinner table was spread in the house of one of our most excellent townsmen. After all was ready, the lady of the house went into an adjoining room, leaving the outer door to the dining-room ajar. While she was gone, a large dog came up the stoop, pushed the door open, took the turkey from the table, and when the lady returned she saw him trotting off with it; nor did he drop it or relinquish his hold on it at her call. Possession with him was nine points of the law, dog law. Another instance was in the case of a lady who had invited company to dinner. She had bought a piece of roast beef weighing nine pounds. It was in the oven, and dinner was nearly ready. It was necessary for her to leave the room for a minute or two, when a dog came in, pushed the oven door open, it not being latched, took the hot beef in his mouth from the pan and went off with it, leaving the steps just as the lady returned to the kitchen, dropping it only once on his way, but seizing it again, and, as in the other instance, making it his own. It is not safe to leave the door open."

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES AND OTHER OFFICERS—BANQUET AT IRVING HALL—SPEECHES BY GEN. SICKLES AND OTHERS.

The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic resumed its session yesterday morning in Irving Hall. Commander Tanner occupied the chair, and about 200 delegates were present. The Board of Trustees was completed by the election of William Rumsey, of Bath, vice E. B. Gere, of Owego, resigned; Louis Schampf, of New-York, vice Ben F. Finley, whose term had expired, and A. H. Nash, of Geneva, re-elected. Pending the election, Past Department Commander Daniel E. Sickles entered the hall, and was received with an ovation of cheers and other demonstrations of good will. When the applause had subsided, the General briefly returned thanks. Resolutions were passed by the encampment thanking Commissioner of Charities Thomas S. Brennan for his kindness to old soldiers committed to his charge. Resolutions were also adopted tending the thanks of the order to Post Kitchen, of Yonkers, for hospitality on a past occasion. A ballot was had for Department Commander for the ensuing year, with the following result: James Tanner, of Brooklyn, 82 votes; Henry A. Barnum, of Troy, 71; Mr. Tanner was accordingly elected. Constantine Nitzsche, of Koltes Post, No. 32, of New-York, was chosen Senior Vice Commander; Robert W. McCormick, of Post No. 5, of Albany, Junior Vice Commander, and Henry Place, of Post No. 113, Medical Director.

The following were appointed delegates to the National Encampment: J. C. Julius Langbein, New-York; Willard Ballard, New-York; L. L. Cole, Troy; Frank Shephard, Utica: A. H. Mulligan, New-York; H. H. Rockwell, Elmira; D. H. Clark, New-York; B. B. Finley, New-York; E. B. Gere, Owego; John K. Perley, James A. Stevens, New-York, and J. M. Guion, Seneca Falls. John H. Barnard, of Norwich, was elected Chaplain.

The annual banquet of the encampment took place at Irving Hall last evening, and was a highly enjoyable affair. Shortly after 10 o'clock the cloth was removed, and the assemblage called to order by Gen. Henry A. Barnum, who ushered in the regular toasts by a short and pleasant address, in which he took occasion to remind his hearers that the Grand Army was in no sense a political order, but that, like the armies of the Union, was composed of men of all parties. Gen. Graham, of Rochester, read letters of regret from President Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Horace Binney Sargeant, Commander of the Department of Massachusetts; Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., and Mayor Schroeder, of Brooklyn. The name of Gen. Grant was greeted with a perfect hurricane of applause, repeated several times, and concluding with "the volley salute." The names of Gens. Sherman and Hancock were also cheered to the echo. Gen. Sickles, who responded to the first toast "Our Country," said that the organization represented 1,000,000 of men who were as ready to respond to the call as they were prompt as in 1861. [Tremendous applause.] At this moment it was no exaggeration to say that the eyes of all nations were fixed upon this country. To the inhabitants of the Old World the present condition of this country was a mystery that passed understanding. Such a state of affairs would appall the greatest statesmen of Europe and exhaust the patience of any of its peoples. And yet we of America were perfectly confident of the settlement of this great political question in an honorable and peaceful manner. This result was due to the courage of the soldiers of the Union, backed by the valor had put down the rebellion, and demonstrated to the world that this Republic bore a charmed life. [Applause.] Commander Tanner responded to the second toast—the "Grand Army of the Republic."

Assistant Adjutant Gen. George B. Squires followed with a recitation entitled "Friendship, Charity, and Lovalty"—the motto of the order. Other toasts were given, after which it was announced that the next semi-annual Encampment will take place at Bath, N. Y., on the 4th of July next.

THE BONANZA MINES.

DISCOVERY OF A DIABOLICAL PLOT TO DESTROY THE C AND C SHAFT—ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE WORKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—A Virginia City dispatch of to-day says: "A plot to destroy the hoisting works in the C and C shaft has been discovered. On Monday morning, just as the engineers had changed shafts, the man who had just come on tried the water-cocks, and was astonished to find no water in the lower one. He turned on the pumps at once, but was still unable to fill the boilers. It was then discovered that the blow-off cocks of the shaft boilers had all been turned open, so that the water was blown out as fast as the pumps forced it in. The steam and water from the blow-off pipes are carried a long distance down the hill from the works so that the engineer could not tell at first what the trouble was. A few minutes later and a terrible explosion would have occurred, which would have caused the destruction of the works and a great loss of life. Last Friday night an attempt was made to fire the hoisting works of the Consolidated Virginia mine, but it was discovered and frustrated by a watchman. The incendiary escaped. The force of watchmen around all the works of the Bonanza Mines has been increased, and all have been supplied with shot-guns. The chief of police has both of these attempts have been made by scoundrels in the employ of 'bear' operators in San Francisco."

A NICE, FAT BOY WANTED.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

In the advertising columns of one of our Sunday contemporaries appears the following:

BOARD—A gentleman and wife will give $25 per week (prompt paying and no grumbling) for first-class accommodations in a home-like family who have a nice, fat, hearty, attractive boy about 10 years of age. Having lately lost their own, or would adopt: please inclose photograph of the boy, and describe him, stating age, weight, and name.

We have not the slightest doubt that the advertisers are a good, honest, respectable couple who sincerely and from the bottom of their hearts desire the daily society and converse of a nice, fat boy. It is so comforting, when one has lost a boy of fine eating capabilities, to be constantly reminded of him by the presence of another boy of equal fatness and gastronomic abilities. There is at the same time a cannibalistic look about the wording of this paper which may have a tendency to cause some doating mothers to cheap more tenderly to their breasts their fat but affectionate offspring. A party who offers $25 per week for accommodations in a home-like family "who have a nice, fat, hearty, attractive boy, about 10 years of age," may not be possessed with a desire to eat that boy, but $25 is a large sum to offer for board in these hard times, and it would look as if delicacies were expected. The gentleman and wife want a photograph as well as age, weight, and name. The word weight looks suspicious. We shall give this couple the benefit of the doubt, and presume that they merely desire to measure their grief by the exact pound of flesh. The fat boy in "Pickwick" was much addicted to sleep and vitiels; and there can be but little doubt that great comfort is to be derived by persons who have had fat boys of their own, more especially mothers, from watching over the slumbers, or helping other people's fat boys to additional slices of "weal and 'am pies" and apple dumplings. We do not like to think that there is any chance of cannibalism becoming an established institution in Chicago, but we have had so many alarming departures lately in different eccentric directions that we have really some little cause to feel afraid.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON THE GENTILES.

The dedication of the new Mormon Temple at St. George, Southern Utah, took place Jan. 1. The Salt Lake *Deseret News* of the 13th prints the sermon of Brigham Young delivered on the occasion, and also the three dedicatory prayers by Elders. They are two and a quarter, one and an eighth, and one and a quarter columns in length respectively. Referring to the Gentiles and the miners, Brigham said: "Perhaps, brethren and sisters, you will not get my meaning, but now go to work and let these bodies to the ground alone, and let the Gentiles alone, who would destroy us if they had the power. You are running after them, and some of our brethren are putting their w

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Un	b.c.	76⅜	100	Lake Shore
200	do	c.	76⅝	000	do
905	do		77	2100	do
300	do	s.	77⅛	700	do
800	do		77⅛	100	do
1000	do		77⅛	100	do
800	do	c.	77	1000	do
500	do		76⅝	000	do
900	do	c.	77	400	do
600	do		77	1100	do
700	do		76⅝	000	do
400	Pacific Mail		25⅛	500	do
200	do	b3.	25⅜	500	do
1100	do		25⅜	000	do
300	Erie Railway		9⅜	100	St. Paul
1300	do	b3.	9⅜	300	do
2900	do		9⅜	300	do
200	do	b5.	9⅜	300	do
700	N. Y. C. & Hud		102⅝	300	St. Paul Pref
100	do		103	200	do
100	do		102⅝	400	do
100	Mich. Cen		49⅛	200	do
200	do	s3.	49⅛	100	do
200	do		49⅛	1900	do
500	do		49	700	do
200	do		48⅞	600	do
500	do		48⅞	600	do
200	do	b3.	49	200	do
300	do		49	500	do
100	Un. Pacific	b3.	64	700	Cen. of N. J
900	Ind., Bl. & W		20½	100	do
700	D., L. & W		73½	100	do
500	do		73⅜	200	do
400	do		73½	200	do
400	do		73½	200	do
400	do		73⅜	100	do

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	114⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65
16,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N	110⅝	2,000 do '67
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	109	10,000 do '67
10,000	do	12 108⅜	13,500 do
20,000	U. S. 5s, '81, '65	112⅜	11,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C
10,000	do	108⅞	$30,000 do
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R	111	35,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C
20,000	U. S. 10-40 R	112⅝	100,000 do

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	M. & St. P. 1st. pf. La. C. Div	96	300	Mich. Cen	b.c.
1,000	Erie 1st	110	100	Wab. Pur. Com. Rec'pts	
1,000	Long Dock	105	$800	L. S. & M. S. 4s	b.c.
2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	92⅜	1000	do	b3.
6,000	do	92⅛	2100	do	
2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. B'h.	90⅜	100	Ill. Cen	b.c.
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104	100	do	
1,000	So. Pac. of Mo.	74	100	R. & St. P. 1st pf.	
9,000	do. W. 1st.	68⅜	200	Alt. & T.	
5,000	do	103⅜	200	C. of N. J	b.c.
10,000	Cleve. & Tol. new	b.c.	100	do	
3,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br.	90⅜	200	do	
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
8,000	do	104		gd.	
1,000	Un. Pac. s. f.	97	10	do	
1,000	Pac. of M. 2d	89	100	Un. Pac	b.c.
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	103⅜	400	do	b3.
3,000	T. & W. 1st	103	100	do	
1,000	T. & W. 1st. St. L. div	82	100	do	
1,000	do	81⅜	100	do	
4,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st	73⅛	100	do	
4,000	D. & H. R. '91	102⅜	100	do	
3,000	Long Dk	b.c.	106⅜	200	C. & N. W.
10	Am. Ex. Bank		108	200	do
10	North River Bk		70	1000	do
50	Md. Coal		11⅜	300	do
200	Del. & H	b.c.	68	500	do
200	do		67⅛	100	do
100	do		67⅜	200	do
100	do		67⅛	700	do
100	do		67⅜	400	do
100	do		67⅛	200	do
100	do		67⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.
100	do		67⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.
100	Adams Ex		103⅜	b.c.	
80	do	b.c.	108⅜	50	Chi. & Alt.
15	Amer. Ex		87⅛	100	C., M. & St. P.
538	N. Y. C. & H	b.c.	102⅜	600	do
500	Mich. Cen.	b.c.	48⅞	300	do
100	do		49⅜	200	Chi., R. I. & P.
100	do		49⅛		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	103⅞	100	Lake Shore	b3.
54,000	do	104	200	do	s3.
100	West. Un	b.c.	77⅜	100	do
300	do		77⅜	200	do
200	do	s3.	77⅜	300	do
500	do		77⅛	100	Cen. of N. J
200	do		77⅜	200	do
100	do	b4.	77⅛	100	do
200	Pacific Mail	s3.	25⅛	100	Un. Pac
100	do		25⅛	100	do
100	N. Y. C. & H		102⅜	100	St. Paul
100	Ill. Cen	b.c.	95⅜	100	St. Paul Pf
700	Erie Railway		10⅛	400	D., L. & W
500	do	s3.	10⅛	200	do
200	Mich. Cen		49⅜	100	do
700	do		49⅜	100	Pac. of Mo
100	Rens. & Sar.	b.c.	111		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	108¾	$5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.
10,000	do	b3.	113⅜
20,000	U. S. 10-40 R	b.c.	113⅛
100,000	do		112
35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C		112⅛
			453,000 00

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	M. & St. P. 1st. pf. La. C. Div	96	300	Mich. Cen	b.c.
1,000	Erie 1st	110	100	Wab. Pur. Com. Rec'pts	
1,000	Long Dock	105	$800	L. S. & M. S. 4s	b.c.
2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	92⅜	1000	do	b3.
6,000	do	92⅛	2100	do	
2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. B'h.	90⅜	100	Ill. Cen	b.c.
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104	100	do	
1,000	So. Pac. of Mo.	74	100	R. & St. P. 1st pf.	
9,000	do. W. 1st.	68⅜	200	Alt. & T.	
5,000	do	103⅜	200	C. of N. J	b.c.
10,000	Cleve. & Tol. new	b.c.	100	do	
3,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br.	90⅜	200	do	
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
8,000	do	104		gd.	
1,000	Un. Pac. s. f.	97	10	do	
1,000	Pac. of M. 2d	89	100	Un. Pac	b.c.
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	103⅜	400	do	b3.
3,000	T. & W. 1st	103	100	do	
1,000	T. & W. 1st. St. L. div	82	100	do	
1,000	do	81⅜	100	do	
4,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st	73⅛	100	do	
4,000	D. & H. R. '91	102⅜	100	do	
3,000	Long Dk	b.c.	106⅜	200	C. & N. W.
10	Am. Ex. Bank		108	200	do
10	North River Bk		70	1000	do
50	Md. Coal		11⅜	300	do
200	Del. & H	b.c.	68	500	do
200	do		67⅛	100	do
100	do		67⅜	200	do
100	do		67⅛	700	do
100	do		67⅜	400	do
100	do		67⅛	200	do
100	do		67⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.
100	do		67⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.
100	Adams Ex		103⅜	b.c.	
80	do	b.c.	108⅜	50	Chi. & Alt.
15	Amer. Ex		87⅛	100	C., M. & St. P.
538	N. Y. C. & H	b.c.	102⅜	600	do
500	Mich. Cen.	b.c.	48⅞	300	do
100	do		49⅜	200	Chi., R. I. & P.
100	do		49⅛		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$35,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	113¾	3600	Lake Shore	56⅝
10,000	Mo. 6s, long	104⅜	1000	do	56⅞
42,000	do	104⅝	1000	do	57
3,000	Cen. Pac. gold	108	350	do	57
3,000	Mil. & St. P. con.	80	100	do	57
600	West. Un	b.3.	77⅜	1800	do
100	do	s3.	77⅜	100	do
400	do		77⅜	100	do
300	do		77⅜	100	do
100	do	s3.	77	300	do
100	do		77⅜	100	do
200	do		77⅜	100	do
100	do		77⅜	100	do
300	do		77⅜	1100	do
100	do	s3.	77	400	do
200	do		77	100	Del., L. & W
100	do		77⅛	1000	do
200	do	b3.	77⅜	100	do
300	do		77⅜	200	Pittsburg
200	do	b3.	77⅜	155	Cen. of N. J
200	do	s3.	77⅜	100	do
600	do	b3.	77⅜	100	do
100	Pac. Mail		25⅜	100	do
75	do		25⅜	200	North-W. Pf
100	do		25⅜	300	St. Paul Pf
75	do		25⅜	100	do
100	do	b3.	25⅛	100	do
100	Erie Railway		10⅜	100	Ohio & Miss
100	do	s3.	10⅜	2100	D., L. & W
100	Mich. Cen		50⅝	100	do
130	do	b.c.	118⅜	40	do
500	Harlem	b.c.	140	100	Ohio & Miss
200	C., C. & I. C	b.c.	3¼		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	U. P. 1st	103⅞	100	Lake Shore	b3.
54,000	do	104	200	do	s3.
100	West. Un	b.c.	77⅜	100	do
300	do		77⅜	200	do
200	do	s3.	77⅜	300	do
500	do		77⅛	100	Cen. of N. J
200	do		77⅜	200	do
100	do	b4.	77⅛	100	do
200	Pacific Mail	s3.	25⅛	100	Un. Pac
100	do		25⅛	100	do
100	N. Y. C. & H		102⅜	100	St. Paul
100	Ill. Cen	b.c.	95⅜	100	St. Paul Pf
700	Erie Railway		10⅛	400	D., L. & W
500	do	s3.	10⅛	200	do
200	Mich. Cen		49⅜	100	do
700	do		49⅜	100	Pac. of Mo
100	Rens. & Sar.	b.c.	111		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	M. & St. P. 1st. pf. La. C. Div	96	300	Mich. Cen	b.c.
1,000	Erie 1st	110	100	Wab. Pur. Com. Rec'pts	
1,000	Long Dock	105	$800	L. S. & M. S. 4s	b.c.
2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	92⅜	1000	do	b3.
6,000	do	92⅛	2100	do	
2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. B'h.	90⅜	100	Ill. Cen	b.c.
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104	100	do	
1,000	So. Pac. of Mo.	74	100	R. & St. P. 1st pf.	
9,000	do. W. 1st.	68⅜	200	Alt. & T.	
5,000	do	103⅜	200	C. of N. J	b.c.
10,000	Cleve. & Tol. new	b.c.	100	do	
3,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br.	90⅜	200	do	
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
8,000	do	104		gd.	
1,000	Un. Pac. s. f.	97	10	do	
1,000	Pac. of M. 2d	89	100	Un. Pac	b.c.
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	103⅜	400	do	b3.
3,000	T. & W. 1st	103	100	do	
1,000	T. & W. 1st. St. L. div	82	100	do	
1,000	do	81⅜	100	do	
4,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st	73⅛	100	do	
4,000	D. & H. R. '91	102⅜	100	do	
3,000	Long Dk	b.c.	106⅜	200	C. & N. W.
10	Am. Ex. Bank		108	200	do
10	North River Bk		70	1000	do
50	Md. Coal		11⅜	300	do
200	Del. & H	b.c.	68	500	do
200	do		67⅛	100	do
100	do		67⅜	200	do
100	do		67⅛	700	do
100	do		67⅜	400	do
100	do		67⅛	200	do
100	do		67⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.
100	do		67⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.
100	Adams Ex		103⅜	b.c.	
80	do	b.c.	108⅜	50	Chi. & Alt.
15	Amer. Ex		87⅛	100	C., M. & St. P.
538	N. Y. C. & H	b.c.	102⅜	600	do
500	Mich. Cen	b.c.	48⅞	300	do
100	do		49⅜	200	Chi., R. I. & P.
100	do		49⅛		

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	106	1:00 P. M.	106⅛
10:30 A. M.	106	1:30 P. M.	106⅛
11:00 A. M.	106	2:00 P. M.	106⅜
11:30 A. M.	106	2:30 P. M.	106⅛
12:00 M.	106	3:00 P. M.	106⅜
12:30 P. M.	106⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	114	114¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	114⅜	114½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	108⅜	109
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	108⅜	109
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	110½	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	110½	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	113½	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117	117½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	113⅜	114
United States 10-40s, coupons	113⅞	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110⅞	111
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	112	112⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅜	108

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $101,000 for interest, $91,000 for called bonds, and $9,200 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$38,977,000
Gold balances	1,490,559
Currency balances	1,884,894

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$70,194,966
Currency balances	3,137,710
Gold exchanges	2,917,427
Gold balances	1,108,253

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '63	33	Asy. or Unf., due '92	104½
Alabama 8s, '86	63	H. & St. Jo., due '86	104¼
Alabama 8s, '86	33	H. & St. J., due '87	104¼
Alabama 8s, '88	33	N. Y. Reg. B. L	101
Ark. 6s, funded	18	N. Y. Comp. B. L	101
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S. 1s	10	N. Y. 6s, G. Reg. '87	115
Ark. 7s, Wen. & L. B	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	120
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.N.O. 1s	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '92	123
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J	90
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J	64
Connecticut 6s	110½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O	62¾
Georgia 6s	98	N. C. 6s, do. o. bdf. J. & J.	45½
Ga. 7s, new bonds	104½	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	36
Georgia 7s, endorsed	102	N. C. new bds., A. & O	8
Georgia 7s, Gold Mtge. bds	104½	N. C. 6s, class 3	9
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-'81	101	N. C. 6s, class 2	2½
Illinois War Loan	101¼	N. C. 6s, T. class 3	9
Kentucky 6s	103	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Louisiana 6s	38	Rhode Island 6s	110
Louisiana 6s, n. b	38	S. C. 6s	38
Louisiana 6s, Pr. Dis	33	S. C. 6s, J. & J	35
La. 7s, Penitentiary	38	S. C. L. C. '30, J. & J.	45
La. 6s, Levee bonds	38	S. C. 7s, '88	35
La. 7s, Consolidated	57	S. C. Non. F. bs	2½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	101	Tennessee 6s, old	42⅝
Michigan 6s, '83	104	Tenn. 6s, a. b. n.	40
Michigan 7s, '90	103	Virginia 6s, old	30
Missouri 6s, '77	100⅜	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66	30
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅜	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67	30
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100⅜	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	78¾
Long Dk. '82 to '90	104¼	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	73

And the following for railway mortgages:

Ala. & Sus. 1st bds.	109¾	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	106
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	38	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	104¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	107½
Chic. & Iowa 1st	103	Clev. & Pitts. con. bs.	105
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	85
La. & Mo. 1st, gr	85	D. M. & T. 1st 7s, 1906	108¼
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st	105½	L. S. Div. bds	106½
C., B. & Q. 8 P ct. 1st	111	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	107
C., B. & Q. 7s	110	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	107
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	101	L. S. Cons. C. 2d	96
C. & R. I. & P. 1st 6s	101	Marietta & Cin. 1st	106
C. R. of N. J. 1st cons.	104	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902	103
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	78	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	112
M. & St. P. 1st C. & P. D.	116	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	94	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	105
M. & St. P. Con. S. P.	80	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	101½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s	90	N. Y. C. & H. 6s, '97	109
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	110	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st	117
C. & N. W. Int. bds	104⅝	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	111
C. & N. W. Con. bds	104¼	N. Missouri 1st	97⅜
C. & N. W. Ext. bds	106	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	85
C. & N. W. 1st	108	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	84
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	93⅝	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	107⅞
Galena & Chic. Ext.	104½	Cen. Pac. San J. Br. 6s	92
Penin. 1st Con.	100	Cen. P. Cal. & O. 1st	90⅜
Chicago & Mil. 1st	103	West. Pacific bs	101
Winona & St. P. 2d	76	Union Pac. 1st	103⅞
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	109¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	103
Del., L. & W. 2d	108	Union Pac. S. F	97
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	103	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	90¼
Mor. & Essex 1st	117	Pt. Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	118
Mor. & Essex 7s	109½	Ver. & P. Con. S. F.	109¾
M. & E. 7s, of 1871	109	Clev. & P. 4th. S. F.	104½
M. & E. 1st, C. G.	100¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	38
Erie 1st Extended	109⅞	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	8½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	104⅝	A. & T. H. 2d Pref.	21
Erie 3d 7s, '80	101⅛	A. & T. H. 1st Inc.	39
Erie 4th 7s, '80	101⅛	B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	86
Erie 5th 7s, '85	100	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	84
Long Dock Bonds	105¼	Tol. & W. 1st Ex	104
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	95	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	81½
H. & S. J. Land G'nts	112	Tol. & Wab. 2d	74
H. & St. J. 8s, Con	85	T. & W. Eq'p. bds	15
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	104½	Tol., P. & W. new C. Con.	99⅜
Dub. & S. C. 1st 7s	104½	Han. & Naples 1st	40½
C. Falls & Minn. 1st, 8s	85	Gt. West. 2d, '86	73
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	72½
M. So. 7 P ct. 2d	102½	W. U. bds. 1900, C.	105⅜
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 P ct.	109½	W. U. bds. 1900, R.	104⅜

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	130	Hanover	93
American Exchange	107¼	Imp. & Traders'	185
Bank of Brok. Ass.	80	Leather Manuf.	130
Central National	135	Mechanics'	115
Commerce	107	Metchants'	129
Continental	70	Metropolitan	115
Corn Exchange	129	New-York	115
First National	260	Republic	98½
Fourth National	93	State of N. Y., (new)	125
Fulton	150		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 25.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112	112⅜
United Railroads of New-Jersey	140½	140¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	48¼	48⅜
Reading Railroad	15¼	15⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49¼	49½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	34½	36
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	13½	13⅝
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	9	10
Northern Central Railroad	28	28½
Lehigh Navigation	29	29½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	8¼	8⅝
Hestonville Railway	19	19⅝
Central Transportation	38⅜	39

The Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank have declared a dividend of *Five P cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

The annual report of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company is published, showing total amount of assets $15,694,867. The outstanding certificates issued 1873 are called in and dividends are declared at the rate of *Six P cent.* on outstanding certificates of profit and *Forty P cent.* on net earned premiums for year 1876.

The Washington Life Insurance Company publishes the result of the recent examination of its affairs made by direction of the State Superintendent of Insurance. The Examiner finds the admitted assets to be $5,173,278, and total liability to policy-holders, $4,386,685. The report declares the Company to be ably and prudently managed.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	20	Kenworth	1
Belcher	8	Kentuck	7½
Bent and Belcher	10	Leopard	1½
Bullion	19	Mexican	16¾
Consol. Virginia	43	Northern Belle	20½
California	4 13⅜	Overman	91
Chollar	6 1	Potosi	22¾
Confidence	9	Raymond and Ely	7½
Caledonia	9½	Silver Hill	5¾
Crown Point	7¼	Savage	6
Exchequer	7¾	Seg. Belcher	6
Gould and Curry	11	Sierra Nevada	8½
Hale and Norcross	5	Union Consolidated	9½
Imperial	2	Yellow Jacket	12
Julia Consolidated	1	Eureka Consolidated	21¾
Justice	13⅜		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	58	Spirits Turp., bbls	147
Beans, bbs	427	Steam, pbs	2,189
Cotton, bales	6,383	Stock, pks	971
Cot'n-seed Ca's, bags	200	Pork, pks	1,078
Copper, bdls	54	Beef, pks	126
Dried Fruit, pks	125	Cut-meats, pks	7,102
Eggs, bbls	259	Lard, pks	2,508
Flour, bbls	9,068	Lard, kegs	570
Wheat, bushels	6,883	Stearine, pks	10
Corn, bushels	45,200	Butter, pks	4,642
Oats, bushels	25,800	Cheese, pks	941
Rye, bushels	125	Tallow, pks	160
Malt, bushels	1,400	Lard-oil, bbls	100
Barley, bushels	6,500	Pressed Hops, No	1,654
Peas, bushels	1,200	Ashes, pks	539
Grass-seed, bags	1,519	Rice, pks	674
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	824
Wh't Flour, pks	5	Syrup, bbls	20
Oat-meal, bbls	3	Sugar, boxes	1,093
Oil-cake, pks	7	Starch, pks	1,932
Hops, bales	331	Skins, bales	85
Hides, No	5,131	Spunge, bales	60
Hides, bales	1,236	Tobacco, pkgs	97
Leather, sides	7,788	Tobacco, hhds	114
Lead, pigs	980	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	263
Molasses, (N. O.) bbls	1,226	Whisky, bbls	1,111
Moss, bales	33	Wool, bales	318
Oil, bbls	50		

COFFEE—Dull and nominal; quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at unaltered figures. The seven sail vessels reported as from Galveston, Indianola and Matagorda have carried 11⅝c. @ 11¾c. Low Middling 12 13-16c. @ 13 12-16c.; Middling, 13 15-16c. @ 13 7-16c. ₱ lb.... Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, for 700 bales, (of which 400 bales were actually sold,) including 571 bales to spinners and 137 bales to speculators.... And for forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale at variable prices.... Sales have been reported since our last evening, and 19,500 bales to-day, with 700 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, with January option, closing at 13 11-32c. @ 13 9-16c.; February, 13 5-8c. @ 13 13-32c.; March, 13 21-32c.; April, 13 25-32c.; May, 14 1-16c. @ 14 3-32c.; June, 14 7-32c. @ 14 9-32c.; July, 14 11-32c. @ 14 ½c.; August, 14 ⅝@14 ¾c.; September, 14c. @ 14 1-32c.; October, 13 11-16c. @ 13 23-32c.; November, 13 15-32c. @ 13 ½c.; December, 13 7-16c. @ 13 19-32c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c. lb., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,383 bales, and at the shipping ports 19,618 bales, against 13,450 bales same day last week and thus far this week, 93,858 bales, against 93,801 bales same time last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,982,656 bales, against 2,906,265 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton-year.... Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain, from all shipping ports, 50,289 bales, to which the exports from 23,400 bales.... stock in New-York to-day, 241,559 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 879,534 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Orleans.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅝	11¾	11¾	11¾
Strict Ordinary	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅝	12¾	12¾	12¾
Strict Good Ord	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Low Middling	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Mid	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Middling	13 7-16	13 7-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling	13 15-16	13 15-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Strict Good Mid	14 1-16	14 1-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Middling Fair	14	14 1-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Fair	14 15-16	14 15-16	15	14 15-16
	Stained.			
Good Ordinary	11¼	Low Middling	12	3-16
Strict Good Ord	11⅝	Middling	13	11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade was generally light to-day, frequently all kinds of State and Western Flour, at, however, generally firm prices, the principal receivers resisting to recede from full asking figures, in view of the very light offerings of the leading kinds. Export trade was unimportant. City Mill Extras quoted somewhat easier.

Jan. 25.—Cotton—Fair demand; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 4,813 bales; gross, 6,049 bales; exports to the Continent, 736 bales; coastwise, 2,868 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 67,880 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 4,172 bales; exports, coastwise, 944 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 79,880 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 5-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 106¾; 10-40s, 110. Erie Railway shares, 9¾; do. preferred, 20.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £125,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 44¾ ₱ cent., is now 45 ₱ cent. The amount

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are built of iron and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon staterooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets at favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply to the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA....WED., Jan. 31 PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14
ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7 CHINA....WED., Feb. 21

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 31

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the offices of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY O. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS of PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

AMERICA....Sat., Jan. 27 | HERMANN....Sat., Feb. 10
WESER....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER....Sat., Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, 12 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

From Pier 15 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M. | Egypt....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. R. SCHLEE, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route, from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The ROSE OF SHARON and CHARLES HOWES make close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing From Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLEE, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North river at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agts., 142 and 144 Front st., or to JNO. E. DE PEYSTER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line.
Via PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
From Pier 41 North River, foot of Fulton st.
HAMMONIA.....Jan. 25 | SILESIA.....Feb. 8
WESTPHALIA.....Feb. 1 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg, and to principal points in England, Ireland, and Scotland: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $70; Steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid Steerage Tickets from Hamburg and Cuxhaven, $30 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD & BOAS,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
General Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $35 to $70. Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 359 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at low rates. Apply on the pier or to

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 21. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND,
OFFICE OF THE
Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Co.
No. 139 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 24, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

payable Feb. 1. WM. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz:

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand; six per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, payable on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent on the earned premiums of 1876, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1. G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air-Line Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st.

D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

STUYVESANT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT., payable on the 15th inst. at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 13th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date, at the office of this company.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1877.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of February next, will be paid on and after that date at the St. Nicholas National Bank. M. M. GREENE, President.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Bonds, Mortgage No. 2, held by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of five per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo. By order

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same office on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 3d day of February, and will be reopened on the morning of the 8th day of March, 1877.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

C. L. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and fitting up the premises on the north-east corner of Avenue A and 118th st. for school purposes.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HOWELL G. ROLSTON,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRAKY,
JOHN L. TENNELE,
BENJAMIN HAUSCHILL,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Fifth place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, WELL-established, and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work. A capital of $6,000 required. Address K. Box No. 145 Times office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South st. Paul st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS

No. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Jan. 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,264,555 21
Overdrafts	2,763 35
United States Bonds to secure circulation	700,000 00
United States Bonds on hand	151,500 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	523,623 19
Due from other National Banks	664,239 93
Due from State Banks and bankers	122,830 62
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	500,000 00
Premiums paid	86,273 07
Checks and other cash items	1,377 09
Exchanges for Clearing-House	394,478 00
Bills of other National Banks	4,775 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	980 00
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	356,173 00
Legal-tender notes	953,300 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	645,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	31,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	20,000 00
Total	$9,423,868 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	110,000 00
Other undivided profits	15,318 52
National bank notes outstanding	495,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,518 00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,558,383 44
Demand certificates of deposit	1,372 78
Certified checks	129,587 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	92,632 31
Due to other National Banks	2,700,609 51
Due to State banks and bankers	1,819,136 50
Total	$9,423,868 36

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:

I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of January, 1877. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN T. HILL,
GARDNER R. COLBY,
ALVAH HALL,
Directors.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the following Divisional Bonds of the Wabash Railway, viz:

Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Detroit and Western Railroad Company.
Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company.

On presentation, on Feb. 1, next, of the past due and current coupons to the Metropolitan National Bank, will receive therefor cash for the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, and a certificate of deposit bearing interest for those past due.

For further information and particulars in regard to all classes of bonds, inquiry may be made of JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, President Wabash Railway Company, No. 32 Pine st., or of the Purchasing Committee, No. 52 William st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 59, 449, 554, 676, 709, 711, 739, 867, 883, 885, 925, 945, 950, 980, 1,100, 1,342, and 1,345, due on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said numbers not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1877.

THIS COMPANY HAVE BEEN APPOINTED the agents in New-York of the Reconstruction Trustees in London of the Erie Railway Company, under the amended scheme of reconstruction adopted by the English bond and shareholders.

Bond and shareholders are respectfully requested to present their bonds and certificates of stock for adjustment under the amended scheme of reconstruction, at this office, at the earliest moment. Circulars and particulars will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A FEW CHOICE CITY FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS for sale by
E. R. BAILEY,
No. 55 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad bonds amounting to $2,500,000, being part of a series of $3,500,000, dated Oct. 1, 1876, and payable in twenty-five years in Boston, with interest semi-annually at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be opened at the undersigned, at RAILROAD HOUSE, on the 27th day of January instant, at noon, and will be awarded to the highest bidders, subject to reservation by the company of the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

For the security of the above bonds an equal amount of bonds of even date of the St. Louis, Rock Island and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest per annum, and issued by a first mortgage on said road and equipment thereon, which road has been agreed to be leased to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be deposited with Trustees, and said Trustees are to apply each six months the amount of the difference then received between the five per cent. and the seven per cent., to buying such five per cent. bonds upon public proposals as may be offered at a cost not exceeding par and interest, and all bonds so purchased to be canceled by the Trustees.

The sinking fund will absorb the whole issue within the twenty-five years, if holders will sell at par and interest, thus making a permanent market for the bonds, which should maintain and appreciate their value from year to year, and make them a very desirable investment, especially for trust funds.

The full amount to be made of Directors upon the St. Louis, Rock Island and Chicago Railroad is $2,500,000, of which it is estimated that about $2,200,000 will supply all present requirements, leaving $300,000 to be held in reserve for future needs of the road.

The road is 270 miles in length, in fair condition, and the equipment belonging to it is appraised, at present low values, to be worth $500,000.

Payments to be made at Directors' Office, No. 2: one-third Feb. 26, and one-third March 26, with accrued interest from date of bond; or by giving notice at the time of acceptance of proposals any installments may be anticipated.

Subscribers can have registerable coupon bonds or registered bonds, in any amount of even thousands, with interest payable to their order.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1877.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
ASSETS AT AUCTION,
MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A very accommodating and efficient lady; a companion or housekeeper to an aged or invalid lady. Address J. F. C., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COPYIST.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY as copyist; is a first-class writer; will work for a small salary. Call on or address for two days H. Elliott, No. 823 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 222 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; or to assist in light house-work; willing to be instructed. Can be found at No. 343 9th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 313 East 26th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A respectable young woman; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call or address R. Kesley, 246 West 35th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. Can be seen at present employer's, 25 East 44th st.

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COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands family baking; will take care of milk and butter; good reference. Call at No. 152 West 23th st., second floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands games, soups, meats, boning, and larding; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 631 5th av., in grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 244 West 33d st.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Cook—husband as waiter—in a private family; first-class reference. Call or address S., No. 150 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing; best City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN As cook in a boarding-house or private family; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. J. T. B., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Good cook, and to do plain washing in a private family; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th st.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker, pastry, game, and soup; good City reference; City or country. Call for two days at Grammar School No. 40, in 23d st., near 2d av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Girls; one as cook and the other as laundress; both highly recommended. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 39 West 54th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; will not wash; understands marketing. Call at No. 238 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, ORDERLY, COMPETENT Protestant woman in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Inquire for C. D., No. 241 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN FULLY COMPETENT AS first-class cook in a private family. Call at No. 115 West 41st st., near 6th av.

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DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker the work of a few more first-class families; none to surpass in fitting and trimming dresses made over equal to new; best of references. Call at No. 234 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work by the day; ladies' dresses, &c., cut and fitted while waiting. No. 1,256 Broadway, ring second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and family seamstress in a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine and others. Apply at No. 233 West 19th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, energetic housekeeper in a first-class hotel or family; experienced in sickness; an excellent needlewoman; fond of children. Call or address for one week Housekeeper, Ladies' Depository, 576 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant woman of intelligence as housekeeper in a gentleman's or widower's family; terms moderate; has best City reference. Call at No. 463 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG W

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE UNION TRUST FORGERY CASE.

MR. SYLVESTER L. BLOOD TELLS HOW HE RECEIVED THE CHECK—THE PRISONER, HORACE E. BROWNE, TESTIFIES AGAINST CHADWICK AND MAXWELL.

The examination in the case of George W. Chadwick, arrested on the charge of being implicated in the Union Trust Company forgery case, was begun yesterday afternoon at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy for Chadwick, who showed an intense interest in the proceedings, eagerly watching each witness as he testified. Sylvester L. Blood, called by the prosecution, testified as follows: I am a broker, doing business at No. 16 New street; I first saw this check [the forged check] on the afternoon of the 2d of January; Maxwell came to my office and handed it to me; I had no conversation with him previously about the check; I told my cashier to put the check in the bank; next day there was a payment on account of the check of $53,287 66 to Richards & Cohen, for $50,000 in gold, which I gave to Maxwell, and on the same day I gave him our check for $500; on Jan. 5 I gave him $9,500 in gold; on Jan. 6 I paid Richards & Cohen $1 95 commission, and on Jan. 8 I paid Maxwell's dues in the Stock Exchange, amounting to $54, and I placed a balance of $40 14 to Maxwell's credit; I identify Maxwell's signature on the back of the check.

Cross-examination by Mr. Tracy—I never before knew of Maxwell being in possession of a check of this large amount; I asked him nothing about the check; I saw it was on the New-York Life Insurance Company, payable to his order; I never conversed with Maxwell on the question of how he came by the check.

William H. Beers, Actuary of the New-York Life Insurance Company, called by the prosecution, testified: Our company never made or issued the check; the signatures to the letters attached to the check were not written by me; our company never have occasion to buy gold; we sometimes sell it; I think I have seen Maxwell.

Cross-examined—I never saw Chadwick that I recollect.

Theodore M. Banta, called by the prosecution, said: I am Cashier of the New-York Life Insurance Company; the check in question was never issued by the company; the check was returned to me as a voucher against the company, and I pronounced it a forgery; our company has never purchased gold during the time I have been with it.

Horace E. Browne, brought up from his cell, and called by the prosecution, gave evidence as follows: I have resided in the City 17 years, and know both Maxwell and Chadwick; I am engaged principally in the ship-broking business and sometimes deal in stocks and bonds through brokers; I was introduced to Chadwick about six weeks ago, by a Mr. L. A. Brown, a curb-stone operator, and Chadwick, who had bonds of the South Brooklyn and Park Railway Company, gave me one to negotiate for him; Chadwick told me about this time that an institution that he knew of wanted to get depreciated securities in an indirect way, to substitute for other securities, and he asked me if I knew of any broker who could get them; I went to Maxwell, and he said he could do it, and that there was no risk in it; I told Chadwick I had found a broker, and it was arranged that the commission to be paid Maxwell for getting the securities should be divided between Maxwell, Chadwick, and myself; on Tuesday, the 2d of January, I asked Chadwick if everything was progressing right, and he said yes, and that the institution he spoke of was the New-York Life Insurance Company; he said he had received orders from that company and the check in question; I shortly afterward met Maxwell, and he told me that the check was all right; I heard that the check was a forgery was from Maxwell, who told me that there was trouble and that I had better get out of the way; I saw Chadwick at his office in Dey street, and told him what Maxwell had told me, and when I got home I found Maxwell there, who said that the check was a forgery, and that he had been obliged to throw the whole thing on me; the next morning I told Chadwick what Maxwell had said, and Chadwick said he had been hauled up by the Trust Company, and that the best I could do was to go and see them: I went to the Union Trust Company and had interviews with the officers of the company, one or two detectives, and Mr. Peckham; I was then locked up in Police Head-quarters.

Cross-examination—I believed that Chadwick, Maxwell, and myself were engaged in a scheme with officers of an institution who wanted to make away with funds; I first suspected that I had been engaged in a criminal act on the Saturday before the forgery was discovered; Maxwell became very nervous on that day, and I began to feel nervous because he did; he had been my mainstay; up to that day I thought the check was a genuine one, drawn by the officers of the insurance company; I have not yet made up my mind as to whether the check is a forgery; from what I know of the check, I believe it to be a legitimate check, signed by the officers that it purports to be signed by; I believe this on Chadwick's statement; Chadwick told me so yesterday, and that he believed that the whole thing arose from a mistake in the insurance company, and that he had no reason to disbelieve that the check was cut out of the check-book of the company; Chadwick said some time ago that it was within the range of possibility that the check was good and that it was gotten up by an officer who might become a defaulter; the commission which was to be received from the insurance company, as stated by Chadwick, who said it was to be 25 per cent., Maxwell was to get one-half, of the other half I was to have one-quarter, and Chadwick, who said he would have to divide his share, was to get the balance; the L. A. Brown who introduced me to Chadwick was not a relative of mine; my place of business was No. 35 Broad street; I think Chadwick was never in my office.

The further hearing was adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A CLUE FROM BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn *Argus* of yesterday says that about three weeks ago Mr. Charles Tremain let the furnished house No. 399 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, to a man giving his name as Harrington, who referred to Mr. P. Smith, of No. 85 Dey street, where Chadwick's office is located, and the reference appearing satisfactory, on examination Harrington obtained possession of the house on condition of paying the rent at the end of the month. About a week afterward Mrs. Tremain had occasion to call at the house, and found it closed. On Friday [January 5] an examination was made, and it was found that Harrington had left, and had taken about $150 worth of property with him. George W. Chadwick has been identified by Mr. Tremain's brother as the "M. P. Smith" who had vouched for Harrington, and Harrington has been identified by the police as Oscar F. Wainwright, a "straw" bondsman who was pardoned by the President, and it is said that the forged check was probably gotten up in the deserted house in Brooklyn.

THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

LECTURE OF DR. EUGENE DUPUY AT COOPER INSTITUTE—DESCRIPTION OF THE NERVES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

Dr. Eugene Dupuy gave the first of a series of three free lectures on the recent advances in the physiology of the brain and nervous system, at Cooper Institute last evening. The lecture was delivered in Room No. 30, which was far too small to hold the large number of persons who desired to hear what Dr. Dupuy had to say on the subject. The lecturer began by speaking of the nervous system. The nerves, he said, were not immaterial, but were made up of fibres and cells, the latter being very minute, and not visible except under a high magnifying power. He then made a drawing on the blackboard of the cell and fibre, illustrating their relative positions. The fibre, he said, was called the cylinder axis and was entire, but was coated with a system of cells which insulated it. There was a distinction between nerves, as there were nerves of common sensation and special sensation, nerves of sight, smell, motion, and mortal nerves, the latter being those which animated the blood. It had been supposed that there were muscular nerves, but their existence had not been satisfactorily proved. Of what the nervous fluid consists, he said, was unknown. At one time it was supposed to be identical with electricity, but it had been proved that it was not. As an example he stated that a wire through which an electric current was passing might be divided, but the ends being placed together the current would still be transmitted. Should a nerve be divided it would no longer convey any sensation to the brain, even though the ends should be placed together in the same manner as those of the wire. Electricity was also transmitted through a wire with much greater rapidity than sensation through the nerves, the latter only travelling at the rate of 90 to 500 feet a second. Dr. Dupuy then explained the reflex action of the nerves, illustrating his description by means of diagrams on the blackboard. This action, he said, was stronger than the will, and acted independently. Thus, he said, if he were to advance the piece of chalk which he held in his hand rapidly toward his eye, although he was well aware that he would not allow it to strike it, he could not refrain from closing it. As another instance of the power of this action, he said that it was impossible for any one to suspend the process of respiration for a sufficient length of time to produce death. So soon as the blood became charged with carbonic acid, in consequence of the want of oxygen, the nerves became irritated and the reflex action set in, and respiration was involuntarily resumed. In cases of what might be called "emotions," such as the receipt of unexpected news, &c., causing a shock to the nervous system, the pulsation of the heart was often momentarily stopped. This was caused by a contraction of the innumerable small blood-vessels of the body, forcing the blood to the heart. Thus sudden paleness on the receipt of unexpected intelligence was accounted for. Persons in such cases were often insensible to pain, and this was because of their being occupied with one subject to the exclusion of everything else, and the peculiar nerve centre to which the sensation of pain was transmitted was not at work. This last fact was exceedingly important, and was valuable in explaining the effects of animal magnetism. The nerves were constantly taking up nutrition, and throwing off that which they no longer needed, and consequently were not always the same. Whence, then, came the power of recalling events? It was through what was called organized past experience. It was a sort of dynamic force stored in the cells like latent heat in steel, iron, &c. In concluding, the Doctor entered upon the theory of dreams, and explained that they were induced by abnormal causes operating upon the brain. During the delivery of the lecture Mr. Peter Cooper occupied a seat on the platform.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO CONSULT MONTHLY WITH THE MAYOR—A TAMMANY ALDERMAN ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—HEATING THE STREET RAILROAD CARS.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. Purroy offered a resolution directing the Mayor to summon the heads of the various departments and branches of the City Government, including the President of the Board of Education, to meet him at his office on the first Wednesday of each month, and oftener, if deemed by him advisable, for the purpose of conferring and taking counsel together, with the view of devising and recommending measures affecting the public interests, and of securing that concert of action which is essential to a harmonious and efficient Municipal Administration. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Cole offered a resolution reciting that "it is of vital necessity, not only to the immediate well-being of the community, but to the stability and permanence of the Republic," that the Presidential question should be peacefully settled; that this Common Council "cordially approve" of the Electoral bill reported by the Joint Conference Committee on the Counting of the Electoral Vote, and "that we regard with satisfaction" the advocacy which the measure has received from both the Senators from this State, and "that we trust it will receive the support of the entire New-York delegation in Congress, and be adopted."

Alderman Purroy said he agreed with the views of Mr. Cole, but he thought that, as the Senate had taken action on the matter, the resolution should be placed on file. This suggestion was approved.

The Committee on Railroads presented a majority report signed by Messrs. Gantzer and Reilly, and a minority report signed by Mr. Cowing, on the question of heating the street railroad cars. The majority report was against the artificial heating of the cars. The signers state they were induced to believe that great importance was attached to the subject by the traveling community, but in this they were greatly disappointed. They found that the public were not represented at their meetings, and the only parties who appeared to take any interest in the matter were railroad officials and inventors of car-heating apparatus. No disinterested parties appeared. From inquiries made, they believed that the public were adverse to the heating of cars, because of apprehension that a crowded car, heated by artificial means, in addition to the natural heat of the body, would superinduce disease, and that the seeming comforts of the heated car would be more than offset by the fear of contracting disease. The cars can, they think, be made sufficiently comfortable without resorting to artificial heat. This could be done by keeping the front doors closed in cold weather from the time of leaving the depot until they reached their destination. Clean straw should be placed daily in the bottom of every car, and the ventilation should be so arranged that impure air could be permitted to escape by some arrangement that would at the same time prevent the admission of cold air. The Common Council could enforce regulations of this kind. So many considerations of health, &c., arose in connection with the question, that the signers thought it better to leave the matter of heating cars to those who were charged with the preservation of the public health.

To this report was appended a resolution providing that the City railroad companies be required to conform to all the regulations imposed for the comfort and convenience of passengers by the Board of Health, and that the said board be required to compel the companies to keep the front doors of cars closed and supply them with clean straw daily, and to ventilate them in a manner that will not admit draughts of cold air.

The minority report agreed with many of the features of the majority report, but recommended the heating of 10 per cent. of the cars as an experiment, and stated that the Health Board had approved of this latter proposition.

After a brief debate both reports were laid over.

Alderman Toomey offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the special committee on the increased supply of water to investigate the allegations that the contractor for tapping Croton mains had used tapping cocks of an inferior quality which, as alleged, caused leakages and consequent waste of water.

The communication of Mayor Ely, sent in at a previous meeting, vetoing the resolution to repeal the ordinance authorizing the lease of the premises Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth street for armory purposes, was called up and approved.

Alderman Purroy presented a resolution reciting that the Third District Court-house still remains incompleted; that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the work had no power under the law to take further charge of it after Dec. 31, 1876; that their office was abolished by law on that date, and that the Commissioner of Public Works be instructed to supervise the work necessary to finish the building. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Third District Court-house.

The Board then disposed of some unimportant business, after which they adjourned.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police at its session yesterday received a communication from the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway Company, announcing that in consequence of the large number of policemen applying for free rides the company had resolved to issue passes only to the officers of the precincts through which the tracks run. The Secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters notified the Commissioners of the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Underwriters observe with approval the action of the Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners looking toward the better protection of life and property in theatres and other public buildings, and it is of the opinion that the inspection authorized and required by chapter 742, laws of 1871, should be frequently made, to the end that the requirements of the same shall not be neglected, but rigidly enforced.

Resolved, Further, that the special attention of the said Commissioners be respectfully invited to the authority given them by section 6 of chapter 742 of the laws of 1871, and they be and are hereby requested to fully exercise that authority with reference to all classes of buildings referred to in the act.

A communication was received from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., notifying the board that the Committee on Cities of the State Legislature will, on Tuesday next, consider matters affecting the Police Department of New-York. The letter of the Riot Relief Fund Committee, accompanying the $1,000 check to Patrolman John McDowell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was ordered to be read at the stations to the members of the force, and the Treasurer was directed to transmit the amount of the check to the brave officer to whom it was awarded.

A DESPERADO CAPTURED.

After a long search Detectives McGowan and Tooker, of the Nineteenth Precinct, succeeded in arresting John Ford, a desperate character, against whom two charges of felonious assault are pending. Ford, who formerly lived at No. 349 East Forty-sixth street, was, it is alleged, concerned in an affray at Tivoli Hall, No. 263 West Seventeenth street, on Nov. 9 last, during which Charles Barnham alias "Rocks," the bartender, was shot, and, as it was supposed at the time, mortally wounded. Barnham, after spending several weeks in Bellevue Hospital, was discharged as cured. James McGuire, of No. 426 West Thirty-second street, was arrested on Monday night, charged with having shot Barnham, and on being arraigned at court admitted his participation in the affray, but claimed that the shooting was done by Ford. Acting upon information given by McGuire, the detectives went to a tenement-house at No. 164 Seventh street early yesterday morning, and bursting in the door of one of the rooms, found Ford in bed. He was secured before he could offer any resistance and taken to the Central Office. Superintendent Walling ordered his photograph to be taken, after which the prisoner was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court for examination, and held in default of bail. Ford is also charged with having shot and seriously wounded Kate Dounell, his mistress, in whose shanty, at Seventy-second street and Boulevard, he had taken refuge immediately after the shooting of Barnham.

AN IMPORTER CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Officer Crowley, of the United States District Attorney's office, yesterday arrested Morris Hess, a general importer doing business at No. 198 Canal street, who is charged with conspiracy with Lawrence Williams to defraud the Government of duties on imported goods. He was admitted to bail by Commissioner Shields in the sum of $10,000. Hess was arrested last Summer on a similar charge, but the Grand Jury failed to find an indictment against him. Against himself and Herman Hirsch, a former partner, the Government has begun a civil suit for $540,000, gold. A similar suit was also begun yesterday against Lewis & Edward Haas, both of whom are now under arrest on a criminal suit, for the sum of $210,000, gold. Also, one against Christabel Altenas for $15,000, gold. All of the suits are brought for undervaluation of goods and fraudulent importations.

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

PLANNING FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT.

INFLUENTIAL MEETING OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE—VIEWS OF BANKERS AND OTHERS ON THE SUBJECT—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PROMOTE A PLAN WHICH WILL BE ACCEPTABLE ALIKE TO DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

The meeting called by a large number of prominent citizens, bankers, merchants, and others, to arrange a plan for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Southern States, was held yesterday at noon in the Clearing-house. The meeting was not large in numbers, but was important in character. Among those present were Mr. H. B. Claflin, Mr. Levi P. Morton, Mr. George Opdyke, Mr. Thomas Denny, Mr. P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, Mr. Henry F. Spaulding, President of the Central Trust Company, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Samuel Osgood, Mr. Moses Taylor, Mr. Theodore Gilman, Mr. John A. Stewart, Mr. F. S. Winston, and Mr. Joseph Seligman. Mr. Frederick Taylor, of Butterfield & Co., called the meeting to order, and Mr. William Cullen Bryant was elected Chairman. Mr. Thomas Denny was made Secretary. Mr. Bryant in taking the chair said that they were assembled for a purpose that might without offense be called philanthropic. Certain of the States of the Union are, he said, in a condition of deplorable insolvency, from which no exertions of their own can extricate them—so deeply in debt that only the assistance of some friendly hand can enable them to emerge. This meeting had been called to initiate a method of helping those States which are past helping themselves. To this end it had been proposed, he said, to call in the aid of some of our wisest and most experienced men of business, whose names would be given to the meeting for approval.

Mr. Frederick Taylor said that at a meeting of the creditors of South Carolina, held a few weeks ago, a resolution was passed appointing Messrs. George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, B. B. Sherman, B. B. Comegys, and Enoch Pratt a committee to act as disinterested arbiters between the creditors and State, and since that time the plan had been generally approved. It was not necessary to tell of the condition of the South. We all know it, he said, and the world knows it to our disgrace. Virginia is steeped to the very lips in debt that she cannot pay and is too honest to repudiate. The same is true of Louisiana and South Carolina. Their creditors are scattered throughout the world. Any attempt to negotiate the debt would develop a vast contrariety of opinion. The inactivity of the States is largely due to the difficulties they know will confront them if they endeavor to effect a settlement alone. Their default is like a millstone about their necks, dragging them down. In this emergency something clearly must be done, and assurances had been received from the Southern States of their readiness to co-operate with the committee to be appointed. The meeting had not been called exclusively for the bondholders—there was no hall that would hold them. It was a matter that interested every citizen. The decision reached by the committee to be appointed could be accepted by any State without incurring the slightest taint of repudiation.

Col. Stebbins then read the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Several of the Southern States of this Union have incurred heavy public debts which have become a burden greater than they can now bear; and,

Whereas, Such financial embarrassments naturally tend to check immigration and enterprise from those States, and operate continually to retard their growth in population and wealth: and so long as those States remain in default these accumulating sums of unliquidated debt will prove an insuperable obstacle to all true progress and prosperity; and,

Whereas, The various States of the Union are so indissolubly bound together by commercial and political relations that when one member suffers all the members suffer with it; and while the public debts of any State are in disrepute, not only are the bonds of that State hindered in the markets of the world, but the credit of the national securities is likewise measurably affected; and,

Whereas, It is matter of vital importance to the people of those States and also of the nation, but especially of the City of New-York that the financial affairs of the whole country should be speedily restored to a healthy condition, it seems eminently fitting that the commencement of the second century of the nation's existence should be signalized by this happy consummation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as citizens of New-York, we deplore the existing state of things in the defaulting States of the South, and we desire to express our feelings of sympathy with the people of those States in their unhappy condition. We recognize the insurmountable obstacles in the way of an honorable discharge by them in full of all their financial obligations, and we perceive that some method of compromise and readjustment is absolutely necessary. Anxious to promote such a settlement upon equitable terms, we recommend the intervention of a committee of disinterested arbiters between the States and their bondholders, as offering a method fair and honorable alike to debtor and to creditor.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the five bank officers named, to wit, George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, B. B. Sherman, B. B. Comegys, and Enoch Pratt, possess the fullest confidence and respect of the country, and are, therefore, eminently fitted to discharge such a duty, not only from their high personal character and qualifications, but also from their long experience in important business affairs.

Resolved, That we most respectfully commend this movement to the earnest consideration of the authorities of every delinquent State, and we cordially invite them to signify to this committee their desire to confer upon this important subject.

Mr. George Opdyke said he cordially approved the resolutions and the remarks of the speakers. The financial and material condition of the South all knew had resulted from their efforts to dissolve the Union, and by the transition from slave to free labor. We cannot, he said, but commend the efforts of the States to bring about the needed restoration of prosperity. Their labors have done more than could have been expected. It was right to come forward now in a spirit of liberality and justice to help this people out of a debt that by accumulation of interest had almost doubled its principal. The pride and sense of honor of these States will acquiesce in every proposition from the committee seeking to restore prosperity and cordiality of feeling between North and South, and it would set an example to the rest of the world.

Mr. John A. Stewart said he came simply as a citizen, having the interest in the movement that every good citizen ought to have. At the outbreak of the war this City had owed much of its prosperity to the South, and this City ought now to aid in readjusting the indebtedness of the States, as in the present state of things it cannot be brought about for many years.

Mr. F. S. Winston approved of all that had been said, and said that with a relief from the oppression of debt the South would be a new field for the investment of Northern capital. No better selection could have been made of a committee, and from their temperament and occupation they were entirely fitted for the delicate and important duties to be intrusted to them.

Rev. Dr. Osgood said he had not expected to be called upon to speak. He came because he was interested on ethical and patriotic grounds. The plan seemed to him most patriotic and dignified. There was a financial as well as a military patriotism. There was a mistaken idea that when business men do a thing they do it with the purpose of taking advantage of somebody; that business was a kind of preying on the community. But there was a higher idea that business involved, a sort of self-sacrifice, and they would not laugh at him when he said that he thought a business man must be a Christian man. He delighted in being there on a ground of justice and true patriotism. If Gen. Grant should say: "I have saved the country three or four millions of dollars, and now I want 3 or 4 per cent.," he would be thought insolvent. That was not the ground of New-York merchants or of the country. The members of the committee had been chosen for their sagacity, courage, and integrity. Coleridge had said: "The Rome of the future is business." The Rome of the future, the real empire of the future, will depend upon business sagacity and courage.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field called for a vote upon the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. H. S. Taylor, the committee was increased to seven, on account of the extension of the sphere of labors of its original members, Mr. Henry G. Stebbins and Mr. Cyrus W. Field being named and elected.

Mr. Edward Atkinson spoke on the elements of prosperity in the Southern States, which he said contained all the qualities necessary to the development of prosperity. Texas in the next decade might claim with New-York the title of Empire State. No other State has shown such productive power and force. By the success of the proposed plan they would launch the other States into the same prosperity. The real gain to the community would be in the steady gain secured in the courses of the Southern States. We should, he said, see to it that we were not taxed to pay any of the one who had studied the Southern question of the country, there was nothing to observe more startling than the reconstruction going steadily on beneath all the turmoil of politics. The South was never before so rich and productive, but her force of prosperity is hampered by burdens of debt. Never before had they made their cotton crop their surplus. Never before had they, as in the past few years, subsisted themselves as they do now, and at the same time increased their cotton crop 1,500,000 bales beyond the crop for the same period before the war. Remove the debt and the contamination of bad money, and they will give the North a hard strain to keep up with them. He recalled a remark of Theodore Parker, that slavery was passive war and could only be removed by active war, and the latter should be followed by the restoration to prosperity of the men who had been the victims of the evil system.

Mr. L. P. Morton and Mr. Joseph Seligman were appointed a committee and escorted the committee named in the resolutions to the room. The resolution by which the names of Mr. Field and Mr. Stebbins were added to the committee was reconsidered, and the power of adding to their number was given to the committee, to be used at their discretion.

Mr. George S. Coe, of the committee, said the idea of the meeting was suggested by a gentleman who was closely identified with the Centennial Exhibition, who thought that if the Exhibition could be followed by a settlement of the debts hanging over the Southern States it would have a salutary effect upon the nation, of which the Centennial would be but the flower of which this was the fruit and outcome. Five bank Presidents had been chosen for the committee because they were outside of buying and selling bonds, and when asked to serve they had said that if a good committee was selected they would consent to serve if the approval of the debtor and creditor interests were obtained. The sentiment pervading them was supposed to be a common one. There were hanging over the Southern States $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of bonds, and it was a matter of national interest and pride that this indebtedness should be honorably settled. The committee had not sought the position in which they were placed; it had sought them. A gentleman had visited North Carolina and Virginia, and the committee were agreeably surprised to find what a gravity the plan had assumed. Mr. Coe then read the following letter in reply to the proposition sent to Virginia:

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 20, 1877.

George S. Coe, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some weeks ago Col. J. F. Peyton, of New-Jersey, appeared before the Finance Committee of the House of Delegates of Virginia, of which I am Chairman, and informed the committee that a number of bankers and other gentlemen of influence in commercial circles, sympathizing with the Southern States in their present financial embarrassment, had kindly proposed to act as mediators between those States and their creditors, with a view to effect some arrangement which should be satisfactory to all parties. Col. Peyton further suggested that in order to give the Board of Mediators full information as to the financial condition of Virginia before the war, when the State was undivided, and also at the present time, it would be well to compile from authentic sources the various items showing the entire resources of the State in 1860, with the amount of the debt, for what purposes contracted, and what means she then had to meet it, and similar tables showing the present taxable values, the losses of real and personal property, &c., &c., which she had suffered, the heavy burdens which she had to bear in educating and governing the liberated negroes, and other causes which had diminished her ability to meet her obligations. Such a committee was appointed to compile the facts from the records of the various Government offices, and their report has been printed by order of the House of Delegates, and, under the instructions of that body, I have ordered 100 copies of that report to be sent to you for the use of yourself and those associated with you in your kind endeavor to render us service. The report you will observe is limited to a simple statement of facts, without any at empt by argument to add to their force. In conclusion, I beg leave, on behalf of the committee of which I am Chairman, to say that we appreciate the kind feeling which has induced you and those associated with you to tender your mediatorial offices in this delicate and important matter, and let the result be what it may, we can only say that your disinterested effort to promote the interests of our impoverished and languishing State. Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART.

Chairman Finance Committee, House of Delegates.

Mr. Coe, in acknowledging the receipt of the documents sent by Mr. Stuart, said that the present meeting will be followed by a request for the bondholders of the respective States to come together, and should they also choose with unanimity to select the gentlemen named to sit in the capacity of arbiters, they will probably convene and organize for the work. He added the assurance that whether the names mentioned should be accepted or not, the great and patriotic object aimed at will, by some means, be satisfactorily secured.

After a few remarks by Mr. Jacob D. Vermilye, on motion of Mr. Field, the meeting adjourned.

THE ARKANSAS BONDHOLDERS.

The State of Arkansas has issued bonds to the amount of $17,000,000, upon which no interest has been paid for several years. These bonds are held largely in this City, Philadelphia, and Boston, and have been selling at 12. A meeting was held yesterday in the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William street, at which a large number of bondholders were present. Mr. G. W. Stanton was made Chairman and Mr. D. W. McWilliams Secretary of the meeting. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman to be to devise a plan by which the Arkansas bondholders of the State could be brought to an understanding as to what could best be done toward providing for the settlement of its indebtedness. Mr. J. L. Macaulay offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five bondholders be appointed by the Chairman, who are hereby requested to carefully examine into the financial condition and resources of the State of Arkansas, and that said committee be authorised to make such proposals to the Governor of said State for a fair and equitable adjustment of its debts, by the issuance of new bonds, as will enable the State in future to promptly pay the interest on the same annually; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that if a fair and equitable adjustment of the bonded debt can be agreed upon with its committee, all the bondholders of the state will accept it in settlement as their voluntary contribution, relieving the State of Arkansas from any charge of repudiation in the premises.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE STATE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF INSANE CRIMINALS.

The New-York Prison Association held its annual meeting at Room No. 38, Bible House, last evening, Mr. George H. Yeaman in the chair. The reports of the Secretaries and the Treasurer were not ready, and a brief verbal report was made by those officers. Dr. Elisha Harris announced that the annual report of the association would be ready in about a week. On motion of Mr. Gilman, the Executive Committee was instructed to complete the compilation of that document, preparatory to presenting it to the Legislature. The election of officers next took place, and during the progress of balloting Dr. Harris embraced the opportunity to make a few remarks. He said that the jails throughout the State were unusually full at the present time. As an instance, the jail in Westchester County contained on last New Year's Day 102 prisoners, of which number 96 were males and six were females. In that institution no separation of sexes was observed, and for these 102 prisoners only 32 cells were provided. The evil of overcrowding the prisons he said was increasing rather than diminishing in extent, and the vagrants formed no inconsiderable portion of the occupants of the jail. Remarks were made by Mr. William P. Letchworth, of Buffalo, and others. Mr. Charles H. Kitchel said he thought that the treatment of insane criminals required some attention, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to investigate and report to this association as to the condition and treatment of the insane in the various penitentiaries and prisons in this State and also in this City.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to act as such committee: Charles H. Kitchel, Z. Styles Ely, Dr. Elisha Harris, James H. Titus, and Theodore H. Mead. Dr. Harris said that in probably one-third of the counties of the State the officers in charge of the prisons were unable to determine what treatment was due to insane prisoners. The proposed investigation by the committee would not provoke the slightest opposition. It was not pity that the insane creatures wanted, but competent treatment. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Theodore W. Dwight; Vice Presidents, John T. Hofman, William F. Allen, Charles J. Folger, Dorman B. Eaton, William Law Learned; Corresponding Secretary, Elisha Harris, M. D.; Recording Secretary, Cephas Brainerd; Treasurer, William C. Gilliman.

The meeting then adjourned.

DOWN-TOWN REVIVALISTS.

The basement of the old Methodist church, in John street, was well filled at the meeting held there yesterday afternoon. Mr. Joseph Mackay presided, and the services, consisting of song, prayer, and exhortation, lasted an hour. Very few brokers or bankers were seen in the meeting. Orville Gardner related a chapter of his recent experiences, and two women made zealous efforts to convince the unconverted. Mr. Dexter, the man who a day or two ago related his experiences with the women who drank beer in Trinity steeple, said he wished they had the devil there, that they might sink him 400 miles deep in the ocean. A young man who had been fond of playing euchre told how he stopped one evening and went out to prayer-meeting, "just to see what was going on," and he found "Jesus waiting there" for him. One man said he was converted in Beaver street on the 29th of February, 1863, and he had the real kind of religion ever since. "If you don't have the real kind of religion," said he, while groans of "Amen!" "So be it!" and "Glory!" interrupted him, "it will not carry you through." It was announced that Dr. Patton would lead the meeting to-day, and that on Monday it would be led by Mrs. Van Cott.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

T. Scott Stewart, of California, is at the New-York Hotel.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William H. Upson, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

L. Nicholsky, of the Russian Centennial Commission, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

George Collins Levey, of the Australian Centennial Commission, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Profs. Theodore D. Woolsey and George E. Day, of Yale College, and Ezra Abbott, of Harvard College, and Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Hon. John P. Usher, of Kansas; Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Judge Joseph Casey and John D. McPherson, of Washington, and F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual reunion of the New-York Wesleyan University Club will be held at the residence of Mr. A. V. Stout, No. 260 Madison avenue, on Monday evening next.

Gen. B. B. Foster, who has charge of the criminal branch of the United States District Attorney's office, will remain at his post, Gen. Woodford having urgently requested him to do so.

The Controller has sent a communication to the Senate showing the real estate owned by the City and not used for public purposes. He suggests that this property be sold, whenever the condition of the real estate market would justify such sale, and that the proceeds be placed in the Treasury.

At the annual meeting of the North-western Dispensary, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, held on the 18th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year 1877: Ambrose C. Kingsland, President; Erastus Littlefield, First Vice President; W. Douglas, Second Vice President; John Hardy, Treasurer; Robert H. Browne, Secretary.

The accidental drowning of Louis Neef, aged 2 years, in a water-tank on the steam-boat William Fletcher, while being transferred with his mother from the steam-ship France to Castle Garden, on Saturday last, was investigated yesterday by Coroner Flanagan. The testimony taken tended to show that the child stumbled into the tank immediately after boarding the Fletcher; that the top of the tank was on a level with the deck, and that although usually kept carefully closed, it was partially uncovered at the time of the accident. The jury being unable to learn from the testimony who was responsible for the exposed condition of the tank, rendered a verdict of accidental death unaccompanied by any censure.

BROOKLYN.

There were 193 deaths in this city during the past week.

Charles Butterhorn was arrested yesterday on a charge of keeping a policy shop at No. 625 Third avenue. The Police seized the books, slips, &c.

The Charity Commissioners complain that the Board of Supervisors refuse to furnish funds to buy furniture for the Asylum for Incurable Insane People, or to purchase fire-escapes for Alms-house.

In the suit of Leon Winship against James B. Adriance to recover $20,000 for slander, the jury yesterday disagreed. Adriance charged Winship, who was a clerk in his store, with theft. The defense was justification.

Mrs. Margaret Rau, of No. 41 Meserole street, was charged by Mrs. Stark, of No. 839 Park avenue, with defrauding her in a real estate transaction of $16,000. The case will be examined by Justice Semler to-day.

In the Hempstead Reservoir reference case no new testimony was elicited yesterday. Mr. Backhouse, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, testified that the bid of Kingsley & Keeney for building the reservoir was $400,000 in excess of Mr. William Beard's bid.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Edward Fisher and William Riley were sentenced to five years each for shoplifting. Ellen Kelly, an accomplice of the men, was sentenced to three years. The prisoners were arrested last week by Detectives Folk and Corwin.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Christina Wambaich, of No. 9 Essex street, New-York, who committed suicide on Tuesday night by cutting the arteries in her wrists and jumping off a house in Hart street. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Julius A. Wuncher, a tailor, who swindled several people by representing himself to be Gen. Steinmetz, was yesterday convicted of stealing two watches from the jewelry store of M. Heilzmann, No. 518 Broadway. D. D., and sentenced by Judge Moore to two years in the Penitentiary.

LONG ISLAND.

Patrick Culkin, alias "Coffee" and "Whitey," arrested by Capt. Murray at Owen Geoghegan's, in the Bowery, on suspicion of being one of the Astoria masked burglars, and who, upon arraignment before Recorder Farrell was partially identified by one of the Misses Miller, was yesterday discharged by Judge Pratt, he having produced satisfactory proof of his whereabouts on the night of the burglary.

Thomas, alias "Pigeon," McGuirk, one of the notorious Jamaica gang of roughs and thieves, was arrested on Tuesday evening, by Deputy Sheriff Harner, on a bench-warrant, charged with burglary at Neall's harness store in Jamaica village. When found by the officers he was at home and preparing to go to bed. As they entered the house McGuirk, shoeless and without his hat, leaped from a window to the road and fled. After a long chase the officer captured him. Yesterday, at the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon arraignment, he pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of George Steckert for the murder of Jacob Masson, at Newark, is still in progress in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but no new facts were elicited.

Mrs. Griffin, residing at No. 32 Colden street, Newark, was passing by the Newark Hotel Wednesday night when a shutter was blown down by the wind, and in falling struck her on the head, inflicting very serious injuries.

Mrs. Curtis, aged 62, residing at No. 188 Newark avenue, Jersey City, fell while ascending the stairs to her apartments, Wednesday, and died a few minutes later. A medical examination showed apoplexy to have been the cause of death.

Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, recently of York, Penn., has been accepted as successor of Rev. Dr. Rulison, in the Pastorate of St. John's Free Episcopal Church, on Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights. Dr. Rulison has taken charge of a church in Cleveland, Ohio.

While a number of boys were coasting down a hill on Chesnut avenue, Orange, Wednesday evening, Philip Venino, aged 15, ran head foremost against a post, and fractured his skull. Death ensued immediately. The body was taken to the residence of the boy's parents, in Orange Valley.

Burglars gained an entrance, Wednesday night, to the gr

The New-York Times.

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THE COUNTING BILL PASSED

THE HOUSE DEBATE AND THE VOTE.

SEVEN HOURS' SESSION OF THE HOUSE DEVOTED TO GOING OVER THE GROUND TRAVELED BY THE SENATE—LEADING FEATURES OF THE DISCUSSION—THE VOTE 191 YEAS, 86 NAYS—IMPRESSIVE STILLNESS DURING THE ROLL-CALL—ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE BY POLITICAL AND STATE DIVISIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and without any delay resumed the debate on the Compromise bill. The galleries were already well filled and continued so to the close of the seven hours' session. The debate as a whole was not remarkable, though many of the speeches were strong and well put, and nearly all had a merit of compactness which was lacking in the unlimited speeches of the Senate. There were few points made approaching newness and many of the suggestions of the debate had long ago become stale and commonplace. For instance, a great many of the speakers referred to the constitutional provision respecting the counting of the vote, and the quoting in a solemn manner befitting the Constitution of the country of the clause, "and the vote shall then be counted," became gravely ridiculous. Gen. Sherman was again present to hear the debate, and a portion of the day the venerable historian of the country, Mr. George Bancroft, was upon the floor. The House was often in much confusion, especially when uninteresting speakers were giving reasons to their constituents at home for their votes on the bill. The announcement of the election of Ben Hill to the Senate, privately circulated, caused disorder for a time, a great many members coming to the front row, where he sat, to congratulate him. At another time Frank Hereford, the West Virginia river navigator, held in the corner a reception of his knot of friends, who shook hands on account of his election to the Senate for the short term. Mr. Randall spent a great deal of time in keeping order, but did not have very good success.

The debate was begun by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who spoke with moderation for the bill, making, as he always does, a neat and polished speech. After one or two other speeches, Mr. Mills, of Texas, made a sharp constitutional argument against the bill. He was the first Democrat to speak against it, and his speech was decidedly able. He attacked the constitutionality of the measure, and complained of it particularly because it abrogated the right of the House to reject the vote of a State, independently of the Senate. This reason for opposing the bill, of course, found no response on the Republican side. In connection with Mr. Mills' speech, a question arose touching the distribution of time for debate, and it was agreed that the calling of the previous question should be postponed till 4 o'clock, which was one hour later than the hour fixed yesterday. Mr. Lamar followed Mr. Mills, but succeeded in delivering only a small portion of his speech, and will print what he wanted to say in the *Record*. Mr. Lamar spoke of the count of the vote by the Vice President as necessary for validity, if valid at all, to be done in the presence of the two houses. The houses were not compelled to witness a fraudulent vote, and if they should put upon their records that what they had witnessed was not a fair count but a fraud, there would be no election. He urged the bill rather sentimentally than by argumepts, and took occasion to tickle the ears of his political brethren from the North by denying the charge—which everybody knows to be true—that Northern Democrats encouraged secession and then deserted the seceders.

Mr. Watterson spoke for the bill. He had been violently opposed to it, and had tried to prevent the Democrats on the committee from agreeing to it; but he is in the traces, and like any well-trained draft horse, pulls the way that is required. The word has been passed to the Democrats that they must take the bill, and that is enough for Watterson. He referred to the fact in a rather lugubrious strain that the Democrats could never have such an organization again as in the last campaign. He voted for the bill because he believed the danger of civil war was as great as in 1861, and this measure would save the country from strife. He voted for it with a full consciousness that its results might disappoint the Democracy. Ben Hill spoke for the bill. Like Lamar, appealing to sentiment instead of reason, he said he had at the opening of the session prepared a speech against the counting of the vote by the Vice President, but it was now unnecessary to deliver it. He would vote for the bill because it was constitutional; because it was remarkably wise in its every provision, and because it was eminently patriotic in all its purposes. He ended with a burst of patriotic sentiment, rather suggestively enthusiastic, which was loudly applauded. Soon after concluding, he received information of his election to the Senate, and handed the dispatch around with conscious satisfaction and pride. Davis, of North Carolina, not often heard from, and never with profit, made a ten-minutes' speech without mentioning the bill. He simply took the occasion to make a ridiculously grotesque speech, attacking Gen. Kilpatrick. Mr. Lapham, of New-York, made a ten-minutes' speech, earnestly against the bill. Mr. Vance, of Ohio, a Democrat, spoke also against the bill, and Mr. Foster for it.

Martin I. Townsend, of New-York, made one of his quaint, humorous speeches in opposition. The trouble with the Democrats was, they wanted office. He alluded humorously to the interference of the citizen of Gramercy Park with the campaign, and said he had ordered Justice Davis to be chosen Senator in Illinois for the purpose of making him perfectly impartial. Interspersed with the speeches which have been referred to were near or quite 30 other ten-minute speeches, some very good, but most of them of no consequence.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Payne took the floor to call the previous question, according to agreement. Then there was an attempt to get in some amendments, a gentleman on the Democratic side proposing one that would have nullified the bill by giving the House alone the right to reject the finding of the tribunal. There was apparently a shower of amendments ready, and Mr. Payne refused to hear them read even, and moved the previous question. This was carried, with scarcely a dissenting voice, and Mr. Payne then parceled out his closing hour, reserving only eight minutes for himself. Blackburn, of Kentucky, made a violent Democratic speech against the bill, preferring, if Hayes were to be made President, that it should be done by the power of Republican usurpation, and not be disguised under the forms of law.

David Dudley Field created a sensation. It had been reported about that Mr. Payne had given him half an hour to close the debate. He sat in his seat mild and conscious, and the object of great expectation. At 20 minutes before the end of the hour he arose, and it was supposed he would make a speech. The House became silent, and curiosity reigned supreme. He was on his feet about three minutes, without saying anything, and then sat down. That ended the sensation. No other incident marked the debate, and at 5 o'clock the calling of the roll promptly began, and ended with the passage of the bill by 191 to 86.

During the call perfect quiet was maintained, and the responses of members were plainly audible throughout the chamber. This is a very unusual thing in the House. Generally when the Clerk commences to call the yeas and nays members pay little attention, many retreating to the cloak-rooms to avoid the tediousness of the hour consumed in calling the long list of names. This practice adds to the duration of the roll-call, as the members who thus absent themselves come forward to be called in detail after the last name on the roll has been regularly called. To-day but two members stood up to be called after the Clerk had called the last name on the list. The first nine members voted yea, seven of these nine being Democrats. Then came four Republicans, headed by Baker, of Indiana, all of whom voted nay. Three Democrats were next recorded for the bill, when Blackburn was called and gave the first negative vote from the Democratic side. As the roll-call proceeded it was apparent that the bill would pass by a very large majority. But few suspected that more than two-thirds of an unusually full House would record themselves in its favor. The record was completed in 17 minutes from the time the first name was called. Many members kept tally, so that the result was very generally known throughout the House before the Clerk passed the figures to the Speaker. The buzz of conversation which followed when the result became known ceased when the Speaker rapped for order, that the official announcement might be made. Standing in his place the Speaker hesitated for a moment, then said in a loud tone: "The Speaker upon this occasion proposes to exercise his constitutional right as a Representative from Pennsylvania, and directs that the Clerk call his name that he may record his vote upon the bill. This announcement of the Speaker of his purpose to vote excited as much curiosity as surprise, because his position with reference to the bill has been a subject of speculation, and he was very generally supposed to be opposed to it. When the Clerk called "Samuel J. Randall" he answered with an emphatic "Aye." which elicited applause from the floor. This completed the record of a vote that will stand out prominently in American history, and the Speaker announced: "On the final passage of the bill the yeas are 191, the nays are 86. The bill is passed." Slight applause followed the announcement, which the crowds in the galleries regarded as a signal for the adjournment which immediately followed, and in 15 minutes the hall was almost deserted.

An analysis of the vote shows that of the 86 votes against the bill 68 were given by the Republicans and 18 by Democrats. Of the affirmative votes 159 were given by Democrats and 32 by Republicans. Of the 32 Republicans who voted for the bill 11, or more than one-third, are from New-York, five each from Massachusetts and Iowa, four from Michigan, two from Pennsylvania, and one each from Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The New-York Republicans who voted for the bill are Adams, George A. Bagley, Chittenden, Davy, Hathorn, Haskins, Leavenworth, MacDougall, Miller, Norton, and Platt. Of the 18 Democrats who voted against the bill, five are from Kentucky, four from Alabama, three from Ohio, and one each from Indiana, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas. Foster is the only Ohio Republican who voted for the bill, and he represents the district in which Gov. Hayes resides. No votes were given for the bill in Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Kansas, or Nevada, and none against it from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Oregon.

There are a few striking results in the vote of the House. It will be observed, for instance, that all the Democrats from New-England voted yea; but the Republican members were much divided. All the Vermont delegation voted against the bill, though both Vermont Senators had voted for it, and Mr. Edmunds was its champion. Both the Rhode Island Representatives voted against the bill, while Senator Burnside voted for it, and Senator Anthony would have voted the same way if he had been present. The Massachusetts Republicans went with their Senators, except Banks, who voted no. New-York Republicans nearly all followed their Senator. The Indiana Republicans voted with Mr. Morton.

THE NEXT STEP TO BE TAKEN.

FUTURE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS—CAUCUSES OF BOTH HOUSES TO BE HELD—THE COMPOSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN ELEMENT ON THE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26.—The Republicans of the House will to-morrow morning hold a caucus and consult what party action may be made necessary by the passage of the bill, for there is no doubt that the President will give it his signature. This is well understood to the opponents as well as the advocates of the measure. The question will be brought up as to the employment of counsel. The names of several men, eminent in the law, have already been talked of. There are also two Republican members of the commission from the House to select. Who will be chosen is entirely a matter of speculation, but the intention is to have good and true Republicans and able men.

The Senate Republicans will also soon meet in caucus and choose three Republican Senators for the commission. There has been some talk of making the commission consist of Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, and Morton. There is a strong desire to have Mr. Morton on the commission, and it is quite possible that one member of it may be chosen who was not on the joint committee. Some are opposed to including any member of that committee, but such a proposal will hardly be accepted. There is no doubt that both Edmunds and Frelinghuysen desire Hayes inaugurated, and believe him to have been lawfully elected, though they have taken rather a curious method to convey that information. As to the hearing of counsel that will be determined and the regulations prescribed by the grand commission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

An analysis of the vote on the Electoral bill shows that 158 Democrats and 33 Republicans voted for it, and 68 Republicans and 18 Democrats voted in the negative. The names of the 33 Republicans are:

Adams,	Hoar,	Pierce,
Bagley, G. A.,	Hoskins,	Platt,
Bradley,	Hunter,	Potter,
Burleigh,	Keifer,	Sampson,
Chittenden,	Leavenworth,	Seelye,
Crapo,	McDougall,	Strait,
Darrall,	McCrary,	Townsend, of Pa.,
Davy,	McDill,	Wells, of Miss.,
Foster,	Miller,	Willard,
Harris, of Mass.,	Norton,	Williams, W. B.,
Hathorn,	Oliver,	Wilson, J.

The eighteen Democrats who voted against the bill are:

Blackburn,	Durham,	singleton,
Bradford,	Forney,	Stemons,
Caldwell, of Ala.,	Hurd,	Smith, of Georgia,
Carr, the successor of Speaker Kerr,	Jones, of Ky., Knott, Milliken,	Vance, of Ohio, Poppleton, Williams, of Alabama.
Cate,	Mills,	

Thirteen Southern Republicans voted against the bill, and two in its favor, viz.: Messrs. Wells and Darrall.

Only seven Democrats and seven Republicans were absent, viz.: Messrs. King, Collins, Egbert, Wiggington, Lord, Hayes, Bass, Stevens, Cason, Phillips of Kansas, Schumaker, Odell, Ross, and Wheeler.

Senator Sherman was on the floor throughout most of the day, and during the last act Senator Morton was carried in on his chair. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, was an interested spectator, and so also were the Danish Minister and Gen. Sherman.

The bill has been already enrolled by Mr. C. C. Sympson, Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, and will be signed by the President pro tem. as soon as the Senate meets to-morrow, that body having adjourned until 11 o'clock for the purpose of having the bill signed and transmitted to the President as soon as possible. After being signed by Mr. Ferry it will be transmitted to the House, where it will be signed by Speaker Randall and handed over to the Committee on Engrossed Bills, which will deliver it to the President by noon to-morrow for his approval. If he signs it the joint convention of both houses will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday next for the purpose of counting the Electoral votes.

SENATOR MORTON SUSTAINED.

TEXT OF A DOCUMENT SENT HIM BY NUMEROUS CITIZENS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan 26.—The following document was forwarded to Senator Morton this evening:

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26, 1877.

Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senate, Washington:

DEAR SIR: We, your fellow townsmen of the City of Indianapolis, having read with great interest your argument in opposition to the proposed compromise bill, and knowing your position in reference to said measure, desire to assure you that we most heartily approve your course in opposing said bill. We feel sure that a very large majority of the Republicans of Indiana are opposed to the measure.

George F. McGinnis,	John C. Burton & Co.,
J. H. Bayliss,	J. C. Denny,
S. B. Curry,	Daniel Stewart,
Fred Kuefler,	N. S. Bryant,
E. F. Ritter,	W. V. Wheeler,
D. E. Stout,	J. T. Layman,
R. Andrus,	Israel Taylor,
J. M. Ridenou,	J. M. Bramwell,
Horace Parrott,	James Greene,
L. C. Walker,	Samuel Hanway,
A. A. Barns,	William Hadley,

and 50 others, all leading business men, bankers, merchants, ministers, &c.

GOV. HAYES' POSITION.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 26.—In referring to the passage of the bill for counting the Electoral vote, Gov. Hayes said to a friend several days ago, but who makes it public this morning: "I want it distinctly understood that I do not desire to influence the action of Congress one way or the other in the matter of the Electoral bill, or any other matter relating to the Presidential election; the whole thing is in the hands of Congress, and I shall be content with its action."

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A RESOLUTION IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—GOV. HAYES SHOULD BE INAUGURATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—This was a lively day in the House. The dull routine of proceedings was enlivened by an exceedingly animated political contest. Mr. Richardson offered the following:

Resolved, That the action of the United States Senate, in passing the Electoral bill, as reported from the committee, meets our unqualified approval.

A motion to read the resolution a second time was defeated by a vote of 74 yeas to 83 nays. Mr. Long, of Allegheny, then offered the following:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the vote cast by the authorized Electors for President and Vice President of the United States indicates the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to those offices respectively, and they of right ought to be inaugurated at the national capital on the ensuing 4th day of March by the constituted authorities.

On this resolution a call for the main question was sustained by a vote of 89 yeas to 67 nays. Seeing the resolution was likely to pass, the Democrats sought to defeat it by withdrawing from the House, thus leaving it without a quorum. Upon the question of the adoption of the resolution, the first call showed 89 yeas and only one negative vote. The stampede of the Democrats was momentarily successful, as the House lacked 11 of a quorum. The Speaker ordered the Sergeant at Arms to bring in such absent members as he could, and to prevent those then in who had refused to vote from leaving the hall. A second call of the House showed 105 members present, and the yeas and nays were then taken with the following result: Yeas 94, nays 21. Much amusement was occasioned by the manner in which the Democrats were forced into voting on the resolution, though entire good feeling characterized the proceedings.

NEW-YORK OPINION.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OPPOSE THE BILL.

At a meeting of the Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, on Thursday last, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States of America provides for the appointment by each State of a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; and, whereas, the Constitution further provides that the Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President of the United States; and, whereas, Electors have been appointed by every State in the Union, under the laws thereof, and have met and cast their ballots for President and Vice President under said provisions of the Constitution; and, whereas, it is further provided by the Constitution that the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, whereas, Rutherford B. Hayes has received a constitutional majority of the votes cast for President by the Electors so appointed, and has by reason thereof been elected President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing March 4, 1877; and, whereas, William A. Wheeler has been in like manner elected Vice President for the same term,

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District of the County of New-York are opposed to any and every scheme, plan, project, agreement, or compromise which may in any manner impair the absolute right of Hayes and Wheeler to the offices to which they have been respectively elected, or which may be construed to admit, or from which it may be inferred that there is an admission, that there is any doubt of their right to said offices.

Resolved, That the so-called Compromise bill now under discussion in Congress, and which has this day passed the Senate, is in contravention of the Constitution, and will, if enacted, operate as a surrender to the clamor of the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON.

HOW TILDEN VOTES WERE MADE.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER'S TESTIMONY AS TO INTIMIDATION IN MISSISSIPPI—REPUBLICANS' LIVES IN DANGER—A FRESH DISCOVERY IN THE PLOT TO STEAL OREGON—ANOTHER $8,000 WHICH WAS NOT RETURNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Morton's sub-committee continues to investigate the means which the Democrats employed to carry Mississippi for Tilden. Judge William B. Frazee, an ex-Confederate officer, and a gentleman of known respectability and truthfulness, testified to-day. He swore that in all parts of the State the White League had so intimidated the colored men that they were afraid to vote the Republican ticket. The Democrats had threatened that they would carry the election if they had to kill half the "niggers" in the State to do so. Judge Frazee is a Republican, and he swore that his life was often in danger. Leading Democrats frequently told him that he was only spared because he had been a brave Confederate soldier.

The sub-committee charged with the duty of sorting the election dispatches received from the Western Union Telegraph Company, have thus far discovered about 20 which were sent by Abram S. Hewitt and others to Oregon. Many of these are in cipher, but one of them, in plain English, addressed to the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Oregon, says "We must have Oregon at any price." This is signed by Col. Pelton, ex-Gov. Tilden's nephew. It has also been discovered that in addition to the $8,000 sent to Oregon by the New-York Democrats through Runyon & Co., a second $8,000 was sent through Kunze Brothers, bankers, of New-York. There is no claim as yet that this sum was returned. It was sent on Doc. 6.

HONOR TO JUDGE SETTLE.

A PLEA FOR SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS—NO NEED OF COWARDS IN THESE DAYS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President has nominated Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, for the position of United States District Judge of Florida. Whenever the President has made a nomination, unpopular or impolitic, the press, without distinction of party, has been unsparing in its rebukes. It ought now to be equally emphatic in its praise.

Judge Settle, although he is known in every State, can hardly be said to have a national reputation. He is known to the political leaders, but not to the people of the North. To them he is a name only. But, if the Republican Party shall survive the first match of the new national game of tossing up a Judge of the Supreme Court to see whether he falls heads or tails, in order to decide (in strict accordance with the Constitution) how the American nation voted at the last Presidential election, Judge Settle, I venture to predict, four years hence, will be known as our candidate for the Vice Presidency. He is a man in the prime of life, an able lawyer and of spotless character—without fear and without reproach; heartily respected by his political opponents alike for his courage of opinions and his personal bravery. He comes of a family that have lived in North Carolina for many generations. In early manhood he imbibed the heresy of State rights, but not of State supremacy—and, although he went into the rebel army, he was the first of the young men to agitate for a cessation of hostilities and a return to the Union. If his counsels had prevailed, North Carolina and all the Southern States to-day would have been prosperous and in harmony with the national idea. At that time Judge Settle was supported by his recent competitor, Gov. Vance—then as now the most popular and effective mob orator of the South—but that pestilent demagogue fell before the temptation held out by Mr. Davis and his Cabinet that he might become the second President of the Confederacy; and, from a tar-heel Paul, he became a turpentine Saul—the most implacable and remorseless persecutor of the Unionists of the mountains. Vance will occupy in the history of North Carolina the same position that Claverhouse holds in the annals of Scotland.

Last Summer I spent a month in North Carolina, chiefly in the mountains, talking with the hardy and noble people of that magnificent region of our country. I saw widows whose husbands, I spoke with children whose fathers, I talked with old men whose sons, had been shot down or hanged as cruelly as the Covenanters were hunted and slaughtered by the English soldiery. Centuries have passed since those bad old days, and still in the Lowland hills and vales the names and memories of the English officers are uttered with imprecations. It was startling and sad to know that such savagery was possible in America in the nineteenth year of the Republic. More startling still, and sadder, was the fact that the man who sustained these organized and regularly enlisted murderers was then a candidate for the office of Governor of the State. No scaffold ever shook beneath the weight of a greater criminal than the candidate of the Democratic Party—now the Governor of North Carolina, whose recent violent inaugural address was inspired by a spirit of hostility to the Union and its preservers.

This is the man whom the Democracy delighted to honor. This is the man who now sits in the chair of the Governor of North Carolina. This is the man whom Judge Settle met in debate for four or five months in every portion of the State, chiefly (for Vance's friends dictated the appointments) in the districts where the Democracy were overwhelmingly in the majority. It needed both physical and moral courage to enter into such a campaign and to fight through it to the end. This test Judge Settle stood. Since the days of the early Abolitionists, there has been nothing more heroic in American politics than this campaign. Such a man we cannot honor too highly, either on his own account or as a representative of the Southern national sentiment.

In such men rest our hopes of a united country as contrasted with the policy of two united sections. We have treated them with cruel ingratitude. Northern men as "carpet-baggers," Southern men as "scallawags," have been denounced and persecuted to the death by the Southern Democracy; and we in the North—from ignorance, chiefly, from a mistaken magnanimity, partly—have looked on with incredulity or indifference.

Chamberlain, for example, a noble and brave soldier, a man of high culture and lofty purpose, is suspected by many Northern Republicans who forget to remember the blistering rebuke of Gen. Sherman (a competent judge) of "the braggart," Hampton, and his disunion record before the war began, and rather regard him as the better man of the two rivals for the Governorship of South Carolina. We have paid more honor to Kuklux chiefs and the men who profited by their crimes than to brave Republicans, once Confederates, like Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Settle, of North Carolina. It is time to give honor to whom honor is due. It is noble to forgive our enemies, but it is dastardly to help them to punish our friends. We have done so for years. Let us inaugurate a new policy. Let Southern Republicans feel that we honor them and will stand by them; and there will soon be a divided South and therefore a united nation. Not till then. I know these Southern Republicans as a class; and I do not hesitate to repeat what I have already publicly said, that we Northern Republicans are not worthy to untie the latchets of their shoes. It needs no courage to be a Republican in the North. But everywhere in the Gulf States, and in some other Southern States, it requires courage of a rare and splendid type to acknowledge and vote for the creed of Lincoln and Sumner. It costs loss of social influence and recognition always, and often it is rewarded with exile and death.

And yet we have played parrots to Kuklux slanderers! We honor Gordon and sneer at Spencer—Gordon, who marched with Early on Washington; Spencer who led the advance of Sherman to the sea! We talk of Lamar, a brilliant rhetorician and nothing more, as a "national statesman," and hardly recognize the brilliant administrative genius of Alcorn, who crushed the Kuklux in Mississippi—the same bandits whose crimes subsequently culminated in the election of Lamar.

Isn't it about time to stand by our friends and strike out at our foes? If Supreme Judge No. 5 turns Republican side up with care, and gives Gov. Hayes what the people have already given him—the Presidential chair—a policy that shall honor the Southern Republicans may give us still another lease of power; but a bad-God good-devil policy, a policy that sneers at scallawags and patronizes their persecutors, will end, as it ought to end, in the dissolution of our party. America has no need of cowards.

J. R.

VERY SMALL FRY.

HOW PROCTOR KNOTT'S COMMITTEE WASTED THEIR TIME YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote to-day examined Charles H. Brush, who was a telegraph operator at Tallahassee from the 8th to the 12th of November. He was asked whether he remembered telegrams sent by any person in Tallahassee to Z. Chandler, and his responses, and he replied in the affirmative, but he had no copies of them. One of them, from Gov. Stearns to Z. Chandler, said in substance: "Bismarck should be at or near Tallahassee immediately." This was sent before the troops arrived there. Z. Chandler telegraphed to Gov. Stearns that he had seen the President and Secretary of War, and the troops would be sent.

Q.—Do you remember any telegrams while you were at Lake City, on the 25th of November, asking Mr. Chandler questions about attacking the returns? A.—I remember one asking on what grounds they should proceed; my impression is that it was sent by Gov. Stearns to Mr. Chandler; a dispatch was subsequently received from Mr. Chandler in which the words "fraud" and "intimidation" appeared, and I think another word, "violence," but am not sure. In answer to Mr. Lawrence, the witness said he did not see the original of the dispatches, but heard their contents as they passed over the wires; he did not pretend to give the exact words of the telegrams.

Q.—Did you speak to anybody of the contents of the telegrams? A.—I decline to answer on the ground that to do so might tend to criminate me, as it is a penal offense by the law of Florida to divulge the contents of telegraphic dispatches.

Q.—Did you communicate with any persons out. side of Florida while you were outside of Florida? A.—I communicated only with members of the committee, not with any other persons. The witness stated that he voted for Drew and Tilden.

Mr. Tucker facetiously remarked, "That does not criminate him."

Mr. Field—It might subject him to court-martial though, if troops were there.

Q.—Was there a dispatch from Mr. Hewitt in these words: "You must spare no exertions or expense in securing the vote of Florida for Tilden." A.—I have no knowledge of such a dispatch; I remember, however, a dispatch, but do not know from whom, saying, "Every endeavor must be made to secure certified copies of returns;" it seemed that was from some member of the National Democratic Committee to parties in Florida.

Q.—Was there a dispatch saying money would be furnished? A.—I do not recollect that any telegram was sent about money being sent to carry the State for Tilden.

Q.—Was there any dispatch received saying: "We must have Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, by fair means or otherwise?" A.—To my recollection no such dispatch was received from either party.

After further interrogation the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Yesterday afternoon Detectives Miller, McDevitt, and McElfresh arrested two men who gave their names as George Eager and J. C. Bartoz, and who had taken rooms at the Ebbitt House, claiming St. Louis as their place of residence. They entered the room of one of the guests of the hotel early yesterday morning intent on plunder, but were frightened off by the sudden appearance of the fireman before they had secured any booty. When arrested these parties had in their possession two fine gold watches, one of them blue enameled, No. 14,009, the other No. 19,815. One of them also had a handsome Howard gold watch, No. 37,198.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg and United States Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, had an interview with the President this morning in relation to political affairs in that State.

On inquiry of Senator Ferry this afternoon as to the correctness of a reported interview yesterday between the President and himself, and which is published this morning, he authorized the statement that his visit to the President was on private business, entirely outside of the Presidential question. Nor had it any reference whatever to the Electoral bill of the Joint Committee, nor had he conversed with the President on that subject. In other words, no such interview took place.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for Florida; Benjamin F. Flanders, to be United States Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, La.; Medical Director William Grier to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department; William Pitt Dewey, to be Surveyor General for the Territory of Dakota. Collectors of Customs—Harris P. Hurst for the District of Pearl River, Miss.; John S. Braxton for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. Postmasters—S. W. Rathbun at Marion, Iowa; Benjamin Neal at Eaton, Ohio; George R. Buckner at St. Charles, Mo.; C. D. Hayne at Aiken, S. C., and H. C. Stevens at Keeseville, N. Y.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $351,358 87, and from Customs $520,844 09.

The bill reported by Mr. Allison from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day provides for ratifying the agreement made with the Sioux Indians last October for the cession of the Black Hills country, without any material amendment except one which omits the provision for their removal to the Indian Territory.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Alexander Sharp, to be Paymaster in the United States Army, and Jessie A. Glenn to be Postmaster at Dalton, Ga.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Congressman Pierce, of Massachusetts, and ex-Postmaster Burt in advocacy of an appropriation of $174,000 for the purchase of additional land adjacent to the Boston Post Office. The sub-committee agreed to report favorably upon the application, and it is believed that the desired amount will be provided for by the full committee in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Judge W. B. Fraser, a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in Mississippi, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day that he was several times prevented by intimidation from making speeches in his State during the late political campaign.

Mr. Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and Representative Ben Hill have reconciled their differences. They had a conversation to-day in the office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House. Mr. McLean now remembers he did meet Mr. Hill in New-York in 1865, and Mr. Hill authorizes the statement that he is fully satisfied that Mr. McLean had no interest whatever in or connection with any cotton transactions in Georgia. He is also satisfied that Mr. McLean was no party to any conspiracy or other wrong against him in Washington. The meeting was very cordial and they parted warm friends.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,461,065; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,220,000; coin, (including $33,483,400 in coin certificates,) $87,861,490; outstanding legal tenders, $366,035,084.

Aaron W. Smith was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for Kansas, and William Houghton, for the First District of Indiana.

The Speaker has announced the following Select Committee on the use of troops in the Presidential election: Messrs. Wood of New-York, Goode of Virginia, Beebe of Ohio, Throckmorton of Texas, Caldwell of Alabama, Smith of Georgia, Harrison of Illinois, Kasson of Iowa, Foster of Ohio, Eames of Rhode Island, Page of California. Messrs. Cassanave and Kewner, the two colored members of the Louisiana Returning Board, have arrived in this city and are to be examined to-morrow.

DEMOCRATS GOING TO JAIL.

HOW THE ELECTION WAS CARRIED IN CINCINNATI—ARREST OF THE SHERIFF OF HAMILTON COUNTY—TOO MUCH TILDEN AND REFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Hamilton County politics are being stirred to the depths, and the result is a spectacle of rottenness that shocks the people. To-day the Sheriff of the county and his chief clerk were arrested for the abduction of the witness Charles Young, now on trial for murder in Philadelphia. Young was captured in Cincinnati soon after the election, and was on the point of revealing the whole conspiracy of illegal voting when he was snatched out of the hands of the officers one night, placed in a close carriage standing near, and driven off. Two of Sheriff Wallace's tools in the plot to abduct Young have disclosed the whole affair, and there is a fair prospect now of some politicians of standing going to the penitentiary. It is shown beyond question that Banning's majority over Matthews was fraudulent, and that three or four county officers who were elected by small majorities have very uncertain tenure of their seats. Republicans here, chafing at their defeat by repeating, and at the brazen speech of Banning in Congress for an honest ballot box, are determined to probe the conspiracy to the bottom.

HONORS TO GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

HOW HE IS BEING ENTERTAINED AT NORFOLK, VA.—A GRAND BALL TO BE GIVEN SHORTLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Jan. 26.—Grand Duke Alexis and the officers of the Russian Navy were entertained last night by the Norfolk German Club at the Masonic Temple. This morning the Grand Duke left, in company with several of his officers and a number of our local gentlemen, for a day's hunting and shooting. The naval officers of this station give the Duke a grand ball at the Navy-yard on the 8th of February. Several thousand dollars have been subscribed by the naval officers for the occasion, and the busy notes of preparation indicate that it will be a grand affair. A number of the dignitaries from Washington are expected to be present, also the Army officers stationed at Old Point. The rest of the Russian fleet, which sailed from Port Royal on the 22d inst., have not yet arrived.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

BEN. HILL ELECTED IN GEORGIA—THE RESULT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 26.—Ben. Hill has been elected United States Senator.

TOPEKA, Jan. 26.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Osborne, 36; Plumb, 33; Simons, 26; Sears, 25; Harvey, 22; Blair, 12; Stillings, 5; Elder, 4; Phillips, 2; Martin, 1. On the sixth ballot, Harvey gained 1, Plumb lost 1, Simons gained 1, Stillings lost 1.

WHEELING, Jan. 26.—On the first joint ballot to-day H. G. Davis was elected United States Senator for the long term by a vote of 60 to 27 scattering, and F. Hereford for the short term by a vote of 70 to 17 scattering on the second joint ballot.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in McCormick's cabinet shop at Medina, N. Y., which destroyed the brick block containing his furniture store, the store of James Brothers, drugs and medicines, and the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. The upper part of the building was occupied by families, and the Sons of Temperance also had their hall there. The following are the losses: Smith's brick block, partial; Smith & Brown, clothiers, partial; William Smith, groceries, partial; Masonic Hall, total; Bancroft & McDonell, wines and fruit, partial; a frame building, total; G. M. Fray, boots and shoes, in frame building, partial; McDonnell's stone block, damaged; Kelly Brothers., groceries, in stone block, partial. The total loss will reach about $50,000.

Last evening a fire burned out the top of the Garfield Building, No. 256 Chapel street, New-Haven. The building was completely soaked with water, and the damage is estimated at $10,000, which is covered by an insurance of $12,000, half in the Queen, of London, and the balance divided between the Liverpool, London, and Globe. B. Butler, proprietor of the 99 cent store, lost most of his stock, which was valued at $15,000; and N. S. Garfield most of his stock of fancy goods, valued at $8,000. Several other occupants of the building lose from $200 to $500 each. The insurance on Mr. Butler's stock is $2,250 in the Merchants, of Providence, $2,250 in the Penn. of Philadelphia, and $1,000 elsewhere. The fire was probably caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A fire in Carleton, New-Brunswick, yesterday, destroyed the car repairing shed of the Western Extension Railway, and the New-Brunswick Red Granite Company's Works. The total loss is about $25,000.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26.—W. Kay Nell was hanged to-day at 1 o'clock, in the Court-yard at Albany, for the deliberate and unprovoked murder of Seth W. Hays, at Halsey, Nov. 1. Before the execution Nell made a confession of the crime, but just before being launched into eternity he most solemnly asserted his innocence.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on the Constitutional Amendments reported to-day in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, of giving each town but one representative, and prohibiting towns from granting aid to railroads. Both houses have adjourned to Tuesday.

AN INSANE MOTHER'S CRIME.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 26.—Some weeks ago a man named Crouch, living near Sacket's Harbor, deserted his wife and child, the latter 18 months old, leaving them in destitute circumstances. The mother and child suffered great privations, and have been supported by charity since. Ten days ago Mrs. Crouch gave birth to another child, which she burned to death in a stove yesterday. She was brought to this city, being insane.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN A HOTEL.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—B. W. Stockton, chief clerk at the Willard Hotel, in this city, was shot and probably fatally injured this morning by W. C. D. Whipps, his employer. Stockton came into the office later than usual and was severely reprimanded by Whipps. An altercation ensued, resulting in Whipps firing three shots from a revolver, one of which entered Stockton's neck and another his abdomen.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—A man named Innes, an employe of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, while walking on the track was struck by a loc

de terre, but Argus-eyed and Briareus-handed Titans, as they went to work at everything but the ordinary prosaic business of legislation. They meddled with affairs of daily traffic, with commercial customs and social institutions; they changed weights and measures; they made war on the calendar, on harmless household superstitions and venerable religious faiths; they undertook to suppress nature and to tinker at the mighty machinery of the universe. After drowning the noblest names of France in blood, they snuffed out the notion of immortality like a poor candle, and abolished God. But neither ideas nor things would long be measured by their standard; the months of the year refused to know themselves as *Pluviose, Thermidor, and Messidor*; the saints came out of limbo; nature and the noble old names arose from the red sea of revolution; immortality revealed itself as no taper, but an unquenchable star, and God yet lives, even in France.

Not all at once did those men fall into the folly of meddlesome legislation, into the madness of aggression and usurpation. Step by step they advanced, urged by the passions of the hour—misled by the sophistries of ambition. It was while proclaiming popular sovereignty that they usurped the rights of the people; it was while exalting the democratic principle that they betrayed democracy. We have only to thank God that we have no howling mob of *sans culottes* and *poissonnières* to urge on our Deputies to the desperate deeds their words daily shadow forth.

Dickens once said: "I like Americans, but I don't like America." I like Democrats, (some of them,) but I don't like Democracy. It seems to me a marvelous system of mechanism most cunningly worked. Republicanism had in the beginning a soul of humanity—something of moral force and purpose, not yet all sinned away, I hope. There have been times during the last Presidential term when I have been disheartened and sickened at beholding the degeneracy of the Republican Party—its inconsistency and bad faith; the arrogance of success and insolence of power it has displayed; its lack of high-hearted courage, of coherence, of that loyal *esprit de corps*, always such an admirable characteristic in the Democratic Party; its readiness to give heed to every hue and cry of its enemies, to obey every frantic demand for investigation, ostracism, and immolation; to consider and act upon miserable anonymous accusations against its best men, till every street-lamp letter-box became like the lion's mouth of the Venetian Council of Ten, and espionage and the most dastardly treachery were at a premium. I acknowledge that I came home from Europe feeling that a little chastisement was necessary for that once glorious organization, and that a four years' retirement for meditation and prayer could but be salutary. But since I have seen what is the spirit of the Democratic faction over yonder—since I have read the ferocious fulminations of the Democratic press, seeking to increase the depression and anxiety of this distrustful time, by breathing out threatenings and slaughter," by uttering menaces and maledictions, which seem writ with each pen dipped in the last deadly distillation, the "black drops" of treason-why, I have reconsidered the matter. If these orators and journalists are in deep, dead earnest in their threats of violence and carnage, it were perilous to place them in power: it is merely a "bluff game" they are playing they deserve to be beaten. At all events, it is best to stand by the old ship, disabled, begrimed, and clogged with barnacles though it be. A sound plank of the old Mayflower was built into its hull; it mounts a gun or two of the old war ship Constitution, and, floating or foundering, carries at the mast-head the old flag of the Union. Were I a man I would rather sail or march under the flag of the Confederacy—an honest standard of rebellion once borne by brave men through a long, heroic struggle, ending in a not ingloricus defeat—than range myself under the double-faced banner of the Democracy—Stars and Stripes on one side, Stars and Bars on the other.

The all-engrossing topic now is the report of the joint committee. I doubt not that a power of wisdom went to make up that report and that committee, but the plan seems to my feeble, feminine comprehension an utter abandonment of the constitutional ground on which Republicans stood—more or less unsteadily, it is true, but stood; and though I remember that of old compromises had a way of returning to "plague the inventors," it may be that we must have one now, for the sake of peace, or rather the postponement of strife; for as I understaud, it is but an "after-us-the-deluge" policy that is advocated—but what moral right has Congress to fling its mantle, or the Vice President's mantle, of responsibility and obligation on to the shoulders of the Supreme Court Judges—even if it be as uncomfortable an article of wearing apparel as the shirt of Nessus? Why burden those worthy elderly gentlemen, whom Mr. Cox reverently calls "other fellows," with a duty so onerous and so perilous? Cannot something be left for us to venerate here in Washington? Those black-robed dignitaries have always been present on great occasions of state, but have sat in mute impassivity, grave, grand, unapproachable, even as the white-robed vestal virgins appeared at the great shows of the Coliseum, in places of honor, never to take part in the strife of the dusty arena. By the way, why could not the whole morphadite matter have been referred to the women in connection with the Suffrage Convention lately in session here? The Democrats could have relied on Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, the Republicans on Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Lockwood, while Dr. Mary Walker could have served as the fifth or neutral Judge. Perhaps it is not yet too late to make a change of referees. I have no doubt but those plucky dames would accept any amount of responsibility, would brave any amount of obloquy, would go to work in a way that meant business, and give us a President in no time.

I have another plan, which I hold is a good plan, as plans go. It was suggested to my mind, toiling at midnight over the great national problem, by the recollection of a singular natural curiosity I once described—two pairs of kittens Siameesed, side to side, and back to back, in such a way that when two were on their feet, two were obliged to lie helpless, if not quiescent, with their legs in the air. They had to take turns in promenading, and in coming down to supper. Now, my idea is to have Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, Hayes and Wheeler play the role of these duplicated and complicated cats, and give us a sort of "ride and lie" government—changing every moons or the seasons. There are some old rats in the Government pantry I would like to see scamper before the feline furies of Democracy, and perhaps they would not all steal back, when the Republican side of the Government came down. The Democratic moiety of the composite cat being the hungrier, the fiercer, and the smarter of the two, it would do the most execution in devouring, driving out, and frightening away, before its turn should come for turning up and turning in. In a bipartite arrangement of this kind, the disadvantages would, of course, be on the side of Republicanism—which proves it to be a compromise of the good old sort. I commend it to the Senate and the high judiciary. GRACE GREENWOOD.

COUNTERFEIT HALF-DOLLARS.

Mr. William E. Du Bois, Assayer of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, warns the public against counterfeit half-dollars. He writes as follows:

"As these pieces are beginning to show themselves, though not in an alarming quantity, a few simple directions for detecting them may be useful, especially in the stores and shops. Counterfeiters generally content themselves with the cheap and quiet process of casting from molds, though sometimes they strike the pieces from dies. The mold is made from the genuine coin, and yields a *fac simile*. They use a type metal, sometimes hardened and sonorous by the addition of copper, and the whole being slightly silvered over in a battery, and the "gate" neatly ribbed out on the edge, such a piece may pass while fresh and new. They are, however, rather too white and too thick, or, if of a right thickness, too light. There is something about the genuine coin that ordinarily puts it above suspicion, particularly after the new white surface has given place to the intimitable and permanent "nine-tenths tint." It may be abused by heating or staining, or by contact with gum elastic bands. It has been disfigured with tin foil for the small purpose of provoking a bet. In rare cases it may have a piece cut at the edge, or shut in, which destroys the ring. But generally it speaks well for itself as to color and sonority. The genuineness of a half-dollar is something worth looking after to any of us, and especially to a storekeeper taking them often through the day. It is, therefore, worth the trouble to have on the counter one or two reliable pieces, easy to be had. First, a balance, which need be no more than a thin strip of wood, eight or ten inches long, neatly poised. Place a good piece on one end and the suspected one on the other, and have a weight of three grains at hand. If the difference is more than that decline taking the piece. A much better instrument would be the one in vogue many years ago, for gold, made of brass, and taking not only the weight, but also the gauge of diameter and thickness. Any one wishing to see this simple affair, with a view of making it for sale, may call at the office of the undersigned; no doubt it could be sold at 50 cents. It should be adapted to the half and quarter dollar, and, perhaps, the whole dollar. Second, a liquid test, composed as follows: Twenty-four grains of nitrate of silver in crystals, one granule (say 15 grains) of nitric acid, and one ounce of water. Any druggist can put this up in a small bottle, with a pointed glass dropper made for lifting drops, taking care to use pure ingredients. Remove a little of the surface of the coin by a knife and then touch the place with a drop from the stopper. If good, there will be no action; if bad, it blackens at once. It should be observed that is not the compound we use for examining gold counterfeits and jewelry, and, further, some persons use nitric acid alone, which will discolor a good coin as well as a bad one. As for the pieces struck from dies, they are generally such poor imitations that the taker almost deserves to lose by them. Such a piece, dated 1876, is now before me—a good color, feeble and faulty devices, figure weight, but quite too thick. It would be caught by the gauge already mentioned. It is a whitish brass, with silver plating more substantial than the electro-silvering. It is well that the courts and officers of the law are diligent in arresting this business, while the Tellers of the Treasury and the banks throw out spurious offers, so that it will not commonly be necessary to use any other test than the eye."

EXPERIENCES IN THE SOUTH.

LECTURE BY DR. F. A. PALMER IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—CRUELTIES TO THE NEGROES DURING THE RECENT ELECTION—MR. BEECHER'S COMMENTS.

A large audience assembled at Plymouth Church last evening to hear an address by Dr. Fred A. Palmer, entitled "My Experience in the South During the Recent Campaign and Election." The Doctor, who is of Northern birth and a resident of South Carolina, was introduced by Mr. Beecher, who stated that perhaps the discussion of such a topic at the present time might be thought by some to be injudicious. Plymouth Church, however, was too old in sympathy with the downtrodden and oppressed to refuse to hear their complaint now. He who wished to have God on his side would do well to sympathize with the weak and against the strong. Dr. Palmer read the larger part of his address from manuscript. He spoke of the colored people of the South as a race who for centuries had labored in ignorance and want that their masters might roll in luxury and live lives of pampered idleness. When persons among these toilers grew weary and refused to work with their accustomed activity, they were treated to 100 lashes on the bare back. It was a lie to say that these patient people who toiled so long for others would not work now for themselves without a task-master armed with a loaded whip stationed over them. It was equally false and calumnious to charge them with the constant perpetration of those base crimes against women and children of which their slanderers often accused them to cover up their own villainies. Here were 1,000,000 of men who could have swept from the earth the families of their oppressors while the latter were fighting in the field to secure their further enslavement, and yet who guarded, cared, and labored for the wives and children of their owners with a fidelity for which the world afforded no parallel. It was said to-day that there were no slaves in America. It was true that there were no "chattels" so called, but could the helpless victims of the late reign of terror in South Carolina and other Southern States be called free men? There were planters down there to-day so mean, so contemptible, that they would not scruple to hire the negro's labor and then refuse to pay him, on the ground that they [the whites] "were entitled to all the nigger labor they could get, and meant to have it." This was not done in solitary instances, but as a system. The jealousy and malignity which the Southerners manifested at any attempt to educate or elevate the black man could not be conceived of at the North. Any man who attempted even in the mildest and quietest way to protect or educate them was at once abused, reviled, and threatened with assassination. He would not speak of the number of times in which he had been treated in this way himself; he knew, however, of a young English man who attempted to start a school for the benefit of the blacks in a South Carolina village, and who was visited by a delegation who tore down his school-house, and were about to tar and feather and further outrage him, and would have done so, but for his promise to leave at once. The colored man of the South had during the last few years shown a patience with an amount of insolence, abuse, and outrage which would have driven any less patient and docile race into a war of massacre and devastation. It he murmured or rebelled at such treatment, the word was "Shoot him down." "This is a white man's Government," said the man who was to-day playing the farce of Governor in South Carolina, and who had so much of the traditional southern magnanimity that he could dispense with such a trifling accessory as a Senate.

Dr. Palmer then proceeded to describe some of the scenes of horror which had taken place in the Palmetto State during the past Summer—the riots at Hamburg, in which seven men had been murdered, one of them having his tongue cut out and placed on his face for having had the insolence to "answer back" a white who styled himself "the nigger ruler." During all that fearful time thousands of armed men in blood-red shirts were riding up and down the highways of South Carolina, terrifying and outraging the colored inhabitants. At Ellenton, S. C., there shot down 25 negroes in cold blood, and were making preparations to butcher several hundred others, when a small detachment of United States troops appeared on the scene and prevented it. His own life, the speaker said, had been frequently attempted, simply because he was known to be a friend of the blacks. On one occasion, while addressing a colored meeting in a church, the warning hand of his wife had saved him from being shot in the back by a "chivalrous" assassin, who had sneaked up to a window in the rear.

At the conclusion of the doctor's speech, which was frequently applauded, Mr. Beecher made a few comments. He said that while these things were all very much to be deplored, the provocation under which the whites labored should be remembered. To see a humbler race, who had long been their serfs, raised to a superiority over them in a day, as it were; to see their despised chattels holding the highest places in the State, while their own homes were rendered desolate by the war; to be forced to work, where formerly they had lived in elegant idleness—it was to be doubted whether the Northern people would have behaved any better had they been circumstanced as were the Southerners. This, however, did not excuse the enormities which had been depicted. There were two unfortunate classes in this country who were chronic sufferers at the hands of the white man. These were the negro and the Indian. How many violated treaties, breaches of faith, and outrages of all sorts had the latter to complain of. It was the unfortunate characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon civilization that it was ever harsh and overbearing to the weaker peoples with whom it came into contact. We had rigid consciences regarding ourselves, and still more rigid ones regarding our neighbors. The most that could be hoped for was mutual forbearance and patience on both sides and the cultivation of religious and kindly sentiments that would gradually extinguish the evil—if it was possible to ever extinguish it. In the present state of affairs, the Southern problem appeared to him to be almost hopeless—it could only be solved by the help of that Divine Providence that had so signally come to our assistance in the past.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE CHARLES S. HUNT.

The late Charles S. Hunt, formerly of THE TIMES editorial staff, and well-known as a writer on finance, left a small collection of books of considerable rarity and value. Most of the works relate to political economy, finance, and the biographical studies which would naturally be associated with these subjects. There are among these some choice copies of Tooke, Ricardo, Adam Smith, Overstone, McCulloch, and others, and a few rare classics. It has been decided to sell these as they are called for, and persons desiring works of this class, in excellent condition, will find an opportunity of examining them by calling on Mrs. Hunt, at No. 358 West Fifteenth street.

THE MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

The sub-committee of the conference committee of citizens, which met the Mayor and Controller at the City Hall on Wednesday, has not yet been organized, and no plans of operation have yet been formed by its members. Mr. William A. Booth said yesterday that he was not certain when he appointed Mr. Howard Potter Chairman that he would be able to serve, but he hoped that he could find it possible to do so. It was not probable that a meeting of either the committee or sub-committee would be held until next week. Mr. Howard Potter said he could not say whether he would accept a position on the committee. He would require some time to think about it, and would as soon as possible apprise Mr. Booth of his decision.

THE SCHOONER JAMES K. LAWRENCE.

The schooner James K. Lawrence, Capt. Dolliver, from Charleston for this port, with 1,100 barrels of resin, which went ashore at Far Rockaway, now lies broadside on the beach, and is filled with water. The crew were taken off by the men of the Life Saving Station, and all but three, who came to New-York, were provided for at the station. The Coast Wrecking Company are discharging her cargo, and, having a steam pump aboard, expected to get her afloat last night.

SWINDLING IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "A short time since a couple of villainous wags perpetrated a paying joke in connection with the Police Court in this way: One of the young men, with an official bearing, went around through the city with a paper purporting to be a summons to attend the Police Court in the capacity of jurors. This he read to such persons as he chose to, entering their names in a memorandum book. He notified some 40 or 50 persons in this way to be present the next forenoon. As the proper time a large proportion of them were on hand. The other was there, too, and having received descriptions of several of the men, and noticing the impatience of some who wished to be attending to their business, he approached them and inquired if they had come to serve on the jury, (naming the case.) They would each say, 'Yes, and I with they would hurry it up, as I wish to leave.' The young fellow would then tell the parties that he was an officer of the court, and that if they would give him $1 he would fix things all right."

YACHTING ON THE ICE.

FROZEN WATERS INSTEAD OF THE SAD SEA WAVES—BOATS ON STEEL RUNNERS INSTEAD OF ON THE BOUNDING BILLOWS—ALL SAILS SET AND A LIGHT WIND BLOWING—THE RACE WON BY THE FLYING CLOUD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Jan. 26, 1877.

Both of the ice-boat races announced to take place at New-Hamburg to-day, under the rules of the New-Hamburg Ice-Yacht Club, were not put on because of the condition of the ice and a lack of wind. It was decided, however, to start the scrub race, and at 11 o'clock six ice-yachts were in line waiting for the word. The wind was at that time blowing lightly from the south-west, and it was evident that it would be a slow race, even if the wind did not entirely die out and leave the crafts becalmed. At 11:10 they got the starting signal, and Dart taking the lead. The course was two miles up the river from a flag off New-Hamburg dock to a flag off Van Rensselaer's Point and back, all boats to sail over the course twice. The Whiff was second, followed closely by the Tough, and two cat-rigged boats far to the rear, evidently working badly. Soon after the start the wind lulled and the Dart was the only boat that went the entire course, returning home at 12:03, when the judges decided that it was no race.

At 2 o'clock the wind had freshened and again the yachts were ordered into line, 11 boats responding, viz: Magic, Puff, Quickstep, Zephyr, Whiff, Bertie, Qui Vive, Flying Cloud, Zero, Zig-Zag, and Phantom. Each yacht carried one or two men, and sailing masters were notified that all boats must go over the course three times, and there would be no distinction as to class. The judges were Philip Schuyler, of the New-York Yacht Club, Mr. A. Myers, and Mr. P. M. Van Wyck. The handsome yachts lay in line with the bowsprits pointing to the south-west, and the helmsmen on each craft stood leaning on the tiller awaiting the word. At 2:10 o'clock Mr. Schuyler gave the signal to start. As each one of the 11 novel crafts "put away" before the wind the sight was a fine one. The three cat-rigged boats, and one or two of the yachts were "lifted," but they got speedily down to work, and dashed away in fine style, the Zephyr getting the best of the start. As all turned their bows up the river, the humming noise from their steel runners could be heard a long distance. As they glided away faster than the wind, it was noticed that the Flying Cloud was overpressing the Zephyr hard, and at the flag off Van Rensselaer's Point all three were well together, with the Quickstep a good fourth. On the return the boats arrived at the first four-mile flag, and turned it handsomely in the following order and time:

Yacht.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Zero	P. Letlow	2	27	0
Zephyr	J. R. Lawson	2	27	35
Flying Cloud	Irving Grinnell	2	27	50
Quickstep	Willis Sharpe	2	28	25
Phantom	P. M. Van Wyck	2	28	28
Whiff	I. Grinnell	2	29	40
Magic	J. Losee	2	34	30
Zig-Zag	G. C. Lawson	2	35	50
Qui Vive	C. LeRoy	2	36	10
Bertie	C. Lawson	2	42	19
Puff	I. Grinnell	2	49	39

The Puff was the only cat-rigged yacht in the race. All the rest were sloop-rigged. Going up the river again the wind lulled a little and the sailing was not so rapid. Indeed, once or twice some of the boats had to be moved just a little when turning for a back. On the way up the Zephyr passed the Zero, and the Phantom led the Flying Cloud, while the Quickstep felt back to fifth position. The turn of the eight-mile flag was made in the following order and time:

	H.	M.	S.
Zephyr	2	46	28
Zero	2	46	33
Phantom	2	46	45
Flying Cloud	2	46	51
Quickstep	2	47	50
Whiff	2	48	44
Magic	2	58	00

The rest of the boats did not turn and consequently no record was made of their positions. The time made in the last four miles was slow, because of the light wind, and it was quite evident that the closing scenes were going to be exciting. However, the Flying Cloud and Zephyr had a hot race for the finish, and they dashed across the line, almost side by side, but the Flying Cloud won the race, the Zephyr being only two seconds behind. The judges only timed the finish of six boats, as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Flying Cloud	3	3	10
Zephyr	3	3	12
Phantom	3	3	15
Zero	3	4	33
Quickstep	3	5	00
Whiff	3	5	40

This ended the racing for the day. Commodore Grinnell states that the regular regattas of the association will not occur until after a thaw or a rain, as the surface of the river is at present too rough. The regatta of the Poughkeepsie Association for the Citizen Pennant takes place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ELECTION IN ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—A San Diego dispatch says W. H. Hardy, the defeated candidate for Congressional delegate of Arizona, has petitioned the Supreme Court of that Territory to compel the Secretary of State to recanvass the vote. Mr. Stevenson, the present Delegate, having received the certificate, it is not thought probable that the court will grant the petition, and if it should the facts will show that the Secretary acted lawfully and Stevenson will be sustained. Nothing new has been received from Sonora. The recent revolution is considered at an end.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The bark Hudson, Capt. Vaughn, from Patchie, with guano, has been carried ashore by the ice at Cove Point. She lost her anchor and chains off Sharp's Island. Information has been received to the effect that the French schooner Delphic, from Martinique, for Baltimore, with sugar, is ashore on Cobb's Island. No particulars.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27.—The steamer Somerset, which sailed from Bristol Jan. 20 for New-York, has put in here with her steam-pipe broken.

MURDER IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—A horrible murder was committed at a boarding-house on Poplar street, near Second, to-night. Robert Gibson, Deputy United States Marshal, of Carroll County, Tenn., was shot, and almost instantly killed, by Robert Drury. The father of Drury is under indictment for issuing counterfeit money, and his trial is set for to-morrow, before Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court. Gibson was the principal witness against him.

AN AVALANCHE OF SNOW.

LARAMIE CITY, Jan. 26.—Three men were overwhelmed and carried down the mountain, near the Centennial Mine, yesterday, by a snow-slide. One of them, Thomas Hodgson, of Holland, Mich., was killed. The other two, Capt. Kelly and George R. Davis, escaped with slight injuries. The avalanche was set in motion by the discharge of a blast in a prospecting hole.

FROM PRISON TO PRISON.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Stephen Raymond, who was connected with the Erie bond forgeries, and escaped from the Sheriff of Elmira, N. Y., will be released from the Eastern Penitentiary to-morrow, where he has served a term of imprisonment, and will be taken back to New-York.

MEETING OF VETERANS.

A Maine paper says: "An interesting incident occurred in Brownfield last week. Capt. Abner Gee, the veteran fiddler, aged 80 years, called upon Lancaster Hodges, aged 106 years. Capt. Gee, having his fiddle, struck up the tunes of 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' 'Money Musk,' and 'Fisher's Hornpipe,' which so animated the veteran centenarian that he took the floor, and the way he cut the 'pigeon-wing' and several other scientific steps would put to shame many a more youthful, even professional, dancer. Lancaster Hodges is to celebrate his one hundred and sixth anniversary on the 31st inst."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP OHIO.

The German steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Meyer, from Bremen Jan. 9, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. She experienced strong westerly gales and heavy seas during the greater part of the passage.

DROWNED IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—John G. Kelly, a native of Halifax, N. S., was found drowned in the Savannah River yesterday. His wife and child are in New-York City.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

David Teets, house-furnishing goods, of No. 507 Eighth avenue, made an assignment to Charles E. Teets.

Thomas L. Vaughan assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Herbert A. Shipman yesterday.

Augustus H. Adams and Samuel G. Adams, composing the firm of A. R. Adams & Co., grocers, of No. 485 Greenwich street, and of No. 38 Water street, made an assignment to Martin Kiernan.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Jan. 26.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the petition of persons pretending to be Democratic Presidential Electors from Florida, and asking that their votes should be counted, was called up, and Mr. Jones, of that State, addressed the Senate on the recent election in that State. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was called up in order to come up as unfinished business to-morrow. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported with amendments, including one to restore longevity pay to Professors, and another appropriating $11,000 for the pay of the band. The Fortifications Appropriations bill was also reported, with an amendment increasing the amount for sea coast defenses from $100,000 to $200,000.

The House met at 10 A. M. and at once resumed the debate on the Electoral Vote bill, which continued through the day. Soon after 5 o'clock the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill, resulting in yeas 191, nays 86.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, asking an appropriation of $36,840 71, to supply a deficiency in subsistence for the support of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, caused by the loss of subsistence stores burned on the steamer Montana in the Gulf of California, in December last. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, gave notice that at the expiration of the morning hour he would move to take up the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt due the Government by the Pacific Railroad companies. After some discussion it was agreed that the bill should be taken up just before adjournment to-day, so as to be the unfinished business to be considered on Monday.

THE PRETENDED FLORIDA ELECTORS.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, called up the petition of persons claiming to be Democratic Presidential Electors of Florida, asking that their votes be counted. The three men from that State. He said it was universally conceded that peace and order prevailed in Florida. The government of the State had lately been transferred to Democratic hands, but in 1874, while a Republican Governor was in power, it was admitted that absolute peace existed there, and nothing was known of White Leagues. He spoke of Gov. Drew, and said he was a man of Northern birth and Union proclivities, but the people of the State elevated him to the highest position in the State. He then referred to the Supreme Court, and spoke of the Judges as men of ability and integrity. They were Republicans, but what of that? They were honorable men, and enjoyed the confidence of the community in which they lived. He then spoke of the action of the Canvassing Board in regard to the recent election, and read from the laws of the State to show that the board acted illegally in rejecting the vote of Jefferson. He argued that the Tilden Electors were legally elected, and have been deprived of their rights by the State Canvassing Board. He spoke at some length as to the duty of the State in appointing Presidential Electors, and the manner of ascertaining the true vote, and argued that they were officers of the State, not of the United States.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, called up the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness to the Government of said roads, so that it should be the unfinished business for to-morrow.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar. Most of the amendments are of an unimportant character, the two principal ones being to restore the longevity pay to professors and instructors, and appropriating $11,000 for the pay of the band.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the same committee, reported back the Fortification Appropriation bill with an amendment increasing the appropriation for the ornament of sea-coast defenses from $100,000 to $200,000. Placed on the calendar.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, presented the resolutions of the Milwaukee Board of Commerce in favor of an appropriation of $50,000 to aid in the establishment of a temporary colony for the purpose of exploration and scientific research at or near the 81st degree of North latitude. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate then, at 4.45 o'clock, went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, with but few members in attendance, and was addressed by Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, who proceeded to argue against the power of the President of the Senate to count the Electoral votes, and quoted precedents in support of his view. The present bill did not, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] had said, destroy the Electoral College; on the contrary, it provided that the action of the commission might be reviewed by either house. There was no surrender in the powers of either house. So far as the report of the committee was concerned, it came with the sanction of the ablest men in both ends of the Capitol, who believed that that plan was the most feasible method of meeting the present difficulties.

Mr. HARTRIDGE, of Georgia, believed the bill was perfectly constitutional and safe. He felt sure that the tribunal would be governed by fairness, by law, by patriotism, and by the Constitution. The proposition that the Vice President could count the vote was utterly absurd; but the doctrine held by many of his own party that the House could cast out the vote of any State, was supported by the strictest constructionists of the Constitution, who held to the doctrine set forth by the bill, that it required concurrent action to reject a vote. He did not apprehend war; he never had.

Mr. FELTON, of Georgia, followed in favor of the bill.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, opposed the bill. The Constitution and the law had been sufficient to carry on the country for a hundred years, and they were still sufficient. There were some good things in the bill; among them, that it silenced the pretense that the President of the Senate had the power to count the vote, and established the principle that no vote could be counted until it received the concurrence of both houses.

At the expiration of Mr. Mills' time the point of order was raised that he could not speak more than 10 minutes according to the arrangement made yesterday, but after some discussion his time was extended to an hour, and 4 o'clock was fixed as the time for calling the previous question.

Mr. Mills (continuing) claimed that each house had a right to exclude the vote of a State without concurrent action. He also opposed the bill because it provided for an unholy alliance between the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, and that alliance, whenever it took place, was the absolute prostration of all civil liberty. Those departments must retain their independence.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, said he understood the opponents of the bill opposed it on the ground that it involved the delegation of the power which the Constitution lodged in two houses. The fallacy was in the assumption that the power claimed either on the one hand for both houses, or on the other for the Vice President to count the vote, was a legislative act by a legislative body. It was no such thing. A legislative body could not do an act without having the President approve that action. It was not a legislative body in the contemplation of the Constitution. It was an organized body clothed with a single function. It could not do a single legislative act. It had but one function, and that was to count the votes, as the Democrats contended, or to witness the count, as the Republicans held. Therefore, the bill was not a delegation of legislative authority. It was claimed that the Vice President had the power to count the votes. He admitted that for the sake of argument. They had to be counted in presence of the House and Senate. They were there to witness the count. But they not have the right to refuse to witness a fraud? But they not have a right to refuse to attest what either thought was not a vote, and if they did refuse did not that render the transaction a nullity? In his opinion the bill was in harmony with the genius of the Constitution. If it failed in these points, the next President would have to be inaugurated by a method which was exclusively advocated and pressed by one party alone, and with a view to a single object—a method advocated by one-half of the country against the wishes of the other half—and the result would be looked upon as the result of fraud and force. There would have to be either submission or resistance to it by the people. There was no use in trying to blink the question. The man who said he despised the menace of civil war was a man who overlooked one of the most important factors in all governments; that was the content, the satisfaction, the repose of the society for which he had legislated, and he had got to learn the very first lesson in the elementary book of practical legislation.

At this point the legislative session of yesterday closed with a formal adjournment, and immediately thereupon, the House was called to order, and to-day's legislative session was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, who, as usual, confined himself to a selection of collects from the Episcopal Prayer-book.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. LAMAR then resumed the floor and proceeded with his address in support of the bill. He said that the bill eliminated the sword from the controversy and sent it to a tribunal whose character guaranteed justice, right, and truth in its decision. It placed the controversy in the pure atmosphere of constitutional right and justice, and gave promise of an era of justice, equality, and rights in the settlement of all public questions.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, could not see the controversy of creating a commission outside of the Constitution, and foreign to the institutions of the Government. Neither did he think it was constitutional for Congress to delegate its power. He criticised the bill for excluding from the commission the Chief Justice, declaring it an odious and unjust reflection on a wise magistrate.

Mr. WATTERSON, of Kentucky, said that it might not be true the country stood on the brink of civil war, but it was true that grave danger threatened every public interest. He wished to inveigh against no man or party, but there was well-organized conspiracy to place in the Presidential office a man who had not been elected existed he most conscientiously believed. The Democratic Party was strong enough to make its exit from power by a great sectional war; the Republican Party was strong enough to prevent a peaceful country into civil war. If the two houses failed to agree upon some plan to tide over the great emergency, the country would see a Senate declare Hayes elected, and it would see the President of the United States, supported by the Army and Navy, prepared to seat him in office. The House would then proceed to elect a President, and then there would be either a case of law or a civil war, but in either event there would be commotion and discontent. If the decision of the Senate was peacefully acquiesced in he did not believe, as some persons did, that four years hence there would be a change of parties by such overwhelming majorities as would leave no room for fraud or conspiracy. Four years of plotting and planning would leave the Republican Party better organized and more prejudiced, and the South despairing, disorganized, and demoralized. He would adopt and accept the views of the members of the joint commission without reservation. He would support them, conscious that the action of the commission might bring bitter disappointment to him, but if he did he would be satisfied that he had done his duty in striving to preserve the peace of the country.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Illinois, opposed the bill. He said that every form of influence in the weight of the Senate, in the reputation of its supporters here, in the occasional threats by injudicious men of possible civil war and possible complications, had been brought to bear on the House to induce individual members to forego their own conclusions and their own views of what the Constitution required of them. But he for one could not yield his opinions on a constitutional question on any idea or expediency or even on the weight of authority. He would have to stand by his constituents in the discharge of his duty. He proceeded to argue against the bill.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, confessed that when this Congress assembled his mind had been filled with apprehensions for the future of the country. Those apprehensions had been dispelled, and had been dispelled by the pending bill and by the conviction was he entertained that it would become a law by an overwhelming vote of both houses. He supported the bill, first, because in his judgment it was constitutional, in character wholly so; second, because in his judgment it was wise, in its every provision remarkably so, and third, because it was patriotic, in its every purpose eminently so. Speaking of the South he said it had been a witness of the sorrows of that people, and a willing sharer of all their sufferings. May I, therefore, be pardoned, on this occasion, for calling the attention of the House and of the country to the spirit which has been manifested by that derided people during the entire controversy. On another occasion I intended their manhood, their patriotism, their humanity from what I know to be unjust charges. If the answer then was unsatisfactory, let the further answer be found in the spirit which the people of the South have manifested during the last sixty days. There is scarcely a man in that country who does not believe that the Democratic ticket was elected, and who does not believe that all that they have remaining of property, of rights, of justice, depends upon the inauguration of that ticket; yet, during this whole controversy—I say it with pride and pleasure—the South has manifested but one spirit, and that has been the spirit of forbearance. They have been deprived of their rights by the State Canvassing Board. He spoke at some length as to the duty of the State in appointing Presidential Electors, and the manner of ascertaining the true vote, and argued that they were officers of the State, not of the United States.

Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, sustained the bill because it provided a remedy for existing difficulties, but he expressed his belief that no constitution or law could be devised which would secure honest elections, or which thieves and robbers could not find some means of evading.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, sustained the bill, but suggested that it should be amended so as to provide for submitting to the commission the question as to the right of Colorado to vote as a State.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and because Congress had no power to delegate its authority.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, sustained it.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, declared his belief that Gov. Hayes had received 185 Electoral votes and was elected, but yet he was not elected.

Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, presented resolutions of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature, in favor of the bill. He said the resolutions expressed his sentiments, and he hoped to see the bill pass by a large majority.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, opposed the bill. He was convinced that on the 7th of November Mr. Hayes was elected President, and he did not propose to put in jeopardy that election. There had been intimidation practiced not only in the South, but it had also been attempted in the House. Something had been said comparing the House to the British House of Commons, but there were some things about it which assimilated it with the French Constituent Assembly. We have had, said he [alluding to Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky,] our citizen Marat, and true to the practice of the Constituent Assembly, he has gone down and harranged the sections and then he has come up to this House to see if terror did not prevail. Our "Citizen Marat" has threatened this Assembly with the overawing of 100,000 [a comical pause] unarmed Democrats. [Laughter.] What, in heaven's name, would 100,000 Democratic petitioners be doing at the capital, unless they were armed either with shotguns or with that other Democratic weapon which does more harm to him who holds it than to anybody else? [Laughter.] Our "Citizen Marat" has failed to imitate the French Marat in one particular—we have no heroes here he is comely. The French Marat sat in the French Constituent Assembly with a wet towel on his head, and I have wondered a good deal from day to day when I see that our Citizen Marat has failed to equip himself in the habiliment belonging properly to his position. To-day he "roars you as gently as any suckling dove." [Laughter.] He spoke not all the men on this side of the House have failed to be affected. I heard yesterday a stalwart Republican, weighing 230 pounds, telling us there was great fear of trouble. I want the people of the country to know that there are a few Republicans on whom the great fear does not rest. [Laughter.] It is not in regard alone to the States of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina that there is difficulty; and when the question in regard to them is settled, the whole difficulty is not settled, not a bit of it. The question of Color

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAKERS OF FLORENCE. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

Mrs. Oliphant's *Makers of Florence* is an account of the artists, poets, and statesmen to whom the city owes its treasures of art and its interesting historical recollections. It contains sketches of Dante, Giotto, Savonarola, Michael Angelo, and of other Florentines less famous than these. Mrs. Oliphant's part is pleasantly done. The pictures are from Prof. Dalamotte's drawings, and are beautiful. The book presents an attractive and brilliant picture of the city at its most famous epoch.

The story of Dante has, of course, been told many hundreds of times, but the world in some way appears to prefer to read such stories in new books rather than in old ones. The chapters on the "Cathedral Builders" treat of Arnolfo and Giotto, of Ghiberti Donatello and Filippo. Lorenzo Ghiberti was the sculpter of the bronze gates of the Baptistry, and an old story connects with the competition for these gates the names of both Donatello and Filippo. Lorenzo was then 20 years of age, and, though a Florentine, had left Florence. He was wandering about Italy, painting here and there a stray picture, casting little figures in bronze, and working in wax and stucco even, when nothing better was to be had, when he received from his father, an inferior artist of Florence, the news that the Signoria and the Trades had concluded to make the other two gates of the cathedral, and had summoned to the competition all the best masters in Italy, each of whom was to furnish a "story in bronze" as a proof of what he could do. Lorenzo was so excited by the intelligence that "it seemed to him a thousand years before he could reach Florence." He set to work at once to prepare his model. There were present at the competition, besides the Signoria and the Operai, many grave burghers and illustrious artists from all parts of the country, who had been summoned to assist in the very important task of a decision. Filippo was also one of the competitors. The story represents Filippo, with Donatello, the latter a boy of 17, as surveying the various models with anxious faces. The two youths went apart to consult, and not without some bitter disappointment, confessed that Lorenzo's model was the best, and that he would be given the building of the Baptistry gates. The Signoria, the Operai, and all their advisers were of the same opinion. Lorenzo was thus in a moment lifted from insignificance to be one of the most eminent artists of the day. The building of the gates was a very long task, the two taking 40 years to complete. Lorenzo, however, had time to produce many other works in the same time. The work must have been begun at once, since we find by a public notice of the date of Jan. 7, 1407, that "all working at the doors of San Giovanni" are licensed "to go about Florence at all hours of the night, but always carrying lamps lighted and visible." This brings before the mind very clearly the state of things in an Italian city in the Middle Ages, the narrow and deserted streets, the rioters and robbers, the partisans of rival houses fighting in the dark.

This Lorenzo, by the way, was afterward joined with Filippo in the building of the great dome of the cathedral, a work for which Lorenzo was not at all fitted. Lorenzo, however, liked the salary, and maintained his place notwithstanding the disgust of Filippo. Filippo at last got rid of the incumbrance by professing to be ill and going to bed, leaving Lorenzo to demonstrate his inability to get on without him. Filippo and Lorenzo, it would seem, then were enemies, but Filippo and Donatello appear to have been friends from boyhood. The story of Donatello's crucifix is told by Mrs. Oliphant. This was the first great crucifix of the artist, and still stands in Santa Croce. When Donatello had finished it, he brought his friend, Filippo, to see it, and Filippo, who was a frank critic, told him that it was not in the least Christ whom he had put upon the cross. Donatello, much hurt, answered: "If it is so easy as you think, take wood and make one yourself." Some years ago the late Augustus Welby Pugin made a similar remark, when suffering under the strictures of young Mr. Ruskin, likewise an energetic critic. The architect said: "Let the fellow build a church." Filippo went home and set to work upon a similar crucifix. He gave it a few months of concealed labor, and when it was finished invited Donatello to dine with him. The two young artists, on their way home, bought their meal of eggs, bread, and fruit, and Donatello carried the things in his apron. Filippo, excusing himself under some pretense of business, bade his friend enter first and wait for him. The story is that Donatello no sooner saw the beautiful crucifix than, raising his hands in wonder, he let fall the contents of his apron and spoiled the dinner.

In a chapter upon the life of a peaceful citizen of Florence, whose diary has come down to us, Mrs. Oliphant sketches the private life of the time. She shows how in the midst of the fierce feuds which were always waging in the streets of the town, there was still in Florence a quiet household life, which existed by the side of the battles of angry factions. This citizen was the ancestor of the Pandolfini family. The old Pandolfini, who flourished in the year 1400, was, like most of the great men of his city, a shopkeeper. He was an Ambassador to foreign princes, was one of the most influential public leaders and wisest counselors in Florense, yet we find him returning from the business of State to that of the counter with the most complete satisfaction in the source of his own fortune. From the following account which the *Chronicle* gives us of the villa which he kept near the city, we may get some notion of the way in which a Florentine shopkeeper lived in mediæval times:

"Here he had a most worthy house, full of everything necessary to the condition of a man of gentle blood—dogs, hawks, and every kind of nets, both for fishing and birding. In this house all guests are received honorably. He was very liberal, and there being no other house in the Florence of such quality and so well regulated, all the great personages who came were lodged there. There he received Pope Eugenius, King Rivieri, Duke Francesco, often Marchess Niccolo, and many other great people; and the house was always so well provided that nothing was wanting. When it happened that a Pope or other day his children came from Florence to visit him without bringing other guests, he complained and reproved them. This house was habitaties of well-doing. And Angelo was in his time another Lucullus, having his dwelling furnished with every kind of poultry and provision for guests, as did honor to those who came. When it happened that there were no visitors in the house after a great hawking, he sent to the road to see if any one passed that way, and gave orders to bring in all wayfarers to dinner. When they reached the house water was given them to wash their hands, and dinner was served by 6 or 8 boys, well attended, he thanked them and said that they were free to go—that he did not wish to hinder their journey. The exercises followed here were those of gentlemen, hawking with falcons and with dogs; and he never went out after the birds with less than 15 or 20 companions on horseback, besides those that went on foot with dogs."

Mrs. Oliphant describes the economy of the Pandolfini household; and we have conversations between the elder Pandolfini and his dutiful sons with regard to morality and other questions affecting the conduct of life. The old man dwells with delight upon the advantages of a country life, yet when his son press upon him the question whether it is best to bring up a family in the country or in town, he decides in favor of the city, and gives a curious reason for his preference: It is that in the city the young learn what vice is and see the necessity of avoiding it. "For no one," he continues, "can judge what vices are who does not know them, as no one can judge of a sound who has not heard that sound, nor can criticise either the instrument or the player." Mrs. Oliphant gives several chapters to Savonarola. The frontispiece is an engraved portrait of Savonarola; there is also a fine print from the recent bust placed in San Marco. There is a chapter upon Michael Angelo, with engravings illustrating his life and works.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore will soon publish a work on *Some Difficulties of Belief*.

—Green's *Short History of the English People* has reached a circulation of 40,000 copies.

—J. R. Osgood & Co. will publish immediately Charles Blanc's *Art in Ornament and Dress*.

—A *Musical Review*, containing works by Turkish composers, is to be published at Constantinople.

—The autobiography of the Danish novelist, M. Goldschmidt, published in monthly parts, is at tracting much attention.

—The Norwegian poet, Andreas Munch, has just brought out at Copenhagen a translation of Tennyson's *Idyls of the King*.

—Though the *Contemporary Review* has changed publishers, Mr. Alexander Strahan still remains its editor and proprietor.

—Jacques Offenbach's book on *America* has at last left the translator's hands in Paris, and will soon be published by G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*Life's Aftermath* and *Mrs. Mainwaring's Journal*, two of Mrs. Marshall's most popular novels, have each reached a sale of 5,000 copies.

—An episode in the life of Beethoven, *An Unrequited Love*, translated from the German of Dr. Nohl, is one of Bentley's latest publications.

—Two famous contemporary Danish poets died in Christmas week, within three days of each other, F. Taludam Müller, and Christian Winther.

—Estes & Lauriat are making arrangements for the publication of translations of all Daudet's novels. *Le Nabob*, *Robert Helmot*, *The Lovers*, *Jack*, *Tartarin de Tarascon*, and *Hortense*.

—The Longmans have just brought out a new work on Iceland, *Across the Vatna Jokull*, which describes hitherto unknown regions in that country and gives a map and illustrations of the scenery.

—*Occasional Papers and Reviews* is the title of the new volume of John Keble's writings, edited by John Henry Newman and Dr. Pusey, and already published by James Parker & Co., London.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. have still another of Mrs. Emma Marshall's works in press and nearly ready, to be called *A History of France for Children*. It is this writer's first venture outside of fiction, and will attract special attention.

—Edward W. Cox, President of the Psychological Society of Great Britain, has written *The Mechanism of Man*, just published by the Longmans, as a popular introduction to psychology, and as an argument to prove the existence of the soul by science.

—England is to have a new technical weekly journal, to be called *Cotton*, and to be devoted to the interests of cotton cultivation, manufacture, and commerce, and of woolen and other textile manufactures, and particularly of improvements in textile machinery.

—In criticising Tennyson's "Harold" in *The Academy*, J. A. Symonds says that his blank verse "lacks the variety, rapidity, and spontaneity we find in the best dramatic writers," and that "at no time are we precisely overborne and carried away by the presentation either of passion or of action."

—The sale of the *North American Review* for January has been so great that within three weeks from the date of publication the largest edition which has been printed for many years has been entirely exhausted, and the publishers, J. R. Osgood & Co., have been obliged to print a second edition.

—*Protection and Free Trade* is the subject of a new work upon which Prof. Fawcett is engaged, and in which he will consider the arguments advanced by the advocates of Protection in the United States, and the special causes which prevented the realisation of the predictions so constantly made at the time of the repeal of the English Corn laws.

—The latest magazine novelty in England is *The Cosmopolitan Critic and Controversialist*, a new monthly, published by Elliot Stock, London, which discusses such questions as "The Utility of Controversy," "The Temperance Legislation," "Ought Museums and Literary and Scientific Institutions to be Open on the Sabbath?" and invites "laconical replies" to such articles.

—*The Parish Choir*, published and edited by Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, Medford Mass, enters upon its fourth year, as a musical monthly which pays its way and furnishes the best English and American church music at the reasonable price of 50 cents for a year's subscription. It is one of the first ventures in America to supply Episcopal and other choirs with the best current music, and meets a want which is generally felt by musical people.

—*Hector Servadac*, which means travels through the solar world, is the latest translation from the French of Jules Verne, and will be published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. The same publishers announce the publication of an edition of Principal Tulloch's *Christian Doctrine of Sin*, and the reproduction of two works by Dr. Joseph Parker, *The Priesthood of Christ—A Re-statement of Vital Truth*, and *The Ark of God*.

—Mr. Niles, of the firm of Roberts Brothers, recently gave a new title to the *Mice at Play*, and put forth a book with the name, *Other Babies than Helen's*, and now G. W. Carleton & Co. are just ready with a companion volume, *Annals of a Baby*, by a well-known author. D. Lothrop & Co. issue a small periodical entitled *Babyland*, and it seems as if the baby literature were rapidly becoming quite as voluminous as that confined to weightier matters.

—Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co., No 796 Broadway, have brought out an edition of *Letters from High Latitudes*, to which Lord Dufferin, the author, who resides at the Government House, Ottawa, and is Governor General of Canada, has contributed an interesting preface on the prospects of the English language becoming universal, and the encouragement to writers to make it the medium of their thoughts. This is the third edition of a yacht voyage to Iceland, Jan Mayen, and Spitsbergen, in 1858, which is described in such a delightful manner that the book is sure of permanent fame as a record of travel.

—T. L. Simmonds, editor of the *Journal of Applied Sciences*, is the author of a valuable work on *Hops—their Cultivation, Commerce, and Uses in Various Countries*, which is intended as a manual of reference for the grower, dealer, and brewer, and condenses into a reasonable compass the latest statistics of production and consumption in different countries. It also gives many hints and suggestions in regard to their growth and medicinal uses, and has a special chapter on the hop production of the American continent. It may be obtained at No. 446 Broome street, through E. & F. N. Spon, the publishers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*A Widow of Windsor*. A novel. By Annie Gaskell. Loring, Publisher, Boston.

—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magizine*. American edition. New-York: January, 1877.

—*Courtship in 1720 and 1860*. By Hawley Smart. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*The Sanitarian*. A monthly magazine. New-York: February, 1877. No. 83 Nassau street.

—*The Shadow of the Sword*. A romance. By Robert Buchanan. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Tales from Two Hemispheres*. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co., 1877.

—*Beauties Selected from the Writings of Thomas De Quincey*. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine*. New-York: February, 1877. No. 23 Murray street.

—*The Molly Maguires. Origin, Growth, and Character*. By F. P. Dewees. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1877.

—*History of the City of New-York, Part 10*. By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New-York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co. By subscription.

—*Twice Defeated; or, the Story of a Dark Society in Two Countries*. By Rollin Edwards. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1877.

—*The Shadow of the Sword*. A romance. By Robert Buchanan. New-York: Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co., No. 764 Broadway. Author's edition.

—*Bragelmann's Classified Business Directory of the United States*. First branch—Jewelry, watches, clocks, silver, and plated ware, optical goods, &c., giving the address of each firm. Price, 50 cents. New-York: Martin B. Brown. 1877.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS ON APPEALS.

RULINGS OF THE GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT—THE DISBARRING OF ATTORNEYS—SUITS AGAINST THE CITY—INFLUENCES AFFECTING REFEREES—PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT—DRAWING MONEY FROM A BANK.

A number of decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Among these were fewer cases of public interest than usual. The court took cognisance of the proceedings brought to disbar various attorneys, and, by the decisions, seem determined to weed out attorneys against whom charges of corrupt connect can be proved. They rendered a judgment, yesterday, disbarring Sigismund Bett, who was accused of forging Judge Joseph F. Daly's signature to an order in supplementary proceedings. The case of Hymes H. Lowenthal, another accused attorney, is referred to ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, to take the proofs. Lowenthal's accuser is one William N. Loew, formerly an attorney, who was disbarred for making false statements in regard to a pleading in the Marine Court in the case of Bernhard against Leo and others. Accuser and accused were in the same office, and from that office a pleading was served on J. C. Julius Langbein, the opposing attorney in the case. Langbein returned the pleading, on the ground that the verification was improper. The same pleading was sent back to Mr. Langbein with an erasure in the verification. Loew was disbarred on account of the proceeding, and now charges Lowenthal with having made the erasure. A third case of an attorney for whom disbarment is sought is that of Joseph S. Ridgway. He is given until March 1 to file an answer to the charges against him.

Among the decisions of the General Term are also some in suits against the City. A very important case is that of Henry Wines against the Mayer, &c. It appears that in May, 1870, the Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance increasing the salaries of attendants of courts from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Connolly, then Controller, refused to pay the amount of the increase, and the present suit, which is a test case, was brought. There are, however, some special points with reference to Wine's case. Thus, on April 26, 1870, an act was passed by the Legislature prohibiting the Board of Supervisors from increasing the salaries of "officers," and in the Sweeny suit it was held that attendant in the Court of Common Pleas is an "officer." After the passage of this act, but before the passage of the Supervisor's ordinance, another act was passed by the Legislature relating especially to the Marine Court attendants, of whom the plaintiff was one. Judge Daniels, who writes the opinion of the General Term in the case, holds that this second act, as far as the Marine Court is concerned, repealed the effect of the first act and left the Supervisors with power to increase the salaries of Marine Court attendants. Judge Daniels says, however, that the decision in the Sweeny case—that attendants of courts are "officers"—has been greatly shaken, if not wholly overturned, by subsequent decisions, and is, therefore, doubtful whether the act of April, 1870, applies at all to court attendants. The plaintiff in the present case, he holds, is entitled to judgment.

The General Term, by a decision yesterday, sent back for a new trial the well-known case of William A. Seaver, Administrator of John L. Brown, against the mayor, &c., in which action was brought to recover an advance payment under the terms of a contract for regulating and grading First avenue, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Ninth streets. The case was tried for the second time in March last before Judge Lawrence, and the plaintiff obtained judgment for $36,668. This has now been reversed and a third trial ordered. The contract sued upon was one of those passed upon by the Contract Commission created under chapter 580 of the Laws of 1872, which was generally known as the "Sutherland Board." This board had power to declare valid certain informal contracts, and in the present case their certificate was indorsed on the contract, the indorsement having been made seven months after their term of office had expired, and had been made by them individually, and not at a joint session. The court holds that it must at least be shown that a favorable decision was rendered by the Commissioners during the period of 90 days, within which the statute empowered them to act. On the point raised as to whether the coming to a decision without thereupon expressing that decision in a certificate was enough to validate the contract, the opinion of the court is reserved until the next trial. For the reason, also, because of the admission of heresay evidence in the shape of a reported statement of Chief Engineer Tracy, the judgment is reversed. Develin and Miller appeared for the plaintiff, and Francis L. Stetson for the City.

The General Term has reversed an order vacating an assessment in the matter of the petition of James Alexander Sayre, the court holding, as they have in several recent cases, that the proof necessary in these special proceedings must be as full as in the trial of an action. As the petitioner failed to establish his case in any particular he is sent back for a new trial. Sayre & Sayre appeared for the petitioners, and H. L. Cole for the City.

The case of the Harlem Bank against Alfred Todd was also decided by the General Term, and the decision may be regarded as an illustration of the careful scrutiny which the courts are disposed to give to the conduct and decisions of referees, even where no fraud is charged. The suit in question came up on appeal from an order of the court below setting aside the report of the Referee in the case. The action itself was against the defendant as a party to a promissory note. The defendant claimed his signature had been forged, and the Referee reported in his favor. The plaintiff's attorney swore that the defendant's attorney had informed him, after the report had been made, that the Referee had become convinced, upon an examination by means of a comparison of the signature to the note with other signatures of the defendant, that no forgery existed in the case after the trial, that the signature was forged. The plaintiff's attorney also made averment as to certain facts which showed that the Referee and the defendant's counsel were on very intimate terms, and hinted at certain friendly influences which might have swayed the mind of the Referee. No action was, however, asked to be made. Judge Daniels, who writes the opinion of the General Term, after alluding to the manner in which certain influences arising from personal friendship might operate in such a case, says: "The probability of such existence of such influences always engenders controversies arising out of the suspicions of the defeated party that his failure may have been attributed to some other cause than a just view of the evidence; and, when they do arise, the facts are not always capable of being accurately ascertained. It would be much more comportable with an inflexible administration of the law that a report assailed as this one has been should be set aside than that the court should enter upon a minute investigation of probabilities for the purpose of invalidating that report." The difficulty of detecting the existence of friendly influences is such, even far the person who may be affected by them, that judicial officers in their proceedings should be expected to carefully avoid even their appearance." The judgment setting aside the report of the Referee is therefore affirmed.

Two appeals in the much-litigated case of John Foley against Charles S. Rathbone are decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court. In this action the plaintiff obtained a judgment for $1,500 against the defendant. An execution was then issued against Rathbone's property, but was returned unsatisfied. Then Rathbone was examined in supplementary proceedings, and it appeared that he was in partnership with one Charles F. Wetmore. The latter, however, had furnished all the means to the partnership fund, Rathbone drawing from the fund for his needs. Wetmore was examined as a third party in the supplementary proceedings, but refused to answer certain questions relating to his private business, and an order was made by Judge Donohue directing Wetmore to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The decision on this matter was suspended, and Wetmore answered the questions. He was, however, fined to the whole amount of the judgment by Judge Donohue for his refusal, and was ordered to be committed to jail in case he did not pay the amount of the fine. The General Term reverses this decision. Judge Brady, who writes the opinion, says Judge Donohue must have misunderstood the facts of the case. Pending these proceedings, however, an order was made by Judge Donohue enjoining the withdrawing by Rathbone of the partnership fund from the Continental National Bank, where it was on deposit. This order was afterward so far modified as to apply to only so much of the fund as would cover the amount of Foley's judgment. A motion to set aside the injunction was denied, but this decision is reversed by the General Term, which orders the setting aside of the injunction.

A very curious case decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court is that of the National Broadway Bank against George Miller. It seems that the bank, by a mistake, credited the defendant with $1,916 97 deposited by one James Miller. The defendant drew against the deposit and afterward became insolvent. The officers of the bank, finding out their mistake, brought the present suit against Miller to recover the money, and caused the latter's arrest on an affidavit charging him with fraud. He made a motion in Supreme Court Chambers to have the order of arrest vacated. On that application he explained that he occasionally deposited money in the bank without marking it in his check-book. The explanation seemed satisfactory, and the order of arrest was vacated. On appeal, however, the General Term reverses this decision. Judge Daniels, who writes the opinion of the court, maintains that it is a case of fraud from the fact that the defendant had only $50 on deposit in the bank when he drew the $1,916 97, and from other suspicious circumstances.

THE NILES ESTATE LITIGATION.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered the following decision on the motion for a Receiver of the property of Nathaniel Niles, deceased, which was made by Mrs. Wilbanx and Mrs. Gen. Badeau recently:

"Assuming as plaintiffs claim, that plaintiffs and Nathaniel Niles are co-trustees, it seems to me the preponderence of evidence in this motion is against the plaintiffs on all the facts on which relief is asked. There is no doubt of the rights and duty of the court to interfere in a proper case to protect funds from the improper acts of Trustees; but a proper case for that interference should be made out. On the facts on these papers I think the plaintiffs wholly fail. Motion for Receiver denied."

COURT NOTES.

Wilhelmina Rogar, of No. 194 Allen street, one of the persons indicted for selling adulterated milk, pleaded guilty before Judge Sutherland yesterday and was fined $20.

William Williams, alias "Blueskin," of No. 71 Thompson street, a notorious pickpocket, who stole a pocket-book containing $1 from Patrick May, was brought before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday and sentenced to three years in State Prison.

John Murray was arrested in this City in December last, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill, apparently issued by the Lafayette National Bank, of Lafayette, Ind. Commissioner Shields held him for the Grand Jury, but as that body failed to indict him he was discharged from custody yesterday.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied a motion, made by William R. Martin, to set aside the sale, under foreclosure of mortgage, of lots at Fifty-eighth street and Broadway. The property was sold Dec. 27 in actions by George M. Miller and others against Martin and others.

James Ryan, of No. 326 East Twentieth street, who snatched a gold watch, chain, and locket from Thomas Bradley, of No. 269 West Nineteenth street, while the latter was walking on Third avenue, on the 16th inst., pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for three years.

In the suit of Hans Pfeiffer against Philip and Madalena Hossenlopp, Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, opened the judgment by default for $2,000 obtained against the defendants, on condition that the latter give security for the amount of the judgment. The plaintiff charges the defendants with outrageous slanders, in consequence of which his intended marriage was broken off.

In the suit in regard to the estate of the late Walter Pearsall, Surrogate Calvin yesterday announced that he would reject the testimony of William Korff. This person, who was employed by Pearsall's brother in his business in the Fulton Fish Market, testified some time ago that three days before Pearsall's death (when the witness) drafted for him a will, which was properly attested, and by which the testator bequeathed to his reputed daughter, Eliza Jane Pearsall, the whole amount of his property, thus leaving his wife nothing.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed William Sinclair, the Clerk of the Court, as Referee to take testimony in the habeas corpus proceeding whereby Miss Margaret O'Brien seeks to obtain the custody of Ada Teresa McNamara, a bright-looking flaxen-haired miss of 12 years of age. The child is at present residing with Mrs. Sarah V. Kelly, of No. 297 Beckett street, Brooklyn. Miss O'Brien claims the right to the child's custody by virtue of a power of attorney from the girl's father, Thomas McNamara, who is a lawyer of San Francisco.

The jury in the case of John Collins and Nicholas Collins, speculators and general dealers, at No. 31 Bridge street, charged with receiving opium stolen from the bonded warehouse of E. C. Johnson, Nos. 1 and 10 Bridge street, returned into the Court of General Sessions at 10.10 A. M. yesterday, having been locked up all night. The foreman announced that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and found it impossible to do so. Judge Sutherland thereupon discharged them. On motion of Assistant District Attorney Bell the accused were required to give new bail. Patrick Lollard, of Nos. 50 and 52 Moore street, former bondsman for the Collins brothers, again became their surety.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following business was transacted:

No. 100—*Phipps & Co. vs. Sedgwick, assignee in bankruptcy of Place & Co.*; and No. 101—*Susan A. Place's Executors vs. Sedgwick*.—These are appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, involving questions of the validity of a post-nuptial settlement made by James K. Place upon his wife, and of a mortgage made by their joint execution to Phipps & Co. on a house which was a part of that settlement. The court below found that Place's circumstances were not such as to admit of the settlement when it was made, and that the property so conveyed, consisting of a house at Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, in New-York, and its furniture, remained a portion of the bankrupt's assets, subject to distribution among his creditors, the attempted conveyance being in fraud of their rights. It is here contended that a husband may make such a settlement upon his wife that will be valid either against existing or subsequent creditors, if he be in prosperous circumstances, and the gift be a reasonable provision, and enough is reserved to meet the husband's debts existing at the time, and that all these elements concur in the present instance, as shown by the evidence in the case. F. N. Bangs appears for the appellees, and William M. Evarts, Foster & Thompson for Phipps & Co. and the Executors.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST MR. TILDEN.

Jacob Weidermann, an architect and landscape gardener, at No. 110 Broadway, has begun suit in the Superior Court against ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden to recover the balance of a bill alleged to be due him for work done and materials furnished at defendant's house, No. 115 East Twentieth street, between the 1st of April and the 1st of September, 1874. According to the complaint, the amount of the original bill was $6,530, a credit for $2,000 of this amount is acknowledged. The suit is for the balance. The answer denies any indebtedness, claiming that the amount paid was in full for the services rendered. Mr. Edward Fitch, of the law firm of E. & A. P. Fitch, who are counsel for plaintiff, said yesterday that his client had informed him that there was no contract as to the amount to be paid for the work, that the amount charged was only fair and reasonable, and that Mr. Weidermann had frequently made personal application to Mr. Tilden for payment of the balance of the bill, but had been put off on various pretexts until his patience was exhausted. Mr. Fitch further stated that his client told him that when he presented his bill Mr. Tilden seemed surprised, and asked him if he was not employed in the Department of Parks, and that he replied that he had been, but was not at that time.

AN INCENDIARY SENTENCED.

On the night of the 13th of July last a mill at Mott Haven, owned by R. W. Townsend, and leased by James M. Bennett, was burned. The fire extended to the dwelling-house of William Birch, adjoining, which was also consumed. Traces of incendiarism being discovered, an investigation was held, and Samuel Hibbs, a laborer in the mill, was arrested. During his confinement Hibbs admitted that he had set fire to the mill, but explained that he had done so at the instigation of his employer, Bennett, who owed him wages, but refused to pay him unless he should set fire to the mill, which was fully insured. After these disclosure efforts were made to arrest Bennett, but he fled from the City, and has not since been seen. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins called for sentence upon Hibbs, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to four years in State Prison.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Judge Gildersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Rollins disposed of the following burglars yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions: Richard Muller, No. 439 West Twenty-sixth street, who broke into the premises No. 524 West Thirtieth street, and stole the plumbing materials, two years and six months in State Prison; William Campbell, who effected a burglary on the premises of Margaret Campbell, No. 100 West 11th street, and stole $1 and a quantity of clothing, two years in State Prison; Henry Garn, No. 304 West Eleventh street, who stole gas fixtures and lead pipe from the premises No. 29 Macdougal street, two years and six months in State Prison; James Brady, of No. 301 East Eleventh street, who broke into the store of Abraham Simon, No. 252 Avenue A, and stole two pairs of shoes, three years and six months.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE COMPANY.

Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed Charles Edgar Appleby Receiver of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, with the requirement that Mr. Appleby furnish bonds for $50,000. The application was granted on the petition of George W. Gilbert, who prays that the company may be dissolved. He alleges that the capital stock is $300,000, and that the defendants have violated the provisions of its acts under which they were incorporated and other laws binding on them, in the following particulars: That the officers have loaned and invested part of the capital in illegal securities, and thus impaired the capital stock to such an extent that they have not sufficient lawful assets remaining to authorize their continuance in business; that they loaned $60,000 in the bonds and stock of the Knickerbocker Gas Company of New-York, which is not paying dividends, and whose stock and bonds have no fixed market value.

THE ASSESSORS IN ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

About one year ago B. Van Raden obtained a writ from the Supreme Court directing the Board of Assessors to estimate the damages to him resulting from the closing up of the Bloomingdale road above Eighty-third street. The Assessors have thus far failed to make the estimate, on the ground, as they claim, that they are unable to fix on any rule for the measure of damages to apply to the case. Mr. Van Raden becoming tired of the delay, applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and the latter issued an order directing the committal for contempt of Messrs. Green, Morris, Mullaly, and Wiley, the Assessors, unless they comply with the original order of the court within ten days.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRE.

When the Brooklyn Building Company were about to erect the Brooklyn Theatre, by the burning of which on the night of Dec. 5 so many lives were lost, a loan of $60,000 was obtained from John A. Cross. After the fire, a friendly suit to foreclose the mortgage was commenced in the Supreme Court by Seymour L. Husted and Charles J. Lowery, as Executors and Trustees of the last will and testament of John A. Cross, deceased, against the Brooklyn Building Company and Edward M. Cullen, as additional Trustee for Sheridan Shook and Albert M. Palmer. The plaintiffs held policies of insurance for $40,000, of which $30,000 has been paid since the fire. The Building Company urge the suit for the purpose of effecting a change of title. Justice Gilbert appointed H. B. Bradshaw, Referee. Mr. Bradshaw reported that $31,208 14 was due on the mortgage, and judgment for that amount was given. An execution has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and the property will be sold by public auction on the 17th of February. When the $10,000 insurance policy, held by the plaintiffs, is paid up, the amount owing to the estate of the late John A. Cross will be about $20,000. The lots upon which the theatre was built will realize, it is expected, much more than this sum. In the suit brought by Mr. Cross's Executors, Shook & Palmer were included with the Brooklyn Building Company, because they have an interest in the property under a three years' lease.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

The case in which Hugh McClellan, formerly bookkeeper and treasurer of William H. Webb, the ship-builder, is charged by his former employer with embezzlement was resumed yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. Counsel for Mr. Webb said that he had consulted with the District Attorney, and that they agreed in the opinion that the prosecution had made out a prima facie case to the effect that the evidence had shown that McClellan had in the years 1871 and 1872 misappropriated $3,475 97. The prosecution then rested. McClellan, the defendant, testified that he had been in the employ of Mr. Webb from December, 1865, until he left him in 1872, in several capacities connected with Webb's steam-ship enterprises. Mr. Webb never told him that the amount of his compensation would depend upon the success of these enterprises. Witness said he never embezzled any of Mr. Webb's money, that he did not leave this City in a surreptitious manner, and that he returned to the City from the West to testify in a case against Mr. Webb, and was then arrested. The case was here adjourned to next Friday afternoon.

THE DROWNING OF "LITTLE BOSTON."

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, in the cases of Michael Sullivan and Antonia Morello, charged with being connected with the drowning of an "unfortunate" woman, at the foot of Market street, on Tuesday morning, the evidence of Peter Manahan was concluded, and the case submitted. Justice Flammer held Morello, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and committed Sullivan, as a witness against him, to the House of Detention, in default of $1,000 bail. Manahan was discharged on his own recognizance. It came out in the proceeding that the real name of the woman was Eliza Rosamond, alias "Marshal," alias "Little Boston," by which latter name she was generally known.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.

The Grand Jury, which is still struggling to throw some light on the Bennett-May duel, issued additional subpœnas on Thursday evening, and in response thereto Dr. May, father of Mr. Frederick May, and James Kearny Warren, the banker, of No. 36 Wall street, appeared yesterday. The examination of both gentlemen occupied less than 10 minutes, and at the expiration of that time they were allowed to depart. It was expected that Dr. May, at least, would be able to give some important information, but he failed to do so, and the Grand Jury, consequently, has no more evidence in its possession now than it had two week's ago.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 170—Tyler vs. Brock.—Submitted. No. 172—The Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Argued by William Rosenblatt for appellant and Charles D. Adams for respondent. No. 173—Devello vs. O'Neil.—Argued by Allen Macdonald for appellant and Francis C. Develin for respondent. No. 176—Morris Run First National Bank of New-York.—Argued by Charles E. Patterson for appellant and John Cadman for respondent. No. 177—The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Dill.—Submitted. No. 179—Wood vs. Sheehan.—Submitted. No. 180—Long vs. Warren.—Argued by H. Beck for appellant and H. E. Sickels for respondent.

The day calendar for Monday, Jan. 29, is as follows: Nos. 86, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, and 191.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Matter of Striker.—Order reversed, further hearing directed, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Wines vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied; judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Foley vs. Rathbone.—Order denying motion for resettlement reversed; order denying proceedings modified as in opinion. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Same vs. same.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Somerville vs. Cook.—Judgment reversed without costs; order entered formally confirming Referee's report, with liberty to defendants within 10 days to make and file exceptions to report, and serve case upon which application can properly be made to set aside report. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The National Broadway Bank vs. Miller.—Order reversed, with usual costs and disbursements; order entered denying motion. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Kindervater vs. Cargo.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Miller vs. Senior.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Fitch vs. Pearsall.—Order affirmed, but with costs and disbursements to abide the event of another trial. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Bucking vs. Hausell.—Order to be entered reversing order appealed from, and directing that the judgment entered be set aside, costs and disbursements to abide the final determination of the case. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Anderson vs. Callahan.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Matter of Keegan.—Proceedings affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Matter of Bott.—Order to be entered directing that the name of the respondent be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors of this court, and that he be prohibited from appearing and practicing as such in any of the courts of this State, and that his license be surrendered and canceled.

Aiden vs. Dicesy.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and the injunction dissolved. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Larry vs. The National Trust Company.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to abide the event of the action. Injunction to be continued during its pendency. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Matter of McCahill.—Order denied.

The Metropolitan Gas-light Company vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for rearrument denied.

Matter of Addyman, &c.—Leave given to the respondent to answer in this matter and file such answer on or before the first Monday of March next, and in default of such answer the court will proceed to dispose of the application without further delay.

Matter of Lowenthal, &c.—Reference to take testimony, and report the same with his opinion, ordered. Henry E. Davies, Jr., Referee.

Schaack, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The New-York Dispensary vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Abbott vs. Richardson; Roth

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mr. Maas, Mr. Carleton.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT.—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson, Miss Kate Rogers. Matinee.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OTHELLO—Mr. Edwin Booth as Iago. Matinée—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MAN AND WIFE. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLORS. Day and evening.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Counting bill passed the House yesterday with 191 votes recorded in its favor, and 86 against it. This is a decidedly more respectable opposition than was mustered in the Senate, though the majority had five votes more than two-thirds, in a very full house. It will be observed that five-sixths of those who voted in favor of the bill are Democrats, while nearly four-fifths of those voting against it are Republicans. This State supplies one-third of the Republicans voting in favor of the bill—a fact which may be explained in three words—Commerce, Cowardice, and CONKLING.

It is obvious that the division in the House represents the Republican sentiment of the country on this measure much more faithfully than did the division in the Senate. Had a few more days been allowed for the expression of that sentiment, the Republican votes in favor of the bill would have been still further diminished. It is gratifying to observe that Senator EDMUNDS failed to secure the vote of a single Representative from Vermont for his pet scheme, and that the able and manly opposition of Senator MORTON was indorsed by nearly all the Representatives from Indiana. As there seems to be no doubt about the President's readiness to sign the bill, the question of selecting members for the Joint Commission from both houses is already being discussed. Earnest Republicans will notice with some apprehension that it is proposed to include among the three Republican Senators to be appointed at least two of the authors of the plan under which the commission is to act.

Cincinnati is having its turn of a revelation of the "true inwardness" of Democratic politics. The election frauds in that city appear to have been carried out according to the most approved methods of TWEED and TILDEN, and the abduction performance, for which the Sheriff of the county and his chief clerk have just been arrested, is quite in the line of our most famous artists of the Tammany school. The Republicans of Cincinnati are, at length, well assured of the fact that BANNING'S election was carried by fraud, and that the seat in Congress rightfully belongs to STANLEY MATTHEWS. In view of the fraudulent methods to which BANNING owes his election, some natural disgust is expressed at his recent impudent professions of regard for the purity of the ballot-box. These, however, are not surprising. Some of the greatest rascals in Congress have been most emphatic in their declared attachment to the cause of public virtue. GOODE, of Virginia, has as little right to his seat as BANNING can possibly have, and obtained as well as retained it by frauds of the most unblushing character. Yet he was perhaps the most blatant of the Democratic orators who on Thursday invoked the sacredness of the popular will expressed at the polls as a reason for giving TILDEN a chance of being counted in.

The Police Commissioners of this City appear to have some very active friends in or around the State Legislature. Three bills apparently in their interest were introduced in the Assembly yesterday, in addition to a few others already in the hands of the Committee on Cities. One was for the formation of a pension fund to be administered by the men who have been so faithful in their management of the Police Life Insurance fund that they diverted a portion of its revenues to the payment of thirty extra patrolmen appointed in defiance of the absence of any provision for paying them. The other was for the transfer of the functions of the Board of Health to the same set of incompetent jobbers whose gross neglect of the business of street-cleaning has swelled the bills of mortality as effectively as it has interfered with business and locomotion. The third is for allowing the Commissioners, some of whom are notoriously adepts in the formation of Rings, to organize a remunerative business in filling up sunken lots with City refuse. It used to be the Department of Public Works that furnished "bones" for needy legislators and prizes for the Albany lobby. It must be a great comfort to both classes that there is so good a prospect of the Police Department undertaking this business.

It is now positively stated that the Sublime Porte intends introducing of its own accord the reforms demanded by the powers at the conference. The statement is made with as much solemnity as if it were entirely novel. No "reforms," so called, presented by the conference were late inventions, except so far as some of them proposed a change in existing boundaries of the Christian provinces. Almost every other project of reformation had been repeatedly urged upon Turkey, and had repeatedly been accepted—and thrown aside. The pivot on which the whole schedule of reforms turned was the demand that Turkey should admit a foreign force, in order that her promises should be executed under foreign supervision. To accept this was to surrender Turkish sovereignty, however small the proposed body of gendarmerie might be. Although Turkish promises are never kept, and Turkish intentions of reform are as idle as the whistling of the wind, the Sublime Porte has gained some respect by its refusal to consent to the guarantee which was demanded by the powers. It seems early to renew the old game of promises.

"AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING."

The enactment of the Compromise bill, we are assured, will be followed by an era of good feeling. It is to be the forerunner of millennial bliss in the political world, the Democratic wolf lying down with the Republican lamb, and both bearing witness to the patriotism, wisdom, and consummate skill of a bargain which gives the wolf its own way and leaves the lamb at its mercy. Partisan bitterness is to be obliterated. Everybody is to declare that the new President was lawfully elected. And, under the stimulating influence of a settlement which, in other circumstances, would be called a surrender, industry and trade are instantaneously to acquire a prosperity that has rarely been paralleled. How these results are to be produced, the sanguine supporters of the scheme have not paused to explain. They are so elated at the chance so unexpectedly conceded to Mr. TILDEN that they have not time to tell by what miraculous processes an arrangement inherently bad is to be made the cause of blessings innumerable.

Falling back upon the common-sense aspect of the case, we not only fail to discover any solid ground for the bright predictions of Mr. TILDEN'S no-party friends, but we see many reasons for thinking that, so far as political feeling is concerned, the measure will produce effects the very reverse of those which are foretold. The first and most obvious reason is derived from the fact that the measure, divested of pretense, is essentially a Democratic measure. Parade the names of its Republican supporters as you please, disguise the jugglery it sanctions in any manner you like, talk of the "exalted patriotism" it has called forth, until you half forget the paltry enmities and jealousies that have sought the shelter of fine words—still the truth remains, that the bill sacrifices the strong position held by the Republican candidate under the Constitution, and exposes the lawful Electoral vote to the capricious authority of a tribunal whose verdict may be determined by the toss of a nickel coin. For practical purposes, a measure of this nature must be regarded as in the interest of the Democratic Party. Defeated as that party is on a fair count of the Electoral votes, the Electoral bill creates for it machinery whose working may be controlled by treachery or accident. Such an experiment is more likely to multiply the causes of partisan bitterness than to give rise to good feeling.

A yet more prolific source of irritation will probably be found in the indignation of the great mass of the Republican Party, if the fears entertained by the opponents of the plan be realized. There is a disposition even now to believe that the party has been betrayed in the house of its friends. The origin of the measure was suspicious. It was sprung upon the country. No time was allowed for its discussion before the people. The unhallowed combination which controlled the action of the Conference Committee has forced the bill through Congress. An ordinary constitutional amendment progresses slowly. Ample precautions are provided to insure a due understanding of its nature, and a deliberate judgment upon its merits by the States. Here, however, is a sweeping constitutional change—a change which puts in jeopardy the result of a Presidential election, and introduces into the Governmental system contrivances that have no warrant in the Constitution—and a few hours only are allowed for its consideration. The great majority of the people are at this moment ignorant of its provisions. They have had no opportunity of saying yea or nay. The expressions of opinion in its favor came from particular classes in the large cities. From interior States, and from the rural districts of the Atlantic States, indications of opinion are only now beginning to come. So far as we can judge, they are overwhelmingly against the bill. The rank and file of the Republican organization view it with distrust as a device constructed for the benefit of the enemy. If this interpretation be strengthened by the operation of the plan, the Republican leaders who are in part responsible for its authorship, and whose advocacy alone secured its adoption, will be exposed to more obloquy and suspicion than men of average sensitiveness like to encounter. Instead of an era of *good feeling* we may expect to witness a torrent of popular indignation which the legislators in question will not easily withstand. There will be a ready acquiescence in the results of the law as such, but its Republican champions will be required to explain, in circumstances not flattering to their pride. An affectation of judicial impartiality will not ward off the imputations which passing occurrences may seem to suggest, and the imaginary glories of the millennial era will be obscured by the unpleasant realities of a quarrel within the party.

THE COURSE OF TRADE IN EUROPE.

For several months past there has been a general impression reported by the commercial journals of Europe, that the customary quarterly and annual statements made up at the close of the year would show some decided improvement in the activity of trade. This expectation has been, as a rule, disappointed. While there has been a quiet gain in some directions, there has been no marked general improvement, and the comparisons with the year 1875, or with the last quarter of that year, in the various branches of business and in the principal countries are, on the whole, unfavorable.

The most notable evidence of the course of trade in Great Britain, apart from the periodical statements of exports and imports made by the Board of Trade, is found in the revenue returns. These for the last quarter show a falling off of £85,000, against a gain of £81,000 in June, and of £352,000 in the September quarter. This decrease has been nearly equal in Customs and excise, and largest in the revenue from stamps, and it is now quite likely that the fiscal year will close with a small deficit.

Turning next to the returns of the Bankers' Clearing-house, covering the last sixteen weeks of the year, we find that the total amount of business done this year is £1,437,925,000, against £1,617,698,000, a falling off of £179,773,000, or 11.1 per cent. During the preceding four months, it had been 12.4 per cent. An analysis of the figures shows that the larger part of the decrease is traceable to diminished transactions on the Stock Exchange, which, on the seven settling days included in the above returns, betrayed a loss of £100,034,000, or 33.6 per cent. In the preceding four months the decrease had been 27.8 per cent. Nothing is more certain than the connection between stagnation in general trade and stagnation on the Stock Exchange. People speculate with their profits, and though money is a drug in the London market, it does not find its way to the Exchange. How little profitable employment for it is to be found anywhere is shown by the facts that bank managers are refusing deposits; that private banks allow no more than 1 per cent., and generally less, on deposit accounts; that the joint stock banks are gradually giving up the payment of interest on current balances, and that the quotations for mercantile paper at the opening of the year were from 1⅜ per cent. to 2½ per cent., and for six months only occasionally 3 per cent.

The general dullness is reflected in the profits of the banks. The *Economist* publishes a comparison between the last half-year for 1876, 1875, and 1874, in the cases of seven principal joint-stock banks. The average rate per annum for 1874 was 13.43 per cent.; for 1875, 11.71 per cent.; for 1876, 10½ per cent. The London and Westminster, which made 22 per cent. in 1874, made only 14 per cent. last year; the Union Bank sank from 15 per cent. to 12½ per cent., the London Joint Stock from 22 per cent. to 17, while the others showed smaller rates, both of profit and of decrease in profit. A somewhat better showing is made by the railway companies, 17 of which show an increase of traffic for the half year of 1 per cent., but this is more than offset by an increase of working expenses, leaving smaller net gains to be distributed over an increased capital. In the iron trade of the North of England, there has been a considerable fall in prices, without any corresponding reduction of the cost of labor. There is some improvement in iron other than rails, but these latter have fallen in price and in production. They now constitute but 17.59 per cent. of the total amount turned out, whereas two years since they were 54 per cent. On the Berlin and Vienna markets there has been a general decline, not large in Government securities, but considerable in bank shares, and very marked in railway shares and in miscellaneous stocks, while the premium on gold in Vienna, which a year ago was 114.78, has advanced to 126.57.

In Paris there has been a peculiar course of prices. The net result, as given by *L'Industrie*, is a depreciation of 375,177,000 francs on about 100 securities. This depreciation is the difference between an advance of 1,563,995,000 francs, and a decline of 1,939,172,000 francs. The advance has taken place in French rentes and the shares and bonds of French railway companies. The decline, so far as French securities are concerned, has taken place almost entirely in those of financial companies, the Bank of France counting 63,000,000 of francs and the Credit Foncier 50,000,000. The remainder of the decline has been in foreign Government bonds, which count the large sum of 1,490,552,000 francs, and in foreign railway shares and financial companies. During the year the new issues on the Paris Bourse amounted to but 585,000,000 capital, against 1,088,000,000 in 1875.

The facts which we have here brought together are significant because they are taken from the records of trade in the various countries which directly or indirectly control far the greater part of the business of the world. Those of England are particularly interesting, because London is the financial centre of a commerce much greater than that directly transacted by British traders. They are instructive to American readers as showing that the depression under which our country has suffered is not confined to ourselves, or wholly caused by influences peculiar to ourselves, but is to a great extent our share in the effect of causes nearly universal in their extent. There are reasons, some of which we have from time to time pointed out, why American commerce may be expected to recover rather earlier, and perhaps more rapidly, than that of Europe from this depression. If our Government now had the courage and sagacity to give us a securely good currency, this expectation would be much more easily realized.

THE CITY DEBT AND FINANCES.

The first bonded debt of this City was created in pursuance of "an act to regulate the finances of the City of New-York," dated June 8, 1812, which authorized $900,000 as "a permanent arrangement of the finances of the City." During the next seventeen years there were two more authorizations and issues, but such reductions were also made that the net amount was less than the original issue. The following shows the progress since:

Year.	Bonded Debt.	Valuation.	Ratio of Debt to Valuation.
1830	$774,555	$125,288,518	0.62
1835	902,534	218,723,703	0.41
1840	10,775,385	253,233,517	4.25
1845	13,629,591	239,995,517	5.67
1850	12,204,176	286,161,816	4.26
1855	15,024,418	486,998,278	3.58
1860	18,901,440	576,631,706	3.21
1865	35,973,597	608,827,855	5.91
1870	73,373,552	1,047,388,449	7.05
1875	116,773,724	1,100,943,699	10.60

In 1830, the debt was $3 82 per head; in 1850, $23 69; in 1870, $77 87; in 1875, $105 25. The increase during 1874 in the net debt was $8,824,498; in 1875, $1,585,752. There appear to be at least fifty issues, at four rates of interest, and at least twenty-five different kinds of bonds. The oldest dates now out are of 1841; the longest to run are fifty-year, maturing in 1926; the only uniformity is in the dates of interest payment, which are May and November in all but a dozen instances. Approximately 5 per cent. (none of it of later issue than 1860) bears 5 per cent. interest; 60 per cent. bears 6 per cent. interest; 35 per cent. bears 7 per cent. interest. The debt of Boston is about one-half at 5 and 5½, with one issue at 4½; two or three small amounts bear 7; the rest bear 6. Baltimore pays 6, except on two small issues at 5. Brooklyn mostly pays 7 and has nothing below 6. Philadelphia pays 6, except on one issue of 5s. St. Louis pays 7 on one issue, and 6 gold on the rest. Cincinnati pays 6 gold and 7 and 7.30 currency, the latter on the bulk of her Southern Railroad debt. St. Paul has the heaviest rate, 12, on a portion of her revenue bonds. Other Northern cities pay 6 and 7, with a few exceptions as low as 4 and as high as 10.

New-York thus appears to be not more unfortunate in her rate of interest than other cities, except Boston, and yet it is clear that a great city ought to be among the most favored borrowers, and to command money upon terms nearly, or quite as favorable, as those of the United States. The great need as to the existing debt is that it be re-funded, not only for the purpose of reducing the rate but for that of simplifying the issues into a smaller number and variety, and graduating their time of maturity according to some intelligent estimate of the City's ability to pay. The national debt is made a still heavier burden than it need have been, and the re-funding process is made slower than it need have been, but for the short-sightedness which supposed the war would be brief and the borrowing moderate, and so introduced a confusing variety of short-time issues. In our City debt the error of short time has not been so marked, yet the debt has grown as a temporary expedient, the want of intelligent and systematic procedure being only less notable than the want of honesty. The conditions requisite for re-funding at lower rates—supposing the borrower to be in good credit—are, that he have the right to offer the bondholder the choice between the principal sum and a new lower-rate bond, and that he have the money wherewith to pay him if he elects payment. Without the aid of these conditions the United States might have appealed in vain for an exchange of 6 per cents. for 5s. Neither of these is to any considerable extent attainable by this City at present; for, as nearly as we can ascertain, not more than $25,000,000 of her debt matures within the next ten years, and—by the management of her affairs for the last ten years, and without very material change for the better—it is safe to say that she has not the pecuniary ability. Hence, the funding scheme seems to us an excellent one to discuss and keep in view, but not to have much prospect of realization for a long time yet.

A still more pressing and immediate necessity with regard to the debt is *to arrest its progress*, and if this cannot be accomplished now, what financier can name the time when it can be, short of the destruction of Municipal credit? The weapon which the Tammany Ring found ready for their hand and turned against the City was the excellence of its credit, and the facility of raising money thereon without alarming the tax-payers by demands; hence they turned to the lenders and thus ran their course, leaving a legacy of claims and judgments, which has since been changed into fixed debt. But the worst feature, because the most dangerous, is not that the debt so largely represents most repulsive stealing, but that, because the burden of expenses and interest (the latter now exceeding $9,000,000) is heavy, we are making it heavier. We are still borrowing in order to avoid paying, and, in violation of JOHN RANDOLPH'S rule, are not paying as we go. The City's credit, judging by the quotations of brokers, is still surpassed by that of no large city except Boston, and the bonds are still a favorite class with investors, the bulk of the sixty millions of City bonds held by the City banks and trust and insurance companies probably consisting of the bonds of the two cities; but the City is following a financial path which has only one ending. Whether a boat which starts northward from Buffalo will go over Niagara depends on whether it stops before reaching the rapids. The reputation of the Metropolis naturally serves to blind the eyes of investors and tax-payers alike to the drift of events, but, unless there is a change for the better, investors will hardly retain more than three years longer their customary willingness to take new issues of bonds at good prices. Some change must come; and if that change is not wisdom and courage it will be depreciation of credit and whatever follows that. There is not one set of financial laws for individuals and villages, and another set for great cities. Funding the debt is hardly practicable at present, but keeping it from further increase is; yet that will require something more direct and positive than an occasional anxiety on the part of bankers and merchants, or even an informal meeting at the Mayor's office.

AN ENGLISH LIBERAL ON RUSSIAN CONQUEST.

A member of the Liberal Party in England—Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL—has recently put forth a volume on the Eastern question, wherein the new views of many Liberals on the importance of Constantinople as a neutral city to English interests are forcibly expressed. Before the Crimean war it was held almost as an axiom by patriotic Englishmen, that the possession of the great Turkish city by the Russians would be a new danger to India, and destructive to the British commerce in the Mediterranean. COBDEN was almost alone among the leaders of the Liberals in doubting both of these propositions; but his views were held then as unreasonably pacific and as savoring too much of the spirit of the trader. When the Suez Canal was finished, and British commerce soon began to flow in full flood through it, the opinion increased in England that the possession of Constantinople by a weak or neutral power was absolutely indispensable to the safety of the trade through this new route. Latterly, however, as the thoughtful men of Great Britain have begun to study the Oriental questions more carefully, and to investigate the condition of Russia itself more closely, a new aspect to this matter has been obtained.

CAMPBELL, for instance, asks why the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians should threaten British commerce in the Mediterranean, any more than the possession of any good port on that sea by a first-class power does now. Why is not Marseilles in the hands of the French as dangerous to British trade, in the event of a war, as a Russian port on the Bosphorus would be? The danger to English trade would come from the Russian control of that sea, but does the conquest of the "City of the Golden Horn" give her that? Does not that still depend on the number of guns and the quality of ships and sailors each power can show upon that inland sea? But, says the objector, the Russians on the Bosphorus would control the Suez Canal. Sir GEORGE meets that point very fairly by showing that the use of the canal in time of war, would depend on the fleet which protected each end of it. There is no question that the British fleet could—so long as Great Britain remained a first-class naval power—protect the Oriental end. The connection through the Mediterranean would again depend on the ships of war there that could convoy the merchant ships. Constantinople would only give to Russia what England has now in Malta and Gibraltar—a place to refit vessels and an impregnable harbor from which to sally.

As to general trade, according to the modern school of political economy, Great Britain would only benefit by a new outlet of trade for the Empire of the Czar. With a vigorous and progressive race in that unequaled capital, there would be a new development of commerce with the vast Empire behind it, and with all Asia. No power outside of Russia would share so much in such improved trade as England itself. In all probability, there is no port in Europe or Asia with such capacities for a widespread commerce as the old Byzantine capital, under a Northern and advancing race. As to the dangers to India, the English Liberal justly observes that the immediate possession of Constantinople would rather withdraw Russian attention and efforts from that direction. The occupation of the Bosphorus does not put the Czar a step nearer the English Empire. Even if this occupation prevented troops being sent by the canal to India, it would not check their transfer by the Cape, and would only lengthen the time of transporting forces to Bombay some three weeks. But even with this lengthening of the voyage England would be nearer India than Russia would be by Turkestan.

Mr. SCHUYLER'S book on this region has already had one good effect on Englishmen, in proving to them how empty a bugbear is the old fear of Russia's attacking India by Turkestan and Affghanistan. It is plain, till Central Asia is cut with railroads, that India is as safe from Russia as Colorado would be from a foreign attack on the Pacific coast, even unsupported by the United States. Vast wildernesses and frightful mountain passes best defend the English possessions from the west; moreover, Englishmen are beginning to see what has been so often alluded to in these columns, that Russia herself has her own internal fermenting questions, which may soon absorb all her vitality and energy. The ideas and feelings which are at work in that vast Empire, seem like those which kept France in a ferment before the Revolution of 1789. It is plain that, within a brief period, Russia will have enough to occupy her within herself to prevent all thoughts of India or foreign conquest in any way claiming her attention. Such considerations as these, occurring now to most English Liberals, are destined to affect British policy profoundly in the coming war.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

An eminent statistician has made the assertion that there were 64,000 book-agents in this country in 1876, of whom 1,000 committed suicide. Painful as it is to every reverent mind to cast doubt upon figures, it must be said that there is reason to suspect the accuracy of this statistician's statement. It is one of the leading principles of the science of statistics that a round number is essentially suspicious. Had the astronomers told us that the moon is distant from the earth exactly 30,000 miles, they would not have commanded our confidence; but when they call the distance 29,874 miles and 13½ feet, we surrender at once, and admit the impossibility of contradicting such evidently sincere figures. Perhaps the chief reason why astronomical calculations are so universally regarded as impregnably true is the fact that, in every single case in which the astronomers have decided upon the distance of any star from the earth, they have avoided the use of round numbers; while in terrestrial measurements they have taken the precaution to add rows of decimals to every set of figures. The man who would express skepticism as to decimals is not far from atheism, and can have no particle of reverence in his nature. In view of this principle, we are compelled to doubt that there were last year precisely 64,000 book-agents, and that precisely 1,000 of them died by their own hands—or tongues. We might have believed in 64,012 book agents, and unsuspectingly rejoiced in the death of 974⅘; but the numbers as stated are too symmetrical to warrant entire confidence.

It has long been known to profound students of criminal statistics that there is a mystery concerning the fate of those unhappy beings who practice the nefarious occupation of book-agency. Unless a book-agent happens to be killed by a railroad accident, or fatally injured by an exceptionally vigorous stroke of lightning, we never hear of his death. The assiduous attendant of funerals has never heard the officiating clergyman remark: "Our dear departed brother was a book-agent." The most exuberant obituary column of a Philadelphia newspaper never contained a notice of the death of a book-agent. Neither the Roman nor the Anglican Prayer-book contains a service for the funeral of book-agents, although special services for the benefit of criminals in prison and those condemned to the gallows are thoughtfully provided. We may search ecclesiastical law in vain for a provision authorizing the burial of book-agents in consecrated ground; and, finally, there is not a medical journal in the country which contains an account of the illness or death of a single member of that pernicious class. The conclusion is inevitable. The book-agent does not die after the manner of other and better men. No physician accelerates his death with drugs; no clergyman tries to awaken his dying conscience, and no undertaker has the satisfaction of placing him where he will do the most good. What, then, is the solution of the mystery which clouds the end of the book-agent?

There is no doubt that to some extent he does commit suicide. It is impossible that he should always be the utterly hardened and pitiless being that he ordinarily seems. At times the sense of his isolation from mankind must overpower him. When he sees women fleeing in terror from his approach, and strong men grasping clubs, and babies falling into sudden colic, he must wish that he had the brand of CAIN, or some other comparatively inoffensive label, carved upon his brazen brow. It is also possible that an occasional book-agent becomes a prey to remorse, as he remembers the consumptive clergyman whom he talked to the borders of the grave, or the lone widow whom he reduced to imbecility by an hour's relentless exposition of the merits of a new cook-book. There is no doubt that remorse and a vivid sense of the last stalwart Irishman to whom he tried to sell *Fox's Book of Martyrs* have sometimes driven the book-agent to suicide. To suppose, however, that during any one year a thousand book-agents thus evinced the possession of human emotions is manifestly preposterous. Very probably a thousand book-agents did disappear in 1876, but only a very small proportion of them committed suicide. No man, says the Roman poet, can suddenly become a book-agent. When we reflect upon the total elimination of shame and pity which a man must undergo before he can become an open and avowed book-agent, it is evident that only in rare cases does he retain sufficient moral susceptibility to feel the propriety of withdrawing from the world.

It is manifest that the book-agent cannot die as other men die. He has neither home nor friends, and when he is taken ill the landlord of the hotel at which he is stopping cannot, in justice to his fellow-men, permit any one to incur the terrible risk of venturing into the sick-room. No doctor will visit his bedside, for fear that the patient may revive and attempt to sell him a *Handbook of Domestic Medicine*, and the bravest clergyman, if summoned to attend a dying book-agent, would reply that the unhappy man had put himself beyond the pale of priestly ministrations, and that no clergyman, with a family depending upon him for support, had a right to risk his life or reason by voluntarily entering the presence of a book-agent. Knowing these facts, the book-agent carefully avoids dying in a hotel. When he feels his last hour approaching he takes his implements of crime in his bundle, and seeks the depths of some lonely forest. Then he makes a pillow of the last new humorous book, and, placing his other books by his side, repeats aloud the familiar lecture upon their alleged merits which has so often maddened the strong and crushed the weak. The frightened birds and outraged chipmunks fly from the scene, and not until his lessening voice has finally faded into silence do the cautious crows assemble to discuss the possibility of digesting him.

Such is the manner of the book-agent's death; such is the solution of the mystery of his disappearance. Perhaps, years afterward, a hunter discovers his bleached skeleton, and it figures in the local newspapers as a "Probable Fiendish Crime." Perhaps his bones molder away unseen by human eye. Will not the young take warning by this terrible picture, and forbear to indulge in murder or burglary, or any of those seemingly unimportant crimes which, nevertheless, sear the conscience and drag their votary downward until at last he takes the fatal plunge, and becomes a pitiless, shameless, club-and-stove-lid-defying book-agent.

OBITUARY.

HON. DANIEL HAINES.

A dispatch from New-Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., announces the death yesterday morning at his residence in that place, of Hon. Daniel Haines of neuralgia of the heart. The deceased was one of the best-known men in New-Jersey, of which State he was twice Governor, once Chancellor, and twice a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was born in New-Jersey in 1800, graduated from Princeton College in 1820, and was admitted to the Bar in 1823. He was the only Supreme Court Justice—except Gov. Bedle—who has ever been elected Governor. By the Legislature of 1843 he was appointed Governor, and Chancellor on Oct. 27 of that year, the Governor being appointed under the old Constitution, and was the last to hold the office before the adoption of the so-called "Constitution of 1844." He was the second Governor under the new Constitution, having been chosen at the November election of 1847, and taking his seat on the second Tuesday of January, 1848, filling the office for three years. On the 15th of November, 1852, he was appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and was reappointed in 1859, serving 14 years, by his office being also a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He served during most of this time in the district embodied in Union and Essex Counties. He was a Trustee of Princeton College at the time of his death, and had been a Trustee of the State Reform School and other charitable and reformatory institutions, in which he had shown a life-long interest. Ex-Gov. Haines leaves a wife whom he married 10 years ago, it being his second marriage.

ALBANY.

ANOTHER RUSH OF BILLS.

A SQUABBLE IN THE ASSEMBLY—MORE CITY BILLS INTRODUCED—THE POLICE DEPARTMENT THE SUBJECT OF THREE—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE—PASSAGE OF A WORTHLESS RESOLUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26, 1877.

The only matter which relieved the routine of business in the Assembly this morning was a sudden but most lively squabble over printing a certain bill relating to pilotage fees. In the ordinary way a bill is not printed until it has been favorably reported from the committee to which it was referred; but if a member requests when he introduces a bill that it be ordered printed, the House may permit this to be done. It seems that when bills are printed on this order, they have to be paid for as extra work, and of this little fact Mr. Husted reminded the House. Then sprang up the squabble referred to, which had progressed some time, when Mr. Alvord put on the previous question. It was ordered, and the agony of Messrs. Purdy and Spinola, who had not had an opportunity to speak more than twice upon the matter, was really pitiable. Fortunately for the former gentleman, whose rage for talking seems almost a mania, had an opportunity to speak again by explaining his vote, and pathetically he reminded his fellow Democrats that they could expect no fair treatment in debate from the majority. This caused a general titter around the house, as it was known that on Wednesday evening a sort of caucus or indignation meeting was held by the rural Democrats, to consider what steps could be taken to bring Messrs. Purdy and Spinola under proper discipline. They both assume to speak for the minority, they have done more talking than all the rest of the Assembly put together, they allow no member of their party to speak if they can get in before him, and generally they have made themselves a public nuisance. Poor Mr. Cozzens, who was selected as leader of the minority, has scarcely had a chance to open his mouth. Under these circumstances the pathetic reminder of Mr. Purdy was extremely funny. The end of the whole dispute was that the bill was ordered printed, and the House adjourned till Monday evening.

There was another heavy rush of bills to-day. Mr. Cowdin introduced one prohibiting the admission to the common schools of the State of children under the age of six years. This prohibition is not to apply to children already admitted.

Mr. Marvin introduced a bill providing that when an action has been commenced against any physician, surgeon, or dentist, for alleged malpractice, the court may, on motion, require a written undertaking on the part of the plaintiff, with one or more sureties, that if the defendant recover judgment, that the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded, and the damages the defendant may sustain in his business and reputation by reason of such action, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking, which shall not be less than $100.

When the District Court Clerk's bill came up for reading this morning, Mr. O'Hare moved to recommit, with instructions to the committee to amend by adding a section authorizing the Controller to require of the clerks a sworn statement of the fees which they had received during the time they held office, how much of these they had retained, and ordering that such amount be deducted from the salary due them. Mr. O'Hare said he had been positively informed that two of these clerks had retained all the fees coming into the court. Mr. Strahan thought this was a mistake, but he had no objection to the resolution, and it was adopted without dissent.

A bill authorizing the Board of Police to establish a retiring pension fund was introduced this morning. The Police Commissioners are constituted the officers of the fund. By the fourth section of the bill any member of the force who pays $2 a month to the fund for 10 years shall be entitled at the expiration of that term to be retired on an annual pension equal in amount to 20 per cent. of his salary at the time of his retirement. The board may, by unanimous vote, retire from the force and place upon the pension list, at an annual pension equal to 25 per cent. of his salary, any member of the force who shall have served in it 15 continuous years. Pensions granted under this act shall be inviolate and irrevocable. By section 2 of the bill, the pension fund is made to consist of the following incomes: First, 10 per cent. of the gross amount of the moneys received as fees for licenses; second, all moneys received under the second section of the act; third, all moneys received as voluntary contributions; fourth, all increase derived from interest on investments of the fund.

Mr. O'Hare has brought in a bill which, though of considerable length, may be very briefly summarized. It vests in the Board of Police all the powers of the Board of Health, and abolishes that body. Police Surgeons are to act as Sanitary Inspectors, and to receive for this addition to their present duties a salary of $2,500 per year. All the duties now performed by the subordinates of the Health Department are to be performed by the subordinates of corresponding grades in the Police Department. The Board of Health as constituted under this act is to consist of the Police Board and three Health Commissioners, who shall be physicians. The chief Commissioner to receive a compensation of $6,000 per year, the others nothing. As the bill has not the remotest chance of becoming a law, more extended analysis of its very radical provisions is unnecessary.

Yet another bill relating to the Police Department made its appearance this morning. It authorizes the Board of Police to cause the erection, by contract or otherwise, of cribwork inclosing any lands within the State and belonging to it which are overflowed by salt water; also lands owned by private persons, after consent obtained from the owners; these contracts to be made on such terms as may be advantageous to the City. The Police Commissioners are directed to deposit within this inclosed area the refuse collected from the streets; these deposits are to be covered with clean sand to the grade of the neighboring streets. The Board of Apportionment is to appropriate the funds necessary for the erection of the cribs, and the work is to be done under the Supervision of the Dock Department. The intent of the bill appears to be to give the Police Department authority to make contracts to fill in sunken lots and so forth with the refuse of the streets instead of throwing it into the harbor.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to prohibit pool-selling. It is short, and reads as follows:

Any person who shall keep any room or building, or any part or portion of any room or building, for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers, or of selling pools; and any person who shall record or register bets or wagers or sell pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill or endurance, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election, or being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any such room, building, or part or portion thereof, shall knowingly permit the same to be used or occupied for any of the purposes aforesaid, or shall therein keep, exhibit, or employ any device or apparatus for the purpose of registering or recording such bets or wagers, or the selling of such pools, or shall become the custodian or depository for hire or reward of any money, property, or thing of value staked, wagered, or pledged aforesaid upon any such result, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding $2,000, or by both such fine and such imprisonment.

Some bills which have been introduced on this subject have had provisions in them to work a forfeiture to the county of all the moneys wagered, which seems to be a more effective remedy for pool-selling than any other penalty.

THE SENATE.

Senator Harris having failed to get any vote but his own for the resolution offered by him yesterday, indorsing the Congressional scheme for electing a President, this morning submitted a modification of the same, which he succeeding in pressing to a vote. The modified resolution expresses gratification at the fact of a Congressional committee having come to an agreement on a plan, and says that if it is adopted it will be expected that the tribunal thus created will settle the disputed questions in strict accordance with constitutional principles. After an hour's discussion, at the end of which 11 Senators were absent from the Chamber, including Mr. Woodin, the resolution was put to a vote and adopted by 15 to 6. Among the Republicans who voted for it were Baaden, Emerson, Harris, McCarthy, Prince, and Vedder. The resolution amounts to nothing as an indorsement of the propriety of any compromise being made by

the Republicans on the Presidential question, and its passage cannot be regarded in any sense as a fair expression of the sentiment of the Senate, since more than one-third of the Senators were absent, and the vote in its favor was less than a majority of the Senate.

Senator Bixby introduced this morning his bill to abolish the Marine Court, the provisions of which were printed in THE TIMES this morning.

Senator Baaden introduced a bill to amend the law of 1875 relative to savings institutions. It reduces the rate of interest to be paid on deposits from 6 to 5 per cent., and requires 15 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., as at present, to be kept on hand, in money or securities immediately available, for the payment of depositors. It requires all savings banks to make semi-annual instead of annual reports, to be made to the Bank Superintendent. In determining the per cent. of surplus held by a bank, its interest-paying stocks shall not be estimated above their cost, nor above their par value, nor above their market value. A penalty of fine and imprisonment, one or both, is imposed on the misappropriation or illegal use by Trustees of the funds of a savings bank.

ATTEMPTED ARSON AND MURDER.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT BOTH CRIMES—HOW THE SCHEME WAS FRUSTRATED—A DETECTIVE IN THE ROLE OF A TRAMP—THE CONFEDERATES IN THE AFFAIR—ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 26, 1877.

A conspiracy to commit the crime of arson and murder has just been brought to light by the arrest of John Newton Hover, a well-known resident of the Town of Livingston, in Columbia County, N. Y., who was apprehended by Detective John M. Crofts, and brought before Police Justice John H. Overhiser, at Hudson, by whom the prisoner was committed to jail to await further examination. The particulars of the conspiracy are as follows:

It is claimed that Hover is in debt to a considerable amount to Abram Post, his uncle, who resides about three miles from the village of Catskill, Greene County, being the same person who was robbed by masked burglars some time ago. For these obligations Post holds notes, or other written evidences, and in order to destroy them, Hover conceived a plot which involved the killing of the entire Post family and the destruction of their residence and its contents. It became necessary, in order to put into execution this plan, to have the assistance of other persons, and Hover accordingly proceeded to Albany and took into his confidence a man named C. E. Ward, to whom he made known his intentions and negotiated for his services. Ward was authorized by Hover to employ such other aid as he might require, and a liberal reward was offered for the accomplishment of the villainous work. In accordance with this arrangement two additional persons were taken into the conspiracy. Operations were commenced, and several visits were made by these hired confederates to the residence of Hover, in Livingston, and also to points contiguous to Livingston Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, where interviews were had and the arrangements perfected with Hover. In the course of these interviews Hover gave the confederates in detail his proposed plan. He suggested that access should be gained to the residence of Mr. Post in the night time, while the members of the family were asleep, and the inmates were to be suffocated by the fumes of brimstone, which was to be burned in the several sleeping apartments occupied by them. After this work had been successfully accomplished, kerosene was to be sprinkled in liberal quantities about the interior of the house, the incendiary torch applied, and the building burned.

For reasons unexplained, but believed to be because funds were not supplied as promised, one of the persons engaged by Ward withdrew from further connection with the conspiracy, and finally Ward himself became frightened, and disclosed the whole plot to Detective Crofts. This officer at once notified Detective George Douglass, of Albany, who set about preparing a trap to ensnare the schemer, Hover. Clothing himself in the attire of a tramp, the detective proceeded to Livingston and held an interview with Hover. He informed that person that he had been substituted in the place of one of the confederates at Albany who had withdrawn from the plan, and was at once taken into Hover's confidence and made acquainted with the scheme. Several interviews were had between Hover and the detective, during one of which Hover went by appointment across the bridge at Catskill village, where Ward was taken into Hover's vehicle and conveyed to a point near enough to the residence of Mr. Post to enable him [Ward] to look over the premises and make himself familiar with the surroundings. Hover was, of course, not aware that Ward had disclosed the scheme. Various sums of money were from time to time paid by Hover to Ward to cover incidental expenses, and a reward of $500 was promised the latter upon the completion of the crime, provided that the work was effectually performed—the house burned and the inmates destroyed. Upon each of these occasions, when money was advanced, the time having been fixed for firing the house of Post, Hover furnished a can of kerosene for that purpose; but it was deemed inexpedient at that time, and the perpetration of the deed was deferred. Matters having thus ripened, and there being no further excuse for delay, it was deemed advisable by the Detectives to arrest Hover. Accordingly a warrant was sworn out, and Crofts yesterday proceeded to Livingston, arrested Hover, and brought him to Hudson. When arrested the prisoner expressed considerable astonishment, but subsequently seemed to feel keenly his unfortunate situation.

A CHIEF JUSTICE IN POLITICS.

AND HOW HE GOT THE WORST OF IT—THE STORY OF A FUGITIVE MEXICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Ex-President of Mexico Iglesias states that when Lerdo carried the Presidential election in July last in defiance of the Mexican Constitution, which limits the incumbent to one term, he, as Chief Justice, in the absence of a legal election, was entitled under the Constitution to succeed to the Presidency. He put himself in communication with Gen. Diaz, who agreed to assist him to his rights. After Congress, on the 26th of October last, declared Lerdo elected, Iglesias, finding his position dangerous, fled in disguise, with four friends, to Guanajuato, which had declared in his favor.

On Nov. 16 last, Diaz, with 7,000 or 8,000 volunteers, defeated 3,000 regular troops at Tecoac, ending Lerdo's rule. Victory converted Diaz from a partisan to an aspirant. The army followed him in a body, leaving Iglesias without support. On Dec. 21 Diaz had Iglesias brought before him for conference, and declared his intention of following up his revolutionary course, and reap the benefit of his victories. Iglesias and party then struck out for the Pacific coast, reaching Manzanillo on Jan. 13. He says, as regards his future intentions, that he is determined to make every endeavor to secure his constitutional rights. The only two Mexican war vessels in the Pacific were, when he last heard from them, both pledged to his cause. If still true to him, they will arrive here within two weeks, and he will return with them at once. If they fail, to come he will within 20 days leave for either Guaymas or Acapulco, probably the latter, believing that Gen. Alberez will hold that city true to him. If he cannot obtain foothold in any of the Pacific States, Iglesias will go to New-Orleans and hence get into the north-eastern States, which favor his cause. He says that Lerdo, after the battle of Tecoac, found his cause lost, and with a party of 15, including Escobedo, after many dangers reached Signantaijo, in Guerrero. Here the party were taken prisoners by Gen. Alberez, a partisan of Iglesias, but were allowed to escape. No nothing could be gained by holding them. Escobedo was not shot as reported, but with Lerdo and the rest of the party, on the 26th of December, embarked on a German merchant vessel bound for Panama. Lerdo declared to Gen. Alberez that he considered his cause hopeless and would not return to Mexico except as a private citizen.

ACCUSED OF FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 26.—The liabilities of Jacob Hermance, who made an assignment at Ellenville, N. Y., a few days ago, are reported at $300,000; assets nothing. Hermance is accused of fraudulently obtaining indorsements to the amount of $65,000, and raising money thereon. He has not been seen since his assignment. Hermance was one of the directors of the Ellenville Glass Works, which employed 200 hands, and which recently failed for $200,000. By an arrangement with the creditors, and upon the plea of again starting them up, Hermance bid the works in at the sale for $65,000. Indorsements were readily given, but the works did not start. New-York creditors seized $1,400 worth of new goods in store, which Hermance purchased just before assignment. Various parties in Ellenville and Kingston lose from $1,000 to $30,000 each.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

NEWBURG, Jan. 26.—In the Coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Omelia, near Shawangunk, on Wednesday, the jury found that the death was caused by injuries inflicted by her husband, Thomas Omelia. The Coroner committed Omelia to the county jail, and also committed as witness, Peter Omelia, his son, who was previously reported as having fled.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"The Flying Dutchman" was represented at the Academy of Music, last evening, for the first time in this City. The story of this opera and a review of its most important numbers appeared in these columns about two months ago, when, under its original title of "Der Fliegende Holländer," and with the original text, the work was made known to an American audience in Philadelphia. There is therefore small need of going over traveled ground, although something must be done to at least refresh the memory of the reader, if not to deal in detail with the subject anew. "The Flying Dutchman" is one of Wagner's earliest achievements, and is, therefore, marked by very few of the characteristics of his later writings. In the literal sense of the word, it is more tuneful than any of the compositions of maturer years; the forms established by Italian composers are not so systematically disregarded as to be imperceptible, and the orchestration is less elaborate than it has since become, while quite as rich and ornate as the average opera-goer would care to have it. The influence of the Italian masters is often traceable in the melodious outbursts, doubly grateful after the prolonged and severe recitative which pervades the score, and there are brief climaxes which would not be out of place in a lyric drama by Verdi. With such traits, it is not wonderful that Herr Wagner repudiates "The Flying Dutchman," nor is it to be marveled at, either, that, in Germany at least, its music should still be more popular than the more labored productions of his riper genius. The story is a familiar one. *Vanderdecken* the Flying Dutchman, is doomed to wander upon the ocean, until the self-sacrifice of a loving woman, whom he is allowed to seek out on land once every seven years, ends his punishment. Such a one does *Vanderdecken* meet in *Senta*, a sort of dreamy enthusiast who, having long pondered over the fate of the wanderer, determines to wed him. *Vanderdecken*, touched by her devotion, flies from her. As his ship—a phantom vessel, with crimson sails and a ghostly crew—glides from the shore, *Senta* springs into the sea and perishes. Then the clouds covering the horizon lift, the noiseless bark disappears, and *Vanderdecken* and *Senta* are beheld ascending heavenward, locked in a fond embrace. The unfolding of this legend is accomplished in three acts, the second of which is, lyrically and dramatically, the best. But both the first and second abound in beautiful music, and in music, too, which, considering that Herr Wagner composed it, is readily appreciable. In act the first, the pilot's song, as graceful and symmetrical as an admirer of Rossini even could wish, and wholly escaping a charge of commonplace, is noticeable, and follows almost immediately upon the brief and stormy overture, illustrative of the course of the *Flying Dutchman* over the roaring deep. *Vanderdecken's* recitative is a fine bit of declamatory writing, but it requires a different delivery from that which it had yesterday to be effective. The duet between *Dalando* and *Vanderdecken* includes some very sweet passages, in which the wanderer's hopes at the prospect of redemption from his fate find expression. The resumption of the pilot's song by the chorus is not a particularly felicitous thought for the finale. The second act is a succession of good points. There is first the spinning chorus, a capital specimen of imitative music, with the fanciful and original interruptions by the maidens' laughter. *Senta's* ballad has the merit of quaintness, and the prayerful motive suggestive, somewhat, of the prayer in "Zampa"—heightens its weird impressiveness. A pretty and thoroughly Italian cavatina for *Erik*—the discarded lover—comes next, and then, after a smooth and eloquent introductory trio between *Dalando*, *Vanderdecken*, and *Senta*, follows an admirable duet, in which the height of passionate utterance is reached by the nicest gradations and in measures of extreme pathos and loveliness. A breezy and vigorous chorus of sailors in the opening scene of the last act is the only notable number occuring between that stage of events and the close, but the parting of *Vanderdecken* and *Senta* is happily treated, and the culminating tableau is attained to with a vocal and instrumental accompaniment of all requisite sonority. The representation of "The Flying Dutchman," last evening, gave a capital exposition of the drama and its accompaniment. Had Mr. Carleton proved equal to his opening recitative, and had the chorus been occasionally a trifle steadier—two drawbacks to an absolutely perfect performance which will no doubt be missed when the opera is repeated—it would have left nothing to desire. For Miss Kellogg, the occasion was one of an artistic triumph. It is poor praise to say that she is the best *Senta* we have yet listened to, for it can be conceded that she has never sung or acted with more feeling and skill than throughout the second act of the opera. We do not recall a personation wherein the tone, dramatically and lyrically, was more completely in harmony with the intentions of the dramatist and musician. The spell of the legend was upon the artist throughout. Her eyes never turned from *Vanderdecken's* picture; her whole soul yearned for him in the words and tones of the ballad in which she lamented his fate; her emotion, when the door opened and *Vanderdecken* stood before her, was pictured in look and gesture with unmistakable power, and in the soaring themes and impassioned perorations of the grand duet, her singing was worthy the music in its thrilling beauty. *Senta* does not appear in the first act, and is concerned in the third for a few minutes only; the second act, however, is sufficient to establish a prima donna's claim to very high rank, and the applause and recalls which followed the fall of the curtain made it clear that Miss Kellogg's uncommonly fine performance was not misjudged. Mr. Carleton, who portrayed *Vanderdecken*, did exceedingly well in the second act. A remarkably good representation of *Dalando* was contributed by Mr. Conly, and the tenor song—the pilot's verses in the first act—introduced a singer new to us, a Mr. Turner, whose high tenor voice impressed us as of rare quality and no mean strength. The chorus fulfilled its duties passably, and will probably afford entire satisfaction in future. Mr. Behrens kept the orchestra, which might advantageously be increased, well in hand, and the "scenic effects" of "The Flying Dutchman"—consisting chiefly of two large ships which move about with commendable celerity and noiselessness—had been seen to with praiseworthy liberality. An audience that crowded the Academy in every part enjoyed the representation, was generous of plaudits, and summoned the artists before the curtain subsequent to the denouement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Lemons" will be acted this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer an afternoon enter -day.

The Aquarium can be visited to-day, as usual, morning, afternoon, and evening.

A day-performance of "Around the World" occurs this afternoon at Niblo's Theatre.

Mr. Heller will give an *après midi* entertainment at his Wonder Theatre this afternoon.

A matinée representation of "All for Her" may be attended to-day, at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron acts in "Across the Continent" at the Eagle Theatre this afternoon.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed, afternoon and evening, at the New Broadway Theatre, to-day.

A matinée performance of "The Flying Dutchman" will be given at the Academy of Music, to-day.

Mr. Booth appears in "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon, and in "Othello" this evening.

An afternoon performance of "The Geneva Cross" may be witnessed this afternoon at the Park Theatre.

A matinée representation will be given at the Grand Opera-house to-day, "Man and Wife" being the attraction.

A NORTH RIVER SCHOONER SUNK.

Yesterday morning, about 5:30 o'clock the schooner Marie Louise, which was on her way from Sing Sing to this City, with a load of hay, ran into a field of ice on the New-Jersey shore near Excelsior Grove. The ice was three inches thick and it crushed in the starboard side of the vessel so that it immediately filled, and in less than 10 minutes sunk. There was a crew of four men on board the Marie Louise, and all but one of them, with Capt. Reynolds, took to the ice. Philip Handy, aged 22 years, who lived in Jersey City, was drowned. Capt. Reynolds and the three men who were with him, after having been four hours on the ice, were taken off in a small boat which had been sent out from Manhattanville.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM—REFORMS EXPECTED FROM THE PORTE—FRIENDLY RELATIONS URGED—RUSSIA'S WAR-LIKE PREPARATION—SERVIA'S POSITION.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—It is expected that the Russian circular upon the Eastern question will be issued in a few days.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Paris correspondent of a morning paper gives the following additional details of the proposed Russian memorandum: "Russia will further remind the European powers that, in consequence of the refusal of Austria, France, and England to participate in this programme, Russia entered upon the more direct individual intervention, and that the Czar at Moscow announced his intention to act alone if necessary to exact by force from Turkey what Russia knew beforehand could not be otherwise obtained. The memorandum will state that Russia agreed to join the conference because of her profound respect for the pacific wishes of Europe, and, so as to permit the Porte to show the full extent of its refractoriness and ill-will, Russia agreed to reduce her demand to a minimum. Henceforth Russia thinks herself entitled to reckon on the continued collective efforts of Europe, whose accord for common ulterior action has not been destroyed by the conclusion of the conference. The memorandum concludes by stating that Russia proposes shortly to submit a programme to which she hopes to obtain the adhesion of the powers."

The plenipotentiaries who were detained at Constantinople after the close of the conference, rendered important service by persuading the Porte to inaugurate reforms of its own free will, instead of yielding to the advice of the war party to force on a rupture with Russia by immediately attacking Servia.

A telegram from Constantinople says: "Sir Henry Elliott, the British Ambassador, left here to-day. Baron Von Werther, the German Ambassador, and Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, will sail on Saturday. Gen. Ignatieff's departure is still retarded by tempestuous weather in the Black Sea. It is positively stated that the Porte intends introducing of its own accord the reforms demanded by the Powers at the conference."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A telegram from Constantinople says it is asserted that Midhat Pasha has addressed a conciliatory dispatch to the Princes of Servia and Montenegro, proposing a direct understanding with the Porto before the expiration of the armistice. The Turkish Ambassadors have been ordered to communicate this step to the various cabinets. Midhat Pasha has also ordered the Provincial Governors to maintain friendly relations with the foreign Consuls and residents, and take measures to prevent disorder.

A morning paper's dispatch from Bucharest says it is asserted that the Russian War Office is preparing circulars to inform commanders of the Army entering a friendly country that the inhabitants must be treated like their own countrymen, and any offense against them will be severely punished. This injunction refers to Roumania.

A later Bucharest telegram says matters seem to have taken a serious turn. Russian pioneers have arrived on the Danube, and are examining sites for bridges. Work on the Roumanian Railway and the Summer residence of the Prince has been stopped, as war is believed to be imminent.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says Russia, before making a formal proposal for common action, has sounded the various powers. None of them, however, seem at present prepared to go beyond the moral pressure which they have already exercised by withdrawing their Ambassadors from Constantinople. This is especially true of Austria. If Russia entertained the idea that Austria would now be more disposed than she was at the time of Soumarakoff's mission, not only to sanction, but eventually to participate in coercive measures. She has probably been undeceived by this time. It is sheer delusion to expect that Russia will allow Servia to make peace separately while the possibility of war between Turkey and Russia exists. Servia will not dare to do so against the will of Russia.

A Belgade dispatch confirms the report that Midhat Pasha has proposed peace negotiations to Servia. The correspondent adds that this fine stroke of diplomacy is to force Russia's hand. The Servians will not dare to refuse the Porte's overtures unless Russia openly promises to support Servia. Hence Russia will be compelled to declare herself or lose the assistance of the Servian Army and Servian territory in case of war.

The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper telegraphs the text of Midhat Pasha's dispatch to Prince Milan. The dispatch concludes as follows: "Convinced that your Highness shares my desire to secure peace, and terminate a regretable and disastrous strife, I frankly invite you personally to conciliation with the Porte by direct negotiations." The special states that the powers have agreed not to interfere with the negotiations between Turkey and Servia unless Turkey's conditions infringe on Servia's rights as established by treaty.

The Pesth correspondent of the same paper says: "I hear from Cettinje that the Montenegrins are enthusiastic for war, and are making all preparations to resume hostilities. Prince Nikita has declared he will never make peace unless he receives additional territory. Official statistics show there are now over 56,000 Bosnian refugees on the Croatian frontier."

A special from Vienna reports that Dervisch Pasha, by command of the Grand Vizier, has made overtures to the Montenegrins at Scutari for an arrangement which would include territorial concessions. The Paris *Temps* announces that France has refused to furnish the Porte with officers for the gendarmerie.

SPAIN AND ITALY.

BILBAO, Jan. 26.—Great excitement continues in the Basque provinces concerning the conscription, and especially in the mining districts of Somorrostro and Galdames. Several war steam-ships have arrived at Bilbao, and been placed at the disposal of the military authorities.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The congregation of Cardinals which was ordered by the Pope to examine the Clerical Abuses bill, has unanimously declared that it violates the liberty of the clergy. It is stated that the Pope will publicly protest.

Audiences at the Vatican were suspended to-day because of the Pope's indisposition.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK PROHIBITED—A MINISTERIAL DISAGREEMENT—GAMBETTA'S RE-ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—An official decree, promulgated to-day, prohibits the importation into, or transit through, France, of horned cattle, sheep, or goats from Germany, England, Austria, the Danubian Principalities, or Turkey. Importation from other countries is allowed, subject to rigorous preliminary inspection by the Sanitary authorities.

Distressing accounts are received of scarcity in Pondicherry, and famine is considered imminent. The Government will demand a credit of the Chambers for the necessary relief.

The *Bien Public* to-day says: "Should the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, retire from the Cabinet in consequence of disagreement with M. Simon, Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, M. Simon will take the foreign portfolio and M. Bardoux become Minister of the Interior."

M. Gambetta has been re-elected President of the Budget Committee. He made a speech denying that the Republicans are disunited. He urged the necessity of the maintenance of a complete agreement, and declared that he would act as a friendly, trusting, fellow-worker of the Ministry.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 26.—The Minister of Colonies has asked the Chamber of Deputies for a grant of $220,000 to meet expenses caused by the famine in Pondicherry.

PENNSYLVANIA INVESTIGATIONS.

PROPOSED EXAMINATION OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—THE REPUBLICANS ANIMATED BY A REGARD FOR REFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—The Senate has taken the first step toward the redemption of the pledges of reform made to the people of the State during the last campaign. That body has been seized with a fancy for investigation, as is evident from the tenor of a resolution adopted to-day. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to inquire whether in their judgment any reduction can be made in the salaries and fees of officials and employes in the several departments of the State Government, and whether the number of such officials can be reduced without detriment to the public service; and also to inquire whether any officials or employes have been receiving any fees or salaries not authorized by law.

This resolution is supposed to foreshadow a reduction of force and salaries in all departments of the State Government, as well as a thorough investigation of the management of these several departments. The investigation will be searching and general. The Republicans are animated by a desire to correct abuses where they exist, and to reorganize the State Government on a more economical basis. The Democrats hope to find affairs in such a condition that their cause will be strengthened for next Fall's canvass. Which party is animated by the purest motives is not difficult to decide. Were the Democrats in control of the State Government, and in the ascendency in the Legislature, investigation is the last thing they would think of.

ASHTABULA BRIDGE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY—THE DEMAND OF A JEWELER ON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—The *Leader's* Ashtabula special says: James Doran testified—Is employed as track master on the Lake Shore Railroad at Ashtabula; was so employed when the bridge was built across the Ashtabula Creek; said that a double track was laid across the bridge at or about the time it was built, but that only one of them was used for ordinary travel until a double track was laid over the whole road, which was about four or five years ago; has never found the rails on the bridge much out of line; examined the track east of the bridge the morning after the accident, and found no evidence of the train having left the track; could have discovered it easily, if it had done so; has never known a car to run off the track on the bridge; said there were guard rails the whole length of the bridge.

James T. Stebbins testified: Is a jeweler at Ashtabula; was at the bridge about 40 minutes after hearing the alarm; said when he first saw the wreck the frames of the cars were standing; helped some of the wounded up the hill and then went to the cars; heard cries for help from different parts of the wreck at this time, and wondered why water was not being thrown on; got some buckets and men to use them, and then went in search of the fire steamer; found the steamer standing idle, and asked why water was not being thrown on the fire; was answered that they had been told that water was not wanted; told them that people were burning alive, and could be saved by water; they told him that they could not act without orders from their chief; witness asked, "Where is he? we will have water down there or we will hang him," and was answered that they did not know where he was; being exhausted and discouraged, witness left the wreck and went to care for the wounded.

THE RESULT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE HAYES ELECTORS DISPOSED OF—A JUDICIAL OPINION AS TO THE GOVERNORSHIP TO BE REPORTED.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 26.—The Supreme Court today rendered a decision in the *quo warranto* proceedings against the Hayes Electors, dismissing the case on the ground that the proceedings were illegally presented on the part of the State instead of the United States. This technical flaw disposes of the Electoral case of this State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Hon. R. B. Carpenter, Judge of one of the Circuit Courts of South Carolina, has been here several days writing a decision on some important questions coming before him, and gravely affecting the relations of parties in South Carolina. The main questions involved are as follows:

First, was the Legislature that counted the votes and declared Chamberlain elected a legal Legislature? Second, was Chamberlain's installation as Governor legal? Third, if Chamberlain's installation was not legal, was the installation of Hampton legal? Fourth, if Hampton's inauguration was not legal, does Chamberlain continue to hold the office of Governor under the constitutional provision—"until his successor is chosen and qualified?" Judge Carpenter will return to South Carolina to-night, and his decision will be made early next week.

TERRIBLE KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

THE EXPLOSION FELT TWO MILES AWAY—THE LOSSES—THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—At 8 o'clock this evening an explosion occurred in the kerosene oil works of B. & F. Jenney, No. 291 West First street, South Boston. The main building was entirely demolished and immediately took fire. The explosion was heard and felt two miles distant. One tank containing 900 barrels of oil took fire, and with the main building was entirely consumed.

At 11:30 o'clock P. M. the fire was completely under control, and it is thought the loss will not exceed $60,000 or $70,000. Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the explosion, the most plausible being that it occurred from the ignition of naphtha gas escaping from the stills. While the fire was in progress a slight explosion occurred which blew up some of the connecting pipes. Ed. P. Haskell and P. J. Kelley, firemen, were dangerously injured, and carried away insensible. J. F. Currie was also badly injured, and several others slightly. Thousands of people were in the vicinity of the fire. A number were on the ice, near Boston wharf, when it gave way, and Nellie Crowley, of No. 117 Essex street, and an unknown boy, were drowned.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID LADY.

Mrs. Hubershoff, aged 45, wife of Gustav Hubershoff, a real estate broker, having an office at No. 66 Bond street, committed suicide yesterday by taking a dose of arsenic at her residence, No. 87 Allen street. Mrs. Hubershoff was the victim of an incurable complaint, and was in consequence very despondent. She frequently, during the past year, threatened to put an end to her life by taking poison, and with that object always carried about her person a package of arsenic. At 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday she swallowed a portion of the contents of the package, and shortly after her groans attracted the attention of a woman residing in adjacent apartments. Her husband was immediately informed of her condition, and Drs. Bogart, Nichols, and Weissman summoned to attend her. Their services proved of no avail, and she died at 10 o'clock last night.

THE STATUS QUO IN LOUSIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26. — Representations having been made to the President that in the Parish of Natchitoches, D. Pierson, commissioned District Judge by Mr. Nicholls, took possession of the court-room Jan. 20, and suspended all the Republican officials of the parish, and also, that in Ouachita Parish, officials holding Nicholls' commissions took possession of their respective offices Jan. 17, the Secretary of War telegraphs Gen. Augur that the President has heard both sides, thinks the Ouachita case not a violation of the *status quo*, but that the Natchitoches case is, and orders him to restore the status as it existed there Jan. 16.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

CONCORD, Jan. 26.—Edward T. W. Wright, of Contoocookville, was found this morning lying by the side of the track of the Northern Railroad insensible, and with one of his arms broken and his skull fractured. He will die. It is supposed he fell from some train.

TWO MEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—W. W. Christian and William Howell were both instantly killed to-day, caused by the bursting of an agitator at the Standard Oil Company's refinery.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, increasing westerly to southerly winds, probably brisk and high along the coast, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the latter and northern portions of the former rain areas, partly turning into snow, succeeded by rising barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	30°	20°	3:30 P. M.	31°	35°
6 A. M.	24°	20°	6 P. M.	30°	33°
9 A. M.	24°	29°	9 P. M.	29°	33°
12 M.	27°	31°	12 P. M.	29°	31°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 28½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 28°

NEW-ORLEANS MERCANTILE REGULATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The Merchants' Exchange on Thursday passed resolutions adopting the rules and regulations of the Pork Packers' Association of the West, and this market will hereafter be guided by such rules and regulations between sellers and buyers of hog products. A resolution was also adopted making all sales of provisions, breadstuffs, and other produce from and after the 1st of February payable in cash upon the delivery of the goods, unless otherwise especially agreed upon between the parties interested.

A GERMAN CONSUL SERIOUSLY AFFLICTED.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Frederick Wm. Hannewinckel, Consul to this city for Germany and Austria, was stricken with paralysis this morning, and his life is now despaired of. He has been a resident of Richmond for 36 years, during which time he has been largely engaged in exporting tobacco for a foreign government.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

A telegram from Janesville, Wis., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, dated 23d inst., says: "A case of suspended animation, being that of Miss Anna Hennessy, is creating considerable excitement here. Miss Hennessy had been suffering with the toothache for some time, and, on Thursday, Jan. 18, called upon Dr. McCausey, a dentist of this city, to have her aching tooth extracted. She insisted upon taking chloroform, which Dr. McCausey refused to administer. As he is opposed to using chloroform in his practice, he endeavored to persuade her not to take it, but take it she would, and procured the services of Mr. Woodworth, one of our best physicians, to administer the same, which he did in a very skillful form, from the effects of which she is still lying unconscious at her father's house. She shows signs of life occasionally by throwing her arms over her head in a delirious manner, and apparently gasping for breath, and immediately following her appearance is that of a person dead. She has been in this condition since last Thursday, Jan. 18. Our physicians are doing what they can to relieve the sufferer, and are in hopes of bringing her out of this lethargic condition.

THE PANIC-STRICKEN MULES.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

Mr. Abram Hewitt was the innocent cause of a very singular accident one day last week. He was driving out in a sleigh, when he met a farmer driving into the city with a team of mules. The mules stopped suddenly as Mr. Hewitt approached, and gazed steadily in his face for a second, and then, turning deadly pale, they jumped out of their harness, and scrambling hastily into their owner's wagon, curled up under the seat, and could not be induced to come out until dark.

A PASTORAL CALL DECLINED.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of this city, has declined the call of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New-York.

AS THE LIVER is easily disordered, and a great deal of bilious distress apt to prevail during the Spring, Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action, and remove all biliousness.—*Advertisement.*

A CLEAN, ROSY BABY, just out of the bath-tub, is one of the most beautiful objects in nature. Yet how many are ultimately killed by the many deleterious scented soaps in use. B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP is not only the most agreeable, but a perfect safeguard in this respect. It can be trusted as the most innocent as well as pleasant of toilet soaps.—*Advertisement.*

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, No. 571 Broadway. Within a few months we have arrested two burglars in the store of J. Thornton, Walker st.; one in Bacon & Eaton's, Walker st., and two in H. B. Claflin's. We never fail. We jingle no bell at our door. We appropriate no 600 names from other parties to our circulars.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

While Parker's Ginger Tonic subdues irritation of the stomach and bowels it is equally efficacious in its effect on the lungs. As a cure for coughs, colds, and sore throat it is without exception superior to any and all others. A teaspoonful taken hourly will cure the worst cold in two days.

Graduated Chest and Lung Protectors are the best undergarments for securing sound lungs, health and comfort. Sold everywhere. Mailed, $2. ISAAC A. SINGER, manufacturer, No. 704 Broadway.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway, elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Coat of Arms, &c., lowest prices.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COWING—MATCHITT.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at Bedford, Westchester County, by Rev. Leo Luquer, assisted by Rev. Baucroft, JAMES R. COWING to EMILY, daughter of the late Ridley J. Matchitt, of Montreal.

LARY—HALL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Day, Mr. SEYMOUR M. LARY, of Jersey City Heights, and Miss JENNIE R. HALL, daughter of Wm. H. Hall, Esq., of Clinton, N. J.

MURRY—BAILEY.—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, assisted by Rev. William H. H. Murry, of Boston, CHANCEY D. MURRY to EMMA J. BAILEY, daughter of Charles D. Bailey, Esq.

OGDEN—BOWMAN.—At St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, Jan. 25, 1877, by Rev. Henry L. Jones, H. CORDIT OGDEN to LIZZIE C., daughter of the late Col. A. H. Bowman of Wilkesbarre.

SHERMAN—DE GRAUW.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, CHARLES A. SHERMAN, of New-York, to Miss MARY LOUISA, only daughter of James A. DeGrauw.

DIED.

AVERILL.—Jan. 26, suddenly, JEANETTE H., wife of Horace Averill, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., Sunday, Jan. 28, from her late residence, No. 151 Washington st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany and Hartford papers please copy.

BUTLER-SHAW.—On Friday morning, Jan. 26, suddenly, of scarlet fever, CHARLIE SHAW, youngest son of Edward and Sarah A. Butler, aged 6 years 9 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 134 Forrest st., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday next at 3 o'clock P. M. Train for Bergen av, leaves foot of Liberty st. at 2 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Jersey City Heights, Jan. 24, JENNIE LOUISE, daughter of John S. and Eliza D. Edwards, aged 8 years 11 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Hague sts., West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Take Palisade av. cars from Hobokenl Ferry to Hague st.

FERGUSON.—At the residence of his parents, Cincinnati, Ohio, of consumption, WILLIAM MOORE FERGUSON, eldest son of Hon. E. A. Ferguson.

HURLBUT.—At Yokohama, on Jan. 25, 1877, in the 40th year of his age, GEORGE HURLBUT, son of the late George Hurlbut, of Brooklyn.

MARTIN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Jan. 26, 1877, LAWRENCE MARTIN, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday at 3 P. M.

MARTIN.—At Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, 24th inst., ROBERT NEVINS, son of Archer N. and Mary T. Martin, aged 19 months and 24 days.

Funeral on Saturday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Christopher Street Ferry at 10:15 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, counselor at law, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Englewood Presbyterian Church on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. Train leaves per Northern Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Chambers st. at 8:30 and 23d st. at 8:15.

MELLEN.—On Friday, the 26th inst., of scarlet fever, A. PERCY MELLEN, aged 5 years and 2 months, eldest son of A. Mellen, Jr., and S. Evelyn Mellen.

MORGAN.—At Washington Heights, Jan. 26, JUDITH P., wife of Gen. M. R. Morgan, United States Army.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEGUS.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Jan. 26, OSCAR

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. J. C. Conv. 73½ | 100 North-w. Pf..... 57¾
300 Pacific Mail..... 25⅝ | 500 Lake Shore..... 57¾
40 N. Y. Cen. Rr..... 102¾ | 300 do.....b2. 57⅝
100 Erie Railway..b2. 10¼ | 300 do.....s3. 57¾
500 West. Un..... 77⅛ | 1000 do..... 57⅞
300 do.....s3. 77½ | 1200 do..... 57¾
700 do..... 77⅝ | 100 do.....c 57⅝
200 do.....s3. 77½ | 200 do.....s3. 57¾
400 do..... 77½ | 100 do..... 57¼
100 do..... 77½ | 100 do.....b3. 57¼
300 do.....s3. 77⅝ | 1400 do.....s3 57⅝
900 do..... 77½ | 100 do.....s3. 57
2000 do.....s3. 77¼ | 400 do..... 57
500 do..... 77¼ | 100 do.....c 57
300 do.....s3. 77⅝ | 500 do.....b3. 57⅜
700 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 300 do..... 57⅜
700 do.....s3. 77½ | 200 Cen. of N. J..... 93¾
100 do..... 77⅜ | 100 do.....c 93¾
300 do..... 77¼ | 100 do..... 93½
100 do..... 77¼ | 100 do..... 93¼
100 do..... 77¼ | 400 do..... 93¼
200 Rock Island..... 102 | 500 do..... 93¼
500 do..... 102¼ | 200 do..... 93¾
900 Mich. Cen..... 49⅝ | 500 do..... 93⅞
100 do.....s3. 49⅝ | 100 do..... 93¾
500 do..... 49⅝ | 100 do..... 93¾
100 do.....s3. 49⅝ | 200 do..... 93⅞
600 do..... 49⅜ | 100 D., L. & W..... 92
100 do..... 49⅜ | 1100 do..... 92½
1000 St. Paul. Pf..... 48⅜ | 980 do..... 92¼
500 do..... 47¾ | 100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 7⅜
1300 do..... 47⅞ | 100 do..... 7⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, B..... 114⅛ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 113⅞
30,000 do...b.c.s3.114 | 23,000 do..... 12.114
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..... 114¼ | 10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 do..... 114¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 B..... 114⅜ | 3,000 do..... 12.114
$65,800 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..... 12.110⅜ | 50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, B..... 111
$6,850 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..... 12.110⅜ | 20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..... b.c.112⅜
2,500 do.....b.c.110⅞ | 10,000 do.....b.c.112⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

1,000 N. J. Cen. Rr..s.109 | 100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 49⅜
2,000 M. & St. P. Pf.s.b. 117½ | 100 do.....s3. 49⅜
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st | 100 do.....s3. 49⅝
La C. Div.... 95 | 100 do..... 49⅝
1,000 M. & St. P., C | 100 do.....s3. 49½
& M. D..... 94½ | 1000 do.....s3. 49¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P. | 100 do.....c 49¾
c.s.f..... 79⅝ | 1100 do..... 49¾
5,000 do..... 79½ | 100 do..... 49¼
2,000 do.....b.c. 79¾ | 100 D., L. & W.....b.c. 92
2,000 Long Dock..... 105¼ | 300 do.....s3. 57
5,000 L. S. 1st, con. R. 107 | 100 do.....b3. 57
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 97¼ | 100 do.....s10. 56⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br..... 92½ | 1000 do.....s3. 56⅞
1,000 West. Pac..... 101½ | 200 do..... 56⅞
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103⅞ | 800 do.....s3. 56¾
1,000 Un. Pac. 1s, '96. 102⅜ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 87½
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f.... 97½ | 100 do..... 86⅜
1,000 Pac. of M. 2d... 90 | 500 do.....b3. 56¾
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R. & A.....s.c. 106½ | 100 do..... 56¾
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 98 | 700 do.....b3. 56⅝
1,000 T. & W. 1st..... 104⅝ | 300 do.....s10. 56⅞
4,000 do..... 104¾ | 700 do..... 56⅝
15,000 T. & W. 2d..... 70 | 100 Ill. Cent..... 66
2d.....b3. 75 | 30 do.....b.c. 66
3,000 R., C. R. & M. 1st..... 40 | 200 do..... 55⅝
5,000 Ut. W. 1st. '83. 104⅞ | 100 Chi. & N. W.b.c. 38½
17,000 do..... 105 | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 87⅜
5,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94..... 97 | 100 C. of N. J.....c. 33½
3,000 D. & H. R. '91. 102½ | 300 do..... 33⅜
1,000 D. & H. R. 1st. 102½ | 200 do.....c. 33¼
1,000 Can. So. 1st, cp. on..... 52 | 100 do.....c. 33¼
2,000 W. U. C. 1900. 106 | 100 do..... 33
69 Am. Ex. Bank.... 107½ | 200 do.....s3. 32⅞
40 German Am. Bk.. 99 | 200 do..... 32⅞
100 Del. & Hud.....s60. 65½ | 500 do..... 32¾
100 do.....b.c. 66¾ | 100 do..... 32¾
200 do..... 66½ | 200 do..... 32¾
100 do..... 66¾ | 100 do..... 32¾
100 do..... 66⅝ | 100 do..... 32¾
100 do.....s10. 66¼ | 100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 18
100 Del., L. & W.....b.c. 87½ | 100 do..... 17⅞
100 do..... 87⅝ | 100 do..... 17⅞
200 do.....s10. 87¼ | 100 do..... 17⅞
100 do..... 87⅛ | 100 C., M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 47⅞
100 do..... 87⅜ | 100 do.....s10. 47¾
100 do..... 87½ | 100 do..... 47¾
100 do..... 87⅝ | 100 do..... 47⅝
100 do..... 87¾ | 100 do..... 47⅝
100 do..... 87⅞ | 100 do..... 47⅝

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 31 | PARTHIA...WED., Feb. 14
ALGERIA...WED., Feb. 7 | CHINA...WED., Feb. 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27
GEO. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 31

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticketed and bills of lading issued at all stations on the line.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

OR W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
OR BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agents.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Jan. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 23

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodation; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BIMONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Jan. 13
ETNA.....Jan. 27

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 27, 12 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain...Jan. 27, 2:30 P. M. | Egypt.....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

M. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to Florida, connecting with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. R. SCUDLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route, from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. R. SCHEUDLER makes close connections with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through ticketed via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

Those first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLET, LELING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
La Habana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
PALMYRA ANDREW & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
IRELAND.....Feb. 1 | SCHILLER.....Feb. 15
FRISIA.....Feb. 8 | PRINCE BISMARCK.....Feb. 22

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Saxony, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
GUNTHER BROS. & CO., G. H. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
Victoria...Feb. 3, 8 A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia...Jan. 27, 2 P. M. | Italia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 22 | SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 10
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3

Lowest passage in currency.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
*Lord Clive.....Jan. 18 | *City of New-York...Feb. 8
Ohio.....Jan. 25 | Indiana.....Feb. 15
Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22

Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant, accommodation, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. Sundays. Monday, From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:30 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 9:40, 11:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; Nos. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, 10:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 8:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express. Arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both D. L. & W. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Day st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at Office of Westcott Express Company and at No. 362 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | L. W. PILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P.M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING
DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION
and PANCREATINE. The original and genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st., London. Sold by them and all CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its sequences. S. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Hauteur, Paris depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., N. Y.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1877, at its rooms in the Cooper building, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES MOC. GEORGE, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d st., corner 4th av.
SERVICES SUNDAY, Jan. 28.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' MEETING, Parlor 4, o'clock. BIBLE CLASS, conducted by Dr. THOMSON, 5 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, after tea, 6:30 o'clock.

During the week, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, in the Parlors, are MEETINGS FOR YOUNG MEN.

A meeting is held daily, (except on Saturday and Sunday,) at 3:30 o'clock, in the Parlors, open to all who will come, for prayer and conference.

Young men are cordially invited to attend the meetings and visit the rooms.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
45th st., west of 8th av.
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Prayers at 4 P. M.

EVEN SONG AT 7:30 P. M.

A special service of song, with Sermon by Rev. Mr. NEWTON.

All seats free at the opening hour.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach: Morning Subject—"Young Men's Christian Associations and Evangelists." Evening—"Voices from the Mount of Transfiguration." Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST Church, West 46th st.—Services and preaching by Dr. Armitage, Pastor: 10:30 A. M., subject—"Jesus Prays for His Murderers;" 7:30 P. M., "Proverbs for Business Men." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; congregational Bible class, 3:30 P. M.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—A Science Hall, No. 141 5th st. near Broadway, Sunday, Jan. 28, 3 P. M. Several distinguished ladies and gentlemen will address the meeting. Other interesting exercises. All are welcome.
J. B. GIBBS, President.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts. Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor.—Preaching in the morning by Rev. M. S. Souder, D. D. Evening, by the Pastor; subject—"From Death to Life." Services commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Jewish prayer-meeting Monday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—REV. Alfred Bell, the Singing Preacher, will preach and sing to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"Evil Speaking." Evening subject—"A Warning." All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER OF 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach Sunday, at 11 o'clock. Subject—"The Divinity of Human Nature; or, Men, the Sons of God." Rev. John A. Bellows will preach in the evening, when seats are free.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Chapman, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45 P. M. All cordially invited.

AT ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Madison av. and 126th st.—Preaching to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. W. H. Depuy, D. D., and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, former Pastor.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, D. D. At 7:30 by the Pastor. Subject—"Fire! Fire!"

AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. J. H. Lightbourn, of Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. William McNicholl. Service of song at 10 A. M.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18th st.—Rev. Samuel Colcord preaches Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school morning and afternoon by Chas. L. Gunn and the large choir. Seats free. All invited. Sunday-school, 9:30.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Spencer H. Bray of New-York East Conference, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. S. H. Bray will preach every evening during the week, (except Saturday.) All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning: services at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 P. M., worship and Bible service, conducted by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Preparatory lecture Friday at 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 230 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. Macarthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening; Baptism administered at morning service; Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M. Meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington av., corner 35th st., Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector; Rev. R. T. Widdemer, Assistant Minister.—Sunday services—Morning, 10:30 o'clock; evening, 7:30. Wednesday evening, 7:45. Strangers welcomed and furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., seats free. Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D., Rector.—Sunday, 28th inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADIson av. and 429th st., Rev. A. G. Tuffen Reeve.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Preaching services at 7:45 P. M., at which all seats are free and strangers cordially invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sunday evening, 7:30 o'clock, Rev. W. Andrews will lecture on "The Religious and Prophetic Bearings of the Eastern Question." Seats free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower. Special services every night next week, except Saturday. Come.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th st. near Broadway.—Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor. Series at 10:30 A. M., evening service in the new chapel, 57th st. near Broadway at 7:30 P. M., also Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av.,
Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., ABOVE 45TH ST., REV. DR. HOWLAND, RECTOR.
SERVICES, 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. NEAR 35TH St., Rev. Dr. McVickar, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Children's service with catechising at 3:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF NATURE, STANDARD HALL, Broadway and 42d st.—Dr. S. M. Landis repeats, by request, Sunday evening, Jan. 28, at 7:30 o'clock, "Floating on the Clouds of Paradise."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st. Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH—BISHOP Snow, the interpreter of prophecy, will preach in the Medical College, corner 4th av. and 23d st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Fifth Universal Monarchy," Daniel vii. 17, 18. Christian strangers welcome.

EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, 86th st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. A. J. Palmer, at 7:30. Seats entirely free. A hearty invitation is extended to all. Revival meetings during the week.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Lower 8th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield; morning, "Radiant Crowns;" evening, "Neglect, and What Of It;" prayer and praise meeting after sermon; revival meetings during the week.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Temporarily worshiping at Madison av. and 47th st.
Permanent location, (church now building,)
Madison av. and 55th st.
Rev. WILLIAM M. BAIRD, Pastor.
Divine services: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Children's service at 3:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 39th st. and Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. DeWitt Anderson, D. D., at 11 A. M. and by Rev. Jos. R. Elder, D. D., at 7:30 in the evening. Baptism and prayer-meeting at close of service. Cordial invitation.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE Reconciliation, No. 242 East 31st st., near 2d av.—Services and sermons by Rev. E. B. Widmer every Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH ST., REV. William Egbert, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Pastor will preach the third in a course of sermons on "Popular Skepticism" in the evening.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, 530 ST., NEAR 7th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Morning sermon, "God's Jewels;" evening, "The Waters of Life." Sunday-school, 2:30. P. M. Revival services through the week.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, ON 127th st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Rev. J. M. Getchell, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"Mistakes." In the evening at 7:30; subject—"Recognition in Heaven."

LYMAN C. HOWE (TRANCE SPEAKER) Lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. Questions answered; and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Hard Times: the Cause and Cure." The children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M., No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, 57th st.—Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will preach Sunday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M. Subject: "Preparations for the Coming of Christ." And Rev. Carlos Martyn at 4:30 P. M. Subject: "Jesus and Nazareth Passeth By." Strangers cordially welcomed.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in morning, 11 o'clock; communion at 4 P. M. Praise and question meeting in the evening at 7:30.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Primary" class this day at 2:45, Young Men's Christian Association Building, Mrs. Clark, teacher. "Superintendents'," Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton street Chapel, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, conductor. "Normal," Thursday, 4:45, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor. Monday evening, 7:30, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, the fourth lecture in the course on "The Bible," by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COLlege Place, and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter; morning service, 10:30; subject—"A Plea for Good Works." Evening services, 7:30; the first of a series of sermons before the Young People's Association, "Talmudism."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH. —Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Charles E. Harris; at 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. M. L. Scudder, D. D.; subject, "The Business Man and Christ." Seats free. Let all who will, come.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SHA AND Lead, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 32D st.—Rev. Dr. Randolph, of Philadelphia, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30, and Prof. Nathan Sheppard, of Chicago, in evening at 7:30. Sunday-school and Bible class at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

**PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE CONCERN GIVEN BEFORE THE REFEREE—THE REPORT OF THE RECEIVER TO BE FILED TO-DAY.

Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee appointed some days ago by Justice Pratt in the suits brought by Stephen English and other policyholders against Mr. John J. Anderson, the Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company and others, commenced his examination yesterday, at No. 111 Broadway. The Receiver was represented by Messrs. Robert Sewell and John L. Hill, and the principal petitioner by Mr. Moses. Mr. James Mc. Donnell and other policy-holders were represented by Gen. Tracy and others. After a mode of procedure had been agreed upon, and it had been arranged that at the next hearing the books of the company should be produced before the Referee by the Receiver, the latter was placed upon the stand, and, in response to interrogations propounded to him by the petitioner's counsel, stated that Mr. Luther W. Frost and R. C. Frost were two of his bondsmen. At the time of his appointment, Oct. 25, the former gentleman was acting as an officer of the company but he could not say positively whether or not Mr. R. C. Frost was one of the Directors. He, the witness, was worth about $100,000 over and above his debts and liabilities, his property consisting mostly of real estate in Long Island and Texas. About one-half of it was situated in this State. He had in his possession, at the present time, as Receiver of the Continental, about $85,000 or $90,000. He had also about $85,000 in bonds, which were deposited with a safe deposit company.

The next witness was Mr. John A. McCall, Jr., Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State, who before being sworn said that another action for the appointment of a Referee was now pending, and he must have it understood that he was no party to the present proceeding. Upon being sworn, he said that about Oct. 31 he called at the office of the Continental Life Insurance Company, with Mr. Smyth, the Superintendent of the department; the latter, after introducing himself to the Receiver, Mr. Anderson, said that he was there to examine the condition of the company under the statutes, and that the witness would conduct the examination. Mr. Anderson said that he must first consult his counsel in regard to the matter, and subsequently stated that he could not allow them to proceed. Mr. Smyth then told him they were not there with any antipathy toward himself, or the former officers of the company, but that the office of the department was deluged with inquires from all parts of the State regarding the solvency of the company. The Receiver replied that he was then preparing a statement of the condition of the concern, and that it would necessarily take some time, whereupon the witness responded that if he would allow him to examine the books he would give him the liabilities in two weeks. Mr. Anderson, however, would not consent to any examination by the department. The witness had been in the Insurance Department four years, and during that time no examination of the Continental company had been made. He had been the Examiner for the past two years, and during that period no application had been made to him to examine the company, and none had been made to the department that the witness knew of. This concluded Mr. McCall's testimony.

Counsel for the petitioner then put in evidence a certified copy of a petition and order granted by Mr. Justice Pratt, on Nov. 8, a certified copy of the bond given by Mr. Anderson, and a certified copy of the last sworn statement of the company's officers, with a schedule of the assets containing a list of the bonds and mortgages on hand at that time.

The next witness was Mr. John J. McKinnon, who was examined at length by the petitioner's counsel. He said that during the past three weeks he read any statements concerning the condition of the Continental Company, and he had had no valuation of its assets. He did not say to the counsel on the day previous that he had all the "bottom facts" in regard to the company, but he did say that he did not received sufficient information to make him believe the company was legally solvent. Counsel then asked if he had received this information from Mr. George W. Crofut, which was objected to. Subsequently the witness said he had received the information from the employes of the Receiver, principally from the actuary. Mr. McKinnon then stated that he had been endeavoring to purchase the stock of the company for the purpose of again making it solvent, and in order to do so he had made such inquiries and was shown such data that he was now convinced it was legally solvent; he had no recollection of having shown to Superintendent Smyth a detailed statement of the company's assets and liabilities; indeed, he never had any statement; he did not represent the Mutual Assurance Society of Leavenworth, Kan., nor was he ever an officer of that company; he had conversations in regard to the company's condition with Mr. Crofut and Mr. Chandler, the Actuary. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Messrs. Hill and Tracy, and stated that he was a counselor at law in Chicago; he never had been connected with an insurance company, and his business here was purely that of a lawyer; he did not know how long he should remain in the City, and when asked if Saddler in Chicago stated that a letter addressed to him at that city would no doubt find him; he was the representative of capitalists who proposed to make the concern solvent by putting money into it, if necessary; he thought he knew about how many policies were now in force from the data given him by the Actuary; he said that he could, on behalf of the company they were perfectly willing to issue new policies to any of the old policy-holders whose policies had lapsed since the appointment of the Receiver.

Mr. H. D. McKay, the President and Actuary of the Alliance Life Insurance Company of Leavenworth, Kan., was then called. He said that Mr. McKinnon's arrangement had nothing whatever to do with his company; regarding the condition of the Continental, he said he had some conversation with the Actuary, upon which he formed some approximations, and he would not at the present time like to put any money into it; the Actuary had given him a list of the policies in force on Oct. 25; he had shown this paper to Mr. Smyth. Upon being cross-examined by Mr. Hill, he said that, although he was not an Actuary, his profession being law, he had some experience, and thought the company might be saved with very little money and proper management.

Mr. George W. Crofut, the former Superintendent of the Continental was then examined. He said he had been in the employ of the Receiver until Gen. T. Luther W. Frost had been the President of the company, and R. C. Frost was one of the Directors; he had considerable conversation with the Receiver regarding the condition of the company, for the purpose of trying to save the policy-holders, but he had never mentioned the name of either Mr. McKinnon or Mr. McKay to Mr. Anderson in connection therewith. A long examination of Mr. Crofut elicited very little information, and he said he had made efforts among men of this City to have the concern again put upon its feet. His propositions might have been made in behalf of the two gentlemen above mentioned, but their names were not used. This was the last witness, and the petitioners' counsel moved that, on the testimony already in, the Receiver make a special report to the court, and that the Receiver be required to furnish additional bondsmen in place of Luther W. and R. C. Frost. The Referee said he would consider the matter, and the hearing was adjourned.

The report of the Receiver, which it is understood will be unfavorable to the company, will probably be filed to-day.

THE CONTROLLER'S VIEWS ON THE BONDED DEBT.

Controller Kelly has transmitted a communication to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, in answer to a resolution of the committee passed on the 16th inst., requesting his views on the subject of the proposed constitutional amendment, introduced by Mr. Spinola, to limit the bonded indebtedness of this City to $150,000,000. The Controller in his communication states that a knowledge of all the facts relating to the origin, nature, and amount of the debt are necessary to a solution of the question, and that its solution could not be reached by any partial or arbitrary legislation. The Controller then says that the proposed amendment of the State Constitution is wholly impracticable under existing laws; "that to use a homely, but pertinent and forcible old adage, it puts the cart before the horse;" that it proposes to place the responsibility for the bonded debt where it does not properly belong. In referring to a provision of the proposed amendment making it a felony for any person to issue bonds beyond a certain limit, the Controller says that he does not know of "any person" who can issue City bonds and stocks, except the Controller, who is the ministerial agent of the law for that purpose, but he performs that duty, however, in conjunction with the Mayor and other officers of the City Government. They were all like himself, only ministerial agents in carrying the laws into effect. They were not responsible for the bonded debt. There were numerous existing laws which not only authorized but directed the Controller to issue City bonds for many different objects. The Controller next gives a long list of the bonds which are authorized to be issued under special statutes, which he enumerates. There is no limit to the issue of some of the bonds. The Controller further says the proposed amendment does not go to the root of the matter. As a preliminary measure to the proposed amendment, all laws conferring unlimited debt-contracting power, and directing the Controller to issue bonds, must be repealed. The responsibility clearly rested with the Legislature. The Controller next alludes to the debt of the City, $148,107,557 79, and states that it must continue to increase while the statutes to which he referred are in operation. He also adverts to the large amounts of claims against the City, and repeats the views he expressed in regard to the sinking fund at the recent conference between the merchants and Mayor Ely. After referring to the obvious object for which bonds are issued in pursuance of various laws, the Controller says that he does not oppose or object to the principle of limitation of the bonded debt, but is in favor of all proper restrictions in relation to the matter.

A TELL-TALE PHOTOGRAPH.

THE VANITY OF A THIEF LEADS TO HER DETECTION—AN INTERESTING STORY TOLD TO SUPERINTENDENT WALLING YESTERDAY.

Mrs. Anna Endress, residing at No. 181 Eldridge street, called on Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, and told how she had been made the victim of misplaced confidence. She said that for some months past she had known Miss Francisca Geider, and on Sunday she had paid her a social visit. After remaining in the apartments a short time Miss Geider threw out a gentle hint that she was hungry, and the hospitably-inclined Mrs. Endress went out to procure refreshments, leaving her visitor alone in the room. Mrs. Endress returned with a string of sausages and a pitcher of beer, and she and her guest had a jolly time. After the sausages and beer had disappeared Miss Geider rose to go, and requested her hostess to accompany her to a photographer's establishment to have her picture taken. Mrs. Endress declined the invitation, and her guest thereupon took her leave, apparently well pleased with the visit. On Wednesday Mrs. Endress had occasion to open a jewel-box in the upper drawer of her bureau, and she then discovered that two valuable rings had been taken away. She at once jumped to the conclusion that Miss Geider was the thief, and started out to find her. She went to Miss Geider's cousin and, without revealing her business, learned that Miss Geider had started for California, and that her brother, John Adam Geider, had arrived to meet her at the Belmont Hotel at Sacramento. Mrs. Endress expressed her regret, and then innocently asked whether the cousin had a photograph of Miss Geider. She at once produced one, and Mrs. Endress, upon examining it closely, had her suspicions confirmed by the discovery that when she sat for the photograph Miss. Geider wore the two rings stolen from her jewel case. She was anxious for the Superintendent to telegraph to Sacramento and cause the arrest of her false friend. The matter was referred to Sergt. Kealey, of the detective staff, for investigation.

A POLICE PRECINCT ABOLISHED.

THE SIXTH TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN THE FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH PRECINCT—THE STATION-HOUSE PRONOUNCED TO BE IN AN UNSAFE CONDITION.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday adopted a series of resolutions abolishing the Sixth Police Precinct, and dividing its territory and a portion of the force of patrolmen between the adjacent Fourth and Fourteenth Precincts, the order to go into effect on Feb. 1. This action was taken, as recited in the resolutions, because of the unsafe condition of the station-house and the lack of funds with which to build another. All that portion of the precinct lying south of the centre line of Mott street has been annexed to the Fourth, and all lying north of the same line to the Fourteenth Precinct. The boundaries of those precincts will therefore be as follows:

Fourth Precinct—South-easterly by the East River, south-westerly by the centre line of Fulton and Chambers street, westerly by the centre line of Broadway, Park row, and Centre street, and northerly by the centre line of Worth, Chatham, and Catherine streets. Fourteenth Precinct—Easterly by the centre line of the Bowery and Chatham street, southerly by the centre line of Worth street, westerly by the centre line of Broadway, and northerly by the centre line of Bleecker street. Twenty-six of the patrolmen of the Sixth will be assigned to duty in the Fourth, and 28 to the Fourteenth Precinct, and, after Feb. 1 the quota of patrolmen for the Fourth will be 100, and that of the Fourteenth 90.

The abolished precinct embraces a portion of the City which is inhabited by the most dangerous classes of the community, and some years ago, especially during the period of the late war, many of the vilest dens of iniquity were to be found within its limits.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.

On Thursday evening Rev. Charles A. Harris, formery of Ithaca, N. Y., was installed as Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Westfield, N. J. The house was crowded, and the exercises, of three hours' duration, were of the most interesting character. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Edward N. Harris, of Germantown, Penn., the father of the new Pastor. He spoke of his son's early preferences for mercantile life, and how, after a short experience therein, he had been providentially turned from that to the ministry. Rev. Robert Lowry, of Plainfield, offered the installation prayer. Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, of Elizabeth, extended the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Thomas Armitage, of New-York, delivered the charge to the Pastor; Rev. D. J. Yerks, of Plainfield, the charge to the church, and Rev. A. Craig, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Westfield, offered the final prayer. The Doxology was then sung and the large congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the above club, held at Delmonico's, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, J. T. Soutter; Vice President, G. T. Green; Treasurer, F. Satterthwaite; Secretary, M. H. Talbot; Committee, W. R. Bowman, E. H. Moeran, B. Mostyn, J. B. Sleigh, D. B. Gilbert. The Young America, Philadelphia, Germantown, and Merion Clubs, of Philadelphia, will visit New-York to play return matches with the St. George's during the coming season; and an effort will be made by the St. George's to visit Canada and play a series of matches with the prominent Canadian clubs. The finances of the club are in excellent condition, the Treasurer reporting over $400 in the treasury after paying all expenses.

THE NEW-YORK EAR DISPENSARY.

The fifth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Ear Dispensary has just been published. In reviewing the charitable work of the past year, the Trustees say that they find added proof of the public value of such an institution for the west side of the City, where a large portion of the indigent population resides. Their records show that nearly all their patients live west of Sixth avenue. The hope that many of those cases attracted to the institution would be among young children mostly, when treatment could be made available, has been realized, and the Trustees again feel the necessity of urging upon parents and teachers the importance of looking closely to the deafness of children under their charge. The number of children treated at the dispensary indicates that many must be in constant attendance at school who are almost totally incapacitated from receiving instruction. The medical observations made at the dispensary point to the conclusion that in a great majority of cases these affections of the ear are remediable. The Trustees have not been able fully to carry out the intention of the charity for want of funds, and as the increased attendance at the dispensary necessitates larger accommodations, they are compelled to appeal to friends for further aid. The services of the officers are entirely without compensation, and the daily clinic is free to such physicians and students as desire to attend. The total number of patients treated in 1876 was 570. The medical staff for the ensuing year is as follows:

Consulting Staff—Austin Flint, M. D., John T. Metcalf, M. D., T. G. Thomas, M. D., D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., Edward Mc. D. E. A. Witthaus, M. D. Surgeon in Charge—Samuel Sexton, M. D. Funds may be sent to the Treasurer, Alfred J. Wolf, No. 120 Wall street.

TWO CITIZENS OF FISHKILL MISSING.

Much anxiety is felt by the people of Fishkill and Newburg in regard to the fate of two citizens of the former place who have strangely disappeared. On Wednesday, the 17th inst., Henry Knickerbocker, a resident of Matteawan, left his home to go to Newburg, intending to return shortly. He was last seen in Newburg, where he collected $80. It is believed by some that he has met with foul play; others think he may have fallen through an air-hole in the ice when returning across the Hudson to Fishkill. He was a man of steady, habits and owned a harness store, and did a good business. His accounts are correct, and he never gave any evidence of an intention to leave his home. A young man by the name of Luyster has also disappeared from Fishkill. He was last seen at a trotting race near there, on Tuesday last, when he seemed to be in possession of a good sum of money.

ARREST OF TWO SNEAK-THIEVES.

Yesterday afternoon, while Detective McConnell, of the Central Office, was passing through Hudson street, near Jane, he noticed two well-known sneak-thieves loitering about, and followed them through several streets. The thieves, finding the basement door of the residence of Mr. John Demorest, No. 351 West Twenty-fifth street, open, they sneaked in, and were immediately arrested by the officer. One of the prisoners gave his name as John Forester, of No. 57 Grand street, but he was identified as John Handley, whose picture is No. 451 in the Rogues' Gallery, under the name of John Daw. His companion gave his name as Frank Smith, and his residence as No. 60 Henry street. His picture was ordered to be taken. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court to-day.

A SUIT OF ANCIENT DATE.

A MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT IN THE OLDEN TIME AND WHAT CAME OF IT—EIGHTEEN YEARS OF LITIGATION CONCERNING SOME REAL ESTATE.

One of the old cases, which has been before the courts in one shape or another for the past 18 years, which has at different times engaged the attention of every Supreme Court Judge in this district, and which, after running the gauntlet of several General Terms, has been argued in the Court of Appeals, was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The plaintiffs in the suit are Elizabeth M. Jones and her brothers and sisters, the defendant being their aunt, Cecilia Ann Butler. The object of the action is to obtain possession of two pieces of real estate in this City. The present appeal is from the dismissal of the complaint in the case. The history of the transactions involved in the litigation is rather interesting. In 1830 Thomas C. Butler, Jr., then about 18 years of age, was traveling in Georgia for his father, who was then a merchant, doing business in this City. Young Butler, in the course of his travels, met a young lady named Jane Ann Jones, the daughter of a planter, and became enamored of her. They were married in due course of time, but before the nuptial knot was tied they executed a deed of trust to her uncle Seaborn Jones of all her property. According to this marriage settlement Mrs. Butler, after the death of her husband, was to have the income of the property until her own death, when it was to be divided among her children. In case her husband survived her the entire property was to go to him. Seaborn Jones died two years later and Thomas C. Butler, Sr., was made Trustee in his stead, and came into the possession, it is claimed, of $20,000 of the trust estate. Five thousand dollars of the trust money was invested in one of the pieces of property now in suit. Mr. Butler, Sr., afterward conveyed this property to his clerk, who immediately conveyed it back to him as Trustee. He held the property so until 1834, when he conveyed it—the beneficiaries of the trust joining with him in the deed—to his son Jonas, to raise money claimed to be due to him from Thomas C. Butler, Sr. By a mortgage in July, 1836, Jonas raised $6,000 on the property, and paid the money to his father. Two years later Jonas conveyed the property to his brother Frederick, who reconveyed it to Jonas, and the latter then conveyed it to his sister, Cecilia Ann Butler, the present defendant. There was no consideration at either of these transfers. In May, 1837, Thomas C. Butler, Jr., and his wife executed a release to their father, he claiming that the trust estate had all been expended, the son having failed in business, and being, as asserted, indebted to his father in $30,000. The plaintiffs, who are the children of Butler, Jr., and have for many years resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, assert in their complaint that their aunt Cecilia holds the promises as a cover, while their grandfather was the real possessor. The old gentleman was 84 years old when the suit was begun, and died in 1865, before the case had gone to the Court of Appeals. Jane Ann, the plaintiff's mother, died in 1851, while their father, Thomas C. Butler, Jr., lived until after the second trial of the case, in 1874. The Referee on the first trial gave judgment for plaintiffs, and the defendant was obliged to give up the property to them, as she could not give security on appeal. The Court of Appeals, however, reversed the judgment in 1870, holding that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the property under the trust deed, because their father had survived his wife, and no estate was given over to them in that event. On the second trial in 1874 they sought to maintain the action, as heirs at law, of their mother, but Judge Van Brunt held they could nor do that until the death of their father. On the appeal they claim that there should be a decision in their favor, their father having since died. It is claimed on the other side that the release and deed of their father and mother acts as an estoppel, but this is met by the argument that their mother's interest in the Broome street property was vested neither in possession nor in right, there being only a naked possibility or reverter, and was, therefore, inalienable. A deed, therefore, would not pass title, except by reason of the covenants of title acting as an estoppel; but, she being a married woman, her covenants were void. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE GREAT BOOK SALE.

THEOLOGICAL AND CLUB AND SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS OF THE HASTIE-TRACY LIBRARY DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY—THE WORKS SOLD FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF THE BINDING.

There was but a poor attendance at Clinton Hall yesterday afternoon when the theological portion of the Hastie-Tracy Library was disposed of. This was perhaps partially due to the peculiarly Calvanistic tone of the majority of the works and the very dilapidated condition of many of the volumes. The bidding was in consequence very spiritless, and even fine editions of immortal works, which, from a literary point of view, apart from their peculiarly theological merits, will ever command the admiration of the reading public, went for less than the cost of the binding. This remark applies with peculiar force to the writings of Luther, Fuller, (Thomas,) Hooker, Barrow, Jeremy Taylor, Cranmer, Baxter, Grotius, (Hugo,) Hale, (Sir Matthew,) Hall, (Robert,) Keith, Knox, Leighton, (Archbishop,) Milton, Neal, Newton, Pascal, Porson, and others too numerous to mention. A very fine edition of the famous "Clond of Witnesses," printed at Glasgow in 1846, brought $1 50; and another edition, from the library of William Wilberforce, $2 75. Coleridge's "Church and State and Lay Sermons," the Pickering edition of 1839, $1 15; several editions of the "Confession of Faith" brought $1 each; Cotton's (H.,) five books of Macoabees, $2 25; Cranmer's "Short Instruction," &c., $1; Cressey's valuable "Church History of Brittany," the 1668 edition, $6 75, Mr. Halliwell, of New-York, being the purchaser; a fine edition of Cruden's "Concordance," $2; Dodwell's work on "Marriages," $1 25; a fine copy of the complete works of Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, only realized $1 25; the charming "Church History of Britain," Thomas Fuller, a work which will live and be read as long as the English language is spoken, was knocked down for $3 75, and the same quaint author's "Holy War," for $1. Goll's (Robert) curious, if not particularly edifying, "Essay toward the amendment of the Last English translation of the Bible, London, 1659," $4 25; the original edition of Gladstone's famous work on Church and State, $1 25; a splendid 10-volume edition of Robert Hall's works, with Foster's well-known analysis and eulogy on his character, brought $1 25; a neat edition of Ancient Religion of the Gentiles," written by Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, who held such chivalric notions about the duello, and wrote so charmingly on the subject, sold for the small sum of $1 25; Lawrence Howell's "Compleat History of the Holy Bible," in three volumes, profusely illustrated, brought $3 75 per volume; Howie's (John) "Reformation Principles," &c., Glasgow, 1787, $1 13; Keith's great work on the fulfillment of prophesy, finely illustrated, $2 13; Kirton's "Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland," &c., printed at Edinburgh in 1817, $2; the Glasgow (Foulis') edition of Knox's "History of the Reformation," $1; Samuel Laing's edition of the works of Knox, in two handsome volumes, brought only $1 25 per volume; Luther's "Colloquia Mensalia," the translation made by Bell (London, 1652,) $6; the later edition edited by Burckhardt, and printed in 1791, brought only $4. The various editions of the "Book of Common Prayer," sold cheap, Archbishop Land's edition, (the one prepared for the special use of the Church of Scotland, which Jenny Geddes threw at the head of the officiating clergyman in the old Tron Church, Edinburgh,) was bought by Mr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, for $20. The Pickering (1842) "Liturgies Britannicæ," edited by Keeling, a most scarce and valuable work, $3 25, the purchaser being Mr. Jeffries, of Bristol. A superbly illuminated edition only brought $7 50. The various editions of the Psalms sold for a few cents per volume. Erasmus' famous "Paraphrase upon the New Testament," "Englished" by Udall, and printed in 1549, sold for the small sum of $5; Beiza's Testament, the translation made by Tomson, (London, 1576,) $6 25; the Antwerp (1600) Testament, $5, the translation made by Fulke, (London 1617;) this was purchased by Mr. Sabin, Jr., for a client, who was prepared to go as high as $16. It was secured for $4 50.

In the evening one of the most valuable and interesting divisions of the library, namely, the club and society publications, and other productions issued from private presses, were sold. The bidding was a little more animated, but the prices realized still fell far below the market value of the many extremely valuable and scarce works sold. Unfortunately, there was not a complete set of the publications of any of the noted clubs, and the single volumes sold were thereby greatly depreciated in value. Of the Abotsford Club publications there were only 31 volumes. The highest price realized was for the Black Letter edition of the fine old romance of "Guy of Warwick," which was edited from the Auchinleok manuscripts. It was purchased for Princeton College library by Mr. Vinton for $7. The Auchinleok Press publications were represented by nine editions of the "Frondes Caduces," which averaged about $3 each. The Bannatyne Club was represented by 40 different publications, nearly every one of which was secured by Mr. Renton, of Sabine & Sons, for the Congressional Library, for, on an average, $2 50. Fifteen publications of the Camden Society sold for $1per volume. There were publications of the Ælfric Society, the Maitland Club, Percy Society, the Spalding Club, the Speculative Society, and a number issued by the learned Sir Egerton Brydges from his own private press. In no case did the works realize anything like their value, the Parker Society publications excepted. For these 27 volumes $1 per volume was paid—quite a fair price. To-day works treating of Bibliography and literary history will be disposed of, the sale commencing at 1 o'clock.

ATLANTIC GALES.

TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGES OF THE STEAMSHIP OTHELLO AND THE SHIP JOHN O. BAKER—THE MISSING STEAM-SHIP COLOMBO.

The steam-ship Othello, of the Wilson Line between Hull and New-York, arrived off Sandy Hook early yesterday afternoon, and arrived at Pier No. 53, North River, at 6 o'clock in the evening, having been 26 days on the voyage. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Bristow, who has been 22 years in the Atlantic and Indian trade. To a reporter of THE TIMES he said last night, on board the Othello, that in all his experience he had never made so stormy a passage. The vessel left Hull on the 31st of December at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. At Dungeness a furious gale from the south-west burst upon the ship, so fierce that she could not face it. She was hove to on the starboard tack, and at 11:30 on the morning of Jan. 1 he sighted the Varne light-ship, and ran into Newgate Roads and anchored. On the 2d he proceeded again. From the 3d to the 6th there were constant stormy gales and heavy head sea, and on the 7th a furious gale arose, with the barometer at 28° 35', which increased to a hurricane accompanied by a terrific sea. The gale was less violent on the 8th, but heavy northerly squalls kept the ship rolling badly. On the 9th and 10th the winds were variable; on the 11th a hard gale with a heavy head heat sea the steam-ship about, and on the 12th the gale terminated in a hurricane from the north. The ship bore the strain bravely, but her season of trial was but half over. Again on the 13th she bore up against a hard gale and very heavy sea until 6 P. M., when the gale developed into another hurricane from the north, the barometer dropping to 28.65. During this gale the steering gear gave way and the main and mizzen stay-sails were blown to pieces. The steering gear was replaced by extra fittings. On this day the distance sailed was but 60 miles. On the 14th there was another very heavy gale with terrific sea until 6 in the evening, when the wind and sea moderated. On the 15th there was another furious gale with thick snow, and during the gale to ease the ship, she was hove to on the starboard tack with the tarpaulins in the main and mizzen rigging. The sea was again very heavy. Toward morning on the 16th the gale moderated, but there was still a heavy head sea and the appearances were threatening. As if determined not to abandon the steamship, the winds on the 17th blew a strong gale from the south-east, and then veered to the north, from which favorite quarter they blew with great violence, bringing thick snow-squalls and a sea that kept the ship rolling heavily. On the 18th there was a strong gale and heavy northerly sea, and on the 19th more strong gales with heavy head sea, through which the ship went racing and plunging heavily. On the 20th the winds became variable and more moderate, continuing so until the 25th, when there was another hard gale and heavy head sea. This brought the steamship to the end of her voyage, from the beginning to the end of which not a sail was seen, with the exception of a schooner seen off the banks a few days ago.

When the Othello left Hull the Colombo was but 26 days out, but considerable anxiety had begun to be felt about her. The master was Capt. Laru, an experienced seaman, who formerly commanded the Inman steamers City of New-York and City of Antwerp, and resided in Liverpool. The second officer was named Maine, and the third officer Warne, both of Hull. The crew was 45 in number and was shipped in Hull. Capt. Bristow was not inclined to give up the Colombo, as he thought it possible she had broken down in mid-ocean and put back for an English port. There were several instances that might be recalled of vessels missing for as great a length of time, where they afterward reached port safely.

The British ship John O. Baker, which left London on the 23d of November, and arrived here on Thursday evening, had a perilous voyage. She was commanded by Capt. S. Peonel, and left London with light weather which lasted ten days. On the 25th of November the sky became overcast, a fierce, cold wind came up and increased to a gale, and throughout the night and the two following days the sea ran so high and the wind blew so furiously that it was perilous for the sailors to undertake to reach the yards. Sails were blown into ribbons, and the sea poured into the cabin through the doors and broken dead-lights, drenching the crew, and making it impossible to keep a fire in the galleys. On the 4th of December the gale was so violent that the ship lay to under the maintopsail. On the 8th, Henry Butler, a Staffordshire seaman, fell from the upper top sail yard to the deck, and was killed, and he was buried the same day. On the 11th the gale increased to a hurricane that blew away the lower fore and mizzen topsails. The ship was under bare poles, and no one could live on deck unless lashed there. The weather was at this time intensely cold, and the gale continuing until the 15th, none of the crew expected to reach port, so prolonged was the tempestuous weather. Since the 18th the weather had been more moderate, and at that time new sails were bent and the fires in the galleys were relighted. On that day the ship fell in with the wrecked schooner Champion, of Prince Edward Island, with a cargo of deals. In this port, the 22 men of the John O. Baker's crew were worn out with constant exposure and labor.

THE RING SUITS.

RUMORS RESPECTING THE PROBABLE RELEASE OF TWEED—THEY ARE DENIED BY THE LAWYERS IN THE CASE.

A report was current yesterday to the effect that William M. Tweed would shortly be released from Ludlow Street Jail, and that a dismissal of the Ring suits would follow close on the return of Peter B. Sweeny in April next. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, on being questioned on the subject, said that, so far as he knew, there was no foundation whatever for the report; that there was nothing new of moment in relation to the suits against Tweed and Sweeny, nor likely to be within a short time, and that he had no reason to believe that there would be until Sweeny's return in April, and that it was too early now to say definitely what would be done then.

Gen. Barlow said that he had no knowledge whatever in reference to the status of the Tweed and Sweeny suits. He had no control of them. He had charge of the suits against the estate of Henry Starkweather, the deceased Collector of Assessments and father-in-law of ex-Gov. Hoffman, and those against Thomas Coman, John J. Walsh, James H. Ingersoll and Michael Norton, ex-Councilmen Commissioners, and Cummings H. Tucker, ex-Superintendent of the County Court-house. Judgment was obtained last Summer, in the Superior Court, against Starkweather's estate, for $193,000, and an appeal was now pending in the General Term of that court. Coman's case was, he said, to be brought to trial at the next term of the Supreme Court, and Walsh's case was not yet ready for trial. Norton, he said, had no property that would warrant the pushing of a suit, and Tucker's case was still pending trial.

Mr. John McKeon, Sweeny's counsel, said that there was no truth in the report, so far as his client was concerned, but that he knew nothing about Tweed's case. Nothing whatever had been done about a settlement of Sweeny's case, and Mr. Sweeny would be present in the case of a trial.

Mr. Dudley Field said that there was no truth in the report in relation to Tweed, so far as he knew, and he ought to know all about it; but that if there was any foundation for the report he would certainly say nothing about it.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

Roundsman John H. Curtin, of the Twelfth Precinct, brought before Superintendent Walling, at the Central Office, yesterday, Sarah A. Oester, whom he had arrested for grand larceny. The woman, under the pretense of peddling ladies' underwear, entered the residence of Mr. Tooker, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, and being left alone for a few moments, unlooked a trunk with false keys, and stole jewelry valued at $150. The theft was discovered, and she was arrested by the roundsman as she was leaving the house. In a satchel in which she carried her stock in trade was found the stolen jewelry. The prisoner refused to inform the Police where she resided, and was locked up at the Central Office. She will be arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court for examination this morning.

THE MASSON MURDER CASE.

The trial of George Steckert for the murder of Jacob Masson in Newark, N. J., was resumed yesterday in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The testimony taken corroborated that of other witnesses that Steckert had done the stabbing. Sergt. Meldrum testified that when Steckert was brought to the station-house he declared that he had done all the stabbing, and asked the Sergeant if he would not have done the same thing under the circumstances. Detective Smith testified that he took Steckert to Masson's house, and Masson identified him as the man who had stabbed him. The case was still on when the court adjourned for the day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

The United States Revenue Inspectors yesterday seized, at Pier No 3 North River, on board the Havana steam-ship Vera Cruz, 9,000 cigars and 286 bundles of cigarettes that bore no mark, and they were placed in the Seizure Room at the Custom-house. Among other things held at the Seizure Room are three publications, which were held for payment of duty. It is said that the dog business has of late become very brisk, and that many foreign born and bred animals have been smuggled into this port on various pretenses. It has been deemed proper to interfere with this traffic, and the three terriers secured yesterday are the first results of jurnior ovor this new law.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Samuel Robinson, aged 70, a hatter, of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, dropped dead yesterday in the depot of the Hudson River Railroad.

Rev. Benjamin N. Martin, of the University of New-York, delivered a lecture on Herbert Spencer, in the Liberal Club, last evening.

Charles Werner fell dead last night in the hallway of No. 3 Marion street, where he was employed in the capacity of private watchman.

The members of the Lincoln Club are making extensive preparations to celebrate their ninth anniversary in a fitting manner on the 22d prox.

The Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee was organized last evening, and elected Morris Friedsam President, and E. A. Kliebe Secretary.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union, free course, will be delivered this evening, in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., on "Evolution," being the last of a series of four lectures on that subject.

A team of horses, attached to car No. 77 of the Sixth Avenue Line, became unmanagable at Sixteenth street last evening, and ran violently against another car of the same line, damaging it slightly and injuring the horses attached to it.

The regular German Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District met last night at the Tenth Ward Hotel, Charles Schafer presiding. Resolutions pledging fidelity to the Republican cause were unanimously carried by the crowded audience.

The Municipal Committee on Railroads will meet early next week to hear the committee appointed by the North Side Association present their views on the matter of the opposition of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to the Gilbert Elevated Road.

Henry Mitchell, of No. 180 Thompson street, and John Anderson, of No. 180 Bleecker street, were arrested by a Central Office detective last evening on suspicion of attempting to steal a pocket-book containing valuable papers, from William Smyth, of No. 18 William street, in a Fourth avenue car, on the 22d inst.

Francis Ernst is seeking by a habeas corpus proceeding in the Supreme Court to recover possession of his two nephews, who are detained by their mother, Louisa Ernst. Mr. Ernst is the testamentary guardian of the children, and claims that their mother is unfit, morally and otherwise, to bring them up. These statements were made in Mr. Ernst's traverse, which was filed in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

A suit has been begun in the Court of Common Pleas by Margaret F. Milward against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover $10,000 on a policy taken out by the plaintiff's late husband, Henry Milward. The premiums on the policy for 1873 were not paid, but the plaintiff states that this was owing to the company's negligence, of which it cannot take advantage. An answer will be put in in a few days.

Mr. A. B. Cornell was sworn in as Naval Officer of this Port, by Judge Johnson, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon. Ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, and ex-Commissioner of Charities William Laimbeer became his bondsmen. Other persons were witnessed by State Senator F. W. Tobey, Dwight Lawrence, ex-Fire Commissioner Van Cott, and others. Mr. Cornell will enter upon the discharge of his duties in the Custom-house on Feb. 1.

A motion was made before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to open a judgment obtained by default in a case in the General Term of the court. One of the arguments made by the attorney who opposed the motion was that in the General Term, when Chief Justice Daly presided, there was little necessity for any argument by counsel on either side, as before Judge Daly's elevation he was argued a case on both sides and did it better than counsel.

The proceeding of Capt. William A. Van Duzen against the Police Commissioners, in which it is sought to set aside the dismissal from the Police force of Van Duzen by the Commissioners, was before Judge Dunne, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The counsel for the Police Board claimed that the Commissioners are not bound to furnish, even on the order of the Supreme Court, papers which are not relevant or material to the case, which were called for by a writ of certiorari. Decision was reserved.

BROOKLYN.

A pedestal lamp at the intersection of Broadway and South Eighth street will cast the taxpayers within the area of assessment $774 37.

Proposals for building a public bath in the Western District of this city were opened yesterday by the Board of City Works. The lowest bid was $10,745.

The Democratic primaries, to elect delegates to the Kings County Democratic General Committee, were held last evening. Three delegates were elected from each ward and county town.

A number of human bones, found by workmen engaged in excavating for the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, on North Portland avenue, will be buried in Green-Wood. The site selected for the armory was formerly a graveyard.

The Referees appointed to hear testimony in the suit of Kingsley & Keeney against the city to recover $178,000 for extra work alleged to have been done on the Hempstead Reservoir held a short session yesterday. Mr. Backhouse, who was the only witness examined, testified as to the investigation of the contract made by the Committee of Fifty. The Referees will meet again on Feb. 7.

Archie Quigley and John Newman, both well known young sneak-thieves, were committed by Justice Ferry yesterday for burglary. The prisoners are members of a gang who have stolen a great many overcoats recently, by entering, by means of false keys, the front doors of houses in wealthy neighborhoods. One of the gang, named Williams, was arrested some days ago, and informed on his companions.

Henry Myers, alias "nibbs," alias "Lawson," was arrested for picking pockets in Jersey City, on the 25th inst. On his person were found two gold watches, and in his shirt front a $1,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7917. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A DAY IN THE SENATE.

EIGHTEEN HOURS OF DEBATE ON THE COMPROMISE.

REMARKABLE SCENES IN THE CAPITOL—A GREAT MAN'S WEAKNESSES — ROSCOE CONKLING AS AN ACTOR—HIS WONDERFUL MEMORY—MORTON'S CONVICTION AND HIS ELOQUENCE—FROM DUSK TO MORNING—HOW THE COMPROMISE BILL WAS PASSED.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

The debate on the Electoral Count bill, which was concluded in the Senate at daylight this morning, after a session which lasted all through the night, was in many respects the most noteworthy public discussion that has ever taken place in Washington. It was remarkable because of the grave questions, the great interests, involved: because of the determination, the desperation almost, with which it was advocated and opposed, and because of the peculiar positions occupied by the men who led the contending forces. Both were prominent candidates for the Presidency, and one of them at least has not yet given up all hope of ultimate success. They are both Republicans, and they each profess to desire the inauguration of the Presidential nominee of that party, yet upon the great question of how the Electoral votes should be counted, and by what means Mr. Hayes should enter the office to which he is entitled under the Constitution and the laws of the nation, they were as far apart, as widely separated, as are the poles. Senator Oliver P. Morton, whose fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party has never been doubted, whose very religion is to be a Republican, contended from first to last, and against overwhelming odds, that the President of the Senate was vested with full power to count the votes and declare the result, and that the compromise plan proposed by the bill was unconstitutional and illegal. Senator Roscoe Conkling, on the other hand, a gentleman whose extraordinary legal ability, power of mind, and quickness of wit are admitted by men of all parties, was the leading advocate of the plan to submit the Presidential question to the decision of a joint commission of members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court. In this advocacy he made a speech of seven hours' duration, thus breaking a silence which, with a single exception, has lasted since the Cincinnati Convention. He is evidently restored to his usual robust health, and last night and to-day he was warmly congratulated by the many leading Democrats who acted with him in securing the passage of the compromise. Regarding the matter of his argument there are many conflicting opinions. One distinguished critic says, "It is one of the speeches that will go down to posterity as a portion of the history of our country," and another gentleman, who occupies a large place in the public eye, declares that "It was a false argument, based upon a misstatement of facts." Regarding the manner in which the address was delivered columns could be written, for the Senator's acting and "business," to use a stage expression, were worthy the notice of even those who are most eminent in that peculiar branch of literature known as dramatic criticism. Mr. Conkling's audience was a remarkable one. The diplomatic gallery was well filled, Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, sitting pale, dignified, and thoughtful, in the front row. On the floor were seated all the Senators, nearly every prominent member of the lower house, the General of the Army, silent and attentive to every word, and many distinguished jurists, journalists, and politicians from all parts of the Union. The galleries were filled with the most prominent men and women in Washington society. They all came to hear and see Mr. Conkling, and, like a true artist, Mr. Conkling appreciated the situation and let the stage wait. A recess was taken for 10 minutes, but still he did not make his appearance, and the business of the day was commenced without him.

CONKLING ON THE FLOOR.

Shortly afterward the Sergeant at Arms threw open the doors of the main entrance, and the Senator from New-York entered the chamber amid a loud buzz of excitement and expectation. He walked slowly to his seat, looking neither to the right nor left as he went, until, arriving in front of Senator Morton, who sits opposite to him, he bowed low and with mock deference in response to the quick, short nod of recognition which he received from that gentleman. Then he sat down, and the business of the Senate went on. An hour afterward he rose to conclude his speech, commenced the day before. He did so deliberately, with a full realization of the fact that 2,000 people were waiting for his appearance. Every detail of his entrée, so to speak, was carefully considered, "the properties" were all in their place, and they were of the most striking and effective character. A copy of the Constitution, from which the great actor quoted, was gilt-edged and bound in dainty form. His notes were written upon cream-tinted paper; everything was in order, everything in its place. Mr. Conkling was faultlessly attired. His coat and vest opening down to the waist displayed his chest and shoulders to the best advantage. His hands, white as any maiden's, were frilled with spotless linen, and his hair, the golden splendor of which dazzled many a beholder in the days that are gone, was thrown back from the broad, massive brow with a studied carlessness which was the very perfection of art. As he took the floor he carefully pushed two obstructing chairs out of his way, and then he stood for a moment calm and self-possessed, six feet and two inches of manhood, filled to overflowing with conscious greatness. He was about to speak—indeed, he had just opened his mouth—when a page, "with frantic haste to gain the proud man's approbation," rushed to his side with a glass of water. For an instant he looked at the child as if he would have crushed him, and then, remembering the audience, he gently waved him aside, and commenced his speech.

Why he rejected the water which the poor little page offered him was soon apparent, for he had hardly commenced to speak when his own body-servant entered, bearing a silver salver, upon which was a gold-edged cup, filled with fragrant tea. Having partaken of this, the Senator went on with his speech. It was a wonderful effort—there can be no doubt about that; wonderful because of its real sophistry and false logic, and because of its apparent candor, frankness, good nature, courtesy, and high-minded, disinterested statesmanship. Principally, however, was it remarkable because of the wonderful power of memory which the Senator displayed in its delivery. He had carefully studied, committed to heart, and rehearsed every word in the oration, and at the same time he so played his part as to lead many of those who listened to him into the error of believing that it was extemporaneous. With well-studied affectation, he paused from time to time, as if to collect his thoughts, gently pressing his temples the while, seemingly to quiet his overworked and troubled brain. Then, with increased energy, he uttered the well-rounded sentences which for days had been fixed in his mind. Everything considered, his speech was the greatest specimen of "the art which conceals art" that has ever been displayed in this country. During its delivery there was but one moment when Mr. Conkling forgot himself. This was when, to give greater emphasis to what he evidently considered "a very gem of thought," he pushed his heavy arm-chair like a battering-ram toward the pale and thoughtful Senator Morton. That gentleman retreated before the towering form and mock heroic frown of his great antagonist. Seeing this, Mr. Conkling exclaimed in his most dramatic tone, "I see that the Senator retreats before what I say." "Yes," replied Morton in his blunt, outspoken way, "I will always retreat as far as I can from such false doctrine as that taught by the gentleman from New-York." For a moment, but only for a moment, Conkling was put out, and his frown was not affected. He recovered his self-possession in a second, however, and but few persons noticed that he had been disconcerted. His wonderful self-control and ability to act a part he did not feel made it seem as if he cared nothing for the sharp answer referred to, but from the moment it was given until the end he was careful to make no further allusion to Mr. Morton.

A NIGHT SESSION IN THE SENATE.

Senator Conkling's address was, of course, the principal feature of the day session, and soon after its close the Senate took a recess. At half-past 7 the night session commenced, and continued until daylight. Up to 12 o'clock the galleries continued to be filled to overflowing, and the floor was even more densely thronged than it was during the day. At midnight, however, the audience, worn out with waiting in vain for the appearance of "Indiana's great war Governor," began to leave the chamber, and half an hour later there were only a few persons in the galleries. On the floor most of the Senators were still seated, Conkling, wrapped in a flannel jacket, listlessly, but with an air of polite condescension, listened to the addresses which were being made. Dorsey, of Arkansas, pretended to be awake, but was not; Patterson, of South Carolina, defied the night and was open-eyed and watchful, as usual. Gen. Burnside, crowned with a gray skull cap which he wears to protect his hairless head, sat in the cloak-room dozing; Ferry was still in the chair, keen-witted and wide awake, and poor old Mr. Bogy, after fighting manfully against nature for an hour or more, slept peacefully upon his desk, dreaming no doubt of that happy day when what he delights to call "cold-blooded partisans" will no longer denounce as inhuman and atrocious the outrages committed by the White League of the South. This was the condition of things when the floor was at last vacant, and it became possible for Mr. Morton to speak. He was evidently in great pain. His face was white, pinched, and drawn, and in sheer pity for his suffering, Senator Sherman appealed to the generosity of Edmunds, who had charge of the bill, and asked him to let it go over until the next day. But this reasonable request was refused, and with great drops of sweat pouring from his forehead, trembling in every limb, the Senator from Indiana was cruelly compelled to make his speech in opposition to the compromise. Again, as upon previous occasions, however, his desire to do what he believed to be his duty made him forget the weakness of his body, and for upward of an hour he continued to hurl argument after argument against the bill. His manner of speaking was in marked contrast to the air of his principal opponent, Mr. Conkling. No man could doubt that he was in earnest; no man could doubt that he believed what he said, and that he spoke from deep conviction. The knowledge that he did so was felt by all his hearers, and made his plain, homespun, matter of fact expressions more truly eloquent than all the finely spun sentences and carefully polished periods of the great Senator from New-York. At the end of his address ex-Speaker Blaine, who was sworn in the day before, created a marked sensation by taking the floor and making his maiden speech in the Senate. He spoke in his usual dashing style, and, greatly to the surprise of most of his audience, opposed the bill. When he concluded it was 2:30 o'clock, and the rest of the night was spend in dull routine debate. The speeches were delivered to empty galleries and sleepy Senators, who took no trouble to conceal their condition. The cold gray dawn of the Winter morning was stealing dimly into the Capitol when these prosy addresses were finished, and it was broad day-light before the great compromise bill was passed. H. C.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD MURDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Jan. 27.—The Naval Board has been in session at the navy-yard for several days past investigating the particulars of the shooting of the river thief, Michael Joyce, while in the act of robbing the Canandaigua on the night of Jan. 1, 1877. The board exonerated the watchmen as being justified in the discharge of their duty. Admiral Almy and the other members of the board return to Washington in the morning.

ALEXIS AS A FOX-HUNTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Jan. 27.—The Russian frigate Bogatyr, four days from Port Royal, S. C., arrived in the harbor this morning, and anchored near the flag-ship Svetlana, exchanging the customary salutes. The Grand Duke indulged in a big fox-hunt this morning near this city, and was rewarded with the brush of reynard as a token of the chase.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT FRANKLIN.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27.—At the Franklin, N. J., zinc mines yesterday, by the loosening of a pile of frozen ore, James May was thrown down an embankment 20 feet, and seriously, if not fatally, injured. John Cunningham, another victim, was caught by one foot while his body hung over the cliff, the ore rolling over him. Both men are residents of Ogdensburg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 27.—William W. Cox, a leading merchant of Deckertown, Sussex County, N. J., has made an assignment to James H. Dunning. His liabilities are $50,000 and assets $25,000. Albert Thompson, of Boston, the head of the Ellenville Tanning Company, has ordered the stoppage of four tanneries at Ellenville in consequence of the withdrawal of railroad facilities by the New-York Midland Railroad Company.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—President Grant and Secretary Robeson spent several hours in this city this afternoon, and returned to Washington to-night.

WASHINGTON.

PREPARING THE COMMISSION.

TWO MEMBERS FROM THE HOUSE SELECTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—GEN. GARFIELD, OF OHIO, AND MR. HOAR, OF MASSACHUSETTS — WEAK REPUBLICANS REBUKED—THE SENATORS TO CAUCUS ON MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Republican members of the House met in caucus to-day to select two of their number to be presented to the House for membership of the commission created by the Electoral bill passed yesterday. Before nominations were made, Mr. Frye made a short speech, in which he spoke with some bitterness of the action of those Republicans who assisted the passage of the compromise. He said its enactment had been demanded by scared merchants and broken-down ship-builders, and not by the masses, who had elected Hayes and Wheeler. Should the commission scheme result in placing Mr. Tilden in office, the people would be heard speaking out in tones that would shame those weak Republicans who had surrendered a clear title for a game of chance. He urged that no man be selected to represent the Republican Party on the commission in whose political orthodoxy implicit confidence could not be reposed.

Mr. Hoar regarded Mr. Frye's remarks as a reflection upon himself and his associates on the Joint Committee. He claimed to be as sincere a Republican as any man. He was one of the earliest members of the Republican Party, and believed now, as he had always, that the interests of the country would be best promoted by the administration continuing in its hands. He believed Hayes had been honestly elected, and would do everything possible to make that fact apparent to all the people of the country. He believed the passage of the Electoral act was the best settlement that could be reached in view of the emergencies presented, and that time would vindicate the wisdom of that act. After further discussion it was agreed that two persons should be selected by ballot to be presented as members of the Electoral Commission. The first ballot resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. The second ballot resulted: Hoar, 17; Hale, 32; Townsend, of Pennsylvania, 17; Frye, 10; Kasson, 7; McCrary, 2. The result of the ballot was a surprise to Mr. Hoar's friends, and they at once commenced canvassing to save him from the threatened defeat. Messrs. Townsend, Kasson, Frye, and McCrary announced that they had no desire to serve on the commission, and all of them, except Mr. Frye, made individual appeals to members to elect Mr. Hoar. The second ballot resulted: Hoar, 41; Hale, 40; McCrary, 2. Mr. Hoar was still one vote short of an election, and another ballot was had, resulting: Hoar, 42; Hale 39: McCrary, 2. This gave Mr. Hoar the exact number of votes required to elect him.

A proposition was then made that a committee be appointed to act with a committee of Republican Senators to select counsel, and to arrange such evidence as may be required for presentation to the commission touching the contested States. Without acting upon this proposition, the caucus adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, Mr. McCrary. The Republican Senators will meet in caucus on Monday morning, and the Democrats of both branches on Monday night, to select the other eight members of the commission to be chosen by Congress.

CONTEMPT OF TILDEN DEMOCRACY.

SUCH APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN THE CRIME COMMITTED BY GOV. WELLS AND ASSOCIATES—THEY WILL BE HELD IN CUSTODY UNTIL THEY PURGE THEMSELVES OF AN OFFENSE WHICH IS SHARED BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, were brought to the bar of the House to-day to answer for contempt of its authority. In reply to questions by the Speaker, each of them answered that as Cassanave and Kenner had only arrived here yesterday, they had not had opportunity for consultation, and requested until Monday or Tuesday to prepare a reply. When their answers were made, Mr. Lynde presented resolutions on which he moved the previous question, remanding the witnesses to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and directing that they be required to produce the consolidated returns, affidavits, protests, and other papers relating to a number of parishes which were named.

The Republicans objected to passing the resolutions without giving the witnesses an opportunity for consultation, and tried to induce Mr. Lynde to withdraw the demand for the previous question, so that some satisfactory arrangement might be made. This was denied by Mr. Lynde, who, under the noisy dictation of his side of the House, insisted upon the regular order. Finding the Democrats were determined to force the resolutions, Mr. Kasson moved to adjourn, and this was immediately followed by a motion to adjourn until Tuesday, and the yeas and nays ordered on the last motion. After the roll-call, Mr. Lynde consented to give the witnesses one-half hour for consultation. Messrs. Wells and Anderson, who have been in charge of the Sergeant at Arms for a week, having their answer prepared, only desired opportunity to submit it to Messrs. Cassanave and Kenner, and as the time offered was sufficient, the arrangement was agreed to, and the four witnesses retired. At the expiration of the half hour they were again brought in, and their answer read by the Clerk. Not being deemed a sufficient answer, Mr. Lynde again presented his resolutions, when they were passed by a yea and nay vote. The four prisoners are lodged at the Congressional Hotel in charge of the Sergeant at Arms.

CONGRESSIONAL PASTIMES.

A HOUSE COMMITTEE'S AMUSING EFFORTS TO BE SERIOUS—TWEED'S LEGAL ADVISER IN A NEW ROLE—DID TILDEN'S MAN ROB THE LOUISIANA STATE-HOUSE?—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House met again to-day, and examined Louis Kenner, one of the Louisiana Returning Board. During the investigation, Mr. David Dudley Field, who is now generally known in Washington as Tilden's man Field, produced what he professed to believe was the original return from the Parish of Vernon, in the State named. This he showed to the witness, and asked him if it was not the one which had been acted upon by the board. Mr. Kenner said he thought it was, but could not say positively. "Do you notice any change or erasure in that return?" asked Mr. Field. The witness thought there was an erasure and alteration of figures, but stated he knew nothing about it, and could not tell how or when it had been made. At this point Kenner was called to appear before the bar of the House, and the examination was closed. It is understood that Mr. Field has entered upon this line of argument indicated in the hope of proving that Gov. Wells, the President of the Returning Board, altered the returns from Vernon in order to elect the Republican candidate for Parish Judge, who was a friend of his and his colleague Gen. Anderson. If the return which he produced to-day was an original one it must have been stolen from the State-house in New-Orleans, and it may not be amiss for some member of the committee to ask if Mr. Field was a party to the theft.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Votes met this afternoon and recalled Mr. De Berry, telegraph operator at Tallahassee, Fla., who testified that before entering upon his duties as operator in Florida he did not take an oath that he would not communicate the contents of any telegram to any person not lawfully entitled to know the same.

Q.—By Mr. Lawrence—Did you tell Joseph Bowes that Mr. Hewitt sent a message from New-York to members of the Democratic Committee, telling them to spare no means or money to secure the result of the vote of Florida for Tilden? The witness answered that he did not, and further that he did not tell Bowes anything on that subject.

Mr. Louis Kenner, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was next examined and testified that for eight or nine years he has kept a bar and billiard-saloon in New-Orleans. He thought he was elected a member of the Returning Board in 1872 and 1872, and, so far as he knew, the office was without limit as to duration. The Returning Board by law consists of five members, but four had been acting; in reply to a question by Mr. Field why a fifth member was not elected the witness said because of a disagreement on the part of the board. Kennedy was named by the Democrats to fill the vacancy, but he was not elected, the board being equally divided; Dr. Kennedy was a citizen of high reputation, known to the people, and commands their confidence. In further response to questions the witness said that so far as he knew none of the returns of the elections had been destroyed; Mr. Field handed him the returns of the Parish of Vernon, which he recognized as the original.

Q.—Did you not, after receiving affidavits from three precincts, strike all these precincts out? A.—I do not remember.

Mr. Field asked the witness whether he did not see there had been a mutilation, some figures erased and others substituted. The witness, after examining the return, said it looked as if the figures had been altered. He did not recollect any discussion of the board relative to the return of Vernon.

Q.—Can you give any reason why three precincts of Vernon Parish were thrown out after they had been approved as correct? A.—I do not remember any.

Mr. Field said, by asking these questions he expected to prove that the District Judge and the District Attorney of that district were neighbors of Gov. Wells, and that Gov. Wells procured the alterations to be made in the returns in order thus to elect his friends, and in this the returns of the Presidential canvass were also altered. Mr. Field further remarked that this was a part of the conspiracy to alter and fabricate returns.

The witness was asked whether the Returning Board certified to the election of Mr. Hunter as Judge, and Anderson as District Attorney? He answered that he did not know who were elected. And on being asked whether Anderson did not write a letter declining the office on the ground of fraudulent character of the returns, witness replied that he had merely heard of such a letter.

Mr. Field showed the witness a certified copy of the returns of the Parish of Vernon, in which 178 votes had been given for Hayes, while in the original returns two votes only were given to Hayes. Witness having been asked to explain the difference, said that if any returns had been thrown out he was not aware of it. It did not take place while he was in the board.

Mr. Field directed the witness to look with the magnifying glass, furnished by Mr. Hewitt, (who at this point came into the room,) at the original papers and find whether there had been any erasures or alteration. Witness, after scrutinizing the figures, said it looked as if something had been done, and as if figures had been written over the erasures. Owing to the required presence of the witness at the bar of the House, the committee then took a recess till 3:30 P. M.

THE OREGON BRIBERY CASE.

HOW TILDEN SECURED THE SERVICES OF GROVER AND THE MAN CRONIN—CIPHER DISPATCHES FULLY EXPLAINED—THE SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued the taking of testimony in relation to the Oregon Electoral case this afternoon. The first witness examined was Mr. A. Bush, of the firm of Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon. Senator Mitchell asked witness if he sent the following dispatch to C. C. Tilton, of No. 115 Liberty street, New-York, on the second day of last December.

"Sabre cause can myriad be had for subject matter needed."

Witness answered that he presumed he sent it; the dispatch was written in the business cipher of his firm, but he could not read, it as he had not the key of their cipher with him; the dispatch had no reference to the $8,000; it had reference to paying the fees of the lawyers who were retained to argue before the Governor or in any of the courts against the issuing of an Electoral certificate to Watts; witness sent the dispatch at his own instance, though he had talked of this matter (the Electoral case) with Mr. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Oregon; witness thinks that the word "myriad" in the above dispatch signifies $10,000. He received the following reply to the above dispatch: "No funds to be had." Mr. Bellinger told witness that he wanted $3,000 for lawyers' fees. On the 6th of December the London and San Francisco Bank advised witness' firm that $7,200 or $7,300 had been deposited with them payable to the order of witness' firm; witness does not know for what purpose the money was placed at the disposal of his firm, but he gathered from Mr. Bellinger that funds were to be raised, and he supposed this sum was for use in the Electoral contest; he thinks a Mr. Griswold advised him that money would be placed in the London and San Francisco Bank, payable to the order of his firm; witness was at the Capitol building at Salem, at about noon on the 6th of December, and saw Mr. Bellinger and State Treasurer Brown there; he went to the Capitol on private business; he received the following dispatch from A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of New-York, on the 25th of November last: "Use all means to prevent certificate. Very important." Witness understood the dispatch to refer to Watts, but Tilton told him afterward that it referred to Cronin, but witness thinks that Tilton should, if he intended witness to understand that Cronin was the one to be prevented from getting a certificate, have been more definite in his dispatch. The dispatch of Nov. 25 was the first witness had received in relation to the Oregon Electoral case; witness' firm hold a note for $8,000 signed by R. R. Thompson and J. C. Ainsworth, and indorsed by Senator Kelly and J. F. Miller; on this note witness' firm have paid a check of $3,000 drawn by Mr. Bellinger, and a check for $3,200 drawn by Senator Kelly; $3,000 of the sum drawn by Senator Kelly was to pay lawyers' fees; a little more than $15,000 was placed to the credit of witness' firm, ($8,000 on the note above-mentioned, and $7,200 or $7,300 deposited in the London and San Francisco Bank;) witness understood from Bellinger that this sum ($15,000) was for use in the Electoral matter; he received a dispatch from C. E. Tilton on Dec. 6, saying: "Could do nothing; leave if you want; look; telegraph." Witness understood that that there were no funds to be had from New-York; the "look" referred to was for the vault of his bank. On the 7th day of December witness telegraphed Ladd & Tilton, of Portland as follows: "Kentucky aggregate—C. B. Bellinger," which was an order for Ladd & Tilton to pay Bellinger $8,800. On the 6th of December witness received the following from New-York: "Martin & Runyon have deposited medicine dollars to your account. C. Dimond." He received the following from San Francisco, Dec. 6: "Deposited $7,380 your bank. G." Witness supposed "G." was "W. D. Griswold," from whom he received the following dispatch on Dec. 5: "The funds from New-York will be deposited in bank here when it opens to-morrow; I know it; act accordingly. Answer. Witness received the following from Bellinger Dec. 8: "Telegraph Ladd and Tilton let Cronin have $3,000; he wants to start in the morning." Witness made the acquaintance of a Mr. Patrick about a week before the Electoral College met; Senator Kellogg introduced Patrick to witness; witness understood that Patrick represented some one in Nebraska, and that he [Patrick] was a Democrat and men interested in the election of Tilden; the reason witness sent the dispatch of Dec. 2 to C. E. Tilton, of No. 115 Liberty street, New-York, was on account of the dispatch received by witness from A. E. & C. E. Tilton on Nov. 25.

The next witness, C. B. Bellinger, Chairman of the Oregon Democratic State Committee, testified that he met a man named Patrick, in the latter part of last November, in the Clarendon Hotel, Portland, Oregon. He conversed with Patrick in relation to the Oregon Electoral case, and to engaging counsel to argue against the issuing of a certificate of election to Watts in case such argument should be necessary; witness retained the firm of Thompson, Durham & Hill to argue against the issuing of a certificate to Watts; Hill is editor of the *Oregonian*, a leading Republican paper in Oregon, and witness did not know but the fact of Hill's being editor of this paper might be of benefit to the Democratic side of the question if he retained his firm in this case, but the main reason for retaining the firm was on account of their ability; witness was one of the three men who signed the following telegram sent to Gov. Grover from Portland on Nov. 14:

Come down to-morrow morning, if possible.
EPPINGER,
NUTTKNER,
BELLINGER.

Gov. Grover did not come at once to Portland in reply to this dispatch, and when he did come he had but little to say.

The committee continued the investigation this evening, Senator Mitchell introducing a large number of dispatches in evidence, a large portion of which were written in cipher and had no signatures. The following are a portion of the dispatches thus offered:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.

Hon. James K. Kelly, Portland, Oregon:

Upon investigation, the legal opinion is that votes cast for Federal office-holders as Electors are void, and that the person receiving the next highest number of votes should receive the certificate of appointment. Canvassing officer should act on this rule and the Governor's certificate of appointment be given to the Elector accordingly, and the subsequent certificate of the votes of the Electors so duly made, specifying how they voted. This will force Congress to go behind the certificates, and open the way to go into the minutes in all cases, which is not only right, but will relieve the embarrassment of the situation.

A. S. HEWITT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10.

Hon. L. G. Grover, Salem, Oregon:

We have private advices that your State is close, and that the official count will be required to determine it, and that Republicans are devising fraudulent schemes to defeat us, and to decide you into expression as to result, be careful that the count is honest, and be certain of result before you give it.

A. S. HEWITT,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1876.

Dr. George L. Miller, Omaha, Neb.:

Yes, go yourself. Will write you at Salem. Also telegraph. W. T. P.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19, 1876

William T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Will send better man first train—11:15 A. M. Will telegraph officer. GEORGE L. MILLER.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19, 1876.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Can't wait. Can reach destination Saturday morning. Will this be in time? Answer immediately.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20, 1876.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

By going out of question, better man gone, with authority to open letters and telegrams.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27, 1876.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Do whatever our friend asks promptly, on a still hunt Nebraska, which you will find.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1876.

C. C. Bellinger, Portland, Oregon:

See that the three certificates of the votes cast record their destination without fail. Governor certifies certificates only to the Electoral College as originally constituted, see that supplemental certificates are made afterward showing the college as originally constituted, when the changes, and reasons therefor. See that every point is covered.

A. S. HEWITT,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

Hon. Lafayette Lane, Roseburg, Oregon:

See Pelton's telegrams to dellinger. If necessary go to Portland. Give us prompt information.

S. S. COX.
W. T. PELTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1876.

Hon. J. K. Kelly, Oregon:

Head-quarters. Telegraph me my request granted as first asked. Will make transfer to-morrow. Will programme be carried out? Answer. PATRICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1876.

Gov. Grover, Salem, Oregon:

Accept my congratulations. You have saved the Republic. JAMES D. FAY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 1, 1876.

Hon. S. J. Tilden, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Head, scantiness, cramp energe, peroration, hot-house, survivor, brows, of plamster, dotted, hot-house, exactness, of, services, highest, cunning, dotted, of, a, galvanic, survivor. By, accordingly, respectful, merciless. Of, Senator, inconsequent, cosiese.

GOBBLE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1876.

J. M. Patrick, Salem, Oregon:

Secure your point at all hazards. Communicate with me immediately. DAVIS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1876.

Hon. J. K. Kelly, Salem, Oregon.

Have the Governor look into the legality of giving Watts Postmaster certificate. He was clearly ineligible to be voted for. JOHN G THOMPSON."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Detectives Miller, McDevitt, and McElfresh last night arrested a man named Jacob H. Richardson, and recovered a portion of the jewelry and diamonds stolen at Saratoga from a large jewelry firm of New-York City last September, the thieves stealing a trunk containing diamonds, watches, &c., to the amount of $20,000. McKenzie, the principal, was arrested by these officers in November last, a quantity of the goods recovered, and he was sent to prison. The arrest of Richardson will probably lead to the recovery of the remainder of the articles stolen.

The Treasury now holds $339,032,200 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, and $19,087,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1, 571,200; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $1,064,200; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $320,051,009; gold notes, $2,037,390.

The following were the national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, and for the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,879,000	$2,161,000
Boston	1,940,000	1,827,000
Philadelphia	184,000	439,000
Miscellaneous	876,000	1,044,000
Total	$4,879,000	$5,471,000

The receipts for to-day were $927,000. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $343,933 98, and from customs $195,780 62.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is daily in receipt of letters complaining that the Indians in the North-west need food and clothing, that there is not a supply to give them owing to the appropriations being exhausted, that there is no money to buy ammunition to hunt game with, and that they are generally in a deplorable condition.

Upon an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it is found that his exact statements to the Committee of Ways and Means upon the Amendatory Internal Revenue law were misapprehended to some extent. The Commissioner considers that the present tax upon capital and deposits, as provided by law, is large enough against State banks and private bankers, and that he had made no recommendations to the Committee of Ways and Means to increase that tax. He called the attention of the committee to the fact that there were certain bankers in the country who did a large loan business upon funds which they alleged did not come under the designation of capital or deposits, and were therefore exempt from taxation by the United States under existing laws. The Commissioner thinks it was proper that Congress should be apprised of these facts, so that if, in their judgment, it was right to provide for taxing this class of banks, the necessary legislation therefor might be provided.

The engines of the Trenton at New-York were under trial yesterday, and were working in a very satisfactory way. The Richmond arrived at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 10, from Montevideo. Commodore Caldwell reports that the city is perfectly healthy, which is attributed to the fact that the Summer commenced with unusually cool weather, accompanied by constant and heavy rains. The Richmond left Rio Dec. 30 for St. Catharines.

The Electoral Count bill has not yet reached the Executive Mansion. The President left here at noon to-day for a visit to Baltimore, and will return in the late train to-night. Affairs are consequently very quiet at the White House. Secretary Robeson has also gone to Baltimore.

The Commission for the Reform and Reorganization of the Army have reported to the President that there has been a very general discussion and interchange of opinions by them, but other important matters have so occupied their time that they have not been able to give the matter before them that attention and deliberation that the importance of the subject demands, and they repeat that they are not prepared at this time to submit a plan or make proper recommendations for the reform and reorganization of the Army. The report is signed by Secretary Cameron, Senators West and Conkling, Congressmen Banning and Hurlbut, and Gens. Sherman and Meigs. The commission convened last August and it is not likely that a report will be made during the present session of Congress.

Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell and Major T. F. Barr are ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., on public business connected with their duties as members of the Military Prison Board, and on its completion will return to this city. Lieut. Col. John M. Brannan, Fourth Artillery—recently promoted from Major, First Artillery—will join his station in the Military Division of the Pacific. Major John Mendenhall, First Artillery—recently promoted from Captain, Fourth Artillery—will join his station in the Military Division of the Atlantic. Capt. S. Heintzleman, Assistant Quartermaster, will repair to his proper station, having finished the business assigned him on the 6th of November, 1876.

The bill introduced by Senator Allison to-day, amendatory of the Pacific Railroad acts, provides that the Union Pacific Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri Railroad shall pro-rate with each other on terms to be established by the Secretary of the Interior after making due investigation of the subject. The bill provides that for this purpose he may employ three experts and otherwise obtain opinions and recommendations calculated to throw light upon the inquiry, the expenses to be paid by the railroad companies in proportions to be fixed by him. The bill also empowers the United States Circuit Court to "compel the observance of such regulations as he may establish on the subject."

The application for the pardon of ex-Supervisor McDonald, now in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, mentions that his health has suffered to such an extent that it is exceedingly improbable that he will recover. A pardon has not yet been granted, but it is very certain that one soon will issue in his behalf. There is no recent application on file in the Department of Justice for the pardon of Joyce, and no intimations are made that Executive clemency will visit him. Notwithstanding this, it is believed that Joyce's pardon will follow in case the favor hoped for from Government should meet other similar offenses. This is, however, not based upon any statement from the Attorney General.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,626,476; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,290,000; coin, including $53,588,490 in coin certificates, $87,728,757; outstanding legal tenders, $366,055,084.

Representative Ben Hill was in the Senate Chamber to-day. He was congratulated by many Senators. Among the first to greet him was his former antagonist in the House, Senator Blaine.

Senator Anthony continues to improve. He rode out yesterday.

Senator Blaine was on the floor of the House some time to-day. It was his first visit since his election to the Senate.

Immediately after the Electoral bill had been signed by the President of the Senate, Senator Conover, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Engrossed Bills, started with the bill to deliver it to the President, but reached the Executive Mansion about five minutes after he had left for Baltimore. The President delayed his departure to the last moment, but was compelled to leave on the 1:30 P. M. train, in order to keep a previous engagement. He will return to-night. Mr. Conover has returned to the Capitol with the bill, and will again, on Monday, carry it to the Executive Mansion and deliver it to the President for his signature.

It is understood that Judge Campbell, of Louisiana, (formerly of the United States Supreme Court) and ex-Senator Trumbull have been engaged to prepare the Louisiana branch of the arguments concerning the disputed Presidential question for submission to the tripartite commission, and that their services will probably be secured for the conduct of the case in general. It is reported that ex-Senator Carpenter will also be retained by the Democrats in connection with the Louisiana matter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The packing-house of the Ellenville Glass Works, together with its contents and other property, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock on Friday night. The loss on the glass works property, which was in the hands of the assignees of Jacob Hermaner, was $5,000 on the building and $4,000 on goods. The canal dock was damaged to the extent of $500; George Young, who had goods stored in the building, loses $5,000; H. K. Thurber, of New-York, loses $500, and Z. H. Gale and George H. Smith, on wood and railroad ties burned, lose $1,000. The only insurance is on goods to the amount of $2,500, which is in favor of the Assignees of the glass works.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Academy of Music, at the corner of Illinois and Ohio streets, in Indianapolis, destroying the entire building, together with H. F. Lee's tea store, Smith & Pott's grocery, J. A. Lyon's stove store, Joseph Paquette's confectionery, and Reidy's liquor saloon. Fortunately there was no entertainment in the Academy of Music at the time. The loss will aggregate $150,000 to $200,000. The amount of insurance is not yet known.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in a frame block on River avenue, Parker City, Penn., which totally destroyed Hursam's bakery, McLaughlin's furniture store and warehouse, Gleason's clothing store, and Miller's grocery, and damaged several other buildings. The total loss is estimated at about $25,000; partially insured.

The creamery of Henry Allen & Platt Smith, two miles east of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $4,500; insured for $3,500.

A fire on Friday in the Van Orden block on Lafayette street, Salem, Mass., damaged stock of the several occupants to the extent of $3,000; insured.

A house occupied by P. Dube, a farmer, at St. Fialve, Quebec, was burned Friday night. Three children perished in the flames.

A COLD FRIDAY IN NEW-ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 26.—This morning is the coldest of the season, the thermometer ranging from 20° to

Lewis was a tradesman when they received his invitation cards, (designed by a leading *Punch* artist,) and the cream of literary and artistic London were to be found at his magnificent "free and easy" dinners and suppers. The refined and elegant orgies (they were proper as they were splendid) eventuated in Mr. Lewis marrying the most charming of the ladies who graced the Bohemian festivals. Miss Kate Terry became Mrs. Lewis, and recently her younger sisters have been bidding for more than common dramatic fame. There was quite a scene at the Prince of Wales' not long since, when a section of the audience behaved almost brutally to our greatest comedy actress, Mrs. Bancroft, in order more particularly to mark their special commendation of one of the Miss Terrys. One begins to despair for the triumph of genuine honesty and enterprise when success in any direction is put down to intrigue and bribery. The *Daily Telegraph* has got ahead of its contemporaries in the matter of news from the East, and *Truth* cries "Corruption! corruption!" "It is monstrous that an English journal should sacrifice the cause of the entire press of the United Kingdom by consenting to submit to terms such as all other English newspapers have declined." We are not told what the terms are, but the *Telegraph* continues to get exclusive news from Turkey, and its first leader every day is a well-written defense of the Turkish position. Mr. Edwin Arnold writes this article, but the policy and tone of it is the inspiration of the editor, Mr. Levy Lawson.

To-night is the last of the "Si Sloeum" performances at the Olympic. Although the first week of their novel melodramatic entertainment crowded the halls with the aristocracy who wanted to see what "this kind of thing" was like, the engagement has not been a profitable one to the management. On Monday night "The Queen of Connaught," written for Miss Ada Cavendish, will be produced. It is founded upon the novel which, under the same title, was successful a season or two ago. Some of the papers state that the play is by Mr. Robert Buchanan, the poet. But the management tell me that this is not so. The novel was written by Mr. Buchanan's sister-in-law, and she has dramatized it, with some practical assistance. The cast is a strong one. It includes Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Vollaire, Mr. Flockton, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Arnold. Miss Cavendish will play the part of the heroine, and a young American actress, Miss Gerard, will make her first appearance in an important part, and, if she is well enough to do justice to herself, is likely to be successful; but our treacherous climate has seized upon her, and she is suffering from a severe cold. Another great first night is fixed for the same evening. The opera of "Biorn," by Mr. Frank Marshall and Lauri Rossi, the Italian composer, is announced to be performed for the first time on any stage at the handsome but unlucky Queen's Theatre. The work has been written with a special view to the debut of Mrs. Fitzsimmon Marshall, the wife of the accomplished author of the libretto. It is five years since the lady retired from the stage to cultivate her taste for the lyric drama. She has studied under Ressi almost ever since. She has a charming appearance, and gives the most delightful parties to the inhabitants of that intellectual society called Bohemia, to which I have previously referred. Everybody hopes she will be successful; but the ordeal is a trying one, and even a moderately successful first night should be regarded as eminently satisfactory. The opera is founded upon the story which gave to Shakespeare his materials for the tragedy of "Macbeth." Signor Tito Mattei is to conduct the orchestra, which is, with the chorus, selected from her Majesty's and the Royal Italian Operas. They will be further supplemented by the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, by permission of Lord Abinger. Mr. Marshall has taken the Queen's until Easter, and is himself at the entire risk of the speculation. His name will be familiar to the United States as the author of a very pretty comedy which has been played with success on your side of the Atlantic under the title of "False Shame."

The "Danicheff" has been accorded a favorable reception at the St. James'. The critics attack the English adaptation. It is loose, slipshod, and lacks construction. They don't give the name of the author of the work, but I betray no confidence in telling you that Lord Newry is not only the adapter but that he shares the risk and glory of the management. Mrs. John Wood looked well, and wore many thousand dollars' worth of jewels. Miss Lydia Foote made the only genuine hit of the night. The artists suffer somewhat in comparison with the French company who played the piece at this theatre last year, but on the whole the work receives justice at the hands of an unusually strong cast, which counts in the leading rôles Mrs. Wood, Miss Foote, Miss Fanny Addison, Mr. Vezin, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Warner.

A new comedy called "Heroes," evidently written years ago on the Robertsonian lines for the Prince of Wales' company, was produced for the first time in London last night at the Aquarium Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Billington and Miss Meyrick have been playing it on a country tour, and it was well received here, the author, a Mr. Conway Edwards, being called at the close to submit to the noisy applause of a demonstrative audience. By the way the new management of the Aquarium is making a vigorous effort to push the fortunes of that once promising institution. There is a pantomime for the mornings in the theatre, and a comedy at night. In the Aquarium, the fishy attractions have been supplemented by Marionettes, Punch and Judy, automatic chess-players, promenade concerts, and "Fine Art Exhibitions." The latest addition to the Aquarium proper is a tank of "American alligators." It is said that Mr. Barnum is shortly to pay England another visit, this time with the intention of exhibiting his museum, but more particularly to show us his tattooed man. The Aquarium is the place for him. We want a great showman in London. Our biggest theatrical showman was the late Mr. Bateman, who knew the art thoroughly. Had he lived he would have made an enormous fortune. At the time of his death he was in treaty for the finest theatrical site in London, and his scheme for a new theatre, hotel, and stores was perfect in conception and design. But the man who can successfully combine a theatre and an aquarium in Winter Garden, such as we have at Westminster, and work it upon the plan of Barnum's Museum in its palmy days, will find his reward in the establishment of an institution which will become even more popular than Mme. Tussaud's Wax-work Exhibition, in Baker street, the most popular and the most profitable of all the London shows.

A new scheme for a model theatre is being privately circulated. The plans are the work of Mr. Edwin W. Godwin, the architect who designed the scenery for the "Henry the Fifth" revival at the Queen's, and who recently married the daughter of Phillip, the sculptor of the Albert memorial. The present defects of our English theatres have long been the subject of condemnation in artistic and other circles. Of that part of the theatre devoted to the public the seat accommodation is barely more than accommodation; it cannot be called comfort. The ventilation is bad, and the exits in case of panic are wholly insufficient. The *coriaria* of the Colosseum have silently teaching us in vain for centuries how to empty a theatre in a few minutes. That part of the house which is devoted to the performers is notably objectionable for its unnatural and inartistic system of lighting. There is, also, the awkward condition of living and moving perpetually on an inclined plane, producing in buildings a false perspective and absurd effects. Sky borders to imitate clouds are ungainly and primitive, and scene-shifting ought not to go on in presence of the audience. Outside the margin of the stage we meet with rooms or docks for the storage of scenery, property-rooms, carpenter shops, the gas man's forge, and dressing-rooms, all inefficient, higgledy-piggledy, and ill arranged. There is no proper space or light for the painter, and everything is "confusion worse confounded." But the worst defect, and one which must have a bad influence on the stage, is the manner in which the dressing-rooms are contrived. The sanitary question is rarely or never entertained; the rooms are little better than low-ceiled closets, cheaply and flimsily partitioned, wretchedly furnished, having doors opening on passages or stairs common to both sexes, and so limited in number that, for the most part, from two to ten persons or more are obliged to live in the same room. It is wonderful that, considering these disgusting accessories, artists retain any self-respect at all. Mr. Godwin proposes a most intelligent and easy remedy for all this in a model building, the designs and estimates for which I have inspected. I am not at liberty to describe his views in detail, but one of the novelties of the idea is a flat stage, with solidly-built scenes, having no artificial or fudged perspective. By a simple mechanical contrivance these set scenes could be so arranged that the present excessive cost of carpenters and scene-shifters might be reduced to a minimum, and the time between the acts considerably saved; while another advantage would be gained in the scenery not being exposed to its present great wear and tear. The footlights would be abolished by a light placed above and in front of the stage. A small model theatre with these and other much-needed reforms—decent entrances, back and front, proper dressing rooms, and comfortable exits—can be built for £26,000, including site, and it is to be hoped that a party of capitalists will be found to provide the means for commencing a revolution in theatrical property; for nothing is more behind the age than the average English theatre, artistically, morally, and from a sanitary point of view.

One has almost ceased to hope that the moral tone of the theatre can be much changed in our day. The license of the aristocracy is very much akin to life in the days of "the Merry Monarch," and unfortunately it seeks an outlet for its waste steam in connection with the theatre. The Prince of Wales and his personal friends have done much to promote the popularity of burlesque and opera bouffe, and though this class of entertainment is on the wane, the *demi-monde* are always ready to rush in at the smallest effort at its revival. The Duke of Newcastle is credited with backing the Royalty management, which has revived "Orphee aux Enfers," with Mme. Dolaro and Miss Kate Santley, and the stalls are filled with a crowd of the leering young sprigs of fashion who used to be so constantly devoted to the Gaiety. If the nobility of England took a genuine interest in the stage, there would soon be a reform in all this; or if the Queen went to the theatres, things would improve; but at present every earnest effort to make the theatre respectable is impeded by sensual lords or vinous stock-jobbers who regard the theatre as a toy for a mistress. Unfortunately, as a rule, these "patrons" of dramatic art select for distinction some woman who is incompetent as an artist and who possesses no attribute in any other direction that can atone for her usurpation of the place of a respectable woman and an actress. Her next step is to get Mr. Mortimer, of the once decent *Figaro*, to publish her portrait in one of his catch-penny photographic albums or sketch-books, and then she gives a reception to all the aristocratic riff-raffs and hangers-on of her acquaintance, and she is enrolled as an artiste and a lady to be envied even by the capable women who have to play in the same theatre and perhaps receive their salaries almost from her hands. The truth is these uxorious lords are a public nuisance, and in these days of new newspapers, started to discover grievances and pluck out abuses from the body politic and social, it is surprising that they are not held up to the nation's scorn and contempt.

The information I gave you some time ago about the Queen's return to the world and society is now indorsed by the fashionable journals. The West-end tradesmen are throwing up their hats with joy. Not that the Queen is such a profitable customer to them, but she is the cause of other people's extravagance. Her Majesty will live for some time at Windsor, and during the season she will come to Buckingham Palace every Tuesday and stay in town until Friday. I don't profess to be on visiting terms at Windsor Castle, but you may take this news as authentic. If we are at war with Russia, the season will be a very interesting one; if we are not, it will be brilliant beyond many previous seasons, as we shall, in addition to having the royal family in town, be honored with visits from some of the great monarchs of Europe.

In view of our unusually busy season, Mr. Gye has done a clever thing. He has anticipated and outbid Mr. Mapleson for Drury Lane Theatre, so that he will direct the Italian opera at both Covent Garden and Drury Lane. The public will not benefit by the new announcement, as it puts an end to that immediate and wholesome competition which gave us so many rival novelties at the two adjacent houses. It is a pity the new house on the Thames Embankment is not likely to be ready for another year. The sinister reports put about to the effect that the scheme had fallen through, and that no more capital could be obtained, are just the opposite of the truth. The building is progressing satisfactorily, and Mr. Mapleson has found a new capitalist who has added to the fund already invested $650,000. St. Stephen's Club, which represents progressive conservatism, will have a private entrance to the opera-house. They have purchased land for the purpose. When they have added this new way to the club, the members will have advantages over every other club in London. Already they have a private way into the House of Commons, and another to the under-ground railway; electric bells communicate in every room with the division bell in the House of Commons; and when the session opens ministers will resume their weekly dinner at the club. The approaches to the Grand Opera-house will be covered with a new wood pavement. It is also pretty well settled that the new India Museum will be built upon the Embankment, which will certainly one day be the most magnificent riverside promenade in Europe.

THE EVOLUTION OF SPECIES.

LECTURE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE BY PROF. E. S. MORSE—THE GENERIC AND FAMILY DISTINCTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF ANIMALS.

A very large audience assembled in the large hall of Cooper Institute last evening to listen to Prof. E. S. Morse's fourth and concluding lecture on the subject of "Evolution," which was devoted to the consideration of the generic and family distinctions in the different classes of animals. The lecturer first explained the peculiarities of several different classes of salamanders, the strange changes of whose bodies illustrated the marvelous workings of the evolution principle, and then passed to a consideration of the peculiar traits of birds and reptiles. In its earlier development the bird presented a form so exactly like that of the embryo reptile that it was almost impossible to distinguish between them.

At a later stage the features of similarity still existed, but in a hidden state, that could only be recognized by careful investigation. They were present, however, and demonstrated the close relationship of the bird and the reptile. The lecturer next explained the meaning and significance of the term "the imperfection of the geological record," and passed to the consideration of the geological peculiarities of the western regions of America. There were not only fossil forests, but also rocks filled with the innumerable forms of reptiles, mammals, and birds. These discoveries broke down all the demarkation of species, two or more types being very often united in one fossil, justifying the evolutionist in tracing them back to the very earliest types of animals. The lecturer next devoted some time to a review of the origin and development of the vertebrae, and to the tracing in developments in the legs of horses evidences of the truth of the evolution theory. In the same way he also traced the development of rudimentary forms of organs, which could only be explained on the theory of evolution. The first chapter of Genisis did not, he contended, correctly account for the present distribution of man and animals on the globe. As the evolutionist traced back from type to type the forms of birds and reptiles to a primitive species, so he also traced back man, from age to age, to some type of being which possessed features closely related with and peculiar to both the man and the animal.

SINGING OF HYMNS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Paterson Board of Education at their regular meeting Friday evening condemned the singing of hymns in the public schools. The discussion arose over a letter received a month ago by the board from Rev. Max Maul, Rabbi of a Jewish synagogue on Van Houten street, in which he protested against the singing of Christian hymns in the schools as sectarian. The committee to whom the letter was delivered investigated the matter, and discovered that though secular songs were sung in most of the schools, the singing of "Hold the Fort" and "Pull for the Shore" was permitted in schools Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 10. The report made to the board by the committee Friday night recommended nothing, though its tenor indicated that no hymns will hereafter be permitted to be sung in the schools.

EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

There was a large attendance at Gilmore's Garden last night to witness the equestrian games and field sports. The game of polo was played between the Nationalists under Carillo, and the Californians under Mowry. The former won in four straight games, after very good play on both sides. Mr. Doherty was the winner in the fat men's footrace of two laps over four hurdles. A flat race of three laps was decided by Miss Mattie Jackson; Miss Maud Oswald, and Miss Agnes Kingston, who reached the winning post in the order named. A trotting match for $200, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Myron Perry in three straight heats. Time—2:48.

A PROTEST FROM BROOKLYN.

The Central Association of German Republicans have directed a committee to draw up resolutions which are to be sent to President Grant, protesting against the compromise bill, and requesting the President not to sign it.

THE WORK ON THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The work of completing the new Court-house in this City is proceeding, to say the least, after a most slovenly fashion. The iron work, which was put as a foundation for the dome as originally designed, is being torn down, but no precautions are being taken to prevent the chips of iron, bolts, &c., from falling on the heads of those who are obliged to cross the corridors of the building, and several narrow escapes from what might have been fatal accidents have been reported. In regard to the work itself, it appears that four huge brick and stone piers are being built to sustain the weight of the proposed octagonal dome. These piers, which are at points on the edge of the rotunda, promise to be a great nuisance, being placed within a very short distance of the staircases.

THE ROYAL CASTE.

THIRTY-SIX REIGNING SOVEREIGNS.

THE RELIGION OF THESE PRINCES—EMPEROR WILLIAM THE OLDEST OF THE LOT—MARRIED AND UNMARRIED—THE COST OF IMPERIAL STATE AND DIGNITY—THE LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE—CLAIMANTS TO CROWNS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There are at present thirty-six reigning Sovereigns in Christendom, from the Queen of England, to whom 237,000,000 of human beings owe allegiance, to the Prince of Monaco, whom 5,741 subjects acknowledge as their liege lord. Of these Princes, ten are nominally Roman Catholics, namely: the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, the Kings of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony, the Princes of Lichtenstein, and Monaco. At least three of these monarchs, however, are very far from being on friendly terms with the Pope, the King of Italy actually lying under sentence of excommunication; while the King of Saxony, himself a Catholic, rules over a population almost exclusively Protestant. The old maxim of German jurists, "*Cujus dominio ejus religio*," has long wanted a foundation in fact. Of the remaining 26 Princes, two belong to the Greek Church, though the Czar and the King of the Hellenes belong to different branches of it. The other 24 are Protestant, 16 being called Lutherans, 4 (including the German Emperor) belonging to the "Evangelical" Confession, 3 to the "Reformed" Church, and 1 being the "supreme head on earth" of the Church of England. But the vast majority of Queen Victoria's subjects (139,000,000) are neither Protestants nor Catholics, but Hindoos, while the Mohammedans, 40,000,000 in number, are themselves more numerous than the Protestants of all denominations in the empire.

The oldest of reigning Sovereigns is William, German Emperor and King of Prussia, who completes his eightieth year on the 22d of March in the present year; the youngest is Alphonso XII. of Spain, was 19 last birthday, (28th of November, 1876.) In this list we do not count the Pope, because his Holiness can scarcely be considered any longer as a Sovereign, and in any case does not belong to the royal caste or cousinhood of reigning families, which is so distinguishing a feature of modern history. The average age of the Sovereigns now reigning is 47½ years. It may be added that five out of the 36—to wit, the Kings of Spain and Bavaria, the Duke of Brunswick, and the Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Lichtenstein—are bachelors, though all happily provided with heirs presumptive. There is only a doubt in one case as to whether the heir, being a Sovereign who has lost his own dominions, will be permitted to succeed to those of his cousin. At all events, the Brunswickers need not fear lest they should be left without a Governor, it being generally understood that they are the object of much thoughtful solicitude at Berlin. Of the 31 other Sovereigns, 28 have been once married, two have taken unto themselves second consorts, and one has been fortunate enough to draw three prizes in the great lottery. The morganatic marriages of certain Princes need not to be taken into account. The 31 Sovereigns have between them 95 children living, to say nothing of grandchildren, which gives an average of more than three each. The titles borne by these illustrious personages are many and various. Five have in modern times assumed the imperial style, the oldest of existing imperial titles being that of the Czar, whose predecessor, Peter the Great, dubbed himself Emperor in 1722, and was soon after generally acknowledged as such. The Emperors of Austria, as such, date from 1806; the title of Emperor of Brazil from 1822. The King of Prussia has been styled "German Emperor" since 1871; and the Queen of England has just been proclaimed Empress of India. The title of Dom Pedro II., by the way, which is that of "Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector of Brazil," is worth noting as one of the rare instances in modern times in which the language of heraldry has made an effort to be in accordance with fact. So the two Italian sovereigns, who call themselves by the will of the people as well as by the grace of God, and the First Napoleon even took at one time the curious designation of "Emperor by the Constitutions of the Republic." The old Kings of France had several centuries before designated themselves "Kings by the grace of God and the will of the nobles."

The Sovereigns not being Emperors are eleven in number, seven dating their titles from the present century. It is difficult to say which of the Kingly titles in existence is the oldest. Those of Denmark and Norway seem to run each other closely. On the other hand, our own Sovereigns, though in diplomatic documents they bear a title which only dates from 1801, are called by the people they govern and by the rest of the world Kings or Queens of England, a title dating from 828, when it was first assumed by Egbert. Down to the reign of Henry II., however, the Sovereign seems to have been more commonly called King of the English. Harold II. was "King of the English and Lord of the Island of Britain." Four of the Sovereigns above mentioned bear titles originally bestowed by the Pope, the Emperor Francis Joseph being "Apostolic" King of Hungary, whatever that may mean, Alphonso XII. the "Catholic" King, and the King of Portugal "the Most Faithful" King. The Queen's title of "Defender of the Faith" was conferred on Henry VIII. for an indifferent theological treatise against "one Martinus Eleutherus," who was officially proclaimed by the Privy Council to have "erced sore." Those Princes who are not Emperors or Kings are "Princes," "Dukes," or "Grand Dukes." A majority of them will probably have ceased to exist as Sovereigns before very long. Indeed, the claim of some of the German Princes to be regarded as independent Sovereigns is somewhat doubtful. The various conventions concluded by Prussia with the various States which form the Empire have been coarsely termed "treaties between a dog and its fleas."

All the monarchies of Christendom are now hereditary and nominally constitutional save the Empire of Russia, which, indeed, Comte considered as having no part in Western civilization. The Czar still proudly declares himself "Emperor and Autocrat" of All the Russias; and if his own power sometimes appears to be a fiction, at any rate the liberties of his subjects are equally non-existent. Hence in Russia there is no such thing as a Civil List properly so-called, the Czar being supposed to have the absolute control of all the money raised for State purposes in his dominions. As far as one can make out, he does actually dispose of something like five millions sterling for the maintenance of his own imperial state and dignity. The German Emperor has not much less than three millions and a half at his disposal. His brother of Austria has a more modest, but nevertheless fairly substantial, Civil List of £935,000 per annum. Our own royal family costs us between £650,000 and £700,000, including the revenues drawn by the Queen and the Prince of Wales from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall respectively. The King of Italy receives £570,000 a year. On the whole, it may be doubted whether the 36 Sovereigns and their families are in receipt of much under 12,000,000 sterling a year. Whether Presidents elected every four years would cost less, or considerably more, is another question. The present age can hardly be said to have seen a republic and a kingdom fairly pitted against each other, France having been twice cursed by six months of defeat when as a Republic she took up the legacy of war bequeathed her by the Second Empire. Yet the disasters of the French in the Autumn and Winter of 1870-71 did conclusively prove that a nation may call itself a republic without thereby acquiring any remarkable access of energy or discretion. Republics, too, have their legends, and the legend of '93 is now finally exploded. If we compare the progress made by the English of the monarchy and the English of the republic during the past century, we shall not be inclined to think that any very good arguments for the republican form of government have been urged on the other side of the Atlantic.

The succession in all the monarchies of which we are speaking is according to the law of primogeniture; but in thirty out of thirty-six a woman is incapable of reigning. In Russia, England, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Sweden women can reign, and in most of those Kingdoms have reigned with signal success. Elective kingdoms have long since died out, that of Poland alone surviving till the latter part of the eighteenth century; while the order of succession which prevails in Turkey is that the eldest male of the Imperial House should ascend the vacant throne. Nine of the reigning Sovereigns have, however, been called more or less irregularly to the throne. The Emperors of Austria and Brazil owe their crowns to revolutions, so does the King of Greece, and, to a certain extent, the King of Spain, though he only recovered what his house had lost. The German Empire and the Kingdom of Italy are built upon the ruins of other monarchies. The Grand Duke of Baden and the Duke of Brunswick have replaced brothers with prior titles. The King of Denmark is King by virtue of the treaty of 1852. The Prince who has just lounged on the throne is Dom Pedro II., who was proclaimed Emperor of Brazil in 1831, when only six years of age. Her Majesty is fourth on the list, and will have completed the fortieth year of her reign on June 20 next. It is curious to consider the changes in the kingdoms of Europe of which her Majesty has been a witness from the serene heights of the most solid throne in the world. It is sufficient to say that most of the existing Constitutions in Europe are of much later date than the year 1837. Two dynasties have been hurled from the French throne during this period, and one Republic was founded and disappeared. From Spain, also, two dynasties have been banished, though one has been restored, and a remarkable sort of republic was also tried and failed. Probably at no time in European history have claimants to crowns been more numerous. France alone boasts three, and what is amusing is that two out of the three are themselves oppressed by pretenders to their own shadowy rights. Prince Napoleon (Jerome) is the rival of the Prince Imperial; while a young Lieutenant in the Dutch Army disputes the claim of the Comte De Chambord to be *de jure* King of France, alleging that he himself is the son of Louis XVII., and therefore male heir of the House of Bourbon.

THE HASTIE-TRACY BOOK SALE.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND WORKS ON LITERARY HISTORY DISPOSED OF AT FAIR PRICES—A LIVELY DEMAND FOR CATALOGUES OF FAMOUS LIBRARIES.

The sale of the bibliographical and works on literary history in connection with the disposal of the Hastie-Tracy Library by auction at Clinton Hall, took place yesterday. The attendance was above the average of the previous days, and the bidding, more particularly for rare catalogues of great libraries, was remarkably spirited. The demand for catalogues of this class has become one of the "crazes" of book collectors, and a highly meritorious craze it is. Of late years, as much learning, great industry, and discriminating research have been bestowed on catalogues as on purely bibliographical works, treating of some specific branch of literature. The catalogue, for instance, of a the great Menzies Library, sold in this City in November, was in every respect a splendid work. It was originally published at $3, and now it would be almost impossible to obtain a single copy for $5. A marked copy would probably bring $8 or $10, and in a few months the catalogue of the library at present under the hammer will be "on demand" as a curiosity. It is certainly a good, compact record of one of the most remarkable libraries ever offered for sale in this country, and, although it is pretty full of misprints and blunders, consequent on its hurried "get up," it is nevertheless creditable to Mr. Wright, the learned compiler. The first book sold yesterday which brought a decent price was Sir Egerton Brydges' "Archaica Heliconia," in five volumes, which brought in all $50. Burry's "Philobiblon" brought $4, and Griffith's "Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica" $4 25. The catalogue of the famous Fonthill-Abbey Library, (Beckford's,) $6 25; the Harleian catalogue, $6 75; (MacCarthy Reagh, (Paris, 1815,) $5 25; George Steevens' famous catalogue, "Bibliotheca Steevensiana," $3 50; the catalogue of the library of Archdeacon Wrangham, printed at Malton in 1826, $3 50. The various volumes of Dibdin Bibliography sold remarkably well, as the following prices will show: "Bibliographical Decameron and Antiquarian Tour in the Northern Counties and in Scotland," $54; "Book Madness," $20 50; "Thomas A. Kempis," with Dr. Dibdin's notes, &c., $22; "Young Man's Guide," $4 50; another edition on large paper, $11; "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," $5; "Tour in France," $2 50; "Poems," (the suppressed copy,) $6 50; the edition of More's "Utopia," $3 75, and the catalogue of the great Bibliopolis Library, $11. Among the miscellaneous works in this division the following sales may be noted as illustrating the bargains at this sale: Fry's (E.) "Pantographia," a most valuable work on the history of typography, $2 75; another copy, printed on one side only, $6; Fry's (J.) "Illustrations of Early English Literature," $6 75; Greswell's "Annals of Parisian Typography, $4 50; the same author's "Early Parisian Greek Press," $4 25; Horner's (T. H.) Introduction to the Study of Bibliography," &c., $7 75; Johnson's (John) "Typographia," in two volumes, large paper copy, $4 50 per volume; Martin's (John) "Bibliographical Catalogue of Privately Printed Books," including the Beaunatyne, Maitland, Roxburghe and Bannatyne Clubs, $3 50; "Pursuits of Literature," large thick paper copy, folio, $3 25; Middleton's (Conyers) "Dissertation Concerning the Origin of Printing in England," (Cambridge, 1736,) $3 50. Not a little rivalry took place over the sale of Wynne's work on the private libraries of New-York. This work, printed in 1860, was composed of gossiping and critical notes on the libraries of such distinguished collectors as Richard Grant White, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Hon. George Bancroft, William Menzies, R. L. Stuart, &c. It was secured for Princeton College for the modest sum of $6.

A batch of catalogues of a remarkably miscellaneous sort, numbering in all about 10,000 volumes, and weighing 30 pounds, was put up in one lot, and purchased by Mr. Ball for the Boston Mercantile Library for $36. The works in the department of art and sciences sold wonderfully cheap. To-morrow the strange, and, in the estimation of some book collectors, valuable lot of quaint and rare works which cannot with propriety be classed as belonging to any department of literature, will be sold.

MISSING STEAM-SHIPS.

THE GEORGE CROMWELL NINE DAYS OVERDUE AT ST. JOHN'S—THE GEORGE WASHINGTON OVERDUE—NO TIDINGS OF THE COLOMBO.

Messrs. Seaman & Clark, agents of the Halifax Line of steam-ships, had heard nothing yesterday of the steam-ship George Cromwell, now 11 days out from Halifax on her voyage to St. John's. The trip usually occupies three days, the distance being but 600 miles. The sea has been reported as free from ice on the route, and the icebergs do not usually begin to make their appearance in that latitude until the 1st of February. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Bacon, of Brooklyn. The first officer is Mr. Calkins, a seaman of 20 years experience; the second officer is a brother of Capt. Bacon, and the engineer is Mr. Wade. The officers and crew were 24 in number. The passengers from New-York to St. John's were William Skinner, of New-Haven, and Frank Archibald, of Brooklyn, both in steerage; W. H. Roper, F. H. Jordan, Charles E. Taylor were taken on as cabin passengers at Halifax for St. John's, and E. Kent and John Dooling in the steerage. The vessel was loaded with flour, breadstuffs, fresh and salt beef, so that were she driven out of her course and detained for an unusual time the crew would be in no danger of starvation. The steam-ship George Washington, of the same line, which left Halifax on the 18th of January for St. John's, has not yet been reported at her port of destination, and fears have already been expressed that she too has met with an accident.

Messrs. C. L. Wright & Sons have no information concerning the Colombo later than that furnished by the Americus. The only passenger on the Colombo was a Mr. Salt, and he was working his passage to New-York.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF COOPER UNION.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art has just been presented to the Legislature, and shows the receipts for the past year from all sources to have been $50,603 30; expenditures, $50,299 64. The list of expenditures includes the following items: free night classes in science and art, $12,877 58; free art school for women, $7,901 38; free reading room, $3,411 12; free library, $4,136 06; lecture expenses, $1,056 64; legal expenses, $665 09; and other rewarding employés, $358. The current assets of the institution include a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year of $3,220 21; rents due, $1,410 39; interest due from the Township of Pompton, in litigation, $26,000, forming a total of $30,630 60. The current indebtedness includes loans amounting to $19,016 66; and, accounts audited, $4,968 83; total, $23,984 99.

EXPLOSION IN BRONXVILLE.

An explosion occurred yesterday afternoon at Bronxville, Westchester County, in a tank or vat adjoining a factory in which rags are cleansed preparatory to their being made into paper. At the time of the explosion there were four men, all employés, engaged at work in the factory, near the vat which exploded. One of them, Thomas Wilson, was badly burned, and will probably die. His two sons were also seriously burned. The other man escaped without serious injury.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. E. L. Amory, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William Loughridge, of Iowa, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman-elect E. Kirk Hart, of Albion, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, and Charles B. Hall, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

United States Circuit Judge Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore; Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Commander Brown, of the British Navy; and Gen. William Sooy Smith, of Illinois, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

JOHN STREET REVIVALISTS.

THE SORT OF MEN WHO ATTEND THE MEETINGS—BANKERS AND BROKERS CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE—PRAYERS FOR ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.

The revival prayer-meetings which were begun a week ago in the hall No. 156 Broadway, and were afterward transferred to the old John Street Methodist Church, are kept up with a steadily increasing attendance. On Monday next the Widow Van Cott will lead the services, and, anticipating an unusual crowd, the committee conducting the business of the meetings have decided to hold the meeting in the church instead of the Sunday-school room where the meetings are usually held. Yesterday Rev. Dr. Sondder, Pastor of the John Street Church, led the meeting. He prayed, announced a hymn, read a passage from Scripture, and made an exhortation, in all consuming half an hour of time, at the end of which he said he would not use up their brief hour alone, and explained that he was there not to speak, but merely to "take off the brake and let you run the machine." Some reference had been made to ungodly men. For his part he considered all men ungodly who are unregenerate and unrenewed by the Holy Ghost. The congregation was an ordinary revival or camp-meeting one. There were many young men in the hundred or more present, and many working men, some with sachels and bags of tools under their arms and their work-a-day clothes on. They all sang, or so many sang that there seemed little real occasion for the exhortation that was made. It was not a body of "unconverted" men, if it could be judged by the heartiness of the musical services. As the verses of the hymn were sung there was a steady beating of feet in time, with the music, and a few high voices rose above the strong male chorus at the ends of the lines, where one note was carried over to the beginning of the next stave in true camp-meeting fashion. One speaker reminded the meeting that the press was recording all that was said and done, and prophesied that business prosperity would not return until a revival had visited the people. A young man who said he had 12 months ago been a skeptic and a scoffer, avowed himself saved by grace. Another speaker told about two young men who put off their consecration to go to the Brooklyn Theatre, and how both were burned in the fire that destroyed it. A woman spoke in a high voice about her conversion, and then knelt on the floor, leading in prayer. Rev. Mr. Sondder asked that requests might be made for prayers. Then followed from all parts of the room invitations to pray—for three friends, for a family almost starving, for a son, for a brother, for a sister-in-law, for those who use intoxicating drinks, for sailors, for rum-sellers and rum-drinkers, for the merchants of New-York, for a prominent lawyer who is a most inveterate drinker, for a woman in Brooklyn, for a poor drunkard who interrupted a prayer-meeting, and for the moral man. An old man of 80 years said he had been preserved to his great age without the aid of drink or tobacco Upon the request of the leader that those should stand up who desired the prayers of the meeting, a half-dozen persons stood up and immediately sank again into their seats. After singing "Coronation" the meeting broke up.

THE NORTH SIDE ASSOCIATION.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARLEM RIVER—THE NECESSITY OF CONNECTING THE WATERS OF THE HUDSON WITH LONG ISLAND SOUND.

The North Side Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue, Mr. John J. Crane in the chair. The report of the Harlem River Committee was read and approved. The report referred to the work done during the past year toward the improvement of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and said that some advance had been made in dredging and removing rocks from the river-bed below the Third Avenue bridge. Also, that great advantage had already been experienced by the removal of obstructions on Hallet's Reef, at Hell Gate, by Gen. Newton. The following resolutions were then read and handed over to the various committees for further action.

Resolved, That the Harlem River Improvement Committee be requested to continue to urge upon Congress the great necessity of making an appropriation to commence the important work of connecting the waters of the Hudson River with Long Island Sound, thus affording a much-needed channel for the commerce in coal, lumber, and Western produce, which has to pass entirely around Manhattan Island to reach the water front of this city.

Resolved, That while this improvement would be of inestimable benefit to New-York and the surrounding cities, the Eastern States would also greatly profit by its early completion, and this committee is further requested to present the necessity for this work to the members of Congress from those States.

Resolved, That this committee be further requested to apply to the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange for the assistance of those associations in securing action by the National Government.

Mr. J. W. York offered a resolution setting forth the great necessity of communication between the old and new wards, and urged that the association request the Department of Public Parks to immediately construct a bridge from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street across the Harlem River to the head of Madison avenue, on the plan already adopted. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. H. B. Dawson also offered a resolution, which was referred to the Law Committee, suggesting the propriety of the Law Committee inquiring into the mode by which streets have been opened by the Supreme Court in opposition to the wishes of those who own property fronting on them. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel R. Filley; Vice Presidents, Jordan L. Mott, Hiram Barney; Secretary, Fordham Morris; Treasurer, Richard M. Hoe.

CITY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION TO MERCHANTS—THE QUESTION AS TO THE LEGAL INSPECTORS SETTLED.

The annoyance to which merchants have for several years been subjected by different persons claiming to be the properly appointed and legally constituted Inspectors of Weights and Measures, have undoubtedly come to an end. The annoyance began when four Inspectors were appointed at a time when the law only allowed two. Two of the four were illegally removed, and an uncalled for and equally illegal appointment of two others made in their places. From time to time the Mayor has been visited by persons asking to be informed who were the proper persons to whom they should submit their scales, and a dispute arising between the rival inspectors, their claims were brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court. A decision in favor of Jacob J. Banta and Theodore S. Kent was rendered. Yesterday Corporation Counsel Whitney gave notice of the decision to Mayor Ely. In his opinion he says: "The decision was concurred in by all three of the Judges holding the General Term. I am informed that no appeal has been taken from the judgment entered pursuant to such decision. But even if such appeal has been or should hereafter be taken to the Court of Appeals, it could have no effect upon the decision of the question submitted by you, unless the appellant should secure a stay of proceedings. This decision of the General Term, so long as it remains unreversed, must be regarded as settling the law in this matter, and I therefore advise you that Jacob J. Banta and Theodore S. Kent are at the present time the lawful Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and that said Banta and Kent are the only persons who are authorized to exercise in this City the powers and functions of those offices.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Third District Court-house, consisting of Messrs. Purroy, Howland, and Keenan, met yesterday and resumed their investigation of the charges preferred by Mr. Robert Cushing against the architects of the building. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, who appeared for the defense, cross-examined Mr. Cushing at great length. In reply to the censure the witness deposed that he paid $10 for a bill of quantities, and signed an agreement to pay three-quarters of 1 per cent. commission on the amount of a contract he sought, if it should be awarded to him. Mr. Oswell, who was in the office, handed him the paper, but he did not read it. The witness said that he had bills against the City amounting to $17,205, that the architects did not certify to but opposed his b

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A DUTCH PICTURE.

Simon Danz has come home again,
From cruising about with his buccaneers;
He has singed the beard of the King of Spain,
And carried away the Dean of Jaen
And sold him in Algiers.

In his house by the Maese, with its roof of tiles,
And weather-cocks flying aloft in air,
There are silver tankards of antique styles,
Plunder of convent and castle, and piles
Of carpets rich and rare.

In his tulip-garden there by the town,
Overlooking the sluggish stream,
With his Moorish cap and dressing-gown
The old sea Captain, bale and brown,
Walks in a waking dream.

A smile in his gray mustachio lurks
Whenever he thinks of the King of Spain,
And the listed tulips look like Turks,
And the silent gardener as he works
Is changed to the Dean of Jaen.

The windmills on the outermost
Verge of the landscape in the haze,
To him are towers on the Spanish coast,
With whiskered sentinels at their post,
Though this is the River Maese.

But when the Winter rains begin,
He sits and smokes by the blazing brands,
And old sea-faring men come in,
Goat-bearded, gray, and with double chin,
And rings upon their hands.

They sit there in the shadow and shine
Of the flickering fire of the Winter night;
Figures in color and design
Like those by Rembrandt of the Rhine,
Half darkness and half light.

And they talk of their ventures lost or won,
And their talk is ever and ever the same,
While they drink the red wine of Tarragon,
From the cellars of some Spanish Don,
Or convent set on flame.

Restless at times with heavy strides
He paces his parlor to and fro;
He is like a ship that at anchor rides,
And swings with the rising and falling tides,
And tugs at her anchor-tow.

Voices mysterious far and near,
Sound of the wind and sound of the sea,
Are calling and whispering in his ear,
"Simon Danz! Why stayest thou here?
Come forth and follow me!"

So he thinks he shall take to the sea again
For one more cruise with his buccaneers,
To singe the beard of the King of Spain,
And capture another Dean of Jaen
And sell him in Algiers.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A STRANGE WITNESS.

On Saturday, the 26th of April, 1856, the usually rather over-quiet town of Eisenach was suddenly roused to wild excitement by the report of a dreadful murder, committed a few miles off on the road to Meiningen. Three inhabitants of a neighboring village, accompanied by a pointer, had, on their way to town in the early morning, taken a short cut through a wood skirting the high-road. They had to cross a but little frequented narrow foot-path, leading to a by-road to some out-of-the-way small villages in the hills about half way between Eisenach and Meiningen. When they came to this crossing, the dog, which had for a few minutes past shown signs of restlessness, suddenly tore away along the foot-path, and refused to come back at his master's call. A minute after loud barking and dismal howling were heard in the direction in which the animal had run off. Following the sound, the three men came to a clearing by the side of the path, and here they found the dog and the dead body of a man.

After a brief consultation it was settled that two of the three should stay on the spot of the sad discovery, while the third should proceed in all haste to the town to give information to the authorities.

A few hours after a posse of officers of justice and policemen arrived on the spot to make an official examination.

The dead body was that of a man about 30, rather tall and slender, yet strongly built. It was dressed in a blue-cloth jacket, gray-linen trousers, high boots, blue-woolen stockings, and a blue-and-white check cotton shirt. A few yards off a yellow-straw hat was lying on the ground. A black-leather knapsack, buckled to a strap slung over the right shoulder, was lying across the chest. It was unlocked. It had in it a couple of shirts, a vest, a few pairs of stockings, comb and brush, and some other necessaries.

The body was lying on its back. A cursory examination showed that a bullet had passed through the left eye into the brain. Death must have been instantaneous.

No firearm was found. The right hand of the dead man held a formidable dagger-knife firmly clutched.

It was quite clear, then, that the supposition of suicide must be discarded altogether. It was obviously a case of murder. In the breast pocket of the jacket a purse was found containing about twenty thalers (£3) in silver and Prussian notes, and some small change.

Upon closer inspection a pocket-book was discovered in the lining of the knapsack. There were only two papers in this, an American passport and a letter.

The passport, delivered by the authorities of New-York, simply stated that the bearer, Joseph Maria Sprenger, a native of Austria, was on his way home to his own country. The personal description of the bearer tallied exactly with the appearance of the body.

The letter bore date, London, the 18th of April, 1856. There was no envelope to it. It was evidently addressed to a sweetheart of the writer. It stated in substance that the writer had long hesitated ere he had made up his mind to pen this present matter, and that even now he was not quite sure whether he should send it off. However, most likely he would do so next day. He was on his way home, after six years' absence. He was returning a rich man, with something like 30,000 florins in his pocket in American notes. Now, if she had kept faithful to him, he was coming home to marry her. And what would they all say who had called him a good-for-nothing ne'er-do-well? It had been his intention to come home quite unexpected, so as to take them all by surprise. But he now thought it would, after all, be best to let her at least know all about it, that she might not fret—if she was indeed fretting, which he thought might be the case, as she had not heard from him for three years. But she must let nobody know. He had no envelope at hand; so he must go out to get one, and he would post the letter next morning. Then there were the usual asseverations of love, &c., with chuckling anticipations of how Peter and John, and Mary and Lizzy, and Karl and Konrad, and a number of others would feel, and what they would say, when they saw Joseph Maria come home a top-sawyer.

It was evident that for some reason or other the deceased had after all not posted this letter; most likely he had come back to his expressed original intention to take everybody by surprise. However, as affairs had turned out, the letter that was found in his pocket-book became a most important piece of evidence, as it clearly indicated that the unhappy writer had been basely murdered for his money.

Orders were given to have the body removed to the town for the necessary post-mortem examination. The scanty information gathered on the spot of the crime had been largely supplemented meanwhile by a most important statement made to the authorities by Baron Rosen von Lilienfeld, a rich landed proprietor, whose estate, Lilienfeld, extended down to the high-road near the wood in which the murder had been committed.

This gentleman stated that in the afternoon of Friday, the 25th, he was enjoying his usual after-dinner cigar in his pavilion looking on the high-road. He was leaning out of the window, gazing up and down the road, when his attention was attracted to two wayfarers coming up toward him from the direction of the town. The two were dressed very nearly alike—blue cloth jackets, wide gray linen trousers, high boots, and low yellow straw hats, with black leather knapsacks buckled to straps slung over the right shoulder. The one wore a red and white, the other a blue and white check cotton shirt. This was the only difference in their attire.

The one with the blue and white shirt looked tall and slender, and had sharp features, with a yellow complexion; the other looked several years younger than his companion, and was not so tall by something like two inches, but he was vigorously built and broad-shouldered, and had a fresh, healthy complexion. The two looked very much like foreign sailors, and the baron wondered how they came to be traveling about so far inland.

When they were passing near the window the Baron remarked that they were engaged in a lively discussion, which seemingly engrossed their attention so entirely that they looked neither to the right nor to the left and clearly did not see him. His glance followed them up the road. Some sixty yards further on they came to a sudden stop, and the discussion between them was apparently growing more eager, seemingly assuming an angry character. Shortly after, however, they evidently calmed down. They had stopped at the very spot where a narrow footpath led across the wood to a by-road to some small villages in the mountain. This footpath was barely ever trod by the general public; it was only known to the inhabitants of the mountain villages in question, who had not much occasion to make use of it.

The Baron was somewhat astonished, then, to see the two wayfarers take this path, where they soon disappeared from his sight. Now, what puzzled him was how two outlandish-looking strangers should enter a path barely known to the natives around, and what made this still more remarkable to him was that about ten minutes before another stranger had taken the same path.

This was a tall gentlemanly looking man of some 45 years of age, dressed in a long blue surtout, and wearing elegant morocco shoes with black gaiters, and a low-crowned gray-felt hat. He had slung over his shoulder a small traveling-bag of morocco leather, and bore a stout cudgel in his hand. He had a most intelligent, not to say crafty, face, and remarkably sharp dark piercing eyes, which seemed to be restlessly roving about, yet would certainly settle upon the face of an interlocutor with a strange fixity of stare, and an apparent power of penetration deep and intense enough to search and read the inmost thoughts of the soul.

Such, at least, was the Baron's impression. For the gentleman in question had, when on the point of passing the window, suddenly stopped, taken his hat off to the Baron with perfect courtesy, and coming close up to him, and looking him straight in the face, in the manner stated, said:

"I beg your pardon, Sir. May I venture to ask you whether this is the road to Gerstorff?"

To which query the Baron had replied in the affirmative.

"How far have I to go before I reach it?"

"It will take you about an hour's quick walking."

"Then I shall not be there before dark."

"No; the sun will set in a quarter of an hour."

"I am greatly obliged to you, Sir. Good evening."

"Good evening."

"And," added the Baron, "I felt very much relieved indeed when the gentleman had left me. His searching look had something so strange about it that it almost frightened me. I followed him with my eyes, and to my very great surprise, I saw him stop at the identical footpath which is known even to so very few people hereabout, and, after some short hesitation, enter it. It struck me as very extraordinary that a stranger in these parts, who apparently did not know the road to Gerstorff, should take an unknown bypath, which certainly would lead him far away from the locality to which he was professedly bound. Why should he near nightfall seek the darkness of the woods? It was while I was debating this puzzling question that the two wayfarers of whom I have just spoken came up, and when I saw them take the same path I was still more puzzled. I wondered whether any of the three would return to the road, but for more than a quarter of an hour I waited in vain.

Then I suddenly heard a shot fired in the wood in the direction which the three travelers had taken, which astonished me still more, as I knew that there was no hunting, and poaching is entirely unknown hereabout. It was clear to me that the three strangers, or some one of them, must be quite near the place where the shot had been fired, and I waited to see whether any of them would come back.

After a few minutes I was just on the point of leaving the window and returning to the house, to send some of my servants into the wood to see whether anything extraordinary had occurred, when I saw the stranger in the blue surtout, who had asked me the way to Gerstorff, issue again from the footpath; and, instead of pursuing the road to his professed destination, come up to me at the window.

By this time twilight was deepening, and it required sharp sight to clearly distinguish things about. The stranger's eyes were again fixed on my face; they shone with a strange lustre, though his face remained perfectly calm to all outward appearance, in so far as I could distinguish in the uncertain twilight.

I had a notion that something serious had happened in the wood, and that he had come up to me to give information of it. I at once asked him:

'You come from the wood?'

'Yes,' he replied, with perfect calmness.

'What has taken place there?'

'Have you heard anything?' he asked in return, coming up quite close to the window, and sending his phosphorescent glances right through me, as it seemed to me.

I must confess I did not at all like the appearance of things. It is at least five minutes' walk from my pavilion to the house. I was quite alone with the mysterious stranger; not a soul was to be seen on the road. A shot had been fired in the wood, where this man had been at the time. I was afraid a crime had been committed, and the stranger, with his very peculiar eyes and his unpleasantly close personal approach to me, made me feel quite uncomfortable. 'Good God!' I thought, 'if this man has committed a murder, and has come back here, perchance to rid himself of an inconvenient witness!' So I almost involuntarily shrank back from the window, retreated to the other end of the room.

'Why, a shot was fired just now in the wood,' I said, 'just in the direction where you have come from. What does it mean? You surely can tell me.'

But instead of replying to my question, he simply shouted to me to come back to the window, as he wished to speak to me. I naturally told him that we might just as easily converse as we were.

'Will you have the kindness to come here, Sir,' he repeated once more. 'I wish to tell you something.'

Of course I declined to respond to this invitation, as I felt fully convinced now that I had either a criminal or a madman before me.

He waited a minute or so longer, then he went away in the direction of the town muttering to himself,

'The man is a fool! How can I talk to him if he will not come to the window? Besides, it is getting too dark for conversation, and I must haste back to the railway, that I may not miss the train.'"

This was the Baron Lilienfield's statement. Orders were accordingly given to the Gendarmerie to scour the country in search of the gentleman in the blue coat, and the companion of the murdered man.

All search after the former proved unavailing, however. Nobody remembered having seen him, except the keeper of the inn in one of the villages on the road to Meiningen, who stated that he had remarked in his guest-room both the man in the blue surtout and the two foreign sailor-looking chaps. He also identified the dead body as the one of the two latter. He had paid no particular attention to the man in the blue surtout; he had observed only that he sat far away from the two others, and that he left some ten minutes before them. He should say that the two parties were unknown to each other.

On Sunday morning, the 27th of April, one of the gendarmes, named Kretschmar, came to the mountain village of Fichtenhain, where he rode up to the inn to inquire of the landlord whether any strangers had been seen there the last few days. He told the innkeeper all about the discovery of the murder, and gave a description of the man in the blue surtout and of the murdered man's companion.

"Why, then, Kretschmar," said the innkeeper, with signs of the most lively astonishment, "you surprise me indeed! I knew nothing whatever of your friend in the blue coat; but the other chap, in the blue cloth jacket, wide gray-linen trousers, high boots, white and red check cotton shirt, and low yellow straw hat, is ever now here in this very place, in which he was indeed born. His name is Conrad Tuchmann; he is the only son of the village tailor. He left the place when he was barely fifteen. Some four years ago he returned, but only for a few days. He had learned the trade of a blacksmith, and had saved money enough, he said, to take him to America, where he was determined to try his luck. Yesterday morning he came back, as I hear, with a well-filled purse. Why, if what I hear is true, he is worth some twenty thousand Prussian thalers! Only think! And he suspected of murdering his companion! Why, it is awful! Oh, the greed for money is a fearful thing!"

Yes, it was as the innkeeper said. On Friday night, at about midnight, a loud knocking at the tailor Tuchmann's door had startled the inmates—the tailor and his wife, and a widow, who rented a room in the cottage—from their first sleep. Mrs. Tuchmann had got up and opened the window to ask who was there. "Conrad!" a voice had answered, which the mother, overjoyed, knew for her son's. Upon this the father had jumped out of bed to open the door to his beloved boy. Even the widow lodger had left her couch to witness and share the joy and happiness of the two old people and their child, restored to their arms after four years' absence from home. No going to bed again that night. Father and mother must take their fill of looking at their handsome son, a young man now of about twenty-five, with a fine open face and a vigorous frame; in stature a little above the middle size. He had, of course, to tell all about his travels, to which the old people listened with rapt attention. But when he came to relate how he had been in the golden land of California, and had there picked up the precious metal to the tune of some 20,000 Prussian thalers, the mere mention of such a sum fairly took the old people's breath away. And when he produced a large oilskin parcel and took from it a lot of engraved papers, which he declared to be American notes to the amount named, father Tuchmann suddenly took his wife by the hand on one side, and the widow Lehmann, who was a first cousin of his, on the other, and danced with them, who were quite equally elated, up and down the room, out into the passage, and up and down staire, back again into the room, until the three had to sit down thoroughly tired out.

When the first enthusiastic burst was over, however, the mother could not help perceiving that her Conrad did not seem altogeter at his ease. He would suddenly start up from his seat and listen with fixed attention to some fancied noise outside. Then, again, he would be absent-minded, lost in thought apparantly, so much so indeed, occasionally, that his father had to repeat the same question twice over before an answer to it could be got from him.

He attributed this strange behavior to the fatigue of his journey and to over-excitement. He told his parents he would soon get over that. He said he would have to go to town the first thing on Monday morning to make a statement to the authorities, which might perhaps cause some temporary trouble; but it would be all right in the end, he was quite sure. When his parents pressed him to be more explicit, he told them not to trouble about it; it was all right. He would tell them on Monday morning before leaving for town.

So the Saturday passed and the Sunday morning. The mother went to church with the widow Lehmann, the father and Conrad stayed at home. After church the dinner was put on the table. It was again remarked that Conrad partook only sparingly of it, and that he was showing signs of increasing uneasiness.

Suddenly the door opened and there appeared the gendarme Kretschmar, accompanied by the Mayor and two village Constables.

Conrad Tuchmann turned white as chalk, and trembled violently. He made an effort to rise from his chair, but he could not. He seemed to have suddenly lost all power over his limbs.

His mother was also frightened at this visit of the authorities; she rose tottering from her chair; but when she cast her eyes upon her son, her heart failed her altogether, and she fell with a low wailing moan into her husband's arms, who, pale as death, could with difficulty keep his own legs.

"Great God in heaven! My son, my unhappy son!" he cried, bursting into a flood of tears.

Kretschmar stepped up to Conrad.

"Your name is Conrad Tuchmann?" he said, with official brevity.

"Yes," replied the unhappy young man, in a scarcely audible voice.

"You have returned here a few days ago?"

"Yes," in the same low tone.

"When did you come here?"

"In the night from Friday to Saturday."

He made a supreme effort to recover his composure. He succeeded to some extent at least. He addressed the gendarme ere the latter had time to ask him the next question.

"You want me about Joseph Maria Sprenger?" he asked, in a firm and steady voice.

"Yes; it is about him that we are here. Can *you* give any information about him?"

His courage seemed again to have fallen. With a fresh effort he recovered himself sufficiently to reply firmly,

"Yes, I can—unhappily."

"Well," continued Kretschmar, "what have you to say?"

"The body has been found then?" queried the young man in reply.

"It has," said the gendarme, fixing his eyes sharply on the ashen pale face before him. "Well?"

"I have killed him!" It was with unspeakable difficulty that he forced the ominous words through his bloodless lips. Then he added more freely, and with a certain natural dignity which almost impressed the habitually rather unimpressionable gendarme with a vague notion that there might be some mystery in the matter, "I have killed him, indeed; but I have not murdered him."

When Conrad uttered the words "I have killed him," his poor mother slid from her trembling husband's feebly-supporting arms, and fainted away on the ground.

Father Tuchmann sank torturing down into a seat, with scalding, blinding tears coursing down his sallow cheeks. "O, my God," he moaned; "and I had prayed You so fervently to preserve his life, and to send him back to us safe. And now! O, my merciful Creator! I wish he had died long ere this. A murderer and a thief! Curse the money which tempted him! Curse—no, I will not curse him. His fate is hard indeed to bear without a father's curse."

"No, oh, no, father, do not curse me!" cried Conrad passionately. "I am innocent! I swear it! Look at me, father. Do I look like a murderer?"

It was very true, indeed, he did *not* look like a murderer. Yet he had even just confessed that he had killed a man, and his conduct ever since he had returned to his home had been so inexplicably strange, that the wild hope which his asseveration of innocence was conjuring up in his sorely-stricken father's mind soon died away again in deeper despair.

Conrad turned to the gendarme: "I am innocent, Mr. Gendarme," he said pleadingly, "innocent in intention. On my soul, I am. Let me explain the whole affair, I entreat you."

"No," returned Kretschmar with stern decision of voice and manner; "no. I am not a Judge of Instruction or an examining magistrate. My duty is simple, however painful. I have only to arrest you on a charge of wilful murder, and to call upon you now to produce all your effects—everything, in fact, belonging to you here."

So, while Tuchmann, the father, assisted by the widow Lehmann, who was also most painfully affected by this dire calamity which had so suddenly befallen the wretched family, endeavored to restore his poor wife to miserable consciousness, the gendarme, attended by the three village officials, who, simple good fellows, could with difficulty keep back their sympathizing tears and sobs, proceeded to search every nook and corner of the house.

The result of the search was a pocket-book, with a few unimportant letters and a few occasional notes, which clearly did not refer to the crime the prisoner was accused of; a small highly-finished six-barreled revolver, with one out of the six chambers discharged; about a hundred thalers in gold and silver coin and Prussian notes, and an oilskin parcel with some twenty thousand thalers, or three thousand pounds sterling in American notes.

When the search was ended, the gendarme sternly intimated to his prisoner that he should remove him at once to the assize town, there to await in the jail his trial for the wilfull murder of Joseph Maria Sprenger and the robbery commited on the dead body. He told him to get ready at once.

The prisoner meekly declared that he was prepared to go; he made a passionate appeal to Kretschmar and the Mayor to allow him once more to embrace his parents. Officials in Thuringia are not very hard-hearted as a rule. So, after a brief demur on the part of Kretschmar, who objected that the regulations of the service were dead against such an indulgence under the circumstances, but gave way cheerfully when the Mayor promised to take the responsibility on his own shoulders, Conrad was permitted to take leave of his unhappy family.

To this end he was taken back to the parlor, where he found his mother utterly prostrated, weeping and wringing her hands, and his father gazing vacantly through the window-panes with a dull glare of despair.

When Conrad went up to his mother to embrace her she waved him off and turned her face away. He looked at her with unspeakable sadness. He uttered only one word, "Mother!" but with an accent of such passionate entreaty that it went straight to the mother's heart. The old woman started up, to throw her arms lovingly round her boy, and sobbed spasmodically as if the strings of her heart were giving way.

The son then went up to the father, who was still vacantly gazing through the window-panes. "Father," he said, softly, "shake hands—you may indeed—mine are not stained with innocent blood."

The father turned round sharply, and looked fixedly into his son's eyes.

"You are innocent, then, Conrad?"

"I am, father, as God is my witness! I slew that wretched man in self-defense. He would have taken my life. I sought not to take his. God, who searches the heart, and before whom no falsehood can stand, He knoweth that I am speaking the truth."

"I believe it, Conrad, I believe it. God will bring it all to light in His own good time." The old man seized his son's hand, and held it for a moment clutched in a spasmodic grip; then he dropped it, and turning again to the window, said, in a broken voice, "Go, my son, go! God be with you!"

One of the Constables had meanwhile fetched the vehicle for the prisoner's removal to town. Conrad and the two Constables guarding him got in, and the cart then drove off, Kretschmar riding behind.

The two old people, left alone in their dread and misery, naturally turned them to the great universal Source of all consolation. In their simple piety and childlike faith in an all-ruling Providence, they knelt to the Almighty Disposer of events, breathing their fervent, trusting prayer up to His throne; and behold they were comforted, and peace and hope came to their souls.

It was about four months after the scene just described. The assize was on, and the court sitting.

The case appointed for trial was a charge of willful murder, with robbery from the person, preferred by the Attorney General, Dr. Mertens, against Conrad Tuchmann, of Fichtenhain.

The court was composed of Councillor Ortloff of the High Court of Appeal, President or Chairman, and Councillors Franke, Weruecke, and Rodbertus, Assessors or Judges.

The court was crowded in every part.

All eyes were turned on the prisoner, who, in the opinion of the great majority of the audience, certainly did not look much like a ruthless murderer that would atrociously take away any human life for the sake of plunder. He looked a fine young man, with an open countenance, albeit the stamp of deep mental depression and acute moral suffering was unmistakably set upon his features.

After the act of accusation had been read, the President of the court, Councillor Ortloff, put the customary question to the prisoner whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty.

Upon this the accused rose from his seat. "Not guilty," he answered, in a firm voice. The President was proceeding to the examination of the prisoner in the usual way of Continental criminal courts, when the accused's advocate rose to request the court to concede to his client the legal right of declining to answer any questions until the depositions of all the witnesses had been heard. In compliance with this demand the President abstained from his intended examination of the accused, and proceeded instead to the examination of the witnesses.

The witnesses deposed to the facts already detailed. The only additional piece of evidence was a small conical bullet found in the dead man's brain, which was exactly of the same shape and size as the five bullets extracted from the undischarged chambers of the revolver found among the effects of the prisoner.

Among the witnesses heard for the prosecution were, of course, the Mayor and Constables of Fichtenhain, Kretschmar, and the widow Lehmann. The Attorney General abstained from calling the poor parents for the prosecution, leaving it free to the defense to call them.

The charge against the accused was supported by the clear facts of the case, his own partial admission, the depositions of the witnesses heard, and, more especially, also the damning statement in the letter found in the murdered man's pocket-book, which mentioned the identical sum of money in American notes which he [deceased] was bringing home with him, and which was afterward found upon the prisoner.

The theory of the prosecution, based upon these facts and the almost inevitable corollaries deducible therefrom, was extremely simple. Deceased and accused had been together in search after gold in the land of California; they had been successful; they had divided the produce of their labor; they had left America and returned to Germany in company. The prisoner would seem to have lost by some means or other the whole or the greater part of his share; or, upon the assumption even—which would stand altogether unsupported, however—of some exaggeration in the figure stated in the letter found in the murdered man's pocket-book, he, (the prisoner,) not satisfied with his own fair share, would seem to have coveted his partner's also. So it appeared quite clear that, knowing his trusting companion to be an entire stranger in these parts, and believing therefore that his disappearance would pass unnoticed, he had, with malice prepense, led him through a part of the wood which he, a child of the land, knew to be rarely trodden by man, and had there foully assassinated him, and appropriated his wealth. There could barely be a doubt that he had confidently expected that the body would not be found for weeks or even months, when its ultimate discovery might, indeed, be a nine days' wonder, which would soon be forgotten. But it had fallen out otherwise than the murderer had sanguinely hoped. Providence had almost immediately brought the crime to the glaring light of day; and so here the prisoner was at the bar of the court to be tried for his life, a warning example, it was to be hoped, for all evil doers.

There was one point more particularly insisted upon as an aggravating circumstance telling fearfully against the accused, to wit: that he had obstinately refused to aid the authorities in their official endeavor to ascertain something of the origin and antecedents of the murdered man. He had malignantly taken refuge, it was averred, behind his pretended total ignorance of the former life of his late companion. The New-York passport simply stated Austria to be Sprenger's native land, and in the letter found in the pocket-book there was not even one family name mentioned or one locality alluded to that might put the authorities upon the right scent. All efforts, then, to know something of the victim had unhappily proved ineffectual. The pretense put forward by the accused that he knew no more than the name of the man with whom he had lived for several years in the closest intimacy must be held to be barefacedly false upon the face of it.

When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution had come to an end, the President addressed the prisoner.

"Accused," he said, "in the course of the preliminary proceedings against you, you have given your version of this most fatal affair. It rests with you now to decide whether you will repeat your own statement here, or whether you wish me to read your deposition to the jury."

The prisoner held a brief consultation with his counsel, when the latter intimated that his client claimed the court's leave to make his statement to the jury.

Leave being granted, the prisoner rose to speak.

His voice, uncertain and trembling at first, gained confidence and firmness as he proceeded.

"Sir President and honorable court and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I am a native of these parts, as you all know. I left the place of my birth very early in life—at the age of 15. I went first to Weimar, afterward to Erfurt, to learn the handicraft of a locksmith. The criminal Judge, [the examining magistrate,] before whom I have had to appear so often, has kindly told me that all the inquiries made about my conduct in Fichtenhain, Weimar, and Erfurt have shown that I was not a lad of evil life. I had saved a little money—I was always dreaming of the marvelous land beyond the great ocean; I wanted to try my luck there. So, about four years ago, I went to see my dear parents, after an absence of six years, to take leave of them. In due course of time I reached New-York, not in search of fortune, but to gain a decent living by hard honest work in my trade. Well, I did not find there what I was seeking. At this time marvelous tales came to me from the gold land of California. Finding that in New-York I could barely succeed in securing a hand-to-mouth subsistence, I made up my mind to try my chance in California as a gold seeker. I had been told by some who had returned from there with comparative wealth that it always takes two stout, honest fellow-workers, that will stick to one another, to succeed in the gold-seeking business. So I was looking out for a partner. On my way to California I came across a chap who, it seemed to me, would suit. This was Joseph Sprenger. He was a few years older than I, but to all appearance a light-hearted, devil-may-care fellow. He told me he had been long wandering about in search of fortune, and had found a slice of it several times, but had always somehow thrown it away again. He was much taken with him, and we easily struck a bargain between us. We reached the gold lands all right, and after a time we fell in luck's way. We worked hard for something like three years, after which we returned to New-York with the produce of our labor. When we had realized, we found ourselves in possession of above thirty thousand American dollars, to be equally shared between the two. We resolved to go back to our native land. We purchased cash for fifteen thousand dollars American notes; the remainder of our store was to pay our traveling expenses.

I had even in California found that Sprenger was far from steady. He was overfond of the company of topers and gamblers, it appeared to me; still, he was easily led, and I had great influence over him, so no great harm was done till we reached New-York.

Here I found it no easy work to keep my partner away from the liquor bar and the cards and the dice. I saw, to my sorrow, that Sprenger was a passionate gambler; and from the hints and remarks he would occasionally drop I had good reason to believe that he had more than once or twice willfully thrown away the fairest chances, and I therefore had great cause to fear that he might be tempted to do the same thing again. However, by dint of careful watching and friendly remonstrance, I managed to keep him pretty straight until we reached London at last.

Naturally wanting to see the sights of that wonderful city, we agreed to stay there a short time. One day, when we were visiting the great Museum, we got accidentally separated, alas! for from that unlucky hour dates the fatal chain of misfortunes, leading ultimately to the sad death of my late companion and friend, and to my appearance here in peril of my own life. Sprenger did not return to our lodgings till late next morning. He had been drinking hard; he was full of boisterous mirth; he met an old New-York friend, he told me—a jolly fellow—and they were going in for a little London life new. I remonstrated with him as a friend; I warned him to distrust his New-York acquaintance. He took a handful of gold and silver from his pocket, telling me, with great glee, that he could take care of himself, and that he had won this little lot of the New-Yorker, and was determined to have another sky at him that very night. Well, I warmly argued the case with him, and I thought I had got him all right. He promised to follow my counsel, and agreed to stay at home that day. In the afternoon—it was the 18th of April—he sat down to write a letter. He wanted an envelope—there was none; I told him we could get one on our way to supper, and he might post his letter next day. He finished his letter then, and put it into his pocket-book. Just then the landlord of the house came into our room, to ask me to look at a lock up stairs which had got jammed, as he understood that I was a locksmith.

went. When I returned, five minutes after, I found Sprenger gone. I did not see him again till 3 o'clock next morning. He looked as pale as death. 'My money is gone!' he exclaimed frantically; 'gone—every note of it, every dollar, every cent! I am cleaned out! I am a beggar!' He was fearful to look at in his frantic despair. I tried to calm him. At last I got out of him, bit by bit, that he had taken advantage of my short absence to go away to meet his New-York acquaintance; that they had had supper together, with lots of wine and spirits; that he had then been taken by his vile tempter to a 'sang' gaming hell, among a lot of strangers, who had been playing recklessly for hundred and thousand pound notes, as he was told and believed. The demon of gambling had then come over him, and he had ultimately been stripped of every cent. In his despair he had shown fight, when he was knocked down senseless; and on recovering he found himself lying at the foot of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar square. He was altogether unable to point out the house, the street, or even the part of London where he had lost his all.

We were total strangers in London. There was nothing left for us, then, but to put up with things as they unfortunately had turned out, and to get away as quickly as we could. I clearly understood now that Sprenger had not the least control over his passions when once excited. His wretchedness and despair touched me deeply, however. I offered him five hundred dollars of my share to enable him to go back to California. He frankly told me it would be no use, unless he could find another companion to watch over him as I had done. No, he would rather go home to his native place in Austria; and if I would give him the five hundred dollars he might begin life once more there with a fair chance.

So it was settled. He was to come along with me to Fichtenhain, where I would hand him the money. I would meanwhile pay all expenses; and I gave him a score of thalers or so to put in his pocket.

We came over by steamer to Hamburg, thence by railway to Eisenach. The rest of our journey to Fichtenhain we were to make on foot. On our road we went into an inn for refreshment. After dinner there we set out again. Ever since our arrival at Eisenach station Sprenger had seemed rather strange. Soon after we had started on our walk he asked me quite abruptly whether I really meant to give him five hundred dollars, and then again whether I meant five hundred dollars and no more. I told him that I meant to give him the five hundred dollars promised, and the remainder of the cash in my purse, which might come to sixty thalers or so. When we had passed Lilienfeld, and reached the little footpath in the wood, so well known to me from my childhood, he suddenly stopped, and told me that he would rather not go along with me to Fichtenhain, and would take his money there and then. This he said in a blustering, half-threatening way, giving me an ugly look which really disconcerted me not a little. We were seemingly alone in the wood; not a soul was to be seen on the road. Indeed, I had known Sprenger as an apparently good-natured fellow; but as I had found by sad experience that he could so easily let the passion of gambling master him, it naturally occurred to me that he might give way with equal facility to other passions, and that it would be the height of imprudence to give him a chance to strip me, perhaps, of all I possessed.

I therefore firmly declined to let him have the money then. I told him he must come along with me to Fichtenhain. He consented at last with a very bad grace. When we had been walking some ten minutes, he suddenly said he felt so tired that he must rest a little. I consented, and we seated ourselves on the trunk of a fallen tree. He seemed to make it a point to keep away from me as far as he could. I did not like his face at all.

'Look here,' he said, 'Conrad, you had better give me the money here: I can walk back. I will not go along with you to your village; and you had better make it five thousand dollars instead of five hundred. You know we made the money together. You could not have done it alone—as little as I could. I have had bad luck, true; but I mean to turn over a new leaf, and to do this I must have five thousand dollars. I might even ask you to give me the half of the money, but I will be satisfied with a third—hand it over, then!'

I was fairly startled. But I tried to keep my composure. I stared at him; his face looked as if meditating mischief.

'Joseph,' I said at last, after a few moments' thought, 'I have been a good friend and companion to you, and I mean to be so now. You have foolishly, nay wickedly, gambled away your share of our earnings; I am afraid you will do the same over again if you have another chance. Still, I will consent to give you two thousand dollars instead of five hundred when we reach Fichtenhain; and if you can hereafter show me that you have turned over a new leaf, you shall have the other three thousand you demand. There! Mind, this is my last word; so we had better be off, for you see evening is closing in.'

As I was talking I glanced at Sprenger's face sideways. It cleared, and for a brief time he looked the old good-natured fellow again.

'All right, old boy,' he said, 'that will do; I will trust you. Let us be moving.'

At this moment we heard a rustling noise, and immediately after a stranger stood before us; a middle-aged man, dressed in a long, blue surtout—the same, in fact, who has been described by the Baron Lilienfeld.

We had met this gentleman before, I recollected, at the inn where we had dined. He sat far away from us in a corner. I should have taken no notice of him had he not stared at me and Sprenger in a most extraordinary fashion, his eyes traveling restlessly from one to the other. He made me feel somewhat uncomfortable, indeed, and I called Joseph's attention to his strange ways; but Joseph clearly was on other thoughts intent and took no notice. The strange gentleman, however, left the inn before we did, and I had forgotten all about him when he so suddenly made his appearance before us.

He stared at us with his weird eyes, which made me feel quite uneasy.

'Good evening, gentlemen,' he said politely. Then fixing his eyes intently upon Joseph, he said to him, in sharp, incisive tones, almost threatening, 'Look you, Sir! there has been a witness to what you have been saying. So you had better beware, and mind what you are about.'

He turned round sharply, and had disappeared in the wood before either of us had recovered from our surprise. I observed that Joseph looked greatly troubled, and kept his eyes fixed in the ground.

We rose to go. Joseph walked before me with long rapid strides. Something was working in his mind clearly; for he was jerking his arms about in a strange fashion. All at once he turned round to me, his face once more wearing the old ugly look.

'Conrad,' he cried, 'give me the two thousand dollars here, and let me go back. I will not go to Fichtenhain with you. I am sure you want to do me. You will not keep your promise when we get there. Give me the money at once.'

I firmly replied, 'No; you get nothing until we reach Fichtenhain, when I promise you, on my soul, you shall have the two thousand dollars, but not a cent till then.'

He sulkily went on. I saw, to my horror, that he put his hand into the right pocket of his trousers. I knew that he carried a large spring dagger-knife there. I instinctively felt for my revolver in my breast-pocket. I drew it, to be prepared for all contingencies. He suddenly turned upon me, trying to lay hold of me with his left hand, brandishing the open knife in his right. 'Dog!' he cried, his face distorted with evil passion, 'your money—and your life!'

I sprang sidewaya to avoid the desperate clutch of his left hand. He followed me. I cocked my revolver. 'For God's sake, Joseph,' I cried, 'mind what you are about; remember there is a witness against you.'

He laughed a fiendish laugh, and continued his efforts to reach me with his knife.

'I fire, Joseph,' I cried desperately, 'if you do not keep off.'

He made another fierce plunge at me, I was distracted, half with fear, half with anger, I must confess—anger that this vile murderous wretch should want to kill me, in return for my kindness to him. He was upon me. I fired. He fell with a deep groan. I recovered my senses. I bent over him. He was stone dead. I assure you, on my soul's salvation, gentlemen of the jury, that I was in a most pitiable state. I hoped at first the stranger in the blue coat would return. He could not have gone very far; he must have heard the shot fired. I waited in vain; he did not come back. I remained alone with the dead. At last I recovered sufficient composure to think of continuing my way home. The rest you know.

And now, Sir President and honorable court and gentlemen of the jury, you know all. God Almighty is my witness that I have spoken the truth. It has been a most fatal affair to me throughout. I killed Joseph Sprenger in self-defense; I repeat it. Yet his death lies heavy at my heart. I could almost wish it had been the other way, and he had stabbed me. As my evil star will have it, that stranger, who could testify in my favor, has not been found. He has disappeared without leaving a trace behind. I can, then, only once more solemnly appeal to the Almighty Creator of the world to be my witness. I have been brought up religiously, gentlemen of the jury. I would never take the name of the Lord in vain. Believe me, then, gentlemen, I implore you—believe that I speak the truth. May God guide you!"

Here the prisoner, who had spoken throughout in a calm, firm, clear voice, broke down, and sank back on his seat.

Although his statement had appeared clear and consistent in every part, and the manner of his delivery had, in its very simplicity, borne the impress of truth upon it, yet it was evident that it had not carried conviction to the minds of even the audience in court, and still less to the jury and the Judges.

"Conrad Tuchmann," said the President, "it is not my wish to weaken the impression which your statement may have made upon the jury. I will add that it agrees in detail with everything you have said before the examining criminal Judge in the preliminary proceedings. I will not even call it simply plausible, lest I should thereby injure your case and weaken the force of the defense which your counsel will, in due time, plead before the court and jury. Nay, I will even go so far as to admit that there is no inherently wild improbability in any part of it. But, after making this large measure of concession, I deem it still my imperative duty to point out to you certain weak and doubtful parts of your statement, and to ask you to explain them if you can. First and foremost, I have to inquire of you how it happens that you profess to know nothing whatever of the deceased Sprenger except that his Christian name was Joseph Maria, and that he was an Austrian?"

"His passport says no more, Sir President," meekly objected the accused.

"True, but then we all know that they are not particular about passports in the New World. However, you were the man's friend and companion for years. It is barely credible that you should never have conversed together of your birthplaces, families, school-years, and many other subjects in which people, more particularly far away from their native lands, are apt to take a lively interest. How is this? Can you account for it in any way?"

"I can only repeat, Sir President, that we never talked about such matters. I am not inquisitive by nature and temperament, Sir President, and I assure you it never occurred to me to ask Joseph about his home and his family. I thought I knew the man, which was sufficient for me to know

subtlety of his analytical mind, and his unrivaled power of proving almost anything he has set his mind on to prove. Where is this mysterious witness who is so passionately adjured to step forth in support of the" (with a sneer) "ingenious romance of the defense? I have a shrewd notion, gentlemen of the jury, that if the witness were to appear he would turn the tables upon the prisoner; he would irrefragably show that the prisoner has fitted his own story, his own character, his own acts and deeds, upon his now dumb-mouthed victim. Do we not know that almost anything may be safely put upon the dead?—they cannot contradict; they cannot disprove. No matter. I ask again, Where is this mysterious witness? Where is he? where? Alas, echo answers —"

"Here!" said a tall blue-coated gentleman blandly, stepping into the witness-box, to which a young barrister had led him.

The surprise in court was intense and universal. It was a *coup de théâtre* on a real stage.

"The stranger! The mad stranger!" exclaimed Baron Rosen von Lilienfeld, involuntarily.

"My witness! Gracious, merciful Lord in heaven, my witness!" cried the prisoner, with an hysterical sob; then, throwing himself on his knees, with his hands folded in thankful prayer, he ejaculated, in accents which all in court felt came from the depths of his heart: "In Thee have I put my trust, O Lord! To Thee have I called in my sore tribulation; and, behold, Thou hast mercifully heard me! Praised be Thy holy name!"

This made a deep impression upon all, except upon the new witness in the box, who took no heed of it, nor showed any sign of irritation at being called mad in open court. Since his appearance on the scene his eyes had hung on the Attorney General's lips. Now they were intently fixed upon the President's face, of which they seemed to be taking possession and stock at the same time.

The President had risen to request the Attorney General to suspend his address, as a highly-important witness in the case had unexpectedly turned up. He [the President] had just this moment been informed of this by Counselor Göckel, (the elder of the two barristers who had brought the witness to court.)

"Your name, witness?" asked the President.

"Martin Hessler, Sir President. A native of Elberfeld, in Rhineland-Westphalia, passing through here on my way to Hamburg. Here," handing a folded paper to the usher, "is my legitimation."

The paper was found to be a passport, in perfect order, with several leaves attached to it covered with a wilderness of *visas*, showing the bearer to be a frequent and extensive traveler.

"Your station, profession, or business?"

"I have a moderate independence, Sir President, and follow no profession or business."

"Are you aware of the subject of these proceedings?"

"Yes, Sir President. Having accidentally gone to dine in the Schwarzen Mohren, I gathered the subject and nature of these proceedings from the conversation of the gentlemen at table."

"Have you any evidence to give in this case?"

"Yes, Sir President."

"Are you ready to give such evidence, and to affirm the truth of it upon your solemn oath?"

"I am, Sir President."

"Look at the accused. Do you know him? When and where have you seen him before?"

The witness looked at the prisoner, who had meanwhile partly recovered his composure. He then fixed the President again with his magnetic eye, and replied:

"I recognize the accused, Sir President. In April last I passed through here on my way to Italy. As my train would not start till late in the evening, I took a walk along the road to Meiningen. I went into a roadside inn for refreshment. I saw the accused there, seated at a small table along with a companion. Both men were dressed alike. The accused's companion was a few inches taller. His face looked haggard and yellow. They were having their dinner. They sat side by side. They clearly were having a confidential chat together. I am a physiognomist. There was a marked contrast between the two faces, which attracted my attention. The accused's looked open, ingenuous, and candid—the same as it does now, save that it was quite free then from the cloud of acute mental suffering which is clearly discernible on it now. The other man's face looked weak and wicked, to express it briefly. There was not a trace of moral restraint in it. I mentally summed it up as that of a man who would under but slight temptation give way to evil passions, not stopping short of even the most heinous crime to work his wicked will, if once he could screw up his rather defective courage to the sticking-point; for his eyes showed to me malignity contending with cowardice. It was this marked contrast between the two faces which caused me to give my undivided attention to their talk and their doings.

'Shall we have to walk far,' the other asked the accused, 'to get to the wood?'

'Only a few miles,' was the reply.

'Do you think you will find the footpath you talk of?'

'Yes, of course. It branches off the road to Gerstorff on the left, some hundred strides or so from Lilienfeld Manor House, which we have to pass.'

'And is it such a lonely wood as you say?'

'Quite lonely—that part of it, at least, through which the path runs. Except on Sundays, there is hardly ever a soul to be met there.'

'Suppose a man were to hang himself thereabout; how soon do you think they'd find the body?'

'What queer questions you ask!' replied the accused, laughing. 'Why, it might be months, if he did it a few yards away from the path. But that cannot matter to us. I, for one, am not a-going to jump from a tree with a rope tied one end round a high branch, the other round my neck. And I do not think, Joseph, you are a likely sort of chap to do such a foolish thing.'

'Very true,' returned the other; 'it was only an idle question to pass the time. We had better be moving, though; it is getting on for evening. - I say, Conrad, you just let me pay the bill here—will you?'

'Why?' said the accused, with some signs of surprise.

'Simply that I may not always look the beggar. Let me settle here for once. You know I have all the money you gave me in my pocket. And,' he added, with a light laugh, 'as you will give me the balance of the traveling cash in yours, it will not cost me a cent, after all.'

'All right, Joseph, have your will; pay away if it makes you happy.'

"It all comes back to me; it comes all back to my memory!"

The prisoner, starting up from his bench, burst out, upon the uncontrollable impulse of the moment, "Yes, Sir President, so it was. He asked me to let him pay, and I let him. I had clean forgotten all about it. I remember it all now. This gentleman has given our conversation almost word for word. Sir President—"

Here the accused, who had been running on impetuously, was stopped and severely reproved for his unseemly interruption of the proceedings. He humbly apologized to the court and sat down on his bench.

The President asked the witness to wait a moment before proceeding with his evidence. He then bent over his notes, in search of something apparently. Without raising his head he asked the witness, "Were you seated quite close to the two travelers?"

The President looked up again, awaiting the reply, which did not come, however. In fact, the witness took no notice of the query.

"Why do you not answer my question, Sir?" said the President somewhat sternly.

"Have you asked me a question, Sir President?" queried the witness in return, to the intense amazement of all in court, including the President, who exclaimed, somewhat impatiently, and with a trifle of anger,

"Have I asked you a question? You know I have. I spoke loud enough, I am sure."

A smile flitted over Hessler's intelligent face.

"I humbly beg your pardon, Sir President. May I venture to pray you to repeat your question?"

The President looked at the witness for a moment almost as intently as the latter was looking at him. Then he repeated the question sternly and emphatically, altering it, however, to,

"Where were you seated, witness, when this conversation took place?"

"I sat in one corner of the room, Sir President; they at the corner opposite."

"Then you were not quite close to them?"

"By no means. It was a large room. There were some eighteen or twenty feet between us."

"And yet you profess to repeat every word they were saying to one another?"

"Yes, Sir President, not word for word, of course, but the general purport of their talk. I have a retentive memory."

The President again looked long and steadily at the witness, who remained perfectly unconcerned, however.

"Go on with your statement, witness," said the President at last.

"The queer question put to the accused by his companion—clearly, to my mind at least, with a view to ascertain whether the wood, whither they were taking their way, was very lonely—and the strange request about the settlement of the bill, made me suspect the intentions of the taller of the two travelers. The accused looked so absolutely unsuspecting, that I made up my mind to warn him somehow, or rather to caution the other to take care what he was doing, which seemed to me the safer course of the two. So I left the inn precipitately, and walked briskly onward in the direction which I knew the two were going to take. I soon came to a kind of garden-house or pavilion by the roadside. A gentleman was leaning out of the window. I asked him—"

"Stop!" said the President. "Look at that gentleman," pointing to the Baron Lilienfeld. "Do you know him?"

The witness looked steadily at the Baron for a minute or so. Then he turned again to the President, and said,

"I perfectly recollect that gentleman. It was he who was leaning out of the pavilion on the road. I asked him the road to Gerstorff. He directed me. I walked until I came to the foot-path on the left, alluded to by the accused in his companion. I hid among the trees. Some ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after, the two came up. I followed them cautiously along the path, watching them closely all the time. They stopped, and sat down on the trunk of a fallen tree. They sat in line, the one at the one end, the other at the end opposite, both right in face of me, as I was watching them from behind my hiding-place among the trees. I understood the companion of the accused to ask the latter to hand over, there and then, the money which he had promised him, and to make it five thousand dollars instead of five hundred. His face looked wicked and threatening. He said, to the best of my recollection, 'Conrad, you know you ought to share with me. You could no more have made the money by yourself than I could. I have had bad luck, and dropped my share. I do not want you to go halves with me again; I want only one-third—five thousand dollars, leaving you ten thousand. I mean to turn over a new leaf, and become steady. But for this I *must* have the five thousand dollars. So you had better hand them over.' To which the accused replied, 'I have been a good companion and friend to you, Joseph, and I mean to be so still. I tell you what I'll do; I will give you two thousand dollars down when we reach Fichtenham,' or Fichtenstein—it was some such name, Sir President, which the accused mentioned, I am not positive which—'and if you turn over a new leaf and prove that you are a steady man, I will give you the other three thousand. There!'

"I keenly watched the face of the man addressed as Joseph. I thought I saw the evil intention fade from his eyes and features. This, then, was the proper moment for me to give him my caution. I stepped suddenly forth to confront him. I impressively warned him to beware, as there had been a witness to the conversation which he had just had with his companion. I then left the two to make my way back to the rail way station as fast as I could, as I did not want to miss my train. Still, when again passing the same pavilion on the road, I stopped to speak to the gentleman at the window. I wished to communicate to him my suspicions, and the course I had thought fit to pursue. I wanted to ask him to send his servants into the wood, to make assurance doubly sure. But he gave me no chance to speak to him. He withdrew himself to the remotest and darkest corner of the room, and obstinately kept there, despite of my earnest entreaty to come back to the window that I might have speech with him. So I was compelled to leave him. I was just in time for the evening train. I have been in Italy ever since, and it is only to-day that I quite accidentally learned the sad sequel of the affair. This is my evidence, Sir President."

The witness had throughout spoken with the most perfect self-possession; every word had been uttered by him without hesitation, in a calm, clear voice. His evidence had obviously made a profound impression upon all in court, including the Judges, the jury, and—the Attorney General. If this man was speaking the truth there was an end or the case, for, strange to say perhaps, in Germany counsel for the prosecution does not hold it to be incumbent upon him to do his best, or rather his worst, to send an accused man to the scaffold, when there may be a fair presumption of his innocence.

A loud buzz of conversation went through the hall for several minutes, while the President was consulting with the other members of the court.

The witness paid no attention whatever to this buzz of conversation; his eyes were fixed steadily in the direction of the President.

The latter at last turned again to the witness to ask a few questions.

"Witness Hessler," he said, "you heard nothing more after you had left the two in the wood?"

"No, Sir President, nothing whatever. I—"

"Stop," said the President, interrupting him. "Listen to me attentively. Did you not hear a shot fired?"

"No, Sir President. Was there a shot fired?"

"Why, Sir, you *must* have heard it fired." The witness Lilienfeld heard it quite distinctly; and you, who profess to have such acute hearing that you can distinctly catch whispered conversations at twenty feet distance—you mean to tell the court that you did not hear this shot fired?"

"No, Sir President, indeed I did not hear the shot fired; and for a most sufficient reason—I am absolutely deaf, Sir President!"

This cool statement was too much for the court, the jury, the bar, and the public. "Did you ever hear such impudence?" every one asked his neighbor.

"Yet you near every word I am saying to you! What do you mean, witness? I must caution you that you will have to swear to the truth of your deposition."

"I have spoken the pure truth, Sir President," said the witness, solemnly, "and I am ready to take my oath on it. Allow me to explain. I repeat to you that I am absolutely deaf, unfortunately for me. I could not hear the discharge of a park of artillery. Here," handing to the usher another folded paper, "is a medical certificate of exemption from military service on account of incurable total deafness. It is signed, as you will see, Sir President, by the Surgeon General of the staff of the Prussian Army and by three chief staff Surgeons. The fact is, Sir President, that I had a very severe attack of brain fever at the age of nineteen. When I recovered my hearing was totally gone. All the doctors whom I consulted gave it as their opinion that I should never recover the lost sense. They have turned out to be right. I felt this to be a fearful affliction, I was so very young; still I saw a ray of hope. My studies, desultory though they had been, had taught me the great beneficent law of compensation and substitution which pervades all creation. As the blind strive to find in the sense of touch a second sense of sight, so I resolved to *hear*, as it were, through my eyes. For hours and hours together I used to stand before the looking-glass talking at my reflected image, in German, French, and Italian—for I had passed several years in France and Italy. I also engaged people to talk to me in either of the three languages, and closely watched the changing expression of their eyes and features, and the motions of their lips. Some five years passed unremittingly in this eager and arduous pursuit after a substituted sense of hearing by sight more than fully realized my most sanguine hopes. Ever since then this acquired substituted sense has gone on improving, and I may truthfully say now that I hear indeed through the sense of sight."

While the witness Hessler was delivering this statement in the simplest manner, as if he were discussing the details of an every-day occurrence, and in truthful accents calculated to carry conviction to most minds, the deepest silence reigned in the hall of justice. The same silence continued to be kept even after the witness had done speaking, all eyes turning in eager expectation to the court.

The President was observed to address some words to his learned brother on his right, who was seen to reply to his chief's remarks. Both were looking curiously at the witness. The words were whispered in a low scarcely audible key, so that not a sound could possibly travel beyond the Judges' bench.

The witness, with the same smile flitting over his features which had been remarked several times before, addressed the President.

"May I venture, Sir President, to ask your kind permission to make another brief statement to the court?"

Permission being granted, the witness proceeded with his habitual calm: "I have just now *seen* you say to the gentleman on your right, 'It is not altogether impossible—what he says. It is not even quite improbable;' but it sounds so strange that it requires a good deal of somewhat credulous faith to let it pass current.' The gentleman on your right replied, 'I should be sorry to believe it without better proof than we have had as yet. The man looks honest enough, and speaks with singular apparent truthfulness; but then he may, after all, be a rogue and cheat, and his evidence not worth a pin.' You, Sir President, returned, 'What object could he have in view?' to which the other gentleman replied, 'Why, they may have been companions together in California; they may have planned the murder between them, and the accomplice come forward now to get his partner acquitted, that they may share the plunder together: or'"—here the witness hesitated an instant, then proceeded rather diffidently—"I do not know whether to go on, but still I think it better to do so, that you may gain the most entire conviction of the truth of my statement—'or it may be one of old Wolff's knavish dodges.'"

A general titter ran through the court. Counselor Wolff looked daggers at the Judge who had thus disrespectfully taken his name in vain, and who, as well as the President, showed signs of the utmost amazement and of some vexation at the indiscreet revelation.

"I must fully admit the perfect correctness of your report of our whispered conversation, Mr. Hessler," the President said at last courteously, "and I will add that I feel much inclined to join in the apparent general belief in the truth of your evidence. But why did you not inform the court at once of your—infirmity?"

"I was not asked, Sir President; and my experience in life has taught me the wisdom of always keeping strictly within the record, as you gentlemen of the law have it."

This caused another laugh in court.

The Attorney General then rose, and addressing the court, begged in a few simple words to absolutely withdraw the accusation against Conrad Tuchmann, and on the part of the Crown to sanction his immediate release from cus ody.

General applause, which was *not* suppressed by order of the court, followed this announcement. Conrad Tuchmann had fainted clean away. His parents, who had, with indescribable anxiety, been "waiting for the verdict" outside the court, were speedily fetched in by the widow Lehmann, to have their "boy" handed over to them as if "new-born into the world," and—we may as well drop the curtain. —*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A WISE PEACOCK.—This, being a long-lived bird, and therefore dowered with a richer experience than other domestic fowls, ought to be wiser in proportion; yet I have never heard of the peacock being cited as an example of either intelligence or moral sense. The bird is vain, it is true; but if vanity indicates lack of intelligence, what will become of men and women? I have often watched "John" (the name we gave him and which he always recognized) spreading his tail before a few guinea-fowl, who were so provokingly indifferent to the rayed splendor that he invariably ended by driving them angrily away. On the other hand, can I ever forget the simple, untiring attachment of the gorgeous creature? The table at which I wrote stood near a bay-window, so that I had the true left-hand side-light, with a window at my back. As soon as I took my place there, after breakfast, the peacock flew upon the window-sill, and whenever I failed to notice him the sharp taps of his bill upon the glass reminded me of his presence. Then I turned and, as in duty bound, said, "Good morning, John!" after which he continued to sit there, silent and content, for two or three hours longer. The peacock is ordinarily a shy fowl, but John was bold enough to eat out of our hands. As often as Spring came, however, it was impossible to prevent his depredations in the garden. He had a morbid taste for young cabbage and lettuce plants, especially when they were just rooted after being set out, and he would sometimes pick a whole bed to pieces while the gardener's back was turned. For a while I amused myself by testing his powers of dissimulation. I waited behind a clump of bushes until he was fairly on his way to the garden, making long, swift strides, with depressed neck and tail, and then I suddenly stepped forth. In the twinkling of an eye John stood upright, walked leisurely in the opposite direction, and seemed quite absorbed in the examination of some trifling object. His air and manner, to the tips of his feathers, expressed the completest ignorance of a garden. He would spread his tail, call to the other fowls, peer under the hedge, and in similar ways attempt to beguile me out of sight of his secret aim. If I humored him for a few moments, he was always found a good many yards nearer the garden when I turned again. I have never seen a more hypocritical assumption of innocence and indifference in any human being. There came a season when even the patience of old friendship was too severely tried. The peacock was presented to a friend who lived two or three miles away, and was the possessor of a couple of hens. I missed the morning tap at my window, the evening perch on the walnut tree, the mournful cries which used so terrific a din around the city, but consoled myself with thinking that our loss was his gain, for we had never replaced his lost spouse. He had been gone about a week, when one evening the familiar cry was heard from a grove on the farm, nearly half a mile from the house. Next day John was seen in a weedy field, but slipped out of sight on finding he was detected. We let him alone, and in the course of a fortnight he had advanced as near as the obstinate tree which I proudly exhibit to strangers as one of the antiquities of America, for it was growing when Charlemagne reigned in Aix-la-Chapelle and Haroun-al-Raschid in Bagdad. He now allowed himself to be seen, but utterly refused to recognize any member of the family. When we called him by name he instantly walked away; when we threw him food he refused to touch it. Little by little, however, he forgave us the offense; in another fortnight he roosted on the walnut tree, and at the end of the second month I heard his tap of complete reconciliation on the window. But the exile and mortification had chastened his nature. From that day the young plants were safe from his bill; he lived with us three or four years longer, but was never once guilty of the same fault. No one denies that an animal is easily made to understand that certain things are forbidden. Discipline, alone, may accomplish thus much. But when two creatures so far removed as a horse and a peacock assimilate the knowledge to such an extent that the one gives up a habit and the other resists a tempting taste, we must admit either the germ of a moral sense or an intellect capable of positive deduction.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

BALZAC AS A COLLECTOR.—At Les Jardies the pictures and divans and tapestries had mostly been nominal—had been present only in grand names, chalked grotesquely upon the empty walls. But during the last years of his life Balzac appears to have been a great collector. He bought many pictures and other objects of value; in particular, there figures in these letters a certain set of Florentine furniture which he was willing to sell again, but to sell only to a royal purchaser. The King of Holland appears to have been in treaty for it. Readers of the *Comédie Humaine* have no need to be reminded of the author's passion for furniture; nowhere else are there such loving or such invidious descriptions of it. "Decidedly," he writes once to Mme. Manska, "I will send to Tours for the Louis XVI. secretary and bureau; the room will then be complete. It's a matter of a thousand francs; but for a thousand francs what can one get in modern furniture? *Des platitude bourgeoises, des misères sans valeur et sans goût.*"—*Galaxy.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S LIFE AT EVERSLEY.—His life at Eversley at first was full of hardship; he was only curate, there were no gentry in the parish, he lived in a cottage, working hard, faring hard, chopping wood for exercise, one might almost say for recreation, reading historical and unhistorical lives of saints, and famishing for intellectual intercourse. For part of the time he had the further trial of being cut off from all communication with his future wife, and nothing in the whole narrative of his life becomes him better than this passage in it: all the letters to his betrothed, including the letter of farewell on the eve of a parting—which for all that either knew might last for life—are full of obstinate thanksgiving, he is so far from claiming pity that he will not even give it. With him, love is enough, for eternity will make amends for time. Nor was there anything in his faith to depreciate this life and its duties; his very ground for believing that the law of perfection was binding here was his immovable confidence in its transcendental fulfillment there, and although his love to the law doubtless sustained the confidence, the confidence deepened the love; it is a common experience which deserves more attention than it has received, that most men abandon their wishes when the beliefs which those wishes have suggested appear to break down. As the period of separation to which Kingsley had assented drew to a close, the prospects of the lovers brightened. He received the offer of a more desirable curacy, and their engagement was sanctioned. Before he went to Pimperne, the rector of Eversley had absconded, and the parishioners wisely exerted themselves to secure Kingsley as his successor. His brief stay at Pimperne brought him into contact with S. G. O., who was deep in statistics and abuses, and the condition of the Dorsetshire farm-laborer, not cheerful now, was more than disheartening then, as Kingsley wrote: "'What is the use of my talking to hungry paupers about heaven? Sir,' as my clerk said to me yesterday; 'there is a weight on their hearts, and they care for no hope and no change, for they know they can be no worse off than they are.'" At Eversley the task was less overwhelming. "He found a kindly people, civil and grateful for notice, and as yet wholly uninjured by indiscriminate almsgiving." His regular house-to-house visiting conquered them. "If a man or woman were suffering or dying, he would go to them five or six times a day, and night as well as day, for his own heart's sake as well as for their soul's sake. His only recreation was fishing; he would not shoot because the population were poachers; he could not afford to hunt, though latterly he sometimes followed the hounds on an old hack, but from the beginning his knowledge and love of horses and dogs won the hearts of the stablemen and whippers-in of Sir John Cope's hounds. "When the first confirmation after his induction was given out in church, and he invited all who wished to be confirmed to come down to the rectory for weekly instruction, the stud groom, a respectable man of five-and-thirty, was among the first to come, bringing a message from the whips and stablemen to say that they had all been confirmed once, but if Mr. Kingsley wished it they would all be happy to come again."—*Fortnightly Review.*

PRAYER.

Not with the few who dwell upon the heights
Where morn and evening in a golden flood
Pour out their earliest and latest lights—
Give me to walk the path of life, my God!

With those in lowly valleys, where the day,
The dawn, and dusk, or half their splendors shorn,
Are slow to come and swift to pass away,
And the long-lingering shades of night are born.

Not where rich Summer and glad Spring, in all
Their flowery pomp,, strew treasures far and wide—
Where the white Winter and brown, mournful Fall,
With wilted leaf and chilly snows, abide.

Not among those who at proud feasts are found,
On silken couches of luxurious ease,
Their brows with shimmering pearl and roses bound,
Draining the cup of pleasure to the lees—

But in those barren huts, at whose scant board
Sit want and care, a pale, perpetual guest,
Where ceaseless labor is the cruel lord
Of weary life, that knows not joy nor rest.

Not among those who dance upon the plain,
With laughing lips, and looks the breezes toss—
With those, who, foot-sore, up the hill-side strain,
Bearing the aching burden of some cross.

Not with the happy wife, whose gladdened eyes
Feed on her rosy children's merry swarm—
In that dark chamber close beneath the skies,
Where the poor mother strives in vain to warm

Her dying babe, crying in agony
To God; and questioning wherefore he should wrest,
In his most sore, inscrutable decree,
Her one small lambkin from her bleeding breast.

Not among those whose unbent souls rejoice
In freedom's strength; where through the starless night
The broken-hearted slave lifts up his voice,
To plead with Heaven for his immortal right.

Amid the toiling millions who for aye,
Have drenched the earth with sweat, and tears, and blood,
Among the lone, the lost, the castaway,
Give me to walk the path of life, my God!

So shall my heart close to that stricken earth,
Remembering ever in humility,
If, too, from this dark bosom took its birth,
Be swift to throb with tender sympathy.

So shall my soul dwell nearest unto Him
Who had not where to lay his thorn-crowned head;
Yet whose supernal power has burst the dim
Sealed sepulchres of the long-slumberlog dead.

Whose love, of yore upon the Sacred Mount,
In all its passing sweetness first set free;
Streams on and on, a gushing, charméd fount,
That makes life joy, and death a victory.

S. STERNE.

CULTIVATION OF RICE IN INDIA.—People unacquainted with the East are apt to imagine that rice is the prevalent cultivation and food of the population, but this is far from being the case. Rice is rather what white bread is in Scotland and Ireland, not the general food, but rather an occasional luxury; although the same perverse fashion which makes the whitest bread at home preferred to the more nutritious brown, leads all classes in Asia to esteem rice more highly than any other cereal, though containing much the least nutriment of all. When, too, it is considered that rice can grow only on water, and therefore on levels where water can be supplied with certainty for some months, it will be obvious that in a country of very irregular surface the area capable of being so irrigated must be very limited. Thus in the district of Coimbatore, for instance, out of nearly a million and a half acres of cultivated land there are little more than 70,000 acres producing rice; necessarily then the latter must be the food of a minority. In a delta region, like Tanjore, or a great river valley, such as that of the Ganges, the proportions are different, yet insignificant in the total area of the country. Still, poor food though it be, rice supports its millions, more probably than any other grain, and albeit such races are ever deficient in pith and manhood, and "wet" villages in India ever the abode of Brahmans, and centres of intrigue and roguery, as revenue officials well know, most beautiful, delightful, and refreshing to look upon is a wide stretch of rice cultivation—how refreshing none can tell who have not seen the network of tender green plots, separated by ridges of darker grass, lying set amid brown or yellow sunburnt uplands, with troops of snow-white paddy-birds flying about or standing knee-deep in the grain.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A MISAPPLIED QUOTATION.—By a strange compensating chance "Troilus and Cressida" furnishes the most often quoted line; a line which not one in a million of those who use it ever saw where Shakespeare wrote it, or if they had any brains behind their eyes, they would not use it as they do. For by another strange chance, it happens that this line is entirely perverted from the meaning which Shakespeare gave it. As it is constantly quoted, it is not Shakespeare's. The line is:

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

This has come to be always quoted with the meaning implied in the following indication of emphasis: "One touch of *nature* makes the *whole world* kin." Shakespeare wrote no such sentimental twaddle. Least of all did he write it in this play, in which his pen "pierces to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." The line which has been thus perverted into an exposition of sentimental brotherhood among all mankind, is on the contrary one of the most cynical utterances of an undisputable moral truth, disparaging to the nature of all mankind, that ever came from Shakespeare's pen. Achilles keeps himself aloof from his fellow Greeks, and takes no part in the war, sure that his fame for valor will be untarnished. Ulysses contrives to provoke him into a discussion, and tells him that his great deeds will be forgotten, and his fame fade into mere shadow, and that some new man will take his place, unless he does something from time to time to keep his glory bright. For men forget the great thing that was done, in favor of the less that is done now.

For time is like a fashionable host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
And with his arms outstretched as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer. Welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. O let not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was;
For beauty, wit,
High birth, vigor of bone, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all
To envious and calumniating time.

And then he immediately adds that there is one point on which all men are alike, one touch of human nature which shows the kindred of all mankind—that they slight familiar merit and prefer trivial novelty. The next lines to those quoted above are:

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,
That all with one consent praise new-born gauds,
Though they are made and moided of things past;
And give to dust that is a little gilt
More laud than gilt o'erdusted.

The meaning is too manifest to need, or, indeed, to admit a word of comment, and it is brought out by this emphasis: "*One* touch of nature makes the *whole world kin*"—that one touch of their common failing being an uneasy love of novelty. Was ever poet's or sage's meaning so perverted.

ANECDOTE OF BRILLAT-SAVARIN.—Brillat-Savarin was wont to spend his evenings at Little's, a famous tavern of Old Gotham, where, with the Vicomte de la Massue and M. Febr, he loved to enjoy a modest supper of Welsh rarebits and cider. Occasionally he was joined by Mr. Wilkinson, a Jamaica planter, a good fellow and thorough gentleman, as his French friend takes care to inform us. Still, manners were rough in those days, and Mr. Wilkinson probably thought it would be a capital joke to see three "frogs" under the table. With this amiable intention, he asked the enemies of his native land to dinner; and they frankly accepted his invitation. Fortunately for Brillat-Savarin, as he was leaving Little's that evening, the waiter drew him aside and warned him that the invitation was in reality a challenge to a hard drinking bout. He was exceedingly annoyed, being too much of a *gourmet* to relish such orgies; still the instinct of combat would not allow him to withdraw, and moreover he was confident of his own strength, and only uneasy for his compatriots. "I desired," he says, "the triumph of the nation, and not that of the individual." Accordingly he addressed a "severe allocution" to Febr and Massue, and warned them to drink slowly, and to try and throw away some of their wine while he distracted the attention of Mr. Wilkinson and the other Englishman who was to be present. Also to eat gently, but constantly. Finally, before setting out for Little's, on the following day, he made his friends share with him a plateful of bitter almonds, which are said to be a prophylactic against intoxication. The dinner, we are assured, consisted of a "rotsbeef," a turkey cooked in its gravy, boiled "roots" (?), a salad of raw cabbage, and a jam tart. The wine was claret, for which, by and by, was substituted port, while to port succeeded Madeira. Dessert was now on the table. It consisted of biscuits, butter, and nuts, aliments which encourage the consumer to drink. It was beginning to be warm work for all concerned; but Brillat-Savarin observed, with pleasure, that his friends had followed his advice, and that Febr, in particular, had contrived to empty a good many glasses of wine into a beer-jug which stood neglected at his end of the table. The three Frenchmen looked still fresh when Mr. Wilkinson called for spirits—an order which made Brillat-Savarin, for the first time that evening, feel nervous. He dexterously avoided the grosser forms of drinking spirits, by asking in his turn for a bowl of punch. Little brought it in himself. It would have sufficed for forty persons, but was happily accompanied by a supply of buttered toast. After one or two glasses had been drunk, Brillat-Savarin observed, with pleasure, that Mr. Wilkinson's face had turned to a crimson-purple, and that his eyes looked haggard, while his friend's head was steaming like a kettle. Febr and Massue, on the other hand, were still cool. The catastrophe came much sooner than Brillat-Savarin had expected. Mr. Wilkinson suddenly sprang to his feet, as if seized by a happy inspiration, and began, in trumpet tones, to thunder forth "Rule Britannia;" then, quite as suddenly, dived under the table, where he preferred to remain. His friend, laughing loudly, stooped forward to pick him up; then he, too, lay extended on the floor. The Frenchmen were victorious, and drank a final glass of punch with Little, to the health of the vanquished.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

BALZAC AT WORK.—Meanwhile, however, at this period, business was increasing with him. He agrees to write three novels for $820. Here begins the inextricable mystery of Balzac's literary promises, pledges, projects, and contracts. His letters form a swarming register of schemes and bargains through which he passes like a hero of the circus, riding half a dozen piebald coursers at once. We confess that in this matter we have been able to keep no sort of account; the wonder is that Balzac should have accomplished the feat himself. After the first year or two of his career, we never see him working upon a single tale; his productions dovetail and overlap, and dance attendance upon each other in the most bewildering fashion. As soon as one novel is fairly on the stocks he plunges into another, and while he is rummaging in this with one hand, he stretches out a heroic arm and breaks ground in a third. His plans are always vastly in advance of his performance; his pages swarm with titles of books that were never to be written. The title circulates with such an assurance that we are amazed to find, 50 pages later, that there is no more of it than the three words heading. With this, Balzac was constantly paid in advance by his publishers—paid for works not begun, or barely begun; and the money was as constantly spent before the equivalent had been delivered. Meanwhile more money was needed, and new novels were laid out to obtain it; but prior promises had first to be kept. Keeping them, under these circumstances, was not an exhilarating process; and readers familiar with Balzac will reflect with wonder that these were yet the circumstances in which some of his best tales are written. They were written, as it were, in the fading light, by a man who saw night coming on, and yet couldn't afford to buy candles. He could only hurry. But Balzac's way of hurrying was all his own; it was a sternly methodical haste, and might have been mistaken, in an imperfectly-weighted genius, for deliberate trifling. The close tissue of his work never relaxed; he went on doggedly and insistently, pressing it down and packing it together, multiplying erasures, alterations, repetitions, transforming proof-sheets, quarreling with editors, inclosing subject within subject, accumulating notes upon notes.

In 1831 he tells one of his correspondents that he is working fifteen or sixteen hours a day. Later, in 1837, he describes himself repeatedly as working eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. In the midst of all this, (it seems singular,) he found time for visions of public life, of political distinction.—*Galaxy.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S CONSTITUTION.—Kingsley's muscles and senses were far more vigorous than the rest of his constitution: looking only to his strength, he was fit for an athlete; looking only at his temperament, he was fitter for a monk. His brain, or his personality, as we may choose to phrase it, was steadily on the side of the robust and active element, but was never impervious to the other. Hence all who were really intimate with him were struck by the union of the most exquisite tenderness with a manliness that often seemed aggressive. Hence, too, his personal predilection for mystical writers, even when he felt bound to protest against what he thought their demoralizing quietism. Hence, too, one is tempted to guess, an impulse to complete his conversion by renouncing his love, an impulse which may have been the stronger because the sense of unworthiness, which is to be found in all true lovers, was very strong in him. It is hard not to suspect some personal animosity in this reprobation of the dedication of wedded love which fer him was the one damning sin of asceticism. Another consequence of Kingsley's constitution was extreme intellectual impatience. The importunate muscular energy which made mental application in itself a penance, became comparatively manageable by the help of tobacco, which he learned to prize at Cambridge, though we find that when he had long been a hard-working country parson he could not work at writing when the weather interfered with energetic exercise. But the exuberant vitality asserted itself in another way—he threw himself readily into a combative attitude, and condemned before he understood. After reading ten lines of *Palmer on the Church*, he was sure that the book was too sophistical and dangerous for his correspondent to read until she could read it with him, and was ready to convict the citations of the "tract writers" of bad faith on the strength of the counter citations of Dean Goode. This, of course, was in his salad days, when he was green in judgment, and though Salisbury Cathedral a monument of elegant soul-crushing austerity; but years after he seriously maintained that the successful activity of the clergy promised nothing for the permanence or prosperity of the establishment, unless the Church comprehended the necessity of an alliance with Arnoldism, because, "as we who know history know," the last fifty years before the Reformation were full of just the same superficial activity and improvement, the proof being, that during those years the fashion of founding colleges of priests instead of monasteries, came in, and that many churches were built in Somersetshire.—*Fortnightly Review.*

INSTANCES OF MORAL SENSE IN A HORSE.—I have a horse who is now not less than forty-one years old, and it is possible that he is a year or two older; for thirty-eight years ago he was broken to use. He is at present on the retired list, only occasionally being called upon to lend a helping shoulder to his younger colleague; but his intellect is as fresh and as full of expedients as ever. No horse ever knew better how to save himself, to spare effort, and prolong his powers; no one was ever so cunning to slip his halter, open the feed-box, and supply the phosphates, the necessity of which to him he knew as well as any "scientist." I have seen him, through a crack in a board shanty, used while the stable was building, lift and lay aside with his teeth six boxes which were piled atop of one another, until he found the oats at the bottom. Then, when my head appeared at the window, he instantly gave up his leisurely, luxurious munching of the grain, opened his jaws to their fullest extent, thrust his muzzle deep into the box, and gravely walked back to his stall with at least a quart of oats in his mouth. This horse had a playful habit of snapping at my arm when he was harnessed for a drive. (I always talk to a horse before starting, as a matter of common politeness.) Of course I never flinched, and his teeth often grazed my sleeve as he struck them together. One day, more than a dozen years ago, he was in rather reckless spirits and snapped a little too vigorously, catching my arm actually in his jaws. I scarcely felt the bite, but I was very much surprised. The horse, however, showed such unmistakable signs of regret and distress that I simply said, "Never do that again!" And he never did! From that moment he gave up the habit of years; he laid back his ears or feigned anger in other ways, but he never again made believe to bite. This, certainly, goes far beyond the temporary sorrow for an unintentional injury which may be referred to an animal's affection. What else is conscience than knowledge of wrong made permanent by a memory which forbids the repetition of the wrong? The same horse once revealed to me the latter quality in a surprising way. On telling the story privately I find that it is sometimes incredulously received; yet I am sure that no one who cherishes the proper respect for animals will refuse it credence. In the company of a friend I was driving along a country road in a light, open buggy. I paid no attention to the horse, for he could turn, back, or execute any other manœuvre in harness as well without as with a driver. Halting at a house where my friend wished to call, I waited for him outside. Presently the horse looked back at me, twisting his body between the thills in a singular fashion. I perceived that he had some communication to make, and said, "What is the matter now, Ben?" Thereupon, by twisting a little more, he managed to hold up his right hind foot, and I saw that the shoe had been lost. "That's right," said I; "you shall have a new shoe as soon as we get to the village." He set down his foot, and for a moment seemed satisfied. Then the same turning of the head and twisting of the body were repeated. "What, Ben! is anything else the matter?" I asked. He now lifted up the left hind foot, which was still shod. I was quite at a loss to understand him, and remained silent. He looked back at me out of the corner of his eye, and evidently saw that I was puzzled, whereupon he set down his foot and seemed to think. Almost immediately he lifted it up and shook it vigorously. The loose shoe rattled. There was a positive process of reasoning in this act, and it is too simple and clear to be interpreted in any other way.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

LAND-OWNERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The total number of land-owners in the United Kingdom has already been shown to be under 200,000. Of these, 523 peers own between them one-fifth of the total area of the three countries, exclusive of manorial wastes and woods, of which they may be possessed; 5,000 persons own about two-thirds of the whole area, averaging 10,000 acres each; and 10,000 persons own about three-fourths, averaging 5,000 acres each. Dividing the owners of land into four classes, there are 5,000 large proprietors, averaging 10,000 acres each; 12,000 medium-sized proprietors or squires, with from 500 to 2,000 acres each; 52,000 persons owning from 50 to 500 acres each; and 130,000

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

GOSSIP FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE WEATHER AT PARIS—A MILD WINTER—COLD IN RUSSIA—LITERARY MEN AND POLITICIANS—BOGUS PAINTINGS—HOW THE "OLD MASTERS" ARE REPRODUCED—THE EXPOSITION OF 1878.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 8, 1877.

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, I may say without exaggeration, there has never been a Winter like this. Since the end of Autumn we have had Springlike weather, with no cold, no frost, and very little rain. To-day it is scarcely cold enough for an overcoat, and a light Summer shower is falling, with intervals of sunshine, which makes one look with wonder upon the trees that still remain stark and bare. No one would be surprised to see them budding out, for May bugs have been signaled in various localities, and flies are reappearing in our apartments. It is really wonderful, and, as usual, people are predicting the worst, taking the blessings of fine weather for things of evil omen. It is possible, probable even, that we shall have bad weather later on, but there are no reasons for supposing that the frosts which must naturally arrive will come late enough to kill the fruit-tree buds and injure the sprouting vines. The meteorological records inform us that there were two Winters in the early part of the last century which showed no signs of Winter. The trees budded in February and *hannetons* came out in January. But both years appear to have been extremely fruitful and noted for the quantity and quality of the wines. Hence we must not necessarily look to see the crops destroyed because there are no frosts during the Winter months, and may reasonably hope that the evils of such weather are with us at present; for there are many serious evils attending such a state of things, if we can believe the doctors. They tell us that Summer maladies are prevalent, and that they see none of the diseases peculiar to Winter. There is a great deal of typhus and typhoid fever, particularly in the different garrisons, and the death rate is comparatively large. No one here feels like complaining of such weather, however, except the Auvergnats and the hotel-keepers of Nice. The former are all dealers in wood and coal, and hence find their yearly harvest during the Winter months. A spell of intensely cold weather delights their honest hearts. The Summer is their *morte saison*, and, alas! they have had two Summers in a single year. At Nice they are complaining bitterly. None of the hotels are yet filled, and the town is still impatiently waiting for the arrival of the rich strangers who are annually driven southward by the cold weather of higher latitudes.

But, while we are enjoying exceptionally warm weather here, the Russians are having an exceptionally rigorous Winter. The cold at Moscow has been intense, and at St. Petersburg it has interfered largely with the pleasures of the Nevskoi-Perspectif. To city people, accustomed to months of snow and ice, this makes no great difference, but to an army, taken from its usual garrisons and sent suddenly into the field, it makes all the difference in the world. An officer informs me that the Russian Army upon the frontier is suffering terribly. It was sent down there just at the beginning of Winter, and has to lie idle in a low, marshy district, where the winds from the Black Sea, and from the ravines of the ice-bound Caucassus, sweep in by turns with great violence. I cannot vouch for the truth of the report, but it is said that the Grand Duke Nicholas found his Army in so bad a condition that he would not take the responsibility of commanding it. The men were dying like sheep with the murrain, and the Grand Duke feigned illness in order to get recalled to St. Petersburg, to remain until war was declared, for he could not bear the idea of seeing an inactive army melt away day by day without obtaining any good result. Gen. Kauffmann has been put in command, and he will have to respond one of these days to the old question, "Varus, what have you done with the legions confided to your care?" The Turks, who have as fine positions as any commander could desire, rub their hands with glee at the terrible reports that come from the enemy.

"Bauchaumont," one of the ablest of our spiritual chroniclers, asks why it is that writers are judged rather by the subjects they treat than by the talent they employ or the genius they possess. In order to be considered, to-day, a writer must treat of politics, of State affairs, the budget, the Government, or the administration. All other authors are regarded as *délassés*, and are treated as inferior beings. The author of a popular romance or a philosophical work of merit is not invited into society for that reason, but when a man of less merit publishes a political pamphlet he is sought after by several circles and talked about in all. In order to get out of the rut of pure literature, one must have the genius of Victor Hugo. The author who shows great erudition, taste, and talent in poesy or in romance is looked down upon by the nobility, who run after the author of a political satire which scarcely reaches mediocrity. As a general thing the journalists of France are finer gentlemen and have more of the politeness and of the good manners of the ancient régime than the nobility, yet they are only considered when they play some sort of a political rôle. Hence Bachaumont concludes that it is necessary for an author to make himself feared by other men, and to be first classed as dangerous before being classed as a man of talent. In proof he cites such eminent names as those of Disraeli, Thiers, Guizot, who had to leave the realms of pure literature before they arrived at success. This is all true, and while Bachaumont does not try to find out the secret, I have a fancy that it is one of the simplest in the world. The nobility cherish their traditions, and among them is one which obliges them, in their opinion, to protect and encourage authors. The Roi-Soleil did it; their ancestors followed the example, and they want to do the same thing. Nothing is more agreeable than the rôle of Mecænas. But unfortunately the literary men of our day refuse to be protected, and will not take the money that rich nobles would be only too glad to give them, because its acceptance would be an acknowledgment of inferiority. They claim that the only real nobility is one of intellect, and that, therefore, they are the equal of Princes; but the Princes refuse to accept the theory, and will not admit into their society the man who has such pretensions. With the political writer it is different, for he makes himself feared in the first place, and, secondly, he can arrive at office and sit in Parliament as the equals of the nobles. There is here a simple question of pride, of *amour propre*, that will gradually wear away, probably, but for the time being the men who devote themselves to pure literature are not regarded as the equals of the authors of third or fourth rate political pamphlets.

M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction, is now engaged upon a very curious report, and one that is destined to create a certain sensation in the artistic world. It is a bill to regulate the relations between artists, picture-buyers, and picture-dealers. Every year Americans and other foreigners come to France with the intention of picking up some good pictures by modern masters, and on looking about are astonished to find the number that are offered for sale. It is very easy to find a Murillo, Velasquez, or Raphael in almost any bric-a-brac shop, which can be purchased for a song, because "its value is unknown to the dealer." The fortunate buyer sees an old canvas lying negligently in one corner with a number of other objects, and on examining it he discovers the signature dimly visible. His first idea is not to attract particular attention to it, and after demanding the price of several other pictures he negligently asks what the old thing is worth. The *brocanteur* knows that the bait has taken, and he names a figure eight or 10 times the real value. The sum is paid; the buyer goes away happy in the possession of an old master, (generally purchased at the sale of some old château,) and the dealer goes off to order another from the artist, who makes them at $5 per copy. But the discoveries of old masters are growing rare, though "old masters" of the sort can be found everywhere, and the present purchasers look for pictures by modern painters of fame. And every dealer in Paris has his Corots and Rousseaus, and will procure you a Diaz, Jérome, or Fortuny in a few days' time, if he has none in his shop. In every window one sees Corots because they are the fashion, and the worst of daubs are palmed off upon strangers, the picture they purchase being boldly signed with the familiar signatures of the noted artists. M. Waddington wants to make a law which will prohibit dealers from selling pictures as genuine which are copies or imitations made to order, and to punish an artist for using the signature made famous by another. It is a difficult task, and the subject is one of great delicacy. There is a painter named Rousseau whose pictures are sold as the works of Theo. Rousseau, and the daughter of Gudin paints marine views signed "Gudin." If they were by the father, they would be worth more than their weight in gold, and hence many an amateur feels happy when he picks up a sketch signed Gudin for a thousand francs. But it is always dangerous to bring in the law in such cases, for once started off in this way there is no telling where to stop. If M. Waddington should get his law punishing men for selling counterfeit Corots and Gudins, there is no reason why he should not make another to punish the men who sell a sort of mixture, at 10 francs the bottle, under the name of Château-Lafitte. The preparatory work for the Exposition of 1878 is going on rapidly, and the Trocadero has been completely transformed already. This part of the work is to be permanent, and the President intends to leave it as a monument of his reign. The demolitions for the Avenue de l'Opera are nearly completed, and before the end of the present month this magnificent thoroughfare will be cleared.

IN SESSION AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

AN ORGANIZATION PERFECTED IN BOTH HOUSES—THE SAME PRESIDING OFFICERS RE-ELECTED—BUT LITTLE WORK TO DO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 12, 1877.

The Legislature is once more in session after the holiday vacation, and politics are again the order of the day. On Tuesday the Assembly met and perfected its organization, electing M. Grévy its presiding officer, and chosing the same Vice President and Secretaries who were on duty last year. The Senate, however, could not form its bureau without discussion, though there was no question about the Presidency of Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, and the question was adjourned in order to admit of a conference between the different factions. The chair was temporarily occupied by the dean of the Senate, M. Gaulther de Rumilly, who made a speech in which he used some words extremely disagreeable for the Bonapartists. Now that the Chamber is once more in working order, every one is asking what it intends to do. The budget was voted last year; all necessary laws were passed; the docket was cleared of everything but the political questions; and now we are at a loss to know how the legislators are going to employ their valuable time. They, themselves, were considerably embarrassed upon this point, and a proposal was entertained to adjourn for a time in order to give the committees time to prepare some sort of work. But the Extreme Left would not consent, for the Radicals are so conscientious in the performance of their duties that they want a permanent session of the Assembly. Here they get paid by the day and not by the session. It is true that there are some political questions of moment, the chief of them being the question of a general amnesty; but that was thrown out last session, and, according to the Constitution, three full months must elapse before the subject can be brought up again. Finally, the Left fell back upon the press laws of 1852, as the topic which promised to be most fertile in political incidents, and an effort will be made to bring it under consideration.

As I have remarked, the legislators themselves are embarrassed to know what to do. All the necessary work was completed last session, but the idea of the Left is to make a political session for the purpose of advancing the affairs of the Republic. Unfortunately, they mean by this to force the Government further and further toward the Left, and to make it adopt, little by little, the ideas of the first Revolution. At present there is no desire to attack M. Jules Simon, mainly because it would be extremely difficult to form another Cabinet. M. Gambetta expresses himself as satisfied for the moment, and even M. Floquet asserts "that the Republican Party ought to support M. Jules Simon so long as he continues to adopt a progressive policy." He has been decidedly "progressive" thus far, having turned out nearly a hundred Prefects and employes of the Administration, and he has revoked the commissions of some who claim to have the promise of President MacMahon that they should not be disturbed. All this is satisfactory to the Left, and so long as M. Simon continues, he will be applauded and sustained; but one of these days his friends will try to force him too far, and another crisis will result. We are to have a purely political session, and it will be one fertile in scenes and incidents.

The Senate reassembled yesterday, and perfected an organization by re-electing Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier as its presiding officer The Duke made a little speech upon the occasion, employing the usual terms of congratulation, and said that he was proud of the honor conferred upon him. It gave him great pleasure to preside over such a distinguished body; for, although the Senate was less than a year old, it had already shown so much wisdom and moderation that it had conquered the esteem and confidence of the country. The Duke then paid a passing compliment to the Dean of the Senate, M. Gaulthier de Rumilly, now over 80 years of age, who was the oldest representative of the French Parliamentary régime, of its liberties, and of its traditions, "that we intend to preserve," added M. D'Audiffret after a slight pause, scarcely perceptible, perhaps, but enough to underline his words. One would hardly believe that the Republicans see belligerency, opposition, antagonism, almost a menace, in this simple phrase. To them it is the sound of the trumpet which precedes the attack. They have had one battle already with the Senate, and came out vanquished. But, nevertheless, they do not mean to give up the fight, and will make fresh assaults upon the Senate's positions whenever an occasion offers. I fancy that it must be war between these two branches of the Government so long as the Chamber is controlled by a majority of the Left, for the French cannot admit our system of checks, and fail to see the advantages to be drawn from three branches of the Government mutually checking and controlling each other. I say the French, but I mean, of course, French Republicans, their ideal being a single Legislative Assembly exercising supreme power in the name of the people, like the Constitutional Chamber of 1793. Naturally this is the idea of the "Reds," but not of the more moderate Republicans, and it would be a sorry day for France if it were again to prevail.

When the organization of the Senate was completed, the question came up as to what was next to be done. Work is growing scarcer and scarcer, and even law-makers have their periods of dullness. The docket was pretty thoroughly cleared before the holiday vacation, and there was no important question pressing for discussion—no political problems demanding immediate solution. But some sort of an order of the day had to be made out, and there were only four propositions at hand. One was relative to the restoration of the Tuileries Palace, which was postponed; another concerned the city taxes, or their assessment, which was admitted and urgency voted to avoid debate; and the other two were of so little consequence that no notice was taken of them. After looking about in every direction for some sort of work to do without finding it, the President of the Senate frankly admitted the fact, and adjourned *sine die*, or until further orders. It is thought that the Senate will not be again called together before the end of the month. Meanwhile the Chamber was perfecting its organization and also seeking for work. M. Grèvy was re-elected, and delivered the traditional felicitous speech, and after an attempt to tamper with the Army it was thought best to adjourn also, and leave the committees to prepare some bills for future sittings. Probably this is a thoroughly useless session, or, at least, one that could be dispensed with without prejudice to the interests of the country and with economy to the nation.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 27.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the Senate bill to extend for two years the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Southern Claims was taken up, and, after a slight amendment, was read a third time and passed, as was the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The Electoral Count bill was signed by Mr. Ferry, two or three other bills were passed, and, after a short debate on the bill relative to a Pacific Railroad sinking fund, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the most of the day was taken up with the contempt case, so-called, of the Louisiana Returning Board. The four members—Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Casanave, and Kenner—were presented at the bar of the House, and the Speaker demanded to know what excuse they had to make. After a brief interval of consultation the board made reply, which answer appears to have disagreed with the Democratic members. Accordingly, two resolutions were adopted by a strict party vote—one that "they be adjudged to be in contempt for violation of the privileges of the House," and the other, that "they be ordered to appear before the Morrison committee, to produce all statements of votes and tally-sheets of every polling place in Louisiana," after which they were remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, called up the Senate bill to extend for two years from the 10th of March next the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Southern Claims. In explanation of the bill Mr. Wright said that there were a large number of cases before the Commissioners in which testimony had been taken, and they were now awaiting adjudication. If the time of the commission should be extended he had no doubt that all claims could be disposed of. In answer to a question of Mr. Thurman, he said it was not proposed to allow any new claims to be filed. The time of the commission was only to be extended to adjudicate claims now before it. Mr. Wright then submitted an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall be so construed as to extend the time for filing claims before said commission or to enlarge its jurisdiction or authorize the filing of new claims. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN opposed any extension of the duration of the commission. It had already been in operation six years, and should have disposed of all its business by this time.

Mr. WRIGHT said the whole number of claims filed before the commission was 22,298; of these 11,210 were yet undecided, and in 1,850 of them evidence had been taken.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, submitted an amendment providing that no new evidence on the part of the claimant shall be received, and all cases in which no evidence has been filed shall be stricken from the docket. Rejected. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

At 11:20 o'clock, Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate with the Electoral Count bill, and announced its passage by the House. Subsequently a second message was received from the House, announcing that the Speaker had signed the bill, and it was presented to the President of the Senate for his signature. Mr. Ferry immediately signed it, and it was handed to the Committee on Enrolled Bills to be delivered to the President of the United States.

THE SUPPORT OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, called up the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. Amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows: Restoring the longevity pay of professors and instructors; increasing the appropriation for the band from $6,336 to $11,000; increasing the appropriation for repairs, improvements, &c., from $12,000 to $15,000; appropriating $1,200 for a clerk to Adjutant, and the same amount for a clerk to the Treasurer; also, striking out the second and third sections of the bill reducing the number of musicians in the band and reducing their pay. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

MONEY FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and for other works of defense, and for the armament thereof during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. Amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows: Striking out Gatling guns for the armament of seacoast fortifications, and inserting in lieu thereof mauzine guns, and increasing the appropriation for that purpose from $100,000 to $200,000. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE INDIANS.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business—being the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary at the last session, to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of indebtedness due the Government by Pacific railroad companies. On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the bill was laid aside informally, with the understanding that it might be called up at any time, and the Senate took up the bill to ratify an agreement with certain bands of the Sioux nation of Indians; and also with the Northern Arraphoe and Cheyenne Indians, which were discussed briefly and passed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill in regard to a Pacific Railroad sinking fund.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, called for a reading of the bill and the report of the committee, and said he understood the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads [Mr. West] would submit as a substitute for the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee that reported by the Committee on Railroads—both bills being for the creation of a sinking fund, but differing as to details.

Mr. WEST said as soon as the bill and report of the Judiciary Committee should be read he would call for the reading of the bill and report of the Committee on Railroads, that both bills might be before the Senate at the same time.

The bill of the Judiciary Committee having been read, Mr. THURMAN said he would not press the matter further to-day. The Senate then, at 1:20, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and 1,500 bankers and merchants of New-York City, asking the repeal of all special taxes on national banks. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM COLORADO.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the case of Belford, claiming to be the Representative from the State of Colorado. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration and action next Tuesday. The report is in favor of the admission of the Representative.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 12:25, went into Committee of the Whole [Mr. Hatcher, of Missouri, in the chair] on the Indian Appropriation bill. After some time spent in considering the bill in the committee, without having adopted any important amendments, rose and reported it to the House, and it was then passed.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

At 2:30 o'clock the four members of the Louisiana Returning Board who had refused to produce the original returns as called for by the investigating committee at New-Orleans—Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Casanave, and Kenner—were presented at the bar of the House in custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The Speaker put the formal question, first to Mr. Wells, what excuse he had to make.

Mr. Wells replied that two of the members of the board had just arrived in the city, and that himself and Mr. Anderson had not had time to confer with them in order to frame their answer. They therefore asked to be given an opportunity of conference and time to fill such answer as they desire to the House. The same question was put separately to each of the other witnesses, and the answer of each was to the same effect.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wisconsin, thereupon offered two resolutions, one adjudging the witnesses to be in contempt, and the other ordering them to appear before the Investigating Committee and produce the papers called for, and in the meantime that they be kept in the close custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, suggested as an amendment, that—as in the Irwin case—the witnesses be confined in the common jail. [Murmurs of disapprobation on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. PAGE, of California, [sarcastically]—Better move to have them taken out and hanged right away. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts—I ask whether the first two witnesses arrested [Wells and Anderson] an opportunity of conferring with their associates?

Mr. LYNDE—I understand that they have. They have been together since 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Wells (without rising from his seat)—We have not.

Mr. Anderson (rising and addressing the Speaker)—We have not.

THE SPEAKER—The witness will be seated.

Mr. PAGE—I move that the witnesses have the right to speak through somebody else.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania—The previous question has been called, and all debate is out of order.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio—These witnesses have been kept in duress and separated from each other. [Calls of "order."] There can be no vote on the previous question without a hearing.

Mr. CLYMER to Mr. Garfield—You have been heard quite enough; we propose to dispose of this matter at once.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, submitted an amendment providing that no new evidence on the part of the claimant shall be received, and all cases in which no evidence has been filed shall be stricken from the docket. Rejected. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

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Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and for other works of defense, and for the armament thereof during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. Amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows: Striking out Gatling guns for the armament of seacoast fortifications, and inserting in lieu thereof mauzine guns, and increasing the appropriation for that purpose from $100,000 to $200,000. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE INDIANS.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business—being the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary at the last session, to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of indebtedness due the Government by Pacific railroad companies. On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the bill was laid aside informally, with the understanding that it might be called up at any time, and the Senate took up the bill to ratify an agreement with certain bands of the Sioux nation of Indians; and also with the Northern Arraphoe and Cheyenne Indians, which were discussed briefly and passed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill in regard to a Pacific Railroad sinking fund.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, called for a reading of the bill and the report of the committee, and said he understood the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads [Mr. West] would submit as a substitute for the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee that reported by the Committee on Railroads—both bills being for the creation of a sinking fund, but differing as to details.

Mr. WEST said as soon as the bill and report of the Judiciary Committee should be read he would call for the reading of the bill and report of the Committee on Railroads, that both bills might be before the Senate at the same time.

The bill of the Judiciary Committee having been read, Mr. THURMAN said he would not press the matter further to-day. The Senate then, at 1:20, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and 1,500 bankers and merchants of New-York City, asking the repeal of all special taxes on national banks. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM COLORADO.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the case of Belford, claiming to be the Representative from the State of Colorado. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration and action next Tuesday. The report is in favor of the admission of the Representative.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 12:25, went into Committee of the Whole [Mr. Hatcher, of Missouri, in the chair] on the Indian Appropriation bill. After some time spent in considering the bill in the committee, without having adopted any important amendments, rose and reported it to the House, and it was then passed.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

At 2:30 o'clock the four members of the Louisiana Returning Board who had refused to produce the original returns as called for by the investigating committee at New-Orleans—Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Casanave, and Kenner—were presented at the bar of the House in custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The Speaker put the formal question, first to Mr. Wells, what excuse he had to make.

Mr. Wells replied that two of the members of the board had just arrived in the city, and that himself and Mr. Anderson had not had time to confer with them in order to frame their answer. They therefore asked to be given an opportunity of conference and time to fill such answer as they desire to the House. The same question was put separately to each of the other witnesses, and the answer of each was to the same effect.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wisconsin, thereupon offered two resolutions, one adjudging the witnesses to be in contempt, and the other ordering them to appear before the Investigating Committee and produce the papers called for, and in the meantime that they be kept in the close custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, suggested as an amendment, that—as in the Irwin case—the witnesses be confined in the common jail. [Murmurs of disapprobation on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. PAGE, of California, [sarcastically]—Better move to have them taken out and hanged right away. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts—I ask whether the first two witnesses arrested [Wells and Anderson] an opportunity of conferring with their associates?

Mr. LYNDE—I understand that they have. They have been together since 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Wells (without rising from his seat)—We have not.

Mr. Anderson (rising and addressing the Speaker)—We have not.

THE SPEAKER—The witness will be seated.

Mr. PAGE—I move that the witnesses have the right to speak through somebody else.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania—The previous question has been called, and all debate is out of order.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio—These witnesses have been kept in duress and separated from each other. [Calls of "order."] There can be no vote on the previous question without a hearing.

Mr. CLYMER to Mr. Garfield—You have been heard quite enough; we propose to dispose of this matter at once.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Iowa—I move that the House adjourn unless gentlemen are allowed to have at least conversation on the subject.

Mr. PAGE—I move that when the House adjourns it be to meet on Tuesday.

Mr. GARFIELD—The House has not even heard the answers of these witnesses; they have them written in their hands and have not been heard.

Mr. COX, of New-York—This is an attempt to defeat the will of the people of Louisiana and the United States.

ANSWER OF THE BOARD.

After one vote by yeas and nays, and a dilatory motion, Mr. HANCOCK, of Texas, proposed that the previous question be withdrawn, and that the witnesses have half an hour to confer and to prepare their answer. That arrangement was assented to, and the four witnesses retired to a committee-room to confer together. The gentlemen soon returned and were again presented at the bar of the House. They sent up to the Clerk's desk an answer which was read. They declare that in every one of their acts they acted with the most sincere respect and deference to the dignity and authority of the House and its committee, and with the desire and purpose of submitting in all good faith to every lawful requirement of the House and its committee, and that, if any act of theirs was a breach of the just privileges of the House, it was not so intended, but was without any purpose of fraud or of disobedience to lawful authority, and was solely in the honest purpose to discharge their official duty faithfully. They submit that they have not in law or in fact violated any privilege of the House, or rendered themselves in any way justly amenable to be treated as in contempt of its authority. The answer then proceeds to detail the provisions of the law of Louisiana governing the action of the Returning Board in regard to elections. They state that until the full canvass of the election in the State was completed, the continuous control of the papers was absolutely indispensable, and that the moment those duties are ended all such papers are required to be deposited with the Secretary of State. This was done on or about the 5th of January, 1877, and the papers have ever since remained there, without these witnesses having any control over them. The answer then proceeds with a long argument against the right of the House or of Congress to go behind the report of the Returning Board as to the election of Presidential Electors, and characterizing the attempt of the committee to possess itself of the papers as an act of usurpation which the committee or the House, after mature deliberation, would not persist in. They declare that neither of them know of any fraudulent or false return on which they based their action, but that, on the contrary, in every act and conclusion of theirs they acted to the best of their knowledge and according to law and right. They say it is not in their power to surrender the papers called for, and they submit that, if they are to be punished by the House, the guarantees of the Constitution are a most cruel mockery or unalleviated folly. In conclusion they state that they submit their rights as officers and their liberties as citizens to the protection of the laws of the land.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wisconsin, inquired whether the answer was sworn to.

The SPEAKER, after examining it, said it was not.

Mr. LYNDE suggested that as a usual thing such answers were under oath, and that that was parliamentary law.

The SPEAKER remarked that that had recently been the practice, and that former Speakers had intimated that it was better to have answers sworn to.

Mr. HALE, of Maine—But only in a suggestive way.

The SPEAKER—Of course. There is no rule to govern the case. The witnesses can be sworn now.

Mr. LYNDE—I do not care about their being sworn. I move the previous question on the first resolution.

Mr. CASSON suggested that the resolution should define what the contempt consisted of.

Mr. LYNDE replied that the record showed what offenses the witnesses had been guilty of, and that it was not necessary in every order of the House that that should be repeated.

Mr. KASSON—This is the first time that the House has been asked to give a judgment of contempt. How can they purge themselves unless the contempt is defined?

Mr. LYNDE—Suppose appearing before the committee and producing the papers.

Mr. KASSON—Why not say so in the resolution?

Mr. LYNDE—Because it is not necessary.

The resolution was again read. It simply reads that "they be adjudged to be in contempt for violation of the privileges of this House."

Mr. CASSON—They can afford to go to jail on this principle.

The resolution was adopted; yeas, 145; nays, 87; a party vote with the exception of Mr. Carr, of Indiana, who voted "no."

The question then recurred on the second resolution ordering the witnesses to appear before the special committee, of which Mr. William R. Morrison is Chairman, to produce all statements of votes and tally-sheets of every polling-place in Louisiana, together with affidavits, &c., and remanding them to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 138; nays, 76.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay $500,000 to James B. Eades, but without action adjourned.

THE OLD MAN WHO SMILED.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One time there was a good old man living in Detroit. His back was bent, his step was slow, and men who gazed upon his snowy locks and wrinkled face whispered to each other: "He is a good old man who has not long to live."

The old man had been well off in his day, but when he found himself on the shady side of life, wife dead and home broken up, he said to his only son: "Here William, take all I have, and let your home be my home until I die."

The son took the papers—you bet he did!—and the father was given a corner, a big chair, and a corn-cob pipe. All went well for a year or so, and then the son and the son's wife began to make it uncomfortable for the nice old man in the corner. They threw out hints, deprived him of his comforts, and one cold day in Winter he was told that he had better go to Nova Scotia.

The old man's heart was sore as he went out into the world to battle against hunger and cold, and when night came he cowered in a door-way, and wept like a child.

"Who is making that chin-music up there?" called a reporter, whose steps had been arrested by the sobs, and he went up the steps, patted the old man on the head, and by and by the story was told.

"Come down to the station with me," said the reporter, taking the old man's arm. "Your son is first cousin to the man who preferred buzzard to lamb, and I'll help you fix him!"

Next morning one of the daily papers contained an item to the effect that the old gentleman named Goodheart had been found wandering the streets at night, and that when taken to the station $10,000 worth of United States bonds were found on him. The old man read it over three times, slapped his leg as he saw the point, and a beautiful smile covered his face and climbed up through his hair. In about an hour the son William rushed into the station and called out:

"Father, dear father, come home! All of us were crying all night long, and my wife is now lying in a comatose state on your account!"

The old man went home with him, winking at the lamp-posts and smiling as he turned the corners. He had all his comforts back, and the son bought him a costly pipe and a pair of box-toed boots that very day.

Well, as time went on the son ventured to suggest that the bonds had better be turned over to him, and every time he said "bonds" the old man would smile and turn the subject. The other day the father went to bed to die, and he smiled oftener than before as he lay waiting for the summons. The son said his heart was breaking, and then went through the old man's clothes to find the bonds. He didn't find any. He searched the barn and the garret and the cellar, and finally when he saw that death was very near he leaned over the bed and whispered: "Father, do you know me?"

"Oh, yes; I know you like a book," replied the dying man.

"And, father, don't you see this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes, William, I see it."

"And, father—those—those—bonds, you know. I suppose you want them used to purchase you a monument?"

"Correct, William," whispered the father, winking a ghastly wink, and as that same old smile covered his face death came to take him to a better home.

When evening fell the son and the son's wife were wildly searching the straw bed, to get their hands on those bonds.

A VERSATILE MAGISTRATE.

A London paper says: James Williams, a deaf and dumb man, who at the last meeting of the Guildford County Bench was charged with unlawfully soliciting alms by the presentation of a cleverly written appeal, and with whom it will be recollected that Lord Midleton, the Chairman of the Bench, held a conversation by means of the digital alphabet, which ended in the discharge of the prisoner, was again brought before the Bench on Saturday, charged with a similar offense. The evidence was communicated to the prisoner with great promptness by Lord Midleton. In reply, the prisoner said he had broken no law, and he relied upon the legal knowledge of the Bench to do him justice by discharging him. Lord Midleton told the prisoner that he feared he was a professional mendicant. The prisoner with great alacrity replied on his fingers, "In that you are mistaken; I am an object of sympathy, and kind hearts take compassion upon me." Lord Midleton with equal dexterity replied, "My former leniency to you was misplaced. You will go to prison for a month." The prisoner with great animation, replied, "You are an accomplished magistrate, but you have no compassion for an afflicted fellow-creature." He then bowed his acknowledgments to the Bench, and was removed in custody.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

The Senate of the University of Dublin, at a special meeting, discussed and adopted a scheme for the retirement of fellows incapacitated by age or infirmity from discharging their duties. It provides that such retirements are not to be compulsory, and that to each fellow so retiring there shall be given annually out of the sum paid to Trinity College under the Church Disestablishment act, as compensation for loss of the right of presentation to the livings formerly in its gift, a sum equal to the emoluments of his fellowship, not including those of any professorship or other collegiate office he may hold. Arrangements are also made for the retirement of incapacitated professors on two-thirds of their salary. The retirements are to be in all cases voluntary, and to be approved by the visitors. The Senate also adopted a congratulatory address to the Duke of Marlborough on his assuming the Viceroyalty of Ireland, as to one paragraph of which Dr. Shaw recorded a protest, because he considered it represented the condition of Ireland in too glowing colors.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following business was transacted:

No. 180.—*Jerome and Beaman, Assignees in Bankruptcy of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company, vs. McCarter.*—This is an appeal from a decree of foreclosure made by the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, under a mortgage of the lands of the road obtained by a grant of the State. The lands were originally granted to the State by act of Congress of 1865. At the time of the foreclosure proceedings in bankruptcy were pending against the company, and other and prior mortgages were outstanding. The argument here is that where a bill is brought by the junior mortgagee, the parties to the prior mortgages are necessary parties, it there is substantial doubt as to the amounts due on the property covered by their liens, and that, as such parties were not joined in the action, the decree of foreclosure was erroneous and should be reversed. It is also contended that the Bankrupt Court had at the time jurisdiction of the property, and that as the Circuit Court has concurrent jurisdiction in bankruptcy, the very court in which the decree was made held the property for the benefit of all the creditors at the same time it rendered the decree in this case, giving an undue preference by the sale of the bonds of the company. It is said that the estate is worth many millions, and that if a proper administration of it had been made in the Bankruptcy Court it would not have paid the lien holders, but the unsecured creditors, and left a handsome fund for the shareholders. And this is urged as a strong reason why the Circuit Court should have retained jurisdiction of the estate as a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such have adjusted the various liabilities against it. Charles P. Crosby and George North appear for the appellants, and Alfred Russell and Senator Edmunds for the appellees.

THE STATE TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The case of the People of the State of New-York against Frank R. Sherwin, which recalls the circumstances attending the defalcations in 1873 of Charles H. Phelps, then Cashier of the State Treasury, was brought before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court yesterday. Sherwin was charged with being an accomplice of Phelps. The suit was then begun by the Attorney General, to recover the amount of drafts belonging to the State, but negotiated, as was alleged, by Sherwin for Phelps. Sherwin was arrested on Oct. 18, 1873, on affidavits charging him with fraud. His bail was fixed at $30,000. Failing to furnish this he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. On Dec. 4, 1873, a motion to vacate the order of arrest was made, but the motion was denied after argument. Sherwin furnished the necessary bail, and was released. A few days ago, however, one of Sherwin's sureties surrendered him to the Sheriff, and the other surety also became released. She'in this case for the second time came into the hands of the Sheriff. He tendered the latter the requisite amount of bail, with new sureties, but the Sheriff refused to accept it, though no objection was made to the sufficiency of the sureties. The Sheriff maintained that he had not the authority, under the code, to accept the new bail, the accused having been surrendered by his first bail. Sherwin's counsel then applied to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus in order to test the question.

The New York Times

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 28, 1877.

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The Republicans in the House have selected in caucus, Messrs. GARFIELD and HOAR as their representatives on the Joint Commission for counting the Electoral votes. Mr. GARFIELD was chosen by acclamation, and Mr. HOAR by a bare majority. The latter gentleman took occasion to declare his conviction that HAYES had been honestly elected, and promised to use all proper means to convince his Democratic associates of that fact. This is a satisfactory assurance, and one whose repetition ought to be insisted on by the Senatorial caucus from the three members which it devolves on them to choose. The Democrats will certainly put forward no one who is not convinced, honestly or otherwise, that TILDEN has been elected, and if the Republican Party must reopen the entire question of the choice of the States before a mixed commission, it has at least the right to insist that it shall be as faithfully represented as its opponents.

It is amusing as well as instructive to note the difference of tone among the Democratic newspapers in regard to the passage of the counting bill. The *Sun* has never been able to make up its mind about the merits of the measure, and hinted yesterday that the plan may yet come to naught in default of an agreement among the four Judges as to the selection of a fifth. The *Sun* evidently believes that the Judges will act strictly in their partisan capacity, and as all the three Associate Judges eligible for the position are Republicans, that none of them will be acceptable to Judges CLIFFORD and FIELD. But as the *Sun* has taken so little interest in the bill as to have overlooked the fact that the Chief Justice cannot act on the commission, its utterances on this subject are probably not official. The *World* expresses its satisfaction in a somewhat subdued fashion, as one who should give reasons under compulsion, but who still desires to retain the opportunity of saying, in case of the failure of the plan to count in TILDEN, "I told you so." On the other hand, the country Democratic press and the great army of Democratic "statesmen" are jubilant. One of the latter class, much quoted in the *World*, telegraphed from Washington yesterday to a well-known house in this City: "You may assure all your customers of the certainty of TILDEN'S inauguration." Speculation about the composition of the Cabinet of the Gramercy Park President would thus appear to be in order.

We have had several specimens communicated to us of the kind of mischievous gossip about the personal leanings of the members of the Supreme Court, who in their character as political partisans are to be plunged, for the first time in our history, into the arena of partisan conflict. One of these was published in an evening paper yesterday, and related to the intimacy of Judge SWAYNE with ex-Gov. TILDEN. This was based upon the following passage to be found on pages 42 and 43 of Mr. TILDEN'S pamphlet about "the New-York City Ring": "Besides Mr. HAVEMEYER and Mr. GREEN, the only human being who had any intimation of the purpose [to appoint Mr. GREEN as CONNOLLY'S deputy] was Judge SWAYNE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who passed the evening with me, to whom I confided the matter, with whom I discussed the question of the right of the State to sue in such case under the general rules of jurisprudence, and in the intervals of conversation with whom I prepared some of the papers." Mr. TILDEN'S long intimacy and occasional association in railroad speculation with Judge SWAYNE are tolerably well-known facts, and although constituting a very slender peg on which to hang any distrust of the judicial impartiality of the able and pure-minded Judge from Ohio, the present allusion to them indicates the reality of the danger to the influence of the Supreme Court which we have all along maintained to be one of the gravest objections to the so-called "compromise" plan of counting the votes.

How very little questions of principle have had to do with the support given to the scheme from either section of its advocates is shown by the rather indecorous satisfaction expressed by some of its Republican advocates over the fact that Judge DAVIS has passed out of the category of available arbitrators. So able and respectable a paper as the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* makes the following foolish comment on that presumably happy chance for the party to "come out all right":

"There, dear but uneasy brethren, you have the obstacle which you at first thought was dead against us. Be content. All is working well."

If "coming out all right" means that the defeated party will have the chance not only of heaping reproaches on the acts and motives of their opponents, but also of calling in question the fairness of certain members of the Supreme Court, then indeed "all is working well." But, it will hardly be left for posterity to find out that the authors of the unconstitutional compromise have builded much worse than they knew.

Controller KELLY has refused to comply with the illegal demand of the Police Commissioners to be put in possession of the February installment of the street-cleaning appropriation for use in January. Mr. KELLY could hardly have done less, and his refusal will probably not interrupt the cordial understanding which is believed to exist between KELLY and his appointees—Republican as well as Democrat—on the Police Board. We have no particular desire to see the powers of the present Controller enlarged, but as he is supposed to be somewhat ambitious to distinguish himself, we might suggest the propriety of his applying to the Legislature for power to audit the bills of the Police Board, in the same manner as those of any other department. As Mr. KELLY'S notions of the legal significance of the word "audit" are probably as loose as those of some of his Tammany predecessors, the charge might not matter a great deal either to the Commissioners or the public, but it would be in the direction of administrative harmony and concentrated responsibility. There can be no possible reason why the Police Board should enjoy the luxury of an independent Treasury any more than the Department of Public Works, and of all the City departments, they are probably the most likely to abuse any such privilege.

SOUTHERN SUBSIDIES.

Whether success or failure attend the effort which Mr. LAMAR proposes to make to strengthen the chances of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, both the scheme itself and the ground upon which it is advocated should have the serious attention of the country. The scheme is a gigantic job, projected in the interest of the greediest and most unscrupulous railroad "rings." The reasons assigned in its favor by Mr. LAMAR and the majority of the House Committee reopen the whole subsidy question, and may hereafter be cited by the South in support of endless claims upon the national Treasury.

Although the Holman resolution, adopted last session, was at the time regarded as an expression of the feeling that prevails in both parties in regard to subsidies, Southern Democrats are now candid enough to say that, so far as their party is concerned, the purpose simply was to avert the hostility which a supposed affiliation with the subsidy system would have excited throughout the North and West. They confess, in fact, that on the side of the Democrats the resolution was designed merely to produce a certain political effect. The Southern press is singularly frank in its avowals on the subject. The New Orleans *Times* speaks of the resolution as "a dodge," and insists that, the election being over, no more artifices are necessary to stave off the claims of the South "for a just proportion of the national aid and encouragement." The New-Orleans journalist declares that, when the Holman proposition passed, the Northern Democrats conceded the equity and expediency of granting the aid sought by the South, and that they agreed, until after the election, "to say that we are not in favor of it." We do not profess to have positive knowledge on this point. Our authority, however, is a stanch adherent of the Democracy, and its statement is in harmony with the policy of fraud and falsehood with which the party went into the election. "We were told to forego our claims for a time," says the *Times*, "that after a while we could have all we wanted." In pursuance of this understanding, the consideration and passage of the Levee bill and the Texas Pacific bill during the present session are demanded as part of the consideration to be paid by the Northern Democrats for the unfaltering help accorded them by the South.

It will not be Mr. LAMAR'S fault if the terms of the bargain thus shamelessly proclaimed be not complied with strictly. His report in favor of the Texas Pacific bill is sufficiently sweeping in its propositions to encourage extravagant demands. Its discussions of the question whether "Congress has the constitutional power to grant such aid," is too evidently a pretense to be worthy of serious notice. When was a Democrat of Mr. LAMAR'S stamp known not to have "constitutional scruples" about everything beyond ordinary routine? And when were such scruples known to stand permanently in the way of any sectional project in which politicians of the Lamar school have a direct and tangible interest? The next question is answered with equal positiveness by the report—"whether it is the interest of the whole country that this aid should be granted." The argument is concise: Congress lavished benefits upon the constructors of a central road west of the Missouri; therefore Congress must lavish other benefits upon a Southern road. The gravity with which this *non sequitur* is elaborated is matched by the comprehensiveness of the illustration appended. "The committee think," we are told, "that the great commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is scarcely to be considered as an inter-State commerce merely, but rather assimilated to that vast ocean commerce in the care and protection of which Congress has never hesitated to aid ocean steamers, to make ocean surveys, and establish light-houses." If Mr. LAMAR were not a prodigious genius, and a great statesman to boot, we should consider this turgid sentence stuff. One might infer from it that the promoters of the Texas Pacific were explorers of an unknown world, and that the road they ask the nation to build for their aggrandizement would occupy the same relation to trans-continental traffic that light-houses on a dangerous coast bear to the traffic of the ocean. It is clear that this statement of the case would also justify the managers of the Northern Pacific in making a raid upon the Treasury, instead of confining themselves to a modest request for an extension of time. More nearly allied to Mr. LAMAR'S purpose would be the acquisition of aid for the various projects which the South regards as of national importance, and the report lays the foundation for any number of schemes in the interest of Southern communities. If Congress listens to the song of this Texas Pacific charmer, subsidy will follow subsidy until the South gets all it wants, and the Government finds itself bankrupt. Now is the time for resisting decisively the revival of the subsidy system in forms more ruinous and demoralizing than land grants.

Mr. LAMAR'S effort is rendered especially odious by the character of the scheme with which it is associated. We can conceive of enterprises in themselves and in their management meritorious, from which national help should be withheld only because of the impolicy of subsidies, or the exceptionally unfavorable condition of the national Treasury. The Texas Pacific is not of this sort. The fact that two such schemers as Mr. SCOTT and Mr. HUNTINGTON, and the combinations of schemers which they respectively represent, are united in its support, should alone be sufficient to insure its condemnation. Their connection with large railroad monopolies, and the prospect of making the Texas Pacific tributary to them, only needs to be understood by those honestly interested in the country traversed to excite an opposition that would arouse Mr. LAMAR from his delightful dream. And, in truth, Texas papers which have reached us within the last few days show that the Grangers of that State denounce the bill before Congress as antagonistic to Texan interests. The tacking on of the branch roads which the promoters have relied upon as a means of winning local support, is assailed by the Texans as gross jobbery. What connection exists between the branches for which aid is sought and the plans of the Pennsylvania Road is only material because of its bearing upon the general question of railroad monopoly. What is really pertinent to the matters involved in the Texas Pacific bill is the facilities for plundering the Treasury which would be afforded by the plan of aid to the main line, and by the aid to be rendered to the various branches. They are all urged upon Congress as likely to promote Southern development, and the North is appealed to to sanction the proposed method of helping the Southern people. If they really had this tendency, the faithful guardian of the public credit would still say No. In reality, however, they have a very slight connection with influences that touch directly the Southern welfare. Mr. LAMAR'S pretentious purity cannot hide the speculative objects of Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON, or the mercenary motives of those whom they have retained to operate upon Congress. By these men the Texas Pacific may be judged.

PRINCIPLE VS. EXPEDIENCY.

Two serious dangers at this juncture threaten the integrity of the Republican Party. These dangers are the treachery and the cowardice of some of its unrecognized leaders. There are scores of sincere Republicans in and out of Congress who conscientiously believe that the Compromise Commission will open the best way out of the difficulties of the present. We do not refer wholly or even mainly to this conditional surrender, when we say that the danger of betrayal in certain quarters has existed since the day of Gov. HAYES'S narrow election. The causes of political treachery, open or concealed, are various. Disappointed hopes weaken the ties that bind an ambitious man to his party in proportion as those expectations or hopes are high. Affronted pride becomes more exacting and more difficult to satisfy the less its pretensions are recognized.

No political party has yet been able to meet the expectations of its great men in the direction of public office. The supply of the highest offices is never equal to the demand. Parties are often ungrateful to its leaders, not from a lack of inclination, but of ability, to be gracious. A politician who feels at one time that he has the two most exalted positions in the Republic within his reach, and a thousand lower offices at his disposal, will hardly surrender his claims or abdicate his power without an inward struggle. A party that would contemplate such personal abnegation as possible may expect overtures to the enemy as proper manifestations of his disgust. Another cause of treachery is supposed self-interest. There are two or three candidates for the Presidency in the Republican Party who are persuaded that the success of TILDEN at the present time will further their own ambition four years hence. These prospective candidates argue that if the Tildenites are now given the fruits of a victory which they did not win, the sweeping reaction which follows will carry the Republicans into power in 1880. They prefer that the party shall suffer present defeat under Gov. HAYES, if thereby the way is paved for future success under themselves. In short, they are willing to sell out the Republican Party, provided the consideration for the sale shall be the candidacy for the Presidency when the prospect is good for success. This is not the first instance in human history where ambition has made vain men believe that the attainment of their own ends and interests was more important than the prosperity of a party or even of a race.

Cowardice in public men in times of political peril is due to a variety of causes. Some are afflicted with a constitutional timidity. They flinch at every flash of powder in the pan. A vague terror of rebellion, which in 1861 caused timid souls to fall on their knees and beg forgiveness for having elected LINCOLN President, now influences some to crave a thousand pardons for having elected HAYES. Some are compromisers by birth; they begin life with wabbling steps and go through it with an inability to do anything in a direct way. They have a painful dread of taking the responsibility of any affirmative action. The fear of being called radical or partisan, and the love of being termed conservative, in times that are critical, influence others who have an eye to the greatest good of the greatest number, which in their case is number one. This accounts for the itching after the praises of the so-called independent press and the no-party business men. There are some who think that the end of human existence is attained if they can secure the commendation of the organs and oracles of the opposite party, forgetting that this approval is measured by the degree of their own weakness and depth of their self-abasement. When bitterly partisan Democratic journals begin to call declining Republican leaders "liberal," "conciliatory," and "broad-minded," it is time to inquire what treachery is meditated or what cowardice has manifested itself in their action that has filled the enemy with satisfaction. The worst and weakest Generals in the Union Army always received a hundred times more praise from Democratic and Confederate sources than firm, faithful, soldiers like THOMAS and MEADE. And so in the struggle which is now upon us, the Republicans who favor abandoning the contest, or, which is the same thing, leaving its decision to a fifth judicial Commissioner, will win "golden" opinions from the hostile forces and will be held in fragrant remembrance by the antagonists of the cause they professed in their weakness and blindness to serve.

STREET CARS AND ABSOLUTISM.

It has been generally supposed that the recent radical changes in Turkey are due to external pressure. The party of radicals (as if there were radicals in Turkey!) known as Young Turkey may have had some influence in forcing these political innovations. It is even possible that a desire to anticipate the further complaints of civilized Europe has hastened the promulgation of the new Constitution, so-called. But the real explanation of the revolution in Turkey is to be found in an humbler plane of life—street cars. Modestly, yet firmly, we advance the proposition that absolutism cannot exist where there are street cars. All modern history proves it. Ancient history also would prove it if there were street cars in ancient history. But Dr. SCHLIEMANN found neither rails nor bell-punches in the grave of AGAMEMNON. And as that illustrious hero had thriftily accumulated in his last resting place samples of all the movable property of the period, we must accept the theory that horse railroads, antiquated though they are, did not afflict humanity in the time of the Heraclidæ. This being admitted, we have sufficient explanation of the fact that absolutism flourished in the earlier days of the race, and that republicanism is a plant of modern growth. It may be added that if the street car had been contemporaneous with JUNIUS BRUTUS or LYCURGUS, the Roman Republic would have lasted to this day, and Sparta would at this moment be debating whether it should choose its President by lot or by a game of euchre.

Your street car is the true leveler of all social and political distinctions. It may be granted that the corporation which administers this modern street nuisance is itself absolute; but it is not the cause of absolutism in others. When aristocrats, whether crowned or otherwise, enter the street car, they abdicate all superior pretensions. The most bloated of bondholders has no more rights than the shabbiest and dirtiest beggar. And if the beggar who rides be a female, the masculine bondholder is compelled by public opinion to give up his seat and hang himself to a strap from the roof. A few pennies is the entrance fee to this engine of torture. Once in, each passenger is on a level with every other passenger. It would be superfluous to say how very low this level is. In common misery the load of humanity is shaken together, and every atom is reduced to a minimum of meanness. One who thinks very highly of himself may airily hail a street car. He surrenders half of his manhood when he is obliged to run and jump before he can get into it. If there is anything left of the other half, it is taken from him by the unhappy company within, and by the conductor who kicks him off when he is ready to disembark. In a street car assumptions collapse, fine feathers drop, rank is wiped out, and every grade of society may be said to be "tarred with the same brush." The street car is an American institution. Therefore there is no chance here for Cæsarism.

Street railways were introduced into Constantinople, two or three years ago. From that day the doom of the Ottoman dynasty was sealed. It is evident that ABDUL AZIZ had studied the newspapers to very little purpose. He should have known that he was harboring a viper that would sting him to death. He should have seen that street cars in Madrid had overthrown the Bourbons and had compelled the adoption of a constitution. DOM PEDRO could have told him that the same infernal invention introduced in Buenos Ayres a necessity for the abolition of slavery, and compelled the proud Braganza to wear a wide-awake hat, and eat his dinner in twenty minutes like a born democrat. We read that there have been attempts to disguise the street car in Constantinople, and to make it conform to usages of the country which existed when ACHMET and BADROUL-BADOUR rode on a flying carpet, and the good Caliph took his walks abroad accompanied only by his Vizier and a horn lantern. There is a separate compartment for the veiled women, and the only man permitted therein is the Nubian conductor, who is pock-marked and presumably a eunuch. But the passengers wear turbans, swear by the Prophet when an emeer treads on their corns, and, like Christians, look another way when the bell-punch stops before them for their fare. To be sure, there are no fair Fatimas to frown upon the Turk who keeps his seat in defiance of the plaintive attitude of a big market-woman with a basket of corned beef; the bejeweled dignitaries hang on to the leather straps, and, we doubt not, the line from the Serai Humayun to the aqueducts of HADRIAN resound with the delirious jingle of "When the conductor collects a fare, he must punch," &c.

It was bad enough when the Commander of the Faithful put himself into French pantaloons, and gave up his *araba* for a Brewster phaeton. But when softas, dervishes, mollahs, emeers, and pashas took to riding in street cars, the shade of the great OTHMAN must have remarked, in the language of the worldly, "the jig is up," and so have turned his back on the Osmanli forever. It is idle to say that a city which tolerates street cars can retain its oriental characteristics. It is oriental to be never in a hurry. To be sure, the street cars are never in a hurry, except where they are run to "make schedule time." But this is never true of those who would be passengers. It is not necessary to ask what must be the effect on a Turkish population which daily trots madly after a retreating street car. Infuse the element of haste into an oriental, and he becomes feverish, querulous, dissatisfied, revolutionary. Make him a frequent passenger in these machines, and he is transformed into a grumbler, a cynic, a democrat. There is no longer any safety to aristocratical institutions where he is. It is not possible for a man who beholds authority clothed with a bell-punch to regard with equanimity any absolute power whatever. Therefore, the Sublime Porte (sublime no longer) has reluctantly conceded a constitution to its dissatisfied subjects. It is too late. The spirit of discontent and democracy has gone abroad on the line of the street railway. The Grand Caliph may as well go back to Bagdad. He and the street car cannot exist together in Constantinople.

VIENNA BREAD.

One remarkable result of the Centennial Exhibition is the very striking and altogether admirable fact that Vienna bread is now to be bought all over New-York. Indeed, we are not quite sure that the genuine Vienna article is not more easily procurable in this City than in the Austrian capital. You will find it in the Bowery, and in the streets crossing that elegant avenue; nay, you shall not enter a little baker's shop in Mackerelville without finding at least Vienna rolls upon the counter. There is something very impressive in this manifestation. We had all heard of the excellence of the bread of Vienna, if, indeed, we had not eaten thereof; and we supposed it, or the like of it, could be obtained nowhere else. Was not the Queen of Great Britain, desiring to regale herself upon this farinaceous dainty, obliged to import a baker and his staff from Vienna? And yet no sooner was it generally known that the Vienna bakery of the Centennial Fair was to be transferred to New-York, than immediately, long in advance of the elegant bakers and the opening of their gorgeous shop, announcements broke out all over town, in windows where the humblest preparations of wheat had before been seen, diversified only with those of the native pumpkin, that Vienna bread might be had, not only without going to Vienna, but without waiting for Vienna to come to us; to wit, at those very numerous places aforesaid. To assume or to suspect that this new dispensation of dough was the result of a shrewd attempt to forestall the Viennoise, and to take advantage of their high repute, would be very uncharitable. That is not to be thought of for a moment. We must believe that the knowledge of this art and mystery had been for a long time widely diffused over Manhattan Island, and that only fitting occasion was required for its manifestation in act and deed. Perfect candor compels us to declare, however, that, except for the name of the thing, and perhaps the shape of it, the Vienna bread to be found at most of these places might just as well be called anything else, and that it is in fact only our old vile New-York bread, the worst in the world, with perhaps the addition of a little molasses and a little lard for difference.

It would, indeed, be a great benefit to the whole country, and particularly to the people of this City, if the advent of the Vienna bakers should improve, even in a moderate degree, the bread that most of us are compelled to eat, which, as we have just said, is probably the worst in the civilized world. The peasantry of England live poorly, and bread, like the old woman's victuals and drink in the nursery rhyme, is the chief of their diet; but there is not a peasant in England who does not, or who may not if he will, eat more wholesome and more palatable bread than most of the people in New-York do who spend more on their living in a week than he does in a year. How it was that the type of New-York bread was developed it would puzzle a college of *savans* to discover. Certainly, not upon the principle of the survival of the fittest. But here it is, a type peculiar to us; and inference, from such facts general and particular as are within reach of ordinary observation, leads to the conclusion that it is an ingenious contrivance, the result of traditionary art, perfected through generations, to make a small quantity of bad flour assume the form and color of a loaf compounded of good, sweet, wheaten grist. Take a loaf of New-York bread, particularly that hideous thing the traditionary split-loaf, weigh it, cut it in two, and examine it, and you will find that it has the least possible real substance consistent with the maintenance of the loaf form. It is slightly more substantial than whipped syllabub, and is much like baked fog, or slightly compressed white smoke. A man could squeeze the whole crumb of a ten-penny loaf into a little lump of half-baked putty-like dough, that would lie in the hollow of his hand. Taste it, and if, not having been born and bred in New-York, you know the flavor of wheat, you will see that this tastes rather more like the results of carefully-manipulated saw-dust. Not that it is made of saw-dust; but it is made of bad flour, "doctored" and salted out of bad taste into tastelessness, and so over-raised that it is a mere puff of dampish, nondescript substance. Whatever one's taste as to eating bread fresh or stale, the test of good bread is its appearance and condition twenty-four hours after it comes out of the oven, when it is "ripe." Cut a loaf of New-York bread open at that period of its brief existence, and see how gray and dingy it has become, how dry and dusty it is; smell it, and you will not want to taste it. If it were good bread, it would then be sweeter than when first baked, white, tender, and moist enough for pleasant mastication. But most New-York bread a day old is not fit to be eaten; although, for that matter, it is not really fit to be eaten at any time.

New-York fashions spread widely, and the New-York baker's loaf may be found all over the country. It is a standing and a daily witness to the supineness with which we as a people submit to imposition. That we should allow our bakers to impose such stuff upon us, giving us, even of that, not a known quantity, but just what weight they please for our ten cents, shows that we are a mere flock of geese, made to be plucked. No other people would endure it; no other people do endure it; for bakers know better than to try such experiments in Europe. It may be said that we have no government inspection of bread here, and that the effort to obtain one would be hopeless, because such a thing would be "foreign to the spirit of our institutions"—whatever that may mean in such a connection. Granting this, although without admitting it, we still have the power of protest and resistance. We still might let our bakers hear that we know that their bread is the vile stuff that it is, and by our grumbling, we might, if we could not convert them from the error of their ways, let other bakers see that a good stroke in the way of business was to be done by making good bread, and selling loaves of known weight at a reasonable price. But no; we quietly submit, and, indeed, not a few of us, having been brought up on the stuff from childhood, and told that it was bread, really believe that it is what is meant when we read about the staff of life. Like people who have lived in mines until light has become offensive to them, many of us really like this flimsy half-sodden sponge that forms a paste when it is chewed, and prefer it because it is "so light," to real bread, which, although tender, has substance, and which never becomes pasty in the mouth. There is now, however, a hope for us, although a very slight one. The presence of the Vienna bread, although it is yet absurdly dear, may make it necessary for bakers to change their style. But it is to be feared that the lucre of gain will work the other way, and that the Vienna bread will deteriorate here into such a likeness to our native product that the Centennial might as well not have been.

THE CORROSIVE NATURE OF TIPS.

When the waiter rushes forward to take your coat, hang it up, drag out your chair, and, with many unexplainable motions of arms and feet, provide you with the necessary and unnecessary articles that comprise a waiter's idea of comfort—when he flies to fulfill your order as if wings had been applied to his heels, like a modern statue of Mercury—even then you begin to feel that he has you at a disadvantage. If you combine in your nature the qualities of sensitiveness and stern rectitude, pleasure in your meal has already vanished. For this wonderful galvanization of the waiter, what does it mean? Merely that he considers it possible, probable, nay certain, that some of the silver change in your pocket will be transferred to his. Of that your sensitiveness has made you painfully aware. But a keen judgment has long since settled in your mind that tips are wrong—morally wrong, and moreover, of such a nature as to exercise their baleful influence upon the giver as well as the receiver. For you do not give out of charity, under an impression that the waiter is a poor man, or because you have any outgoing of the heart to him on the general score of humanity. You pay him on compulsion, not compulsion of a gross material kind, to be sure, but of a subtle, pervasive, undermining, variety. In fact, you are a hypocrite and coward combined. But how is it with him? By tipping him in this way you are corrupting his honesty, and harming his manliness, for he will be sure in the end to keep his good serving for those who pay, and turn a cold shoulder to the economical. So you are not only a coward and hypocrite, but a corrupter of a citizen of the United States. This is a gulf, indeed, for a strictly just and sensitive frequenter of a restaurant to find himself in. But there is an abyss beyond. After a little study of the question you begin to see that your deleterious influence on the waiter is even greater than you imagined. For behind the waiter stands the proprietor of the hotel. Is he, the quintessence of a sharp business man, going to let slip a chance to beat down the wages of a waiter, think you? On the contrary, do not perquisites of this kind furnish him with an excuse to pay small wages, and thus levy two tolls on your pocket, one in the price of food, the other in the salary of his unfortunate employé?

It is stated somewhere in a foot-note that in a certain Eastern county of England the gentlemen came to a conclusion on the subject of tips. Whether it was at a meeting of the hounds or a political dinner is not stated; the result of this decision appeared in placards throughout the county, wherein they one and severally pledged themselves to give no more tips, drink-moneys, or perquisites, on or after a certain specified date. This was in 1805, or thereabouts. It would be curious to travel in that county now, and from some hoary-headed butler learn the rise, decline, and fall of this heroic local rebellion against the empire of tips.

There can be no question that tips are utterly opposed to the spirit of the New World and modern civilization. Indeed, nothing is easier than to prove its origin in the darkest ages of feudality. The man who receives a tip is in so far forth a retainer, a vassal of the giver, and his individual pedigree—strictly on the tipping basis—at once goes back to the venal brawlers and banditti any rich man could assemble and keep about him during the Middle Ages, just so long as his store of rings, drinking-cups, and broadcloth held out. Wages or salaries were not in vogue, but an expedition or a war was begun by tipping the bravoes into good nature and devotion. We perceive, then, how violently the custom clashes with American ideas of the dignity of the voter. We may go so far as to say that the waiters who receive tips, and more particularly the hotel proprietor who speculates on tips in order to lower the waiters' wages, should be deprived of their votes until they promise to amend. Just how this end may be reached we cannot now stop to explain. At present it is sufficient to agree upon its necessity.

With thoughts of this painful nature crossing your mind, your dinner is apt to be as short as it is unenjoyable. Now has arrived the moment of agony. The waiter brings you a small salver with your bill, and you know that salver has its edges turned up in order to keep your small change—the waiter's small change—from rolling off, when, with a flourish and an unmeaning affectation of returning it to you, he sweeps it down to the side of your plate. You may procrastinate. You may wonder how it is that while the emigrant is always sure to understand, and to give you to understand, moreover, that in America all men are equal, this particular species of emigrant seems oblivious to the fact. You may pity him, and, especially if a lady is of your party, you may wish that you were alone with him in order to remind him of the undermining, corrosive nature of a tip. But now there is no help for it. You are at the celebrated Forked Ways. On this side are cowardice, hypocrisy, corruption of voters, and salvation of appearances in the eyes of the waiter and the world; on that, courage, truth, frankness, and—martyrdom. Think of it, reader, think of it deanly—and choose.

DISPLAY OF WATER-COLORS.

AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

A LOOK INTO THE WEST AND THE NORTH-WEST ROOMS.

The West Room contains a good many interesting sketches, and shares with the East Room the enviable distinction of excluding, for the most part, these large water-colors whose size affects one with a sense of toil in the artist. There are more light and sprightly pictures in the West Room, little sheets of paper that have caught a passing mood happily, and so fulfilled the legitimate *raison d'être* of water-color drawing. The only example of Detaille is here, in the figure of a cavalry soldier reading on horseback, a subject uninteresting enough in it self. The background appears to have been untouched by paint, whether transparent or opaque; only a little foreground has been washed in to give something for the horse to stand upon. We suppose this would be called in France half *gouache*, because the paper shows through uncovered by paint. The paper is, perhaps, delicately tinted; at any rate, it makes a soft impression on the eye. LOUIS C. TIFFANY has one of his best contributions in No. 222, "A Street in Geneva," noticeable for a quiet sentiment, and absence of the quality to be found in more than one of his sketches in this collection, an appearance, namely, as if everything had been arranged for the picture like studio properties. No. 223, "Washerwomen on the River Seine," D. R. KNIGHT, attracts much attention. It is somewhat altered from an oil painting by the same hand. A wonderful smoothness and a peculiarity of modeling in the figures attract the eye at once. The contours seem to have been first brushed in smoothly in black and white, with special attention to shadows, and then the colors applied with extreme care and finish. Perhaps the smoothness of the paper alone will account for this appearance. No. 252, "Noonday Rest," is also by D. R. KNIGHT, and shows the same effects. At first both of these aquarelles are very captivating, but after a little while a disagreeable suggestion of pictures on prune-boxes forces itself upon the memory and will not be shaken off.

In No. 230, "Gate of the Lions, Mycenæ," we have an object of interest in the field of archæology, to say nothing of its being the work of a well-known author, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR. It represents the scene of Dr. SCHLIEMANN'S discoveries, which have been recently reported with flourish of trumpets. Examples of the pleasure which can be extracted from water-colors by persons of taste and artistic experience are found in Nos. 231, "Sunset," and No. 288, "Wood Scene," both by S. T. DARRACH. They seem to have been done in the simplest way, with wet colors only, on rough paper, but they possess exquisite sentiment. The painter has known what to choose, and renders very well the dark strip of land anchored between light sky and light water, or, again, the interior of a wood such as we all must have seen. Nos. 234 and 273—"Cherry Blossoms" and "Anemone"—give good promise to the work of Miss Ellen Robbins, although the backgrounds are in each of these pictures colored after a system we have not yet understood. They look as if colored for luck, as one might say, with possibly an idea of complementary colors, but no apparent reference to anything in nature. W. F. MACY has a pretty, unambitious bit in No. 236, "Sketch from Nature," and R. SWAIN GIFFORD shows his growing strength in a slight affair under No. 248, "Study at Nonquitt, Mass." Mr. SAMUEL COLMAN is treading in a path worn hard by the two GIFFORDS, to say nothing of others, when he spends valuable time on Venetian Fishing Boats, (No. 256.) Mr. E. W. PERRY has one of his handsome country girls in No. 260, "The Milk-maid." He shows himself always a most careful workman; for example, the milk-pail has a fine effect of actual tin, but we wish he would give more outline and human shape to his figures. The girl's dress might press a little against the legs, so that we should be sure that she is human below as well as above. It cannot be want of knowledge or a desire to shirk work which prevents this popular artist from giving the necessary lines that will take the stiffness out of his figures' petticoats. A pretty little fancy, not ill treated, will be found in No. 264, "What O'clock Is It?" by T. HOVENDEN.

A foreigner who is represented in the North Room—Villegas—is guilty of a feeble joke in No. 275, "Japanese at Prayer." The Japanese, of a diabolical cast of countenance, stands looking down at strange figures scrawled on the floor, which turn out to be the name and address of the artist, written upside down. A large sword runs diagonally across the figure, so that at first sight he appears to have run himself through and just about to commit *hari-kari*. The coloring is harmonious, but it is a study in studio properties trying hard to be fused into a meaning. No. 279 presents some of Mr. JOHN THORPE'S good points in cattle, while No. 280 is a hasty sketch by Mr. WINSLOW HOMER, having all of his brusqueness. There is a tiresome, smirking Italian woman near by, from the easel of INDONI, (?) while the solitary MEISSONIER appears under No. 283, "Republican Sentinel." This, like so many of MEISSONIER'S pictures, is nothing but a study of old clothes, notwithstanding that an earthwork has been painted in very light colors about him, the sea let into the distance, and a gun given him to hold at "porte arms." He is supposed to be of the Army of the Var, but he is doing nothing—perhaps that may be the point. As a human figure he is characteristic, leaning back emphatically on one leg in a manner that MEISSONIER has long used. He stands in a negligent attitude, like a real soldier of a Republic. L. LELOIR has another of the same variety, but a different age, a soldier cleaning a sword, the merest catchpenny picture, without an idea, but well painted. VIBERT, on the other hand, does say something in No. 291, "Matador," for the man stands in an ecstasy of gratified vanity, while the arena applauds some feat of his in the bull-ring. No. 292, "Fruit Piece," by SHERRIN, should not have been allowed admission. It represents nothing that has ever grown. No. 295, "Morning Fog," by J. C. NICOLL, is inferior work to several others by him in this collection. They have some grace and thought; this shows how dangerous it is to see much of the porcelain skies and glass waves of W. T. RICHARDS.

THE NORTH-WEST ROOM.

This is the lumber-room of the exhibition, where things that do not come under the title of water-colors are gathered in a not unpleasing variety. One often gets more satisfaction out of odds and ends which the grave Philistines on committees have passed with a frown, than from rows of fair pictures which have received their approving academical smiles. Of this kind is not, however, we regret to say, No. 315, "Consuelo," a full-length picture by Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON. The sentiment of this figure is little short of mawkish and the drawing most commonplace. It can only do harm to the reputation of a painter who deserves well of the public for many charming oil pictures. No. 310, "Etchings," show, if not the hand of a master, at least a hand that has been in wonderfully good company. The etchings have great fire in execution, and may represent a certain school of French art, but their spirit represents an individuality of the strongest kind in the etcher himself. He is JAMES MCN. WHISTLER, of London, formerly of Baltimore. No. 301, "Etchings," have a remarkable similarity in handiwork, as if the two artists had worked in the same studio. These latter are by SEYMOUR HAYDEN, of London, the brother-in-law of WHISTLER, and most probably his pupil, directly or by a natural influence. Mr. R. SWAIN GIFFORD does not show to advantage when without the aid of color. No. 320, "Study for a Painting," is very unsatisfactory standing by itself. As a picture, there is no visible excellence about it; while as a sketch, it by no means enters the category of such hasty drafts as the masters have left us. No. 325, "Head," by HELENA DE KAY, is a strong sketch in charcoal, which is very pleasing by its repose, being treated in a large, composed manner. No. 325, "Proof of Woodcuts," by the same hand, shows the illustrations used in Mr. R. W. GILDER'S book of poems called *The New Day*. They have a peculiar union of grace and power which may be rendered by the word intensity. Although slight in themselves, they are full of promise. No. 311, "Zélie," by M. R. OAKEY, shows a charcoal portrait by a bold and clever hand. It is calculated for a great distance; near by the hat is too overpowering and the expression uneasy. Less happy is No. 350, "The Spider," where the drawing is very hazardous, and the young woman's head unreasonably small. On the north wall hangs a drawing by a nephew of KAULBACH, (No. 340, "Meditation,") Fritz August Kaulbach by name, which has much of the finish usual in German art, but no especial evidence of the uncle's force. It is a graceful and pleasing figure, however. SARONY has a gigantic "Love Scene from Henry V.," (No. 343,) which takes up a great deal of room, and may be art—from the point of view of a photographer. No. 346

"Moth," by Riordan, is a skillful copy of a difficult study which has been rendered of less value than it possesses by a gold mat. The exquisitely delicate coloring of a Luna moth requires a dark contrast to bring out the values. Mr. Riordan has also an odd little still life painting in the North Room. There are some curious drawings in smoke on China plates here which have a fantastic effect. No. 373 gives some etchings from nature by L. M. Yale, some of which are of decided excellence. No. 332, "The Ostrich Dance," by F. S. Church, ought not to be allowed an entrance into an academy of art. Such weak jokes may be in place where they will draw a crowd to the window of a tobacconist, but not here. There is nothing ludicrous in caricatures of a peor bird that does not pretend to beauty or grace.

CORRIDOR.

The corridor has always been the most amusing part of the rooms on Fourth avenue, because there contrasts were always sure to be most vivid. The good things that hanging committees could not or would not appreciate were apt to be there; there also were the things which, although accepted, were so outrageously bad that the question was, where can we find the shadiest and most retired spot to thrust them into? Only half this can be said to be the case at present; there is a surprising lack of the gloriously-absurd variety of picture. Under No. 396 we find a sketch by Mr. Winslow Homer, where his natural audacity has counseled the absence of any background or foreground whatever. Like Japanese fan figures, or like the most primitive Indian outlines, his two young persons sit on a stiff sofa, which rests like Mohammed's tomb—on nothing. The backgammon player on the left has Mr. Homer's good points, however, and the picture tells them in its way. No. 408, "Close of Day," shows Mr. Reinhart's good drawing, and occasional lapses into very bad color. Instead of being forcible it is violent, a fault that will doubtless disappear in time. No. 411 is by Pianchi, and would be very good, were it not that we are informed that it represents Galileo. As a modern *genre* picture with a tinge of the comic, it is a success; as a historical painting of a great man, it is a travesty. No. 412 is a large sheet by Alfred Kappes, which has the same mixture of good thought and faulty execution we noticed in other works by him. He has promise in him, if he can only work through. Nos. 414 and 415—"A Song of Other Days," and "The Melancholy Jaques"—are by Voltaire Combe. Jaques has a leg like a ham packed for shipping, and he sits on rocks for all the world like the cast-iron ornaments of the gardens of villas in the suburbs. His melancholy is feigned, just as the gayety of the man who is singing is feigned. In color they are equally wretched. With No. 422 we come upon a Russian painter, Ivan Pranishnikoff, who seems to find plenty of color, and that of a vivid variety, in his native land. This picture shows us one of the Russian passions, sleigh racing. The horses are delicately and firmly drawn, the pictures joyous, and affecting the eye very much as a bright Oriental cloak or Roman scarf. The same may be said of No. 455, "Greeting in Circassia," while No. 499, "Cossack Advanced Guard in Khiva," also by Pranishnikoff, is a picture of other values, larger in sentiment, less scrupulously finished. No. 443, "Flat Rock," by Francis Silva, is another one of the many hard, unfeeling paintings we are compelled to see and even asked to admire, but Nos. 444, 446, and 451, by John Thorpe, are something different. The cattle in the two latter are good in tone, but somewhat spongy—that is, not solid as cattle really are. No. 466, "Sicily," is one of those jokes which are good only if they are unconscious. The bare leg of the woman's figure suggests false calves, while other portions of the anatomy mean either feather pillows or nothing. Arthur Quartly has one picture here that deviates from the prevailing hard finish very pleasantly. It will be found at No. 507, "Sunset—Fisherboats Homeward Bound." But no one should leave the building without noting No. 486, "French Seaport," by G. Gassier, for this little picture ought to leave a good taste in the mouth. It is light, fresh, delicate, firm. It is one of a number serving to repeat certain truisms about art which this collection once more exemplifies. One is that neither size of picture nor time of work on a picture is a measure of its value. Another is that a man may do finely in oils and fail signally in watercolors. A third is that a painter's individuality, whether cultivated or inherited, must tell in his pictures.

A SAD FAMILY HISTORY.

JAMES H. ELMORE'S RAPID DESCENT FROM AFFLUENCE TO WANT—HIS DEATH IN THE POUGHKEEPSIE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

James H. Elmore died on Friday morning last in the lunatic asylum at Poughkeepsie, having been driven insane by a series of misfortunes which are seldom crowded into the life of one man. Fifteen years ago Mr. Elmore was a widely-known New-York business man. He had been an extensive flour merchant for years, but left the business to engage in the manufacture of gas-fixtures. At the time of the excitement over the Pennsylvania oil wells he became interested in the celebrated Noble well. It yielded vast quantities of oil and enriched several people. Ten years ago Mr. Elmore retired from business worth $250,000. He purchased a country seat at Jamaica, Long Island. A large mansion was built and broad acres surrounded it. His family consisted of his wife and three children. They kept liveried servants, and their society was sought by all the aristocratic people of the town. Aaron A. Degrauw was one of the aristocratic residents. Between him and Elmore there grew up a strong intimacy. They engaged in oil and coal speculations, and built a horse railroad from Jamaica to East New-York. Elmore lost thousands of dollars in it. Elmore and Degrauw quarreled. Claims of fraud were made by both sides, and they went to law. Brooklyn Courthouse was always the battle-ground, and lawyers will readily recall the bitter contests. Elmore became known as the "Man up the river." The cases went from one court to another, first one and then the other having the best of it, and the Court of Appeals was invariably reached. The majority of the suits terminated in favor of Degrauw. Elmore was unfortunate in being stricken by disease during the height of the battle, and for nearly a year his life wavered in the balance. Judgment after judgment rolled up against him, and in the midst of the trouble, which preyed heavily upon his wife and daughter, the latter died. It was a severe blow. Elmore finally rallied, but was a cripple for life. His finances had been gradually wasting away. He renewed the struggle, however, but his health and the advantages gained during his illness had great weight against him. Overexertion and excitement brought him again to a sick bed. An important case was before the Court of Appeals. Trouble, care and bereavement had reduced Mrs. Elmore to a skeleton. She took the decision came. It was adverse to Elmore, and at the mention of the fact Mrs. Elmore dropped dead on the parlor floor. The mansion and lands were her's in fee simple. She had made no will. The judgments that had been obtained against Elmore were waiting satisfaction. He was well nigh penniless, and now soon to be made homeless. He had two sons, the oldest an assistant clerk in the Court of Appeals. Elmore's life-interest in his wife's estate was sold by the Sheriff. The personal chattels were sacrificed. The mansion and grounds were bid off to a man named Scott. Elmore and his children were driven into the streets, virtually paupers. An interest he had in some hotel property in Jamaica was sold under another execution, and a gentleman who had indorsed his appeal bonds was compelled to purchase at the price of $26,000 to save himself. Elmore traveled from one place to another, a cripple, subsisting on the benevolence of old time sympathetic friends. On Christmas night, a year ago, his eldest son, Charles, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The tottering intellect of the infirm old man gave way entirely under this dreadful blow, and his emaciated body was borne to the Poughkeepsie Asylum, from whence he never walked forth again.

His death directly affects a case now pending before the Supreme Court. He had one son living, a minor, named James. Scott brought suit in partition to sell the mansion, but Judge Pratt decided in the child's favor. The ruin pending was not thus to be averted. Scott transferred a half-interest in the property to George Durland, and another partition suit was instituted. This was carried through successfully, and the premises were advertised to be sold by the Sheriff. They are worth, in the depreciated condition of the market of to-day, regardless of the inflation there has been done them, $20,000. At the time Elmore had been consigned to the asylum. Out of the $250,000 with which he retired from business, but the premises remained as a legacy to his only child. The sale of them would have made him penniless. Friends who sympathized with the father in his troubles turned their attention to aiding his child. The law firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, who had done business for the boy's father, took his interests under their charge, and the sale of the premises was enjoined, pending the decision of law points on appeal. The death of Mr. Elmore ends the interest of Scott and Durland in the premises, which will now revert to the heir.

A MISSING YOUTH.

Inspector Dilks sent out from the Central office, last night, a general alarm to all stations instructing the Police to search for Frank Carpenter, a youth, who was missing from the Everett House. The missing youth came to this City with his father from Highland, N. Y., and visited the Aquarium. They returned to the Everett House, where the youth strayed away from his father, and since that time has not been seen. He is 13 years of age, and wore a light overcoat peal-skin cap, and kid gloves.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKS AGAIN.

THE EX-PREMIER AT TAUNTON—HIS LETTER FROM EUGENE SCHUYLER—THE ENGLISH NATION MADE RIDICULOUS—THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION AN IMPOSTURE.

LONDON, Jan 27.—Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Taunton to-day. In the course of his remarks he said: "We ought to mind our own business, and why we should mind the Eastern Question is because we have chosen to make it our own question. It was made our business under circumstances which no true-hearted Englishman will disown. I have had, within a few days, the honor of a letter from Mr. Schuyler, United States Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Constantinople, in which he says he is about to make a further report on the trials and executions in and on the State of Bulgaria. 'I think you will find in it,' he writes, 'abundant confirmation of the remark at which Selim Effendi took offense.' I quote this because those who wish to lull the people of England into ignoble slumber are fond of saying there has been exaggeration on this subject. There has been no exaggeration, except the exaggeration that the Turks had in them the capacity and the desire for reform. Do not listen to that for a moment. But, as to the black deeds done in Bulgaria, the whole vocabulary of human language is insufficient to paint them as they deserve.

The people of England are bound to resist the seductive language of those who tell them, now the conference has met and failed, there is no more to be done. It is you—the people of England—whose resources and actions have maintained Turkey in the position of power she has so abominably misused. After the Crimean war the European powers took the engagement of Turkey to do her part. They declared by the Treaty of Paris they would not interfere with her in the fulfillment of that engagement. The result is, that the Treaty of Kainardji, concluded a century ago, which gave Russia the right to interfere for the protection of Turkey's Christian subjects, was discussed, and we, in conjunction with France, destroyed that right. Can anything be more plain than if we destroyed that right we cannot divest ourselves of the obligation to put in its place something equivalent or better? Therefore, to say our responsibilities are discharged by having sent an honorable man to Constantinople to give the Porte good advice, and then come away with nothing but the refusal of that advice in his recollection, is nothing more or less than mockery. Doubtless you have read on various occasions the speeches of the Prime Minister. I have not sought to make this speech an attack on the Government. I think we are justified in attacking them, and it is just possible at the proper time I may be taking a share in doing so. But the settling of past accounts is of secondary consequence. The Prime Minister has repeatedly dwelt upon the importance of maintaining what he calls the faith of treaties. Now the vital question for us is this: Are the treaties of 1856 in force or not?" Mr. Gladstone then contended that Turkey had not fulfilled her obligations, and therefore the treaties were not in force. "I hold it," he said, "to be ridiculous. I hold it to be monstrous to say they are in force as between Turkey and us. If the treaties are in force I hardly know what liberties you possess. You are in a disgraceful position. You become accessories in the maintenance of a power marked with, perhaps, the deepest disgrace recorded in the whole history of mankind." Mr. Gladstone contended that the Turkish Constitution was worse than imposture, because it committed the Christian minority to the tender mercies of the Mohammedan majority in the council to which we are invited to leave the task of doing justice to the Porte's subjects.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said: "The good fame of England was never more completely at stake. If the incessant dinning into our ears of the maintenance of British interests; if the infusion of every word of suspicion against the policy of Russia; if the abuse of those unhappy Turkish Christians, who, having been an enslaved people, are necessarily in such respects open to the demoralizing influence of slavery; if the recent invention of a Turkish Constitution, made to order, and intended to act as a bar to the propositions of the conference; if by these, or any other like device—for I must say the imagination of the Turkish press of this country is fertile beyond everything in manufacturing them—if by these things you are going to be drawn aside from the great purpose you have in view, then we shall leave to posterity the melancholy lesson that the people of England having long dwelt in the apathy which was due to ignorance that we all labored under, and having been once awakened to a gallant and noble effort in favor of the principles of humanity, justice and freedom, were content to be lulled to sleep again. They found the task of duty too heavy for them. It was more convenient for every man to go about his own pursuits, his own money-making, his own pleasures, and dismiss from his mind these painful and harrowing subjects. It may be so; but if that be true these are marks of a degenerate nation. This is conduct that emphatically confutes the doctrine of human progress. But, gentlemen, if you really wish to be worthy of the forefathers from whom you are descended, of the civil and religious liberty you possess, and of the religion which it is your greatest privilege and blessing to possess, for heaven's sake do not allow yourselves to be corrupted—for corruption it is—by these debasing insinuations, but grapple with this great duty which is given you, and leave to these who come after you a lesson and example which I will venture to say will neither be less noble, nor less beneficial to mankind than the noblest of all lessons which you have received from a long line of ancestors." [Great cheering.]

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND MINCING LANE MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—On the Stock Exchange during the week business has been very inactive, except in a few securities, but with a tendency toward firmness, and prices generally advanced. Consols advanced 11-16 in consequence of the scarcity of available stock and the closing of accounts by operators for a fall in view of the monthly settlement next week. The last transactions in bar silver were at 58d. Quotations now are uncertain, and nominally about 57 3-4d. to 58d. Entre Rios securities advanced 8 1-2; Santa Fé, 9 2-3; Argentine and Buenos Ayres, 2 to 5; Russian, Hungarian, and Turkish, 1 1-2 to 2 3-2; French, 3-4 to 7-8, and Italian, 7-8, but Spanish are 1-4 worse. Canadian railways were flat, receding 1-4 to 1. American Governments and railways improved in some cases. Illinois fell 1 1-2.

Business in Mincing Lane has been dull, which cannot readily be explained, and quotations generally close under last Friday's prices. Some holders of low sugar have accepted a further decline, making a fall of 5 shillings per cwt. on the rates paid two months ago. This led to more inquiry, causing a recovery of a shilling. Other kinds at the public sales gave way a shilling to 2 shillings per cwt. The Glasgow sugar market closes with a steady tone and fair business doing. Coffee is unsettled and prices lower. New crop Ceylon is down 7 to 8 shillings per cwt. compared with the corresponding last month. Foreign shows the same depreciation, at which a cargo of Rio was sold for the American market. New Burmah Rice was once rather dearer, but afterward sold at barely last week's rates. Spice is quiet. In saltpetre a few sales to arrive were made at last week's prices, but parcels on the spot are below previous value.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A telegram from Teheran says: "In view of England's neutrality, Persia is likely to observe a pacific policy toward Turkey, unless great pressure is exercised by Russia."

ROME, Jan. 27.—The Pope, who has been indisposed since Thursday last, left his bed to-day for an hour. His Holiness will endeavor to give audience on Sunday.

A STRANGE STORY.

A YOUNG GIRL, AS ALLEGED, LIVES SIX MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD—CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Telegraph, Jan. 26.

The patient in this case is a young lady, of fine form, and great beauty of face, whose home is in the vicinity of Greensburg. Her story is of such an extraordinary character as to appear incredible, were it not vouched for by professional gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity. Dr. Cote, of Penn avenue, above Ninth street, was the first physician here whose attention was directed to the case. For obvious reasons the name of the young lady cannot be mentioned. She is, however, described as being about 22 years of age, the picture of health, and weighing about 150 pounds. The exceptional character of this veritable description will be appreciated when it has been said that for three months before the time that an opportunity was presented to describe her she had not eaten a morsel of food. This startling abstinence seemed to have no external effect. The girl's complexion was bright and clear, and her splendid physique carried with it the irresistable impression that no insidious disease could have a lodgment in that fair tenement. But the fair external was a terrible illusion. She was so weak that it was a work of the most painful character for her to drag her weary limbs after her. Her story was calculated to intensify, rather than to clear away, the mystery of her rare affliction. She did not have the slightest idea of a probable cause for her suffering. She was not sick. She had neither pains nor aches. She did not suffer from hunger. She had not the slightest desire to eat. The cessation of appetite had been sudden and absolute. No premonitory symptoms of disease were manifested before the strange ailment seized her. It was in July last that she first passed a whole day without eating. The day before her appetite, so far as she could remember, was as usual. She did not eat for a week, and her family became alarmed.

All known specifics to provoke an appetite were tried without effect, and so the second week passed. In this early stage of the disease, the young lady lost little of her virality, and this fact seemed to reassure her anxious friends. But when the weeks extended into months, and there was no apparent change in the young girl's condition, except that she daily grew weaker, the most serious apprehensions were aroused. As may well be conceived, things were not permitted to get to this pass without directing the attention of a physician to the case. Extreme measures were not resorted to until the girl had been a month without eating. Without intending to cast the slightest reflection upon the skill of the practitioner who up to that time had charge of the case, it may be said that it was quite beyond his grasp. Experiments, almost without number, were unavailingly resorted to, and as a sort of forlorn hope electricity was called into service. While all these experiments were useless for good, they were productive of much suffering to the despairing patient. Finally she refused to longer subject herself to torture, and resigned herself to her fate.

A change of scene was recommended, and a short trip to the home of a relative at Irwin Station was projected. When it was that the train passed through this city. She was on her way home again when her relatives took her to see Dr. Cote. Her experience with physicians had aroused a feeling of distrust and aversion of the profession, and she was very loathe to again put herself under treatment. At that time—it was in September last—she had not eaten anything but a few morsels of candy, since the July before. Her case excited the Doctor's greatest interest. He at once made a diagnosis, and after much persuasion induced her to agree to remain in the City, under his care, for a few weeks, so that he might have an opportunity of fairly testing his way of restoration. This she agreed to do, and that was the last the physician ever saw of her. When he called at the house where she had been stopping, on the following day, the family had gone.

Reasoning from the examination that he had time to make, Dr. Cote has arrived at the conclusion that the seat of the girl's trouble is in her nervous system. The diagnosis was sufficiently thorough to convince him of that, though the particular cause of the derangement of the nerves he did not have an opportunity to determine. Her existence for so long a period, despite the suspension of the vital functions of her humanity, was of course a matter demanding careful investigation, and the sudden departure of the girl was a source of painful disappointment to the physician. The popular impression that a person, so situated, existed upon his or her fatty tissue, the Doctor said was a mistaken one. Life was preserved by absorption through the cellular tissues.

It has transpired that after leaving this City the girl put herself in care of Dr. Martin, of Philadelphia, but it is said that there has been little improvement in her condition. Now, here is the most astounding fact in the whole case. The girl is still alive, and her appetite has not been restored. Her external appearance has undergone little perceptible change, out she has become so weak as to be confined to her house.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States, rising and higher, followed by falling barometer, easterly to northerly winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, succeeded in the former by easterly to southerly winds, and possibly in the southern portion rain areas.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	32°	28°	3:30 P. M.	40°	44°
6 A. M.	34°	28°	6 P. M.	40°	42°
9 A. M.	37°	32°	9 P. M.	40°	36°
12 M.	39°	40°	12 P. M.	41°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.....36 1-2°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37 3-4°

1876.	1877.
Weekly average.....32 4-7°	26°

J. B. FORD & CO. AGAIN IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. B. Ford & Co., publishers at No. 27 Park place, and No. 46 Murray street, having failed to meet their obligations in their first compromise with their creditors, approved a year ago, have gone into bankruptcy again, and now offer 30 cents on the dollar, payable in 16 monthly instalments. At a meeting of their creditors before Register Fitch, yesterday, the schedules and proofs of debt were filed, and an adjournment for one week was taken to let Mr. Wetmore, one of the creditors, examine the books of the firm. Their total liabilities are $95,000, of which amount $50,000 is contingent, being a claim now in court for a printing machine. The principal creditors are the Christian Union Publishing Company, $8,318 41; George Merriam, $5,480; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, $2,300; Welch, Fellow & Co. $2,052; National Bank of the Metropolis, $2,072; A. W. Gleason, $2,375. The nominal assets are $34,000. Included in the assets is the contract with Henry Ward Beecher to write a life of Christ. It is endorsed "value uncertain."

UNEARTHING HUMAN BONES.

Workmen employed in excavating in the yard of No. 47 Lafayette place, unearthed yesterday four human skulls and numerous fragments of human skeletons, which were buried about four feet below the surface. It is not definitely known under what circumstances they were deposited there, but the mystery is partially explained by persons professing to be intimately acquainted with the remote history of the neighborhood, who assert that the ground was many years ago used as a grave-yard. Dr. Miller, Coroner Flanagan's Deputy, gave an order for the removal of the bones to the Morgue.

THE WESTFIELD CHUROH CASE.

In Westfield, N. J., the friends of Rev. Mr. McKelvey have just published a large edition of "The Westfield Church Case," so-called, being a review of the action of the General Assembly and the various proceedings of the minority before the higher judicatories of the church. It memorializes the Presbytery of Elizabeth with great earnestness that Mr. McKelvey is not in contempt while acting as supply for the Westfield Church, and urges that several of the most prominent members of the Presbytery of Elizabeth assured his friends that he should be kept as stated supply notwithstanding the dissolution.

LOW CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. John S. Brown, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. James Wadsworth, and Mr. William Preston, a committee appointed at the meeting held by the canal-boat owners a few days ago, have been making arrangements for a mass meeting to be held for the purpose of advocating a lower rate of tolls on the canals. It was at first thought desirable by the committee to hold a meeting in the Produce Exchange, and it is possible that such a preliminary meeting may yet be held. But the main meeting, to be held in the Cooper Institute, will undoubtedly be called for Monday, Feb. 5

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

After the extended reviews of the week's representations of English opera which have appeared in these columns, it is almost unnecessary to make a fresh mention of the fact that the season at the Academy of Music has been uncommonly successful. Yesterday, when the fourth performance of the series occurred, the house was crowded, and the prospects for the present week indicate that the audiences are likely to be quite as numerous. Yesterday afternoon, "The Flying Dutchman," which had its first rendering in this City on Friday, was heard anew. The improvement in the ensemble was notable, and Miss Kellogg's portrayal of *Senta* was quite as suggestive and as dramatic as it was on the previous night; more than this need not to be conceded. The fine second act lost no particle of its impressiveness thanks to Miss Kellogg, Mr. Carleton, and Mr. Conly, and it was clear that the beauty and power of the music were in no degree mistaken. A third representation of the English version of "Der Fliegende Holländer" will, we are sure, be as largely attended as its predecessors; as two or three hearings of an achievement of this sort are indispensable to its thorough appreciation, the repetition of the opera ought to attract, indeed, a still mightier assemblage. "The Flying Dutchman" will be sung again on Friday evening; to-morrow, "Martha" will be given, and, for Wednesday, "The Star of the North," with Miss Kellogg in one of her most brilliant personations, is announced.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A series of opera bouffe representations, under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau, will be entered upon at the Eagle Theatre to-morrow evening. Mlle. Aimée will be the bright particular star of the entertainments, which address themselves with much eloquence to a large class of the play-going community. Mlle. Aimée will first appear in "La Jolie Parfumeuse," which merry and tuneful work is to be performed to-morrow and Tuesday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon. "La Vie Parisienne," and "La Fille de Mme. Angot" are to follow during the week, and later on in the season, several new works will be made known. Audiences of a more fashionable stamp than have yet been seen within the walls of the Eagle Theatre are likely henceforward to grace that house—at least under Mr. Grau's administration.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. H. J. Montague will appear at the Boston Museum on Feb. 19.

"The Two Orphans" will be produced at the Grand Opera-house on Feb. 19.

Mr. Boscovitz will give a piano recital at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening next.

A new theatre, called the Teatro Payret, was opened to the Havana public on Friday evening.

Mr. John McCullough will act at Booth's Theatre two weeks, beginning on Easter Monday.

Mr. Heller announces a continuance of his delightful entertainments at the Broadway Wonder Theatre.

The representation for the benefit of the late Miss Western's mother occurs at Niblo's on Thursday afternoon next.

Mme. Palmieri has been engaged as prima donna at the Teatro Tacon, in Havana, and has already departed to fulfill her engagement.

Mr. Booth's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre terminated last evening. To-morrow the tragedian acts at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The San Francisco Minstrels maintain "The Happy Moke" upon their programme, which is always rich in minstrel-music and laughable scenes.

Mr. Daly's comedy of "Lemons" still attracts overflowing audiences to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and is announced for repetition there for an indefinite period.

Representations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" may still be witnessed at the New Broadway Theatre, and a concert by the Georgia Jubilee Singers occurs there this evening.

"Around the World in Eighty Days" has proved exceedingly successful at Niblo's Theatre, and performances of the spectacle are accordingly announced there until further notice.

Gilmore's Garden is to be open throughout this week, and the novel entertainments of polo matches and races will be continued there nightly. "Scenes of Indian Life" will also be partof the programme.

The staple attractions of the New-York Aquarium are now supplemented by performances by Capt. Quigley, the well-known diver. Free lectures are also delivered in the library of the place by Prof. Adrian J. Ebell.

The Olympic Theatre will be reopened to the public on Tuesday evening with "The Big Bonanza." One of Mr. Daly's traveling companies will interpret this well-known play. The Olympic has been much changed and improved during the recess.

The sale of seats for the first representation of Mr. Rowe's drama called "Fifth Avenue," at Booth's Theatre, will begin to-morrow. The principal characters in the play will be assigned to Messrs. Rignold and J. H. Taylor, and Miss Maud Granger.

At the next concert of the Philharmonic Society, Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture; Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, and a new serenade in five movements, for stringed orchestra, by R. Fuchs, of Vienna, will be the principal numbers of the programme.

The first of a series of entertainments in aid of the proposed Hospital for the Cure of Chronic Diseases occurs at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, when a concert will be given in which Miss Emma Thursby, Mr. Fritsch, and other well-known artists will take part.

"All for Her" will be represented throughout this week at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Wallack's admirable performance of *Hugh Trevor* has produced a profound impression, and is likely to prolong the success of the play beyond the term its actual merits would assign to its existence.

The German Liederkranz Society will give their second concert this season at their club-house, this evening. Reinthaler's prize composition, "The Bismarck Hymn," will be made known on this occasion; a suite by Raff will also be played by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and Mr. Jacobsohn is to interpret Beethoven's violin-concerto.

Mr. Grover's new "American comedy of American life" called "Our Boarding-house," will be presented at the Park Theatre, to-morrow evening. The piece has been acted with considerable success in San Francisco and in Chicago, and the engagement of many excellent artists, among whom are Messrs. Stuart Robson, W. H. Crane, J. W. Carroll, and W. E. Sheridan, is an earnest that its performance here will convey a most satisfactory idea of its merits.

Mr. J. R. Brown, known as the "Mind-Reader," will give a public exhibition at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening next. Among other surprising feats which he proposes to accomplish, Mr. Brown offers to name to any person in the audience his birthplace and place of residence; to tell him how much money he has in his pocket, and to discover any subject he may choose to think about. He also intends to tell any inquisitive lady her age. It has been conclusively proved that what Mr. Brown does in the way of reading one's thoughts and discovering hidden subjects, is not accomplished by collusion.

OBITUARY NOTES.

J. W. Hannewinckel, German and Austrian Consul at Richmond, Va., reported on Friday as stricken with paralysis, died yesterday morning. He was 56 years old.

Ralph B. Little, Esq., one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers of Montrose, Penn., died suddenly on Thursday night. He was one of the ablest lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania.

A private dispatch from Williamsport, Penn., announces the death of Rev. Seymour Coleman, for many years a prominent clergyman in the M. E. Church, and a member of the Troy Conference, in the State of New-York. He was 83 years of age.

John C. Baxter, who died suddenly on Friday last at his residence in this City, was widely known in business and religious circles. He was born in Lansingburg, Rensselear County, N. Y., May 11, 1807. For 48 years he was engaged in the ship chandlery business in West street. He was for 30 years one of the most active and prominent men in the Sunday-school cause in the State, and as a Sunday-school Superintendent had no superior. His funeral services, which were of a very impressive character, took place on Monday from the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Armitage, assisted by Rev. Drs. Dowling and Perkins and Rev. P. F. Jones.

RACING ON THE ICE.

FIRST OFFICIAL REGATTA OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE ICE-YACHT ASSOCIATION—AN EXCITING EIGHT-MILE RACE — THE PRIZE WON BY THE RESTLESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877.

Within four days the ice-yachtsmen of the Hudson have evinced a spirit of enthusiasm that has not been witnessed before in years, and the first vent given to it was in the pretty scrub race of the New-Hamburg Association yesterday, when Mr. Grinnell's Flying Cloud beat the Zephyr by only two seconds in a 12-mile race. This race was followed to-day by the first official regatta of the season, under the auspices of the Poughkeepsie Ice-yacht Association, of which Mr. John A. Roosevelt is Commodore. The prize was the club pennant and burgee, a set of colors that were presented to the association in the Winter of 1872 by Commodore Kidd, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The rule governing their retention is, that if the person winning them shall hold them after three successive contests, he or his boat shall thereafter hold them as sole owner, no other boat or person having any right to challenge for them. This prize made to-day's race an interesting one. The ice-yachts entered for the contest were Mr. Aaron Innis' Haze, Ex-Commodore O. H. Booth's Restless, Mr. John A. Roosevelt's Icicle, Mr. Theodore V. Johnston's Ella, Mr. Jacob Buckhout's Gracie, and Mr. Aaron Innis' Hail. The course for the race was four miles south, turn flag off Roe's Glenwood House at Milton Dock, and return, or eight miles in all. The judges or Regatta Committee were Hudson Taylor, Henry Frost and William C. Arnold. The judge at the Milton flag was Theodore Van Kleeck, of the ice-yacht Flying Dutchman. The timer was Peter Hulme. Sailing masters were notified that yachts were to turn the Milton flag from east to west, and on the finish must cross the line west of the home flag.

It was announced that the yachts would be started at 10 A. M., and by that time nearly 1,000 persons had assembled upon the ice and adjacent piers to to witness the novel scene. Several ice-yachts of all sizes, not belonging to the association, were flying about in every direction, and there was a whistling wind blowing from the south-west. There was much delay in getting the yachts ready, because of accidents that had occurred during yesterday's heavy wind. The starting flag was placed near the eastern shore, opposite Reynolds' coal dock, and Mr. Philip Hamilton drew for positions, the Ella winning first choice, taking nearest to the flag; the Hail, second; Restless, third; Icicle, fourth; Gracie, fifth; and Haze, sixth. As the wind was nearly south-west it was evident that the Haze had the best place, because she could make the longest first stretch to the south-east. At 11:30 o'clock the yachts were all in line awaiting the word. The Ella was sailed by Capt. James Martin, the Hail by Frank Smith, the Restless by ex-Commodore Booth, the Icicle by Commodore Roosevelt, the Gracie by Jacob Buckhout, and the Haze by Richard Knight. All the yachts but the Haze carried a runner-plank man. At 11:52 A. M. Judge Arnold notified Capt. Martin, of the Ella, to look for the word, and at 11:53 shouted "Go!" Capt. Martin shoved his helm a-port and the little Ella sped away to the south-east merrily, amid the cheers of the spectators, and got nearly a quarter of a mile away before the Haze started. The latter shot off to the south-east, lifting one foot a little as she flashed by the Knal Rock, and then the third boat, the Restless, was sent away in the height of a heavy flaw, fairly humming as she made her way almost straight down the river, for that particular flaw was almost direct from the west. The Icicle and Hail and Haze followed, and then the flyers were all off, and making fast time on the first tack. Off the lower dock Mr. Knight, of the Haze, did not seem to like the looks of a canal where icemen had been at work, and he let his boat up a little to clear it, when Mr. Roosevelt, being a little more venturesome, sent the big Icicle across it like a flash, and thus went ahead of the Haze. Soon after, however, the Icicle came to grief, for, when tacking to make a stretch to the westward, the wind suddenly left her, and she stuck just long enough to allow the Haze to go to the front again. Off Blue Point the Hail, Gracie, and Restless had a hot race, and again, when the big Icicle across it like a flash, and thus went ahead of the Haze. Soon after, however, the Icicle came to grief, for, when tacking to make a stretch to the westward, the wind suddenly left her, and she stuck just long enough to allow the Haze to go to the front again. Off Blue Point the Hail, Gracie, and Restless had a hot race, and again, when heavy flaws struck them, they were lifted high in air, and the men on the runner-planks had as much as they could do to hold on. On nearing the Milton flag the Hail and Gracie drew away from the Restless, the Haze still leading the Icicle, and the Ella, the first to start, had dropped back to last position. The Milton flag was turned in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Hail	12	25	30	Haze	12	31	00
Gracie	12	28	45	Icicle	12	31	15
Restless	12	30	05	Ella	12	36	10

The only boat that went around the flag without being pushed was the Hail. She skimmed about it like a flash. The Haze and Icicle rounded and came to a dead stand, the wind having left them, and the surface of the ice was very bad. In fact the entire course was in bad condition for speed, the ice being rough and soft. All the yachts after turning the flag bore away to the eastward, making a stretch almost to Hyde Park, and then, taking advantage of the south-west wind, laid their course directly up the river, and then there was a hot race for the finish. The Hail was still leading, with the Restless and Haze pressing her, but she held her own as the leading boat, with a time allowance being considered, and rushed across the line only five seconds ahead of the Restless, amid great cheering, the Icicle third, 26 seconds ahead of the Haze, Gracie fifth, and Ella sixth. Following is a summary of the race:

Boat.	Owner.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Time of Race. H. M. S.
Ella	T. V. Johnston	11 53 00	12 58 45	1 05 45
Hail	Aaron Innis	11 53 15	12 51 15	57 45
Restless	O. H. Booth	11 53 30	12 51 15	57 45
Icicle	J. A. Roosevelt	11 53 45	12 53 20	59 35
Gracie	J. Buckhout	11 54 00	12 57 35	1 03 35
Haze	Aaron Innis	11 54 15	12 53 46	59 31

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM EXTENSION.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of the 25th inst. says: "The night train on the Central Vermont, (Harlem Extension Division,) coming north, met with an accident just north of Dorset about 5 A. M. Wednesday. The train was behind time, but was not running more than 15 miles an hour, when a rail broke under the engine, as it is thought. One of the cars, however, left the track except the rear sleeping-car, which ran off and instantly upset. There were in it four passengers only—Mr. J. G. Hindes, of Vergennes; Mr. John Fair, of Montreal; W. Kane, of New-York, and B. L. Benedict, of Brooklyn. None were seriously injured. Mr. Hindes got a bruised shoulder, Mr. Fair a black eye, and the porter a scratch on his face. One end of the car was torn open and everything inside was thrown into a heap. As was remarked by one of the train men afterward: 'It seemed little less than a miracle to have six men crawl out of such a heap unhurt.' That the smash-up was no worse was due to the fact that the couplings broke instantly and that the car struck in a bank of snow, so that it was not dragged far; two rails were torn up by it, and the broken one was found in a number of pieces. Conductor Parris was standing at the door of the passenger car in front of the sleeper, and says the upsetting of the sleeper was almost instantaneous. He rushed back with the brakeman, not expecting to find a person alive; and with commendable forethought put out the fire in the stove with snow. Only two boots could be found in the wreck; but the train-men and other passengers furnished some shoe coverings for the bare-footed ones; and on arriving at Isriland, new shoes were provided by the railroad officials."

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

Sergt. Haggerty and a section of the Police from the Sixth Precinct, raided, last night, on the the "free and easy" known as Oxford Music Hall, at No. 122 Chatham street. Forty men and six women were arrested and locked up at the Franklin Street Police Station. The complaint against the place was made by Patrolman Brown, of the Sixth Precinct, who charged John Brundage, the proprietor, with violating the Excise law and keeping a disorderly house.

Herring's Safes
AGAIN AND AGAIN
PROVED TRUSTWORTHY.
FIRE AT SCRANTON, PENN.,
Jan. 15, 1877.
We had two of your Champion Safes in the fire. Contents saved intact. HAND & POST.

ANOTHER.
Our books and papers are perfect—saved in one of your safes. MOOSIC POWDER COMPANY.

TIMELY TOPICS DISCUSSED.

THE COMING NAVY.

FAVORABLE COMMENTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION—THE ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CONDITION AND TREATMENT OF THE SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Such honest and outspoken convictions as those found in the "Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting" meets with the most favorable comments of naval officers. The clear and vigorously expressed views of the accomplished head of this important office point to a long-needed reform in the naval branch of the public service. We are made to feel at the opening of the report that the writer is thoroughly at home on the subject of ships. His statements regarding steel-wire hawsers, galleys, and chain-irons smack of practical knowledge, and his declaration that it is time to recognize the fact that war ships must be full-powered steamers, and that sails are auxiliary, shows that in his convictions he is abreast of the times.

The main thing in the report, and that which is entitled to most consideration, is the full and careful attention given to the condition and treatment of the sailors on a man-of-war. It condemns unsparingly the disposition in the Navy to fit up ships exclusively in the interest of the officers, leaving the health and comfort of the men to take care of themselves. It calls for more allotment of space for the comfort of the crew, and better means of ventilation than are now provided on the ships.

On the subject of courts-martial the report points out that sentences are almost uniformly found to be not only too severe on the men, but injurious to the service. The disposition of such courts to inflict loss of pay for trivial offenses is condemned. "Loss of pay should be limited to the period for which the offender's services are lost to the country." An intelligent revision of the code is called for to "harmonize it with the spirit of the age; at present its spirit is inconsistent with modern ideas of right and justice, and its letter is too severe for practice."

Attention is called to the gratifying fact that desertions are becoming less frequent. This is attributed to the growing belief among seamen of the Navy that a more liberal system of discipline is about to prevail in the service—a discipline which will enforce the law by encouraging men with rewards for doing their duty rather than punishing them for its neglect. The recommendations concerning "honorable discharges" and "continuous service certificates," and also about the "appointment of permanent petty officers," are worthy of adoption. It is to be regretted that the report does not go further and urge the adoption of some method for the advancement of seamen, by which they might aspire to the position of commissioned officers. The presence in the Navy of one person out of 500 who had been made an Ensign or a Lieutenant for good conduct and efficiency as seamen, petty officer, and warrant officer would go far to give a higher tone to all our man-of-wars men. It is probable that the efforts now making to improve the character of the men composing the crews of our national ships, will, for some time find heartless support among the officers who came into the regular service from the volunteer forces of the war. In the report the special object of the bureau's care is the system of training men for the Navy. The number of ships now engaged in this duty is two, viz: the Minnesota at this station, and the Monongahela, at Baltimore. Boys are regularly enlisted in the Navy and placed on board these ships for a year or more, to become accustomed to ship life and receive instruction in their new calling. When found sufficiently prepared, they are distributed among the sea-going vessels of the Navy. By the system of weeding out the bad and improving the good it is hoped to gradually elevate the character of the crews of our war ships. The success thus far has justified the most sanguine expectations. The accomplished officers in command of the vessels named, and the able and devoted juniors who serve under them, have already turned out a large number of embryo sailors who are found to be better men and more valuable on shipboard than the landsmen whom they have replaced. It is to be hoped that the legislation asked for in the report, in order that the methods of the bureau may have the permanent sanction of law, will not be refused. The chief of the bureau again asks for an outfit of clothing for enlisted men. This is quite in keeping with the solicitude shown throughout for the well-being of this important but much neglected class of our citizens. So, too, is the further recommendation that the act of Congress approved May 15, 1872, "allowing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the savings of soldiers deposited with Paymasters, be extended to apply to the amounts due enlisted men in the Navy." This last recommendation especially should meet with hearty approval. It is thought unfair that men in the Navy should neither receive their pay after earning it nor be allowed interest on it when it is withheld. There is no other class of men who have to wait one, two, or three years for their wages; and if there are reasons why this should not be pronounced a hardship and gross injustice, there can be no reasons why the refusal to allow interest for the time it is kept from them should not be thus characterized. The plea that the men will waste or misuse their money if paid to them monthly has no more force when applied to sailors or soldiers than to any other persons. The argument that it is necessary to retain a sailor's pay for fear he will desert if not held by the knowledge that he will lose his hard-earned wages is considered by naval officers themselves as the most emphatic condemnation of the prevailing system of regarding and treating men in the Navy. It is claimed that it is not necessary to retain men's services elsewhere by any such method. They would not want to desert, say the officers, they could hardly be driven away, if the service was what it ought to be. That there is occasion for radical changes proposed in the report is evidenced by the fact that men do now desert and forfeit the pay due them. The chief excellence in the bureau's recommendations is found in the proposition to make the naval service such that men will no more think of leaving it than a mechanic thinks of leaving the shop where he has steady and remunerative employment, and where he receives the consideration that he is entitled to as a man and a citizen. On the whole, the report is admirable, and leads to the hope that a new era is opening for sailors in our Navy. R.

WEIDERMANN AGAINST TILDEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing your reference to the case of Weidermann against Tilden in to-day's issue, and knowing that while you like to make a point against your adversary you like to have it a fair one, I call your attention to a few items of interest that I trust you will add to your statement of the case. First—Mr. Tilden paid Weidermann $225, as he admits, for a little advice to the men who were laying out the back yard at his house in Twentieth street. Second—It was done in April, 1874, and was not discovered to be insufficient till seven days before the election, when his complaint was served. Third—When he came to his bill of particulars he charged $43 for *superintending* the building of 44 feet of tight board fence between the two lots, and $450 for superintending the workmen in laying out the back-yard and selecting a few plants for it.

W. W. NILES, Counsel for Defendant.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE SOLDIER IN "LEMONS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I attended the theatre a few nights since to witness this new play of "Lemons." As an old soldier, I must protest against the travesty of the United States Army as represented there. The privates of the regular Army are not in the habit of lolling around on the sofas and chairs in the parlor used by the commanding officer. They do not wear their forage caps in the house, and do not receive his commands in a sprawling position. They stand at an attention when spoken to, take off their caps, and do not whistle on such occasions. They are not on terms of gross familiarity with the officer aforesaid, or with the ladies and gentlemen who are visiting the house, and do not join in their conversation as an equal. It is true, the soldier is represented as rambling around the room constantly drunk, but in the real Army he would be sent to the guard-house for a month were he to appear in the room in such a condition. Such men are considered a small matter, but great numbers of young people who know nothing of the Army, or the discipline maintained there, will fancy it to be a true picture.

OLD SOLDIER.

CARRIER-PIGEONS.

INFORMATION FROM AN ANTWERP FANCIER —HOW CARRIER-BIRDS BROUGHT NEWS FROM A BESIEGED CITY—A FLIGHT OF 150 MILES IN TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 16th of this month contains an article about carrier-pigeons, entitled "A Valuable Suggestion to Steam-ship Companies—A Rapid and Sure Means of Communication Between a Ship at Sea and the Shore—The Power of Carrier-pigeons." As I am a fancier of the Antwerp carrier-pigeon, and besides a native of the City of Antwerp, (in Belgium,) where I have also been in the same business, I would respectfully request you to give my answer to your article a place in your valuable paper.

The suggestion made in your paper, of using the carrier-pigeons as messengers between disabled or distressed steamers and the shore is an excellent idea, and could be adopted at a small expense, and no doubt if it was tried and put into operation it would be the means of saving hundreds of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. However the idea of using these means of communication had a start last year, and this is what the Belgian newspaper *L'Epervier* says about it:

"The use of the Antwerp carrier-pigeons, which our colombophile fanciers propagate with so much zeal, may take before long an unforeseen development. The steamer La France, which left Havre for New-York the day before yesterday, (July 14,) has taken on board a great many Antwerp carriers. The Transatlantic Steam-ship Company wants to make experiments, certainly very interesting, upon the disposition and the strength of the pigeons on long sea voyages. Last year the company bought at Antwerp 40 pairs of the best breed of Antwerp carriers, and these birds will be divided between New-York, Port-de-France, St. Thomas, and St. Nazaire, in which last-named place the central loft will be established. These birds will stay where they have been put from the commencement; it will only be the young birds which will be used to establish the communications. When a steamer is 600 miles from France, a couple of pigeons will be let loose, which, at the rate of 50 to 60 miles an hour will bring to St. Nazaire the news that all on board goes well; at 600 miles from Port-de-France they will signal the near arrival of the steamer. If it was possible to have stations at every 600 miles, regular communications could be established. These experiments are going to show us what distance a carrier-pigeon can travel, and the length of time which it can fly without taking nourishment. We will also know by these means what is the exact influence of the wind upon the flight, both in respect of its swiftness and its direction."

Your article also says that since the invention of the magnetic telegraph the use of the carrier-pigeons has passed into desuetude, to a certain extent. This is partly true; but since the events of the Prussian-Franco war of 1871, there never was so much use for the carrier-pigeon as there is now, whether for sport or useful employment. Everybody knows that it was only by having good carrier-pigeons in Paris that the news from the outside world was received in that city. In fact Paris was so closely besieged by the Prussian Army that it was impossible to send any news into the city, and if it had not been for the carrier-pigeons, which were sent out of the city by balloons, no news could have been received in Paris. The Prussians did all in their power to annihilate these birds, but without success.

The German Government, having seen the great advantages which could be derived in time of war from the carrier-pigeons, were not slow to profit by the occasion, and great quantities of birds were bought in Belgium for account of the German Government. A great columbary was established at Berlin, and the young birds raised there were distributed all over the fortified places of Germany. By these means an aerial telegraph is established now, and regular communication kept up. Russia, Italy, and France have also erected columbaries, and the Garden of Acclimatation at Paris has a Government pigeon-loft containing several hundred carrier-pigeons, the young ones of which have been sent to the several fortresses.

In regard to sport with the Antwerp carriers, this was never followed to such an extent as it is now, and particularly in Belgium, where from the highest class of people to the humblest workmen this sport is indulged in with the greatest enthusiasm. In fact, it is well known that in Belgium there are more carrier-pigeons than there are inhabitants, and that at least one out of every three male persons is a carrier-pigeon fancier. The breeding, training, and racing of the carriers is a national sport, and there is not a community, whether a city of 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants or a village of 1,000, that has not its flying pigeon societies. The King, the Government, and the Common Council of the principal cities are giving annually premiums to the societies to be won by the pigeons at public competition.

A French paper also says: "The Department of War, in remembrance of the services rendered by the pigeon voyagers during the siege of Paris, has decreed it self-liable to encourage the sports of the flying of pigeons. Therefore it has ordered that 26 gold medals should be struck. The Common Council of Paris has also shown their sympathy for an undertaking which has rendered such eminent services to the city, and has voted the sum of 1,000 francs. The gold medals and the money to be distributed among the fanciers who won prizes from the Concourse of Vitry-le-Francais."

You say that the carrier-pigeon is larger than the ordinary pigeon, and that its plumage is generally dun or black. This is true in regard to the English show carrier; but, permit me to say, not so in regard to the Antwerp carriers, of which your article speaks. The regular color of the Antwerp carrier is plain blue, blue-checkered, silver or red-checkered. Duns and blacks are very scarce. In size they are not heavier than the common pigeon.

Here in the United States the sport of racing the Antwerp carriers has also taken a sudden development. Several flying societies have been established in the large cities, and some of my pigeons flew last Summer from New-Brunswick, Trenton, Philadelphia, Easton, Tobyhanna, Scranton, Tamaqua, Danville, and Lock Haven, Penn. The time used to fly a mile is, as you say, about a minute, or from 30 to 60 miles an hour, according to the condition of the atmosphere or the wind. From Scranton, which is 150 miles from New-York, one of my pigeons flew with clear weather and favorable wind, in 2 hours 27 minutes, and from Lock Haven, which is 240 miles, it took the same pigeon 7 hours, which was only at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. The wind in this last fly was not so favorable. This Summer we intend to fly our pigeons either from Pittsburg, Penn., or Baltimore, Md. JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1877.

HOW TO EARN A HOME.

AN ANECDOTE OF A REVEREND GENTLEMAN—THE STATEN ISLAND BUILDING ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading an editorial in THE SUNDAY TIMES of the 21st instant entitled "How to Earn a Home," my sentiments are akin to Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. An anecdote is related of him thus: In a company where the praises of his brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, were on every lip, he compared himself to the following of a diminutive squaw whom he pictured in the following manner: At Niagara Falls were two squaws vending their trinkets, one following the other, the forward large and swarthy, the other diminutive in size; the one soliciting purchasers for her wares in a stentorian voice, the other, in a squeaking tone, crying, "Me too, me too." As a Director of the Staten Island Building, Loan, and Savings Association, after reading your article I, too, would cry, "Me too, me too," as Rev. Thomas K. Beecher felt, and as the diminutive squaw did. Your reference to the Artisans' Building Association of Philadelphia, and its success is true of hundreds of other building associations in Philadelphia and other cities. Your desire that they, or their workings, may be transferred and become institutions of New-York City, or its suburbs, is truly praiseworthy. And in your mention of Long Island, Westchester, and New-Jersey as suburbs where they could be advantageously instituted, you singularly forget that Staten Island is one of its suburbs. And as a new-gatherer from these suburbs you ought to know that one of these "Philadelphia institutions" is working admirably, and from the report for the first 11 months of its working, will compare favorably with the "artisans" of Philadelphia having made a gain of about 10½ per cent. on the capital paid in. Here is an opportunity for the homeless to procure homes on this beautiful north shore of Staten Island by taking stock in the Staten Island Building Association. We are within easy reach of New-York, and for salubrity will compare favorably with any of its suburbs, and for beauty of scenery it is not surpassed. I write this to show that we are not blind to the advantages of this great "economical movement." Our success has been a surprise to many of the business men of this community. The accumulation of such a fund as we already have, and by an association that a little more than a year ago was first explained to a public meeting of our citizens, is a wonder. But it is done in great part by working men, and wonderful, too, who monthly bring their little savings to pay their monthly dues. And, already, houses are the funds thus accumulated. And, already, its moral influence is being felt. I hope that others, from reading your editorial, may be enlightened and set at work the machinery, and may really find the way to earn a home. A DIRECTOR

of the Staten Island Building, Loan and Savings Association,

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 23 1877.

THE USURY LAW.

ITS PROPOSED REPEAL—STRONG ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE BILL—HISTORY OF THE PRACTICAL REPEAL OF USURY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany letter in to-day's TIMES, containing the petition of prominent New-York merchants and business men for the repeal of the Usury law, and giving the substance of a proposed bill for the regulation of interest on money, which bill was promptly introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Gowdin, gives hope that the time has now come when the repeal of this "relic of barbarism," attempted now for so many years past, may be realized.

The strongest argument for its repeal, and an entirely new one in the discussion, is this, that the laws of this State now accord to banks, national and State, the special privilege of loaning money without fear of the penalties of usury. To them there is no longer forfeiture of principal or the penalties of a misdemeanor. And it may be very properly asked, shall there be two laws in the State on this subject, one for banks, the great money-lending corporations, and one for individuals? Shall there be discrimination in our statute books in favor of these corporations over the individual citizen? Is there any reason, or sense, or justice in such a discrimination?

It is a well-known maxim in civilized countries that all men are equal before the law. How, then, can the same privileges and exemptions be withheld longer from the individual which are now given to the banking associations, without violation of an elemental principle of civilized government, and making and perpetuating odious class legislation? Such, then, is the ground of the belief that the present Legislature will remove from our statutes the Usury law. Our legislators cannot longer delay action for its repeal without violation of their duty to a higher law than their own enactments. The Constitution guarantees to every citizen this elemental principle of civilized government, equality with every other citizen. (Cons. 1846, Art. 1, Sec. 1.)

The history of the practical repeal of usury as to State banks is very interesting by reason of the indirect and unexpected manner in which it was accomplished. Upon a writ of error from the Court of Appeals of this State in the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo against Dearing, the United States Supreme Court has quite recently rendered an important and interesting decision. And from its results it is not of interest to national banks alone. The thirtieth section of the National Bank act of 1864 (U. S. Rev. Statu., Sec. 5,198,) establishes certain penalties for usury. It was determined in the case above named that the penalties thus declared were the only ones for usury to which national banks were subject, and that the States could exercise no control over them, and could not impose upon them any other penalties. This overruled the decision of our Court of Appeals, which it had made in the case of the First National Bank of Whitehall against Lamb, (50 N. Y., 95.)

The penalty for usury fixed by the National Bank act extends only to a forfeiture of the interest, if unpaid, or the recovery of double the interest if paid, in an action to recover the same, if brought within two years. This practically removes all penalty and fear of loss in the case of national banks. But, in the language of the *American Law Review*, it still shows how far our legislation is behind the age, and even behind our institutions, that any such antiquated and foolish restraint on the freedom of contract should still be imposed by the laws of the United States.

Now, in the case of State banks, the above named decision is of the same interest and importance, and works out the same result, so that only the light penalty above described in the case of national banks for usury, rests on them. For, in 1870 the Legislature of this State passed an act to place the banking associations organized under the laws of this State, on an equality with the national banks organized under the act of Congress. (Chap. 163, Laws 1870.)

This act has recently received interpretation in the Court of Appeals in the case of The Farmers' Bank of Fayetteville against Hale (59 N. Y., page 53,) wherein it is decided "that the statute of 1870 (chap. 163) was enacted with a view to put banking associations of the State on the same footing as to the national banks doing business within the State in the matter of discounts, and the rate of interest or discount they might by law receive, and the penalty for exacting or reserving usurious interest."

Thus, fortuitously almost, it would seem, first by an act of Congress; second, by a decision of the Supreme Court; third, by an act of the Legislature to put State banks on the same footing with national; and fourth, by a decision of the Court of Appeals upon such act, the position is assured and established in law to State banks as well as to national, that they may take in this State any interest above seven per cent., and risk only the forfeiture of the interest, if not paid, and double the interest, if paid, provided it be sued for it within two years. It is also among the curiosities of this result so reached, that that portion of the State lying out of the great cities, and which has always opposed the repeal of the Usury law, should have unwittingly brought about this result to State banks, by contributing the two Farmers' Bank cases above cited.

DAVID JUDSON NEWLAND.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

MISTAKEN PHILOLOGY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your argument on the derivation of the New-England phrase "I swan," is ingenious, but your conclusion is incorrect. The original form of the oath was, "I swear unto man." This has been changed on the Carroll principle into "I swan to man," a phrase often heard in New-England at the present day, but frequently abbreviated to "I swan." "Gosh" and "golly" are not, as you suppose, of Chinese origin, but are easily traceable to Anglo-Saxon profanity. The writer is not a philologist, but a New-Englander, who dislikes to see the public erroneously informed in regard to his native tongue. You will please make the correction. S. O.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1877.

"CROWDED TO DEATH."

Some writer in the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* tells the following story: "He was a middle-aged man when in 1838 he settled near where Portland, Oregon, now is. He had tried civilization and was wearied with it. He had sold his little property in the East, and with a few horses, cows, and dogs had threaded the dangerous way from the Missouri River to Oregon, and there, under the shadow of the Cascades, and beside the beautiful Willamette, paused at last and said to himself, 'I shall have no more trouble; I can stay here with my dogs, my rifle, and my own soul for company, and none will molest me.' For a while he was entirely happy, but at length one stranger after another made his appearance, and one morning the man who had journeyed so far to be alone woke up to find that a town was being laid out near his cabin. He called his dogs, and, remembering a beautiful spot that he passed over on his journey West, he retraced his steps, threaded the mighty cañon of the Columbia, and built another cabin where The Dalles now is. Here he felt secure. The disturbers who broke up his home on the Willamette had reached him from the sea. He said now to himself: 'I will be ten years and years before they find me here.' For a good many years he enjoyed his dream. Game was plenty, the scenery was glorious, the soil was rich, and the man, now grown old, was happy. But one morning as he sat in his hut a strange sound broke the stillness, and looking out of the door he saw on the river a steam-boat was puffing against the current, and in a few days another-town was in course of construction around him. Again he moved, and this time did not pause until he reached the Umpeua country. This was an utter wilderness, and he told his dogs that at last they were safe. He built another cabin and settled down for life. For a year or two he was undisturbed, but one day some strange men, with strange instruments, crossed his ground, stopping every few rods looking through their instruments and taking notes. He disturbed the old man a little, but at last he said they were but Government surveyors—he should see them no more for years. But before many weeks a gang of workmen came right across his favorite field; they threw up an evenly-graded road, and within a fortnight a locomotive came screaming by. Then the old man gave up. His dogs, too, seemed to understand that there was no more use in trying. One after the other died, the game was driven away, and one morning as the cabin-door of the old man was pushed open he was found dead, and on the smoky wall, written with charcoal, was found this sentence: 'They crowded me to death.' This coast is full of these men. They tried at first the fiery competitions of business and failed, and then, turning to nature as their only friend, tried to hide from mankind. We presume that all new lands are full of such histories of gentle, kindly lives, which, wearying of and chafing at the strictures of civilized life, at last stole away to live alone for a little while and then go to sleep."

TRICHINÆ IN NEW-HAVEN.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Wednesday says: "About a week ago the family of Gustave J. Hardee, at No. 17 George street, found themselves suffering from illness. They had sickness at the stomach, dizziness, and other distressing symptoms, and called in Dr. Bailokaidt, who came to the opinion that the trouble was caused by trichinæ in some ham, of which all had partaken in an uncooked state a day or two previously. In a piece of the ham no larger than would lie on the point of a penknife the Doctor, aided by his microscope, found eight of these parasites. Dr. Ruickoldt says that unless the trichinæ are expelled from the stomach and bowels within five days it is almost impossible to eradicate them from the system. There is no danger from eating ham if it is properly cooked."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ORPHAN, aged 20, to go to San Francisco as lady's companion; a home more desirable than wages; can furnish best testimonials. Call on or address for one week Dunlap, No. 523 West 46th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY OF experience and ability, speaks three languages, as companion or governess with a family who intend to travel; references. Address A. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman to go out by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 106 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WOMan as cook in a private family, with her husband as first-class butler; good City references. Address M. T., No. 102 West 24th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook and the other as laundress; both highly recommended. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 39 West 54th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; first-class cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call for R. S., No. 221 East 21st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH good City reference; either City or country. Address Cook, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; perfect cutter of family clothing; works all maddest; $1 per day; 15 years' reference. Address K. Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day, $1 50, or $7 a week. Call at No. 87 4th av., in the store.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER WILL MAKE dresses in the latest style reasonably, at home or otherwise. Call at No. 745 6th av.

GOVERNESS AND HOUSEKEEPING.—BY an American woman to take care of and instruct young children, assist in housekeeping, &c.; undoubted reference as to character and capacity; wages no object; country town preferred. Address B. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, or anything not menial; can teach children; country preferred; highest references; wages no object. Address L. M., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY as nursery governess or housekeeper; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; any one requiring a reliable, luvaluable person in their family, with the very best references, address Housekeeper, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN PERson as nurse and seamstress; understands taking care of an infant; is a good operator. Address Experience, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED PROTestant infant's nurse and good seamstress, with City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress, either by week or month; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call or address Seamstress, No. 102 West 18th st.

OPERATOR.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson machine, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address R. T., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day; understands all kinds of plain fishing, fluting, and fineries; best City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—I SHOULD BE GLAD TO RECOMmend a deserving woman who is anxious to secure the washing for a family or a few gentlemen; her work will speak for itself. St. John, Post Office Box No. 3,035.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; families and gentlemen's washing by the week or month; 50 cents to $1 per dozen. Call at No. 118 West 26th st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW, GENtlemen's or families' washing, or would go out by the day. Address No. 342 West 39th st., Room No. 6.

WASHING.—A FEW FAMILIES OR GENTLEmen's washing by a competent person; terms moderate. Mrs. Carpenter, No. 138 West 29th st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, FAMILY washing. Address L. Johnson, No. 217 West 35th st., rear.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES WORK BY the day, week, or month. Call at 137 West 33d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION AS cashier, assistant bookkeeper, or saleswoman in any respectable business; is accustomed with the bakery, confectionery, and restaurant business; reference first-class. Call or address No. 342 West 32d st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL to invest in my Anti-bilious Calisthenical Bitters. Apply to Dr. MATTHIAS SHOUTER, at "Our Boarding-house." No. 930 Broadway, Monday, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWISS MAN AS Butler; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 14 West 38th st.

CASHIER, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEman, of fifteen years position in some mercantile business or hotel, as cashier, assistant book-keeper, or night clerk, at a moderate salary. Address for three days J. A. WINTER, No. 52 West 4th st.

CASHIER, &c.—WANTED—POSITION OF CASHier, book-keeper, or assistant; best of recommendations and guaranty. Address P. M. S., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CARPENTER, &c.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing a little English, formerly employed at St. Marcotte & Co.'s, Union square, over six years as finisher, with first-class references, in a private family, hotel, or factory, as carpenter and cabinet-maker, to do all repairings and make himself useful. Address Leon Gordon, No. 28 West 4th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single young man of long experience and capability; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; experienced, capable, and trust worthy; willing to make himself generally useful; City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 441 West 45th st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS Coachman; is a good horseman and driver; can give good reference from last employers. Call at No. 149 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THOROughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address C. P., No. 153 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; married; good reference. Address J. P., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF LONG and practical experience; understands fruits, flowers, greenhouses, and graperies; thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class place; best City reference. Address Gardener and Florist, Dinsmore's real estate office, 136th st., Mott Haven.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man; understands care of greenhouses, graperies, and the management of a gentleman's place; best of references. Address Gardener, Post-office Box No. 198, Stapleton, Staten Island.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS SERvant to a gentleman or second waiter in a private family; speaks a little English; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 361 West 23d st.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale house; is a fair penman, and has some knowledge of book-keeping; used to collecting; has finish like highest testimonials. Address E. S. W., Station C, New-York Post Office.

WAITER AND BUTLER.—BY A SINGLE COLored man in a private family or boarding-house; City reference last family. Address Wallace, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED MAN to take charge of dining-room of any kind; reference. Call or address No. 114 West 26th st., in saloon.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN IN a private family or hotel. Call on G. F., No. 315 East 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; SIX years' City references. Address L. D., No. 107 Clinton place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Am now revising February list. Owners please call and leave particulars, with NELSON LUCKEY, 23d st., corner 4th av., Young Men's Christian Association Building.

CORNER FLAT.—FIRST FLOOR; ALL LIGHT Rooms; every improvement; private street entrance; first-class neighborhood; possession immediately. YATES, No. 388 6th av., corner 50th st.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR couples and single persons at "Our Boarding-house," No. 930 Broadway; terms moderate, according to location.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 25-FOOT-front brick-house, No. 338 West 20th st. Apply to S. LORD, No. 111 8th av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CHOICE FLAT, $100 a month. DERING & COMPANY, Broadway, corner 51st st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 116 WARREN ST. APPLY to JOHN B. HILLYER, owner, No. 13 New st.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 29, AND DURING THE WEEK, A FULL LINE OF

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,

including 300 dozen HUCKABACK TOWELS, 40 inches long, at $2 25; worth $3.

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ALSO, TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, AND PILLOW LINEN at equally low prices.

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

WE SOLICIT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THESE BARGAINS.

KEEP'S PATENT partly made DRESS SHIRTS; the very best; six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway.

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BLACK DRESS SILKS

A SPECIALTY.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

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KEEP'S SHIRTS, 571 BROADWAY, very best quality; very lowest prices. Send your address and get samples free. Half the usual cost saved.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

OFFICE OF JOSIAH JEX, NO. 1,235 BROADWAY.

Real Estate in all its branches, including loans on bond and mortgage, and the collection of rents will be assumed if of a desirable character. All parties wishing to sell, purchase, or hire will have their business promptly attended to by a thoroughly responsible and experienced agent, and if both purchasers and sellers will let their wants be known to Mr. JEX their confidence and interests in his hands will not be misplaced. Houses and lots, flats and stores, of all sizes and locations, which are for sale or to let, will be received at this office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-STYLE HOUSE IN 36TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has been put in complete order and has Mansard roof.

ALSO,

In 19th st., near 5th av., a full-width three-story house, with furniture complete.

ALSO,

On Madison av., west side, near 84th st., a full-size four-story house.

The above are among the cheapest and most desirable now offered for sale. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—$8,000 cash, $17,000 permanent institution, mortgage to prompt buyer, for 33½ acres, (over 400 City lots,) fine land; residence, stable, &c., on boundary between cities of New-York and Yonkers; forty minutes to City Hall by Rapid Transit; magnificent views, Palisades and Sound, and fronting Boulevard; only $550 an acre; adjoining selling for $4,000. Address GREAT OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, just west of 5th av. For sale—A beautiful four-story house, Philadelphia brick front, 25 by 50 feet, with dining-room extension, dumb-waiter, back stairs; lot 100.5, Columbia College ground; rent $350. Further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THE NEW, BEAUTIFUL HOUSES, NOS. 345, 555, and 561 Madison av., 20 to 32 feet front, $30,000 to $38,000; also fine new houses, No. 22 West 40th st., No. 103 West 57th st., No. 39 West 58th st., at low prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—four-story brown-stone house; price, $25,000; $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired; inquire of owner, No. 148 East 34th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT HOUSES, WITH OR WITHOUT extensions, for sale, on 39th, 45th, 48th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 55th, 57th, and 58th sts., close to 5th av.; bargains. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H., basement.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE VERY low; 21-ft. st., near Trinity Chapel; 27 feet wide, very deep; butler's pantry, and well arranged. GODEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME, MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, on 5th av., Murray Hill; price, $55,000. Address LENOX, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FOUR-STORY HOUSE WITH BROWNstone trimmings and lot, genteelly located, for sale cheap. Address OWNER, No. 144 East 33d st.

NO. 54 KING ST.—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY brick house with 12 rooms, and with modern improvements. Apply between 7 and 10 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cross sts.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE ON THE HUDSON, forty to sixty miles from New-York, house and about ten acres, at moderate cost. Address E. H. VANINGEN, No. 490

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

Good bargains are not now easily obtained in the meat departments of the markets. Beef and pork—fresh, salted, or smoked—are selling at about the same rates as they were last week, but really choice cuts of mutton, lamb, and veal are a little higher. Poultry is cheaper than the best qualities of meat. The supply is excessive and dealers are glad to get rid of it. Game is abundant and sells at low rates. People with moderate incomes can indulge themselves freely with a diet of quail, grouse, and partridge. Wild pigeons are also to be found, and are inexpensive. Venison is just now very cheap, but lovers of that kind of game will be deprived of their luxury in a few days, as the game laws go into effect on Feb. 1, and prohibit the sale of it after that date. Choice apples are a little dearer, and cranberries are selling at the same prices. Catawba grapes are becoming scarcer, but are not very dear. Pears of good quality are arriving from California, and considering the fact that the fruit is out of season in this locality, prices are reasonable. Vegetables of every description, excepting tomatoes, mushrooms, and cucumbers—grown in hot-house—and Irish potatoes are low-priced. Butter of good quality is not dear, and choice qualities of cheese are high-priced. The supply of eggs is more than sufficient to meet the general demand, and prices for them have a tendency to decline.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

BILL OF FARE FOR SIX PERSONS—COST $2 50 TO $3.

Soup.—Rice à la condé.
Fish.—Coteletes of base—Potato croquettes.
Entrée.—Escalloppes of beef an fines herbes—purée of spinach.
Roast.—Prairie fowls, with currant jelly—salad à la romaine—peaches à la savarin.

Rice Soup.—Reduce two quarts of good broth to one and one-half pints, with a bunch parsley, one bade mace and two shallots, then strain; add one-half cupful of blanched rice; as soon as the rice is tender add to the soup two cupfuls of white beans that have been steeped in water one and one-half hours and then cooked in broth, care being exercised that while they are tender yet they are not broken. When after simmering a few minutes ascertain if the seasoning is correct; add a glassful of madeira and serve.

Cotelettes of Base.—Nicely clean a base about three pounds weight, cut it right through the body into slices half an inch thick, remove skin, and lay the slices in a deep dish, with a gill of oil, the juice of one lemon, little chopped parsley, white pepper, and salt. When about to cook remove, and well saturate as many pieces of paper as there are pieces of fish; then wrap the fish in the paper and boil over a clear fire fifteen minutes. Dish them up on a folded napkin, and serve potato croquettes separately in a dish. Potato Croquettes.—Peel, boil, and mash two pounds of potatoes, with two ounces of butter, the yolks of two eggs, cayenne white pepper and salt, and just a grate of nutmeg. While yet hot form into the shape of pears, roll in bread-crumbs, then into one egg with half a cupful milk, two tablespoonfuls chopped parsley, then into bread-crumbs again; fry in plenty of lard or beef dripplugs of a fine brown color; insert a bit of parsley in the small end to imitate the stem of a pear.

Escalloppes of Beef with fine Herbs.—Cut very small one onion, one shallot, three or four large sprigs of parsley and thyme; fry light brown in two ounces of butter, then add one ounce flour; stir a moment, then add one pint of good beef gravy, white pepper, salt, a tablespoonful chopped capers, and four large mushrooms, if at hand; boil a few minutes, then add some slices of cold roast beef; permit the sauce to simmer only, until the slices of beef are very hot, when remove from the fire. Dish them up in close circular order, alternately with heart-shaped croute, fried in butter; pour over the sauce and send to table.

Purée of Spinach.—Pick and wash in several waters one quart spinach, put it on the fire in three quarts boiling water, containing two tablespoonfuls salt and as much bicarbonate of soda as will stand on a three-cent silverpiece; boil very rapidly for four minutes; when free it of water, chop it very finely, and rub it through the colander; return it to the fire with two ounces butter, white pepper, and salt, if needed, and one gill of any sort of white sauce; when thoroughly hot dish it in pyramid; stick round the base a border of triangular croutes, and serve.

Prairie Fowls.—Carefully divest two prairie fowls of their feathers that the skin does not get broken, singe and draw them gently, wipe them inside and outside with a warm wet cloth, set them to roast before a hot clear fire, wrapped in well buttered papers, for 30 minutes; then remove, take off the paper; baste very well with the drippings; dredge over them a little flour and salt; baste again, and when of a fine brown take them up and dish on two large, square pieces of bread, fried in butter; pour the contents of the roast-pan in a stew-pan, and wash it out with a little broth; add it also to the stew-pan, with half pint of consommé; set it by the side of the fire a few minutes to clarify itself by throwing up the grease, which must be carefully cleaned off; then add to the sauce two glasses of white wine, the juice of a Seville orange; strain, pour a little in the bottom of the dish; send the rest to table in a tureen.

Salade à la Romaine.—Freshen two heads of lettuce in plenty of cold water. When about to serve mix in a bowl three tablespoonfuls of oil, one of lemon juice, one-third of a small onion grated, pinch of cayenne, white pepper and salt to taste, and a small pinch of powdered sugar; break the lettuces into the bowl; well mix, turn into the salatière, garnish with hard-boiled eggs, and serve.

Peaches à la Savarin.—Beat to a white cream six ounces butter and six ounces of sifted sugar; then add three whole eggs, one at a time, beating a few minutes between each; then add 10 ounces of sifted flour, a glass of brandy, and a level teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon. Bake this mixture in a plain oval mold; turn out when ready, inverted on its dish and pile over its top canned peaches made hot. Pour over the whole about half the syrup contained in the can, and send the rest to table in a bowl.

BREAKFAST OR LUNCH DISH.—An excellent way of using up the odds and ends of steaks, roasts, chops, or any bits of cold meat, is to cut the meat from the bone, omitting the gristle and fat if desired. Chop as fine as if for mince-meat; place in pan; cover with water, adding irequently if it dries; let it simmer or gently boil for two hours; season with salt and pepper; toast to a delicate brown any bread you may have, stale or fresh, and when spread in single layers over your meat tray, pour meat and gravy over the toast, not wetting it, and lay down the plate and dish with the prepared meat and apple three-quarters of an inch in thickness; cut a strip an inch wide from the under crust and lay round the edge before covering, for the upper crust; cut from the roll of paste enough to cover the pie a quarter of an inch in thickness; put a handful of flour on your board, and lay down the paste; then more flour on the rolled meat and apple until feathers in the crust, fold together in the middle, and lay upon the pie; fold one-half back and lightly press down the edge, but make no finger-marks. This will make a handsome and delicious mince-pie when baked, for half or three-quarters of an hour in a hot oven. Never put pastry in a moderate oven. Do not pare the upper crust from the top, but hold the plate in the hand and cut from the under side.—NEW-ENGLAND HOUSEKEEPER.

INDIAN LOAF CAKE.—One pound of Indian meal, one-fourth pound of butter, three eggs, half a pound of sugar, quarter pound each of raisins and currants; cut up the butter in the meal, pour over it as much boiling milk as will make a stiff batter, beat the eggs very light, and when the batter cools work them into it; add the sugar, dredge the fruit with flour and stir into the batter; bake in a moderate oven two hours.

SPICE CAKES.—One cupful butter or mixed lard and butter, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful milk or water, three cupfuls flour, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one of soda, one teaspoonful cloves, one of cinnamon, raisins if wished; bake slowly.—AMANDA C.

POUND CAKE.—One cupful butter, one cupful sugar, one cupful prepared flour, four eggs beaten separately, and a little nutmeg.—AMANDA C.

CORN CAKES.—One pint half of flour and half of yellow meal, one teaspoonful lard, salt, five teaspoonfuls of royal baking powder, one and one-half cupfuls milk; mix soft, and bake one-half hour. These are splendid.—SALLY.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Two cupfuls sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, two tablespoonfuls molasses; stir this hard with unsifted Graham flour. (No yeast used.)—E. W. B.

FRENCH PAN-CAKES.—Eight ounces of flour, and one ounce of melted butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful pulverized sugar, pinch of salt, grated rind of one lemon, enough milk to form a batter; fry and sprinkle sugar and jelly on and roll up.—SALLY.

MUFFINS.—One pint of milk, sufficient flour to make a stiff batter, a little salt; raised over night with compressed yeast. Bake in rings dipped in melted butter.—AUNT ADDIE.

RUSK.—Mix a sponge at night with one quart of flour, half a cupful butter, one cupful sugar, four eggs, half a pint of warmed milk, and a quarter of a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little warm water. In the morning knead it with flour but not too stiff; keep it warm till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when make it into cakes for baking, and let it rise again till tea time. They do not require a very hot oven, and bake in about 20 minutes.—AMANDA C.

HARD GINGERBREAD OR RAILROADS.—Half pint molasses, half pint sugar, one cupful butter or shortening, one egg, two tablespoonfuls ginger; one teaspoonful soda; add flour slowly, enough to roll; roll thin; cut in stripes; mash with small roller.—GILMANTON.

GINGER SNAPS.—One pint of molasses, three-fourths of a cupful butter, one-half cupful water, one teaspoonful soda, five teaspoonfuls ginger, flour to make it stiff enough to roll out.—SIBYL.

JUMBLES.—One cupful butter, two of sugar, one of milk, six of flour, five eggs, half a nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda; roll them out, cut with a tumbler or wine-glass to form a ring, brush them over with the white of an egg, and sift sugar on before baking.

HOME-MADE YEAST.—Put in one quart of boiling water one very large handful of hops; boil until the liquid is very strong; have in a dish one pint of flour, five large spoonfuls of brown sugar, and three spoonfuls of salt; strain the water from the hops and stir boiling into the flour; if very thin add flour enough to make a stiff batter; when at blood heat stir into it a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little water; set in a warm place to rise; put into the jar or bottle you intend keeping your yeast in three raisins and a lump of soda the size of a hazel-nut; keep in a cool place.—AUNT ADDIE.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Four tablespoonfuls tapioca soaked all night in one quart of milk; stir it over the fire until it boils; add a little salt, and when cool add the grated rind of one lemon, and a tumblerful of cream, which can be made by using half a tumblerful condensed milk filled up with water; half a tumblerful of water will do; place to be filled up with sugar; four eggs beaten separately and added just before baking. Bake five minutes in a hot oven, and eat it cold.—AMANDA C.

A CHEAP PUDDING.—One cupful sugar, one tablespoonful melted butter, one egg, one cupful milk, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-powder; bake in a square tin, like cake, and eat hot, with liquid sance.—AMANDA C.

COLLEGE PUDDING.—Half-pound of bread crumbs, quarter of a pound of beef suet, quarter of a pound of raisins, two ounces of citron, half nutmeg, half of one lemon rind cut thin, two eggs, quarter of a pint of milk, quarter of pound of sugar; one and one-half hours to steam in a well buttered tin mold; serve with sauce.—SALLY.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Stew six large apples and rub through a sieve; rub together one-quarter pound butter and one-half pound sugar; stir in the apple while hot; after taking the skin and white pith from two large oranges, chop very fine and add to the other ingredients; beat the yolks of six eggs (four will do) very light and add; reserve the whites for meringue. Bake in a rich puff paste; flavor the meringue with orange juice and a little of the yellow rind grated.—AUNT ADDIE.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cupfuls flour, two cupfuls sugar, half a cupful boiling water, a little salt, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half a teaspoonful soda, yolks of five eggs and whites of four beaten separately, grated rind and juice of one orange; bake as jelly cake and spread between a frosting made of the whites of five eggs stiffened with powdered sugar; rind grated and juice of one orange; if the orange is very large do not add all the juice, as it makes the frosting too thin; do not put any on the top of the cake.—AMANDA C.

ORANGE SAUCE.—Quarter of a pound of sugar, half a pint of water, juice of one large orange, and rind cut thin; boil five minutes, strain; add one glass wine.

APPLE SNOW.—Pare and core six good-sized apples or quinces, steam them in two tablespoonfuls of water, with a little lemon-peel if apples are used, and orange-peel for quinces; add one-fourth pound of white sugar and the white of one fresh egg; beat for three-quarters of an hour without stopping; serve in custard glasses, heaped up.

SYRUP OUT OF SUGAR.—Take seven pounds of good brown sugar and seven pints of water; let it boil two or three hours; when done it should be about the thickness and color of maple sugar.—GILMANTON.

A HINT ABOUT PIES.—If "Good Housekeeper" will wet the bottom crust of her pie where the top crust comes in contact with it, she will have no trouble about the juice running out.—OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

LIQUID PUDDING SAUCE.—For every teacupful of white sugar add one egg; beat the egg well, and stir in the sugar; add flavoring; just before serving pour on four tablespoonfuls of boiling milk, and beat all together thoroughly.—GILMANTON.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

BLACK DYE FOR WOOL.—Extract of logwood, 1½ ounce; blue vitriol one ounce, copperas one ounce, to each pound of goods; add the blue vitriol and the copperas to sufficient water to cover the goods; and boil the cloth or yarn half an hour; then add the extract of logwood, and boil one hour more, with frequent airing. Then put in a strong solution of salt, made boiling hot, and let it remain 15 minutes; then rinse thoroughly in clear water. The copperas alone will set logwood dye.—PALMYRA.

TO CLEANSE COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS.—If Sibyl's handkerchiefs are made of silk, she can make a good suds of warm water and rub them between the hands, but not wring them, but change the water until clear. Then hold up by two corners until drained a little, and roll up separately in a cloth to squeeze out the remaining dampness, and iron them at once; put but one in the water at a time. Hot water turns white silk yellow.

HANDKERCHIEFS WITH COLORED BORDERS.—To wash such articles put in a pail of water one teaspoonful of sugar of lead or one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine; let them soak in this solution one-quarter of an hour before washing.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO POLISH BRASS, I.—Let Sibyl rub her brass knobs with oxalic acid and polish with silicon silver powder. Put one ounce oxalic acid in a bottle and cover with cold water: shake before using.

TO POLISH BRASS. II.—Oil of vitriol, one ounce; sweet-oil, one-half gill; pulverized rottenstone, one gill; rain water, one and one-half pints. Mix and shake when used. Apply with a rag, and polish with old woolen.—TROTWOOD.

MUSTARD PLASTER.—Take a tablespoonful molasses, sugar or less as desired; stir thick with mustard, and having spread it on a cloth, apply it directly to the skin; it will not blister even if kept on for an hour.—PAULINE.

SICK-ROOM SUGGESTION.—Frozen beef tea will be often taken by invalids, when they could not be induced to take it if warm.—JEWEL.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Soak the feet in strong alum water as hot as can be borne.—MARIAN.

TO DRIVE OFF RATS.—Place a quantity of red pepper in cotton and stuff the wad into the holes also, exchange your cat for a better one.—M. S. E.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A bill of fare that will come within the means of a person whose income is $600 a year above rent and clothing, for a family of nine persons.

The best way to boil white potatoes so that they will be dry and mealy.

"Pauline" asks how to make light biscuit, to be mixed with snow.

The full particulars for making rye bread.

How "Aunt Addie" makes a perfect cup of coffee in the English fashion, without filters or other Frenchified fixings.

How to make red cocoa-nut cake.

Whether or not pudding is sometimes made in England to keep from Christmas to Christmas, and if it is not considered better for the keeping.

How to cook brains plainly, other than by frying.

How to make sweet breads.

How to burn sugar to color fancy jellies.

How to make cream candy.

How to make orange marmalade, the full particulars, how long to boil, &c.

How to prepare tripe so as to have a plain though palatable dish.

How to make a good dressing for "chipped" dried beef, to be eaten cold.

How to make curry powder.

How to make skeleton leaves.

How to dye a black ostrich feather.

How to restore to their original whiteness straw table mats.

How to prevent a profuse weeping of the eyes when exposed to cold air.

How to make leather flowers, what kind of leather to use, how to prepare it, how to cut and vein it.—ELLA.

How to make fancy picture-frames for small chromos.

How to make a neat paste to use with a scrap-book.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The second annual reunion of the "Gen. J. V. Meserole" Staff Association, will take place tomorrow evening at the Brooklyn Club.

Joseph E. Lord, of this City, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the National Guard of this State.

Lieut. Col. Willard B. Farwell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Division, has resigned, owing to his continued absence from the City.

The following rifle clubs have affiliated with the National Rifle Association for the coming shooting season: Seventh Regiment Rifle Club; Middleton Rifle Association, of Connecticut; Washington Gray Cavalry Rifle Club, and Amateur Rifle Club, of this City.

Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt Amos L. See commanding, will give a vocal and instrumental concert at the regimental armory, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, next Tuesday evening. Among the artists who are announced to participate on that occasion are Mlle. Maria Salvotti, Mlle. Louise Epps, Prof. T. J. Eben, and the Idlewild Quartet Club.

A grand decoration ball will be given by Company I, "Buffalo Guards," Second Regiment, Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening next. Representatives of the Seventy-First Regiment of this City, the United Train of Artillery of Philadelphia, and a number of Pennsylvania military organizations have been invited to be present on that occasion. Clement R. See, a private of Company I, the military editor of the Sunday *Republic* and *Press* of Philadelphia, is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Col. G. W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of this State, in his annual report to the Adjutant General, states that the aggregate number of men in the National Guard of whose practice he has reported was 10,687, against 7,670 in 1875. Of this number 5,260 qualified in the third class, (at 100 and 150 yards,) against 3,285 in 1875; and 2,881 qualified in the second class, (300 and 400 yards,) against 802 in 1875. The total number of marksmen reported was 907, against 533 in 1875, showing a gain of 8.48 per cent. in the whole number of qualified marksmen.

Second Lieut. Albert Wilkinson, of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, has been presented with a dress sword and equipments by the members of his company. At a recent rifle contest for the "Chartres" medal by Company B, of this command, at the armory range, Private Willis S. Merriam won the trophy upon the score of 21 out of a possible 25 points. Companies G and C, of the same command, are about to contest a rifle match at the armory range. The adjutant general meeting of the Veteran Association, of this command, will be held at the regimental armory to-morrow evening.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, and his staff attended the annual meeting of the Military Association at Albany last week, and the reception given by Adjutant General Franklin Townsend. At the weekly contest at rifle practice held by Gen. Vilmar and staff, at the State Arsenal Rifle Range, last Saturday evening, Capt. William Webb scored 47 out of a possible 50; Capt. Hall made a score of 42, and Lieut. Gilsey made a score of 40 possible 50. Lieut. Gilsey has positively declined to accept the office of Captain in the Twenty-second Regiment, to which he was elected last week.

Company G, Seventh Regiment, will be governed by the following civil officers during the current year: President, Capt. James C. Abrams; Secretary, Edward K. Hayt; Treasurer, Sergt. George W. Harlan; Recruiting Committee, Corporal George A. Weber, C. W. Fisher, and H. B. Lockwood; Finance Committee, First Sergt. John McSweeny, Sergts. Edmund B. Horton, Jr., and Charles F. Bennett; Armory Committee, Corporals Charles E. Snevily, Charles H. Tully, F. S. Gardner, and W. H. Benedict; Court-martial, Capt. James C. Abrams, Corporal Charles H. Tully, Privates J. P. M. Richards, George L. Ross, and W. H. Benedict.

In the case of Private John Rothermel, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, who appealed from the decision of the division court-martial imposing upon him a fine of $78, one-half of that sum has been remitted upon the recommendation of Major Karl Klein, commander of the troop. The appeals of Privates Frank Fetsch, Philip H. Krauth, and John Wagner were dismissed, on the ground that the excuses offered were trivial. During the past week Major Klein enlisted two recruits, one of whom was ex-Capt. Charles F. Schulze, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment. It is understood that the troop will soon be assigned to an armory in the First Division. "Rendezvous," No. 9 West Thirteenth street. The matter will come before the Board of Aldermen this week.

Upon the recommendation of Inspector General John B. Woodward, the following battalions of Infantry have been disbanded: Second Battalion, of Troy, Lieut. Col. Michael Timpane, commanding; Nineteenth Battalion, Newburg, Daniel Torbush commanding, and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Battalion, of Steuben County, Col. Henry Baldwin, commanding. The commissioned officers of these organizations will be rendered supernumerary. Brig. Gen. Alonzo Alden, commanding the Tenth Brigade, has been charged with the execution of the details of the order relating to the Second Battalion; Brig. Gen. James R. Hitchcock, of the Seventh Brigade, with the details relating to the Nineteenth Battalion, and Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Lansing, commanding the Twentieth Brigade, in so far as the order relates to the One Hundred and Sixth Battalion.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Obermier, commanding the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, is evidently going to infuse some life into that organization, and that there need be no mistake on the part of the executive officers of the several companies in the manner of conducting business, he has published in orders the more salient portions of the revised Military Code of this State. This is a wise measure, and Col. Obernier's example should be emulated by the Colonel of every regiment whose copies of the Code have not been plentifully distributed. The following changes have been made in this command: Drummer Martin Schottler, of Company G, Drum Major, vice Opperman, discharged; Private John M. Auder, Quartermaster Sergeant of Company G, vice Hoepfer, promoted; Private George Hammel, Sergeant, Company G, vice Petrie, discharged; Privates Charles Reintz and William Heintz, Corporals, Company G, vice Schroeder, removed from the State, and Krantz, reduced to the ranks.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade by wings at the State Arsenal as follows: Companies A, B, F, and K to-morrow evening, under command of Major William G. Wilson, and Companies E, G, H, and I on Tuesday evening next, under command of Lieut. Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger. The entire regiment is under orders to parade for battalion drill at the State Arsenal on Wednesday, Feb. 7. Assembly on each occasion at 8 P. M. The commandants of companies B and F have been directed to detail one half file to-morrow evening, Companies G and H on Tuesday evening, and Companies E and K on Feb. 7, to perform guard duty. The commissioned officers of this command are directed to assemble in undress uniform, at the regimental armory, on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, for theoretical instruction in rifle practice. Col. Ward has directed the command, in orders, to abandon the leather leggings heretofore worn with the fatigue uniforms.

A movement is on foot among a number of prominent and wealthy young gentlemen of this City to organize a Gatling battery of artillery. Capt. Wetmore, formerly of the Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, has been appointed Captain, and the project has received the sanction of Col. C. B. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery of the First Division. The *personnel* of the command will be very select, as the members will all be mounted, and an effort will be made to enlist only such men as own their horses. The lowest non-commissioned officer—a Corporal—will be in command of a caisson, drawn by four horses, so that his position will be equal in line to that of a Captain of a company of infantry. Some of the first young men of the City have signified their intention of becoming members of the organization. The idea is a good one, as nothing could conduce more to the splendor of a military pageant than a battery of Gatling guns, drawn by fine horses, and officered by capable officers, who are also accomplished riders.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding, held its second concert and hop at the regimental armory last Thursday evening. The entertainment was for the benefit of the fund for providing a new uniform for the regimental band. The commodious drill-room was thronged with well-dressed people as early as 9 o'clock, and was as satisfactory as the entertainments given by this command always are. A court-martial for the trial of delinquent members of this command convened at the regimental armory last Friday evening. Major Pryer presided. An election was held in Company H, last Friday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland. The successful candidate was Sergt. George W. Homans, of Company C, who was unanimously elected. A meeting of the Board of Officers of this command will take place at the regimental armory next Thursday evening to consider the feasibility of holding another concert and hop this season.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim, commanding, is under orders to drill at its armory, corner of White and Elm streets, as follows: Wednesdays, Jan. 31, Feb. 21, March 14, April 18 and 28. The right wing, comprising sections 1, 2, and 3, will drill under command of Lieut. Edward L. Weebber, as follows: Wednesdays, Feb. 7 and 28, March 21, and April 4. Sections 4, 5, and 6, Lieut. E. Foeller, commanding, will drill on Wednesday evenings, Feb. 14, March 7 and 28, and April 11. Roll will be called on each occasion, at 7:30 P. M. The funeral of the late Lieut. Fabian July, an old and esteemed member of this command, took place, from his former residence, last Wednesday afternoon, and the remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The members of his former command paraded in full uniform at his funeral on that occasion, accompanied by the officers and one section of Battery K, Artillery, under command of Lieut. A. Hoelzle. At a subsequent meeting of the members of Battery B, a vote of thanks was passed to the officers and members of Battery K, for their active sympathy on that occasion.

Major Daniel D. Wylie, Inspector of the Third Brigade, has been appointed Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance, vice Brig. Gen. Kilburn Knox, and has also been appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster General. For the present, he will discharge all the duties of the Quartermaster General's department. This places the responsibility for the proper custody of the stores of both departments under one head, and will simplify matters to some extent. Gen. Wylie possesses an advantage over many appointees, in having had some previous knowledge of the business of the department. Gen. Wylie has been a member of the National Guard continuously for nearly 20 years. He enlisted as a private in the Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, on June 20, 1858. At that time the troop was attached to the Eighth Regiment Infantry, and was designated as Company I. Gen. Wylie passed successively from the position of private to Corporal and Sergeant, and was elected Second Lieutenant in 1864. Two years later he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and in 1868 he was elected Captain. He held this office until the year 1874, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 3d Third Brigade, by Brig. Gen. Varian. He filled this position with satisfaction to his commander, and with success to the various regiments under his supervision. In October, 1876, he was appointed Brigade Inspector of the same command in the place of the late Col. Obed Wentworth. He accomplished the duty of inspecting the several regiments in his brigade with the ease and thoroughness of a more experienced officer. Gen. Wylie has made no change in the staff of subordinate officers, and it is understood that he will make none excepting where the present incumbents are incompetent to fill their positions.

An election has been ordered to be held in the Twenty-second Regiment, on Friday, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major W. J. A. McGrath. There are two candidates in the field, Capt. John H. Horsfall, of Company F, and Capt. S. M. Smith, of Company D. A court-martial has been appointed in this command, for the trial of non-commissioned officers and musicians and privates, to convene at the armory on Monday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M. Capt. Henry M. Knapp, of Company C, has been detailed as the Court. The left wing of this command, comprising Companies F, C, I, K, and B, had a battalion drill at the regimental armory last Friday evening. Line was formed with an equalization of five companies of 16 files front. Lieut. Col. John T. Camp was in command, and drilled the regiment pretty steadily for upward of two hours. Battalion movements and evolutions in the manual of arms comprised the drill, and there were very few errors committed by either officers or men. It was observed that the men have received careful instruction in the manual of arms in their company drill, for the movements "support arms" and "right shoulder arms" were performed in a uniform manner, so that in glancing along the line after the execution of either of these commands, one was not reminded of a "hawk-trap," or a porcupine, from the various modes of holding the pieces. Company E held a reception at the Lexington Avenue-house, last Monday evening, which was a fine affair, and fully equaled the expectations of the invited guests, and of the members themselves, in the manner in which it was conducted. A number of military officers from out of town were present, including a fair representation of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. The assembly room was charmingly decorated, flags were suspended in festoons, and butterflies at various points, while the atmosphere was redolent with the perfume of the exotic plants and flowers which surrounded the band provided by Mr. Gilmore for the occasion. The coat of arms of the regiment was emblazoned in gas-jets at one end of the hall, while at the other end was the word "welcome," equally prominent. Mr. Gilmore conducted the band in person. The members of the orchestra wore their old uniform, owing to the action of the Chairman of the Music Committee, who, it is said, refused to allow the band to wear their full-dress uniforms. Considering that there were many visitors from other cities present at the entertainment, it was due to the company that it should have received the support of all the members of the regiment, even though that company did perform the labor, and receive the credit, for whatever success might result from its energy. The conduct of the Chairman of the Music Committee is, therefore, deserving of contempt, and should be remembered to his discredit. Among the guests present were Col. Josiah Porter and staff, Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, District Attorney Phelps and Mrs. Phelps; Sergt. Harry W. Carey and Miss Ransom, Commissary Gen. D. D. Wylie, Dr. T. H. Burchard, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Fuller Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bolton, B. W. Williams, Jr., and Miss Cole, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Markham, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brosseau, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Worcester, Miss Conant, Miss Ida Williams, D. C. Link, Miss Carey, Horace Secor, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Rockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Randel, and a large number of officers and members of other companies in this command. A full dress parade, promenade concert, and reception will be given by this regiment at its armory, in West Fourteenth street, next Wednesday evening. The event will be an interesting one, as it involves a review of the regiment by Brig. Gen. Ward, the performance of an excellent programme of music by Gilmore's Band, and a hop, commencing at 10 o'clock and terminating at the pleasure of the participants.

"SOCIETY" IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "Society has not been so dull in this city for many years as it has been this Winter. Economy has been the watchword, and consequently parties, balls, and other similar affairs where the stars of swelldom usually shine with mid-winter effulgence, and provide conversational topics for the more plebian world, have been few and far between. Now and then there is a little flutter caused by the sporadic appearance of private theatricals; and the monotony of fashionable life is occasionally stirred by dancing parties, quiet little receptions, and an exceptional engagement or marriage; but they are only ripples on the surface, and do not agitate the depths. The grim propriety of the Back Bay remains undisturbed by any social excitement, and it is likely to remain so through the Winter. The annual instalment of opera will not be had this year, and therefore no relief is to be looked for from that quarter. The announcement a week ago that we were to hear 'Fidelio,' 'The Flying Dutchman,' and several of the hackneyed stand-bys of Italian opera, did cause the blood of society to move somewhat quicker, and there was much of joy and of relief at the promised opportunity for showing those new and gorgeous costumes in public; but there was trouble somewhere, and the enterprise fell through, to the unutterable anguish of high life. Even concerts, in which our Winters have hitherto been embarrassingly prolific, have failed this year to come to the general relief. We doubt, however, if they would have been patronized had they been given. Essipoff was a case in point. Society, which is vulgarly supposed to take high art under its protecting wing, could not afford the luxury, and the result was scanty audiences. The only concerts that have been largely attended have been those which have cost their audiences nothing. The Boylston, the Apollo, and the Cecilia Clubs drew fashionable society forth from its seclusion in large numbers, and kindly provided material for the languid gossip of high life. But these clubs cannot be expected to come to the aid of society on all occasions, and there is a lull again, unbroken by any prospect of future excitement. The theatres also have been unable to draw society out of its economical shell. It might have been reasonably expected that Mrs. Lauder, after having been taken under the wing of our literati and patted encouragingly on the back by some of the leading lights of society, would have brought fashionable life into a state of undemonstrative, high-bred enthusiasm; but the results did not realize expectations. We must therefore give up the Winter in its society aspect as a failure. Even the sleighing cannot save it from that ignominy."

AN ELEPHANT STAMPEDE.

A correspondent writing to a London paper of the display at Delhi says: "The batteries on the right first fired 34 salvos of three guns each; then the infantry fired a *feu de joie*. The batteries on the left then took up the salute, and so on till 101 salvos and three *feuz de joie* had been fired. It is said that Lord Lytton viewed that the salvos should be of six guns each, but the artillery officers pointed out difficulties. As it was, this portion of the salute was rather disappointing. The guns were small, and, as a general rule, the three did not go off simultaneously. The *feu de joie*, however, amply compensated; the effect as it rolled down one line, then doubled back and rattled up the other was really magnificent and worthy of the occasion, only the elephants and horses seemed not to appreciate it. The former after each discharge turned tail in wild stampede, and were with difficulty brought back to their places. It is said that some people in the crowd were killed and hurt by the sudden rush of the huge and frightened beasts. I have not been able to ascertain the extent of the mischief, but it could hardly fail to be considerable.

A STOVE EXPLODES.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* of Tuesday describes this startling kitchen episode: "This forenoon a cooking-stove exploded in one of the tenements in Tuttle's Block, Lincoln street, in a mysterious manner. Without any warning its doors and covers were blown off, the kettles and flat-irons were thrown across the room, and the whole establishment reduced to a wreck. Two persons were in the room at the time, but fortunately they were not seriously injured by the flying fragments. The stove was a new one, put in last November, and had no water-attachment. A torpedo in the coal seems the most reasonable explanation of the occurrence."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 St. P. C. & P..	78½	500 Lake Shore	56⅜		
2,000 N. J. Cl. 1st, con.	72	2000 do	56⅝		
200 Del. & Hudson	66	1000 do	56¼		
100 Pac. Mail	25⅝	500 do	56¼		
400 do	25⅝	1000 do	56⅜		
100 do	25¾	100 do	56⅝		
400 Erie Railway	10	100 do	56		
100 do	10	2000 do	56		
100 do	9⅞	3000 do	55⅞		
500 West. Un.	77⅛	2000 do	55¾		
700 do	77⅝	600 do	55¾		
300 do	77¼	3100 do	55⅞		
200 do	77⅜	1600 do	55¾		
100 do	77	600 do	55⅝		
800 do	77	100 do	55⅝		
805 do	76⅞	3800 do	55½		
1500 do	76¾	100 do	55⅞		
900 do	76⅝	1100 do	55½		
700 do	76¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Tel.	14½		
700 do	76⅝	100 D., L. & W	72¼		
700 do	76¾	300 do	72⅜		
400 N. Y. C. & Hud	102⅜	200 do	72¼		
100 do	102½	400 Northwest. Pref.	52		
100 Mich. Cen.	49	800 Cen. of N. J	32⅝		
100 do	49⅛	5 do	32¾		
100 do	48⅞	610 do	32½		
100 do	48¾	100 do	31¾		
100 do	48⅞	100 do	32⅜		
100 do	49	400 do	32¼		
600 do	48⅝	100 do	32⅜		
200 do	48¾	200 do	32¼		
100 do	48¼	100 do	32⅜		
100 do	48⅜	400 do	32		
40 Rock Island	102	100 do	32		
200 do	101⅞	500 St. Paul Pref	47⅜		
200 do	101⅝	100 do	47¼		
500 do	101½	400 do	47⅛		
500 do	101⅜	200 do	47¼		
200 do	101⅝	200 do	47¼		
100 do	101⅝	200 Ohio & M.	7		
300 do	101⅝	100 St. L., K. C. & N.	5		
40 Harlem	141				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	12.114	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	117½
600 U. S. 6s, '81	114	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40	114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	12.109	17,000 do	12.114⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	110¾	15,000 do	b.c.b3.114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅞	19,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	b.c. 114½
10,000 do	s3.113⅞	2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	12.111

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Georgia 7s, N.	105⅜	700 L. S. & M. S.	b.c.	55½	
10,000 Va. 6s, con., 10 series	38	1500 do	s3.	55⅜	
500 Brooklyn 6s, Water L'n	106	100 do	10	55

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SCRIPTURE COMMENTARY.

COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES; Critical, Doctrinal, and Homiletical, with special reference to Ministers and Students. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D., in connection with a number of eminent European Divines. Translated from the German, and Edited, with additions, Original and Selected, by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., in connection with American Scholars of various Evangelical Denominations. Vol. VII. of the Old Testament; containing Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

The four commentaries in this volume have a certain unity as belonging to the close of the old Hebrew canon, and as illustrating the age of the restoration of the Jewish Temple and people under the protection of the Persians, about 520 B. C. In fact, the Books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah have been regarded as virtually one work, and the scholars who have been reluctant to ascribe them to one author have been quite ready to recognize in them the hand of one editor. The Book of Esther deals with events of a later date in the reign of Xerxes, whom the commentator regards with confidence as the Ahasuerus of Scripture, (485-465 B. C.;) yet it turns essentially upon the same historical movement, and illustrates the success of the Jews in preserving their nationality in Persia after it had been so signally vindicated by the return of a portion of them to Judæa and the rebuilding of their temple under the auspices of the founder of the Persian Empire, Cyrus the Great, (559-529 B. C.)

The two Books of Chronicles are ascribed to a writer who belonged to the last 10 years of the Persian dynasty, (340-330 B. C.,) and who apparently edited the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah. Only this is established in regard to him: that he must have belonged to the Levites of the Sacred Temple, and in particular to the singers, or song masters, in whom he takes a particular interest. While the position of the older Israelites of Samuel and Kings is that of the prophet, the author of the Chronicles occupies that of the priest and the Levite. Moreover, while the former historians appear to think comparatively little of the externals of worship, and to dwell upon the moral and spiritual degradation of the people as the cause of their misery and their exile, the Chronicler insists much upon external institutions, puts those gloomy views into the shade, and delights in glorifying the nation and in throwing all possible light from past experience upon the rising hopes of his people. Thus we have the important distinction between the prophetic form of history, as presented in the older Books of Kings, and the hagiographic form, as presented in the later Books of Chronicles, or what may be called the Sacerdoto-Levitical—a distinction which is easily understood by thoughtful readers, who will contrast the first enthusiastic age of any great modern religious movement and its subsequent stage of formation, retrospection, and apology, as in the second age of the Protestant Reformation.

In fact, the books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah are the annals of the Jewish restoration, with the distinct purpose of making out the best case for the restored nationality and worship; and they have great historical importance as being the foundation documents of distinctively modern Judaism as differing from the ancient Israel. Canon Westcott well sets forth the importance of the period of history which they illustrate in his careful article on Cyrus the Great and the influence of his edict upon the beginning of Judaism, and upon the transformation of the nation into a church; (1,) by completing the lesson of the captivity, humbling the pride of the Kings, and lifting the people from secular to religious aspirations; (2,) by securing the results of their discipline of suffering in captivity, opening their eyes to the spiritual worth of their religion, enlarging their notions of the unseen world, and preparing them for the coming of the true Messiah; (3,) by organizing their Church and worship, collecting their Scriptures, and providing synagogues and schools for the people and their children; (4,) by leading the Jews to regard the bond between themselves as religious and not merely local, and by presenting them as one people, even after they were incorporated into different nations.

Another aspect of this historical period, which is more fully brought out in the Book of Esther, is the new relation between the Jews and the great Aryan race, by close connection with the Persians, who are of the Aryan family, and who thus represented our modern times 2,500 years ago. In the large acceptation of the words, modern history rests upon the union of the Semitic faith with the Greek culture, and this union virtually began when Persia became the protector of Judæa, and opened the way for the coming of Alexander and the Greek civilization by the conquest of Persia, when Xerxes, the husband of Esther, was driven back by the Greeks. In a somewhat clumsy way, Prof. Schultz, the commentator upon the Book of Esther speaks of this new relation between Judæa and the Pagan culture as alarming the old theocratic spirit, from fear of losing the Hebrew idea of the transcendent God over all in nature and man after the manner of the Greeks and Persians. "It is doubtless true that such a tendency had its great dangers. While the Old Testament theism, being faith in a living God, active in the development of the world and of mankind, held the proper middle rank between pantheism and deism, by believing in an ever-present divine spirit, it gradually and unmistakably leaned over to deism, in strong contrast with panthistic heathendom. Of this we have an example in later Judaism as opposed to Christianity. This also characterizes Mohammedanism."

He uses this fact of the tendency to withdraw the idea of God from nature and life also, to explain the utter absence of the name of God from the Book of Esther, although this book is evidently written in the interest of the Jewish religion. Most readers will probably be more ready to accept his suggestion that the name of God was omitted by the author from motives of literary and artistic policy, that readers of all kinds might go through the romantic narrative of the Jewish maiden's conquest of the King's heart for the redemption of her people and the triumph of her religion, without any formal reference to her faith, and that they might thus accept the lesson in its own beauty and power without harm from the local prejudices or national wrongs which the Jews of the Dispersion had to encounter. At least, however, it is a startling fact that the divine name is not once found in this romantic and eminently Jewish portion of the Old Testament. It may be that the author chose to take his religion for granted, as among the things that "go without saying." This book has peculiar interest from its connection with the feast of Purim or the Lots, the annual festival instituted to commemorate the preservation of the Jews in Persia from massacre through the intrigues of Haman, and which is every year so heartily celebrated among our Jewish citizens. The American reviser gives an interesting *excursus* on the liturgical use of the book which is called "The Roll," and on the peculiar usages of the feast of Purim, which as long ago as the time of Josephus was said to have been kept by all the Jews on the habitable earth. Whenever the Reader comes to the name of Haman the congregation stamp on the floor and cry out: "Let his name be blotted out! The name of the wicked shall rot!" At the same time, in some places, the boys who are present make a great noise with their hands, with mallets, with rattles, and with pieces of wood and stone, on which they have written the name of Haman, and which they rub together so as to obliterate the writing. So roughly is poor Haman's name handled ages after he and his sons were hanged upon the gallows. Probably milder treatment from their neighbors will make Esther's race less vindictive to her enemy.

We notice with satisfaction Dr. Howard Crosby's contribution to this volume, and the terseness and point of the 62 pages that are given by him to the Book of Nehemiah, including Dr. Schultz's homiletical sections. He avoids the diffuseness which abound often in Lange's good and noble work, and which sometimes is more ready to exhaust the catalogue of conflicting opinions than to come directly to the point and to tell us what are the author's own decisions and the best result of his studies. The hand of another of our own scholars, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, is seen in the commentary on Ezra.

A RIDE TO KHIVA.

A RIDE TO KHIVA. By FREDERIC BURNABY, Captain Royal Horse Guards. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN. London: 1876. Fourth edition.

Here is a work which has run through four editions in as many months, for Capt. Burnaby had the good fortune not only to write an entertaining and instructive work, but to produce it precisely when the public mind, in his country, was prepared to appreciate it. The Burnabys, a very ancient stock, seated for centuries in Leicestershire, appear to be a traveling family, for a century ago Dr. Burnaby's work on this country was regarded as a standard authority on the subject. Our author today is one of that stamp of soldiers of whom the British Army may be justly proud. Although a member of the household brigade, he is most assuredly no carpet knight, but exposes himself in peace to toils as arduous, and perils as imminent, as any which could overtake him in a military campaign.

Capt. Burnaby had long cherished a desire to satisfy himself by personal inquiry as to Russian doings in Central Asia, and would have prosecuted his travels in that direction before, but for his desire to watch the progress of the Carlist war in Spain. What acted on his mind as a special charm and stimulus was the extreme difficulty of the excursion, for he is clearly of the Napoleonic opinion that impossible should be erased from a man's dictionary, and the obstacles placed by the Russian Government in the path of a traveler to Khiva only served to satisfy him that there must be something worth going for, and to whet his appetite intensely. So a year ago last December, when he got his long leave, he resolved to be off. Physically and intellectually he seems singularly suited for such adventures. He can endure great fatigue, has tact, resource, and indomitable persistence in gaining his ends, and enjoys a most remarkable gift for languages, being probably about the only man in his profession in England who possesses a really competent knowledge of the Russian tongue. The present Russian Ambassador in London is Count Schouvaloff, formerly chief of the secret political Police of the Empire, and entirely in the confidence of his imperial master. The Count declared himself unable to say whether his Government would furnish Capt. Burnaby with passports for the contemplated journey, and the Russian Minister of War, Gen. Milutin, while providing him with a permit through Russian territories, professed himself unable to assist him further, and from what the said Capt. Burnaby deduced that the more he kept out of Central Asia the better the Imperial Minister would be pleased. Capt. Burnaby happened to be forewarned by the fate of a would-be traveler in the same route, Major Wood, who in the previous year had been refused by the Russian General of the district permission to visit Khiva, and so anticipating that if he pursued the regular route he should in some wily way be thwarted, he "dodged" the last military station, and thus adroitly reached his goal.

Probably many of those who have read thus far find themselves asking where Khiva is. It is, then, a country of Central Asia, some 200 miles in length from north to south, and half as much from east to west, extending along both banks of the Oxus up to where its course is lost among the vast thickets of reeds and rushes which precede its entrance into the Sea of Aral. It is bounded north-west and north by Russia, north-east and east by Bokhara, south by Persia and Afghanistan, and west by the Caspian Sea, and has a population supposed to be about 1,500,000. On all sides it is enveloped by deserts; that of Kara-koom, or "the Black Sand," extends from the western border to the Caspian, and the Kizil-koom, or "Red Sand," covers the eastern frontier, forming also the Bokhara territory, and reaching in that direction as far as the confines of Kokan or Terghena.

The first recorded intercourse between Russia and Khiva dates back to the days of Peter the Great, who sent an ambassador there on pretexts which the Khan thought "too thin," particularly as the envoy was accompanied by an armed suite of 2,000 men, and consequently when this formidable body was imprudently dispersed to go into Winter quarters, they were surprised, cut off, and the hapless ambassador severed limb from limb. Peter, being probably too much engrossed with other interests, does not appear to have made any effort to avenge his ambassador, and for nearly 100 years Khiva remained unmolested by Russia and without direct communication with that tremendous neighbor, although caravans passed through Khivan territory from Bokhara. In 1819-20 a new attempt at relations with Khiva was made by Russia, Capt. Mouravier being deputed to interview the Khan, but his propositions were rejected or evaded. Mouravier wrote an account of his mission, and it is evident that thenceforward Khiva became an important object with the Russian Government.

"If," says he, "we possessed Khiva, the conquest of which would not be difficult, the nomad tribes of Central Asia would dread our power, and a route for commerce would be established by the Indus and Oxus to Russia. All the riches of Asia would then flow into our country, and we should see the brilliant projects of Peter the Great realized. Once master of Khiva, many other States would become dependent on us. In a word, Khiva is at this moment an advanced post, opposed to the commerce of Russia with Bokhara and Northern India; but, if subject to us, the Khivan territory would become a stronghold, which would defend this commerce against the attacks of the tribes dispersed over Southern Asia. This oasis, situated in the midst of an ocean of sand, would become the point of reunion of all the commerce of Asia, and would shake, even to the centre of India, the enormous commercial preponderance of the dominators of the sea—the English."

Ever since then there has been in England a certain influential class with Russia on the brain, who see in every move that country makes in Asia a step toward a bitter conflict with England. Of their number is Capt. Burnaby, the value of whose book, admirable in many respects, is impaired by the intensely anti-Russian *animus* which pervades its every page. The events of the past five years have served to fan the fears of the Russo-phobists. In 1872 Russia was active in Central Asia, and among other operations sent an expedition to punish the Khan of Khiva, ostensibly for the killing of certain Russian citizens and other misconduct; but Mr. Schuyler (see his recent work) thinks that there was in the mind of Gen. Kaufmann, (the Governor General of Turkistan,) whose administration, more especially on financial grounds, had been violently and in a telling manner assailed, "a feeling that a successful Khivan expedition, while being in itself an achievement of considerable merit, would in a satisfactory way round off his official career."

After most desperate difficulties—it seemed at one time as if the army would be entirely lost in one of those deserts which have formed so effective a protection to Khiva—the Russians took the city and became altogether masters of the situation. In 1875 there was fresh food for the alarmists in an expedition which started in May of that year, ostensibly to explore the old bed of the Oxus from Kraanovodk, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, to the Khivan frontier. The expedition was suspected of political objects, but does not seem to have achieved anything. Capt. Burnaby risked his life to find out what had really happened to the Khivans since Gen. Kaufmann's occupation. And this, to a certain extent, he discovered; but a stay of five days only in the capital was scarcely sufficient to accomplish his task very thoroughly. He was prevented doing that he desired by a telegram from the Duke of Cambridge, his Commander-in-Chief, reaching him at Khiva, summoning him home, although his regular leave had not expired, and this telegram he attributes to remonstrances made by Count Schouvaloff to Lord Derby.

Capt. Burnaby gives a capital account of his journey. He is terse but lively. No travelers' tales are dragged in to pad his volume. All is to the point. No skipping is needed. He went by Mr. Schuyler's route to Orenburg, the last place of importance in European Russia, and a curious mixture of Europe and Asia. A railroad is now being constructed thence to Samara, which is expected to add greatly to Orenburg's importance. From Orenburg he went (like Mr. Schuyler) to Kazala and Orsk, and no one on reading his narrative need be surprised that Khiva has been left so much to itself. The only wonder is that anybody should have approached it at all from Russia. At Kazala he was hospitably entertained at the garrison, but he formed a most unfavorable impression of officers generally. Mr. Jewell, when Russian Minister at St. Petersburg, wrote that Russians have no morality as we understand the word, and Capt. Burnaby seems to have been quite of that opinion as to the officers.

"D' you mean to say that the officers in your Army do not get drunk?" said one, as he tossed off a glass of spirits. "Why, liquor's the only thing worth living for."

Perhaps if there is an excuse for getting drunk it is in being quartered at such a place as Kazala. There are other things which they deem worth caring for besides liquor. These the author delicately veils in the appropriate language of Ovid. Capt. Burnaby says:

"Nothing would be so popular with the officers in Central Asia, or, indeed, for that matter, in European Russia also, as a war with England about India; and as the only public opinion which can be said to exist in the Czar's Empire is represented by the military class, which will in a few years absorb all the male population of the nation, we ought to be thoroughly prepared for the emergency."

Again, he records the following conversation:

"I have remarked, that England was not likely to declare war without having an ally. 'But what if Germany or Austria were to join?' 'As for those pigs of Germans, we must fight them some day or other,' replied the previous speaker, 'and when the Czarovitch is Emperor, please God, we will beat them well, and drive every German brute out of Russia; they fatten on our land at the expense of our brothers.' 'But, suppose they get the best of it?' 'Well, that can they don't. They cannot seize in Russia, even if they should be able to assail us. We can play the old game, keep on retiring. Russia is large, and there is plenty of country at our back.' 'They might take the Baltic provinces,' I remarked. 'Take them; I hope Gortschakoff will give them to Bismarck before long, and arrange that Germany does not interfere with us when we march upon Constantinople,' said another of the travelers.

'Arrange with Bismarck; you might as well arrange with the devil,' said the first speaker; 'he will take everything that he can, and give us nothing. He is the greatest enemy we have, except, perhaps, the people at Vienna. However, they do not count for much, as with the Czecks and Hungarians they have plenty on their hands; but we must give those Austrians a beating before long.' 'Which would be most popular, a war with Austria or one with Germany?' I inquired. 'With Austria, it was the unanimous reply, because we know that we can march to Vienna without any difficulty. We are not prepared for Germany. * * * When the Czarowitch is on the throne we shall have a war. Bismarck, too, does not want to fight at present. He would like to see Russia fight England, Austria, and Turkey. The old fox would sit still himself and do nothing, but if we got the best of Austria, he would take Vienna and Holland as his share of the spoil, and as a reward for his exertions; while, if we were beaten, he would take the Baltic provinces.' 'But perhaps you are a German,' said one of the travelers. 'No, I am an Englishman, and am very much obliged to you for this interesting conversation.'"

At Khiva the English are popular because the Russians are hated, and he was warmly received by the Khan, "a cheery sort of fellow." "Well," said that Prince, "the Russians will now advance to Kashgar—about 100 miles north of British territory—then to Bokhara and Balkh, and so on to Merv and Herat; you will have to fight some day whether your Government likes it or not. I am informed that India is very rich, and that Russia has got plenty of soldiers, but little with which to pay them. I am paying for some of them now." It appears from Capt. Burnaby's statement that there is no Russian garrison in the town of Khiva, and that in a portion of his territories the Khan exercises his sway as before, but that in the remainder Russian authority is dominant, that a portion of his country has been actually annexed to Russia, and that he is now practically a vassal of that empire; moreover, that certain agreements made between Lord Granville, when Foreign Secretary, and Count Schouvaloff, have not been maintained—notably that Russian forts had been erected on Khivan soil.

Mr. Schuyler does not, nor do we, share in Capt. Burnaby's opinions as to Russia's designs on India. "It is impossible," says the former, "to believe that there is any settled intention on the part of the Russian Government of making an attack on India, or even of preparing the way for it, nor is there any desire for the possession of India. Young men in the army of Turkistan, whose only thought is for advancement and decoration—the St. Anne's fever, (alluding to the cross of St. Anne,) is very prevalent in Turkistan. Many, indeed, talk loudly, but the men who control the policy have no such thought." He adds that in case of war between England and Russia, there might be danger to England by way of Persia, but the assent of that power must be gained, and she would not be likely to gain by Russian ascendancy. Mr. Seward astutely observed that he learned when in India the secret of the submission of the people of that country to English rule, viz., that they would be ten times worse off under the native Princes. So as to Russia, the people of India would gain nothing by exchanging England's sway for hers, and would not fail, with perhaps some rare exceptions, to side with England. Mouravier's views are natural enough in a Russian, but could his country, even if she desired to carry them out, do so? Most assuredly not at present with her already unwieldy territory, and depleted treasury.

Capt. Burnaby attaches an importance to chance acquaintances of travel and the opinions of subalterns which results those works on Ireland, which, in fact, give the profound views of the car-drivers who drove the authors. It is curious to read anent this very subject—Russian designs on Khiva—in *Blackwood*, thirty-seven years ago:

"The British press is under a 'craze,' a strong maniacal delusion, in regard to Russia. All assume the Czar to be the general enemy of liberty and the special enemy of Great Britain. No plausible indications have ever been assigned to color this assumption with likelihood; but with willing hearers no proofs are required. The result of this craze is that we shall actually force Russia to become our enemy by the rancorous pertinacity with which we suppose her to be such."

The truth is that soldiers are soldiers all the world over, and to enter a profession and then have no opportunity of displaying your prowess in it, is to active, adventurous spirits deeply depressing—how depressing to Capt. Burnaby his ride to Khiva sufficiently attests. It proves that if Russian officers have the St. Anne's fever, the maladies of the Victoria Cross and the Bath are not unknown in England, and we can well believe that Capt. Burnaby's day dreams include a vision of a certain gazette which contains the name of Sir Frederick Burnaby, V. C., K. C. B., &c., highly distinguished in the Russo-Indian campaign, as we doubt not he will be should one ever take place.

A SCRAP OF INDIAN STORY.

"SITTING BULL" AND THE SIOUX.

THEIR ANTECEDENTS AND HISTORY—FRENCHIFIED NAMES OF THE RIVER TRIBES—AMERICAN COSSACKS—SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THE NADOUESSIOCS AND THEIR PRESENT LEADER, WRACHFEALUTA.

One would think it would be rather hard to say anything new on the subject of our Indian tribes, and that, in fact, it would be only "the same old story." And yet there is something in the records of the native American tribes which has not been sufficiently noticed, chiefly in their thoughts and traditions, and especially in their dialects, which seem destined to give light to the new science of language, and in this way help all students of the past ages to understand with more clearness the old histories and migrations of the human race. It will probably be found that our poor and scattered American languages have grown in a wild way from the root and origin of our own and every other speech we know; and this truth will be found the mother of a thousand other truths.

The Sioux (as they are named) were first discovered about 200 years ago by Frenchmen, who showed themselves much more forward than the English in the business of exploring. A number of missionaries, Jesuits and others, sent by Louis XIV., made their way by the tracks opened by Cartier and Champlain, along the St. Lawrence to the great lakes; and Le Jeune, Jogues, Allouez, Marquette, Hennepin, Le Sueur, Charlevoix, and others, have left many interesting notices of their progress, together with their peculiar fashions of orthography in the names of places and persons. Standing on the western edges of Lake Conde (Superior) Le Jeune, Jogues and Rymbault heard loud noises of war away along the sunset prairies, and first became aware of the formidable vicinity of the Nadonessioes, or, as they wrote them down in their own way, the Nadonessioux.

Some of the most daring "fathers" went to look for those warrior tribes, carrying with them a number of axes and looking-glasses, for traffic, along with their breviaries and rosaries. They first met the Poulacs, or Assiniboins, of Winnipeg Lake. In 1669, Father Marquette said that the Nadoussioes were "the Iroquois of the North-west"—alluding to the Eastern Confederacy of the lakes, then rising truculently into power, which they upheld till 1783. One day, in 1678, Hennepin saw a troop of Nadoussioes bringing back to Niagara Falls a few Tetons as captives, taken in a foray against the dreaded race of Mille Lac from the great stream first written *Misicipa*. Then the good father ventured among them, and was the first to describe them distinctly. He exaggerates his risk; but the Sioux treated him fairly enough. They did not rob him of any of his wares, though they contrived to look so grimly on him and them that he gave them five axes, 15 skins, and six fathoms of tobacco as a matter of self-preservation. The great Chief, Wazekuta, protected him, and when he was sick, the wise men put him into a vapor-bath made of hot stones and buffalo skins, shampooed him with tears in their eyes, and so brought him round in a week. He probably remembered, though he does not state, that this was a very old piece of pharmacy practiced by the Kelts of the British Isles and France. Meantime the French carried on a great trade in furs, and tried to intercept one great current of it which ran upward to the English of Hudson Bay.

In 1700 Le Sueur made a voyage to the Sioux head-quarters of Mule Lac, 40 leagues westward from Lake Superior, and also made a treaty that lasted for a long time. In 1763, when all Canada had been transferred to England, the New-England colonists began to move in that direction. In 1767 Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut, made a "prospecting" tour among the Sioux of what is now the State of Minnesota. He seems to have "palavered" in their council about the power of the King of England; and he subsequently asserted that the chiefs had made him a grant of land on the St. Croix River—a grant which the outbreak of the Revolution obstructed, and which Congress in 1823 refused to recognize. Our General, Zebulon Pike, was more successful in 1805. He made a treaty with the Sioux, under which he obtained for $2,000 a tract of land nine miles square along the Mississippi. Subsequently other concessions were made. In 1837 the ground between the Mississippi and the Upper Lake was acquired by the United States. In 1849 the Territory of Minnesota became a State. In 1850 the last scalp was taken by the Chippeway "Hole in the Day" at St. Paul, and in 1852 the last grand Olympic game of "shinny" was played at the same place by the bands of three of the Dakota chiefs. When the Sioux went west into Dakota they found it a Territory organized on ground obtained from the aforesaid chiefs by treaty. It was the exodus of nearly a whole people, giving origin to the State seal of Minnesota, which represents an aboriginal warrior riding away toward the setting sun, and looking backward as he goes.

The present ground of the Sioux is mainly that occupied, along the Missouri and its affluents, by the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and the prospective Huron, where they seem confused as to their whereabouts, and protest in a scattering way against the advance of the Isantankas. But it is to little purpose. Old times are changed, old manners gone. The Sioux formerly hunted and hoed on the thousand streams between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and cultivated their wild oats (*folle avoine* as they termed it) on the swamps and bottom-lands. Now they ride on horses like Bedouin Arabs, use breech-loaders with metal cartridges, and hunt the buffalo for a subsistence. In Dakota they have been mainly divided into the so-called Yanktos, Sisseton, and Wapeton tribes, which have also their own subdivisions, with names which only a Government agent can pretend to distinguish. The Yanktons, about 2,000 in number, have a reservation of 400,000 acres to the eastward of the Missouri; the Sissetons (1,500 persons) have another of 1,240,000 on Lake Traverse; the Wapetons (about 1,000 persons) have 345,000 acres on Devil's Lake. Along with these, in the south-west of the Territory, is the Mountain Reservation of 25,000,000 acres set apart by treaty in 1868 for Ogallallas, Minneconjous, Brules, and other families, numbering about 25,000 persons, under five agencies. Up in Montana, on the Milk River, near the British frontier, is a reserve of 17,000,000 acres for the Yankton and other Sioux. The entire number of the Sioux, including the tribes in Nebraska and Montana, is reckoned at 44,000 persons—the great majority being connected with reservations, which may be termed the hospitals in which we treat our "sick men" of the North-western Territories.

The discontents and outbreaks of our patients have been frequent for several decades, and will be generally remembered. In 1867-8 those of the Missouri broke out in protest against the Central Railroad. Following this flurry came the treaty of 1868, which gave them the above-mentioned Black Hills Reservation. In 1874 the military excursion of Gen. Custer among those hills caused a further exasperation. He found it to be a land "worth fighting for," rich in grasses, fruits, flowers, forestry, grouse, ducks, deer, elk, and other kinds of game, together with iron ore, gypsum, and good stone for building. In that rude region not to foresee the fate which awaited them in June, 1876, at the hands of the mountaineers—a fate which some of them may have considered a retribution ordained by their gods, Oyankatahee and Heyoka.

In their wars, and especially the present, the Sioux have proved themselves good fighters and strategists—especially the latter—knowing that a cunning science must be employed to meet the great military odds against them. Among their devices of natural soldiership is the notable one of making the prairie itself wage a war of fire against the invaders, while hardly less effective are those palavers which they interpose when they find themselves pushed too hard. They have no headlong rashness, and make no Balaklava charges, believing, with the late Marshal St. Arnaud, that such things "are not war." As cavalry soldiers they are as good as our own. Gen. Crook allows their merit in that respect, though he calls Sitting Bull a renegade and an outlaw. "The Sioux," he says, "is a cavalry soldier from the time he is able to ride a horse or fire a gun. If he wishes to dismount, his pony will graze around near where he is left, ready when his master remounts to move forward or escape. Even with their lodges and families they can move 50 miles a day." It is well that enemies find it politic to do justice to their opponents, otherwise the acts of the Juguruthas, Schamyls, and Abd el Kaders would not have received such illustrious mention. But no courage can arrest the fate of the Sioux. They will pass away like the Iroquois, of whom only a remnant of about 7,000 persons still survives in this State.

But the interest attached to these Sioux does not so much belong to their courage and agility in war as to the tokens of intelligence which are to be found in their traditions, manners, and customs. They had tents, fishing-boats, and tackle, when first noticed, and a language which led Hennepin, Carver, and others to think they must have had an Asiatic origin. Others have suspected that they came from the West. Their neighbors of kindred race, the Mandans, living all along the Missouri for 1,800 miles, had a language that sounded like the Welsh. The Sioux had the habit of making houses in the earth like the old Troglodytes, and in their wars with other tribes would dig trenches on a field of battle to shoot from; facts that suggest the origin of the mounds of the Mississippi Valley, constructions which show something above the common order of savagery. Superstition is also a test of civilization; since even the lowest savages have no ideas of gods, or spirits of the air, beings that always grew in time from the inevitable double meanings of original speech. The Nadouessioes have their supernaturals, identified with a great number of natural objects. They had the calumet, an object never yet recognized as one of the oldest symbols of the world, Semitic, classic, or Gentile; the cross—a fact or suggestion which seems to bring the human traditions of the old and new continents very closely together, but which will meet with small credence just now.

The Dakotas have several gods or makers of things, and the names of these, such as Oanktayhee, Heyoka, and the rest, are attached to many things named somewhat like those divinities, for the savage loves a rebus or pun as well as the civilized man. They have their "medicine men," who practice their art with jugglery, as was the fashion among our own ancestors. They have, or had, their order of knighthood, which, as a preparation for war, resembled in some points the old European rites of soldiership. Their civilized condition was also indicated by the existence of a national burial-ground. This was situated in the fertile Valley of the St. Croix River, where may be found several of those mounds which have so puzzled our antiquarians. One of these, called the Wakan-tepe, is situated at Dayton's Bluff, near the Falls of St. Anthony, having a cave in which some ancient writing, marks, or hieroglyphics have been discovered. It may be noticed that the American word *tebe* was an ancient Egyptian term, meaning cave, temple, or house.

But the chief sign of old civilization—or comparative civilization—among the Sioux is their language, which was certainly the basis of those other traits and tokens. When they shall have vanished, like the Lenni-lenape, the Algonquins, and the rest, their language will be their monument in the fourth volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, which, in 1852, presented a Dakota vocabulary collected by Rev. S. R. Riggs of Lac-qui-parle. Such a language would naturally be employed in the way of oratory and poetry; and the Sioux highly respected the character of their public speakers and their makers of songs. They had songs of triumph for their scalp-dances, and dirges and coronachs for the dead. One of these last was paraphrased by the poet Schiller, and Goethe said it was one of the best things his brother bard had ever composed. This German version had subsequently the honor of being translated at different times by Sir E. B. Lytton and Sir John Herschel. Other Sioux laments of a similar sort have been recorded, all indicating the intellectual capacities of that powerful family.

The above-mentioned Dakota vocabulary tends to show what some of our best philologers have asserted, that the American languages have grown from the roots of all human speech. They especially swarm with words found on the eastern shores of the Atlantic. Our aboriginal names of persons and places can prove this in a great number of instances; and the few which shall be noticed belong to the subject of the Sioux. Socrates says, in the "Kratylus," that "the learning connected with names is by no means a slight matter;" and this may probably interest the reader in these concluding paragraphs.

The *Nadouessiocs* or Nadowessioucs—as the word was pronounced 200 years ago—meant the "Lake Tribes," or the "Water Tribes." The French took the last clause of the term and wrote it *Sioux*. *Nadue* or *nde* is the Dakota word for water, found also in the Old World. The Tibetan word for the Indus is *Nudi*. The ancient Italians wrote it *unda*. It was the old name of Lake Superior, called *Conde* by the Sioux—a little fact unnoticed by Gallatin, Schoolcraft, and the rest. It was also the name of another great lake—Lake Erie—the Frenchmen in this case writing it *Conty*. It is found in yet another lake—Ontario—which holds along with it the American term *erigo* or *erie*, meaning lake or water, as in the word "irrigate." Coming now to the other clause of *Nadouessioc (sioc)* we find it written in all old languages with the meaning of "people," or tribe. It is the Irish *casach* (progeny,) and the Tartar *cosack* (tribe.) It is the old English *segge* (a man,) which is the Breton *osach*. *Asc* was the Norse name for the first man; and the Hebrew-British *tsc* or *ish* is found in the words Spanish, Danish, &c. It may be added that the Coptic *sce* (a man,) terminated by the feminine vowel, gives the word *scea* or *squaw*. The Nadouessioes, no doubt, meant "People of the Lakes or Rivers," and the term was a very appropriate one. The country north and west of Lake Conde is a land of lakes and waters. The Minnesota historian, Mr. Neil, says, that to one looking down from a balloon, it would show like a great cluster of diamonds strung loosely together by a white silken thread. It may be noted that the term *Nadoue* is the word Canada (the lakes.) Canada is, therefore, one of the finest and truest of territorial names on the map of the world.

Having considered the true meaning of those Sioux or Soues, we may venture—though not without an interpreter—to approach their chief, termed an outlaw and renegade by some of our people, and more grotesquely named "Sitting Bull" by all the rest. His true name, let it be recorded with all philological respect, is pronounced *Wrach-felula*, and this name may probably be found as curious and significant in its own way as anything recently dug up from the masonry of Etruria, or traced on the gypsum slabs or baked cylinders of Knorsabad and Babylon.

Wrach-feluta is actually an old Keltic title of sovereign dignity. *Wrach*, in all human speech, meant "ruler." It is the Chaldean *rug*, (a king,) the Persian *rook*, the Circassian *work*, the Greek *arch-os*. The Norsemen spelled it *krake*, and in Old Virginia and Peru it was pronounced *verwoc* and *curac*. Coming now to *feluta*, we find that *fallath* or *fuath* in the Irish (*polat* in Cornish) meant prince and judge—both these familiar terms signifying pronouncer" originally. The compound term Reck-falluth was the title of the old King-judges who governed the races of the Keltic world, as may be seen in those ancient Irish manuscripts lately published, in tardy justice to Ireland, by the British Government. It may be further observed, with respect to *felula* or *fallath*, that the name of the King-arbiter of Hades was written or pronounced *Pauto* (Plouton) by the Greeks and Etruscans.

The general reader is not prepared to admit that "Sitting Bull" bears a title of old Keltic renown; he will "take the papers and reserve his decision," very naturally. Even the philologers at Yale, Bonn, or Oxford would probably reject the idea, or laugh at it. But it is, nevertheless, a matter worth studying; and there are some little side-facts that throw further light upon it. In one of his scarcely noticed foot-notes Charlevoix, writing in 1721, observes that the Sioux word for king sounded curiously like that used by the French for the same. He does not give the native term. But we now have it, and can see that the word *wrach*, in his ears, must have been very like the French *roch* or *roi*. Gallatin indirect proof is even better than all the direct ones. But there is another which will perhaps be considered still more curious. *Wrach*, however spelled, was long preserved in the memory of the Irish peasantry with the meaning of commander and leader. In the last century when they waged a sort of desultory war on their landlords, chiefly in the night time, they gave that name to those chosen to be their leaders. Everywhere their leader was Rock—or Captain Rock. The landlords thought the name a foolish one, and the people, who knew better, never cared to explain it. Thomas Moore, who wrote the history of that agrarian leader, never suspected the purport of his name. In every land and language of the world it has had the meaning of chieftainship.

If Wrach-feluta, then, be a relic of Old World antiquity it will be a very interesting matter for the philologists and ethnologists to decide how or when it could have been wafted across oceans to the riverine valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi, and other parts of this Fousang or America of the pre-historic ages. Their investigations on the subject of the ancient migrations and languages of this Continent are only just begun in a groping and guessing way; but they will have a clearer light by and by—a light derivable from the study of the American dialects. At present these are regarded as barbarous and quite unconnected with those forms of speech which all Europeans have been accustomed to venerate. People will refuse to believe that the Keltic *Rock-fallath* can be the *Wrach-feluta* of the Missouri region. But the proofs derived from speech will yet be found too strong for the doubts, and these proofs offer themselves in hundreds. One or two of them may be mentioned. The Sioux *lois* (the sun) is the Latin *lux* and the Greek *elios*, as well as the Keltic *los*, (blaze.) Again, the American word totem (tribe) is actually English, holding the ancient *theu* (a man) and the word team or teem, a birth or family. It is the *tedeame* (pregant) of the Lycian inscriptions, and it is partly visible in the Greek *demos*, people. A hundred such instances could be set down here, did space permit, all showing that the American and the Old World languages have had the same roots; and thus lessening the strangeness of the assertion that the old Rock-fellath again lives in the region of the Black Hills, borne bravely by the present Chief of our Sioux or *Siouxs*. These last (the Siouxs) as has been shown, bear a name of old historic significance when found on the fields of the Ukraine and the banks of the Don. Our Dakotas have been called the "Arabs of the West," for their restless horsemanship; but they may with a still greater propriety be termed the Cossacks of the Missouri and the Yellowstone.

THE KING AND THE PRIMA DONNA.

HOW FREDERICK THE GREAT DEALT WITH A CELEBRATED OPERA SINGER—HER HOARSENESS QUICKLY CURED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is, by the way, a curious story told of the manner in which Frederick the Great could deal where other men had failed, with a prima donna of the period who was inclined to set too little store by the public. This great artist seemed to catch a cold, which had the effect of rendering her hoarse, and consequently unable to sing whenever any body or thing had displeased her. One day a certain opera was to be performed at Berlin before the King himself. At the appointed hour the manager came forward and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, we grieve to inform you that our prima donna has a sore throat, and the representation announced cannot therefore take place." The stolid Teutonic audience seemed no whit surprised, and was moving out tranquilly, when the King rose and commanded the musicians to keep their places. The audience sat down again and waited patiently on events. In less than a quarter of an hour the manager reappeared, and spoke as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the most unfeigned pleasure in informing you that our prima donna is completely cured of her sore throat and will have the honor to sing before you to-night." Sure enough the famous singer soon appeared, and never had she sung better. Her triumph was complete. The King's prescription had been a very simple one. The prima donna, having dismissed the unhappy manager, was sitting comfortably before the fire in her own room, and rather pleased at the idea of having spoiled the pleasure of several hundreds of persons, when the door was violently thrown open, and there entered an officer, followed by four dragoons. "Mademoiselle," quoth the officer, "the King, my master, has sent me to ask after your health." "The King is very good; I have a bad sore throat." "His Majesty knows it, and has charged me to take you at once to the military hospital, where you will be cured in a few days." Mademoiselle turned pale. "You are jesting," she simpered; but Prussian officers, she was informed, never jested. The Lieutenant gave the order to his men, who seized Mademoiselle and carried her out of the theatre. A coach was in attendance; the lady was deposited therein; the officer took his place beside her, after shouting the address to the driver—"The military hospital," and off they went, the dragoons riding alongside. In a few seconds. "Stay," said the lady; "I think I feel better." "The King is anxious, Mademoiselle, that you should feel quite restored, and even that you should sing to-night." "I will try," murmured the prisoner. "Back to the theatre," cried the officer to the coachman. Arrived there, Mademoiselle began to think she had yielded too easily. "I will sing, since his Majesty commands me," she said, "but God knows how." "You will sing," replied the officer, "like the great artist you are." "I shall sing like an artist with a bad cold." "I think not." "And why?" "Because a couple of dragoons will be in attendance behind the scenes, and at the least *couac* they have orders to arrest you and carry you off again to the military hospital." The hoarseness was now completely gone.

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Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:20, 8:30, A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through cars to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-rn and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy, trains as per New Times Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Intermediate Stations. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BROOKS, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same office on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 3d day of February, and will be reopened on the morning of the 8th day of March, 1877.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

C. L. WHITE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS and managers of this company will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Polls will be open between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Transfer-books will be closed from 31st January until 21st February.

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROBB, Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AVENUE.

Now open for the reception of pupils.

For particulars send for circular.

Private lessons every day.

DE GARMO'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 7 West 52d st., two doors from 5th av.

DIAMOND'S DANCING SCHOOL, ADELPHI BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 52D ST.—Private lessons every day given FREE to all joining the classes.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camels' Hair Shawls, Silks, Cloths, &c., bought and sold; cash at a very small advance. Great bargains: one Camels' Hair shawl, $100; one Seal-skin Sacque, $40; one Seal Cap, $5. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT, LARGE OR small, loans. G. C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

Choice and Safe Investments.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the following First Mortgage Divisional Bonds of the Wabash Railway, viz:

Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Great Western Railroad Company.
Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company.

On presentation, on Feb. 1, of the past due and current coupons to the Metropolitan National Bank, will receive therefor cash for the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, and a certificate of deposit bearing interest for those past due.

For further information and particulars in regard to all classes of bonds, inquiry may be made of JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, President Wabash Railway Company, No. 32 Pine st., or of the Purchasing Committee, No. 52 William st., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1877.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

WANTED,
North Carolina Bonds issued to North Carolina Railroad Company,
South Carolina Consols,
Louisiana Consols,
New-Orleans and Jackson first mortgage bonds,
Mississippi Central first and second mortgage bonds,
Greenville and Columbia guaranteed bonds,
Arkansas Levee bonds,
Mobile and Ohio sterling bonds,
Mobile and Ohio interest bonds,
by ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New st.

THE GOLD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' Committee are now prepared to purchase all or any portion of the outstanding thirty-two Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, for the sum of $580 68 per bond, which is the amount of the dividend in cash arising from the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. All of the holders of any of these bonds wish to join the other condho ders and share in the sale made to the new parties, they may do so, provided they notify us by the 15th day of February. Apply to W. J. POST, Secretary of the Foreclosure Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
(Members New-York Stock Exchange,)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad st., New-York. Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue Hotel and Windsor Hotels connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

AN EXPERIENCED STOCK BROKER will conduct operations at the New York Stock Exchange for others, (For 23d st. see note below.) who are unable to watch the market; no commission charged unless profit is shown. For particulars address CAUTION, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. Sells at highest securities paying eight per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies and mortgages; same bought; insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABBICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

WANTED—$7,500, AMPLY SECURED, FOR THREE years; 12 per cent., payable monthly; in a lucrative, established business. Address SECURITY, Box No. 111 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall st., issue letters of credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE

Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Co.

No. 139 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 24, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

payable Feb. 1. WM. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND one-half per cent., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CAPITAL, $200,000.
ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of February, 1877.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date, at the office of this company.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air-line Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st.

D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1877.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of February next, will be paid on and after that date at the 8t. Nicholas National Bank. M. M. GREENE, President.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.

E. T. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo. By order

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
BROADWAY AND ASTOR PLACE.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered a dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the last six months, to be credited to the accounts of all depositors entitled thereto, subject to draft on and after the 20th February. If not called for, the same will be entitled to interest from the 1st February.

Money deposited up to the 10th February will also draw interest from the 1st of said month.

WM. MILES, President.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.
HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.

Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 56 Cheetham st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A PARLOR and bedroom on second floor, front; handsomely furnished; everything first-class; private breakfast if desired; convenient to Belmont's, Madison square. Address HOME, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two front rooms on third floor and large front room on fourth, with board; private family; no other boarders; terms moderate. Address AJAX, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; private table if required; bath, large closets, &c.; also pleasant room for gentlemen; table and house strictly first class.

FORTY-THIRD ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two elegantly-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references. Address Private Family, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE one or two first-class families willing to pay fairly for superior board in an elegant house and appointments. Address AVENUE, Box No. 260 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 930 BROADWAY.—MRS. MARIA COLVILLE begs to inform her friends that she has opened "Our Boarding-house," No. 930 Broadway; first-class accommodation; select company.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.—TWO SUNNY BACK rooms, third floor, for single gentlemen or family; also, rooms on fourth floor; table and location unexceptionable.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A choice suite of apartments for a small family, or two or three gentlemen, with private table, bath, &c.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, MADISON SQUARE.—Parlor and bedroom; private bath, closet, &c.; house, board, and appointments strictly first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET TO A PHYsician or small family, a suite of three rooms on first floor, with or without board; also, a handsome front room, with alcove.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; house newly furnished and painted throughout; prices moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 30 WAVERLEY PLACE.—PLEASANT rooms; with or without board; good board; terms reasonable; single or in suite; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUtifully furnished, piano, private bath, &c.; excellent table; liberal terms.

NO. 48 WEST 15TH ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with good table, to responsible parties; terms moderate; highest references given.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room and bedroom to let, with first-class board; also, large room on parlor floor; reference.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Rooms, with board; house and location unexceptionable; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511, CORNER 43D ST.—A furnished apartment will be vacated; French table d'hôte; appointments strictly first class.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—DESIRABLE SECOND and third story front rooms, with board, at moderate prices.

FOURTH AV., NO. 435, NEAR 30TH ST.—English family have second floor to let; good board served in rooms; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST.—An elegantly furnished suite of rooms; parlor floor; with or without private table; best references.

NO. 40 IRVING PLACE.—BACK PARLOR AND extension, also other rooms; board if desired; private family; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in a private family; references. Apply at No. 51 East 23d st.

NO. 3 WEST 42D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with superior board; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36, EAST.—Large and small rooms; good board; references.

NO. 23 WEST 33D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS for gentlemen, with superior board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIR

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A REMARKABLE DIAMOND ROBBERY.

HOW CHARLES V. HAND WAS ROBBED OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF DIAMOND JEWELRY —THE ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED AND HELD FOR EXAMINATION—A REMARKABLE CASE.

Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday reported to Superintendent Walling the particulars of what is apparently one of the most daring thefts that has occured in this City for many months. From the report of the Captain it appears that Charles V. Hand, having an office at No. 315 Broadway, and residing at No. 330 West Thirtieth street, the man who gained considerable notoriety last Fall by the management of the mustang races at Fleetwood Park, being in want of ready money desired to raise $12,000 on $25,000 worth of diamond jewelry which he owned. In this dilemma, Hand several days ago applied to a young man named William F. C. McCarthy, who resides at No. 20 East Thirteenth street. McCarthy said he had no doubt that he could arrange the matter. Yesterday he informed Hand that he could raise the money from a lady in Judge Sutherland's office, and requested him to accompany him to the Judge's office, in the Bennett Building, and bring the valuables with him. Hand consented, and putting the jewelry in his pocket, got into a coupé with McCarthy. On arriving in front of the Bennett Building on Nassau street, McCarthy took the jewelry from Hand, and telling the latter to wait a few minutes for him, he entered the building. Hand walked up and down the sidewalk in front of the building for a few moments, and as he reached the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, he saw McCarthy and another man passing out of the Fulton street door of the Bennett Building, and noticed that they turned toward Broadway. Hand went toward them, and they then entered the bar-room of the Belmont Hotel. As Hand followed them through the main door the men passed out of the private entrance, and jumping into a coupé that was standing in front of the door, told the driver to drive like —— to Broadway. The driver whipped up his horse, but, owing to the blocked condition of the thoroughfare, made little progress, and Hand overtook the coupé and tore open the door. He seized McCarthy by the collar, and attempted to drag him out of the conpé. Capt. Murray and Detective Carr, who happened to be in the neighborhood, hastened to the spot, and asked what was the matter. Hand pointed out McCarthy as the man who had robbed him of the diamonds, and Capt. Murray arrested him. He was at once taken to the Oak Street Police Station and thoroughly searched, but not the slightest trace of the missing diamonds was found. McCarthy's companion is supposed to have carried them off. When Hand opened the door and seized McCarthy, the latter's companion opened the opposite door and jumped out. In the confusion and excitement this man mingled with the crowd and made his escape.

McCarthy was subsequently arraigned at the Tombs Police Court. Hand stated, in addition to the facts given above, that the jewelry in question consisted of 16 pieces, set with diamonds, sapphires, and pearls, which he would not swear to be of the value of more than $10,000. It was the property of a lady named Mattie S. Whitney, and had been intrusted by her to him for safe keeping, and he had in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 315 Broadway, where he had a desk. McCarthy, with whom he had been acquainted about a week, induced him to enter into a partnership with him in the cattle and stock business, and agreed to obtain a loan upon the jewelry in order to enable Hand to enter into such partnership. On the 26th inst. McCarthy induced him to visit No. 52 Wall street, where he said he expected to find a man whom he represented as the attorney of the person he expected to get the loan from, and McCarthy went into the building with the jewelry, and returned in a few minutes saying the attorney had examined the jewelry, and was delighted with it, and was willing to make a loan upon it. Hand then agreed to meet McCarthy and the attorney at the Baltimore and Ohio office yesterday morning. Hand met them according to agreement, and the attorney requested Hand and McCarthy to go to Judge Josiah Sutherland's office, at No. 93 Nassau Street, in the Bennett Building. They went there, and McCarthy, to whom Hand had given the jewelry, went into an office that had the name "Sutherland" on the door, and almost immediately came out and said that a person he expected to find was not there, and he returned the jewelry to Hand. When Hand and McCarthy reached the sidewalk, they found the attorney standing there, and he said he wanted something to eat, and invited Hand and McCarthy to go with him. They all went to a restaurant in Fulton street, and all drank, but the attorney did not eat anything. He requested McCarthy to get a coupé, and they all got in and were driven back to the Bennett Building, where the attorney asked McCarthy to go with him to Judge Sutherland's office, and they entered the building, McCarthy taking the jewelry with him, leaving Hand in the street as they returned. When McCarthy was captured he asked Hand to keep still and the jewelry would be returned to him, but this was not done, and Hand returned to the Belmont Hotel from which the men had fled, and found a paper which had contained the jewelry lying on a table.

The charge made against McCarthy was larceny by trick and device. McCarthy is a handsome, well-dressed young man of about 25 years of age, having regular features, curly black hair, and a dark moustache. He was represented by ex-Judge George M. Curtis and James Oliver, by whose advice he refused to make any statement in reference to the matter for the present. It was arranged to waive the question of bail, and the case was set down for examination at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to which time McCarthy was remanded.

THE STREET-CLEANING FUND.

REFUSAL OF THE CONTROLLER TO COMPLY WITH A REQUISITION FOR AN ADVANCE OF ONE-TWELFTH OF THE APPROPRIATION.

President Smith, of the Police Board, received yesterday the subjoined communication from Controller Kelly, in reply to the recent letter of the Police Board, requesting an advance of one-twelfth of the street-cleaning appropriation:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 25, 1877.

Hon. William F. Smith, President Board of Police.

SIR: Yours of Jan. 22, 1877, making requisition for $59,791 66, one-twelfth of the appropriation for the Bureau of Street-cleaning for the year 1877, together with a copy of the resolution of the Board of Police authorizing such requisition, has duly reached this department. Upon an examination of the statutes in force relative to the payment of the expenses incurred by authority of the Board of Police, I find that the Controller is limited in his payments to the Treasurer of Police to such sums as shall be required, not exceeding one-twelfth part of the total annual amount in "any one month." A requisition for one-twelfth of the amount appropriated for street-cleaning in 1877 having been already paid by this department to the Treasurer of Police for the month of January, 1877, I do not see how I can lawfully make another payment before the month of February. The month for which the requisition of one-twelfth part of the appropriation is made should be stated in the resolution ordering the requisition, and I request that the requisition for February be so amended, and all future requisitions shall specify the month to which they apply respectively. I regret exceedingly that I cannot respond to your requisition at this time, but the provisions of the act are imperative, and should not be disregarded. Very respectfully, JOHN KELLY, Controller.

THE NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB.

An entertainment will be given in Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, by the New-York Press Club, which will offer an unusually attractive programme to be carried out by popular musical and literary celebrities. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Madame Pappenheim are announced to sing, and the assistance of Mr. William Castle and George Werfenrath, tenors; Mr. Boscovitz, pianist; the New-York Glee and Madrigal Club, under the direction of Mr. George G. Rockwood; the Young Apollo Club, directed by Mr. William Francis Williams, and other musicians, promise an entertainment of exceptional variety and excellence. Mark Twain will read a humorous story in his own peculiar, laugh-provoking, and inimitable way, and Mr. Charles A. Burbank and Mr. Charles P. Roberts, both elocutionists, who are well-known and accepted favorites, will give recitations. The list of attractions is not yet complete, but enough may be gathered from this announcement to give assurance that the entertainment will be a brilliant and every way enjoyable one. Until Feb. 6 tickets may be had of members of the club, and they will be sold at the box-office at Steinway Hall on the 5th and 6th.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The election of the New-York Yacht Club for officers for the year 1877 will be held in the clubhouse, at the annual meeting to be held on Thursday night, the 18th of February, and a ticket has already been prepared, and will probably be elected without opposition. The nominations are as follows: For Commodore, S. Nicholson Kane; for Vice Commodore, James Stillman; for Rear Commodore, J. J. Alexandre; for Secretary, Charles A. Minton; for Treasurer, Sheppard Homans; for Measurer, A. Cary Smith; for Fleet Surgeon, G. S. Winslow, M. D., for Regatta Committee, Philip Schuyler, William Krebs, G. L. Haight, for House Committee, Fletcher Westrey, N. D. White, D. T. Worden, J. O. Ferodilla, George L. Jordon, H. N. Allen; for Committee on Admissions, A. S. Hatch, William N. Thomas, R. Center, John H. Draper, Charles H. Stebbins.

NEW-YORK'S GREAT BRIDGE.

FIVE CRADLES SUCCESSFULLY PLACED IN POSITION—PERILOUS WORK IN MID-AIR.

The placing of the "cradles," or platforms upon which the workmen are to stand while laying the great cables of the East River bridge, was begun on Friday and was continued yesterday, and five of the ten cradles that are to be used were successfully placed in position. There are now three cradle cables, two foot-bridge cables, and four "traveler" cables stretched across the river and running over the tops of the towers. Besides these, there are two storm cables, intended to keep the foot-bridge cables in position, also running across the river, and made fast to the towers on each side, at a point about 20 feet below the roadway. The cradles spoken of, above are 48 feet long and about 5 feet wide, and are placed on the cables transversely, that is to say parallel with the river. Of the five now in position, three are over the river, one in the centre, and the others at equidistant points between the centre and the towers. The other two are placed at points between the anchorages and the towers. Should the weather be favorable, the remaining five cradles will be put in their places within the next week. Access to these will be obtained by the foot-bridge, which will extend from anchorage to anchorage. The construction of this bridge has already been begun on both sides of the river, and about 350 feet have been completed at each anchorage. When built over the river the bridge will be made perfectly steady by means of the storm cables, with which it will be connected by wire ropes about three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Besides the cables already mentioned there are now three "pendant" cables (to which will be added a fourth) which will hang directly over the centres of the great cable. When the work of laying the great cable is begun, small iron rods, with leaden weights at the ends, will be suspended immediately above the cradles, and will be used to keep the wires apart while being laid in the strands. The great cable will be composed of 19 of these strands, which will contain about 330 wires each. When all the strands are completed, the temporary fastenings will be removed and they will all be placed together to form the great cable, which will then contain about 6,000 wires. The wires, which will be of galvanized steel, will be a little over one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and will receive two coatings of linseed-oil before being used for the cables.

The operation of placing the cradles in position was a hazardous one, and was watched with great interest by crowds of persons on both sides of the river and on the ferry-boats, and much admiration was expressed at the skill and daring of the workmen. They, however, did not seem to think that they were in any peril, and did their work as quietly and unconcernedly as if they had been on the ground, and not standing on a rope at the height of 200 feet above its surface. Some of the cradles are now slightly deflected to the right, as seen from the New-York side, but Mr. Farrington, the master mechanic in charge, says that when the foot-bridge is completed its weight will draw the cables to the proper position, and the platforms will then be on a level.

FIVE SKYE TERRIERS.

CAPT. BRACKETT'S SEIZURE OF DOGS—A CHECK TO THE FREE IMPORTATION OF FASHIONABLE CANINES.

There is good reason to suppose that there will be a sudden rise in the quotations for skye terriers in this market. The heavy hand of the Government has been laid upon one of the offenders against the revenue laws who have for many years practiced, undisturbed, the business of importing dogs of various breeds to meet the demand for such pets. It seems that it has been a common thing for officers and stewards of vessels to bring with them, from the other side, one or two dogs, which became sufficiently acquainted with their temporary masters on the voyage thither to follow them affectionately from the steamer and off of the dock to the shop of the dog-fancier, when they were delivered without the formality of acknowledging such an officer as the Inspector of Customs or the Collector of the Port. It is estimated by one of these dog dealers himself that this business has amounted to not less than 1,000 dogs per annum imported and sold without payment of duty. A day or two ago the steamer Wisconsin arrived here, having on board as part of her cargo "not marked" in the invoice, five skye terriers. The number was ambitiously large, and although the dogs were small, there was such a family of them that Capt. Brackett's men on the steamer were suspicious of their honesty—or the honesty of their owner—and the five were seized, hurried away to the Custom-house, and on Friday night were imprisoned in the Seizure Room. Gov. Noble and his assistants were exceedingly hospitable and sociable to these unfortunate immigrants, and spent a part of Friday afternoon and yesterday in cultivating their acquaintance and endeavoring to ascertain the color of their eyes. They were a homely quintet, as shaggy as so many soiled door-mats, with great locks of tangled hair hanging down over their little black noses. Great solicitude was felt lest they should escape, and a constant watch was kept upon them lest they should take an opportunity when a door was opened to run into the street and escape. Visitors who passed by the Seizure Room dropped to take a look at the ugly little pets, who made themselves as comfortable as they possibly could anywhere but in a properly appointed dog-kennel. The dogs were intended, it appears, for a dealer in West Broadway. He came to Capt. Brackett yesterday to "explain himself." From his story it was gathered that he had been in the habit of buying dogs in England, and depending upon the good offices of friends on board the steam-ships to deliver them free of duty. The dealer had paid $135 for his five dogs, and after an explanation to the Inspector, and an avowal on his part that he was willing to pay the appraised value of the dogs, the Collector imposed that sum as a fine, and consented that they should be given up. Just before 3 o'clock the dog fancier paid up his fine and claimed his property, much to the relief of their temporary custodians, who had become afraid that the five little monsters were to be left to their care over Sunday, and would need to be looked after all that time.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Yesterday afternoon four sharp-looking individuals visited several banks in Newark, and finally bringing up at the City Bank questioned the little son of Ray, the janitor, as to the habits of his father. Two of them then went over to the Merchants' Bank, where their mysterious movements first attracted the attention and then aroused the suspicions of Teller Baldwin. The Teller dispatched a messenger to the police station, and Chief of Police Mills and Detectives McManus and Fisher arrived in time to take them all into custody. One of them when arrested tore up a check for a large amount, which had evidently been forged, and which the party were probably making arrangements to utter. It has been intimated that they had succeeded in passing a valueless check, but the Police know nothing of it. The fragments of the check which was destroyed were gathered up, and the quartet were taken to the Station-house, Before they said that they were either brokers or merchants, and gave their names and residences as follows: James Barclay, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; George Crawford, Brooklyn; James Spaulding, Boston, and Charles Dunning, New-York. They were locked up for examination.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The following contributions were received yesterday and will furnish only a partial supply for Monday's work:

Sheldon Collins	$25 00	Cash	2 00
A. V. D.	5 00	E. B.	1 00
R. S. C.	5 00	Topham, Weld & Co.	10 00
Paris Allen & Co.	50 00	A. Richard	10 00
William K. Iselin	50 00	John G. Nerser	25 00
John H. Iselin	25 00	H. C. O.	10 00
X. X.	5 00	Employees of Amer-	
D.	2 00	ican Clock Co.	101 00
Miss K. W.	1 00	George D. Farrar	25 00
Wm. A. Drown & Co.	10 00	Eaton, Cole, &	
Cash	5 00	Burnham Co.	10 00
Mrs. K. G. Bassett	25 00	L. F.	15 00
Mrs. B. M.	5 00	Daisy	1 00
Lulu Solmson	10 00	J. N. S.	5 00
Little Jeanie	25	Little Annie	25
M. W. B.	10 00	Cash	1 00
Ed. Simpson, Jr.	2 00		
Total			$541 50

By reason of yesterday's contributions falling short of $1,000, the amount required, the Guild will be compelled to issue only a limited supply on Monday. Contributions are earnestly solicited, and should be sent to Andrew W. Leggat, Treasurer, &c., No. 41 East Fourteenth street.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.

While riding in a Broadway car to East New-York last evening, Mrs. Rohme, aged 45 years, of Canarsie, Long Island, dropped dead. The cause of death was heart disease. David Fisher, aged 3 years, died suddenly yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 12 Orchard street, Brooklyn. Catherine Flanley, aged 37, was seized with convulsions yesterday at her residence, No. 196 Church street, Brooklyn, and died in a few moments.

RAID ON A GAMING DEN.

A squad of Central Office Detectives, assisted by a section of patrolmen from the Eighth Precinct, made a raid last night on the gaming den No. 338½ Hudson street, where the "envelope game" was in full blast. Thomas Gage, the reputed proprietor of the establishment, and William Anderson, the dealer, together with 30 players, were captured and locked up at the Central Office.

THE GREAT FORGERY CASE.

CHADWICK'S EXAMINATION CLOSED.

FURTHER TESTIMONY BY THE PRISONER HORACE E. BROWN—A STRANGE STORY BY JULIUS KELTER—HE TELLS HOW HE GOT THE $9,500 GOLD CHECK—JUSTICE DUFFY HOLDS CHADWICK IN DEFAULT OF $50,000 BAIL.

The examination of George W. Chadwick on the charge of complicity in the check forgery case was resumed yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appearing for the prosecution, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy for Chadwick. Thomas R. Dennis, a telegraph operator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, testified that a telegram which Horace E. Brown had said was sent by him to Chadwick, making an appointment to meet the latter at the Park Hotel, was received at the telegraph office and sent. Theodore M. Banta, the Cashier of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was recalled by Gen. Tracy for further cross-examination, and testified as follows: I keep my check-book in a rack under my desk, and have entire control of it; I fill out some checks, and my assistant others; I don't recognize the handwriting of the body of the forged check; the letter-paper on which the orders for the purchase of gold were written appears to be the genuine letter-paper of the company; a check for $23,000 was issued by the company on Dec. 30, 1876, and the next one issued was on the 4th of January for the sum of $185,000; the forged check has the same general appearance as the genuine checks of the company, but is a trifle shorter and rather lighter in color, and the water-mark of the name of the company is not as distinct as in the genuine; I don't recognize the handwriting of the letters or orders to Maxwell; I can't tell whether Beers' name on the letters and check is in the same handwriting; in some respects it is similar, and in others different; I never saw Chadwick at our office to my knowledge.

George H. Bangs, Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Office, testified: I saw Chadwick at the office of the Union Trust Company on the morning of his arrest, and heard him say to Mr. Peckham at first that he had not met Brown at the Park Hotel, and afterward say that he had.

Horace E. Brown, called for further cross-examination by Gen. Tracy, said: On one or two occasions when I had interviews with Chadwick another person was present; the other person was L. A. Brown; he was present at my first conversation with Chadwick about getting depreciated securities from a broker, and he joined with Chadwick in asserting that the business was one that could not involve any of us in any trouble; my next conversation with Chadwick, when Brown was present, was on the 4th or 5th of January, at Chadwick's office; Brown was there when I went in; Chadwick talked about the money that had been received; Brown said nothing except that he had received only $100 so far, and that he wanted more money; I don't think any reply was made to him; Brown and I went out together, and Brown asked me how much money Chadwick had received, and I told him he would have to find out from Chadwick; the next time when we three were together was on the 15th of January, at a billiard room in Chatham street, where Chadwick and I had some conversation, and where I also had a separate conversation with Brown; I never saw the forged check in the hands of Chadwick; I saw a check, which I think is the one in this case, in the hands of Maxwell; I did not see it in the hands of any other person; I don't think I ever saw either of the letters or orders to Maxwell; I was told by Maxwell that the check came in a letter delivered by a messenger; I don't recognize the handwriting of the letters or orders to Maxwell or the check; Brown, Chadwick, and Maxwell are the only persons that I know of who were connected with this check transaction; they never disclosed to me in any manner anything connected with the issuing of the check, except the statement that it had emanated from the New-York Life Insurance Company; Chadwick told me so; he told me that the check came to him through a friend who had direct access to the company.

Mr. Peckham said that he should offer no witnesses on the examination, and would also rest.

Gen. Tracy said that he should offer no witnesses in the defense, and would also rest.

Justice Duffy said that there was sufficient evidence on the part of the prosecution to warrant him in holding Chadwick for the action of the Grand Jury, but that, before fixing on the amount of bail, he would hear the evidence of Julius Kelter, who had deposited in the New-York Exchange Bank a $9,500 gold check, part of the proceeds of the forged check, and who was held at the House of Detention as a witness.

Kelter testified as follows, in response to questions put by Mr. Peckham: I am a glass manufacturer, but have not been engaged in that business during the past two years; when I was in the business I had no office and saw my customers at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway; I attempted to open an account at the New-York Exchange Bank, corner of College place and Park row, in the name of Julius Kelter & Co.; I was introduced there by Max Mankel on Tuesday, the 16th of this month; I had not prior to that time had more than $600 in my possession at one time during two years; I live at No. 1,257 Third avenue, where I occupy a French flat; I deposited on the day I was introduced a gold check for $9,500; I deposited it with the understanding that it was to be converted into greenbacks, to be credited to my account; I got this gold check from a Mr. Baumann, whom I have known for five or six years; he lived in Chicago about six years ago, and I kept a liquor saloon there; he has no saloon in Chicago, no play, or any gambling game was connected with my saloon; I have known Baumann in this City about five or six months; he told me that he lived in Second place, Brooklyn; I saw Baumann almost every day during the past five or six months; when the check was brought to me by Baumann, we had been talking about starting a glass factory; I had no capital, and he had told me the day before that he had raised it; that was on the 15th of January; we met that day in Mr. Mark's office, in Broad street, and Baumann agreed to put $5,000 in the business, with the understanding that it should be carried on in my name, and that he be a silent partner; he gave me the check to deposit, and on the following day I went to Frankel and told him I wanted to be introduced at the bank; I deposited the check on that day, and the next day Frankel told me that there was some trouble about the indorsement on the check, and I saw the President of the bank and learned that the indorsement must be guaranteed; I took the check to Baumann on the 18th of January, and he said he would get it cashed in greenbacks; just afterward the forgery came out and I did not see Baumann afterward; the check was by Hatch & Son on the Bank of New-York, and was indorsed by Blood, and one or two others; I gave Baumann a receipt for the gold bond, and that was the only security he had, except his confidence in me; Baumann was a strong-built man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, between 45 and 50 years old, fair complexion, and had brown hair and beard, sprinkled with gray.

At the conclusion of Kelter's testimony, he was remanded to appear as a witness again, if needed, and the question of bail was then considered.

Mr. Peckham asked that it be fixed at $50,000.

Gen. Tracy said that Maxwell's bail was only $10,000.

Mr. Peckham said that he would never have consented to its being fixed at so low a figure if he had been in the case.

Judge Duffy fixed the bail at $50,000, and said that he would require two sureties to justify in $50,000 each. He thought that amount of bail would be sufficient to insure Chadwick's appearance for trial.

Gen. Tracy (smiling)—"No doubt it will be, when he gets it."

Maxwell's examination had been set down for yesterday afternoon. Commissioner De Forest, a friend of Maxwell, who was present, said that Maxwell would not be able to leave his house for some days, and his case was set down for 10 o'clock on next Thursday morning. The testimony taken at the first hearing of Chadwick's case was read to Maxwell and his counsel, Mr. Clarence A. Seward, at Maxwell's house on the day following the hearing.

Mrs. Margaret P. Smith, the partner of Chadwick at his place of business, No. 35 Dey street, came to the Tombs yesterday and had a long interview with Chadwick in his cell.

Mr. W. Wirt Hewett, counsel of Horace E. Brown, who appeared as a witness for the prosecution, said yesterday, in response to questions: "Brown has been used as a tool by Maxwell and the gang back of him. He did not know that the check was a forgery. He merely went to Maxwell, at the request of Chadwick, and arranged with Maxwell to do business, as he supposed, for a savings bank, the business to be the buying, selling, and exchanging of securities, gold, &c., and he did not find out until Maxwell said that he had received the check from the New-York Life Insurance Company that the institution which he had supposed was a savings bank was the insurance company; Brown never saw the check until he saw it in Maxwell's hands, and he appeared voluntarily as a witness for the prosecution.

INSURANCE TROUBLES.

Mr. Charles E. Appleby, of Glen Cove, Long Island, President of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, who was on Friday appointed Receiver of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, yesterday went to the office of that institution at Broadway and Pine street, and took formal possession. The Receiver yesterday gave it as his opinion that every one of the company's outstanding risks would be reinsured at an early day in good companies. Offers have been made to reinsure these risks for $30,000, and it is believed that they can be insured for much less. Inasmuch as the reinsurance reserve amounts to about $36,000, this will be a great saving to the stockholders. All of the liabilities, excepting the capital stock, will be paid, and it is thought that the loss on this will be comparatively small.

The report of the Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company is not yet ready, but will no doubt be filed to-morrow.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS FORGER.

STEPHEN RAYMOND, ONE OF THE ROBERTS-GLEASON GANG, FOUND IN A PENNSYLVANIA PRISON—HIS CHECKERED CAREER DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

The notorious Stephen Raymond, who was an active member of the Roberts-Gleason gang of forgers, was brought to this City yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, and Robert Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Agency. The career of Raymond has been a checkered one, and his wanderings extensive but by no means pleasant. At the time the members of the Roberts-Gleason gang were engaged in placing upon the market somewhere in the neighborhood of $400,000 worth of faultlessly-executed counterfeit railroad bonds, Raymond, who was a person of good address and a valuable agent on the street, succeeded in selling Mr. S. V. White, the broker, forged securities to the amount of $45,000. He retained $25,000 of this amount, and divided the remainder with his confederates. His ill-gotten gains brought him little comfort, however, for after lavishing a portion of it in extravagant living, he was robbed of the remainder in a saloon on the Fort Hamilton road while on a drunken spree with his companions. He was without a cent when the discovery of the gigantic forgeries startled Wall street to its centre, and scattered the members of the gang in every direction. It was necessary to get him out of the way, and he was accordingly furnished with funds, and directed to sail for Europe, there to remain until the storm should have blown over. He was accompanied by a Mrs. Bowden, with whom he had been intimate in the days of his prosperity, and who volunteered to share his banishment withhim. On arriving in England, Raymond seems to have engaged again in questionable pursuits, and frequented the Derby and other public resorts. This information was communicated to the Pinkertons, and after the necessary extradition papers had been procured, William Pinkerton sailed for London, and found his man. Raymond appealed to the courts, and made a determined resistance, but was finally handed over to the custody of Pinkerton, who brought him to this City. While awaiting trial at the Tombs with his confederates—Ralston, Williamson, Roberts, and Gleason—Raymond was taken to Elmira, in this State, on habeas corpus proceedings, to be examined as a witness in some case, and while there succeeded in making his escape from the Sheriff. The detectives in this and adjoining States were on the lookout for him for months, and finally the Pinkertons traced him to the Eastern Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, Penn. The man supposed to be Raymond had undergone an extraordinary change for the worse; but Robert Pinkerton identified him beyond doubt by a glass eye. He had passed for two months under the name of Charles Seymour, for an imprudent pocket-book swindle, by means of which he had victimized hundreds of persons in Pennsylvania and other States. Arrangements were immediately made for securing the return of the wanderer to New-York as soon as he should have finished his term of imprisonment in Philadelphia, and when he was released, at 10 A. M. yesterday, he found himself confronted by Detectives O'Connor, Field, and Pinkerton. The necessary extradition papers having been served upon the prison authorities, Raymond was handed over to the custody of the detectives, and arrived in this City at 3 P. M. He was taken before District Attorney Phelps, and committed to the City Prison to await trial on the old charge of bond forging. Just two years had elapsed since Raymond had last passed through the portals of the Tombs, and since that time he has become so changed in his appearance as to be almost unrecognizable.

CHARGES AGAINST A CASHIER.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK—A FORGED CHECK FOR $10,000 DETECTED.

Nathan L. Lenheim is engaged in the banking business in Montrose, Penn., with his father, L. S. Lenheim, under the firm name of L. S. Lenheim & Son, and is the Cashier of the house. Stephen Kistler & Co. is a firm doing business at No. 480 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, and East Stroudsburg, Penn. They had considerable dealings with the Lenheim banking house, so that the members of the latter firm were familiar with the signature of Stephen Kistler, which appeared on a good deal of paper which passed through their hands. Mr. Kistler resides in East Stroudsburg, and a partner in the firm, Mr. Thomas W. Hall, lives in Brooklyn. On last Friday Mr. Nathan L. Lenheim left a promissory note at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, No. 247 Broadway, to be discounted, with the understanding that he would call yesterday to get the money. The note was in the following form:

GREAT BEND, Jan. 22, 1877.

Three months after date I promise to pay to the order of Stephen Kistler $10,000, at the National Park Bank of New-York. Value received.

No. 1. STEPHENS.

The note was indorsed "Stephen Kistler."

The indorsement was suspected at the bank, and a telegram was sent to Mr. Kistler after Mr. Lenheim had left the note by Mr. Hall, Mr. Kistler's partner, who received the following response:

To Stephen Kistler & Co., No. 480 Classon avenue:

The indorsement is a forgery. Have man arrested. Answer in morning. STEPHEN KISTLER.

Mr. Lenheim called at the bank yesterday to get his money, and was immediately arrested and arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, in the afternoon. Mr. Hall deposed that Lenheim uttered the note knowing it to be forged, and for the purpose of defrauding the Importers' and Traders' Bank of $10,000.

Mr. Lenheim said that he simply left the note to see whether it was genuine, and that he was not aware that it was forged. He was held for an examination at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SINGULAR SHIPWRECK AT SEA.

THE BRITISH SHIP ADA IREDALE BURNED AT SEA—HER CARGO OF COAL ON FIRE—EXPLOSION OF GAS—PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW—FINAL RESCUE OF A PART OF THE NUMBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The schooner John Bright arrived this evening from Tahiti, having on board Capt. Stewart, of the British ship Ada Iredale, and three apprentice boys, William Lightfoot, William Denwood, and Frederick Joyce. The Captain reports that the ship left Ardrossan, Scotland, on June 20 with coal for this port. On Oct. 13, latitude 15° south, longitude 108° west, a fire was discovered in the lower hold. Every effort was made to extinguish it, but it was soon evident that the whole body of coal was ignited. The crew dug down into the cargo until the gas and heat drove them from the hold. Water was pumped down, but to no effect. In 36 hours from the time the fire was discovered the gas generated exploded and blew up the deck. Finding further attempts to save the ship useless, the boats, three in number, were lowered, and the ship's company, consisting of the Captain, two mates, carpenter, cook, steward, five boys, and twelve able seamen, entered them. The Captain took with him the ship's papers, nautical instruments, charts, and such an amount of bread and water as could be stowed, and shaped a course for the Galapagos Islands, about 1,200 miles distant. Soon after leaving the ship the Captain's boat capsized in a heavy sea and all the instruments were lost except a sextant, and also the provisions on board. The boat was righted again and the men picked up. In a few days, finding the winds and currents setting him back, the Captain abandoned the design of reaching the Galapagos, and steered for the Marquesas Islands, 2,400 miles distant. On Nov. 3 one of the boats capsized, and the carpenter, William Denuer, was drowned. The rest of the crew were taken on board the other boats. All the food and water on the capsized boat were lost, and from that time until Nov. 9, when they reached Island Dominick, of the Marquesas group, all hands were restricted to three wine-glasses of water per day, and throughout the time in the boats to two biscuits per day. The weather was very rough portions of the time, and the men suffered severely. At night the boats were made fast to each other and kept together. The schooner John Bright was found at Marquesas, and all hands took passage in her for Tahiti, arriving there Dec. 12. Here the Captain paid off the officers and crew in bills on England and discharged them, except the apprentice boys, two of whom deserted. The others, with the Captain, left Tahiti Dec. 20. The mates, cook and steward, and eight seamen shipped at Tahiti on the New-Bedford whaler Coral. The rest sought other vessels.

The Ada Iredale was an iron ship, and owing to delay in her arrival had been dropped a few days ago from the list of vessels expected to arrive.

OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The schooner John Bright, from Tahiti, brings intelligence of the total loss of the British bark Beulah. She struck on the way out from Tahiti. Mr. J. G. Boss, of Quebec, is owner of the Beulah.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrests during the past week numbered 1,455.

Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of Albany, has declined the call of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of this City.

The sale of postal stamps at the New-York Post Office for the week ending yesterday at noon amounted to $52,400.

Louis Raab, aged 18, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital of pyæmia, resulting from a laceration of his left hand by a pistol-shot.

Tickets for the Charity Ball, at the Academy of Music next Thursday night, can be procured at the Union Square Hotel, also at the Astor House, at $5 each.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Charles H. Payson, who died on Wednesday last, took place at Memorial Chapel yesterday morning. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Adams and Tucker.

A meeting of the conference from the commercial bodies on the dock system and improvements of the City will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A grand charity ball, for the benefit of the deserving poor, will be given on Tuesday evening next, at Terrace Garden. Grafula's band will furnish the music, and an elegant supper will be served.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 441 deaths, 464 births, and 116 marriages, showing an increase of 25 deaths, and a decrease of 16 births and 6 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Richard Hannagan, aged 40, of Seventy-seventh street and Second avenue, had his left thigh fractured by a log falling on him while at work yesterday on a pile driver, at One Hundred and Second street and Third avenue.

Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, will preach this morning in the Eighty-sixth Street M. E. Church, and will deliver an address at 4 P. M., at the Hall of the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association.

An attempt was made by burglars on Friday night to enter the hardware store of Harrison Bros. & Hanslin. They had gained access to the roof of the building through the adjoining house, when they were discovered by the watchman, who gave an alarm, and the burglars decamped.

Custom-house Inspectors Hagan and Van Cott on Friday seized 9,000 cigars on board the Havana steam-ship City of Vera Cruz. Yesterday morning they seized about 3,000 more, and in the afternoon Officers Van Cott, Hagan, and Horn made a third seizure of 3,000 cigars, making in all 15,000 seized on the same steamer.

At the New-York Academy of Sciences School of Mines, Forty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, Mr. A. A. Julien will deliver an address to-morrow evening on Col. Prideaux's "Preparation of Objects for Microscopic Examination." Mr. L. H. Landy will shew projections of slides by means of the gas microscope, and Dr. P. Townsend Austen will read a report on laboratory manipulation.

Chief Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a writ of certiorari to review the decision of Judge Donohue in the case of Andrew J. Mellen, whose extradition to Philadelphia was recently desired. Mellen was, however, held by the Sheriff of this County under a civil process, and Judge Donohue upheld the Sheriff in his refusal to surrender Mellen to the Philadelphia authorities.

A marriage ceremony was celebrated on Friday evening at the Greek Russian Chapel in Second avenue, Father Bjerring officiating. The bridegroom was Mr. Lucas Nicholsky, of the Russian Centennial Commission, and the bride Miss Rosalie H. Smith, of Philadelphia. Mr. Boutcheff, Consul General of Russia in this City, and M. Botassi, Consul General of Greece, served as witnesses.

The West-side Relief Association have made arrangements with Slavin's original Georgia cabin singers to give a series of concerts for the benefit of the destitute poor of all denominations. The programme as far as arranged is to give a New-York series lasting from two to three weeks, and thereafter to visit various cities, giving concerts to raise the funds necessary to carry on the work of aiding the unemployed.

The arrivals of emigrants are usually very light at Castle Garden during the Winter months of the year, but thus far since the 1st of January the present month has shown the smallest number of arrivals recorded in one month since the year 1863, but 1,432 steerage passengers being the whole number by all vessels. Yesterday there were 183 arrivals, hailing as follows: From Hamburg, in the Wieland, 55; from London, in the Holland, 33; from Liverpool, in the Abyssinia, 43; from London, in the Elysia, 32.

BROOKLYN.

The policy-shop of Theodore Fuller, at No. 553 Fifth avenue, was closed by the Police yesterday and the proprietor arrested.

Oswald Miller, who failed in his attempt some days ago to get a divorce from his wife, has suddenly disappeared from his home.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday the assessment for grading and paving Fourth street, from North Tenth to Orchard, amounting to $33,440 04, was confirmed.

During the week Mayor Schroeder received for the Brooklyn Theatre Fire Relief Fund $50 from Surrogate Livingston, and $131, the proceeds of an entertainment, from the Alpha Beta Gamma Society.

The Court of Sessions Grand Jury, which was discharged yesterday, found indictments against 30 liquor dealers against whom charges of violating the Excise Law had been preferred by the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday the Engineer was directed to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates for the work of enlarging the Ridgewood Reservoir, recommended by the Mayor in his annual message to the Common Council.

The Democratic Aldermen held a caucus last evening for the purpose of arranging some plan by which the dead-lock in the Common Council can be broken. No definite result was reached, and the caucus adjourned to meet on Monday before the meeting of the board.

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE COUNTING TRIBUNAL.

COMPOSITION OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSION—DEMOCRATS ENDEAVORING TO CONTROL THE CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES—OPPOSITION TO GEN. GARFIELD—ALLEGED OBJECTS OF THE DEMOCRATS—OTHER DIFFICULTIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COURT—THE PROBABLE COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The great non-partisan, patriotic measure, which Mr. Edmunds persists is not a compromise, is already producing partisan wrangles of a very indecent kind. The House Republicans, in caucus, chose Mr. Garfield unanimously as a member of the commission, and now Democrats are endeavoring to secure his defeat. The affair needs a word of preliminary explanation. The bill provides for the selection of five members of the grand commission by the House, and five by the Senate. Without some further provision, the House would naturally choose five Democrats and the Senate five Republicans, but it was desirable that the minority in each House have a representation. The committee of statesmen did not wish to have anything partisan in the face of the bill, so instead of embodying a provision which would compel a fair party recognition on the commission, they made a private trade and pledged themselves as statesmen and patriots to stand by it. In the House two Republican members of the commission should be designated in a caucus of Republican members, and they should be voted for on a list with three Democrats which their caucus might choose. In the same manner the Republican majority of the Senate were bound to elect two Democrats. For this arrangement being carried out in good faith there was only the pledge of the individual members of the joint committee of 14. The bill having been passed, certain Democrats propose to carry the business of "bull-dozing" still further, and the question will probably be raised in their caucus to-morrow as to the election of Mr. Garfield. Mr. Lamar is said to be one of the objectors, and there are many more. They say Garfield is unfitted to be a member of the commission, because he went to Louisiana, and his mind is made up on the questions concerning that State. They object to him because he spoke and voted against the bill and regards it unconstitutional. They want the commission made up of men who are not committed, particularly the Republican portion of it. There are a few Democrats who are not willing to break faith or have the question raised in caucus, and Mr. Payne tells his colleagues that his word is pledged, and some others are endeavoring to have the matter suppressed. The proposition has been to pass a resolution in Democratic caucus to inform the Republicans that Mr. Garfield was not an acceptable selection to the Democrats, and request them to present another name. It is said that some of the Democrats who opposed the bill are engaged in the attempt to defeat Gen. Garfield in the hope that his defeat may break up the formation of any commission and nullify the bill. It is probable that the managers may control the caucus and prevent any attempt to break the agreement, but the Senate will not elect till the choice in the House has been heard from, and any bad faith there will be met by the election of five Republican Senators. In the House some of the Democrats would have to wash their hands of the proceeding, and Mr. Hoar would decline to serve unless Garfield were also elected. There were some private warnings given as to the loose arrangement about the selection of the Congressional part of the commission, but the advocates of the bill, in a state of good feeling, were willing to take oath that the dwelling-place of honor was among the Democrats in the House.

The Democratic objections to Garfield are, of course, absurd. The purpose of the bill, and the agreement in committee, was to make certain the appointment of five Democrats who would never waver on any question affecting the election of Tilden, and five Republicans, who have perfect faith in the rightful and legal choice of Hayes. This would throw the responsibility of deciding the legal questions upon the Justices of the Supreme Court, where it is placed by the theory of the bill. The Democrats in the House will make choice of their three members of the commission to-morrow. If they object to Mr. Garfield, they should not select Hewitt or David Dudley Field or Payne or Proctor Knott or Tucker or Lamar, or, indeed, any of their members that one can think of, for they are all committed. Indeed, the Democrats in the Senate are objecting to Bayard, and there will be a contest against him as a member of the commission, because he is not partisan enough, and Mr. Thurman is sure to be one of those chosen. The Republicans will select Mr. Morton. Mr. Edmunds, and probably Mr. Howe. There is a report about, whether well or ill founded, that Mr. Edmunds does not wish to serve. If he should decline, Mr. Sargent or Mr. Frelinhuysen would perhaps be chosen. There may be a controversy about Mr. Conkling, though it is not supposed he will be presented as a candidate. The troubles of forming the commission are not yet over, and may prove to be serious, as there is some fear that the four Justices will not be able to agree upon the selection of the fifth.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee now in Washington held a meeting to-day, and determined to secure the services of three lawyers to represent the cause of Hayes and Wheeler before the Electoral Commission. William M. Evarts, of New-York, and Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, were selected as two of the three. The third counsel will be selected within a few days. The Democrats have also determined upon having the cause of Tilden and Hendricks represented before the commission by counsel, and have selected Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Richard T. Merrick, of Washington.

THE TILDEN PLOT AGAINST OREGON.

SECRET MOVEMENTS OF HIS AGENT PATRICK WITH THE $8,000 CORRUPTING FUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A letter has been received here from a trustworthy gentleman at San Francisco who is cognizant of the facts, stating that when J. N. Patrick, one of Tilden's Western agents, arrived at San Francisco, he did not register his name at any hotel, desiring to keep his presence in San Francisco unknown. The following morning he called at the banking-house of Wells, Fargo & Co. before business hours, and presented a telegram from Donnell, Lawson & Co., of New-York, authorizing him to draw $8,000 at sight. The money was paid him in coin and coin notes by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Treasurer, who, of course, was furnished with satisfactory evidence that the bank was secure in paying out so large a sum in this unusual manner. Patrick was not seen in San Francisco after drawing the money, and it is reasonably certain that he immediately proceeded to Oregon to carry out the programme adopted in New-York for stealing one Electoral vote from Hayes in that State.

PELTON AND HIS DISPATCHES.

THE DIFFERENT TALES TOLD BY HIM UNDER OATH AND OVER HIS SIGNATURE—HIS MANAGEMENT OF THE TILDEN CAMPAIGN NOW IN PROGRESS IN THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Col. William T. Pelton, the nephew of the defeated candidate for the Presidency, and the Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, was summoned here some two weeks ago to testify as to what means had been employed by Tilden and his friends to secure the Electoral vote of Oregon and the contested Southern States. He was before the Senate Committee for a few moments, and swore, in substance, that he knew nothing about the campaign tactics of his uncle, and that he had sent only one or two telegrams to Oregon. It has since been discovered that at least a dozen dispatches in cipher and signed by him were sent to the State named. Mr. Pelton is still in Washington, and has not yet been discharged by the committee. He still receives his witness fees, and it might be well for him to be recalled and re-examined and discharged without delay. Just now, in company with his friend and fellow agent, Mr. Smith M. Weed, he is conducting the Tilden campaign in Washington with that shrewdness for which he has long been noted, and is in daily consultation with all the leading Democrats and one or two gentlemen who call themselves Republicans. These facts are generally commented upon here, and it has been suggested that it is not just the thing for the Government to pay Mr. Pelton's hotel expenses while he is scheming to place a man in the Presidential chair who has about as much right to the seat as has Tim Campbell, or the notorious Eddie Apgar.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE BILL.

THE MEASURE TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY, AND SENT TO THE SENATE WITH A MESSAGE GIVING THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS FOR SIGNING IT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There was no delay, but, on the contrary, the utmost haste, on Saturday in taking the Electoral Vote bill to the Executive Mansion, as, by an old joint rule, all bills, after their passage through the two houses, are first signed by the Speaker and then the presiding officer of the Senate. It was probably 12:30 o'clock when it was conveyed thither, the House not meeting till noon. The President just previous to the last-named time left the city for Baltimore in company with Secretary Robeson, and did not return till 10 o'clock last night. Senator Conover, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, will deliver the Electoral Vote bill to the President early to-morrow morning. The President, however, has already examined the bill as it appears in print, and therefore is fully acquainted with its provisions, as is also Attorney General Taft. The President this evening said he would sign the bill, and accompany the notification of its approval with a special Message giving his reasons for doing so. The character of the Message may be inferred from the President's recent frequent private utterances to the effect that he was desirous of the Presidential question being peaceably adjusted, and would recognize him who should be legally declared elected as his successor. Considering the important and responsible duties devolving on the President, it was essential that he should have the confidence of the country, and this he could not secure if there were a suspicion, or any good reason to believe, that his election was tainted with fraud. In a feverish condition of parties, with no previously agreed plan of adjustment of controverted questions, the disputes which would arise in counting the Electoral vote might occasion serious damage to the country, and hence it was a patriotic duty to unite upon some plan to secure the end desired, namely, a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The objections which might be urged to the details of the bill could be waived in view of the high character of those who framed it, and the unanimity with which the plan was framed—prominent gentlemen on both sides having composed the Joint Committee—besides, business interests everywhere demanded and required action in the interests of peace. The Message is not yet prepared, but will be sent early in the afternoon to the Senate, in which body the bill first passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

THE PROPOSED PLAN OF ESTABLISHING A SINKING FUND—POINTS OF DIFFERENCE IN THE BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The principal points of difference between the bills to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railway Companies are as follows: The bill which has been taken up in the Senate was reported by the Judiciary Committee, and provides that there shall be placed to the credit of such sinking fund annually, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the net earnings of the roads; the amount earned by the roads in performing service for the Government, and the 5 per cent. of their net earnings spoken of in the original acts to be taken as part of the 25 per cent. The other bill reported by the Committee on Railroads will be submitted as a substitute for that of the Judiciary Committee. It refers only to the Central and Union Pacific roads, and provides that the amounts due them for services rendered the Government up to Dec. 31, 1876, shall be placed to the credit of the sinking fund; but in case it does not amount to $1,000,000 at that date, the deficiency to make up that sum shall be paid by the respective companies. Each company shall then pay into the Treasury, to the credit of such sinking fund, $750,000 per annum in equal semi-annual installments on the 1st of April and October in each year, until such sums shall, with interest thereon, be sufficient when added to the other sums to the credit of said sinking fund, to pay off and extinguish the Government bonds advanced to the companies. The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee refers to the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Central branch of the Union Pacific, and the Kansas Pacific companies.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Convention of the Fifth District B'nai B'rith elected the following officers to-day: Aaron Haas, of Atlanta, Ga., President; M. Hutsler, of Richmond, Va., First Vice President; W. H. Strauss, of Baltimore, Second Vice President; A. Goodman, Treasurer; Dr. S. B. Wolfe, Secretary; A. Fisher, of Washington, Sergeant at Arms.

Representative Elijah Ward last night generously entertained many Democratic members of Congress at his residence. It was an exclusively social affair.

The investigation by the Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote is likely to continue for several weeks, as the Sergeant at Arms has sent special deputies to Ohio and elsewhere for witnesses.

A friend of Associate Justice Davis furnishes the following: Judge Davis is so much occupied now, and will be for the next six weeks, in preparing opinions upon cases assigned to him by his associate Justices, that an immediate resignation could not take place without injustice to his present duties, which preclude him from any decision regarding his acceptance of the United States Senatorship.

Representative Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has been confined to his bed by severe prostration for several days. His physicians say there is no immediate danger of his death, although the patient is of different opinion.

This afternoon, while Attorney General Taft and his family were driving down Thirteenth street, their horses took fright and ran away. On turning the corner of F street one of the horses fell, and a wheel broke, stopping the vehicle. The inmates of the carriage were uninjured.

It is reported here to-night that a number of the troops that have been stationed here for some time will be ordered to stations in other portions of the country; some of them to Fortress Monroe and Governor's Island, and others to points in the West, where their services may be demanded in the Spring campaign against the Indians.

THE LATEST MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

UNSCRUPULOUS CONDUCT OF CHIEF JUSTICE IGLESIAS IN FOMENTING THE REVOLUTION—CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT AGAINST HIM—ITS EFFECT THE SUCCESS OF THE PROFESSIONAL REVOLUTIONIST DIAZ.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There is a growing apprehension here that the present unfortunate condition of affairs in Mexico may result in complications which will seriously involve the United States. It is therefore considered important that the facts regarding the situation in that country should be correctly known. The following information has been derived from thoroughly trustworthy sources. The statement telegraphed from San Francisco in support of the pretensions of the revolutionary leader, ex-Chief Justice Iglesias, that the Constitution of Mexico prohibits the election of a President for a second term, is shown by direct reference to a copy of the Constitution to be incorrect. This is also evident from the fact that President Juarez was elected not only for a second, but a third term. President Lerdo was elected in 1872 for the term of four years, ending Nov. 30, 1876. This election is characterized by a leading historian of Mexico as having been "the most pacific and spontaneous of all that have ever taken place in the Republic." It was before the expiration of this uncontested term of office of President Lerdo that Iglesias commenced his revolutionary proceedings by issuing at Salamanca, in the State of Guanajuato, on the 28th of October last, a revolutionary "plan," assuming the title of Provisional President and setting up a so-called Government. The pretext assigned for this revolutionary proceeding was that the House of Representatives, on the 26th of October had declared that at the election held in July last Lerdo had been re-elected for the ensuing term of four years from Dec. 1, 1876.

The Constitution of Mexico makes the House of Representatives the sole judge of the returns of the election—not only of President, but of magistrates of the Supreme Court. The result of the election was declared by a vote of 125 to 46, or more than two-thirds. This action of the House was indorsed by a vote of confidence in the Executive by the Senate, of more than two-thirds, and on an appeal made by Iglesias to the Supreme Court, of which he was President, that tribunal sustained the validity of the election by a vote of 6 to 3; yet in the face of this, ignoring the obligation which that vote imposed upon him as a member of the tribunal, and without warrant whatever in the Constitution or of law, either as a magistrate or a citizen, Iglesias not only assumed the right to declare the re-election of President Lerdo invalid, but in violation of the Constitution he had sworn to protect, attempted by revolutionary means to establish himself and his partisans in power, not when the succession had legally or in any case of doubt devolved upon him, but more than a month before the expiration of President Lerdo's uncontested term of office. The overthow of the constitutional order in Mexico has been effected, not by the strength of the professional revolutionists led by Gen. Diaz, but through the treason to republican principles of those who have been engaged in the Iglesias conspiracy which has again introduced demoralization into the Army and has deluded public sentiment by the attempt to cover revolutionary proceedings with the pretext of legality. The only difference in point of legality between Signor Iglesias and Gen. Diaz is that the latter issued his revolutionary "plan" in March last, and the former in October. Whether priority in such proceedings gives a better or a worse title, it appears that, as between the two factions which have appealed to revolution, the balance in point of material force has rested with Gen. Diaz, for within less than three months from the date when, in Salamanca, Iglesias issued his revolutionary "plan," he has been driven from his country and landed a fugitive upon a foreign shore, while the result of his misguided proceedings has been to place success, which could not have otherwise been reached, within the grasp of the professional revolutionist Diaz, and to postpone, it is to be feared for an indefinite period, all possibility of good government, of order, and of progress in Mexico. It is this conspiracy against the constitutional order, and resort to revolutionary means by those who have heretofore been prominent leaders in the republican cause, and have held the highest positions in the State and the Army, which now awaken the most serious doubts and apprehensions with regard to the future of the neighboring republic.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON AND MURDER.

THE CONSPIRACY AT CATSKILL—A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Jan. 28.—The preliminary examination of John N. Hover, who was arrested Friday last on a charge of attempt at arson and murder, the particulars of which have heretofore been made public, commenced before Justice Overhiser yesterday morning. Ward, who was employed, with a confederate, by the prisoner to burn the house of Mr. Post, of Catskill, and murder his family, was the first witness examined. His testimony was of a very interesting character, and was listened to by a large crowd of spectators. Ward said he was to have been liberally paid for doing the work proposed by Hover, but becoming conscience-stricken at the enormity of the crime proposed, he disclosed the conspiracy to the detectives. The examination will be resumed to-morrow morning.

FATAL EFFECTS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Charles P. Wetmore, aged 26 years, died at 5 o'clock this morning of hydrophobia, after suffering fearfully from the attack since Thursday last. Deceased was bitten last Summer three times by one dog and once by another. The symptoms first manifested themselves on Thursday, but a physician was not summoned until Friday, and he did not fully comprehend the case. The case developed more fully Friday night, and the physician was called, but the patient at this time could only be relieved by hypodermic injections. Mr. Wetmore was a native of St. John, N. B., and had relatives in San Francisco.

THE STEAMER NEWPORT AFLOAT AGAIN.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 28.—At high water to-day the steamer Newport, of the Old Colony Line, got off the beach in this harbor without difficulty, it being perigee tide. The steamer Continental assisted her. She lay in the channel during the day, but will go on the dry-dock at once for repairs, as she is sprung a little forward, which is believed to be the only injury she has received. She went aground at noon of Tuesday, Jan. 2, and has been on the beach almost 26 days.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE WEATHER IN PARIS—A PRIMA DONNA'S SUCCESS—THE MASK BALLS AT THE OPERA-HOUSE—HOW PARISIAN MUSICIANS COMBINED TO INJURE JOHAN STRAUSS — THE CONSPIRATORS CONDEMNED BY THE CRITICS—AN ASSASSIN'S TERRIBLE CONFESSION—THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 12, 1877.

The weather here continues to be the most remarkable known at this season since the beginning of the century. To-day the temperature is that of Spring. The trees are showing signs of budding; flies are coming out; and we are having a series of real Summer showers. The weather has been particularly favorable to the *baraques* upon the boulevards, all of them doing an exceptionally fine business this year. They have been cleared away at length, the last of them having disappeared yesterday. As a consequence of the fine weather the boulevards are thronged with promenaders from morning until night.

The sensation of the day is Mlle. Albani at the Théâtre Italiens. Last night this young cantatrice had a real success in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and before as critical an audience as one can find in the world. It was but a few years ago that I heard a young girl sing in the saloons of Mr. Downing, and noted then that she had a remarkable voice and talent. That young lady, Mlle. Lajeunesse, now appears as a prima donna under the name of Albani, and there is predicted for her a grand success.

A decided sensation has been caused here by an event which is likely to cause no small amount of gossip in the artistic world. Every American who has visited Paris during the Winter has heard of or attended the famous mask balls of the Opera. During the reign of Louis Philippe they were frequented by the highest classes, and in the time of Torquin they were superb. Napoleon III. gave every possible encouragement to these balls, not on account of the pleasure they afforded, but because they set in movement fabulous sums of money, and directly benefited the working and trading classes of Paris. It is estimated that each ball necessitates the expenditure of at least 5,000,000 francs. Of this sum, the cabmen get about 50,000 francs, glovemakers and dealers 100,000 francs, flowersellers 40,000 francs, and so on through a number of trades and occupations. After each ball the working classes find themselves more at ease, and money appears to be plentiful. The importance of this species of trade can hardly be appreciated except by those familiar with Paris, or those who know how large a proportion of the population is dependent upon the indulgence in luxuries on the part of the rich. For two years after the war Paris suffered for the want of fêtes. M. Halanzier was appointed Director of the Opera, but money was not so plentiful with him then, and he would not undertake the large outlay required for these balls. More than 300,000 francs have to be invested in preparations, and M. Halanzier demanded an additional subvention from the Government for the purpose. It was short of money also, and had hard work to maintain the equilibrium of the budget. But France is the most astonishing country in the world in the matter of finance. Although the times have been hard, the vines injured by the phyloxera, the harvests barely middling, and the taxes crushing, the Government found its revenues largely in excess of its expenditures, and it was resolved to scatter some of this money about among the people. The Marshal-President is carrying out the policy of Napoleon III. to a certain extent, and it is for the benefit of the people that he is erecting those costly works upon the Trocadero, and preparing for 1878. He asked M. Halanzier to give a series of balls, and the Minister promised to come to his assistance with a certain sum of money.

M. Halanzier determined to do the thing handsomely, and he has spared no expense in his preparations. The first ball is fixed for to-morrow night. Two *maestros* have been engaged to lead the orchestra, and Johan Strauss and O. Métra will wield the bâton by turns, each giving his own music. Johan Strauss arrived here the other day, and it is here that the incident of which I speak came in. Naturally the orchestra was already familiar with the music, and he took the bâton for a trial. Strauss was thunderstruck at the result. It is true that they played the notes of his music correctly, but in a humdrum sort of way, giving no life or animation to these soul-inspiring strains. The idea that a week of rehearsals would be necessary with an orchestra composed of first-class artists had not entered his head. And the next night—yesterday—M. Halanzier had invited the press and the Opera subscribers to a general rehearsal. Yet Johan hoped for the best, and when the house was filled with an elegant and critical audience, Métra presented Strauss, and the latter stepped forward to his stand. M. Halanzier had given a glorious dinner before the rehearsal, during which the two composers shook hands between the courses, and both arrived upon the stage in the best of form and condition. When all was ready, Strauss came forward and gave the signal for the commencement of "Love, Drink, and Sing." Upright and stiff as usual when beginning, Johan started the musicians off, but he soon showed signs of agitation. Turning toward the orchestra, he swung his arms, beat the cadence with his foot, grew excited, and turned and twisted about like a madman, making the most violent gesticulations, and all the time the musicians droned along in a somnolent way, striking every note, it is true, but giving no life or expression to it. All of Johan's efforts were in vain, and he stared in amazement when the piece came to an end. Métra then came forward, and the scene was instantly transformed. "La Vague" was given in a superior way, and with a vim which carried away the audience. When Strauss again came forward the orchestra relapsed into its somnolent state. The master took up his violin and played himself in a way that would seem to have been irresistible, but the musicians could not be moved, and it was evident that there was a conspiracy against the Austrian composer.

There is nothing political in this affair, and the motive is not, probably, the nationality of the composer. The musicians of the Opera are very jealous of strangers of any nationality, and when Verdi came to Paris they refused to play unless their own leader was allowed to wield the bâton. They would not allow even Verdi to direct his own music. And now they resent the interference of Johan Strauss, and mean to make his visit a failure if they can. The press takes sides with Strauss, and condemns in strong terms the unworthy and unjustifiable conduct of the orchestra. Some of the papers recommend him to go back to Vienna at once and bring out his own orchestra, for it is evident that the musicians of the Opera have organized a cabal against him, and mean to make him out inferior to Métra on the night of the ball. The persons present at the rehearsal were not a little disturbed by this unexpected incident, and since Johan had been especially invited to Paris, they desired to show some marks of their sympathy. Hence they called for "The Beautiful Blue Danube"—which was executed in the same villainous manner—and then for other pieces. It is just possible that the condemnations of the critics may bring these recalcitrant musicians to reason before to-morrow night.

Billoir, the confessed assassin, has changed his story with regard to the manner of the murder of Marie le Manach. His first story was that she came home tipsy on the day of her death, the 3d of November, and broke a gilded glass, which he prized as a souvenir. While stooping to pick up the pieces he gave her a kick, in his momentary passion, which caused her death. The French have a way of extorting confessions from prisoners unknown in legal procedure elsewhere. In the first place, Billoir was confined in the same room with another "assassin," that is, a man employed to catch every word let fall by the accused. The latter had some trifling notes to add to the results of the examination of Billoir's story, and when all was ready the Commissaire again appeared before his "patient." He demonstrated to Billoir as clearly as A B C, that his statement was impossible, since the appearance of the woman's face after death was not that of a person knocked insensible by a blow or a kick. There were certain marks or lines in the face which showed that the victim was conscious of her doom a moment before death. She must have seen grim death before her eyes and been terrified by it. "Look, M. Billoir," the Commissaire bluntly remarked, "see the drawings of Lavater! Remark the lines about the mouth, where the sentiment of terror is depicted; and will you be kind enough to compare those lines with these—you see the difference? Now, M. Billoir, it must be clear to a man of your intelligence that the unfortunate Mme. Le Manach was conscious an instant before her death, and that terror made her muscles contract as in this drawing." That is the way the thing was done. Billoir could not dispute the authority of Lavater, and finally confessed that he struck his mistress with a sharp instrument, a sort of awl—and one was found in his room. And proof has also been found that the woman was not dead on the 4th of November, and the neighbors heard the noise of a dispute in Billoir's room on the nights of the 5th and 6th. It was the evening of the 7th that the body was found, and the doctors swore at first that it could not have been over 48 hours in the water. The authorities are now trying to prove premeditation.

It appears that the press in France is not free; that thought is gagged and speech muzzled; for, the *Droits de l'Homme* asserts, the men condemned for participation in the acts of the Commune are not allowed to publish their prose in any journal. If public report can be credited the "X—y" of that journal is no other than M. Le Comte Henri de Rochfort, Marquis de Lucay, but that Radical Red Republican nobleman is forbidden to sign "Henri Rochfort." It may astonish people to learn that this notorious person is a noble with two titles, but there is a family history connected with his birth into which I do not care to enter. His father was legally married to a servant in his employ, and, according to the French law, which allows a man to repair his faults at any time, M. de Rochfort is the legal heir to the title and property of the late Marquis de Lucay. As for the latter, not much can be said, for Henri Rochfort is accused of leaving his old father in the deepest poverty while he himself was rolling in riches. He himself has daughters, born before his marriage, but I believe that he repaired his faults by marrying late the mother of his children, thus giving them a legal status. His eldest daughter was married the other day at Geneva.

LARGE FIRE AT HARTFORD.

MERRIMAN'S BLOCK IN FORD STREET TOTALLY DESTROYED—LOSS OVER $200,000.

Merriman's block on Ford street, Hartford, Conn., in which were located the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, Seidler & May, furniture manufacturers, and George D. Bartlett, clothier, was totally burned yesterday morning between 5 and 7 o'clock. The total loss is $223,000, and the insurance $144,250. The loss of the Plimpton Company was $120,000, and the insurance $70,000, in a large number of companies, in policies of $5,000 and $2,500. Seidler & May's loss is $30,000, and insurance $24,250, in 12 companies, including the Atlantic, of New-York, $2,000; the Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,000; Lancashire, $2,250; Merchants', of Newark, $3,000; Home, of Newark, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $2,500. The loss on the block, which is owned by J. Merriman, is $45,000 and the insurance $30,000, including the Imperial and Northern, $10,000 each; the Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; Howard, of New-York, $2,500; North America, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,500; German-American, of New-York, $2,500. George D. Bartlett's loss is $30,000, and insurance $5,000 each in the Royal, of Liverpool, Connecticut, Hartford, and National, of Hartford, and Continental, of New-York.

OTHER FIRES.

The loss by the Academy of Music fire at Indianapolis will probably not exceed from $100,000 to $125,000. The building was insured for $50,000. Smith & Potts', grocers, loss is about $4,500; insurance, $2,000. J. H. Lyons', stoves, stock was partially destroyed; valued at $3,500 and insured for $2,500. C. Held's, liquor saloon, loss is $1,000; no insurance. H. H. Lee's loss is $10,000; covered by insurance. Dickson & Lossy's, lessees of theatre, loss is $3,000; no insurance.

A dispatch from Connellsville, Penn., says Porter, Tennants, Boyts & Co.'s foundry was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. The loss is estimated at $15,000, and is covered by insurance. The Baltimore House, adjoining, was also destroyed. Loss $3,000; fully covered by insurance.

The boarding-house of J. G. Cummings, on Second street, Hallowell, Me., was burned last night. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000. While the furniture was being removed an explosion occurred in one of the rooms, supposed from gunpowder, seriously injuring four persons.

Adam's Block, in Biddeford, Me., was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insurance about $7,000.

THE EVANGELISTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey began their revival meeting at the new tabernacle on Tremont street, this afternoon. Large numbers were present from adjoining towns, and 10 minutes after the doors were opened the building, which seats 6,000 persons, was filled in every portion, hundreds being unable to obtain seats. It is estimated that 10,000 people went away, being unable to gain admission. At the services this evening, also, thousands of people thronged the various entrances, vainly seeking admission.

SENATOR CONKLING'S REPUTATION ABROAD.

The London *Standard* of Jan. 16, referring to the report in that city that a scheme of settlement of the Presidential election had been outlined, says: "The scheme is said to have been devised by Senator Conkling, one of the least respectable and most violent professional politicians in the Republican ranks. His suggestion is alleged to have been accepted by the Democrats, and it is affirmed that two of his Republican Senatorial colleagues on the committee, among the most influential and reputable of the Republican leaders, have very reluctantly assented to it. Now it is, to say the least of it, difficult to understand how Mr. Conkling could devise anything which the Democrats could accept. The mere fact that a suggestion emanated from such a quarter would seem to render it justly open to Democratic suspicion. But it is within the bounds of possibility that the Senator has done what a would-be Senator from Louisiana is said to have done at the same moment; that is to say, he may have arranged with the Democrats some personal compromise favorable to him, and to a few of his immediate friends, and certain in the estimation of those who have accepted it to result in the installation of Mr. Tilden."

WOODIN "CATCHES A TRAIN."

HARRIS' RESOLUTIONS — WHOSE VICTORY WAS IT?—HOW SIX REPUBLICAN SENATORS MADE HASTE TO GET IN ACCORD WITH THE "SAGE OF ONEIDA"—SENATOR WOODIN'S REMARKABLE ANXIETY TO "CATCH A TRAIN."

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877.

The passage through the Senate yesterday of Senator Harris' resolution containing a *quasi* indorsement of the Congressional device for raffling off the Presidency appears to be variously interpreted. The Democrats are disposed to claim it as a victory for them, inasmuch as their side voted unanimously for it, while the more abject followers of Roscoe Conkling are trying to make people believe that it was a triumph for the "Sage of Oneida." The truth is, it was not a triumph for anybody, for the very good reason that it was not in any sense an expression of the opinion of the Senate. The resolution got 15 votes out of 32, or less than one-half of the Senate. Of these votes nine were Democratic and six Republican. It remains for the six Republicans to explain their votes as best they can to their constituents. When Woodin's resolutions were submitted to the caucus, they were heartily indorsed by every Republican present. The only fault Harris found with them was that they were not strong enough in upholding the position which the Republican Party had taken with regard to the count of the Electoral vote. This, however, was before the Congressional Committee had made a report. Had the question been put at that time to the New-York Senate whether any compromise was advisable, or ought to be reported by the committee, every one of the 19 Republican Senators would have voted in the negative. But after the compromise had been reported and had passed the United States Senate, and was certain to pass the House of Representatives, Harris sprang to the front with his "Cheap John" proposition to "indorse" the inevitable. It is not very creditable to their independence or good sense that he found five Republican Senators ready to follow him. Whether their object was to put themselves in accord with the "Sage of Oneida," or whether they had honestly changed their opinions since they indorsed Woodin's resolutions in caucus, they did not vouchsafe to explain. It cannot be very flattering to them, however, to have Conkling's friends running around boasting that they were "whipped into the traces." They will find before they get through with this business that their constituents—the people—have opinions about the compromise as well as Senator Conkling, and that, although he may dispense Custom-house patronage, he cannot dispose of the votes nor trade away the principles of the Republican Party. From all parts of the country comes the emphatic dissent of the Republican Party from the whole scheme concocted by Congress for declaring the result of the Presidential election, and the six Senators who made such haste to indorse a compromise after it had become an accomplished fact, will probably see occasion before the end of another month to wish they had stuck to their original opinions. Senator Woodin's remarkable performance in connection with this matter is severely censured. It is well known he did not remain to vote against Harris' resolutions. It is claimed for him that he had announced long before the vote was taken that he would have to leave at the time he did in order to "catch the train," and "it is said" he had begged Harris to postpone the vote till Tuesday in order that there might be a full Senate. But Harris, it seems, was bent on "getting in accord with the Sage of Oneida," and couldn't wait. The result was he got six of the 19 Republican Senators to vote for his resolutions, and proposes to call that a victory for Conkling. It may turn out to be a victory that is worse than a defeat to Senator Conkling and other Republicans who followed his lead.

The names of the supple Senators who so suddenly turned a somersault at the dictation of the "Sage of Onsida," are Prince, Vedder, Emerson, McCarthy, Baaden, and Harris. The Senators who had the courage to stand by their convictions, even though they might differ from the "Sage," were Judge Robertson, President pro tem. of the Senate; Mr. Carpenter, of Dutchess; Mr. Cole, of Orleans; Mr. Coleman, of Rensselaer; Mr. Moore, of St. Lawrence, and Mr. Sayre, of Oneida. The absentees among the Republicans were Sprague, Woodin, Selkreg, Wellman, Wagner, Tobey, and Doolittle.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following were the Post Office changes during the week ending Jan. 27, 1877:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—F. Caswell, Embden, Somerset County, Me.; A. S. Hudson, East Newark, Caledonia County, Vt.; Cary Knight, South Walden, Caledonia County, Vt.; Franklin N. Folles, Dunstable, Middlesex County, Mass.; Theodore F. Bassett, Hyannis, Barnstable County, Mass.; James H. Barnum, Lime Rock, Litchfield County, Conn.; George B. Cogswell, North Easton, Bristol County, Mass.

New-York.—Offices Established—Barkers, Niagara County, H. E. Briggs, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—Seneca, Schuyler County. Postmasters Appointed—Henry C. Johnson, Astoria, Queens County; Delia Pasco, Athol, Warren County; A. E. Lobdell, Brewster's Station, Putnam County; Norman T. Andrews, Greenwich, Washington County; Harvey B. Goodemote, Perth, Fulton County; Royal K. Smith, Pleasant Ridge, Dutchess County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Charles Keeler, Hightstown, Mercer County; Abram V. Sunger, Sunny Side, Hunterdon County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Beech wood, Cameron County, W. C. Clark, Postmaster; East Greenville, Montgomery County, H. S. Kreible, Postmaster. Names Changed—Blair City, Clearfield County, to Rumey; West Grove Station, Chester County, to West Grove. Postmasters Appointed—Catherine A. Hicks, Coalmount, Huntingdon County; Leonard Sens, Hammett, Erie County; William W. Sprowls, Locust Hill, Washington County; C. C. W. Hazzard, Monongahela City, Washington County; George W. Cummings, Mount Vernon, Chester County; William T. Knight, Ramer, Delaware County; W. W. Cole, Sabula, Clearfield County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Charles W. Armingdale, Cordova, Talbot County; Harry O. Jessop, Hereford, Baltimore County; Sarah Bonsal, Waverly, Baltimore County.

BURGLARY IN PROVIDENCE.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—G. & S. Owens' jewelry establishment, on Snow street, Providence, was entered by burglars this morning; the safe blown open, and $2,000 worth of jewelry stolen.

SUICIDE THROUGH BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 28.—Col. William B. Coan committed suicide by taking laudanum, this morning. The act is attributed to depression arising from business embarrassments.

MURDER OF A SALOON-KEEPER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Charles Dodsworth, while on a drunken spree, to-day shot and instantly killed Henry Sasse, a saloon-keeper of Cumminsville, in the suburbs of this ci-

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE STILL UNDER DISCUSSION—A FEW CORRESPONDENTS MENTIONED FAVORABLY AND OTHERWISE—AN ACHING TOOTH IN RELIGIOUS CIRCLES—THE EFFECTS OF RITUALISM—THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW—GENERAL NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1877.

Scarcely any authentic news has been received as to the proceedings at the conference at Constantinople; but much that has already been published, and, indeed, all the more important parts, is known to be little better than inventions by newspaper correspondents and persons concerned in financial speculations. What is obvious, and it has been obvious from the first, is that though various European Governments may have contrived to come to a formal verbal agreement on the points at issue, as soon as there is a question of the precise form of practical action, differences at once arise. It was, no doubt, natural and convenient that the Plenipotentiaries should take evidence and discuss their respective plans in a private conference, from which Turkey was excluded, but this could only be as a preliminary to a real and decisive conference which was to follow. Turkey had a right to be heard in its own defense just the same as any accused person at the bar. The Sultan's life is personally at stake for the maintenance of the honor and interests of his country; and he has to consider not only what concessions can be made for the sake of peace, but what would be the effect of concessions on the Turkish populace, and on his own safety. He is bound, therefore, to make at least a good show of resistance to propositions which strike at the integ

proprietary, as it involves an entire change in the management and character of the periodical. The *Contemporary* was originally started on the model of the *Fortnightly*, for the free and independent expression of current thought by writers who attached their names to their articles, and were at liberty to take any side and to express their opinions with the utmost latitude on the questions which they discussed. It is obvious that a magazine of this kind afforded a valuable opportunity for outspoken criticism, and though the contributors were not all men of note, there was a fair proportion of the latter among them, such as Mr. Gladstone, Prof. Tyndall, Prof. Huxley, Mr. Matthew Arnold, &c. It could not be said that the *Contemporary* was a free-thinking or infidel organ, because it occasionally published contributions which savored of such views, because articles for the orthodox point of view were also admitted, and the *Contemporary* itself did not make any profession of opinion on its own account. It was, in fact, an arena provided for controversial encounters, and all that the editor had to do was to see that the disputants were of competent abilities, and had something to say which was worth hearing. The *Contemporary*, as an open periodical of this kind, may now be considered as at an end. It will continue to exist, but its nature will be entirely different. Mr. Samuel Morley (who must not be confounded with Mr. John Morley, the editor of the *Fortnightly*, who is a Radical of quite another type) is the head of the political dissenters. He is their mouthpiece in the House of Commons, and being a very wealthy man—he is in the linen and hosiery trade—does not grudge a large expenditure to keep bands of working-class and other professional agitators, who are paraded under the names of various societies and associations, as representing public opinion. He also gives his support to several newspapers on the side of Dissent, such as the *Beehive*, now called the *Industrial Review*, the *Daily News*, and others. It may be assumed, therefore, that the *Contemporary* will henceforth be elevated to this sort of work, and will be filled with attacks on the Church of England, and proposals for disestablishment. Some amazement has been caused by a statement that the new proprietors have laid it down that the editors must believe in the Atonement. It will continue to be published by Strahan & Co., but Mr. Knowles, who had practically the editing in his hands, has retired, and intends to establish another magazine after the fashion of the one he formerly conducted, to be called *The Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Knowles is an architect as well as a man of letters, and is an intimate friend of Mr. Tennyson, Prof. Tyndall, and others, from whom he will probably obtain assistance in his new enterprise.

The rage for publishing weekly papers still continues. The *Times* has come out with its two-penny Saturday paper, which has, of course, a respectable appearance—as anything emanating from Printing-house square is sure to have—but whether it will command a large sale, so as to make it worth the while of such a journal to go on with it, remains to be seen. It was at first intended to be a penny sheet, but the editor protested against going so low. The *Weekly Times* does not give any original matter, but only a reproduction of the principal articles of the week, with a large proportion of reviews. Another weekly, at a shilling, has been projected under the name of the *Portrait*, in order to "illustrate the time we live in by means of photographs and memoirs of those who adorn or disgrace it." Writers of "ability and known modesty" are to be allowed to write their own biographies, and among others, Mr. W. Black, the author of *Mad Cap Violet*, is mentioned as having promised an account of himself, which, however, is not very likely. The early numbers will contain portraits of Lord Beaconsfield, Gen. Tchernayeff, Mr. Swinborne, and Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P. Another new publication, which, after a brief experiment as a quarterly, has "struggled into politics," as it says, to become monthly, is *The Cosmopolitan Critic and Controversialist*. The January number contains articles on "The Utility of Controversy," "Is Cosmopolitanism Preferable to Patriotism?" "Modern Society," "Temperance Legislation," "Sunday Observance," and other lively subjects, with a note appended, "Laconical replies to these articles are invited."

Among the more important of the new books now being got ready for publication may be mentioned another volume of selections from the civil and political correspondence of the Duke of Wellington, bearing on the Eastern question, in 1828-9; a life of the late Mr. George Moore, written by a personal friend; and Dr. Schleimann's book about his discoveries in the ancient City of Mycenæ.

J. H. F.

LITERATURE ABOUT THE EAST.

"A RESIDENCE IN BULGARIA" REVISED INTO "TWELVE YEARS' STUDY OF THE EASTERN QUESTION"—ANOTHER BOOK UNDER WAY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1877.

Two more new books on the Eastern Question. One published this week; another in the press. That under immediate notice is favorable to the Turk; the one to come is to be against him. *Twelve Years' Study of the Eastern Question in Bulgaria*, by S. G. B. St. Clair and Charles A. Brophy, is a revised edition of *A Residence in Bulgaria*, which was published in 1866-7, and was left to the oblivion of the book-shelves of a few public libraries. We were not thinking much about Bulgaria just then; some of us would have been puzzled for the moment to say where Bulgaria was. The authors add some interesting notes, but the general character of the book remains unaltered. It is one of the brightest and best written books of travel I have read for some time. The writers are not only keen observers, but they know how to describe what they have seen. Their general impression of the Bulgarian is not flattering to the so-called Christianity of this now much-talked of people. They give plenty of evidence to prove that the Bulgarian is a loafer, a thief, a murderer, and a beast. While they found the Bulgarian all this and more, including in his faults a disregard of all religious influence—his only faith being in witchcraft and charms—they were impressed with the honesty, liberality, and general good conduct of the Turk. They say that Russian influence in European Turkey has been and is the curse of the dependent States of the Sultan, and they think that Russia not only would be beaten in a war with the Turk, but further, that she deserves to be beaten. Rev. Malcolm MacColl is pushing his book on the Eastern Question through the press with all speed. He is going to demonstrate the rule of the Porte to be bad, immoral, and incurable. He is going to show that to help to maintain the independence of Turkey is to be responsible for the misdeeds of a vicious Government. Further, he is going to attack her Majesty's Ministers for taking part with the infidel and the polygamist. One is almost inclined to pity the sick man, both on account of the way in which he is condemned and defended. We are gradually getting up sides in England, and if war does not come soon to end the difficulty, we shall be as bitter in our partisan factions as we were during your great war of North and South. Just as we had begun to speculate upon the new prospects of peace, Prince Bismarck puts his spoke in the Eastern wheel. Germany's game is war, whoever wins, whoever loses. One day she affects to be with Turkey, the next with Russia; but it is clear that she is on the side of mischief, and Russia mistrusts her friendship almost as much as she fears her opposition. The *Telegraph* is the only paper able to publish this news of the interference of Germany, and in answer to some sneers that this paper is subsidized by Turkey, the *Telegraph* draws attention to the remarkable and exclusive character of its news from the East. Monday next is to decide whether the conference is a failure or not. Meanwhile, society bristles with rumors of all kinds. "One who knows" tells you that there is a coldness between Lord Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury. Another, who knows better, says the statement is utterly false. Then some gossip, livelier than his friends, says Lady Salisbury is in favor of polygamy, and that the noble Viscount will probably bring home half a dozen Circassian beauties. They would certainly create a sensation in Mayfair. When Parliament opens there is to be a big discussion on the Eastern Question, and the Liberal Party is to be formally divided. The Radicals have determined to separate themselves from the Whigs, and they have chosen Mr. Gladstone to lead them. Lord Hartington will take command of the old party. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, it is said, will be made a Peer, and Lord Derby will take a more than usually active part in the ministerial oratory of the session. Mr. Gladstone has a new book in the press on music—above all things in the world. He has not faced the music of disappointment so well as his political supporters could have wished, but we shall have some lively scenes in the Spring. St. Stephen's will be worth a visit when the session is in full swing again.

OIL EXPLOSION IN BOSTON.

HOW THE HUB WAS STARTLED ON FRIDAY EVENING.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 27.

There was an explosion at the oil-works of Stephen Jenney & Co., in South Boston, at 7:55 o'clock last evening, by which one person is supposed to have been killed. The buildings were entirely destroyed, and a large amount of oil was consumed by fire. The explosion came without the slightest warning and with terrible effect. The buildings appeared to be lifted almost bodily from their foundations, and a blazing mass was shot up into the air, seemingly, hundreds of feet. The shock was felt over the whole city, was especially severe in Chelsea, and was generally noticed in the whole country between Cambridge and Quincy. The sky was for a moment illuminated with a glare like that of calcium light. In a moment the city was alive with excitement, and, before the fire-alarm bells struck, a hurrying crowd had turned toward South Boston, soon filling every car and the sidewalks on every street leading to the scene of the explosion. It is almost incredible how suddenly the crowd formed. The most intense excitement prevailed, for the Lagrange street and the Federal street bridge disasters were fresh in the minds of every one, and the force of the explosion foreboded a terrible loss of life. The event was the topic of conversation all through the evening, and many wild rumors as to the extent of the disaster prevailed in the city and in the suburbs. The noise produced was a dull, heavy thud, similar to that produced by an earthquake, and the glass in buildings in the vicinity was shattered to a considerable extent. People ran into the streets in terror, thinking that their houses were coming down about their heads.

The scene at the fire was wild and weird beyond description. The buildings had been leveled by the shock, and nothing but the smoking chimneys stood. The principal volume of flame came from an underground tank, containing about 300 barrels of oil, which burned furiously, the flames rolling up 20 or 30 feet high, the white blaze mingling with a dense black smoke. Several other tanks were also burning, and the whole resembled a sea of bubbling, blazing fire, which was reflected by the church spires and the tops of the houses in all directions. While the streets surrounding the square in which the buildings were situated were soon crowded with thousands of spectators. The rumor spread among them that the ground beneath them was honeycombed with tanks filled with oil, which might at any moment explode; but so enchanting was the fascination of the terrible flames, that many would not fall back until the mounted police actually rode upon them. Fortunately, however, there was no further explosion, though there were numerous alarms and sudden stampedes. The firemen could do no better service than to keep the tanks that were above ground cool. The frozen earth protected the subterranean ones, and the burning oil in the open tanks was left to consume. It burned fiercely all through the night, and the locality was marked by the dense cloud of black smoke which hung above it.

A gentleman who was crossing the West Boston Bridge at the time of the explosion says that he first saw a flash of light, and then this curious phenomenon was observed: A cone-shaped solid cloud of smoke, with an immense base, was slowly lifted up into the air, apparently several hundred feet, by a pillar of fire, in which could be seen black specks like pieces of wood and blazing brands. The whole structure rested in mid air for a moment, then seemed to fall with a crash that could be distinctly heard, and immediately afterward the whole heavens were brightly illuminated. A curious fact was that "the pillar of fire," as he expressed it, did not give out a brilliant light, although the mass looked as if it was in a white heat.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Watertown *Times* of Wednesday has the following: "One of the most singular accidents on record occurred to Charles Williams this morning, on Factory street in this city, and how Williams survived the perils of the moment is a mystery that cannot be solved. The facts are as follows: Mr. Williams works at the Davis Sewing-machine shops on Sewall's Island, and was on his way to work. When he was going up Factory street, and at the foot of Mechanic street, the train going north came along, and Williams concluded he would get on and ride as far as the shops. In attempting to get on the forward platform of the rear car, his foot slipped and he fell down in front of the wheels. Mace Hanchett, engineer of the train, had just 'pulled out,' and was therefore making good time; Mr. Will Richey was on the rear platform of the train and saw Williams when he went to get on. He supposed he had got on all right, but soon saw him under the platform, when he immediately sprang the patent brakes and pulled the bell-cord. The train ran about 20 rods before it was stopped. During all this time, till just before the train stopped, Williams lay in front of the forward trucks, across the rails, and was rolled over and over and shoved along in some manner entirely unknown. Just before the train had stopped, the forward trucks shoved him around and passed him, when he was overtaken by the rear trucks and again rolled and shoved till finally they passed him, and when the train was stopped he lay across the rails, about 10 or 15 feet in the rear of the train. Richey ran back and asked him how badly he was injured. He said 'I am killed.' His legs and arms, but when he was picked up he screamed and said his back was broken. He was placed in a sleigh and taken to his residence on Moulton street. Dr. H. G. P. Spencer was called and ascertained that there were no external injuries of any consequence, but as to the internal injuries he could not fully determine, but was of the opinion that, if any, they were slight. Afterward Dr. H. W. Streeter was called, and his opinion is the same as Dr. Spencer's."

A PERILOUS CEREMONY.

The Norristown (Penn.) *Herald* says: "Five converts were baptized in the Schuylkill, near Green Tree, on Sunday last by Rev. Jacob Gotwals, Dunkard minister at the Green Tree Church. At the point where the ceremony was performed the current in the river runs so swiftly that no ice had formed. The water, as may well be imagined, was extremely cold, and there came near being a serious accident. The Dunkard ceremonial differs in some respects from that of the Baptists. The convert enters a comparatively shallow portion of the water, and kneels down. He or she is dipped three times, being immersed once in the name of the Father, once in the name of the Son, and once in the name of the Holy Ghost. After each immersion the convert is given time to recover his breath, so that the whole process is of some duration. One of the novitiates in this case was a rather stout lady who is not a light weight. When she entered the water the current was so strong that it took her off her feet. Mr. Gotwals is not very strong, and was thoroughly chilled, and when he caught her he too was carried away. A thrill of horror ran through the crowd as the Pastor and the lady were about to be swept swiftly under the solid ice. Two gentlemen on the bank plunged bodily in, caught them and brought them from their peril. Another lady, when she emerged from the water, came near fainting from the cold and exposure."

WHAT THE ORGAN CONTAINED.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "Mr. Dudley Thomas, a worthy gentleman, living near Miami station, Carroll County, has a fine organ which has been furnishing his family with music in a rather mysterious manner for a few weeks past. During the stillness of night it would strike up and play a few tunes, apparently of its own accord, without anyone being near, and at other times it would seem as though a dozen children were trying to play on it all at the same time. Finally the mystery was solved by one of the young ladies, who, while practicing one day, happened to press a key down most too hard upon a little fellow's back, who let the secret out in an instant, and upon examination being made it was found that mice had taken charge of the whole instrument. They had carried an immense quantity of old newspapers and carpet rags into it and deposited them immediately under the keys, and had raised a litter of young there."

EARTHQUAKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of the 22d inst. says: "Some people are clearly of the opinion that this section of the country felt the shock of an earthquake yesterday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock. It was distinctly felt in different sections of the city, particularly in the southern portion and on low ground, such as Water street. People living in the vicinity of the gas-works felt the shock so sensibly that they were alarmed. The stove-plates rattled, and the sound was of that rumbling character sometimes made by thunder. A gentleman from the country, in the direction of Lampeter, assures us that he heard it distinctly. We have as yet heard no explanation of the cause of it."

POLITICS FROM THE PEOPLE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH.

THE SEEMING CONSERVATISM OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE ONLY A MEASURE OF PRUDENCE—IT DOES NOT SPRING FROM ANY ATTACHMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT—WOOD AND HEWITT ONLY PULLING THE CHESTNUTS OUT OF THE FIRE FOR GORDON, HILL, AND LAMAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Friday last, discussing the much-talked-of conservative element in the Southern Democracy, it is gratifying to observe that not quite all the Republicans of the North are blind to the danger that menaces the country from the too confident reliance upon the nationality of feeling and peaceful intentions of the South. Even THE TIMES, however, is, to some extent, misled by the skill with which certain leaders of public opinion in the South manage to impose themselves upon the North as national men. While owning to little confidence in the element referred to, or the influence it will exert upon the future of parties, THE TIMES refers to a recent incident to show the value of this element as a check upon partisan violence. I quote:

"For example, the resistance offered in the party caucuses to the insane demand for the impeachment of the President, and to the revolutionary programme laid down by persons who are understood to enjoy Mr. Tilden's confidence, had a double value. It directed attention to the danger incident to the policy of the Tilden managers, and it proved that for whatever lawlessness may be manifested, either in connection with the counting of the Presidential vote or the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, men like Messrs. Hewitt and Wood must bear the responsibility. Again, the South has held aloof from the demonstrations which have taken place within the last few days in support of the avowed purpose to inaugurate Tilden at all hazards."

Undoubtedly it is the policy of the South in this great emergency to keep in the shade, while the country is being worked up to the fighting point by and through those who are not supposed to have any designs upon the country. Wood and Hewitt are only pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for Gordon, Hill, and Lamar. These gentlemen care but little what responsibility may rest upon their tools after their work shall have been accomplished. This seeming conservatism is only a measure of prudence, and does not spring from any attachment to the National Government. Southern men have, more than once within the past 10 years, had occasion to realize how disastrous to their schemes it had been to take the initiatory in elections and measures looking to their former ascendency in the administration of the Government. And since the memorable debate in the House of Representatives last Winter on the Amnesty bill, the indiscreet members of the section have had locks upon their lips, that they might not inadvertently or otherwise excite alarm in the minds of the conservative portion of the nation by premature disclosures as to their ultimate designs. While temporarily seeming to hold in check the war Democrats of the North, care is taken at the same time that the belligerent Hewitt and still more bloody Wood shall not only be sustained in the prosecution of the enterprise, but stimulated and even goaded where there is any appearance of lagging in the march of events in which the destiny of the South is believed to be wrapped up.

The Southern leaders are just now apprehensive that they may have gone too far in their simulated opposition to extreme measures touching the counting of the Electoral vote. There is a slight suspicion that the thing may have been overdone, just as Mr. Hill, of Georgia, is supposed by some to have done, in his endeavor to emulate Mr. Lamar in the difficult feat of riding two horses going in opposite directions. It is not certain, by any means, that Mr. Hill has made any mistake. His constituents probably understand his motives, and are making pretended war upon him for the purpose of giving assurance of his nationality of feeling, while it is certain that many of the organs of public opinion in the South have latterly thought it necessary to define the true position of their countrymen, so that the Democracy of the North and West may not be driven from their avowed purpose of placing Mr. Tilden in the Executive chair.

The South has been preparing for 10 years for another struggle with their enemies of the North, either for the mastery in the Government or separation. The latter is their ultimate design, because they are wise enough to see that they cannot administer the Government more than a single Presidential term from their standpoint. Still their success on this occasion in seating their candidate in the Executive chair peaceably is of the first importance, because it would give them a safe if not a peaceable exit out of the Union at the end of Mr. Tilden's term. Failing in the requisite number of Electoral votes, however, the case, in their judgment, will do to go to the country on with an appeal to arms. They are impatient of delay, and besides, a better chance to measure their strength with the radicals of the North may never again occur. Their opportunity is at hand, and they do not mean to let the occasion pass without a struggle to regain what they lost in the late civil war, provided their friends in the North and West will stand by them. The times are propitious, business is depressed, a considerable portion of the population restless and embarrassed, while hundreds of thousands are idle and ready to engage in any enterprise, however hazardous, which promises meat and bread.

While the great body of the people, Democrats as well as Republicans, throughout the North and West may be and doubtless are averse to placing any one in the Executive office by violence, yet they are inert and unorganized, and therefore utterly helpless in such an emergency as now seems probable within the next 30 days. It will be too late to arm and organize after the first hostile demonstrations shall have been made. And such a calamity may be precipitated upon the country without an apparent design on the part of any one. Let a large gathering of idle and reckless men be found in Washington on the 14th of February or the 4th of March, and they will be made to open the campaign, whether that shall have been their design in visiting the place or not. Southern men understand the art of firing the hearts of Democrats. Once put a mob to work, and the people and the country will speedily divide, and possibly the Army and Navy as well, with the advantage decidedly on the side of the South. I say the South, because no one can fail to see that it will be but a renewal of the rebellion by the defeated rebels, after lying upon their arms 12 years right under the nose of everybody. It is the attitude of the solid South that puts people's thoughts in motion just now. There would be no serious trouble growing out of a Presidential election, even on a disputed vote as in the present case, but for the great number and compact body of States in the Union whose people are hostile to its perpetuity. It is this condition of things that menaces the country, and the menace is abiding. These States nor the people inhabiting them have provoked the threatened contest without preparation. It will be found upon the breaking out of hostilities at the National Capital that troops will reach the scene of conflict in less than 10 hours after the first shot shall have been fired, and by the close of the first week they will be coming in from the remotest States on the Gulf. They are already armed and organized, and are ready to march at the shortest notice. To be sure, their commissariat may be somewhat defective, but they will forage upon the country. The struggle will be to get possession of the seal and Treasury of the Government, and to accomplish that object they will march in double-quick time upon the capital. They have been for 12 years keeping their powder dry and biding their time, in the mean time making their approaches slowly but surely. They have captured State after State south of the Potomac since the reconstruction of those States, until they now have possession of all but two, and are just in the act of taking forcible possession of these. They sat down deliberately, even after the surrender, to undermine the integrity of the Union, and have made steady progress. They now have all the territory south of Pennsylvania, thus environing the capital of the nation, and are in position to cut off by rail all communication with the North and West. Washington may be found on the 4th of March or earlier in the pitiable and beleaguered condition of the Statehouse in Louisiana to-day.

Let no one be deceived by the suggestion that the old Whig element of the South will serve as a clog upon the march of the Democrats to the field. That party has disappeared totally. It was merged bodily into the Democratic Party during the rebellion, and has never been heard of since. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was the last great Whig chief of the South, and he is now as rank a State rights Democrat as Toombs. Nor need any one calculate upon the negroes throwing any obstacle in the way of their old masters. They will, on the contrary, do precisely what they did during the late rebellion, that is, make corn, pork, and cotton, while the white men are in the Army, and not unlikely may be made useful in the Army, not too far to the front. They are a placable, kind-hearted, and long-suffering people, and if otherwise they are helpless, and would be speedily swept from the face of the earth if they should evince any intention or desire to take up arms against their "best friends." In fact, they will go into slavery again in the event of another rupture between the North and South, immediately upon its commencement, where it seems pretty certain they will go in any event before many years roll around. It is not so certain that it would not be a happy change for the poor creatures. They are now without protection in life or property, and with no future open to them. Their doom is sealed—no matter who may be inaugurated President on the 5th of March. The Republican Party practically abandoned them to any fate their old masters might subject them to long ago, and even now they give but a feeble support to the President in his efforts to save them from brutal butchery in South Carolina and Louisiana. The fruits of such abandonment will come home to the nation yet, sooner or later. If the suffrage could be taken away from the negro it would be a great boon to him, and at the same time relieve the country from the constant menace of civil war. There would be no excuse or occasion for political murders or intimidation, when the negro has ceased to be a voter. But inasmuch as he can now be made to vote the Democratic ticket everywhere in Democratic States, giving that party some 40 additional members of Congress and as many Electoral votes more than they would otherwise be entitled to; and inasmuch as great stress is now laid upon the fact that Mr. Tilden has a large majority of the popular vote, we need not be surprised hereafter, if the present trouble blows over, to find the Democracy insisting upon electing their candidate upon the popular vote. The negro would then be a power in their hands, and he would probably be intimidated and even murdered in the future as he has been in the past, to swell the popular majority for the Democratic candidate. It is idle, then, to count upon the old Whigs or the negro in any contest hereafter with the Southern people; and as to white Republicans, they have ceased to be a nucleus, even, in most of the States. Republicanism dies wherever the Democracy gets control of a State, so that there is an open field for the South whenever she shall consider it expedient to measure her strength against the nation. And the people of that section are in better condition for the experiment than they were in 1860. Their earnings, since the war, have been invested in active stocks, or put to interest, instead of being invested in negroes, as before the war, while they have largely increased the production of breadstuffs, horses, horned cattle, hogs, and sheep, and also their manufacturing establishments.

This is not a bright prospect for the future of the United States, but it is well enough to look the situation in the face, and see whether there can be any remedy. UNION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1877.

OVER ONE MILLION FRAUDULENT VOTES FOR TILDEN.

HOW THEY ARE LOCATED—TABULATED STATEMENT OF TOTAL VOTE CAST—THE STATES GOV. HAYES WAS DEFRAUDED OF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have prepared a table, omitting fractions of a thousand, in regard to the late Presidential Election. By comparison of population and the votes cast we locate the positive fraudulent votes which amount to over 1,000,000 in number. The intimidated or negative fraudulent votes suppressed, amounting to 300,000 in number, your Southern correspondents have already sufficiently established. The following table gives our data:

STATES.	Population by United States Census, 1870.	One Vote to Each Six Inhabitants.	Legal Vote that Could Be Cast, Allowing One Voter to Each Six Inhabitants.	Total Vote Actually Cast in 1876.	Persons to Each Vote.
Alabama	907,000	166,000	170,000	..	..
Arkansas	484,000	81,000	97,000	..	..
California	560,000	93,000	155,000	..	..
Colorado	40,000	7,000	27,000	..	..
Connecticut	537,000	90,000	122,000	121,000	4.4
Delaware	125,000	21,000	24,000	..	..
Florida	188,000	32,000	47,000	..	..
Georgia	1,184,000	197,000	180,000	..	..
Illinois	2,540,000	422,000	654,000	..	..
Indiana	1,681,000	280,000	431,000	439,000	3.9
Iowa	1,191,000	199,000	292,000	..	..
Kansas	364,000	61,000	124,000	..	..
Kentucky	1,321,000	220,000	360,000	..	..
Louisiana	727,000	121,000	145,000	..	..
Maine	627,000	105,000	116,000	..	..
Maryland	781,000	130,000	164,000	164,000	4.7
Massachusetts	1,457,000	243,000	260,000	..	..
Michigan	1,184,000	198,000	317,000	..	..
Minnesota	440,000	73,000	124,000	..	..
Mississippi	828,000	136,000	165,000	..	..
Missouri	1,721,000	287,000	352,000	..	..
Nebraska	123,000	21,000	53,000	..	..
Nevada	42,000	7,000	20,000	..	..
New-Hampshire	318,000	53,000	80,000	..	..
New-Jersey	906,000	151,000	220,000	521,000	4.1
New-York	4,383,000	730,000	1,015,000	1,015,000	4.3
North Carolina	1,071 000	178,000	232,000	..	..
Ohio	2,665,000	444,000	660,000	660,000	4
Oregon	91,000	15,000	30,000	..	..
Pennsylvania	3,522,000	587,000	769,000	749,000	4.7
Rhode Island	217,000	36,000	27,000	..	..
South Carolina	706,000	118,000	181,000	..	..
Tennessee	1,259,000	210,000	222,000	..	..
Texas	819,000	136,000	150,000	..	..
Vermont	331,000	55,000	64,000	..	..
Virginia	1,225,000	204,000	235,000	..	..
West Virginia	442,000	73,000	101,000	101,000	4.3
Wisconsin	1,055,000	176,000	252,000	..	..
Total	38,135,000	6,356,000	8,427,000	3,427,000	4.5

Louisiana shows only a normal increase in vote on the above, which is the Returning Board count, but by the Democratic count would show an undue increase of 15,000 votes.

Georgia shows a deficiency of 17,000 votes, accounted for on the basis of intimidation and also on account of loss of negro population emigrated to South Carolina and Florida. Rhode Island shows a deficiency of 9,000 votes, or 25 per cent., on the basis that one vote to six of population is a fair count—but which by Horace Greeley was deemed too liberal a basis; if he was correct, Rhode Island cast a vote that was absolutely without suspicion of fraud.

As to South Carolina, a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* shows that there was fraud on both sides, principally on the Democratic. Florida has had a large influx of Northern settlers, and also a large influx of negroes from Georgia since 1871, so that her vote is reasonable.

As to the trans-Mississippi States of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, and California, together with the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Illinois, the tide of population has been so rapid and great that a large increase in their vote does not seem suspicious.

The table shows no excessive votes in the following States: Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. We have therefore eliminated 30 States in which the election appears fair on its face of the returns, with the exception of South Carolina, where fraud appears to have been principally Democratic, but not sufficient to overturn the real Republican majority in that State.

We have left the following eight States, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, New-Hampshire, and West Virginia in which to locate over 850,000 fraudulent votes of the positive cast.

The eight States last above mentioned I retabulate here:

STATES.	Population by U. S. Census, 1870.	One Vote to Each Six Inhab'ts.	Vote Cast 1876.*
Indiana	1,681,000	280,000	431,000
Connecticut	537,000	90,000	122,000
New-York	4,383,000	730,000	1,015,000
New-Jersey	906,000	151,000	220,000
New-Hampshire	318,000	53,000	80,000
Ohio	2,665,000	440,000	660,000
Maryland	781,000	130,000	164,000
West Virginia	442,000	73,000	101,000
Total	12,813,000	1,947,000	2,803,000

* Or one vote to each four inhabitants on the average.

Six of these States were carried for Samuel J. Tilden by huge frauds; two were carried for Rutherford B. Hayes in spite of fraud. As this article has already engrossed much of your valuable space, I leave the latter subject to be concluded in another letter. On the basis of 2,000,000 of population, and on the basis of one voter—real, bona fide, unintimidated voters—to each six of total population, I propose in another letter to show that Hayes and Wheeler were defrauded of the following States, at least: Connecticut, New-York, Indiana, and probably of New-Jersey and Maryland. I trust the Legislatures of New-York, Indiana, and Connecticut will pass bills to thoroughly investigate the sources of these frauds.

JOSEPH L. TOPHAM.

CAMDEN, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

LATER SCENES AT MR. TOOTH'S CHURCH, HATCHAM.

THE CONTUMACIOUS RECTOR DECLARED IN CONTEMPT — PROBABILITY THAT HE WILL BE IMPRISONED—EARLY SERVICES IN ST. JAMES' CHURCH—THE CROWD OUTSIDE—A PETITION PREPARED—SYMPATHY FROM A NEIGHBORING CLERGYMAN.

The London papers of Monday, Jan. 15, contain the decision of Lord Penzance against Rev. Arthur Tooth, Rector of St. James' Church, Hatcham, as well as reports of an out-door meeting held near the church, and of the services on Sunday, the 14th inst. On Saturday the Dean of the Arches (Lord Penzance) held a court in the public library of Lambeth Palace. Dr. Stephens, Q. C., and Mr. Benjamin Shaw, appeared for the promoters of the suit against Mr. Tooth. The reverend gentleman was not represented, nor did he deign to put in an appearance. Lord Penzance, after hearing argument, gave a lengthy decision, in which he pronounced Mr. Tooth contumacious, and in contempt for disobeying the injunction issued by the court, and directed the judgment to be signified to the Court of Chancery, with a view to his imprisonment. The decision concluded as follows:

"Mr. Tooth, therefore, denies the authority of the only existing courts in the Kingdom who, subject to appeal, have any power to review and correct his proceedings, and I cannot, consequently, regard his claim to immunity from the judgments and orders of this court as anything short of a claim to be himself the judge of the ritual which the prayer-book has prescribed. If so, there is nothing that I know of to prevent him from a still further approach to the ritual of the unreformed Church of Rome, if he can persuade himself that the language of the prayer-book admits of it. With regard to the supposed libels on the court, to which Dr. Stephens has referred, the court would, I think, be hypercritical if it saw in anything that he said a libel upon itself. I should not be over zealous in vindicating itself against improper language or unjust charges. The true protection of all courts lies in the general estimation and respect in which they are held, and that estimation is not, I think, imperiled by anything which has fallen from Mr. Tooth. I have only to add that Mr. Tooth must pay the costs of this motion."

THE ADOPTION OF A PETITION.

The same day some thousands of persons assembled in St. James' road at about 5 o'clock, at the instigation of the protestant Working Men's Protestant League, (Hatcham, Newcross, and Peckham branch,) and which meeting is thus reported in the *Telegraph*: "Mr. Storer opened the proceedings by announcing that a petition had been drawn up for the signature of all such Protestants as desired to put a stop to the defilement of the Church by Ritualistic practices. The petition (addressed to the Bishop of Rochester) was then read by Mr. McClure. It prayed his Lordship, who had the power to provide for the due performance of the duties of a vicar, to take such measures as might be necessary to secure the proper observance of ecclesiastical functions at St. James' until Rev. A. Tooth either should submit himself to the law or should be altogether deprived of his office as vicar. The decision of the Court of Arches, delivered that morning, was then made known to the crowd, and received with tremendous cheering and enthusiastic uproar, and cries of 'Hurrah! no more Popery,' were heard on all sides. Mr. W. Smith moved the adoption of the petition, and referring to the service at St. James', said it was of such a character that it was impossible for any Protestant to attend it. A resolution warmly denounced the Popish antics he had seen within the church, and deplored Mr. Tooth's description of the Virgin Mary as the mother of God. Other speeches followed, all more or less interrupted by the loud noise made by the crowd, who kept continually calling out 'No Popery,' and similar expressions. An individual, evidently belonging to the opposite faction, began to harangue the people on the outskirts of the crowd, but no sooner had he opened his mouth, than he was surrounded and hustled into silence. His vehement partisanship of Mr. Tooth might have caused him to be very severely handled but for the timely interference of the Police, who, under the leadership of Mr. Superintendent Gernon, did much to limit the extent of the horseplay indulged in by the young roughs, of whom there were large numbers present. The adoption of the petition being put to the meeting, some hundreds of hands were held up in favor, two individuals only being venturesome enough to signify a contrary opinion by holding up theirs, which were at once seized and forcibly lowered, their possessors being at the same time excitedly accused of habitually participating in the choral services of the church. The petition was extensively signed."

INSIDE THE CHURCH ON SUNDAY.

The *Standard* says: "As might have been anticipated from the action in the Court of Arches on Saturday, the usual Episcopal means were taken yesterday in the services in this now notorious church; not, however, soon enough to prevent Rev. Arthur Tooth and his sympathizers from a further violation of a law. It is said at Hatcham, that a notice was served on the Church Wardens on Saturday night by the Bishop of the diocese, in the usual form, requiring a suspension of all services at the church yesterday. However this may be, it is certain that a circular was issued by the Vicar on Saturday night to members of the congregation living within easy distance of the church, informing them of three services to be held at an unusually early hour in the morning, and stating that there would be no further service during the day. The vicarage account of the situation, prepared apparently to communicate to the newspapers for publication this morning, was as follows: 'Three usual morning services at St. James', Hatcham, were duly performed in the church yesterday. There was a celebration of Holy Communion followed by morning prayer, and then a second celebration of Holy Communion. To avoid inconvenient crowding there was an alteration of the hours of service which completely secured the intention of the Vicar and Church Wardens. The most perfect order prevailed. There was nothing like a disturbance, or any inconvenience to the congregation. Persons attending this church observe the rule of communicating at early celebration. On the present occasion there was a slight increase on the usual number of persons who communicated.' The reverend gentleman who read this document said, in addition, that the Vicar would be rather pleased than otherwise to have it known that he himself 'celebrated,' and he wished it also to be known that the following placard was posted on the north door of the church—the only one which has been opened since the tumultuous assemblages about the sacred edifice: 'No service this morning at 11 o'clock.' This placard was an ordinary printed bill, unsigned and undated. We were informed that the church doors were opened at 5 A. M., and that at 5:30 A. M., when the first celebration began, a congregation of about 40 persons—principally women—were present.

This being what is termed a 'low' celebration, was quite plain, unaccompanied with either music or incense. The Vicar, Rev. Arthur Tooth, was the celebrant, and it being what is termed a 'feria,' the rich white silk chasuble was not worn, but a green one of equally costly material was used. Of course, it being quite dark, the church was lighted, and the candles on the altar also. After a short pause a second service was held, consisting of Morning Prayer, said quite plainly. After another pause, a second celebration of the Holy Communion was held, and this was also a 'low' celebration, quite plain, the celebrant being a London incumbent, a friend of Mr. Tooth's. The Bishop of Rochester had inhibited Rev. W. Crouch, who has for a short time been assisting Mr. Tooth in the work of his parish, from officiating in his diocese, on the presence of the Police and the members of the congregation, there was no one near the church, and, of course, no disturbance or interruption. The services terminated, the congregation returned to their homes, and the placard was fixed to the closed church-doors very soon after 8 A. M."

THE CROWD OUTSIDE.

The *Telegraph* says: "As early as 5 o'clock yesterday morning Rev. A. Tooth, Vicar of St. James,' Hatcham, assisted by Father Crouch, one of the Cowley fraternity of monks from Oxford, performed matins in the church, and the service was followed by two celebrations of the Holy Communion. So complete a secret was this kept on the part of the ritualists of the parish, and, it may be added on the part of the Dean of Arches and of the Bishop, that the persons who assembled at 9 o'clock, and who saw the prohibitory notice which, 10 or 15 minutes before that hour, had been posted on the west door, were fully impressed with the belief that the church had been opened early on Saturday night, and consequently that no service whatever had been held within its walls. Persons in the habit of attending St. James' Church usually observe, to a greater or less degree, the rule of communicating at

EMPEROR AND SOLDIER.

IMPERIAL ANNIVERSARY AT BERLIN

SEVENTY YEARS AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY—NOW EMPEROR, KING, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF—HOW WILLIAM AND HIS EMPRESS WERE HONORED—AN OLD GERMAN SWORD—AN ADDRESS OF COSTLY EXECUTION—REVIEW OF HIS MAJESTY'S MILITARY CAREER.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* writes Jan. 2, as follows: "To-day's papers contain many columns full of accounts of the splendid festivites that took place at Court yesterday, in honor of the seventieth anniversary of the Emperor's entrance on his career as a soldier. This event perhaps stands alone in history. The old hero Emperor celebrated this jubilee with almost the freshness of youth. Whenever an opportunity offers itself to the German people, and especially the Berliners, the ties of sympathy which joy and sorrow have been weaving for centuries between the Hohenzollerns and the people come spontaneously and cordially to light, and so it was that yesterday's celebration assembled a numerous and ever freshly-recruited crowd between the palace of the Emperor and the castle, who gave expression to their joytul sympathy by loud shouts. Especially on his drive to and from the old palace the Emperor received the most cordial marks of homage. He had wished to spend the day in still retirement, but the desire of the German Army to congratulate its supreme commander on this anniversary induced him to grant permission for the public celebration of the day.

At 9:30 A. M. the congratulations began in the palace. After the commanders had delivered their speech, appeared a deputation from the First Infantry Regiment of the Guard, the regiment which the Emperor entered 70 years ago at Königsberg, and whose Colonel he was for some time. It is in this regiment that all Prussian Princes begin their military career. The deputation presented the Emperor with a letter-weight in the form of a pyramid composed of stones from the battle-fields on which the regiment has gathered its laurels since the day of Gross-Gröschen.

The Emperor and Empress then drove to the old palace, and received the congratulations of the royal family and other Princes in the Brandenburg Chamber at 10 o'clock, and those of the royal household in the Knights' Hall at 10:30. There was a divine service in the chapel of the old palace at 11, and there was a brilliant assembly present. Prince Bismarck was not present either at the congratulation or at service; he had excused himself on the ground of indisposition. The sermon was delivered by Dr. Kögel, one of the Court Chaplains and preacher in the cathedral. He chose for his text Hebrews xiii., 8, and the sermon was a New Year's meditation, at the close of which he alluded to the event of the day. As, in conclusion, he implored God's blessing on the Emperor's beloved head the eyes of all turned joyfully on the illustrious gentleman with the silver hair, and all lips repeated the pious prayer. After service the Emperor left the chapel, bowing on all hands. The congratulations were then continued. First of all the good wishes of the Ministers were received in the red Drap d'Or Chamber, the Minister of Interior and Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, Camphausen, acting as spokesman. At 12:30 the Princes who are Colonels of regiments, the Field Marshals, the Generals, the Colonels, and commanders of regiments of the Guard, and the Life Guards, and of the King's Grenadiers and the King's Hussars, assembled in the Knights' Hall. When the Emperor appeared in the midst of his renowned Generals, the Crown Prince stepped forward a few paces, and addressed to his Majesty the words which have already been telegraphed by Reuter, to which the Emperor answered in words of deep emotion, which also have been already communicated to you.

His Majesty then repaired to the Black Eagle Hall, in which the deputations of discharged soldiers, of the Wendish Sorbian and Landwehr Union, and of the German Soldiers' Union had taken their places. As the signatures of the address show, every rank in the army and navy, from General of infantry down to corporal, genadier, and common sailor, were represented in the deputation. The composition of the deputation of discharged soldiers, and the present they gave the Emperor, as a committee appointed by the class they represented, were especially significant of the relation between Army and people, and of the love felt by all classes of the latter for their leader in peace and war. In answer to the request of this committee, dated 18th of October, 1876, large contributions were sent from all parts of the country, so that it became possible to make a present to the Emperor yesterday. King Frederick William IV. had once received a sword on a similar occasion, and soon after a helmet and a shield had been presented to the then Prince of Prussia, (the present Emperor,) with the words: 'The King took the sword, take thou the shield; our hearths are safe, though storms rage without.' In 1867 King William received a laurel wreath composed of 60 golden leaves, on the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the Army, and yesterday an Old-German sword of gold was the gift. Field Marshal Herwarth von Bittenfeld had the honor to be the spokesman of this deputation, and addressed the following words to his Majesty:

'Your Majesty will most graciously permit that we, as representatives of many thousands of retired soldiers and sailors, reverently lay our most obedient congratulations at your feet on this glorious anniversary. We further entreat your Majesty most graciously to accept this old German sword, accompanied by our address, as a visible token of our love and loyalty. The surplus of the contributions of our comrades we lay in your Majesty's gracious hand, to be expended on some foundation as your Majesty may please to direct. God bless and preserve your Majesty! This is the burden of our warmest wishes and our devout prayer.'

The Emperor then addressed a few especially gracious words to Gen. von Bittenfeld, whose breast bears, among other orders and marks of honor, a star with a golden '50' on it, in token of half a century's faithful service under three Kings of Prussia. His Majesty then turned to the other members of the deputation, and then examined the old German sword in detail, made by the court goldsmiths, Lv & Wagner, whose reputation is high for works of this sort. It is a masterpiece of art, matching in plan and execution that shield which was presented to the Emperor as Prince of Prussia on the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Army. The ornaments of the hilt and sheath are in the old German style of the end of the thirteenth century. On both sides of the knot is represented the eye of God, surmounting the figures of Prussia and Germany on the two sides of the hilt. In the medallions at the ends of the parrying bar sit the four cardinal virtues—Strength with club and ball, Justice with balance and sword, Perseverance with the wall, and Magnanimity with a lion. The Prussian eagle is enamel, and rich filigree laurel ornaments on red velvet adorn the sheath. The blade bears, in gilt letters, the names of the battles and skirmishes at which his Majesty has been present. They are as follows: The crossing of the Rhine, Jan. 1, 1814; Brienne, Feb. 1; Rosbay, Feb. 2; Arcisur-Aube, March 20 and 21; La Fére Champenoise, March 25; Paris, March 30; entrance into Paris, March 31; Kirchheim-Bolanden, June 14, 1849; relief of Landau, June 16; crossing the Rhine at Germersheim, June 20; Lippstadt, June 23; Duzlaon, June 25; Bischweiler, June 29; Kuppenheim, June 30; siege and capitulation of Rastatt, July 19 to 23; Gudenhoin, July 2, 1866; Königgrätz, July 3; Vionville and Rezonville, Aug. 16, 1870; Gravelotte, Aug. 18; Beaumont, Aug. 30; Sedan, Sept. 1; Malmaison, Oct. 8; Villiers and Champigny, Nov. 30; Garches la Maimaison, Jan. 19, 1871; St. Cloud and Bougival, Jan. 19; entrance into Paris, March 2. The hilt and scabbard are of gold, also the broad chain belt, on which are represented George and the Dragon, the latter pierced by the knight's spear. All the figures are in bright pride, the beams of God's eye in brilliants. The background for the figures is of blue enamel. Besides this sword, the same deputation presented his Majesty with an address of costly execution, which, resting on purple velvet cushions, was read by the 83-years old retired Sub-lieutenant Bork, a volunteer in the Rifles of the First Infantry Regiment of Guards, Privy Court Councilor, and retired First Crown Treasurer. The address was as follows:

"Most illustrious, most mighty Emperor! Most gracious Emperor, King and Lord! On this day of the high celebration of an unexampled 70 years' career of military honor, we reverently approach your imperial and royal Majesty, as representatives of the old and invalided, and of the many hundreds of thousand of soldiers and sailors whose pride it is to have served your Majesty. We come with the prayer that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept the congratulations and blessings of those whom we represent. As our predecessors 20 and 10 years ago were permitted to present helmet and laurel as remembrances of the glorious fiftieth and sixtieth anniversaries, so your Majesty, with the like graciousness, permits us to present an imperial sword as a speaking witness of great deeds. In its steel we have engraved, along with earlier days of renown, the glorious days of the last ten years, the glory of which will shine bright and clear forever. And as your Majesty has borne the sword these 70 years as symbol of holy right and iron duty, so may our most reverent presentation of a sword to your Majesty testify that we, your Majesty's faithful and grateful subjects, while enjoying the blessings of peace that have been won after hard but joyiuly-waged conflicts, are animated by the conviction that your Majesty, true as friend and feared as foe, will strongly maintain what has been won by the sword for the good and honor of Prussia and Germany, by God's gracious help and under your Majesty's high leadership. With all the faithful subjects whose messengers we are, and with millions of loyal Prussian and German hearts, we the most obediently undersigned, pray to God for the preservation of your Majesty."

After receiving the congratulations of this deputation, his Majesty stepped to the representatives of the Westphalian Soldiers' and Landwehr Union and of the German Soldiers' Union, to receive their congratulations also, and to reply in words of thanks. It was about 1 o'clock when the Emperor left the castle to return to the palace in which he resides, where the Empress had arrived half an hour before. At 1:30 his Majesty received the congratulations of the Princes of Germany and their consorts, and at two those of the Embassadors. At 2:15 he gave an audience to the Swedish Ambassador, Baron von Bildt, who delivered an autograph letter from the King of Sweden. On his last visit here King Oscar repeatedly expressed his high respect for our Emperor, and yesterday's act of courtesy was a fruit of this feeling.

At 4:30 there was a grand gala dinner at the palace, covers in the White Hall of the old palace and the adjoining rooms. Toward the end of the dinner the Crown Prince rose, and said with a loud voice: "In the name of the German people and Army I drink! The Health of our Most Gracious Emperor, King, and Commander in Chief." God bless and preserve your Majesty." The Emperor answered: "Gentlemen, I call upon you to take your glasses; we drink! The Health of the People from which the Army has proseeded.'" An enthusiastic triple "Hoch!" followed both toasts, while the band played the National Hymn. It was an interesting sight when, during dinner, the yearly New Year's deputation from Halle on the Saale entered the hall, congratulated the Emperor, the Empress, and the highest guests, and brought baskets full of eggs and sausages. Dinner was over at 6 o'clock. In the evening the Emperor and Empress went to the opera-house. The opera was Glück's "Armide." When the Emperor, with the Empress on his arm, entered the royal box at the beginning of the second act, the whole audience rose and greeted their beloved monarch with a triple "Hoch!" the orchestra at the same time adapting the shouting of the assembled people. Thus, wherever his Majesty appeared, he was greeted with heart-elevating marks of the love and loyalty of his people. I add a short review of his Majesty's military career.

The Emperor received his first instructions in drill as a boy of 7 from Corp. Bennatsen, of the Guard Battalion, and Sergt. Geory, of the Regiment Moltendorf, and exactly 70 years ago, at the New Year's congratulation in Königsberg, when the whole royal family was gathered round his sorely tried father, Prince William, then a boy of not quite 10 years, was appointed Ensign, (there being no opportunity on his birthday of investing him in the Princely rank,) though he did not receive his commission till his tenth birthday, which he spent on a sick bed in Memel. On the 3d of October, 1807, the new Ensign first performed the duties of his office in the regiment which is now the First of the Guard, and received his commission as Sub-lieutenant under the Christmas tree in Memel. In the following winter the Company of the Prince was intrusted to Major Von Pirch. A redoubt which was restored thirteen years ago in the grounds of Babelsberg Palace, near Potsdam, still calls the Emperor's military aporenticeship to mind. At that time Queen Louisa wrote to her father: "If I am not much mistaken, our William will be simple, honest, and intelligent, like his father." In 1813 the royal family removed to Breslau, and when, on the 30th of March, the King and the Crown Prince went to the war, Prince William had to be left behind because of his delicate health, and was intrusted to the care of Major Von Natzmer, tutor to his brother Prince Charles. When, on the 15th of June, 1813, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant, his request to be permitted to go to the war was refused, and was not granted till after the battle of Lutzig, when Frederick William III. was visiting his family in Breslau during the armistice. At the same time the Prince was raised to the rank of Captain. In the urgency of that time the drawing up of his commission as Captain was forgotten, and hence it is that on the tablets in the garrison church here bearing the list of Knights of the Iron Cross Prince William is mentioned with the rank of Lieutenant. On the 9th of November, 1813, he first saw a battle-field, that of Leipzig, and was in his first battle on the 1st January, 1814, at the crossing of the Rhine at Mannheim, and took part in all the actions in which the main Army was engaged. On the 27th of February, 1814, in the battle of Bar-sur-Aube, during which he was sent to make inquiries on the Regiment of Kalnga, which was under the huttest fire, he showed so much courage that on the 5th of March the Emperor Alexander gave him the Order of St. George of the fourth class, and on the 10th (his mother, Queen Louisa's birthday) his father gave him the Iron Cross. In the fighting before Paris the Prince again remained at his father's side, and entered Paris as a young twice decorated Captain in the Guards. In Paris he stayed at the Hotel de la Légion d'Honneur. On the 30th of May of the same year he was raised to the rank of Major, and entered Berlin on the 7th of August with the King, Bincher, Tanentzien, Bülow, &c. At that time Col. Von Brause was appointed his tutor. On the 8:h of June, 1815, he was confirmed a Charlottenburg by the Court Chaplain, Dr. Ehrenberg. In the campaign of 1815 Prince William commanded the Fusilier Battalion of the first regiment of Guards, re-entered Paris (Hotel d'Avray) on the 13th of July, and celebrated the Festival of Victory in Berlin on the 21st of October. In the long period of peace that followed, during which he made many journeys, to St. Petersburg, (to the marriage of his sister Charlotte,) to Holland, to Weimar, (to his own marriage,) &c., he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. On the 13th of March, 1838, he was made Commander in Chief of the Guards. After the death of Frederick William III. he was appointed Governor of Pomerania with the title of Prince of Prussia on the 12th of June, 1840, and on the 10th of September following he was raised to the rank of General of Infantry. During his royal brother's journeys to England and Italy he conducted the affairs of the country, and was appointed Governor General of Westphalia and the Rhine Province on the 10th of March, 1848. After the storms of the year 1848 he led the Army in Baden, received the Order Pour le Merite after the capitulation of Rastatt on the 31st of July, 1849, and marched into Berlin on the 15th of October at the head of the Landwehr Guard. In the following years he went to Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and England, and on the 20th of March, 1854, was appointed Colonel General of the Infantry with the title of Field Marshal. From 1857 till 1861 he ruled Prussia as Prince Regent, during which time the Army was reorganized, and when Frederick William IV. died, on the 2d of January, 1861, King William ascended to the throne of his fathers, with the promise "to strengthen Prussia in that position which, with her glorious history and her highly-organized Army, she must take among the German States for the good of all." The events of the last 15 years, which also comprise the most brilliant period of his military career, testify how faithfully he has kept that promise. I need not rehearse the mighty historical exploits which are still fresh in the memories of all.

SCENE IN A SCOTCH COURT.

A WOMAN WITH A MISTLETOE IN HER BELT—HOW SHE EXAMINED THE WITNESSES—AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

About 20 years ago Mrs. Betsy Mustard, or Ferguson, sued Col. Ferguson, of Raith, near Kirkcaldy, to have it declared that she had been married to him. That action was settled by Col. Ferguson paying to the pursuer the sum of £2,000. The money was lodged in the Royal Bank of Scotland in the joint names of the pursuer and her brother, Dr. Henderson. She alleges that Dr. Henderson drew £1,000 of that money without her consent, and applied it to his own purposes, and she brought an action against the bank for payment of the £1,000. Recently the case came up in the Edinburgh Court of Session, before Lord Curriehill, for proof on a remit from the Second Division. When the pursuer was called she appeared at the bar gayly dressed, and with a bunch of mistletoe stuck in her belt. She said she would examine the witnesses herself, but as she was not a lawyer, and did not understand technicalities, and was not a learned gentleman—[great laughter]—she presumed the court would allow her counsel, Mr. Nevay, to watch the case. After a good deal of discussion the Lord Ordinary was obliged to allow Betsy to have her own way. William Turnbull, accountant of the Royal Bank, was called. Betsy—Will you be able to hear me? No answer. Betsy—You must speak. Lord Ordinary—We will take your age, Mr. Turnbull. Betsy—Oh, Mr. Turnbull is of age, what's the good of that? [Laughter.] Did Mr. Henderson come to the bank by himself, or did anybody accompany him, on the 11th May was the check made in your room, or where? It was not made in my office. Betsy—Did you affix stamps to the checks? Witness did not seem to understand the question. Betsy—The stamps, God bless me, don't you know that? [Laughter.] Can you tell me what was on did anybody? I don't know. Was there anything on the stamps? I cannot tell. Any initials?—I cannot tell. Why were they not indorsed on the bank? A check is not worth a straw unless it is indorsed on the bank. Lord Curriehill—Put your questions, and do not indulge in these remarks. Betsy—Why did you pay on the 11th of May £500 without any initial or any stamp, any name or any anything, or any discharge on the deposit receipt? It is not requisite; that is not our custom. Betsy—You are a queer Royal Bank. I would advise you after this to make it your custom. Witness—You are not entitled to control the deposit receipt. Betsy—If we cannot control our means we are nothing—a mere community. [Laughter.] Lord Curriehill—You must not take up the time of the court in this way. Betsy—You must allow me to have my own way; that is what the court is here for. Lord Curriehill—You must not make speeches. Betsy—I am not making a speech, but God bless me, I must say something. Lord Curriehill—I will not have the time of the court taken up in this way. Betsy—Oh! but you must have the time of the court takes up in this way. That is what the court is for, and from the newspapers I see that your lordship sits some days only at 10 o'clock, and those on the royal household in the Knights' Hall at 10:30. There was a divine service in the chapel of the old palace at 11, and there was a brilliant assembly present. Prince Bismarck was not present either at the congratulation or at service; he had excused himself on the ground of indisposition. The sermon was delivered by Dr. Kögel, one of the Court Chaplains and preacher in the cathedral. He chose for his text Hebrews xiii., 8, and the sermon was a New Year's meditation, at the close of which he alluded to the event of the day. As, in conclusion, he implored God's blessing on the Emperor's beloved head the eyes of all turned joyfully on the illustrious gentleman with the silver hair, and all lips repeated the pious prayer. After service the Emperor left the chapel, bowing on all hands. The congratulations were then continued. First of all the good wishes of the Ministers were received in the red Drap d'Or Chamber, the Minister of Interior and Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, Camphausen, acting as spokesman. At 12:30 the Princes who are Colonels of regiments, the Field Marshals, the Generals, the Colonels, and commanders of regiments of the Guard, and the Life Guards, and of the King's Grenadiers and the King's Hussars, assembled in the Knights' Hall. When the Emperor appeared in the midst of his renowned Generals, the Crown Prince stepped forward a few paces, and addressed to his Majesty the words which have already been telegraphed by Reuter, to which the Emperor answered in words of deep emotion, which also have been already communicated to you.

His Majesty then repaired to the Black Eagle Hall, in which the deputations of discharged soldiers, of the Wendish Sorbian and Landwehr Union, and of the German Soldiers' Union had taken their places. As the signatures of the address show, every rank in the army and navy, from General of infantry down to corporal, genadier, and common sailor, were represented in the deputation. The composition of the deputation of discharged soldiers, and the present they gave the Emperor, as a committee appointed by the class they represented, were especially significant of the relation between Army and people, and of the love felt by all classes of the latter for their leader in peace and war. In answer to the request of this committee, dated 18th of October, 1876, large contributions were sent from all parts of the country, so that it became possible to make a present to the Emperor yesterday. King Frederick William IV. had once received a sword on a similar occasion, and soon after a helmet and a shield had been presented to the then Prince of Prussia, (the present Emperor,) with the words: 'The King took the sword, take thou the shield; our hearths are safe, though storms rage without.' In 1867 King William received a laurel wreath composed of 60 golden leaves, on the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the Army, and yesterday an Old-German sword of gold was the gift. Field Marshal Herwarth von Bittenfeld had the honor to be the spokesman of this deputation, and addressed the following words to his Majesty:

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At 4:30 there was a grand gala dinner at the palace, [illegible]

GREAT GUNS IN ITALY.

RECENT ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

FIRING THE 100-TON GUN—TARGET PRACTICE ON A GIGANTIC SCALE—2,000-POUND SHELL USED—TERRIBLE HAIL OF IRON—HEAVY PLATES SPLIT FROM TOP TO BOTTOM—THE RESISTING FORCE TO BE OVERCOME—THE VALUE OF BIG GUNS.

From the London Times.

The experiments at Spezia, which, as described in our columns at the time by a correspondent at Spezia, attracted much attention from artillerists of all countries, were temporarily suspended because some of the targets had not arrived. The series has since been continued and brought to an end by the complete destruction one after another of all targets opposed to the 100 ton gun. This was only to be expected after the proofs given during the early trials that gun and carriage were more than equal to the task set before them. But the later series of experiments has been so interesting on account of the variety of the targets and the use of reduced charges in some cases, that we are glad to have the opportunity of presenting the results to our readers.

It will be remembered that during the first series of rounds had been fired with various charges, but all exceeding the guarantee of the manufacturers, and that in some cases the guarantee was so overpassed that the Italian Government declared themselves satisfied, and accepted the gun, so that they might make the best use of the experiments by trying different charges and different kinds of powder. The powder used throughout the second series was that manufactured expressly by the Italians, and called "progressive powder of Fossano." The result has been highly satisfactory to the scientific designers of the powder, for, though more of it has to be used to give a certain velocity than in the case of English powder, high velocities can be obtained with a very moderate pressure on the interior of the gun. The manufacture of the Fossano powder is peculiar. After passing through the first stages of manufacture and being brought to the condition of "meal-powder," it is pressed into cakes which have a density of 1.70. The cake is then broken up into irregular grains of about an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness. The grains are then mixed with a certain quantity of fine grain powder, and the whole mass is pressed into a cake which has a density of 1.775. This second cake is then broken up into tolerably regular pieces about 2½ inches square by 1¾ thick. These grains, if they can so be called, are therefore composed of a number of small pieces with a higher density, placed like the raising in a plum pudding in a sort of conglomerated powder material of a lower density. The intention of the inventors of this powder was to bring about a condition of affairs in which more gas would be produced in a given time, when the powder has been partly burned, than at the commencement of its ignition.

On the 14th of December the first round of the new series of forty-third round from the 100-ton gun was fired with a charge of 396 kilos (240 pounds) of Fossano progressive powder, and the usual 2,000-pound Palliser shell against the Cammell Sandwich target, which presents a front 12-inch plate, then 12 inches of wood, with iron stringers, and behind that a 10-inch plate. This charge was a very small one, and gave a velocity of only 1,550 feet per second. The object of the experiment was to find the actual penetration in different forms of targets under conditions which would prevent the complete penetration of the structure, for the previous experiments had shown that to fire the full charges would in every case be to ruin the target and prevent anything like judgment of comparative results as far as penetration was concerned. The shell struck the target with the first plate and cracked it through from top to bottom, passed through the wooden interior, and entered 6.8 inches into the second plate. The base of the shell broke up and the remainder was starred. Judging from past experiments with gun-cotton shells, the Italian committee consider that had this shell been loaded it would have completely blown off the front plate. As it was, the skin of the ship was cracked, and a vertical iron beam behind was considerably doubled up.

The gun was then loaded for the 44th round, the charge and projectile being precisely similar to those used in the preceding round. This time the target was one of the same construction as that used in the old experiments, but with a Brown's solid plate 22 inches thick. The sea was rough and the pontoon moved visibly after the gun was laid, so that the shell, instead of striking the point aimed at, hit the plate on its lower edge and split into several pieces, which were deflected downward and made a hole in the ground about six or eight feet deep in a slanting direction under the target. Though lost for the immediate object of the experiment, this round was of great interest, for it showed that a shell striking the edge of the narrow belt of armor, which in the case of ships can afford but room to carry, will tear through the bottom of the vessel with force enough to pierce engine-rooms and boilers and pass out below the water line on the other side.

Round 45 had been looked forward to with great interest. Previous experiments with guns of smaller calibre had given reason to believe that a plate of chilled cast-iron, by presenting an extremely hard surface to the point of the projectile, might break it, and so prevent its penetration. The charge was 400 pounds of Fossano powder, and gave a velocity of 1,494 feet to the 2,000-pound shell, just equal to the eff-ct of a charge of 341 pounds English powder. The target had an 8-inch plate in front, then a strong layer of wood, and behind this a 14-inch plate of chilled iron from the Gregorini works, near Como.

This Gregorini cast-iron deserves a word of praise. It is really of splendid quality, being very hard, with a tensile strength of from 16 to 17 tons per inch. Ordinary cast-iron usually fails at about half that strain, and very rarely rises as high as 10 or 12 tons. Indeed, so good is it that the Italian Artillery of the Land Service have succeeded in producing heavy cast-iron rifled guns far superior in strength to anything that has ever been known in England. But it was not able to resist the shell from the 100-ton gun, which penetrated the target completely and caused a more terrible ruin behind than had occurred in any previous experiment. The shell was broken up into many pieces, which dashed through into the interior of the ship, carrying with them a great number of ragged fragments of broken plate, and causing such a hail of iron that nothing could have lived between decks. The sand-bags behind were deeply pitted with many hundreds of pieces, and the experiment clearly proved that the old fault of cast metal still exists—namely, that when it breaks under the influence of a heavy blow it is dashed to atoms.

In round 46 the shell broke up in the gun, but round 47 was fired under the same conditions as No. 45, and the iron plates were similar in kind and dimensions—only in this case the front wrought-iron plate was placed immediately upon the cast-iron in rear, the wood coming behind both; again the target was completely penetrated and ruined, a large portion of the front plate being at the same time torn off. In these two remarkable rounds (45 and 47) not only were the fragments of the cast-iron plate driven forward, but also out of the sides of the targets. Again nothing could have lived behind the target, so terrible was the hail of iron fragments caused in round 47, the velocity of the shot being 1,502 feet.

After the failure of striking the right spot which occurred in round 44, on account of the motion of the ponton, and therefore of the gun, the apparatus for firing was transferred to the deck of the ponton and an arrangement made by which the officer whose duty it was to touch the button which by the action of electricity carried flame to the powder could himself run the piece and discharge it at the right moment. This was a near approach to what would actually happen on board ship, and the result was that in every succeeding round the white mark painted on the target was obliterated by the shot, which always struck on the right place.

The combinations of iron and wood, wherein the iron was in two layers, having been thus destroyed, the target carrying the 22-inch solid Brown's plate was again subjected to attack. Round 48 was fired with a reduced charge of 340 pounds, similar to that used in round 43. The velocity was 1,062 feet, and the point aimed at was near the left of the target. The shell broke up the front part, remaining in the hole, having penetrated about 15.6 inches. If we compare this effect with round 43 against the Sandwich target, we shall see that the solid Brown's plate had by far the best of it; for while the projectile fired at the Sandwich target with a velocity of 1,050 feet, penetrated nearly 31 inches, of which nearly 19 inches was through iron, that fired at the Brown's plate penetrated only 15.6 inches of iron and no wood. Taken in conjunction with the possible use of gun-cotton shells, this round would appear to establish conclusively the value of targets composed of moderately thick iron plates placed in layers alternating with wood, such as that now under trial at Shoeburyness, do not at all approach in strength the same thickness of iron disposed in one solid plate on the front of the structure. Round 49 was fired with 180 kilogrammes (400 pounds) of progressive powder, representing what is for the present the full service charge of the 100-ton gun. The velocity of the projectile was 1,499 feet, and it was aimed at a part of the target near the right of the plate. A large portion of the plate was torn off, the target was completely penetrated, and the rear of it so ruined as to be incapable of repair; but the hail of fragments behind was not so terrible as in the case of the target backed by cast-iron.

Once more the gun was loaded for round No. 50, but with a charge calculated just to penetrate the Brown's solid plate—namely, 264 pounds of English powder. The velocity given to the projectile was 1,399 feet, and it was aimed full in the centre of the Brown plate. The effect was as anticipated. The shell just passed through the plate, of which it tore off a large fragment, splitting the plate from top to bottom. The backing was not pierced. The vacuo of every one was that Brown's wrought-iron plate had proved itself to be of magnificent quality, as it gave a high resistance to penetration with a minimum of brittleness, but it could not be expected to keep out a 2,000-pound shell fired with a velocity of 1,500 feet.

The idea seems to prevail in some quarters that smaller guns might do all that is requisite by putting in sufficient powder to increase greatly the velocity of the shot. To this we have to reply that to raise the velocity of a shot beyond a certain point requires an expenditure of force out of proportion to the effect produced, just as in the case of the speed of steam-ships. Every one knows that to raise the speed of a steamer from 12 to 16 knots an hour requires an expenditure of something like double the amount of coal. Moreover, this effect could only be produced at the expense of an immense strain both upon gun and carriage. Again, the passage of a projectile through the air is delayed by the resistance of that elastic fluid. We think little of the pressure of the air when a calm prevails or even an ordinary breeze, yet we know how terrible is its force in a storm. Wind moving at the rate of 60 miles an hour constitutes a heavy storm, and we soon feel how powerful it is to resist progression. But a shot fired with a velocity of 1,500 feet per second has, in passing through every inch of space a resisting force equal to that of a wind blowing at the rate of more than 1,000 miles an hour. This resistence or pressure is exerted on the head of the shot, and therefore acts on a space which only increases in proportion to the square of the diameter of the projectile. The power of the shot to overcome this resistance depends in great measure on its weight, which increases in a much higher proportion. Therefore, of two projectiles fired from different guns with the same velocity, and being themselves of the same shape, only differing in size, the heavier shot will overcome the resistance of the air more easily, be less delayed on its course, range further, and strike a proportionately harder blow. Exactly the same effect occurs in the resistance of a target. Everybody can understand that the heavier shot strikes a heavier blow, but everybody does not understand that it will penetrate further into the target if it has the same velocity, and in proportioned like the smaller projectile. Yet this is undoubtedly the case, and forms a strong argument in favor of big guns. Of course, the large projectile will make a large hole and destroy more of the target, leaving it incapable of repair, whereas a small shot fired with an extremely high velocity, if it has the same momentum, would make a small, clean hole, easily plugged up by the crew of the vessel. The destructive effect to the interior of the ship would be almost nil, while that upon the gun and its carriage would be great.

There are persons who object to very large guns on the score that they cannot be worked quickly or without great difficulty. Granted, if only the same means are used; but science and practical ability can overcome this difficulty, and no one can deny that little remains to be desired when a gun of 100 tons weight can be worked by three or four men, and sponged, loaded, and fired in less than a minute.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

OVER 7,000 DESERTIONS IN 1876—RECRUITING SERGEANTS—THE COST OF PROMOTION.

Mr. J. Holmes, M. P., addressed his constituents at Shoreditch. Among other things, he said: Last year an addition was made to the pay of a certain portion of the soldiers, and he was told it would be found that the measures then being taken would diminish desertions. He had warned the War Office that the very reverse would occur, because their measures did not go to the root of the evil. Yesterday they might have seen it stated in the Army and Navy Intelligence of the *Times* that the state of the recruiting was not unsatisfactory, and that the desertions were not so very bad. The actual figures, however, were anything but satisfactory. With regard to desertions he found that the number advertised for in 1875 were 6,510, and in 1876, 7,610 being an increase of 1,100. Taking the Regular Army and the Militia together, the numbers advertised for were from the Regulars 6,510, and the Militia 10,809 in 1875; and 7,610 and 11,469 respectively in 1876, being a total of 17,319 advertised for in 1875, and of 19,079 in 1876. This was an increase of 1,760 in both services in a single year. In the month of October alone the desertions in the Regular Army were 820, and in the Militia 1,600. It could not be regarded as a satisfactory state of things when all last year, Sundays included, 55 men a day were running away from us, and when in one of the months of the year 80 men a day were deserting. The result would be that the nation would demand a change, first, in the manner in which we got our men, and next in the manner in which they were treated when they were obtained. He complained that the War Office continued to maintain the competition between the Recruiting Sergeants of the line and the Militia, and contended that that competition cannot be established. After quoting a speech delivered by Mr. Windham in June, 1803, in support of this view, he added that when Mr. Windham was Minister of War in 1806 he tried his scheme with the greatest possible success. By a rational system of treating the soldiers after they were recruited the Army would soon be twice as strength would be much greater. On Jan. 1, 1875, for example, there were in the United Kingdom 93,000 soldiers in barracks. Of these 32,000 were over 30 years of age, and had been in the Army from 10 to 14 years. Now, if the War Office had sent home 30,000 and had taken 10,000 more recruits, it was clear that we should have had 10,000 more new men. As, moreover, there would have been 20,000 fewer men to lodge, clothe, and feed, the saving would have been very great—at least £800,000. Adding next to the redundancy of officers in the British Army, he contended that there were too many by a third, and especially in the higher grades. In England, to 100 Lieutenants there were 50 Captains and 25 field officers, while in Germany to 100 Lieutenants there were only 25 Captains and 15 field officers. After adverting to the competition to get commissions in the Army, Mr. Holmes said he feared that a scheme would be proposed next session which would cost the country something like £1,000,000 sterling. The War Office had appointed a royal commission, who had been asked how to create the necessary promotion in existing circumstances. They had certainly hit on the best scheme possible, namely, a flow of money. He feared that an

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. Maas, Mr. Carleton.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Thursby, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. Arbuckle.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MAN AND WIFE.

NATIONAL academy OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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It is a fact, which the Democratic papers do not seem in any haste to recognize, that the passage of the compromise has had no appreciable effect on the sensitive money market of New-York. We were told, before this remarkable panacea was concocted and advertised, that the uncertainty which hung over the Presidential election was paralyzing business, and that patriotism could have no higher task than to bring new life to commerce by support of that measure. But the fact is that the country had made up its mind that Mr. HAYES was to be inaugurated; that the Democratic bluster did not amount to anything, and that the "disputed succession" was not an element to bring into business calculations. The depression from which the country has long been suffering, and from which it is likely to recover only slowly, is due to causes with which the recent political situation had very little to do. The violent talk of the Democrats just after election made some disturbance, and interfered somewhat with Fall trade, but that influence, whatever it was, had passed away. The reported stagnation due to politics was mainly a bugaboo used to frighten timid Republicans.

Although there was a slight decline in the average amount of specie held last week by the associated banks, the total remained at above $40,000,000, and was nearly $18,000,000 more than at the same date in 1875. The currency average was increased by $2,032,400, with a marked tendency toward ease in current rates. Everything thus continues to point toward the feasibility of some practical measure for resumption at the time fixed by law. It is now as plain as anything can be in the future that an act authorizing the funding of legal tenders in a four per cent. long bond, payable, principal and interest, in gold, would gradually and surely bring our paper to par and make the operation of the law of 1875 certain. We are not sanguine enough to assume that this step would bring about a sudden and rapid revival of trade; but we are entirely confident that it would remove an important obstacle to such revival as it is reasonable to expect at all. Until the uncertainty now surrounding our currency is wholly done away with, prosperity will not "come to stay."

It is Mr. EVARTS' fortune to be connected with great political cases. His selection as counsel before the Electoral Commission will lay upon him duties scarcely less important than those which he performed at Geneva. The powers of the commission are vague. They are defined as those which Congress has, "if any." The question whether these include the power to go behind the declaration of the votes of the States, as made by the authorized officers of the States, was expressly dodged by the committees which framed the law, and had there been any distinct determination of this question, the measure would not, in the language of Senator THURMAN, have received a single Democratic vote. The whole field of the relation of Congress to the States in the matter of Presidential elections is thus opened, and no man, we presume, is better able to enter upon it than Mr. EVARTS. The association with him of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Ohio, is a judicious step. Mr. MATTHEWS can give specific information concerning Louisiana affairs which will be valuable.

The account given in our Albany letter this morning, of the adoption of the Harris resolutions in the New-York Senate is not likely to add to public respect for the gentlemen who took part in it. The people are not fond of trimmers, and the present is a case in which they will not be apt to be unusually indulgent. From hundreds of letters received at this office, and from all other accessible evidence, it is plain that the gentlemen in Congress who forced through the Compromise bill in such haste do not represent the mass of the Republican Party. We venture to say that the reports, of which so much was made during the few days the act was before the public, tending to show that there was considerable Republican support for the measure, had very little foundation. There was a certain degree of hasty indorsement of it, as there would have been of any plan which promised to settle the pending dispute, but the more the provisions of the bill and its probable effect are examined, the less it is approved.

Mr. GLADSTONE has put the present aspect of the Turkish question very forcibly and clearly before the English people. It is the fashion of the Tory newspapers to represent the ex-Premier as a passionate sentimentalist, who is engaged in an attempt to destroy "British interests in the East." His Taunton speech is a vigorous and manly refutation of the idea that Great Britain has any interests the maintenance of which is inconsistent with national honor and common humanity. He indirectly attacks the Ministry for its apparent acquiescence in the opinion that, now that the conference is over, England has nothing more to do. Lord SALISBURY went to Constantinople to give the Porte good advice. He comes away with nothing but the refusal of that advice in his recollection. England is supposed to fall back on the treaties of 1856. But Mr. GLADSTONE urges that these treaties are no longer in force, and that it is monstrous to maintain that they are, as between Turkey and England. There is the key of the whole situation. English influence and resources have sustained Turkey. Therefore England has a moral right to insist upon her good advice being accepted. A failure to insist is cowardly; and it does not meet the case to declare that treaties bar England from any such intervention.

The New-York *Sun* is doing its best to throw light on the recent past and probable future of Senator CONKLING. It thus assumes to trace the connection between his support of the compromise and certain events of the last year:

"ROSCOE CONKLING was overslaughed at Cincinnati and snubbed at Saratoga, but still he has made the greatest speech for many years spoken in the United States Senate."

And it also assumes to trace the probable effect of the Senator's course:

"Whether TILDEN or HAYES be inaugurated, ROSCOE CONKLING will be stronger in his State and in the country for the part he has taken in effecting an equitable and peaceful adjustment of this difficulty. Moreover, his public career of usefulness will outlive the Republican Party, as at present organized."

The *Sun's* prediction is made for present use and not for future remembrance. The cruelest thing any friend of Mr. CONKLING could do would be to remind him of it four years hence.

VETO POWER OVER STATES.

The Commission of Fifteen will be compelled to meet at the very threshold of their investigations the vital question whether a President is elected in the first instance through the action of the separate States or through the action of officers of the United States. Are Electors appointed by States in such manner as State Legislatures may direct, or are they to be appointed by the United States in such manner as Congress may see fit? This is the question, fairly stated, that must be met at the outset by the commission. It will be observed by all careful students that whatever is done in the election of a President, under our system, from the first step or act to the last, is done by States as States. Each State appoints its own Electors in its own way. Ohio has no more to do with the appointment of Electors in Indiana or New-York than has Thibet or Siam. Each State may authorize its Governor to appoint Electors, and such Electors may vote for a citizen of their own State for President, so that there may be as many candidates voted for as there are States, and no constitutional objection can be raised by any single State, or by the United States. The appointment of an Elector is a State act, not a national act, and votes of Electors are transmitted and are opened and counted as by States. When the House of Representatives constitutionally elects a President, the vote is given by States. Each State, however large or however small, casts one vote. New-York has no more power in the House in the election of a President than Colorado. The Senate, when the duty devolves upon it, votes to elect a Vice President by States, for whether great and small States alike are allowed two votes or one, the result is practically the same.

The President of the Senate, who becomes the Chief Magistrate on the death or other disability of the President and Vice President, is virtually elected by States, each State casting two votes. The act, then, of choosing the Executive of the nation, whether in the first, second, or, we may say, the third instance, is the act of States, or is by State action. Whether the President or his successor, apparent or presumptive, is chosen by Electors, or by the House of Representatives, or by the Senate, the voting unit, factor, or agent is that political division we call the State.

From this pregnant fact several inferences are to be drawn. One is that the Constitution having commanded that the whole procedure of electing a President, whether by the people or their representatives, shall be conducted through the agency of the State as the political unit, such election cannot be brought about or prevented through a *per capita* vote of individual members of Congress. Hence it follows that all attempts to reject or cast aside the Presidential votes of States by a *viva voce* vote of the lower house of Congress, thereby attempting to prevent or control the election of a President, is a clearly unconstitutional mode of compassing such a result. The Constitution recognizes no act, step, or procedure in the choice of a President, from the beginning of the process to the end, except those through States, of States, and by States. Another inevitable inference from what we have shown is that when a State has appointed and accredited its Electors in such manner as to it seems best, no other State, nor all the other States united, can call it to account for the "manner" in which it has performed its State duty. When its chosen Electors have voted for President, it has voted as an independent State; and if all the other States in the Union, or every member of both houses of Congress, do not like the way or "manner" in which it voted, they have no power to prevent that State vote from being counted and recorded.

The Commissioners appointed by Congress, who, we must assume, will eagerly and profoundly investigate this vital issue, will find then that the question is not one of going behind returns but going behind and overturning States. The supreme law says the Legislature of a State shall direct and judge of the manner in which it shall cast its Electoral vote for President, but the Potter-Field Democracy says the House of Representatives shall direct in what manner a State shall discharge a purely State duty. We have been hearing unceasingly about "sovereign and independent States," and about the vastness of their implied powers and reserved rights, from the days of JEFFERSON to those of JEFFERSON DAVIS but it has remained for the present day to hear about a veto power being possessed by a Federal Congress over "sovereign States" when such States are acting within the limits of powers expressly granted. The old Democratic theory was that the State is sovereign or supreme and the nation powerless or subordinate. The nation was not thought to have even the right of self-defense or the constitutional right to maintain its existence. The new Democratic doctrine is that the Federal Government, or rather one department or third of it, can annihilate States, veto or put a negative upon all their acts in connection with the State duty of appointing Electors, in short, rob a State of the expressly granted rights for the exercise of which in its own way it has the incontestible authority of the Constitution. This doctrine of State destruction has not yet received recognition from any member of the Supreme Court, and will probably fare no better with the supreme commission.

A KNAVISH PIECE OF WORK.

Last week a burglar was tried and convicted in this City, and sentenced to Sing Sing for twenty years. One of the pieces of evidence against him was a letter to him, written by one of his "pals," or comrades, who is still at large. To the uninitiated this letter would appear like unintelligible gibberish. The writer refers to "Juggy" and "Fatty," and to a certain request to see if the District Attorney would "let-up" on the thief "if the stuff is turned up." And the writer declares that he can "turn up everything except the things destroyed," and so on. If the reader owns a copy of Mr. MATSELL'S celebrated dictionary of thieves' slang, he will find sufficient explanation and translation of this curious epistle. "Stuff" is the generic name for all sorts of plunder, or swag, and to "turn up" anything, according to the same high authority, is to restore or produce stolen goods. It has been the too common practice in New-York for prosecutions to be abandoned and thieves let loose again on society, provided they "turn up" their booty, or so much of it as they may be willing to disgorge. In this case, one of the thieves expressed his willingness to negotiate with the District Attorney for a restoration of part of the stolen goods, because his imprisoned pal had "always been a good friend" to the writer. Nevertheless, the good fellow got twenty years.

One cannot fail to notice how much like the burglar's letter is one of the Oregon dispatches to Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Exactly what this dispatch was intended to convey to Mr. TILDEN we have no means of knowing. MATSELL'S dictionary of thieves' *argot* throws no light upon the matter. The Democratic newspapers judiciously suppress the dispatch, and decline to make any reference to it, although it was produced before one of the Congressional investigating committees, and was sent out by the Associated Press from Washington. The dispatch runs thus:

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 1, 1876.

Hon. S. J. Tilden, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Head, scantiness, cramp emerge, peroration, hothouse, survivor, browze, of piameter, dottish, hothouse, exactness, of, services, highest, cunning, dottish, of, a, galvanic, survivor. By, accordingly, respectful, merciless. Of. Senator, inconsequent, coalesce. GOBBLE.

This is provokingly obscure. Who is "Gobble," and what can he possibly mean by "head scantiness," "highest cunning," and "inconsequent coalesce?" Of course, the Senator referred to is Senator KELLY, as that honest and exceedingly able person was in California and Oregon engaged in the attempt to steal an Electoral vote for TILDEN and Reform. Then there is "dottish," which appears twice in the mysterious dispatch, once in connection with "hot-house," and once as "dottish of a galvanic survivor." Possibly, since KELLY'S mission was to gobble that Electoral vote, he is the "highest cunning" sender of the dispatch. At any rate, whoever the writer may have been, he was one of TILDEN'S "pals," (see MATSELL on pals,) and he communicated directly with the head conspirator. Observe that the message is not sent to PELTON, HEWITT, or any of the small fellows, but to Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York.

Argot like this is designed to conceal a crime. When "L. M." desired to communicate with his comrade in the Tombs, he sent him an almost similar message. Unfortunately, no Matsell has yet produced a dictionary of political slang, and we are unable to apply to the communication that test which may unravel the oracular communications of "Fatty" and "Juggy." It is fair, however, to conclude that "dottish," "cramp emerge," and all the rest of the jargon relate to deviltry of some kind. When one of the House Committees, last season, got hold of a dispatch from a Cabinet Minister to his wife saying "the baby is sick," they announced that they held a clue to some great wickedness. They considered it an incredible thing that a Cabinet Minister could unbend himself so far as to telegraph in good faith about a sick baby. It was a "cipher dispatch," fraught with deep turpitude; and when they demanded a key to this cipher, and were met with the statement that the baby *was* sick, and that the Minister had been in search of a nurse for it, they shrugged their shoulders. But when a man who wants to be President of the United States, and who even thinks that he has been elected, receives telegrams from "Gobble," couched in the same obscure terms in which one burglar addresses another, the Democratic newspapers are struck dumb. They are so much astonished that they forget to print the news.

One of the unwilling Democratic witnesses in the Oregon bribery case testifies that $15,000 was placed to the credit of his firm for use in this electoral matter. And it appears that PATRICK, "TILDEN'S extreme Western agent," collected $8,000 in gold, in San Francisco, on a check which was paid at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agency at an unusually early hour in the morning. There were messengers flying to and fro; mysterious and secret messages, filled with dark hints about money and an impending crisis, were exchanged between the burglars—we mean the Democratic managers. At best it was a dirty and scandalous business. The evidence shows that the Democratic candidate for President was in it up to his elbows. He employed men who did not dare to trust to the wires anything that might drop a clue to the plot. These fellows were spending money like water, and reporting progress to each other by means of concerted signals which suggest only a burglarious operation. The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee parades himself in a dispatch, arguing that GROVER'S action is designed to force Congress to go behind the returns. But the New-York organ of the Democracy, from that time until now, has been engaged with fine-spun arguments to prove that CRONIN was honestly and fairly commissioned, and that TILDEN ought to keep the Oregon vote. We do not know what honest Democrats think of this latest exposure of their candidate's trickery, but it is a most discreditable revelation.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AS A POLITICAL PRIZE.

It is patent to every thoughtful observer of the present condition of affairs that one of the greatest obstacles to a fair and amicable settlement of the difficulties that environ us is the fact that the public offices are at stake. This unquestionably increases the rancor and bitterness of the contest, and obscures the judgment of those personally interested in the result. There are nearly sixty thousand office-holders who have been trembling with fear lest their means of support should be taken away, and not less than ten times sixty thousand expectants who hoped to get places if a change occurred, all of whom have a deep personal interest in the result. They measure the importance to the country of the inauguration of their favorite by its bearings upon their own personal fortunes. The effect of these selfish influences is incalculable. Every second ward politician throughout the land either holds or expects an office. His bread and butter are directly dependent upon the result, and it is no wonder that he regards it of much less importance that the issue shall be just and peaceful than that it shall secure him an office. A large portion of the country press, too, is controlled by either actual or expectant office-holders, who urge their views with a violence which is born of their anxiety concerning their own fortunes. In this way a fair expression of the views of the industrious, sober-minded masses of the people is interfered with. The impression was, at one time, created that the country was on the brink of civil war, when, as a matter of fact, the apprehension of such a calamity existed only in the brains of a handful of bummers and braggarts.

It is natural, too, that under such a system, the "outs" should be more clamorous and turbulent than the "ins." The latter have their official duties to attend to and are kept in bounds by the restraints of their position. The former have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a change, whether secured by fair means or foul, and are subject to no restraint of either character or position. The threats of violence and war which have been so freely uttered were, in nine cases out of ten, the breathings of out-at-elbows loafers, ravenous for a chance at the public crib. The insane plan of mustering 100,000 "unarmed Democrats" at the capital to witness the counting of the votes, was a fruit of the same tree. Had it been carried out, there would have been such a gathering of corner loafers, adventurers, and jail-birds in Washington as has not been seen since *Falstaff* mustered his recruits. No one but a lunatic would expect that any industrious, self-respecting tradesman or artisan would leave his home and neglect his business to become an actor in such a farce.

The setting up of the entire civil service, with all its patronage and perquisites, as a prize to be fought for at every election, is one of the most demoralizing influences in our political system. It too often degrades the contest into a mere scramble for the spoils of office, obscures the real issues of the hour, and demoralizes the service itself. There is no more appropriate time than the present to draw the moral from these notorious facts. So far as the minor offices are concerned, the civil service should be permanent during good behavior and free from political changes. This means, of course, that it should be non-partisan. There is no escape from this conclusion. If any permanent reform is to be effected, the party that inaugurates it must rigidly exclude partisan considerations in the selection of the rank and file of the service. Otherwise—no matter how wise its methods of selection, or how competent its appointees—the good accomplished would be entirely overthrown upon a change in the political complexion of the Administration. Not the least of the dangers to be apprehended from putting the Government into the hands of the opposition is the complete overturning of the civil service for which it would be the signal. Neither experience, nor competency, nor length of service, nor fidelity to the public interests would avail against the whirlwind of influences which would be directed against the public service. The worst of it is that for every case of arbitrary removal a precedent, drawn from Republican practices, could be quoted. It is a disgrace to the age in which we live—a blot upon republican institutions—that such a danger should even threaten us. Had the Republican Party six or eight years ago adopted a liberal and enlighted policy toward the civil service, and steadily adhered to it, the system would have become so firmly rooted and so popular that no political convulsion could overthrow it.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

There has been of late a good deal of discussion, and some complaint, of Columbia College. The complaint seems only to be the expression of an indefinite and general notion that the college is not accomplishing in this community what it ought to accomplish. It is said that not a sufficient number of the youth of the neighborhood benefit by its instructions. Now, this cannot be on account of any want of liberality on the part of the college in extending the benefits of its endowment, for it has has been very generous. The college might increase the number of its students by lowering its standard of introductory requirements; but surely nobody would advise a change in that direction. Is there anything, then, in the character of the instruction itself which hinders the usefulness of the institution? This question at once opens up the great subject of university reform. The whole matter of university education seems about to undergo a general revision; and there is no telling to what results the reflection and the experiment of the coming years may lead us. For the present, however, the special feature of the American college system—a fixed course of instruction—is still in existence in all our institutions, with possibly one exception. So that the practical question before any student, or before any parent or guardian, is not as to the plan of university education to be preferred, but as to the college at which the common plan is best pursued. We do not hesitate to express our belief that there is no college in the country at which better instruction is to be had than at Columbia. The teachers have been eminent; the teaching has been, of course, highly competent; but it has been much more than that—it has been earnest, enthusiastic, and effective. The Professors have applied themselves to their tasks with zest, and have been eager in devising the most effective methods for bringing their several subjects before the minds of the young men. That zeal and ardor are not qualities very common among college Professors most American university men will be ready to admit.

The objection that Columbia College cannot offer to its students the attractions of a university life is, no doubt, much the strongest which can be brought against it in the minds of most young men. Most young men do get, at any rate, a "good time" out of the social life of our colleges; hence, they will usually prefer a university which offers a distinct society. But it does not therefore follow that the four years of university life cannot be put to a better use. It is, moreover, not necessary for any father in deciding upon the relative advantages of various places of education, to consult the preferences of a boy of 17, except so far as they indicate the natural directions of his mind—directions which he himself cannot judge of, and of which most often he is not aware. It must not be forgotten that it is an open question whether the social life of the colleges is an unmixed good. Whether or not a university society is of advantage to its members depends upon the nature of the society itself. No doubt some such association of scholars as we now and then hear of, having their little renaissance somewhere among the hills, is a most beneficent accident for those fortunate enough to come within its influence. No doubt, too, those little sets at great universities, of which we read fifty years later in the biographies of eminent men, have had most happy effects upon the lives of those who formed them and upon the world. But those college societies the effects of which have been evil, or not obviously good, do not find historians. There are such, of course, and any father would do well to consider that there are two sides to the question of college social life. Suppose a society which, instead of being sensitive to scholastic and artistic ideas, should be hard and worldly in tone. Suppose a society in which those notions of policy, certain at the best to be acquired too soon in life, were preciously learned at the expense of better things. What is called "college politics" is, in our view, a most unfortunate peculiarity of the colleges of the country. The college should be the one place in the community devoted to truth, unadulterated by notions of expediency. Men learn soon enough to compromise, soon enough to mark out their course with an eye to interest and policy. In the university, at any rate, thoughts should be formed and expressed with sole reference to their truth. It is a pity to see young fellows who had better be studying or even playing, keeping the cautious watch of politicians over their words and actions, and struggling for the mimic honors of their little world with the wary assiduity we expect of men in pursuit of bread. With a thought like this in mind, Gray, in his ode on the installation of a new Chancellor for the University of Cambridge, wrote:

"Nor Envy base, nor creeping Gain,
Dare the Muse's walk to stain
While bright-eyed Science watches round.
Hence! away! 'tis holy ground."

No doubt the existence of college politics is due to a fact of university life which is, perhaps, inevitable. With most young men the practical bias is stronger than the literary bias. The disposition to exercise the natural bent is only healthy; and it is often a pity that it cannot be exercised in some real business. It is true also that in some of the universities of the country in which the social character is very prominent there is to be found a certain tone of manly good taste which can hardly be spoken of too highly; it is likely that young men of a bright, social, active temperament will derive special advantages from residence at these universities. But even these advantages are in no way due to the existence of "college politics," which we believe to be always an evil. It sets a hard stamp upon the minds of the young men; it baffles and diverts from its true ends the course of university life. A boy with a strong natural bent for study finds himself in a society which, no matter how hard he works or how well he does, will think less of him than of some impudent young puller of the social wires. A boy of this kind, we believe, had perhaps as well remain in a home in which such matters as knowledge and thought are deemed of some account. If, besides, he may profit by the instructions of teachers as able and zealous as those of any university of the land, he appears indeed to be very well placed.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

On Friday last three respectable Skye terriers, who had just arrived in this city on board a Liverpool steam-ship, were arrested on the charge of evading the payment of duty, and were committed without bail to the Custom-house, where they are still imprisoned. This incident has apprised the public for the first time of the extraordinary fact that no Skye terrier is permitted to land in the United States without first paying a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem.

It is generally conceded that this country has been built up by immigrants from Europe, and it has been our boast that here a free asylum is offered to the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations. When the Pilgrim Fathers landed here, they were not met with a demand for the payment of an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. per pilgrim; neither were the early settlers of New-York, Baltimore, and the more Southern colonies compelled to pay duty. Until within a few years the policy of free trade in immigrants has been supported even by our most violent protectionists. Persons landing on our shores have been searched for concealed diamonds, wines, or cigars; but no man has ever been arrested for an attempt to smuggle an Irishman, and no woman has ever been charged with having a small Frenchman concealed about her person. Any one who so desired could land a cargo of a thousand Germans, or other emigrants, without paying a single cent of duty, and the result of this wise policy was that millions of foreigners hastened to America, and were received with gladness—especially if an election was close at hand. That this policy has now been abandoned is apparent from the fact of the arrest of the three Skye terriers just mentioned. It remains to be seen what will be the result of the reversal of a policy under which the Republic has grown and prospered.

Among all the foreign dogs who from time to time cast in their lot with us, there is none more thoroughly reputable than the Skye terrier. He is not as refined a gentleman as the English mastiff, but he is the embodiment of sturdy honesty. He is not only extremely intelligent, but he has the good sense to be content in that station of life to which he has been called, and to avoid a snobbish imitation of the manners of those who outrank him in the social scale. He is always cheerful, active, and anxious to do his whole duty. In his own peculiar field of industry he is without a rival. The combined breadth and subtlety of his views in regard to rats command the admiration of every man who respects thoroughness and skill. There are other dogs who profess to be expert in rats, and occasionally a Scotch or an English terrier is capable of doing good plain rat-killing in a workmanlike way, but in a perfect mastery of all the niceties of ratting, the Skye is unrivaled. As a remedy for burglars he is also exceptionally safe and efficacious. Unlike other small house-dogs, who will bark with the utmost violence when the master of the house returns at 2 A. M. from protracted labor at the office or store, and who will stupidly accept the midnight burglar's impudent assertion that he is the local clergyman, who ought not to be barked at, the Skye disdains to create dissension between man and wife by untimely barking, but refuses to listen to the slightest word of explanation from a burglar. Perhaps his highest merit is his sunny temper, which nothing can disturb. He is never vicious and never mad. Physicians tell us that there is not on record a single case of hydrophobia which can be traced to a Skye terrier's bite. When he has been disappointed in regard to bones, or ill-treated by a cowardly master, he simply goes out and relieves his mind with stray cats. Sincere, good-tempered, honest, conscientious, and efficient in the discharge of his duty, and withal modest and unassuming, the Skye terrier has all the virtues of the Scotch Lowlander, without the latter's occasional faults.

It is this admirable dog who is forbidden to enter without the payment of a heavy duty a country in which the loathsome and degraded Spitz is permitted to reside, and to pursue his nefarious business of inoculating mankind with hydrophobia. Doubtless, the old plea that our native dogs must be protected against the competition of the pauper dogs of Europe has been used to procure the establishment of this duty upon Skyes; but the Skye is in no sense a pauper, but, on the contrary, is precisely the sort of dog whose presence among us should be encouraged in every practicable way. If the Skye is made to pay duty, there is no immigrant who can consistently be admitted free, and we are forced to the conclusion that the "Custom-house gang"—an organization of abandoned ruffians constantly discovered by the Democratir press—has determined to check immigration to the United States by the imposition of a heavy duty.

Before very long we shall find out that Irishmen, in bulk or in packages, and both crude and refined, are burdened with a duty of at least twenty per cent. ad valorem, and we shall constantly read of the attempted smuggling a large packing-box full of graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, who have been falsely represented to the Custom-house officials as works of Grecian art. India-rubber bags full of Germans will be thrown overboard in the Lower Bay, to be picked up by smugglers in small boats, and fashionable ladies returning from Paris will conceal French counts in their hand-bags, and will insist when discovered that the articles in question were mere adjuncts of the toilet. We shall have interminable quarrels over the valuation of foreigners, and the question whether the duty upon an invoice of Irishmen imported for the use of the *Herald* is to be assessed upon their value as estimated by themselves, or as expressed in the invoice made out by the *Herald's* agent at Dublin, will lead to constant litigation. Immigration will gradually cease, and the fleet of steam-ships that now carry their thousands of European immigrants will lie idle at the wharves. Patriotic men should make their stand now, before it is too late, and should demand that the shameful duty upon Skye terriers should be instantly removed, and that a suitable compensation in bones, together with a full apology, should be made to the three respectable terriers who, in the place of hospitality, have been received with insult and subjected to imprisonment.

AFTER THE BATTLE IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE REAL WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE TO BEGIN TO-NIGHT—THE NEW BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY CITY—HUNGRY DEMOCRATS LOOKING FOR OFFICES—EFFORTS TO LEGISLATE REPUBLICANS OUT AND DEMOCRATS IN—THE PASSAIC WATER WORKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1877.

The reconvening of the two houses of the Legislature to-morrow night will mark the beginning of the real work of the session. The election of a United States Senator, which engrossed all the attention and commanded all the energies of members for three weeks, was a diversion for the politicians, and nothing else has been accomplished, save the passage in the Assembly of a single unimportant bill. The House will this week, and during all the succeeding weeks of the session, address themselves to the shaping of such legislation as the interests of the State may demand.

The new Constitution devolved upon the Legislature of last year the maturing and passage of general laws in certain specified cases. A number of bills were prepared by the Joint Conference Committee of the two houses last year, but most of them failed of passage. Some of these bills have already been presented to the Senate, and others will probably follow in their wake. The bill for the government of the several counties in the State has found its way, through Senator Magie, into the Senate again. The bill classifies the counties and regulates representation in the boards of chosen freeholders by population. Most of the smaller counties of the State are now afflicted with unwieldy county boards, and the bill suggests radical and salutary changes. In the Counties of Essex and Hudson, the largest in the State, matters are left substantially as they are now. Additional legislation may be asked for Hudson, with a view to ridding the county of that anomaly known as Director at Large. The powers with which he is intrusted are so great and final, and his exercise of them has been so capricious, that Director at Large Halstead, the present incumbent, has won for himself the title of Dictator at Large. He has, too, so antagonized public sentiment by his action in connection with the purchase of the new Courthouse site, that efforts will be made, not only to clip his wings, but to abolish him altogether. The bill for the equalization of assessments, enacting a reform much needed throughout the State, and which was defeated last year, has also been reintroduced by Senator Magie.

The joint committee were unable last year to draft a bill for the government of cities, and the whole matter was referred to a commission appointed by Gov. Bedle. When the members of the Legislature gathered this year, almost the first piece of information which greeted their ears was the fact that the commission will not be ready to report till next year. This was rather a severe disappointment to the local Democratic politicians of Jersey City, who have been for years struggling to wrest her local government from the hands of the politicians who now control it. Last week Mr. Drohan, of the First Assembly District of Jersey City, introduced a bill into the House abolishing commissions and transferring all the powers now exercised by the several legislative boards to the Board of Aldermen. Heretofore the resolutions and ordinances of the Aldermen have required the approval of the Mayor. The present incumbent is a Republican, and Drohan's bill consequently seeks to divest him of his veto power, and transfer it to the Board of Finance, which is Democratic. It may not be out of place to say just here that Mr. Drohan is himself the President of the Finance Board, and that that board is filled by appointees of the Board of Aldermen. The crudeness of any system of local government which compels any public board to submit its action for approval to its own creatures needs no comment. In addition to this is the fact that if the bill was to pass as it now stands it would leave Jersey City to an interregnum of anarchy. It terminates the service, immediately upon its passage, not only of all the Commissioners, but all of the employes appointed by them. Its effect would be to leave the city without a Police or Fire Department till the Aldermen filled the offices; and in the meantime crime and disaster would run riot in the city. It has been made the special order for to-morrow evening, when, it is said, an amendment will be offered authorizing the Board of Finance to fill the offices, in case the Board of Aldermen, in which there is a tie just now, fails to do so at once. Jersey City is full of hungry Democratic politicians, and Mr. Drohan's bill is designed to secure a "sure thing" for them. But it cannot be accomplished. It will probably be put off the Speaker's calendar to-morrow evening by a vote of 30 to 30.

Another important bill is pending before the State Senate. It is that of Senator Hobart, practically authorizing the purchase by the City of Paterson of the water-works which supply the city, now owned by the Passaic Water-works Company. The bill, general in its terms, authorizes the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds by the city to make the purchase. The Water Company fix $1,064,000 as the lowest figure at which they can part with their property, though it is thought that an offer of $1,000,000 will be finally accepted.

The politicians are already busy with their manipulations for the other offices in the gift of the Legislature. Among the principal of these are the offices of Clerk of the Supreme Court, who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and Controller of the State Treasury, who is appointed in joint meeting. Ex-Senator John Hopper, of Passaic, expects to get the Clerkship, but it is likely that Benjamin F. Lee, the present incumbent, will be appointed. The Controllership is filled at present by a Republican, who is very capable and popular, and it may be a difficult matter to get the House to agree to go into joint meeting to displace him. The Democratic aspirants are, nevertheless, very numerous. William J. Lyons, a young lawyer, of Hudson County, ex-Senator Lydecker, of Bergen, Charles Dessler, of Middlesex, Col. Andrew Van Syckle, of Hunterdon, William P. McMichael, of Burlington, Gen. Robert Stockton, brother to the ex-Senator, of Mercer, Edwin Teel, of Warren, ex-Senator Smith, of Sussex, and Josephus Shann, editor of a weekly in Hoboken, comprise about half the list of candidates. The chances are divided between McMichael, Stockton, and Deshler.

THE SURPLUS GENEVA AWARD.

From the London Spectator.

The Americans are puzzled to know what to do with the money paid under the Geneva Award. They have paid up all claims, and the Alabama Commission ceased to exist at the end of the year, but there is a surplus of £1,800,000 remaining undistributed. Part of this has accrued from interest, but the whole sum now lies at the disposal of Congress and the President. It is said that there is a strong feeling in the United States in favor of returning the balance to Great Britain, and we can only hope that it may be influential enough to affect the action of Congress. Such an act of political honesty would do more to make future arbitrations possible, and to restore the confidence of Great Britain in the American people, than a dozen treaties, and we are not without hope that it may be performed. There is sometimes a deficiency of justice over there, especially about boundary claims, but there is never a deficiency of generosity. This country does not want the money, but it does want evidence that the Americans, in pressing the Alabama claims so sharply sought only justice.

THE MURDOCH TESTIMONIAL IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Traveller* of Tuesday says:

"The Executive Committee of the Murdoch Testimonial held a meeting this morning at the Boston Theatre, to take final action concerning the Murdoch testimonial. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the members of the committee congratulated each other on the handsome results attained by the testimonial. Those who had so generously given their services were gratefully remembered, and the feeling that the concert and union which had been shown had had a fitting issue was fittingly exhibited. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. John M. Ward, was listened to with peculiar interest. It was shown that the gross receipts have been $3,421 65, as follows: "From sale of seats, $3,213; from cash donations and auction sale of tickets, 15 various sums ranging from $50 to $1 50, $166 50; from sale of photographs, $42 15. The expenditures from necessary and unavoidable outlay amounted to $115 50, leaving a net sum of $3,306 15 to be invested for the benefit of the mother and sister of the lamented comedian. The committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Williams, Keist, and Ward, with full power, to attend to the disposition of the amount realized, so that those intended to be benefited should receive their due.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

PRINCE MILAN'S REPLY TO THE PORTE—FRIENDLY ADVICE OF FRANCE AND AUSTRIA—DEPARTURE OF THE AMBASSADORS—A COUNCIL OF WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The following telegram has been received from Constantinople: "It is said that Prince Milan, in reply to Midhat Pasha's dispatch proposing direct negotiations for peace, has expressed his desire for the commencement of the negotiations."

The *Independence Belge* says the Czar, being asked by Milan for advice, replied that peace was desirable and should be accepted from whatever quarter it was offered.

Another dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte, in accordance with the friendly advices of France and Austria, has requested Servia and Montenegro to send delegates there to arrange for peace. It is thought the proposal will be accepted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—Gen. Ignatieff sailed for the Piræus instead of Odessa on account of stormy weather in the Black Sea. Baron Von Werther, the German Ambassador, and Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, embarked for Trieste on Saturday. Midhat Pasha has notified Turkish representatives abroad that an Imperial *irade* has been issued throwing open the military schools to Christians, in accordance with the Constitution.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—An important council of war will be held at Kisheneff on Tuesday. All the divisional commanders and chiefs of staff will attend it.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Semlin reports that the Servian Cabinet met on Saturday, and decided to accept Midhat Pasha's proposals. Immediate steps will be taken to open regular negotiations with the Porte. Should there be no outside influence we may expect that peace will be finally concluded, although the discussion will probably be protracted, as M. Ristics is likely to avail himself of the opportunity to invite the sympathy of Europe. The Servian Peace Party is jubilant, although the result is, of course, still far from being decided.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that the basis of peace proposed by Turkey to Montenegro and Servia is moderate and very conciliatory. A Vienna dispatch says Turkey seems disposed to settle her differences with Roumania amicably. As nothing more is heard about excitement in Roumania, it is tolerably certain that the Roumanian Government considers the incident as more or less settled. The Austrian Plenipotentiary, Count Calice, embarked at Constantinople for Trieste, and M. De Bourgoing, the French Plenipotentiary, for Marseilles, on Saturday. It is thought that Gen. Ignatieff went to the Piræus because he wished to withdraw at the same time as the other Northern representatives, according to the prearranged programme. He will remain at Athens a few days, until the Black Sea is calmer, when he will pass through the Dardanelles and land at Odessa.

A dispatch to the Cologne *Gazette*, dated Saturday, says the whole Turkish Army in Bulgaria and on the Servian border, is not much over 100,000 strong. It comprises 133 infantry battalions and seven regiments of cavalry, and has 200 field-pieces. The main body is at Widdin. The sanitary condition of the army is not satisfactory, and the artillery lacks munitions and horses. The spirit of the men, however, is excellent, and the work on the fortifications is going on with great activity.

A special from Pera announces that the first Turkish Parliament will meet on the 1st of March. Midhat Pasha has issued an edict ordering the disarmament of the population. A Turkish envoy has been commissioned to conclude peace with Servia on the basis of the *statu quo ante bellum*. Turkey is willing to grant some territory to Montenegro.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the Southern States; a minor depression has advanced south-eastward to the lake region, producing fresh and brisk southerly to westerly winds; a high-pressure area advanced south-eastward last night over New-England and Eastern New-York, with northerly winds and decided cold weather; the temperature has very generally risen from the North-west and lakes to Tennessee; a disturbance is approaching the Pacific States, and rainy weather has prevailed along the California coast. The Ohio, Cumberland, and Savannah Rivers have continued to fall, and the Mississippi, at and below Memphis, to rise slowly.

INDICATIONS.

During Monday, in the South Atlantic States, stationary or lower barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather will prevail.

In the Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, variable winds, mostly easterly and southerly, warmer and generally clear weather.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, westerly and southerly winds, generally warmer and clear weather.

In the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising and stationary, followed by falling barometer, westerly and northerly winds, generally warmer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

In the lower lake region, rising barometer, variable winds, warmer, followed by colder, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain or snow.

In the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, increasing south-west to south-east winds, probably to brisk along the coast, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the latter and northern portion of the former, probably snow or rain, followed by rising barometer and winds shifting to colder westerly or northerly.

The Savannah, Cumberland, and Lower Ohio Rivers continue to fall slowly, and the Mississippi, at and below Memphis, to rise slowly.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the New-England coast.

VIRGINIA OYSTERS.

THE ANNUAL PRODUCT ESTIMATED AT $20,000,000 IN VALUE—THE STATE WISHES A REVENUE OF $100,000 FROM IT.

Gov. Kemper has sent a Message to the Legislature of Virginia, in response to a resolution asking for information of the best method of deriving an income from the oyster interest. He says:

"I have the honor to respond to a resolution of the House of Delegates requesting the Executive to state what legislation will, in his opinion, produce a revenue of $100,000 from the oyster interests of the Commonwealth. In my last annual Message the opinion was confidently expressed that the amount of revenue named could be raised from this source without injustice to any section of the State, or any class of the people. That opinion was the result of a careful investigation, and it was based upon the understood and conceded value of the oyster fisheries. I stated, what is undeniably true, that the oyster grounds are part of the ingrained domain—the immediate, and absolute property—of the Commonwealth; and that if their products were treated as any other subject to revenue, and were subjected to the existing uniform rate of taxation, they would necessarily yield to the Treasury the yearly sum which I indicated.

It has been ascertained that in the year 1869 3,502 vessels of all kinds and sizes, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 18,876 tons, were engaged in taking and transporting the oysters of Virginia to market. In 1875 the facts were derived from local observation and published that 500,000 bushels of oysters were annually sent to market from Chincoteague Island alone; that they were sold at from 65 to 90 cents per bushel, and that the cost of planting, gathering, and marketing each bushel did not exceed an average of 30 cents. It would be a needless consumption of time to cite other facts going to show that the annual value of all the oyster fisheries of the State is not less than $20,000,000. No law can be said to be wanting in leniency or in liberality which treats the products of the oyster grounds owned by the State as any other legitimate subject of revenue, and which subjects them to the same taxation which is borne by the private estates of the people. In view of the known actual value of these fisheries, it is manifest that if subjected efficiently to the same rate of taxation which is uniformly applied to almost all other subjects, they must, of necessity, produce the amount of revenue which is claimed to be due from this source. * * * I transmit herewith the plan for taxing the oyster interests as matured and reported by the commission, and I recommend its enactment with such improvements as our wisdom may devise in the light of subsequent experience. I respectfully suggest that the members of the commission be called on for such explanations of its details as may be deemed desirable. While the employment of armed police-boats is indispensable to the enforcement of the proposed plan, it is confidently believed that a single armed steamer, assisted with two or three sloops, will suffice for accomplishing that object. The employment of such a police force is as necessary to prevent the destruction of the oyster-beds by non-resident marauders as for the production of revenue."

OBITUARY.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BLITZ.

Antonio Blitz, the magician, better known as Signor Blitz, died at his residence, No. 1,831 Wallace street, Philadelphia, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been in declining health for the past four years, being troubled with a severe cough, which finally ended in consumption. Signor Blitz had been confined to his house for the past six weeks, and his death was not unexpected. He was in the 67th year of his age, and leaves a wife and four children. Antonio Blitz was born in Deal, Kent County, England, on the coast, June 21, 1810. When about the age of 12 he learned something of legerdemain. In September, 1823, his father sent him in the care of a special attendant to Hamburg, where he made his first appearance in public. His first appearance in his native country was in Dover in December, 1823. After traveling through England, Ireland, and Scotland, he started for America, leaving Liverpool on the 1st of August, 1834, and arrived in New-York in the early part of September, making his initial bow before an American audience at Niblo's Garden some weeks later. After a visit to Boston he went to Philadelphia, (which he afterward made his home,) and established himself in a large hall at Eighth and Chestnut streets. The Quaker City seemed to suit the artist so well that after making an extended tour of the country he returned, and permanently established himself in the Assembly Buildings, where, during the later years of his life, he performed to large audiences. He was a great favorite, being very affable in his manners, and it will be a long while before the pleasant memories of Signor Blitz, and his wonderful boy "Bobby," are effaced from the minds of the residents of Philadelphia. About 14 years ago, his first wife having died, he married a Miss Eaton, of Groton, Mass. This lady survives him, but the children are those of his first wife. He was the father of the celebrated opera singer Mme. Van Zandt, who is now in England, and also of Mrs. Metz, residing in this City. During the later years of his life he performed only for the benefit of charitable institutions, having amassed a large fortune for himself and family by his previous efforts. The automaton trumpeter, the never-failing egg-sack, and the Sphinx were the results of his creative fancy. During his life he performed before many of the reigning sovereigns of Europe.

HORACE DRESSER.

Horace Dresser, a prominent and highly respected member of the New-York Bar, died last Saturday at his residence, No. 210 York street, Jersey City, at the age of 73 years. For many years he was an invalid and unable to pursue his profession actively, although his mind remained clear and his interest in the current legal and constitutional topics of the day was unimpaired. He was one of the earliest abolitionists in the country, and his efforts in behalf of the negro in the New-York courts, years ago, were the first legal steps openly and fearlessly taken in behalf of the race. At a time when it was exceedingly unpopular to espouse the cause of the slave he fought his battles in the courts and did more than any one else toward making popular efforts in his behalf. His success in advocating the cause soon led others to join in the work, but to him belongs the credit of being the very first lawyer to plead the cause of the slave in the New-York courts. His characteristics were great strength of will, rigor of mind, and distinguished legal and literary ability. As a constitutional lawyer, in his days of health, he had few equals. As a writer on legal and literary topics he was widely and favorably known, and his advice and criticism on literary matters were sought by those who knew him best. His funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M.

PRESENTIMENT.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES CLAIMED BY AN OHIO MAN.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, Jan. 26.

We have come into possession of some very singular facts in relation to the escape of a Bellevue man in two railroad accidents—one of them that of Ashtabula. The gentleman is a Mr. Freese, and the truth of his story is vouched for by some of the best people in Huron and Sandusky Counties. It is said by those who know him that his reputation for veracity is unquestioned. Several years ago Mr. Freese and his entire family—wife and two children—went from Bellevue to a village in Pennsylvania to visit some relatives. After staying at their relatives' homes for a few days, Mr. Freese and his family started one evening to return to Bellevue. They took the cars at Erie. Mr. Freese says that the moment he stepped aboard the train he felt a strange and unaccountable disinclination to commence the journey. There was something that seemed to oppress his mind and he felt an impulse to turn back and take some later train. But he snook off the feeling as best he could, and tried to laugh at himself for entertaining what he considered a wild and foolish notion, of which he was even ashamed to speak to his wife. As the train moved on he held one of his children on his lap, and fell into a doze. While thus half asleep he had a dream in which he saw, with startling distinctness, his wife and children lying in coffins, and all the preparations being made for a funeral service. Such a sight was well calculated to carry terror even to the stoutest heart. But the worst was yet to come—the awful realization of the dream. In a few moments there was a jar and a jerk of the train, a shiver seemed to run through every timber of the coaches, there was a crash, a fall, and the cars plunged into the water. A bridge had given away. Mr. Freese found himself held down in the water by a piece of timber; but he succeeded in releasing himself and crawled out of the car. He saw a train employe with a lantern passing along on a log beside the train, and the man helped him out of the wreck and put him on his feet. Mr. Freese found that he had suffered no special injury, but he felt completely unnerved. The terrible reality of the presentiment flashed upon his mind, and his brain reeled as he thought that he should see his wife and children lying in the Ravenna morgue, as they appeared in his dream. A search resulted in discovering Mrs. Freese in the wrecked car dead. The dead bodies of the children were found near by. The remains were taken to Bellevue for interment.

Some time thereafter Mr. Freese married again, and a while prior to the Ashtabula accident he and his family went east. They determined upon a day to start home, but when the time arrived Mr. Freese felt a strong disinclination to start. A strange impulse again seized him and he felt that if he were to go then something terrible would happen on the way. He had disregarded this feeling once, but he had resolved never to do so again, consequently he decided to start one day earlier and to go a part of the way by a different route than he had anticipated taking. It was at first his intention to reach Cleveland on Friday night, Dec. 29, and the train which he and his family would have been compelled to take to do so would have been the ill-fated one that went into the terrible abyss at Ashtabula. The change which he made in time and trains kept him and his family out of one of the most terrible accidents in the history of railways.

JEFF. DAVIS INTERESTED IN A SUIT.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* of Wednesday contains the following: "A bill recently filed in chancery raised an interesting point. The house of Boyle & Chapman, booksellers, binders, &c., several months ago was changed into the house of Boyle & Co., Mr. Chapman retiring. Not long since it became public that the house of Boyle & Co. had failed. Then J. A. Hayes, Jr., Trustee, for the benefit of Jefferson Davis, advertised the sale of various parts of the tools, type, machinery, &c., of Boyle & Co. To prevent this sale, and other similar sales, Messrs. Chatfield & Woods, of Cincinnati, *et al.*, creditors of the latter firm, filed a bill setting forth their claims, and praying for an injunction against sale by these Trustees. This injunction Chancellor Morgan ordered served. Messrs. Chatfield & Woods, in their plea, state that Mr. Boyle arranged with them for the extension of credit by the agreement that Mr. Jefferson Davis had on July 1, 1874, invested $25,000 in the house of Boyle & Chapman, in consideration of which loan he was to receive one-third of the profits of the concern. The complainants further assert that for the year between July 1, 1874, and July 1, 1875, Mr. Davis received as that one-third of the profits $6,000, and that since July 1, 1875, he has received nothing, there having been no profits. All of which they hold to be proof of Mr. Davis' partnership in the firm. They say that he also made his headquarters there, and received his mail at that point. The object of the plea is to break a trust deed in which Boyle conveys to Mr. Davis property to cover his 'debt' of $25,000, the question being whether Mr. Davis was a partner or creditor."

THE TOMB OF AGAMEMNON.

LETTER FROM DR. SCHLIEMANN.

THE GROUNDS FOR IDENTIFYING THE EXCAVATED SEPULCHRES DISCUSSED BY DR. SCHLIEMANN.

Dr. Henry Schliemann, the distinguished American citizen, writes to the *London Times*, under date Mycenæ, Dec. 5, as follows:

"The Trojan war has for a long time past, by many eminent scholars, been regarded as a myth, of which, however, they vainly endeavored to find the origin in the Rigveda. But in all antiquity the siege and conquest of Ilium by the Greek Army under Agamemnon has been considered as an undoubted historical fact, and as such it is also accepted by the great authority of Thucydides. (I., 8—10.) The tradition has even retained the memory of many details of that war which have been omitted by Homer. For my part, I have always firmly believed in the Trojan war; my firm faith in Homer and in the tradition has never been shaken by modern criticism, and to this my faith I am indebted for the discovery of Troy and its treasure. However, the want of ornamentation on the Trojan jewels, the hand-made, uncolored pottery, with impressed or engraved ornamentation, and, finally, the want of iron and glass, convince me that the ruins of Troy belong to such a remote antiquity as to precede by ages the ruins of Mycenæ, the date of which I thought I could fix by the result of the 34 shafts which I sank in the Acropolis in February, 1874. I therefore believed that Homer had only known by an ancient tradition, commemorated by preceding poets, the siege and destruction of Troy, and that for favors received he put in his contemporaries as actors in his great tragedy. But I never doubted that a King of Mycenæ, by name Agamemnon, his charioteer Eurymedon, a Princess Cassandra, and their followers had been treacherously murdered either at dinner by Ægisthus, as Homer (Odyssey iv., 530, and xi., 409, 411) says, or in the bath by Clytemnestra, as the later tragic poets (Æsch., Agamemnon, 1,438; Euripid., Orest., 25) pretend, and I firmly believed in the statement of Pausanias (ii., 147) that the murdered persons had been interred in the Acropolis, differing in this respect from W. M. Leake, 'Travels in the Morea,' (ii., page 365;) W. Mure, 'Journal of a Tour in Greece;' Edward Dodwell, 'Tour in Greece,' (ii., page 326;) Otfried Muller, Dorier; Ernest Curtius, 'Peloponnes, (ii., 411, 413;) W. Gell, 'Argolis;' Prokesch, 'Denkwurdigkeiten und Erinnerungen,' (ii., 276;) who all had misunderstood the statement of Pausanias, and thought that he meant the murdered persons had been buried in the lower town.

My first faith in the traditions made me undertake my late excavations in the Acropolis, and led to the discovery of the five tombs with their immense treasures. Although I found in these tombs, in a technical point of view, a very high civilization, yet, as in Ilium, I found there only hand-made pottery, and no trace of glass or of iron. Further, writing was known in Troy, for I found there a number of short Greek inscriptions in very ancient Cypriote characters (see my 'Troy and its Remains,' pp. 363-372;) whereas we have the certainty now that the alphabet was unknown in Mycenæ. Had it been known the Mycenæan goldsmiths, who were always endeavoring to invent some new ornamentation, would joyfully have availed themselves of the novelty to interweave the strange characters in their decoration. Besides, in that remote antiquity to which the Homeric rhapsodies and the tradition of the Mycenæan tombs refer, there was as yet no commercial intercourse, and bloody travels except on warlike or piratical expeditions. Thus there may have been a very high civilization at Mycenæ, while at the very same time the arts were only in their first dawn in Troy, and writing with Cypriote characters may have been in use in Troy more than 1,000 years before any alphabet was known in Greece. I have not the slightest objection to admit that the tradition which assigns the tombs in the Acropolis to Agamemnon and his companions, who, on their return from Ilium were treacherously murdered by Clytemnestra or her paramour Ægisthus, may be perfectly correct, and that I am not entitled to this so much the more as we have the certainty that, to say the least, all the bodies of each tomb had been burned simultaneously. The calcined pebbles below each of them, the marks of the fire to the right and left on the internal walls of the tomb, the undisturbed state of the ashes and the charred wood which I found on them, all give us the most unmistakable proofs in this respect. Owing to the enormous depth of these sepulchres, and the close proximity of the bodies to each other, it is quite impossible that three, or even five, funeral pites could have been dressed at different intervals of time to the same tomb. The identity of the mode of burial, the great similarity of the tombs in their close proximity, the impossibility of admitting that three or five royal personages of immeasurable wealth, who had died a natural death at long intervals of time, should have been huddled together in the same tomb; and, finally, the great resemblance of all the ornaments, which are of the same style of art and the same epoch—all these facts are so many proofs that all the 12 men and three women had been murdered simultaneously and burned at the same time. The veracity of the tradition seems further to be confirmed by the deep veneration which the Mycenæans, in later times, the inhabitants of the whole Argolis, have always shown for these due mausoleums. The funeral pyres were not yet extinguished when they were covered with a layer of clay and then with a layer of pebbles, on which the earth was thrown at once. To this circumstance are we chiefly indebted for the conservation of so large a quantity of wood and of comparatively good preservation of the bodies, for in no instance were the bones consumed by fire, and on several bodies, which were covered with golden masks and thick breast-plates, even much of the flesh had remained. The site of each tomb was marked by tumbstones, and when these had fallen in, covered by the ages and had disappeared, fresh tumbstones were erected on the new level, but precisely on the spot where the ancient memorials lay buried. Only on the large fourth sepulchre, with the five bodies, instead of new tombstones, a sacrificial altar of almost circular form was built.

As I explained in my last letter of the 11th of November, the first tomb had, according to all appearance, primitively been decorated with a large monument, from which came the three tombstones with the bas-reliefs, and the latter must have been extracted and erected on the new level. I at first thought that every one of the large slabs of the circular double parallel row was a tombstone and marked a grave; but this is not the case. There are no real tombs either between the two parallel rows or on either side of them, except on the north side, where we see above ground, and on a level with the double circle, 12 quadrangular recesses of irregular size, composed of large slabs and resembling sepulchres. It is by no means certain, however, that they have ever served as such. They were filled with household remains and bones of animals. At all events the great double circle of parallel slabs can only have been erected in honor of those who were buried in the five sepulchres, but evidently at a much later period, though undoubtedly long before the capture of Mycenæ by the Argives. I conclude this from the irregular and careless architecture of the Cyclopean wall which supports the double parallel row in the lower part of the Acropolis and from the number of slabs of monuments that are buried in the ruins. As a further proof I may mention that between the stones of this wall, as well as between the two double circular rows of slabs and in the tomb-shaped recesses, I find only fragments of the usual Mycenæan pottery, and no trace of that ancient hand-made pottery which we found in the tombs. I think it, therefore, highly probable that the erection of the circular double row of slabs coincides with the renewal of the tombstones on four tombs and the erection of the sacrificial altar on the fifth tomb, and that this renewal was occasioned by the immense enthusiasm which the Panhellenists, who went from Rome to house chanting the Homeric hymns, roused among the people for the heroes of the Iliad and the Odyssey. Very likely the whole space within the circular double row was converted into a garden, where the glorious acts of the king of kings, Agamemnon, and his companions were chanted on their sepulchres. At all events, while the whole Acropolis is covered with remnants of Cyclopean house walls, I found no trace whatever of any pre-historic building within the sacred precincts of the great circle. But, nevertheless, the accumulation of rubish continued, and in the course of time the new tombstones, as well as the double circular row of slabs, were buried and disappeared, while the site of the tombs remained always fresh in the memory of the inhabitants. When, in 468 B. C., Mycenæ was captured by the Argives, and the people were forced to emigrate, the city remained for more than 60 years deserted. Another city was built on its ruins, about 400 B. C., when all the tombstones, the sacrificial altar, and the circular double row of slabs had for ages been buried in the rubbish. Nevertheless, the precise site of each tomb was perfectly remembered by the inhabitants of the Argolid. After an existence of about 200 years, the new city was, for some cause or other, again abandoned. Its site remained deserted; but still the tradition remained so fresh, that nearly 400 years after the destruction of the new town, the exact place of each tomb was shown to Pausanias. Nay, the interest the inhabitants of the Peloponnesus felt in the sepulchres was still so great 16 or 18 centuries after the tragic event, that, as Pausanias states, the Lacedæmonians of Amyclæ disputed with Mycenæ the honor of possessing Cassandra's tomb, which they thought they possessed in their own city. At all events, Pausanias (ii., 19, 6) says that the Amyclæans had in their village the sanctuary and the statue of Alexandra, whom they identified with Cassandra.

The five tombs of Mycenæ, or at least three of them, contained such enormous treasures that they cannot but be considered as those of the royal family. But the period of the Kings of Mycenæ belongs to a very remote antiquity. Royalty ceased there at the Dorian invasion, the chronology of which has always been fixed at 1104 B. C. Thucydides says it was 80 years after the war of Troy, which was hitherto supposed to have ended in 1174 B. C. But, in agreement with all archæologists, I hold to the conclusion that, on the evidence of the monuments of Troy, the capture and destruction of that city, and consequently also the Dorian invasion, must have occurred at a much earlier date."

PLAYING CHESS WITH HUMAN MEN.

Most persons who have any acquaintance with the literature of chess have heard of the games said to have been played in the Middle Ages with living chessmen. According to a newsletter in the Pioneer Lord Lytton has recently revived this amusement in India. During his visit to Mooltan last month his Lordship, after receiving and replying to an address from the municipality of the city engaged, we are told, "in a novel game of chess with Col. Millett. The chess-board, if such a term may be allowed to a carpet of red and white calico, with checkers a yard square, having been spread in front of the hall, chessmen, men and boys, dressed in opposing red and white uniform appropriate to the various pieces, were marshaled in and took their places. Then, by word of command, each piece moved to the square indicated, and a very lively game ensued, ending in an easy victory for the Viceroy." An Emperor of Morocco who once indulged in a similar amusement is said to have added a terrible realism to the game by causing all the pieces taken during its progress to be beheaded.

THE MURDERED HOTEL CLERK.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY IN THE WILLARD HOUSE AT LOUISVILLE BETWEEN ITS PROPRIETOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

A telegram from Lonisville, 26th inst., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following account of the shooting affray on the morning of that day between W. C. D. Whipps, proprietor of the Willard Hotel, one of the principal hotels in Louisville, and Joseph W. Stockton, his manager: "When Mr. Stockton came down to the office this morning he found Mr. Whipps there before him, and was reproved by him for coming to his duties at so late an hour. Other words passed, each growing excited. They were standing behind the desk of the hotel at the time, as was also Mr. Ingram, a clerk. Mr. Whipps claimed that it was Stockton's duty to give his personal attention to the 5 o'clock railroad breakfast. Mr. Stockton replied that the condition of his health would not permit him to get up so early. Passionate words followed, when Mr. Stockton withdrew for a moment. When he returned he accused Whipps of insulting him. The quarrel was renewed, and Stockton placed his hand in his bosom and drew a revolver. Ingram, the clerk, being between them, caught his arm and pushed him out into the hall, taking the pistol away from him. Stockton walked back toward the reading-room, and a minute or two later returned. Mr. Whipps, in the meantime, took a large pistol, carrying a half-ounce ball, and walked out into the hall. He walked with a crutch on one side and a large cane on the other, one of his legs being broken. As he hobbled out he carried the pistol by the side of his crutch, exposed fully to view. When he reached the foot of the stairway he confronted Mr. Stockton, and asked him why he drew a pistol on him. The reply was, because he had been insulted. Whipps called him a liar. Stockton struck him two blows in the face with his fist, causing him to recoil and drop his cane. As quickly as he recovered his footing Whipps raised his pistol and fired three times in rapid succession. After the first shot he stooped to pick up his cane to defend himself; and when the other two shots were fired he fell to the floor. One shot took effect on the left side of Stockton's neck, passing around the windpipe and lodging under the skin on the other side of the neck. The passage of the ball around the windpipe has inflamed it so much as to seriously impede breathing, and may result in death. Another ball entered the abdomen, and, like the other, has not been removed. The third shot missed him. Mr. Whipps has long been connected with the Willard, and besides has long held public stations of honor and profit. Mr. Stockton was for years with the old United States Hotel in this city, afterward with Mr. Whipps at the Willard, leaving which house he took charge of the St. Nicholas at Lexington, and had only quite recently returned to his old place in the Willard. The wounds received are supposed to be necessarily fatal."

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND.

In the current weekly mortality returns for London and the chief provincial towns, the Registar General alludes to the means adopted by him for estimating the populations of the various towns in order to obtain a basis for his calculations of the death rates. The estimates simply start on the assumption that the rates of increase seen on comparing the census returns for 1871 with those of 1861 are undisturbed, the following steps being merely questions in arithmetic in compound interest. Thus, in the case of London, the decennial rate of increase per cent. was 16.1 by the last census, and, accordingly, the population of the metropolis shows an increase from 3,254,260 in 1871 to 3,335,484 in 167.7 during to the middle of the year. In the same way the population of Brighton, which was 77,693 in 1861, and 90,011 in 1871, is now 102 264, taking the municipal boundaries in this and the following cases. Portsmouth in 1861 stood at 94 799, and at 113,569 in 1871, a rate of population of 4127,144. Hull has similarly has increased from 74,891 and 80,386 to 84,023; Bristol, from 154 093 and 182,552 to 202,950; Plymouth, from 62,599 and 68,758 to 729,111; Wolverhampton, from 60,860 and 68 291 to 73,389; Birmingham, from 296 076 and 343,787 to 377,436; Leicester, from 95,220 to 117,461; Nottingham, from 74,693 and 86,621 to 95,025; Liverpool, from 443,938 and 493,405 to 527,683; Manchester, from 338 722 and 351,189 to 3 9,213; Salford, from 102,449 and 124,801 to 141,184; Oldham, from 72,333 and 82,629 to 89,796; Bradford, from 106,218 and 145,830 to 179,315; Leeds, from 207,165 and 259 212 to 298 189; Sheffield, from 185,172 and 239 946 to 282,133; Hull, from 97,661 and 121,692 to 140,002; and Newcastle, from 109,108 in 1861, and 128,443 in 1871, to 142,231. In other words, the population of these towns in 1861 was 5,430,515; it is now 6,945,230—an increase of 1,514,715. We do not necessarily look for great excess of births over deaths, but also to a considerable extent to immigration. London alone has increased in the past 16 years by 729,495 souls. The next formidable rise is in Sheffield, where the increase is equal to 96,958; Leeds follows, with an addition of 91,024, Liverpool with 83,145, Birmingham with 81,360, and Bradford with 73,097. The 16 years' increase in Plymouth is 10,312; Brighton, 24,571; Portsmouth, 32,345; Norwich, 9,132; Bristol, 48,857; Wolverhampton, 12,529; Leicester, 49,405; Nottingham, 20,332; Manchester, 21,491; Salford, 38,735; Oldham, 17,463; Hull, 42,341; and Newcastle, 33,123.

VIEWS OF HON. ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

A letter from Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Maine, is published, in which he says: "I dare not ask your space to show at large wherein I regard Mr. Edmunds' bill as unwise and unconstitutional. But my impression, upon considerable reflection, is that not only is the authority to count the votes, as the law now stands, with the President of the Senate, but also that this is a power which Congress can no more take away than it can take away the power of the States to elect United States Senators. Congress may regulate the exercise of the power in both cases, but can destroy it in neither. Again, I do not believe that the House of Representatives ought to have or does have any authority over the question except as a part of the law-making power. The power to elect the President has been lodged in a certain contingency in the House; but when this was done it was also provided, quite as clearly, I think, that in no manner whatever should the same body have the power to create the contingency, as it would have if by its negative it could exclude the count of a State. I have, therefore, little doubt that the power was placed most safely and wisely with the Vice President. It was necessary to place it somewhere, and where should it be placed if not in the hands of one who, from his disinterested position, his station, and presumed high character, might fairly be supposed to be on the whole the best and fittest man for the office? And to-day, after all our experience, where is to be found an officer who it may be presumed, one time with another, and in all the future, would be a safer depositary of this power than the Vice President of the United States? Will a Judge of the Supreme Court (no such known or but one at any rate who will be most acceptable to the smartest and dirtiest of the political thimble-riggers in the country,) be safer? I doubt it. In 1857, when the question was mooted, the decision of the President of the Senate, Mason, of Virginia—who must have been familiar with the views of the framers of the Constitution—to the effect that neither house could object to its count, was acquiesced in and confirmed by the action of both houses. With a general law, governing the proceedings before the Vice President, and in presence of both houses, and making needful rules, every subject of which subject is capable will be secured, Congress will be kept from usurping the rights of the States, and the provisions of the Constitution will be respected."

THE PENSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* gives the following statistics: "The quantity of coal shipped from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Jan. 20 was 64,420 tons, against 39,794 tons for the same week of last year; increase, 24,626 tons. For the year, 462,637 tons, against 327,792 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 134 845 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 268,463 tons; bituminous, 40,501 tons; total, 308,964 tons, against 262,124 tons anthracite, and 50,163 tons bituminous—total, 312,287 tons—for the same week of last year; increase of anthracite, 6,339 tons; decrease of bituminous, 9,662 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 1,304,984 tons; bituminous, 142,947 tons; total, 1,447,931 tons, against 1,311,021 tons anthracite, and 168,390 tons bituminous—total, 1,479,411 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 6,037 tons; decrease of bituminous, 25,443 tons; total decrease, 31,480 tons."

JUDGE CARPENTER'S DECISION.

A telegram from Washington, 26th inst., to the Baltimore *Gazette*, says: "Judge Carpenter, of the Circuit Court of Columbia, S. C., before whom Peter Smith's habeas corpus case was brought, involving the question of the Governorship of South Carolina, and who has been here some time preparing his decision, has concluded his labors and returned to South Carolina. He will deliver a decision to the effect that neither Gov. Chamberlain nor Gov. Hampton is the legal Governor of South Carolina, owing to the irregularities in the inauguration of Gov. Hampton, and irregularities in the election of Gov. Chamberlain, and that the latter is Governor de facto, and will hold over under the Constitution until his successor is installed."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mlle. Aimée appears in "La Jolie Parfumeuse" at the Eagle Theatre, this evening.

"Martha" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening, by Miss Kellogg and the English opera troupe.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Feininger will give the third of their series of concerts at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening.

A concert given in aid of the proposed hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases occurs at Steinway Hall to-night.

"Our Boarding House," by Mr. Leonard Grover, will be represented at the Park Theatre, for the first time in this City, this evening.

At the second concert given by the Liederkranz Society, this evening, a new and powerfully written "Bismarck Hymn," by Carl Rheinthaler, was sung. A violin performance, by Mr. Jacobsohn; a remarkably fine choral performance of the prayer from Méhul's "Joseph," and an excellent orchestral rendering of a Suite, by Raff, were the other numbers on the programme.

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening, and on Thursday afternoon the usual public rehearsal may be attended. The programme is as follows: Suite No. 3, in D—Bach; "Pastoral" symphony—Beethoven; "Siegfried's Death" and "Finale," from "Götterdämmerung,"—Wagner. Mme. Pappenhoim is to be the vocalist.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.

A Chicago physician has sent to the Chicago *Times* a brief essay on Miss Kellogg's performance of *Senta*, in "The Flying Dutchman," from a psychological standpoint. We append a few extracts from this not uninteresting article. The writer says:

"Miss Kellogg evidently starts out with the belief that *Senta* was mad, and in this she is right, for a more insane woman never occupied a mad-house. What caused this insanity? I reply unhesitatingly—religious exaltation. Her insanity is the same that in the seventeenth century raged all over Catholic Europe, but especially in France. It was found principally in convents and other religious institutions. It is narrated by historians that the female devotees of the Church often became so enamored of the pictures of Christ and the saints that they spent days and nights before them, and finally ended their lives by suicide, in order to meet the sooner their supernatural lovers.

In the case of *Senta*, the first impulse to insanity was doubtless the presence of the picture of Vanderdecken, which hung in her room. This picture probably represented the artistic idea of the mythical appearance of the sad, unhappy man whose story had been so often sung to her by her nurse. This phase of insanity was excellently represented by Miss Kellogg, when, in Act II., she sits in rapt reverie, looking fixedly upon the picture, heeding not the hum of the spinning-wheels, nor the song of the spinners. Her face could not at first be seen, but when, after being rudely aroused by the chorus around, it is into the face of Miss Kellogg, but that of a girl hopelessly insane. This peculiar expression, so well known to medical men, is one that once familiar with can never be forgotten. You can see no 'speculation' in her eyes. Their expression is far away. She is not of the world, but lives in a world of ideal fancies and unearthly dreams.

What appears to me most astonishing is the complete knowledge possessed by Miss Kellogg of the exact physical condition in which such cases of insanity place the victim. It will be noted that although *Senta* is young and beautiful, and must have been charming and graceful, yet no appearance of natural grace was at any time manifested. Her motions were all constrained, almost painful to look upon. The insane are rarely graceful; their gait, the methods they take to express their emotions, are nearly always stiff and unnatural. Her eyes had no look of tenderness in them; her mouth no smile of sweetness. Even in her meeting with her father and her lover, *Eric*, there was no semblance of love or affection. More than this, her meeting with the ideal of her ecstatic reveries—the sad man who possesses her soul—is not attended by the slightest demonstration of earthly passion. Nowhere you see her clasped in his arms it seems not as the embrace of lovers, but the meeting of two souls in the shadowy land.

It must be remembered that no version of this legend represented the ship, the crew, or even the master of the ship with blood-red sails and black mast. It was a spectral phantom. There was nothing tangible or real about them. They were possessed of a charmed existence. They appeared to mortal eyes, and disappeared in a strange, unearthly manner. *Senta* then loved no being of flesh and blood. Her lover was as ghostly a myth as the Flying Dutchman. Here was not love—it was purely a self sacrifice; as much so as that of the Christian martyrs who died at the stake. In fact, in her ecstatic condition, *Senta* would have burned slowly at the stake without feeling for a moment a pang of pain. Her physical system was so separated from the mental by her peculiar morbid condition that all connection physical sensations were abolished. At no time did the mortal womanly attributes show themselves, except one fraction of a moment—when *Eric* was singing:

'Wilt thou no longer that fair day remember
When to thy side thou call'st me in the vale?'

But the gleam of sanity disappeared as quickly as it came, hastened, doubtless, by the sudden appearance of the phantom being which possessed her brain. Modern psychologists would class this species of insanity as a 'monomania,' complicated with a rare form of hysteria and ecstacy—not a rare combination in women isolated as *Senta* was, and placed under a mixed superstitious and religious influence.

In closing this imperfect (because too brief) analysis or the mental state of the heroine of this opera, I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that Miss Kellogg's characterization of *Senta* will confer upon her more lasting popularity, especially among students of psychology, than any other she has undertaken."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Duterire, a well-known French dramatic author, is dead.

M'lle Albani is singing with great success at the Paris Italiens.

Mme. Fursch-Madier has made a successful appearance in Brussels, in "Alia."

At the Palais Royal Théâtre, a comedy in

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	276
Beeswax, pks.	7	Tar, bbls.	330
Bones, tons	257	Resin, bbls.	355
Cotton, bales	5,379	Oil-cake, pks.	190
U. S. Cake, bags	314	Pork, pks.	373
Copper, bbls.	25	Beef, pks.	35
Dried Fruit, pks.	25	Cut-meats, pks.	6,959
Eggs, bbls.	356	Grease, pks.	105
Flour, bbls.	8,349	Lard, pks.	1,384
Wheat, bushels	6,000	Lard, kegs	245
Corn, bushels	20,000	Stearine, pks.	41
Oats, bushels	23,933	Butter, pks.	3,245
Rye, bushels	1,456	Cheese, pks.	659
Malt, bushels	2,100	Tallow, pks.	437
Barley, bushels	2,000	Tallow-oil, bbls.	50
Grass-seed, bags	1,892	Dressed Hogs, No.	760
Corn-meal, bbls.	520	Pea-nuts bags	185
Pkwy Flour, pks.	75	Rice, tcs. pks.	70
Hemp, bales	5	Starch, bxs.	1,280
Hops, bales	229	Sponge, bales	5
Hides, No.	30	Teas, half-chests	285
Hides, bales	269	Tobacco, hhds	44
Leather, sides	9,603	Tobacco, pcs.	204
Lead, pigs	2,184	Whisky, bbls.	1,096
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	22	Wool, bales	195

COFFEE—Rio declined ¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 8,141 bags by the Hipparchus, part at 19¾c., gold. Other kinds dull and irregular.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at former quotations....Ordinary quoted here to-day at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Low Middling 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13 3-16c.@13 5-16c. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 896 bales, (of which 800 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery a moderate business has been reported as follows:—Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bales, of which 1,000 bales were on last evening, and 21,900 bales to-day, with 1,500 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, with January options, closing at 11 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13 7-32c.; March, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; April, 13⅝c.; May, 13 29-32c.@13 13-16c.; June, 13 15-16c.; July, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; August, 14 3-32c.@14⅜c.; September, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; October, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; November, 13 7-32c.@13 9-32c.; December, 13 3-16c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of ⅛c @3-16c. ₱ lb., closing weak....The receipts at the ports to-day were 5,379 bales, and at the shipping ports 25,187 bales, against 17,101 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 9,207 bales, including 8,912 bales to Liverpool, 193 bales to the Continent, and 102 bales to Mexico. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,731,792 bales, of which 1,152,922 bales were sent to the British ports, and 578,870 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Strict Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Good Ord.	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Low Middling	13 13-16	13 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Strict Low Mid.	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Middling	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling	13 9-16	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Strict Good Mid.	13 13-16	13 13-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Middling Fair	14 1-16	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Fair	14 15-16	14 15-16	15 1-16	15 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅛	Low Middling	12 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	11⅞	Middling	12 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was depressed and irregular as to values, on a very light trade for home use and shipment, the actual dealings indicating a partial decline of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., with more liberal offerings, partly of supplies purchased some time since by speculative operators....Sales have been reported since our last of 7,400 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$7; Sour to Fancy at $4 50@$6 50; very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 25, (of which odd lots of very poor, from dock, at $4 50;) poor to choice Superfine Western, $5 70@$6, mainly at $5 85@$6; (of which 600 bbls. fair State, at $6;) fair to good Extra State, $6@$6 20; good to choice do. at $6 20@$6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $6 @$7 20, mainly at from $6 90 @$7 25 for Trade and Family brands, (of which 600 bbls. sold and quoted at $8 25@$8 50 for choice to fancy for the South American trade, and $6@$6 05 for brands suited to the English trade, (400 bbls. sold at mill at $6;) Inferior to good Shipping Extra Western, $6@ $6 20; good to very choice do., $6 20@$6 90; and other grades at proportionately modified rates....Included in the sales have been 2,350 bbls. shipping Extra at mill, (1,150 bbls. Ohio; 1,200 bbls. Ohio; Minnesota clear and straight Extras;) (of which 700 bbls. at $7 20;) 475 bbls. do. Patent do., 425 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, these mostly at $6 65@$7 75;) 425 bbls. Superfine, and 425 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.... Southern Flour inactive at drooping rates....Sales, 500 bbls., mainly Extras, within the range of $7@ $8 50....Of Rye Flour, 100 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to very good Superfine Rye, and up to $5 10@$5 20 for choice to very choice; $4 65@ $5 for Pennsylvania; market unchanged....Of Cornmeal, 1,425 bbls. sold, including 1,300 bbls. Yellow Western at $3, and 125 bbls. Brandywine, in lots, at $3 60; market more active. Other sales to the amount of 4,000 to 5,000 bbls., to arrive, rumored, on private terms.....Corn-meal, in bags, in fair demand within the range of $1 07½@$1 45, as to excellence, ₱ 100 lb....Of the sales were 2,100 bbls. coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 14@$1 15 for City Mills; $1 07 for Baltimore, (700 bags, on rack sold at this rate,) and $1 45 for bolted Yellow from Baltimore....Buckwheat Flour continued very scarce; quoted up to $4 50@$5 for ordinary to fancy state and Pennsylvania ₱ 100 lb. Supplies yet wanted. A small lot of inferior State sold at $4 25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and almost wholly nominal as to values, with very little demand noted from any source. Offerings of Spring rather more urgent, but not at prices satisfactory to buyers. Sales were confined to 1,000 bush. 1,200 bushels extra choice White Michigan, in store, at $1 65, and 800 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 35, both to a Brooklyn miller. No better bid was reported for any important amount of No. 2 Chicago Spring, of prime quality, than $1 47, with holders asking up to $1 43@$1 45, and most, if not all, of this grade here represented as under speculative control. ....Corn was quoted a fraction lower in price, on a more liberal offering, leader to rather more activity, partly on export account. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, including New-York steamer Mixed at 60c.@ 60¾c., closing at 60¾c.; for new and 59¾c., for old; New-York steamer Yellow at 61c.; New-York No. 2 grade at 59c.@60c., nearly all at 60c.; new crop Mixed Western car lots at 59c.@60c.; ungraded sailing-vessel Mixed Western, old crop, ordinary to choice, (nominal,) within the range of 58c.@62¾c.; and No. 2 Chicago, in store and afloat, (nominal,) at 60c.@62c. as asking rates, (with 16,000 bushels rumored sold on private terms;) damaged old Mixed Western, in store, 1,500 bushels at 55c. And for forward delivery 10,000 bushels Mixed Western, reported on private terms.....Rye about as last quoted; sales about 250 bushels Pennsylvania at 86c., and 1,300 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat as last quoted....Of Barley, sales were reported of 6,700 bushels feeding stock at 54c.; market dull and weak. ....Oats have been moderately dealt in, prime lots attracting most attention, other kinds depressed and lower....Sales reported of 24,000 bushels, including White Western at 42c.@42½c., as to quality, of which 750 bushels fair at 42½c. from track; White State fair ordinary to prime at 42½c.@43c.; No. 2 at 40c.@ 41c.; Mixed State at 42c.@42½c. for fair ordinary to very good; Mixed Western at 40c.@41c., as to quality, the latter for choice New-York. Of these, 750 bushels, at 55c.; New-York No. 1 White, at 53½c.@54c.; New-York Extra, 750 bushels, at 54½c; New-York No. 2 at 46c.@46½c., of which 3,000 bushels at 46½c.; New-York No. 3 at 45½c.; New-York Mixed at 40c.@ 41c.; Mixed State at 42c.@42½c. for fair to choice....A moderate call has been noted for most kinds of Feed, with prices quoted steady. The offerings of 40 and 60-lb. stock are somewhat freer; of 100-lb. yet comparatively limited, and of Sharps and Rye Feed very light....We quote: 40-lb. at $19@$20; 60-lb. at $19 50@$20 50; 100-lb. at $21@$22½, the latter for choice; Rye Feed at $22@$23; Sharps at $24@$26. Of the sales were 2,400 bags 40-lb. stock, chiefly from mill, at $19.... Bale Hay has been held with firmness, in view of the comparatively meagre supplies available, but the demand has not been quite so urgent....We quote shipping qualities within the range, 70c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10, the extreme figures for strictly choice, ₱ 100 lb.: Clover, 70c.@90c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c.....Straw has been in pretty fair request, including Rye straw within the range of 65c.@ 85c.; Oat, 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 lb.....Clover-seed has been fairly active, and held quite firmly, with prime Western quoted at 12½c.; choice do., 12¾c.; good to choice State at 12½c.@13c.; good to choice State at 13c.@13½c.; fair to prime Western, part to arrive, at 13c., and 300 bags about prime to choice State at 13¾c.@13¾c. Choice Canada, in bond, in more demand at 13¾c.; Prime to choice Timothy wanted and quoted at $1 70@$1 75; fancy nominal, quoted at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bush. Flaxseed dull and quoted at $2 25@$2 50 for cooker to fancy for the South American trade, and $6@$6 05 for brands suited to the English trade, (400 bbls. sold at mill at $6;) Linseed to good Shipping Extra, $5@ $5 20; good to very choice do., $6 20@$6 90; and other grades at proportionately modified rates....Included in the sales have been 2,350 bbls. shipping Extra at mill, (1,150 bbls. Ohio; 1,200 bbls. Ohio; Minnesota clear and straight Extras;) (of which 700 bbls. at $7 20;) 475 bbls. do. Patent do., 425 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, these mostly at $6 65@$7 75;) 425 bbls. Superfine, and 425 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates....

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SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES Mails.

The steamers of this line have the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
S. J. SORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, something to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown.
ABYSSINIA...Wed., Jan. 31 PARTHIA...Wed., Feb. 14
ALGERIA...Wed., Feb. 7 CHINA...Wed., Feb. 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $85 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Feb. 8
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 31
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commissions.
Passenger lists of cargo sloo.
Stand bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY O. HASELL, General Agent
for the Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Daniels., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17
RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Saturday, March 17, 8:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24 Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE SEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 8 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN.....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M. | Helvetia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabin, first and second passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

B. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, Pier No. 43 North River. 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7. Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Enterprise. Passengers for Fernandina, B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

A. G. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. S. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the smoothest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
NEAR CANAL-ST., via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 27
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 9 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Feb. 1 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15
FRISIA.....Feb. 8 | SUDERMANN.....Feb. 22

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Switzerland. First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO. C. H. RICHARD & BONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Victoria....Feb. 3, 2 A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.
Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Anchoria....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Italia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Rochester, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular, at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:00, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, Express Trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., special Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through cars to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-west and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Ogdensburg. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 418 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 2 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Stateroom secured at office of Westcott Express Company and at No. 863 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Fulton place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED).

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same office on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 3d day of February, and will be reopened on the morning of the 8th day of March, 1877.

C. K. GARRISON, President.
C. L. WEITS, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 28 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS and managers of this company will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Polls will be open between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Transfer-books will be closed from 31st January until 21st February.

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A——ONE CLARENCE, NEARLY NEW, MADE by Brewster & Co.; one coupe, one park phaeton, one doctor's phaeton, and one side-bar top wagon at a sacrifice, to settle up an estate. To be seen at McCUELLY'S, No. 109 East 13th st., near 4th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in larger or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company submits the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1876:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1876.....$4,929,197 66
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1876.....2,172,280 07

Total amount of marine premiums...$7,101,437 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1876.....$5,061,095 12
Losses paid during the same period.....$1,865,193 49
Returns of premiums and expenses...$1,038,410 35

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks..$11,008,700 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....1,779,300 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages.....207,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated to be good.....402,350 19
Premium notes and bills receivable.....1,812,504 38
Cash in bank.....385,012 74

Total amount of assets.....$15,594,867 31

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1873 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1876, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES, ROYAL PHELPS,
CHARLES DENNIS, THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
W. H. H. MOORE, C. A. HAND,
LEWIS CURTIS, JOHN D. HEWLETT,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES LOW, CHARLES P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
GORDON W. BURNHAM, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
DANIEL S. MILLER, ADOLPH LEMOINE,
WM. STURGIS, ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JOSIAH O. LOW, CHARLES A. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEORGE W. LANE,
ROBT. L. STUART, HORACE GRAY,
JAMES B. DE FOREST, WM. H. H. MORLES,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, JOHN ELLIOTT,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH, WILLIAM BRYCE,
ADAM T. SACKETT, WILLIAM H. FOGG.

PETER V. KING,
J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice President.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the following First Mortgage Divisional Bonds of the Wabash Railway, viz:

Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Great Western Railroad Company.
Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company.

On presentation, on Feb. 1, of the past due and current coupons to the Metropolitan National Bank, will receive therefor cash for the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, and a certificate of deposit bearing interest for those past due.

For further information and particulars in regard to all classes of bonds, inquiry may be made of JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, President Wabash Railway Company, No. 32 Pine st., or of the Purchasing Committee, No. 52 William st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1900. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
ASSETS AT AUCTION,
MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

WANTED.

North Carolina Bonds issued to North Carolina Railroad Company,
North Carolina Consols,
Louisiana Consols,
New-Orleans and Jackson first mortgage bonds,
Mississippi Central first and second mortgage bonds,
Greenville and Columbia guaranteed bonds,
Arkansas Levee bonds,
Mobile and Ohio sterling bonds,
Mobile and Ohio interest bonds,
by ABENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed FRIDAY, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—$7,500, AMPLY SECURED, FOR THREE years; 12 per cent., payable monthly; in a lucrative, established business. Address SECURITY, Box No. 111 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
BROADWAY AND ASTOR PLACE.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered a dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the last six months, to be credited to the accounts of all depositors entitled thereto, subject to draft on and after the 20th February. If not called for, the same will be entitled to interest from the 1st February.

Money deposited up to the 10th February will also draw interest from the 1st of said month.

WM. MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Open every evening, except Saturday. Rev. Joseph Odell, of Brooklyn, will preach this evening at 7:45 P. M. All are invited.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Co.
No. 189 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 24, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

payable Feb. 1. WM. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and one quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND one-half per cent., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morgan, Sons, & Co., No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1. G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, will pay TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD upon the coupons maturing Feb. 1, 1877, of the consolidated first mortgage land grant bonds of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876. Coupons cut from registered bonds must be accompanied by an order from the registered holder, and all coupons must be left over night for examination. EDWARD KING, President.

CAPITAL $200,000.
ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of February, 1877.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date, at the office of this company.
C. K. GARRISON, President.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air-Line Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S first mortgage bonds, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1877.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of February next, will be paid on and after that date at the 8th Nicholas National Bank. C. M. GREENE, President.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1877.

THE HOLDERS OF FOUR PER CENT. DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo. By order
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. ATWATER and HARRY E. ATWATER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John M. Atwater and Harry E. Atw

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CHINESE TRAGEDY.

A CELESTIAL, NAMED AH LUNG, SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY A FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN —THE INJURED MAN BELIEVED TO BE IN A DYING CONDITION—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ASSAILANT.

A Chinaman, named Ah Lung, was removed from the Eldridge Street Police Station to Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning in an apparently dying condition from the effects of several ghastly wounds inflicted with an axe by a fellow-countryman, in a miserable room in the rear of No. 17 Forsyth street. The premises consist of five tenement-houses, occupied by a large number of families of mixed nationalities. The third floor of one of the houses is occupied by Ah Lung, Tung Ha, Mrs. Tung Ha, a white woman, and another Chinaman named Ah Ha. The three earned a precarious livlihood by making cigars and cigarettes, and each contributed his share of the rent. At night the sitting-room of the floor was transformed into a sleeping apartment for Tung Ha and his white wife, who are also known among the denizens of the rear buildings as Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson. Ah Lung slept in a dark closet, communicating with the sitting-room, and Ah Ha occupied a small hallroom. A few minutes after midnight yesterday Ah Lung left his room to purchase some opium, and having obtained the drug from another Chinaman living in the neighborhood, returned, and went to bed. At 4 A. M., Tung Ha, awakening, noticed that a kerosene lamp which he had left burning dimly in the sitting-room had been removed. At the same moment groans proceeding from the closet of Ah Lung reached his ears. Entering the little room and lighting a match, he was startled by seeing Ah Lung lying on his mattress surrounded by a pool of blood which had flowed from wounds on the head, arms, and legs. The wounds had the appearance of having been inflicted with an axe or some other sharp-bladed instrument. Ah Lung, who was conscious but very weak, requested Tung Ha to inform the Police of his condition. He also intimated that Ah Ha had admitted a man to his [Ah Lung's] room, and that "they" had attempted to kill him. Tung Ha immediately entered Ah Ha's room, and discovered that its occupant was not there. He then informed the Police, and the wounded Chinaman was removed on his mattress to the Eldridge Street Police Station. He was subsequently removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. There he stated that Ah Ha admitted a strange man, who, being refused permission from Ah Lung to sleep there, drew an axe and proceeded to butcher him. Officers Kramer and O'Leary learned from Mrs. Tung Ha, or Mrs. Peter Johnson, that some time ago a Celestial named Ah Fung had charged Ah Lung with robbing him of $500, and she thought he might have attempted to kill Ah Lung in revenge. At No. 34 Mott street they succeeded in finding a Chinaman whom Mrs. Tung Ha identified as Ah Fung. This man was at once taken to Bellevue Hospital, and was recognized by the wounded Ah Lung as his assailant. Ah Fung denies that he was the culprit or that he had ever charged Ah Lung with having robbed or cheated him. The prisoner was taken to the Police-station and locked up.

Last evening a young white woman called at Bellevue Hospital and informed Dr. Stillwell that she was the wife of the wounded Chinaman, whose name she said was Ah Fango, not Ah Lung, as reported to the Police. She added that she had not lived with him since last Summer, but visited him on Saturday evening last, when she found him engaged in a game of cards with the man accused of assaulting him. She also stated that she left him at 9:30 the same evening, still playing with Ah Fung. The following ante-mortem statement, conscientiously recorded by Dr. MacWhinnie in the incoherent pigeon-English of Ah Lung, or Ah Fungo, was taken:

"Ah Fung hit me; he lived at No. 34 Mott street; I am Chinaman; he bit me with a hatchet; I was in bed when he licked me; he couldn't lick me if I was up; we drank whisky; we had a fight; he wanted to lick me, and I licked him; I don't know what he hit me for, but he watched me asleep and then he hit me; I did not hit him; I was not drunk; I was asleep; I owed him some money. (25 cents;) I don't know how long I owed him; when he had no money he asked me for any money; he sometimes slept in same room with me; when he hit me with his hatchet I licked him or he would kill me right away; I called, but nobody came; he and I had been playing cards last night for a penny a game, but we had no words; I went to sleep about o'clock A. M. this morning; cigarette maker; it was Ah Fung who hit me; I was not drunk; this occured at No. 17 Forsyth street, where I live."

It will be seen from the above that both the Police and the Celestials have succeeded admirably in mixing up the particulars of the affair. The surgeons at Bellevue Hospital are very much interested in the case of Ah Lung, or Ah Fungo, in consequence of the horrible nature of his wounds, one of which, on the head, is so large and deep that the throbs of the brain can be observed through it. His left arm is disfigured by 16 cuts, and his right leg by several severe gashes. The physicians regard his vitality as remarkable.

A SYSTEMATIC BURGLAR.

A THIEF CLEVERLY CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF ENTERING A HOUSE ON RUTHERFORD PLACE—HIS PLANS FOR OTHER ROBBERIES FRUSTRATED.

Patrolman Jacob Brunner, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while on duty at 2:30 A. M. yesterday in East Seventeenth street, observed a man in the act of scaling the wall separating Seventeenth street from the yard adjoining the residence of Mr. Lucius H. Biglow, No. 1 Rutherford place. Suspecting that the fellow was about to rob the house, the officer secreted himself in the shade of an adjacent stoop, and watched the movements of the man. The thief succeeded in scaling the wall and entering the yard of Mr. Biglow's residence. He then climbed with the agility of a cat to the roof of the rear piazza, which is on a level with the windows of the second floor. After resting for a moment and cautiously reconnoitering, the would-be robber drew from an inside pocket of his coat a medium-sized auger, and with the aid of that implement and a chisel-shaped piece of iron, endeavored to raise one of the windows. While thus employed he was startled by a shrill whistle, instantly he ceased his operations and prostrated himself on the roof of the piazza, in which position he remained motionless. Officer Brunner, who had carefully noted every movement of the man, recognized the whistle as the signal of Roundsman Reid. Stealthily emerging from his secluded point of observation, he answered the summons of his superior, and acquainted him with what he had seen. Both officers went to the corner of Rutherford place and Seventeenth street, and Brunner, pointing his revolver at the reclining burglar, called to him to descend and surrender. The fellow, finding that he was trapped, gave himself up, and was taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Station, where, on searching his person, the officers found, among other things, a business card of a printing firm, on the back of which was penciled in a scrawling hand the following:

"15th street, from 4th avenue to Lexington avenue and 3d avenue.

16th street, from 4th avenue to Lexington avenue and Stuyvesant place.

17th street, only from 4th to 3d avenue.

1—Corner Stuyvesant place and 17th street.

2—Corner Lexington avenue and 17th street.

3—Corner 18th street and Lexington avenue."

The prisoner had evidently planned in a systematic manner to rob houses situated on the above-named streets; but the apparent fact that he mistook Irving place for Lexington avenue tends to establish the belief that he was not intimately acquainted with the district in which he intended to operate. It is also probable that the point mentioned opposite "1" in his catagory was intended for Rutherford place and Seventeenth street, where he was captured in the attempt to rob the residence of Mr. Biglow. In answer to the usual questions of the Sergeant on duty at the station, the burglar said his name was Charles Lang, aged 24, a native of Germany, and a bar-tender by occupation. He was arraigned yesterday morning at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed in default of $2,500 bail, to await trial on the charge of attempted burglary.

A MOTHER DEFRAUDED BY HER SON.

Detective Devoy, of Brooklyn, went to Newark on Saturday, armed with a requisition, and, aided by Detective Fusch, arrested Charles Seidel, a milk dealer, living at No. 20 South Orange avenue, on a charge of conspiracy. It seems that some time ago Seidel's father died, leaving a valuable estate, and it is said that in the settlement of the estate Seidel conspired with others, and succeeded in defrauding his mother and sister out of $15,000. He soon afterward sailed for Europe, and after an absence of eight months returned to Newark. His mother and sister, having learned of his return, entered a charge against him in one of the Brooklyn Police Courts, and a warrant having been issued and a requisition procured, he was taken into custody. He was sent to Brooklyn to answer.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

Capt. McCollough, of the Seventeenth Precinct, aided by Sergt. Rooney and a posse of patrolmen, made a descent early yesterday morning on a gambling den at No. 101 East Thirteenth street. Charles D. Sheridan and John C. Wallace, the supposed proprietors, and five others were arrested, and all the gambling implements in the place were seized. The five men arrested in addition to Sheridan and Wallace gave the following names and occupations: John R. James, clerk; Edward Curran, liquor dealer; William Gulden, conductor; Frank Barber, clerk, and Edward Rufurt, actor.

PROPOSED NEW MISSION CHAPEL.

At the annual meeting of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, held on Monday evening last, it was decided to present to the society the subject of building a new chapel for the accommodation of the Warren Street Mission, organized under the auspices of that church, which has been very successful under the superintendency of Deacon George A. Bell, formerly of the Plymouth Bethel, in Hicks street. Rev. Dr. Storrs yesterday announced the following committee to lay the matter before the society: R. P. Buck, Rufus Hatch, Dwight Johnson, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Sidney Wallace, Joseph Brown, George A. Bell, and Rev. Dr. Storrs. It is proposed to purchase ground and erect a building, to cost $35,000. The location of the chapel has not yet been determined.

DEATH AND THE RESURRECTION.

FIRST OF A SERIES OF LECTURES BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES EXPLANATORY OF THE WRITINGS OF SWEDENBORG.

A large congregation assembled yesterday afternoon in the Church of the New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian,) in East Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, to listen to the first of a series of four lectures by Dr. Chauncey Giles, explaining the disclosures contained in the writings of Swedenborg relative to death and the resurrection. The lecture was entitled "The Death of the Body," and consisted of a number of forcible arguments, cited to prove the truth of the theory held by Swedenborgians, that the death of the material body is simply a provision of the Divine love and wisdom for the increase and perfection of human happiness.

Death and the resurrection, said Dr. Giles, in opening the lecture, are questions which cannot fail to interest every thoughtful mind, as they have a personal relation with every one. Whatever may be the cause and purpose in the Divine economy, we know it to be a fact that we must die. If death is the curse of God sent upon man to punish him for disobedience, we ought to know it, and we ought also, on the other hand, to know if it is a provision of his infinite love and wisdom for the attainment of man's highest good. The New Church, he continued, believes that it has received new light on this dark, and to most persons terrible, question—a light which changes all former opinions concerning its origin, nature, and purpose in the Divine economy, and which shows us death rather as a friend than an enemy, rather as a blessing than a curse, and which demonstrates that it is not caused by sin, but that it is a link in the chain of providential arrangements for the highest good of every human being. The first intimation of death that the Lord gave to man, continued the speaker, is found in Genesis, in these words: "But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat, for on the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." It has been almost universally believed that these words refer to the death of the material body, the general opinion being that if man had not sinned he would have remained immortal in this world, and that death was a punishment for his sin. That death is the punishment of sin, believers in the Bible cannot doubt. But there are two kinds of death, entirely distinct from each other and due to different causes—the death of the body and the death of the soul. The kind of death referred to in the various passages of the Word can be ascertained by keeping these distinctions clearly in the mind. There is no intimation in the Bible that death is caused by sin. In the passage under consideration there is a clearly-defined time when a punishment was to take effect, but man did not die a natural death in that day, and the record shows that both Adam and Eve lived many years after they had eaten of the forbidden fruit. Nor was the sentence which the Lord pronounced upon man after his disobedience one of death. His punishment was that he should eat bread by the sweat of his brow until he returned unto the dust. Paul also avows repeatedly that the death referred to in Genesis was not the death of the material body. A careful examination of the Apostle's argument for the resurrection shows that he referred to the death and resurrection of the soul, not the body. In the passage where he declares, "For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive," which is the principal one upon which the theory that the death of the material body was caused by sin is based, it is evident that the death of the soul alone is meant, and not the death of the body. Men seem to have taken it for granted that the death of the body is the real death, and that when the term is applied to the soul it is in a figurative sense merely. A careful examination of the Word in its whole connection, however, will show that this is not the case. There are many passages in the Bible in which death is mentioned, where it is evident that the dissolution of the material body is not meant. All the Lord's promises and threatenings, all His rewards and punishments, relate primarily to the spirit, which is the real man. The Lord Himself declared that He came into the world that men might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly. He called those dead who were naturally alive, and commanded them to repent that they might live. He came to raise the dead, He said, but the material bodies of the very dead referred to were alive and active. The Lord does not give a hint in His Word that man should live forever in this world. The death of the body is alluded to always as a type and illustration of real death, but never as the effects of it. But the Lord testifies upon this subject in still another way—not by speech only, but by the essential qualities of His nature. As a being of infinite love and wisdom, the final end of all His activities must be to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of human beings. His wisdom must provide the best possible means of attaining the ends of His love. Supposing it to have been according to the Lord's original intention that man should live immortal in the world. In such a case there must soon have been a limit to the number of human beings He could create. While man remained upon the earth he must be fed with its products. A material body requires material substances to support its wastes, and even in a perfect order of society, the limit of the earth's capacity to sustain human life must soon time be reached, and when reached, the creation of human souls must cease. Conceive the earth, said the speaker, to be crowded with a population, the supplying of whose physical wants strained its capacity to its full extent; conceive that no being could ever be added to or taken from this population, but that they must dwell together forever, with no infancy to open new fountains of love in their hearts, no old age to call forth their tenderness and reverence, with nothing to awaken sympathy, nothing to excite new hopes—would not such a state of society be more like the dead level of a stagnant pool than the flowing stream of an ever-fresh and increasing life? It would require, in such an event, more than angelic loveliness to preserve harmony, more than angelic wisdom to preserve any freshness and zest in life, and the most important elements of human life would be wanting. But even supposing that, in this condition of things, every human being was perfect, and enjoyed as much happiness as the highest of angels, the supposition of man's immortality upon the earth becomes still more unreasonable.

Our life in the world, continued the speaker, is not the completed work of the Lord. It was never intended to be. It is only the beginning, the planting of the germs. The material body, even in its greatest perfection, is only the rough model of man in clay, containing only a few suggestions, which the infinite Artist is to work out into ineffable beauty and grandeur. If it was the Lord's intention that man should live forever in this world, are we not forced to the conclusion that man has obtained a greater good by disobedience to the divine laws, than he could have gained by obedience? He has escaped from a world of material limitation and physical imperfection, to one where the conditions of his life are perfect, and where he can associate with angelic beings and enjoy a fullness of happiness never to be gained upon earth. But how absurd the idea, how contrary to every principle of wisdom and justice, and every true conception of love and mercy! The Lord himself, in His Word, stands squarely opposed to the common opinion, thus given, that the death of the material body is caused by sin. The testimony of his intention as recorded in the creation, indicates that the decay and death of the material body is but an orderly process in man's development, by which he attains the highest state by distinct and successive steps. The testimony of the Lord, as declared by prophet and apostle, by written and created law, then is that the death of the material body is but a provision of love, and not a penalty inflicted by divine vengeance, and that it is absolutely necessary to the attainment of his purpose in His creation. Man, said the speaker in conclusion, begins his life in a material body because a material basis is essential to the first steps in his life; it is the ground on which he is planted, the mould in which his spiritual body is organized and gains a substantial existence. When that object is accomplished, and the continuance of his existence is secured, he casts the mold aside and enters a spiritual world, in which all the substances and forms are perfectly adapted to the condition of his spiritual body; a world superior to this in light and order, beauty, and means of ministering to our spiritual development and happiness. Instead, therefore, of death being a curse, it is a blessing; instead of a punishment, a reward; instead of a token of divine displeasure, a provision of divine love.

The next lecture, to be delivered on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 4, will be devoted to the consideration of the subject: "The Death of the Soul."

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

A number of ladies and gentlemen from some of the leading amateur dramatic societies of New-York and Brooklyn have volunteered to play "The School for Scandal" at the Lyceum Theatre, on Feb. 3, for the benefit of the Rosendale Mission, of Ulster County, N. Y. Tickets are for sale at the Fifth Avenue, New-York, Metropolitan, Windsor, and Grisey Hotels, and at the Lyceum Theatre on the day of the performance, after 9 A. M. The list of managers is as follows: Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Frederick Sonnichardt, Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mrs. Henry Meyer, Mrs. Herman Le Roy, Mrs. P. Rossek, Mrs. T. K. Globe, Mrs. A. G. Soutter, Mrs. R. K. Delafield, Mrs. M. G. Young, Mrs. Denning Duer, Jr., Mrs. S. Van R. Cruger, Mrs. J. L. Melcher, Mrs. F. Hubbard, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Mrs. Eugene Schieffin, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Waldron Peil, and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield.

AN OLD ROMANCE REVIVED.

THE TRUE STORY OF LIBERTY HALL.

HOW LORD BOLINGBROKE CAME TO PURCHASE THE PROPERTY—HIS ROMANTIC MARRIAGE WITH A GERMAN BARONESS —PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FAMILY—THE CHARACTER OF LADY BOLINGBROKE VINDICATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in the New-York *World* of the 18th December, 1875, sent to me a few days since by a friend, an article headed, "A House with a History—Liberty Hall and its many Romantic Associations—The Episode of Lord Bolingbroke and His Beautiful Young Mistress," I request the publication in your valuable and most respectable paper of the following sketch of some of the incidents related, which may be relied on as the truth, though in contradiction of many circumstances related in the *World*.

All that relates to Gov. Livingstone and his family, with the exception of some trifling errors, I believe to be correct—the building of the house, the incidents told of the Revolution, the marriage of his daughters, Mrs. Jay and Mrs. Ridley, &c.—but it was the Governor's daughter Judith who married Mr. Walkins some years after, who was the guardian of the valuable papers, and concealed them. There is a misstatement also regarding a "grand-daughter of Gov. Livingstone," as stated in the *World*, having married Hon. John Kean, and subsequently having purchased Liberty Hall. The lady referred to was a daughter of Mr. Peter Van Burgh Livingstone, a brother of Gov. William Livingstone. Mr. John Kean, of Ursino; Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the wife of the present Secretary of State, and Mrs. William Preston Griffin, of New-York, are her grand-children. Mrs. Kean, previous to the purchase of Liberty Hall, married the Count Julian Ursin Niemcewicz, "a conspicuous Polish patriot," the friend of Prince Czartowiski and Kosciusko, accompanying the latter to America, after the battle of "Macieowice" and his release from prison. They came to Elizabethtown, N. J. Count Niemcewicz's fame, not only as a patriot but a literary man, is well known in Northern Europe, where he has been called "the Shakespeare of Poland." He was imprisoned by Catherine II. of Russia for a pasquinade written on her, and only released by the Emperor Paul at the death of the Empress. While residing in Elizabethtown Count Niemcewicz became acquainted with Mrs. Kean and married her, continuing to reside for many years in that place. George Richard St. John, third Viscount Bolingbroke, was only known in this country as Mr. Bellasis. He purchased Liberty Hall, as stated in the *World*, "through his agent," a few years after the death of Gov. Livingstone and his wife. This agent was "Gov. Crawford," well known in England, which country he left in consequence of a tender attachment to one of the royal Princesses. Mr. Crawford was appointed Governor of the Bahamas, with "a request" that he would not return to England. Soon wearying of his position, he came to New-York, and there married a widow Livingstone. Lord Bolingbroke, when a youth, was placed with a private tutor, who aided his daughter, a woman much older than the young man, in her design to marry him. They succeeded in their plan, but he soon became disgusted with his wife, and on the death of his father, being his own master, and unrestrained by any principle, religious or moral, he left her with her father, and went on the Continent, where he became acquainted with Count Niemcewicz and many other celebrities. Lord Bolingbroke traveled under the name of Mr. Bellasis, and passed an unusual college. Becoming as a student at Heidelberg, he became intimate with the young Barons Charles and Ferdinand von Hompesch, who, during the vacation, invited the young and clever Englishmen to accompany them to their father's castle, near Dusseldorf. He went, was hospitably received, and remained after the departure of the young men at college. Having fallen desperately in love with the young Baroness Isabella, a girl of 17, at home for her vacation from the convent where she had been brought up, having lost her mother in infancy. The old Baron, occupied with the care of his estate and the pleasures of the chase, had little thought of the danger to which he left his daughter exposed in the daily intercourse with the young and fascinating Englishman, while the poor child, with no knowledge of the world, innocent, accomplished, sweet-tempered, and confiding—a woman of whom she soon learned to love her daily companion, so handsome, refined, and winning, an agent in every art to win the affections of so young a girl. I grieve to write what follows, but it is due to the memory of my dear old friend to refute the calumnies against her, and say I know she was innocent of all save her entire trust in the truth and honor of the man she loved. He persuaded her there was no impropriety in a private marriage, as her proud father would never consent to her marrying a Protestant and simple English squire. After much hesitation and devoted prayers to Our Lady of Succor, whose image she daily worshiped in the chapel on the estate, built by one of the Dukes d'Albrech, her deceased husband, consented to meet Mr. Bellasis, who had left the castle a few days previous, at the nearest village church, where, in the disguise of a peasant girl, she married him according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. He induced her to fly with him to England from the church door; but, not to relate, to avoid pursuit he threw the bonnet and shawl she usually wore, into the mill-stream on the estate, where they were found, and shewn to the Baron, as proofs that his daughter was drowned. Lord Bolingbroke, having taken the precaution to detain the letter she left for her father, waiting for the packet, and that up to the present moment the outside world is in absolute ignorance of the specific forms and ceremonies, the signs and pass-words, connected with this wondrous fraternity: its general principles, which it makes known itself, are all that non-members know of it. This is in itself enough to attract candidates for admission, prompted as they probably are in very many cases by no higher feeling than that of curiosity. If, as some will have it, there are no secret signs and words by which Masons can recognize one another, the curiosity is none the less to ascertain for a fact what is now believed to exist, and it would be equally as astounding a fact that the secret of there being no secret has been kept, as that the real secrets should have remained inviolable. "It was curiosity which led Hon. Mrs. Aldworth to secrete herself in a Masonic lodge and discover the secrets of the craft; the story of the "lady in the clock-case" being by no means apocryphal, as even the generality of Masons themselves are inclined to treat it. It is simply an historical fact that the lady just mentioned did so secrete herself, and further, that when discovered she was at once "made a Mason." She continued to take an active interest in the order throughout her life; she founded the Duolin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Daughters of Masons, and her portrait still hangs in a principal lodge-room in Cork, and under it in a glass case the Masonic apron and jewels she used to wear. Whether curiosity will ever incite another lady to attempt to elude the vigilance of the "tiler" remains to be seen; but it may be taken for granted that men, who, perhaps, are really as much creatures of curiosity as those to whom they specially attribute this weakness, will continue to be influenced by it to join the mystic fraternity.

The Masonic Festival now in progress among us for a long time to come may be taken as assured, for in addition to the attractions, mystical, sentimental, and social, already mentioned, and apart from the less worthy motives which gain it adherents, it presents a special field for charity which many persons of "cosmopolitan" views are most ready to embrace, and the substantial good it is known to do is a great attraction in itself. It is a rule of Masonry that its members should never "tout" for converts or adherents by proclaiming its virtues. Still its good deeds cannot remain under a bushel. They become, as it were, public property, and an advertisement is in themselves. The more Masonry there is in the world the better. Though some few suspicious monarchs have discountenanced and even persecuted it, and though a jealous Church has excommunicated it, the wiser among mankind have recognized in it a powerful instrument for the advancement of peace and goodwill among men.

A SCHOONER ABANDONED AT SEA.

The steam-ship Celtic, of the White Star Line, which arrived at this port last night, had on board the crew of the schooner Island Belle, of Rockland, Me., abandoned on Jan. 24 in latitude 45° 40', longitude 45° 30'. Capt. Woodman, of the abandoned schooner, says he sailed from St. Johns, N. F., for Boston, with a cargo of salmon and sundries. On Dec. 7, when nine miles south of Halifax, a gale began to blow which lasted until Jan. 24. The schooner lost all her sails and spars, and had a leaky and heavy. On all the provisions were lost. On Jan. 9, Eldridge Doan, of Rockland, the mate, died from exposure; on the 14th, J. E. Dodge, of Santa Cruz, cook, Manuel Koze and John G. Kelley, seamen, also died from frost and exposure. A passenger named J. Allen was the only person left able to assist in saving the vessel, and he had his ribs broken. On Jan. 5, the steam-ship California hove in sight. She sent a boat alongside and took off Mrs. Woodman, the Captain's wife, and her child. On the 24th, the Celtic was sighted and she took off the four persons remaining on the ill-fated schooner. The Island Belle was built at Rockland, in 1867, was of 180 tons burden, and owned by Wright and others of Rockland.

A COSTLY ICICLE.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28.—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Lucy Garland obtained a verdict against Nancy Towne for $4,708 damages, for injuries received from an icicle falling upon her head from defendant's building. The suit has been pending since 1873.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual reunion of the New-York Wesleyan University Club will take place at No. 260 Madison avenue, to-day at 5:30 P. M.

The great white whale, which has been on exhibition during the past four months, at the New-York Aquarium, died on Saturday evening last.

The one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine will be commemorated this evening at Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth street.

John Doyle, aged one year, died yesterday from the effects of scalds accidentally received on the 24th inst., at the residence of his parents, No. 188 East Thirteenth street.

A dog, supposed to have been mad, attacked and bit two boys and a man yesterday in the Bowery. The animal was subsequently shot while following a Second avenue car.

Officer Fulmer, of the east side Steam-boat Squad, detected, on Saturday evening, an unknown man in the act of running away in a small boat with a quantity of sail cloth from the ship Gingyle, lying at Pier No. 46 East River. The officer pursued the thief, who abandoned his boat and succeeded in escaping. The boat and its freight were taken in charge by the officer.

Miss Emma Root, a charming vocalist and a benevolent lady, announces that the second in a series of ballad concerts, for the benefit of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, will take place at Association Hall, next Friday evening. Miss Root will be assisted by Mme. Bischhi, T. W. Jameson, Otto Soldan, Henry Gait the humorist; Signor Carlo Godey, and Charles A. Caule. The programme of the entertainment is complete with musical gems, and those who attended her first concert, given on Jan. 3, will no doubt patronize the enterprise a second time.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given, under the auspices of the New-York Press Club, at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday, Feb. 6. Among the artists who have volunteered their services on that occasion are Madame Pappenheim; Messrs. William Castle and George Werrenrath, tenors; Mr. Boscovitz, pianist; the New-York Glee and Madrigal Club, and the Mozart and Apollo Clubs. Mark Twain, and the elocutionists, Charles A. Burbank and Charles P. Roberts, will also render some of their specialities, and every assurance is given that the entertainment will be a satisfactory one.

BROOKLYN.

The hat store of John Dickson, of No. 196 Fulton street, was broken into by burglars on Thursday night, and $315 worth of furs were stolen.

Bryan O'Connor of No. 117 Congress street, and Thomas McMahon, of No. 12 Willow place, were arrested yesterday on complaint of their wives on the charge of abandonment.

Mrs. John Rohme, aged 45 years, residing in Canarsie, near Lohman's Hotel, dropped dead on a Broadway car on Saturday afternoon while going from Williamsburg to East New-York. The cause of death was heart-disease.

Detective Price arrested Mary Seery on Thursday last on a charge of stealing $96 from Mary Riley, of No. 230 Navy street. Sixty dollars of the stolen money were found in the prisoner's possession. The complainant refused to prosecute the accused, and she was released by Justice Riley.

NEW-JERSEY.

A sneak-thief stole $150 worth of law books from the office of A. G. Sayres, on Bond street, Newark, on Saturday.

The Essex County Teachers' Association will hold their regular annual meeting in High School Hall, in Orange, on Saturday, Feb. 10.

The Newark bakers have organized to resist the payment of a $10 license fee imposed by an ordinance recently passed by the City Council.

Patrick McGrath, of Newark, recently induced Col. E. L. Livingston to discount a note for $45, purporting to have been signed by Patrick Gilroy. When the note became due Gilroy pronounced it a forgery. McGrath was arrested on Saturday and held for examination.

When William Jewett, a wealthy artist, of Jersey City Heights, committed suicide, it was discovered that he had cut his family off from an inheritance, and had left his estate to Alfred Cox, in whose house he lived. The will had been drawn by William Brinkerhoff, a friend of the family. Jewett was so much under the influence of liquor as to be irresponsible for his act, and Mr. Brinkerhoff drew it in order that the family might have evidence of the circumstances under which it had been drawn. After Jewett's death his wife and daughters contested the will, and the Orphan's Court, Judge Huffman presiding, has just set it aside. The property will now go to the wife and two daughters.

THE BALL SEASON.

Among the numerous social events which are announced to occur during the next few weeks the following are the most prominent:

The Charity Ball will take place at the Academy of Music next Thursday evening. This ball is under the management of the same prominent class of people that has patronized the event in former years, and will undoubtedly prove equally successful.

A charity ball for the benefit of the poor of the Nineteenth Ward will be given to-morrow evening at Terrace Garden. Grafulla's band will provide the music, and a good, substantial supper will be served.

The annual masquerade ball of the German Liederkranz will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Albion Society will give a ball and dinner at Beethoven Hall this evening.

The Merry Centennial Social Club will give a ball at Terrace Garden this evening.

The fifth annual ball of the Empire Coterie will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Monday, Feb. 5.

The Argus Social Club will give a calico ball at Mars' Academy on Monday evening, Feb. 5.

The Old Sixteenth Ward Volunteer Association will hold a reception at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

The annual reception of the Bacuelor's Club will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, East Fourteenth street, this evening.

The Enterprise Club will give a ball at Pythagoras Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

A ball will be given by the George Mitchell Association, at Irving Hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21.

The Americus Coterie will hold a reception at Golden Rule Hall on Monday evening, March 5.

The eleventh annual ball of the "Societe Culinaire Philanthropique de New-York" will be held at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6.

The seventh annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will take place at Irving Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 9.

The Twenty-second Regiment will hold a reception at its armory in West Fourteenth street next Wednesday evening. Previous to the dancing, a review and dress-parade of the regiment will take place.

The annual ball of the George Linden Association will take place at Walhalla Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 9.

The Martha Washington reception and garden party, in aid of the poor of the City, will be given under the auspices of St. John's Guild at the Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 22.

THE STEAMER CROMWELL.

A letter from St. John's, N. F., dated Jan. 19, and addressed to the Toronto *Globe*, says: "The steamer Cromwell, of the Cromwell Line, plying between New-York and this port, left Halifax for St. John's Jan. 3, and has not since been heard of. Grave apprehensions are felt regarding her safety, as she is now nearly a fortnight overdue. It is said there were 38 steerage passengers on board. These boats made excellent running during the Summer, and did their work remarkably well; but they are not the class of steamers fitted to encounter the storms of Winter on this wild coast. After leaving Halifax the Cromwell encountered some heavy weather, and it is feared her machinery may have broken down. She was but poorly provided with canvas, and it is possible she may have been blown away to the eastward, and is lying somewhere in a disabled condition. She had a full cargo and a large American and Canadian mail on board. It is ominous that no tidings whatever have been heard of her since she sailed from Halifax. Not long since a sailing vessel called the Prude of the West, on her passage from Demerara to St. John's, was blown away by strong westerly winds, and after being given up as lost, brought up at Fayal in the Azores. It is to be hoped the Cromwell may yet be heard of, either from the other side of the Atlantic, or by some other vessel."

OF REGULAR HABITS.

The Cuba *Patriot* has this story of a remarkably regular Erie Railway man: "Probably there is no class of men more regular in their habits than employes on our railroads. Running their trains as they do, by time, they form habits of the utmost regularity in all that they do. Such habits cannot be too highly commended. But there is one baggage man on the Erie, who, we think, carries that regular habits too far. This man has invariably made it a practice to take his lunch, which he always carries with him, just after his train pulls out of a certain depot. Day in and day out, in Summer and Winter, at this point out comes the lunch basket, and its contents are discussed. No matter how far behind the train may be, our friend will not eat until he reaches his 'eating-point' on the road. His train was some 10 hours late the other day, and he was remonstrated with on this habit; but he telescoped all arguments brought to bear against him by saying 'If one wants to retain good health he wants to be mighty regular in his diet.'"

PERILS OF COASTING.

DANGEROUS SPORT AS PRACTISED IN CONNECTICUT—A SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 22.

The serious and sometimes fatal accidents which have resulted from the use of "double rippers" for sliding down hill in several places in this State, notably Meridian and this city, have not served to warn lovers of this exciting winter sport, and another very serious accident occurred in Preston, near Norwich, last Friday night. Both Norwich and New-London have many young men who are proficient in the management of "double rippers" and within a short time a good-natured rivalry has sprung up between the sliders of the two cities as to the merits of their respective sleds. Week before last a party went down to New-London from Norwich and showed what sort of a sled they had on one of the hills near that sleepy city. Friday afternoon a dozen young gentlemen from New-London went to Norwich to face their rivals on their own ground, Fox's Hill in Preston. They took with them three sleds and two "double rippers." The "double-ripper" is a vehicle made of two heavy sleds headed in the same direction, some distance apart and connected by a plank. One will carry from six to twelve men. At Fox's Hill were gathered from 600 to 900 people, coasters and spectators. The New-London men tried the hill two or three times in the afternoon, to "get the hang of it." It is three-quarters of a mile long, and the sled passes over a succession of hills. At about 7:30 New-London's best "double-ripper," one of great speed, reached the top and began its first downward trip. It was 14 feet long and carried 10 men; F. L. Allen, James Adams, George Edgar, Andrew Wagner, John Coy, Frank Dow, Charles Stiles, Frederic Newcomb, of New-London, and Charles Almy and another gentleman from Norwich. They had gone a quarter of the distance down the hill, and were going faster than a railroad train, when they were overtaken by another sled, the occupants of which pushed them from the track in order to get room to pass. By this action both sleds were pushed from their course in opposite directions. The Norwich sled shortly after capsized, but none of its occupants were injured. Mr. Allen was steering the New London sled. It was going directly for a lamp-post, and Mr. Allen realizing the fatal consequences of such a collision, turned the front sled so as to strike the post sideways. The middle of the sled struck the post with terrific force. The occupants were all thrown off with great violence. Four physicians were at once procured from Norwich. It was found that Mr. Dow had both bones of his right leg broken below the knee. Mr. Coy, clerk of the Crocker house, was seriously injured in the groin, and will be confined to his bed for a week or more. James Adams' right leg was broken and his left hip dislocated. He also received severe internal injuries, and it was feared that he would die. Saturday he was said to be out of danger. He will never, it is believed, entirely recover from his injuries. Charles Stiles had an ankle sprained. Mr. Newcomb had a severe blow on the face. Andrew Wagner and George Edgar had their legs bruised. The others of the party were unhurt. Four of those on the sled, including Mr. Coy, had taken out accident policies Friday before going to Norwich. Nothing about the sled was hurt except the headlights. The accident suspended the sport only temporarily.

Mrs. Farley, a resident at Bloomingdale, while looking at the coasters on Post Hill, in New-London, Friday evening, was struck by a passing sled and thrown to the ground head first. While on the ground she was struck by two or three more sleds. Her head was quite badly cut, and one of her shoulders dislocated. She was carried to a house and taken home on a sled. She did not recover her senses until Saturday morning.

A young daughter of John Sears, of North Grove street, in Waterbury, fractured her right thigh midway between the hip and knee while coasting Thursday afternoon.

Walter Lewis received a very severe wound while sliding on Blackhall street in New-London Friday evening. He was on a low board sled, lying on his stomach, with his feet hooked in the runners of a large sleigh sled in the rear. While turning the corner of Truman street he ran into a sled which neighboring boys were dragging in the opposite direction, striking him in the nose, splitting that organ and badly cutting his face. He was picked up unconscious and taken to his home, where his wound was sewed up.

Julius Palmer, while sliding on the Preston hill, near Norwich, Friday night, ran into a lamp-post and was so hurt that it was necessary to carry him home.

A young man sliding on the jail hill in Norwich Thursday night ran into a hydrant, and was so badly injured that it is feared he cannot live. His name is Donahoe, and he lives at the Falls.

A "double-ripper" with a single sled ran at the foot of Courtland street hill in Bridgeport Friday night. The boy on the small sled was thrown up in the air, and he fell on the "double-ripper" and was carried along with the rest upon it, escaping unhurt.

ICE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Prof. Hind, of St. John, N. B., in a recent paper addressed to his Government gives a description of the remarkable effects of "anchor ice" on the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. It is thus summarized by a correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*: "Anchor ice is a form of ice which occurs both in fresh and sea water, and is known to the Germans under the name of 'Grundeis,' to the French Canadians under that of 'Frazoo,' and to the old sedentary seal hun

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WASHINGTON.

COMPOSITION OF THE TRIBUNAL.

THE OPPOSITION TO CONKLING IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—EDMUNDS' EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE NOMINATIONS—EDMUNDS, MORTON, AND FRELINGHUYSEN AGREED ON—THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS SENATORS THURMAN AND BAYARD AND REPRESENTATIVES PAYNE, HUNTON AND ABBOTT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senatorial representation upon the Electoral Commission, as made up in the caucuses to-day, will be Senators Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Thurman, and Bayard—a very able delegation. The Democrats seem to have chosen their two men without controversy, any objection before suggested to placing Mr. Bayard on the commission having been withdrawn or suppressed. The Republican caucus had some difficulty which it was agreed should not be mentioned, but which, nevertheless, has become public information, or, at least, it will become so to-morrow.

The Republican Senators met at 10 o'clock this morning, and Senator Sherman immediately moved that (Senators Edmunds, Morton, and McMillan be chosen by the caucus to be the Republican members of the Electoral Commission. The motion was carried, with only a few dissenting votes. The reason for placing Mr. McMillan on the list was, probably, that Mr. Howe had declined to be a member. He had been, in a manner, agreed upon as a member, and his declination, it was declared, should not be allowed to lose the Far West a representative. Senator McMillan is a good men for the place, except that the appointment, no doubt, belonged to an older Senator. The motion was earnestly opposed by Senator Edmunds, who claimed the commission should be made up of three members of the committee that framed the bill. There was considerable discussion of this point, but it did not prevent the passage of the resolution as above noted.

Mr. Edmunds further opposed this choice of the Senators, and positively declined, it is understood, to serve upon the commission unless three members of the committee reporting the bill were selected. It is also said that he spoke of the desirability of securing the services of the distinguished Senator from New-York upon that commission. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the three members were chosen, and it was voted down. There was then a further discussion, and finally the motion to reconsider was renewed, and it was carried. This action was followed by referring the whole subject to a committee of five, composed as follows: Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Allison, Jones of Nevada, Dorsey, and Boutwell. The committee was to report at an adjourned meeting of the caucus.

The committee sat during the session of the Senate, and it was agreed in the first place, by a vote of 4 to 1, to recommend the caucus to name for the commission Edmunds, Conkling, and Morton. This was reported on the floor of the Senate, and there was privately so much opposition discovered that the committee reconsidered its action and decided to report the first three names on the Senate Committee that reported the bill. This had the effect of substituting Mr. Frelinghuysen for Mr. Conkling.

It is stated that Mr. Conkling positively declined to serve on the commission, and if he did so it simplified the ultimate action of the committee very much, for the continuation of a contest to place him on the commission would have led to further difficulty. The caucus, when it met at 3 o'clock, received the committee's report and soon adopted it.

It cannot be denied that considerable feeling exists and was displayed, but many greatly exaggerated reports are afloat. The struggle was rather quiet than demonstrative, and yet it was none the less determined. It is agreed that the Republicans have obtained in both houses an able and generally satisfactory delegation for the commission. There is no doubt cast upon the Republicanism of any member of it, and no one of those selected would deem it honorable to accept the appointment if he did not seriously believe in the legality and rightfulness of Mr. Hayes' election.

The House Democratic Caucus called for the purpose of selecting three Democrats to serve on the Electoral Commission, was, as usual, not a very harmonious gathering. It met first just after the adjournment of the House this evening, but the attendance was so small that it adjourned to meet to-night at 7:30 o'clock. About 8 o'clock it was called to order again by Mr. Lamar, with 147 Democratic members present. A proposition was made by Mr. Whitthorne to proceed at once to select by ballot three Democratic members to serve on the commission to count the Electoral vote. Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, here offered a proposition that the caucus not only elect three Democratic members, but also determine whom the Democracy would support as the two Republican members, and that it was the sense of the caucus that Mr. Garfield should not constitute one of the commission on the part of the House. Mr. Hereford supported his proposition with quite a vigorous speech, in which he was very severe on Mr. Garfield, charging him with being the instigator of an intrigue in the Republican caucus to beat Mr. Hoar and elect himself and Mr. Hale. It was even charged that he voted for Hale and against Mr. Hoar. This attempt to assume to dictate to the Republicans of the House whom they must select as their representatives on the commission caused quite a commotion, during which it became very evident that a large number present were very hostile to Mr. Garfield and were ready to resort to almost any measures to defeat him. The tenor of the remarks upon this question were all favorable to the selection of Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, instead of Mr. Garfield, but a motion was made before a vote was reached upon Mr. Hereford's proposition that the caucus first select the three Democratic Representatives before it decide what to do about the Republican representation on the commission, and this motion was carried. It was then proposed that nominations for members of the commission be made, but this was not well received, and a proposition was adopted that each member vote independently for the three candidates of his choice. Out of the 147 votes cast, Payne of Ohio received 69, Hunton of Virginia received 51, Lamar, 31, Tucker, Wood and Cox 23 each, and Proctor Knott 13. The second ballot was much the same as the first, except that there were fewer candidates voted for, and Abbott received a larger number of votes than before, as did Wood, and Payne and Hunton were elected. On the third ballot it became apparent that the contest for the third place was between Wood and Abbott, and Mr. Cox's friends having gone to Wood, the latter received, on this ballot, 52, and Abbott 37. On the fourth, the vote stood—Abbott, 53; Wood, 46; the remainder scattering. On the fifth ballot, Abbott received 75 and Wood 47, and 74 being the number required for a choice, Abbott was declared elected, so that the Democratic representation on the commission stands, Payne of Ohio, Hunton of Virginia, and Abbott of Massachusetts. Wood took his defeat very much to heart, as did his friends, and there was considerable quiet dissatisfaction expressed by several members. During the balloting the proposition of Hereford to take some definite action in relation to Mr. Garfield was quietly talked about among the members, and it was thought that it would not be good policy to take direct party caucus action, but that members might vote against him in open House and thus defeat him, after the election of the Democratic representation on the commission. Mr. Blackburn suggested that, when the roll-call upon the election of the House representation should be had, members who desired to rebuke Mr. Garfield could refuse to vote at all, leaving the House without a quorum voting, and thereby reach the same result as to make a caucus decision against Mr. Garfield. This seemed to be tacitly agreed to, but Mr. Holman made a proposition, which was agreed to, that in the vote in open House for its representation upon the commission, the question as to whether there was or was not a quorum voting should not be raised. This of course defeats Blackburn's honest purposes.

After this question had been disposed of Mr. Randall offered a resolution that if there should be no outside counsel employed to present the Democratic case, a board of managers on the part of the House Democracy be designated to present the case; not only to present the case before the commission, but to direct Democratic action before the joint convention of the two houses. It was suggested that perhaps the commission, being made up of lawyers charged with a specific duty, might not care to have an array of counsel to consume their time, and it was decided to have the board of managers, and, if possible, get them before the High Commission to present the case, and if they refused to hear counsel to have some concerted action before the joint convention of the two houses when the vote was announced, to be matured and and directed by this board of managers It was, however, apparent that most of those present were anxious for the employment of outside counsel at once to look after their case. At 10:30 the caucus adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The caucuses of the two houses having selected their candidates to be voted for to-morrow the Electoral Commissioners will consist of the following members: Senators, Messrs. Edmunds, Morton, and Frelinghuysen, Republicans, and Messrs. Thurman and Bayard, Democrats; Representatives, Messrs. Payne, Hunton, and Abbott, Democrats, and Garfield and Hoar, Republicans; Supreme Court Associate Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller, and Field; the fifth member to be elected from among Associate Justices Swayne, Davis, Bradley, and Hunt.

Comments have recently been made respecting Associate Justice Swayne, in connection with the judicial branch of the Electoral Vote Commission, arising out of alleged business relations with Gov. Tilden. There is authority for saying that this gentleman never was engaged in any speculation with Gov. Tilden, nor did they ever own joint or separate interests in stock of the same corporation, or in the same property of any kind, real, personal, or mixed. They were associated with others as counsel in a single railroad case, but that case was closed, and Judge Swayne's connection with it terminated before he went upon the bench in 1862; since that event occurred he has been engaged in no speculation whatever.

Associate Justice Davis, as soon as the Electoral Vote Commission bill had passed both Houses, privately informed some of his friends, who desired to have him placed on the commission as the fifth judicial member, that under no circumstances would he accept that position should it be tendered to him by his associates. He considers it indelicate, after being elected Senator, to take a position which might subject him to criticism, and refuses absolutely to reconsider his determination.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION.

HE GIVES HIS REASONS FOR SIGNING THE ELECTORAL VOTE COMMISSION BILL—AN ORDERLY METHOD SECURED—MORE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following is the President's Message concerning the Electoral bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

I follow the example, heretofore occasionally presented, of communicating in this mode my approval of the act to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, because of my appreciation of the imminent peril to the institutions of the country, from which, in my judgment, the act affords a wise and constitutional means of escape.

For the first time in the history of our country under the Constitution as it now is, a dispute exists with regard to the result of the election of the chief magistrate of the nation. It is understood that upon the disposition of disputes touching the Electoral votes cast at the late election by one or more of the States depends the question whether one or the other of the candidates for the Presidency is the lawful chief magistrate. The importance of having clearly ascertained by a procedure regulated by law which of the two citizens has been elected, and of having the right of this high office recognized and cheerfully agreed to by all the people of the Republic, cannot be overestimated, and leads me to express to Congress and to the nation my great satisfaction at the adoption of a measure that affords an orderly means of decision of a gravely exciting question. While the history of our country in its earlier period shows that the President of the Senate has counted the votes and declared their standing, our whole history shows that in no instance of doubt or dispute has he exercised the power of deciding, and that the two houses of Congress have disposed of all such doubts and disputes, although in no instance hitherto have they been such that their decision could essentially have affected the result. For the first time, then, the Government of the United States is now brought to meet the question as one vital to the result, and this under conditions not the best calculated to produce an agreement or to induce calm feeling in the several branches of the Government or among the people of the country. In a case where, as now, the result is involved, it is the highest duty of the law-making power to provide in advance a constitutional, orderly, and just method of executing the Constitution in this most interesting and critical of its provisions. The doing so, far from being a compromise of rights, is an enforcement of right and an execution of powers conferred by the Constitution on Congress. I think that this orderly method has been secured by the bill, which, appealing to the Constitution and the law as the guide in ascertaining rights, provides a means of deciding questions of single returns, through the direct action of Congress, and in respect to double returns by a tribunal of inquiry whose decisions shall stand unless both houses of Congress shall concur in determining otherwise, thus securing a definite disposition of all questions of dispute in whatever aspect they may arise. With or without this law, as all of the States have voted, and as a tie vote is impossible, it must be that one of the two candidates has been elected, and it would be deplorable to witness an irregular controversy as to which of the two should receive, or which should continue to hold, the office.

In all periods of history, controversies have arisen as to the succession or choice of the chiefs of States, and no party or citizen loving their country and its free institutions can sacrifice too much of mere feeling in preserving, through the upright course of law, their country from the smallest danger to its peace on such an occasion, and it cannot be impressed too firmly on the hearts of all the people that true liberty and real progress can exist only through a cheerful adherence to constitutional law. The bill purports to provide only for the settlement of questions arising from the recent election. The fact that such questions can arise demonstrates the necessity, which I cannot doubt will before long be supplied, of permanent general legislation to meet cases which have not been contemplated in the Constitution or laws of the country. The bill may not be perfect, and its provisions may not be such as would be best applicable to all future occasions, but it is calculated to meet the present condition of the questions and of the country. The country is agitated; it needs aid; it desires peace and quiet and harmony between all parties and all sections. Its industries are arrested, labor unemployed, capital idle, and enterprise paralyzed, by reason of the doubt and anxiety attending the uncertainty of a double claim to the chief magistracy of the nation. It wants to be assured that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate, and that its highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right.

Believing that the bill will secure these ends, I give it my signature. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 29, 1877.

SENATOR CONKLING'S COMPROMISE.

THE PUBLIC MAY NOW BREATHE FREE AGAIN—FOR THE SENATOR'S SPEECH WILL BE PRINTED IN TO-DAY'S RECORD—AND IT WILL APPEAR ON THE FIRST PAGE—A RESULT WHICH WAS BROUGHT ABOUT NOT WITHOUT APPEAL TO DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There has been a great deal of inquiry for Senator Conkling's speech on the Compromise bill, but it has not yet appeared in the *Record*. He, of course, held it back to revise it. It is now divulged that the printing of the speech has been a subject of negotiation and compromise, and with the arrangements of it several great men have been connected. In fact, the affair is nearly as distinguished as the Compromise bill itself. Mr. Conkling, it seems, at last became quite ready to have his speech given to the public in to-morrow's *Record*, and he desired to wait no longer, and, above all things, he must have it begun on the first page. He learned to his sorrow that a great man of the House, even Gov. Walker of Virginia, had been promised the first page for to-morrow, and another great man, William Springer, from Illinois, had been promised the first page for the next day. Then Senator Withers was made a negotiating agent, and secured, it is understood, a compromise which will be satisfactory to the country. It is said to contain the following provisions: That Mr. Conkling's speech is to appear on the first page of the *Congressional Record* to-morrow, Gov. Walker's on Wednesday, and Mr. Springer's on Thursday.

A PLOT TO DEFRAUD BONDHOLDERS.

THE INTEREST DUE ON REGISTERED BONDS SOMETIMES NEGLECTED—WHICH FACT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED BY CERTAIN SHARPERS—A SYSTEMATIC EFFORT TO SECURE POSSESSION OF OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY—A CONSPIRACY BY NO MEANS CREDITABLE TO ALL PARTIES IMPLICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Some discoveries have just been made by Treasury officials in connection with the collection of interest on United States registered bonds, which promise to lead to developments that may seriously compromise some Treasury officials and certain professional attorneys who have been collecting interest upon powers of attorney. Bonds are registered with the department in order to secure the holders against loss, the interest on such bonds being payable only to the parties whose names are on the face of the bonds, or their lawful attorneys. When registered bonds are sold by the holders they are transferred to the purchasers on the books of the department, somewhat in the same manner that stock is transferred on the books of a corporation. Coupon bonds may be converted into registered bonds at the option of the holder. These transactions are guarded with the same care that marks the conduct of business between a bank and its customers, so as to preclude the possibility of dishonest persons obtaining information which might enable them to make claim for accrued interest. The character and extent of the business done by the Government in issuing bonds makes it impossible for the department to indentify every holder of registered bonds, and therefore the protection of the Government, as well as the owners of bonds, makes it necessary that particular care should be observed in guarding all information concerning the names of owners of registered bonds, and all matters relating to the bonds themselves. It frequently happens, from a variety of causes, such as the death of the holders, protracted absence from the country, or ignorance of the fact, that interest is nearly accrued at the time of effecting a sale and transfer of registered bonds. That interest due is not claimed, and this unclaimed interest has accumulated until it now aggregates between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

It can readily be understood how so large a sum lying unclaimed in the vaults of the Treasury would tempt the cupidity and tax the ingenuity of the numerous sharpers who are constantly hanging about the executive departments, and who are only kept from making a raid upon it by their inability to obtain the names of those to whose credit unclaimed interest appears in the books of the department, and such other information touching the number and amount of the bonds as would be necessary to enable them to present a reasonable claim for payment. It has just been ascertained, however, that this information, which was thought to be secure within the walls of the Treasury Department, has been known to certain New-York parties, who have been operating upon it for some time. How they obtained this information has not yet been ascertained. It could hardly have been obtained without collusion with officials here, or those at the Sub-Treasury in New-York, at which point the bulk of the interest on Government loans is disbursed. When interest accrues on registered bonds schedules containing the names of bondholders and the amounts to be paid are made out at the department and forwarded to the several points where payment is to be made. At the expiration of six months the Sub-Treasurers make a report to the department, forwarding at the same time schedules of interest unclaimed, payment of which is then only made from Washington to the claimants, or their legal representatives, upon properly executed power of attorney.

Within a few weeks Henry M. Williams, who is under bonds for alleged complicity in the Lawrence smuggling cases at New-York, presented a power of attorney to the United States Treasurer from various parties to collect unclaimed interest, and was paid in the regular way. After payment had been made it seems some of the parties for whom Williams claimed to act, and whose interest he succeeded in collecting, presented claims for the interest due them, which revealed the fact that Williams had acted without their authority. Williams was at once notified of this demand for payment by the rightful owners, and on Saturday last he returned to Treasurer Wyman $1,100 of the amount thus collected by him, that being the amount claimed by the parties who denied all knowledge of Williams, and repudiates his authority to act for them. It will be seen from the manner of transacting this business that Williams could only have obtained the information necessary to enable him to collect this money from the records of the department, aided by the officials charged with the custody of the records. Being supplied with the necessary information, it is supposed those who have been engaged in this business would hunt up a man bearing the same name as that which appears on the face of the bond, or induce some one to represent himself as the rightful owner, obtain power of attorney describing the bonds upon which interest was due, and the amount of interest due, and, thus equipped, present themselves at the Treasury Department and obtain payment. How far this business has extended cannot now be ascertained, but it is feared that it has been practiced by several parties for some time past, although the amount obtained is believed to be comparatively small. Williams claims that he has been the victim; that the parties who furnished him power of attorney represented they were the rightful owners of the bonds, and that having made the amount good to the Government immediately upon learning of the facts, he is the loser to that extent. This, however, seems incredible, because it is not probable that those for whom he claims to have acted would be able to obtain such details with reference to the bonds, and the amount of interest accrued and unpaid thereon, as would enable them to present properly drawn vouchers for payment.

The attention of Secretary Morrill has been directed to the matter, and an investigation is now being made which, it is hoped, will expose those who have been engaged in this fraudulent business. So far as is now known, the Treasury has sustained no losses from these transactions.

EXPULSION OF THE LOBBYISTS.

THE TEXAS-PACIFIC CREW AND SOME MINOR VULTURES COMPELLED TO LEAVE THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The members of a great lobby were ingloriously driven from the floor of the House to-day for the first time in many months. The area behind the members' seats was for a time filled to overflowing, and the aisles and seats themselves were invaded, chiefly by the Texas-Pacific lobby, but also by members of two or three other smaller lobbies. The Texas Pacific people expected the motion would be made to-day to take their bill from the bottom of the calendar of the Committee of the Whole, and assign for it a day for consideration This motion was ultimately kept out of the House by the rule which gave to-day to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, demanded the reading of the rule regulating admissions to the floor, and said one could not stir 20 feet from the Speaker's desk in any part of the House without running against a half-dozen lobbyists. The order was given to clear the floor of all persons not authorized to be upon it, and the sleek solicitors of Congressmen's votes were incontinently turned out. Some of them had to be earnestly reminded of the order, and all made violent protests.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

REPORT OF THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE—THE MAJORITY FOR HAYES AND WHEELER 45, ADMITTING ALL DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS—CORRECTED RETURNS SHOW 930 MAJORITY FOR HAYES AND WHEELER—DEMOCRATIC FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Sargent today submitted to the Senate the report of the special committee of that body appointed to investigate the election matters in Florida. It covers 100 foolscap pages, and is very comprehensive in regard both to the law and the facts. After reciting the resolutions under which the committee acted, and, setting out the Election law of Florida, it proceeds to state and discuss the action of the State Canvassing Board, showing that it made a preliminary canvass of the returns on their face, giving to the Hayes Electors 45 majority. The board then commenced to hear contests, holding its sessions in public. The committee say that the course subsequently pursued by the board in this matter was exactly in accordance with its practice in 1874, when by the written advice of the Democratic Attorney General and the Democratic lawyers, it went behind the returns for the benefit of the Democratic Party. The result of this canvass was 930 majority for the Hayes Electors. The committee argue at length that this count was legal and constitutional, and that the board had a right to seek the true vote behind the returns under the statute which created it. They say "a statute enacted *pro bono publico* to prevent election frauds should be beneficially construed." The report then goes on to argue that the finding of the board is conclusive and cannot be revised by a recanvass or reached by a writ of *quo warranto*, (because the Electors are *functus officio*,) or reversed by Congress, because the Constitution lodges the whole power in the State. A great many authorities are cited to sustain these positions. A distinction is drawn, however, in the case of the Ministerial certificate of a Governor, who is not a member of the board and has no power to decide anything. It is argued that Congress may look behind his certificate to ascertain facts, as a court may go behind the mere ministerial certificate of a clerk purporting to verify a judgment, to see what the judgment really is; but if Congress can revise the action of the board, it must go to the bottom of the poll and ascertain the true vote in all the contested counties. It would have to go as far as a court in a *quo warranto* proceeding. Such an attempt would not be made, for there is not time, and anything less would be unjust; for going to the bottom of the poll the committee say, would show, according to the evidence taken by them, that the Hayes Electors had more than 950 majority. The report then proceeds to discuss the testimony in detail.

In Alachua County the committee examined the individual voters at both the Archer (Nos. 1 and 2) Precincts, and the report asserts that instead of a Republican fraud, there was a Democratic fraud of over 100 votes in those precincts. The committee quote largely from the testimony and present a considerable amount of argument in support of this assertion. They also present evidence to show that a railroad train of passengers voted the Tilden ticket in Waldo Precinct, although citizens of other States. In regard to Baker and Duval Counties the committee say it is shown that the State Board decided that the only legal return before them from Baker County was that of the County Judge and his associates; that they so decided the first day, and simply adhered to that decision in the recanvass made under the order of the Supreme Court. They, however, previous to that order, went to the precinct returns for the true vote, but when the court made its order they recurred to the return which they had first adjudged to be the only legal one. The committee claim to show that the County Clerk's paper was in no sense a return, and had not at any time been treated as such, and that it could not be so treated because the persons necessary to make a legal canvass were not present, as they were in Duval County, which the Democrats insist is a parallel case. The committee, however, claim to make it very apparent that there is a vital difference between the two cases, and say: "If the face of the returns is to rule, it should rule in Baker County where, at most there was misguided zeal, as well as in Jackson, where there was premeditated rascality. Counting all returns on their face, and taking even the pretended return made by the County Clerk of Baker, will still leave Hayes a small majority."

The committee say they carefully examined into the election in Duval County, and found it honest, but in Jackson County they found evidence of 250 fraudulent Democratic votes, which they proceed to set forth very fully. They state that they found many indications of fraud and much intimidation of voters at Precinct No. 3, Key West, in Monroe County. In Manitee County they say the election was a Democratic farce. In Hamilton County the returns of the Electoral vote were interlined into the returns of one precinct several days after they were signed and delivered to the County Clerk, and unauthorized persons made the canvass in another precinct, the officers signing the returns having no personal knowledge of their correctness. In Jefferson and Columbia Counties there was violent intimidation of colored voters, and social and business proscription in many counties. A system of marked tickets was employed to compel colored men to vote the Democratic ticket in various counties, the details of which are fully set out. Other counties and topics are also discussed in detail.

The report was adopted by all the Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Cooper gave notice that he will hereafter submit a dissenting report in behalf of the Democratic minority.

LOOKING UP THE EVIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in counting the Electoral vote to-day examined William Holliday, one of the Democratic Electors at Large of the State of Virginia. He had the appointment of Centennial Commissioner, but, although he did not consider that to be a public office in the sense of the Constitution, he did not attend the College of Electors. His place was filled in the college by the election of H. C. Allen. He could not say what number of persons voted for him with a knowledge of his being a Centennial Commissioner, and did not believe any voter thought he was disqualified as an Elector in consequence of his being a Centennial Commissioner.

Gen. D. M. Frost of Missouri testified that he had been an officer in the Army, but resigned in 1853 as a First Lieutenant; he was appointed a Democratic Elector and received a certificate of the same; he did not take his seat in the Electoral College, his place having been filled by the selection of Lógrand Atwood, in accordance with the law of Missouri; he was engaged in the rebellion and received a pardon from President Johnson; while in the Army he never took an oath to support the Constitution, but while a cadet at West Point he took the customary oath to serve the United States for a certain period of time; the question was never raised, so far as he was aware, that any voter thought or knew that he was disqualified as an Elector; he fully complied with all the conditions of the pardon.

The committee recalled Louis M. Cenner, of the Louisiana Returning Board. Mr. Lawrence objected to his further examination on the ground that they had no right to produce a witness in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms for contempt without the consent of the House.

Mr. Lawrence's objection was overruled, four against three. Mr. Kenner was then interrogated as to the return from Vernon Parish. He had no doubt of the originality of the paper presented to him, on which he had written the word "compile." Since Saturday he had not thought of why 178 votes had been transferred from the Tilden to the Hayes side. He knew of nothing done in relation to those returns in the board in his presence.

The Louisiana Committee sent for the papers upon which Mr. Kenner's examination was based, in order to examine the witness who had brought them from New-Orleans, and who promises to explain the charges. The committee adjourned for an hour to hear the evidence of the witness alluded to before the Louisiana Committee.

Mr. Littlefield, one of the Clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, was examined to-day by Mr. Morrison's Committee, and was asked, among others, the following questions:

Did the board, or any member thereof, give directions to the clerks other than by written memoranda, concerning the returns?

Did any member of the board ask you to perform any duty in relation to the returns from any parish?

Do you know of your own knowledge or information of any instruction from a member or members of the board concerning the alteration of the records as they originally came to the Returning Board?

Did you tabulate or perform any duty in connection with the returns from Vernon Parish?

Did not somebody direct you to change the vote of Vernon Parish?

The witness refused to answer all the above questions, and he also refused to answer the question whether the paper shown to him was the original of the returns from Vernon Parish.

Q.—Did you not abstract this paper from the files of the Returning Board at New-Orleans? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know how this paper came here? A.—I do not. The witness refused to answer the questions whether a change was directed by any member of the Returning Board, transferring the Democratic vote to the Republican side, and whether the change was not made before the paper passed out of the hands of the Returning Board.

York A. Wood ward, one of the Clerks of the Returning Board, testified that he did not know of any instructions to the clerks in relation to addition, tabulation, and compilation other than the instructions written on the returns themselves, although suggestions might have been made by the members of the board; he did not know by conversation or otherwise of a purpose on the part of any members of the board or other leading officials connected with the vote of having it come out in a particular way. He could give no explanation as to the change of the record of the votes in Vernon Parish.

J. H. Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa, testified that, having received a telegram in December, he went, in pursuance of the request contained therein, to St. Louis, and there met Messrs. Stearns and Littlefield. Mr. Littlefield showed him a return from Vernon Parish for inspection, which the witness handed back to him. Subsequently, Mr. Stearns handed the same paper to the witness. No money consideration was paid by the latter for the paper. Mr. Littlefield made a statement to the witness about this return, and the witness repaired to Springfield to consult with Gov. Palmer on the subject. Mr. Littlefield's statement was that while the Returning Board was in secret session Gov. Wells came into the clerk's room, Littlefield being at his own desk with the returns from Vernon Parish before him. Gov. Wells requested Littlefield to transpose the vote of the Second and Ninth Precincts to the other side, and the reason assigned by him was that such transposition would elect the Republican candidates for District Judge and District Attorney of that district. Littlefield told witness that such transposition was accordingly made by him. After Mr. Morrison's committee had called Gov. Wells to testify, Wells said to Littlefield that there being some annoyance about the Parish of Vernon, there would have to be some change, and asked Mr. Littlefield whether he could not figure up and see whether he could not make 178 votes for those candidates. Mr. Littlefield said he could do it by altering three other precincts, one, seven, and ten.

"Very well," said Gov. Wells, "make up the record and we will have the affidavits prepared." Wells told him to make a copy, and certain tally-sheets were then destroyed by Gov. Wells. The witness went to New-Orleans to verify the statement which was repeated by the witness to Gov. Palmer. The witness said he was present in the committee-room during the time that Littlefield was here. Littlefield testified that he never received any instructions from Gov. Wells, but he informed the witness to the contrary, saying that Wells did so instruct him.

The Committee on Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in counting the Electoral vote were in session to-day, but did not reach any decision. They will meet to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The United States Treasurer will send to the different Sub-Treasurers throughout the country photographic copies of the counterfeit $1,000 note recently discovered, and also a photographic copy of the genuine note. The counterfeit note in possession of the department has the appearance of having been oiled. Between the genuine and the counterfeit notes themselves there is not a very great difference in general appearance; one prominent point of difference is in the terminal flourish of the signature.

Taylor G. Ewing and Hans Hanson were to-day each appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fifth District of Tennessee, and William H. Wadsworth, Jr., Gauger for the Ninth District of Kentucky. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $649,035 76, and from Customs $344,345 75.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury at the closing hour to-day: Currency, $8,777,477; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $32,620,000; coin, including $53,534,800 in coin certificates, $87,442,187; outstanding legal tenders, $366,055,084.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations to-day: Ellis Spear to be Commissioner of Patents, Harris P. Hurst to be Collector at Pearl River, Miss.; James Mitward, of New-York, to be United States Consul at Ghent; William T. Hughes to be Indian Agent at Grand River Agency, Dakota. Postmasters—John A. Shipman at Springfield, Ohio; B. Neall at Eaton, Ohio; J. E. Johnson at Warsaw, Ill.; B. Swaze at Pekin, Ill.; C. W. Ladu, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; D. Wiggans, Greenport, N. Y., and E. A. Willard, Bristol, Tenn.

The extradition treaty between the United States and Spain was sent to the Senate by the President for ratification four days ago. As heretofore stated, it is like all other extradition treaties, containing no new principles, but embraces numerous specified offenses for which persons accused of crime may be surrendered to the respective countries on the required proofs.

There is not a particle of truth in the statement recently made that the Spanish Government is in negotiation with the Cuban insurgents with a view to grant them autonomy or self-government. On the contrary, Spain occupies the same position as heretofore with regard to the affairs of Cuba, with no probability whatever of changing it.

A false rumor gained currency at the Capitol today that Representative Alexander H. Stephens was dead. He is quite ill, it is true, from a laryngeal cough and neuralgia in the side, producing difficult and painful expectoration, but he was in no immediate danger to-night at 10 o'clock, as his physicians, Drs. Walsh, Hall, and Garrett, have assured both him and his friends.

The House special committee, of which Mr Wood, of New-York, is Chairman, which was appointed to report whether the President has employed troops in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana since the first day of last August without constitutional warrant, held their first meeting to-day. Nothing was done except to authorize the Chairman to appoint four sub-committees of three members each to examine the documents transmitted by the President in regard to these States respectively, and report to the full committee when it is again called.

Mr. Gatchell, the new Superintendent of Police, reported to the Police Board to-day that he had found 17 suspected gambling-houses, 71 houses of ill-fame, 176 places where liquor is sold without a license, and 25 assignation-houses. He has expressed his determination to rid the city of these places, and will commence movements in this direction immediately. William J. Murtagh has resigned the position of Police Commissioner, and Ira G. Kimball has received an appointment in his stead.

At midnight Mr. Stephens was reported in a comparatively comfortable condition, with no immediate danger of a fatal result.

A rumor prevailed to-night that Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, attorneys for the members of the Returning Board of Louisiana now in contempt of the House of Representatives, had made application for a writ of habeas corpus, the return for which was fixed for to-morrow. There seems to be no doubt that the application was made to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this district, but up to a very late hour the Clerk of the court had not issued a writ. Chief Justice Carter, it is believed, was applied to and refused to grant the writ.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNORSHIP.

DECISION OF JUDGE CARPENTER, OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—CHAMBERLAIN NOT YET LEGALLY INSTALLED BUT LAWFULLY HOLDING TILL HIS SUCCESSOR IS INSTALLED—WADE HAMPTON NOT LEGALLY INSTALLED.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 29.—Circuit Judge Carpenter rendered the following decision on his return from Washington to-day:

First—I find, therefore, as conclusions of law, that D. H. Chamberlain was not, on the 7th of December last, legally installed as Governor of South Carolina.

Second—Wade Hampton was not, on the 14th day of December, 1876, legally installed into the office of Governor of said State.

Third—The attempted installation of D. H. Chamberlain being illegal and void, it did not operate in law as a resignation of the office as Governor which he held at that time, as by the Constitution the Governor holds his office for two years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified, and as there has been no legal qualification of his successor, D. H. Chamberlain is lawfully in the possession of the executive office, and entitled to discharge the functions of the same until such qualification takes place.

A case similar to one that induced the above is now pending in the Supreme Court.

EFFECTS OF DEMOCRATIC VIOLENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Jan. 29.—John T. Dezendorf, who is the Appraiser of Merchandise in this district, was taken suddenly ill last night while on a visit to a friend. It will be remembered that he suffered almost fatal injuries by being mobbed after a Republican meeting in Portsmouth in November last by a party of Portsmouth Democrats. Mr. Dezendorf has not been in health since the outrage.

THE COLLECTOR OF NORFOLK, VA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Jan. 29.—The appointment of Major John A. Braxton as Collector of this port has caused objection on the part of some Republicans who think that a gentleman from this district should be nominated. A large number of the Republicans in the county have signed a petition in behalf of Major Braxton, who is strongly indorsed by John S. Mosby, Judge W. Hughes, and many staunch Republicans of the State, who approve of native representation and open ranks to all comers. Major John S. Braxton is from Richmond County, is a great grandson of Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. During the war he served as Major of the Fifteenth Virgina Cavalry, and when the war was over used all his influence to secure the reconstruction of the State. He is an earnest Republican, and accepted the issues of the war in good faith.

Mr. Braxton was confirmed as Collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth to-day by the Senate.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 29.—The difficulty between Granger Stevens, of the New-York and Midland Railroad, and the town of Wawarsing, Ulster County, about taxes, has been settled. The citizens of Ellenville, at a public meeting, subscribed $1,000 of the $1,400 of taxes. The running of trains will be resumed to-morrow.

A VAST SCHEME OF FRAUD.

IMPORTERS AND CONSULS GUILTY.

A CONSPIRACY FOR ROBBING THE GOVERNMENT OF DUTIES—A SPECIAL AGENT VISITS EUROPE AND PROCURES IMPORTANT EVIDENCE—PROMINENT MERCHANTS IN MANY CITIES TO BE PROSECUTED AND AMERICAN CONSULS TO BE DISMISSED IN DISGRACE.

Many fraudulent schemes by which the Customs Revenue of the United States has been deprived of immense sums of money have been discovered during the past three years, and the participants in them punished; but, within a short time, one of greater magnitude than all the others, conceived with more skill, and pursued with more boldness, has been unveiled, and steps are now being taken to punish the merchants concerned in it, and their various accomplices. Custom-house officers have for several years been convinced that a vast system of fraud by false invoices was being carried on by importers doing business in this City, and in other trade centres of the country. Certain firms in this City, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis have been set down as fraudulent importers; yet nothing of the nature of legal proof of these things could be obtained. Careful and repeated investigation, however, proved to the satisfaction of the authorities that an association existed, and indicated, also, that this association had members in most of the principal cities of Europe, and agents even among the revenue officials. When the great frauds committed by Lawrence and his accomplices were exposed, it was definitely ascertained that certain of our Consuls were leagued with dishonest merchants, and that with their aid goods exported to this country were undervalued, and invoices falsified so adroitly that detection was almost impossible. The Treasury Department was informed last Spring of the facts which had been gathered, but from various causes no steps could be taken at the time to probe the matter to the bottom.

When Secretary Morrill entered upon his duties he soon settled upon a plan of action. Having arranged all the facts in his possession pointing toward dishonesty on the part of American Consuls in Europe, he communicated them to the State Department, and asked that an agent be sent abroad to look into the affairs of the various Consulates. Secretary Fish selected Mr. Arthur B. Wood, Chief of the Consulate Bureau of the State Department, to go to Europe secretly and make a rigid inquiry into the affairs of our Consulates in the principal seaports of Great Britain, France, and Germany. Mr. Wood left New-York in August last, and upon arriving began his investigations without delay. As soon as he appeared at some of the Consulates he discovered evidences of alarm on the part of the State Department agents in charge of them, while at others he was met blandly and recognized before he announced his business. From this latter circumstance

LAW REPORTS.

THE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THEY ARE NOT TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEBTS OF A CORPORATION UNTIL THE REMEDIES AGAINST THE CORPORATION ARE EXHAUSTED.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Joseph Agate against Samuel Edgar. The suit was brought against the defendant as a stockholder of the Manhattan Sewing Machine Company, to recover $1,000 for rent due by the company. The capital stock of the company was not paid in. The defendant owns $1,000 of such capital stock. Two judgments were recovered by the plaintiff against the company in the Marine Court, and executions on these judgments were issued to a City Marshal. The judgments have never been docketed in the County Clerk's office, and no execution has ever been issued to the Sheriff. The question as to the defendant's liability depended on whether the latter's defense was good, namely, that the execution was issued only to a City Marshal, who has not the power to levy upon real estate, so that it cannot be said that the remedy against the corporation has been exhausted. Judge Van Hoesen in his opinion says: "It is doubtful if any execution at all could be issued against a corporation in order to charge a stockholder who, when the action is brought against him for the purpose of fixing his liability, holds the stock which he owned at the time the obligation which is sued upon was incurred by the corporation. A stockholder who has not parted with his shares may stand in a different position from one who has ceased to be a stockholder. I am inclined, however, to adopt in this case the construction which Judge Daniels placed upon section 24, chapter 40 of the laws of 1848, * * * and to hold that an execution must be issued against the corporation, and be returned unsatisfied, before an action against a stockholder will lie. If an execution be at all necessary, it seems to me to be proper to require that it should run against real as well as against personal property. The object of the statute is to compel creditors to exhaust the property of the corporation before they harass the stockholders by bringing their individual effects. A mining company may have acres of valuable lands and plenty of machinery so connected with the soil as to be part of the realty, but yet be without portable property subject to seizure by a Constable with a common execution. Such a corporation is not insolvent. Its stockholders are not cheating its creditors by withholding from it moneys which they ought to turn into its treasury for the shares they hold. The trouble is not of their creation. It arises simply from the perverseness of the creditor, who will not docket his judgment, but will insist on putting an unofficial process into the hands of an official whom the law prohibits from levying upon real estate. A case such as I suggest may easily occur, and I think the true rule is to require that an execution be issued to the Sheriff before an action against a stockholder shall be maintained. I think the complaint should be dismissed."

SUING A RAILROAD COMPANY.

The suit of John S. Buckley against the Western Railroad Company was made the subject of a decision by Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action was brought to recover the amount of a draft for $1,983 55, made to one H. H. Given for his services on the defendants' road, and which was assigned by Given to the plaintiff. The draft was accepted by the company's Secretary in this City, but the payment of the amount was afterward refused. In answer, the company alleged that the plaintiff, if he ever became the owner of the draft became such owner long after it was due and with full knowledge that there was a defense to the same and that the company had refused to pay it. H. H. Given, the defendants said, had been the Superintendent of the eastern division of their road in the United States of Colombia for six months and upward prior to the giving of the draft, and during that time had the control of the disbursement of their funds. At the time of making the draft, they alleged, they believed the amount of it was due to Given for his services. They discovered subsequently that Given was largely indebted to them, and had obtained the draft upon false representations. They asked to be allowed to offset their claim against Given against the amount of the draft. The plaintiff made a motion to strike out the defense, claiming that it was put in merely for delay, and that the defendants had failed to furnish a bill of particulars of their counter-claim. The defendants, however, set up, in reply to this, that the items of the bill of particulars would have to be sent from the United States of Colombia. This latter country has been the scene of revolutions, and communication had been interrupted. It appeared, however, from the statement of a clerk in the Post Office, that this was not the case. Judge Daly granted the motion to strike out the defense, unless the defendants serve the bill of particulars within 20 days.

ORDERED TO SURRENDER KEYS.

John Campbell made complaint to Judge Spear, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, against Andrew Billings and William E. Wheelock. The plaintiff says the defendants are piano makers in West 13th Street, and that he is a varnisher and polisher of pianos. On May 1, 1876, he rented from the defendants the third and fourth floors of a building in the rear of their factory, including the right to use a passage-way from the street, and to use a hoist or elevator on the premises. He paid his rent, including the installment due for the present month. The defendants, however, on the 3d inst., took away from him the key to the door of the passage-way. He remonstrated with them, but to no avail. He then brought a locksmith to the place, who fitted a key to the door, but the defendants took away the key from the locksmith and threatened to have the latter arrested. When customers sent materials to the plaintiff, the defendants threw them into the street. They also refused to allow the plaintiff to use the hoist. The plaintiff seeks $5,000 damages and an injunction. In consequence, Judge Spear yesterday directed the defendants to furnish to the plaintiff the key to the front outside door opening from the street, also the key to a side door leading to the passage-way, and the key to the hoist, or elevator, and to permit the plaintiff to use the same. The plaintiff and materials for him are also to be permitted to have free ingress and egress.

A TOBACCO TRANSACTION.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday heard argument on a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendants in the case of Felipe Fuentes against J. M. Mayorga & Co. The plaintiff sues to recover $1,221 83 for tobacco consigned by him from Cuba to the defendants in this City in February, 1875. The tobacco was sold, but plaintiff says he never received the proceeds of sale. The defendants, in their answer, assert that the plaintiff has been paid the amount due to him. The shipment of tobacco, they say, was through the defendant, José Huertamendia, who is a brother-in-law of the plaintiff, and is also one of the firm of J. M. Mayorga & Co. Huertamendia resides in Havana, Cuba, and came to this City, the other defendants say, in January, 1876, and then rendered his statement of accounts to them in writing. In this statement he credited himself with having paid the plaintiff's claim, and charged, in turn, his partners should pay him back the amount. They have refused to do until there should be an accounting. He then brought a suit, and by means of an injunction, tied up their business, and, as claimed by his co-defendants, caused Fuentes to bring this action, which is really brought for Huertamendia's interest. The defendants were arrested in the action, and judgment was obtained against them. They now move to set aside the order of arrest. Judge Van Hoesen reserved his decision.

THE DISMISSAL OF AN APPEAL.

The case of John Wanner against Auguste Menard was recently appealed from a District Court to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, where after argument a judgment in favor of the plaintiff was affirmed. Shortly afterward W. H. Devlin, who, it is claimed, was the plaintiff's attorney, but who pretended to be acting in his behalf, went before the General Term and caused the judgment of affirmance to be opened on payment of $10 costs. The judgment was then reversed. The attorney for the plaintiff made these allegations in an affidavit to Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, and asked the plaintiff's cause restored to the calendar and the judgment of reversal set aside. This Judge Daly denied yesterday, saying that Devlin, he thought, had authority to represent the plaintiff on the appeal, but if he the latter has his remedy in an action against Devlin. If Devlin had no authority to act, Judge Daly says he trusts the matter will be brought to the attention of the Supreme Court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 86—Stone vs. Browning; argued by George F. Comstock for appellant and William M. Evarts for respondent. No. 183—Harrison vs. Tinker; passed. No. 185—Bloomer vs. Morse; argued by W. J. Groot for appellant and T. F. Bush for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 30: Nos. 186, 187, 183, 107, 171, 146, 164, and 191.

SEIZING A GAMBLING STAKE.

Henry Opp, of No. 264 Greenwich street, formerly a wealthy butcher in Washington Market, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, chain and locket, and a diamond pin from the exchange office of George Shipsey, No. 52½ Bowery, alleged to be the property of John Matthews, of the "Gotham" saloon, No. 236 Bowery. Opp said that he had lost the property while playing faro at a game run by Matthews at the "Gotham," having put it up as the equivalent for $200. He now the watch and jewelry yesterday in the window of Shipsey, who, he said, is a partner of Matthews, and, going into the office, he asked to look at the articles, when he immediately seized them and asked to be arrested. Opp's counsel claimed that the property never legally belonged to Matthews, as he had never given any other consideration for it than gambling "chips" or "counters," which had been lost by Opp at the faro-bank of Matthews. Justice Kilbreth allowed Opp to go on his own recognizance until this afternoon, and sent the watch and jewelry to the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters to await the issue of the case.

COURT NOTES.

Mary Jane Collins, the woman who was arrested with Kelly, Defrees, and Crawford, on a charge of robbing the United States mail, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Shields.

James Murray, who said he kept a saloon at No. 130 Suffolk street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of burglary, and held in default of $2,000 bail.

In the suit of Hutton against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, in the Equity Branch of the United States Court, an allowance of three months' time was granted yesterday to give an opportunity for taking testimony.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed Robert F. Wilkinson as Referee in the suit of Charles Fitz against Thomas H. Avery, Charles Rogers, and the Fishkill National Bank, heretofore reported in THE TIMES. The suit is to restrain the defendants from taking any proceedings in regard to notes for $10,000 made by the plaintiff.

Walter James and Samuel Watson, two youths, who, on the night of the 20th inst., broke into the clothing store of Solomon Sheyer, at No. 88 Bowery, and stole property valued at $48, were convicted by Assistant District Attorney Bell in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thieves to five years each in the State Prison.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday denied a motion to reduce the bail in default of which the defendant in the suit of Devin against Bullard is now held in custody. Bullard is charged with breach of promise of marriage and seduction. He now charges the plaintiff with improprieties with other men. A counter-affidavit to this was, however, filed.

The case in which Nathan L. Lenheim, Cashier of the banking firm of L. S. Lenheim & Son, of Montrose, Penn., was to have been examined at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, on the charge of presenting a forged promissory note at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, was put over to Monday next this morning, Mr. Stephen Kistler, whose indorsement was forged on the note, not having arrived from Pennsylvania.

On the 18th inst. Edward Mason, known as "Tammany," a thief who gave his address as No. 418 East Forty-fifth street, stole a watch and chain from James Stuart, of No. 304 East Twentieth street. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years and six months in the State Prison.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George S. Hamlin, a Bowery character, charged with stabbing a rival named Robert McMasters, inflicting several severe wounds on the head and back, was convicted by Assistant District Attorney Bell, who showed that the prisoner had sallied out with the deliberate intention of meeting and wounding McMasters. On motion of counsel for the defense, Judge Gildersleeve remanded the prisoner for sentence.

On the 19th inst. Officer Brown, of the Thirty-second Precinct, detected Charles Seymour, a respectable looking man, aged 51, in the act of carrying off jewelry valued at $320, which he had stolen from the apartments of Isidore Goldstein, No. 436 West Fifty-first street. Assistant District Attorney Bollton, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday informed Judge Gildersleeve that this was Seymour's first offense, and in view of that fact his Honor sentenced him to the mitigated penalty of one year and six months in the State Prison.

Teresa Smith has begun suit in the Supreme Court against Patrick Sweeny for seduction under promise of marriage, claiming $20,000. She made his acquaintance, she says, in 1872, and according to the well-worn phrase "loved not wisely but too well." On Aug. 23, 1876, she was delivered of a child, whose paternity she seeks to cast on Sweeny. The case came before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for the appointment of a guardian for the plaintiff, she being under 21 years of age. Judge Donohue appointed her sister, Emma Smith, as such guardian.

THE POWERS OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

A motion was argued before Judge McAdam, in the Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the case of Frost against McVeany, to dismiss the action for want of prosecution. The plaintiff's counsel objected on the ground that the affidavit on which the motion was founded was sworn to in the City of New-York before a Kings County notary; that the notary had failed to indicate after his signature that he had filed a certificate of his appointment with the County Clerk of New-York, as required by the laws of 1872 and 1873, and that the affidavit was not, therefore, legal proof of the facts contained in it. Judge McAdam overruled the objection, holding that it was unnecessary to add such a notice for the reason that the fact of filing the required certificate would be presumed. It is one of the first principles of justice, said the court, not to presume that a person has acted illegally until the contrary be proved, but that it is always to be assumed, until the contrary appeared, that an officer duly commissioned has taken the regular oath and has filed the proper certificates.

A BIGAMIST SENTENCED.

James Abbott, a truck driver, of No. 159 West Twenty-seventh-street, was called up in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, to answer a charge of bigamy. It appears that on Sept. 3 last, Abbott was married to Miss Hannah Roche, of No. 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, at the residence of Rev. Luther G. Barrett, No. 80 Morton street, and lived with her three weeks. It was then discovered that he had a wife living at No. 159 West Twenty-seventh street, to whom he had been married on Jan. 22, 1873, by Rev. John J. Brouner. Abbott was therefore arrested for bigamy, both wives appearing against him. In court yesterday, the prisoner admitted his guilt, but said he did not know what he was doing when he married Miss Roche. Judge Gildersleeve said that marriage was rather too serious a matter to engage in unconsciously, and sentenced the bigamist truck driver to two years in the State Prison.

HOW THE LIQUOR LAW IS ENFORCED.

Mary Tuomey, of No. 161 Hudson street, went to Augustus Kesner's lager beer saloon, at No. 157 Hudson street, on Sunday, and purchased a quart of beer. She had some words with Kesner, who, she alleged, insulted her, and she immediately took the quart of beer to the Fifth Precinct Stationhouse and caused Kesner's arrest for violating the Sunday Liquor Law. Kesner was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and was required to give $100 bail to appear for trial at General Sessions. Mary was about to depart in high spirits, when her joy was changed to tears by her commitment to the House of Detention as a witness against Kesner, who gave the bail required of him, and had the satisfaction of seeing Mary locked up, while he went back to sell more beer.

BOY BURGLARS.

William Kelly, aged 10 years, of No. 51 Beach street; Thomas Mahoney, aged 12, of Greenwich and Vestry streets; Frank McGuire, aged 12, and John McGuire, aged 10, of No. 360 Washington street, were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of burglariously entering the storage ware-house of Louis Hatfield, No. 349 Washington street, on Sunday evening, through the scuttle, and stealing two boxes of prunes, two boxes of raisins, a can of preserved beef, and a box of figs, of the value of $25. The boys were found in the store by private watchman Edward Byrne, of No. 362 Washington street, who caused their arrest. They admitted their guilt, and were held for the General Sessions.

"HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD."

A motion was made before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, recently, to compel the attorney of the defendant in the suit of Joseph Brooks against Francis Mateson to receive the complaint, he having refused to do so. Judge Daly grants the motion, but does not give costs to the defendant's attorney, who seems to have been right originally in his refusal to accept the pleading. Judge Daly explains his action by saying that he gives no costs to the defendant's attorney because, though the latter has turned the complaint because the folios were not numbered, he submits affidavits in this motion which are liable to the same objection.

AN OWNER WANTED FOR PROPHETY.

Judge Donohue reserved his decision yesterday on a motion by Henry Dudley, the committee for a lunatic named Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, now deceased, to have his accounts audited, and to have it settled as to whom some property bequeathed to the deceased should go. It appears that Joseph R. Stuyvesant, the father of Nicholas, died some time ago, leaving a will; by which he gave Nicholas the bulk of his estate, amounting to about $200,000. A codicil to the will provided that in case of the insanity of Nicholas, or his death without his leaving children, the greater portion of the property should go to Mrs. Woodhouse and the remainder to her children. Mrs. Woodhouse being a daughter of Robert W. Stuyvesant. In case of her death without children the property was to go to the children of her brother Prosper. Prosper Stuyvesant died soon after his father, and Nicholas was declared a lunatic, and died without leaving children.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Benton Hanchett, of Saginaw, Mich., and A. T. Cavis, of Washington, D. C., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of the United States Supreme Court. So were Henry O. McDaid, of Chicago, Ill.; William H. Winkler, of New-York City; F. T. Hughes, of Lancaster, Mo.; R. M. Wedney, of Los Angeles, Cal.; John C. Douglass, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Charles H. Hempstead, of Salt Lake City.

No. 704.—*Elisha Buckman, plaintiff in error, vs. William R. Bergholz.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Portland Parker in support of the same, and by Mr. Francis Kernan in opposition thereto.

No. 180.—*George Jerome and F. C. Beaman, Assignees, &c., appellants, vs. Thomas N. McCarter, Trustee.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. J. W. E. York in behalf of himself, and by Mr. George F. Edmunds for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. M. H. Carpenter for the appellants.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 406.—*Badger et al. vs. the United States in the relation of Bolles et al.*—This is a writ of error to the Northern Circuit of Illinois from a judgment granting the relators a mandamus against the plaintiffs here as officers of the town of Aubrey in Illinois, compelling them to audit a certain judgment. The officers had resigned their positions, and their resignations had been accepted, but their successors had not been appointed and qualified as provided by the law of the State, and it is therefore held that they had not ceased to be such officers and that the mandamus was properly issued. The judgment is affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 114.—*Cammeyer et al. vs. Newton et al.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, wherein it is held that the appellants' patent for an improvement in a portable and adjustable dam for the purpose of producing still water in which to operate for the blasting and removal of obstructions in rivers and other water courses, is not infringed by the apparatus of the respondents used under a contract for the removal of obstructions from the harbor of the Port of New-York. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 904.—*City of Omaha vs. Hammond.*—This is a case from the Nebraska Circuit, in which the court affirms a judgment there rendered in favor of Hammond, upon a contract for sinking two wells for the city, holding that the work was done under the supervision of the City Engineer, and afterward accepted, and that those facts estopped the City from afterward claiming that the work was not done according to contract. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 152.—*The United States vs. Bostwick, Administrator of Prescott, and Bostwick vs. The United States.*—These were an appeal and cross-appeal from the Court of Claims concerning the use and occupation by the Government, for a small-pox hospital, of the petitioner's property. The court reverse the judgment, and direct its modification so as to charge the Government for rent from July 1 to Aug. 23, 1862, and for damages to the property other than by fire, &c. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

The court adjourned until Monday, the 19th February next, at noon.

A QUESTION OF ALIMONY.

The case of Clara Wenneis against Matthew Wenneis, was brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff brings the action to obtain a limited divorce from her husband on account of his cruelty. She obtained recently from the court an order compelling the defendant to pay her $25 per week as alimony. Mr. Wenneis made a motion before Judge Donohue to set aside the order. In support of the motion he averred that when the order for the payment of alimony was made, he was earning $15 per week, whereas he is now earning only $7 per week. He also alleged that the plaintiff is a milliner and keeps a boarding-house. The plaintiff, however, put in answering affidavits in which she asserted that the defendant is the owner of a coal-yard and is living with another woman. Judge Donohue denied the defendant's motion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Schell vs. Labor; Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Waddell vs. Lee.—Motion to dismiss complaint denied, with $10 costs, and cause set down for trial for 15th February.

Westerman vs. Remington.—Motion denied.

Tutte vs. Rach et al.—Judgment signed.

Starr et al. vs. Southern Express Company.—Commission ordered.

Mears vs. Kearney.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law signed.

Mears vs. Kearney.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale, John Pyne, Esq., appointed Referee to sell, &c.

Campbell vs. Billings et al.—Judgment order granted.

By Judge Sanford.

Mortimer vs. Roberts.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Clarkson et al. vs. Shuman.—Motion will be granted conditionally.

Motions Granted.—Brooks vs. Mateson; Buckley vs. Western Railroad Company.

Jon ss. F. C.—Report confirmed.

In the matter of the assignment of Washington S. Hadley.—See memorandum.

Warner vs. Mosier.—Motion denied.

In the mat er of buildings south-west corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.—See opinion.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Wait vs. Kane.—Order appointing Receiver. See memorandum.

Hunt vs. Revoy.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Applet vs. Edgar.—Same.

King vs. King.—See memorandum.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Frost vs. McVeany; McGuiness vs. O'Shea; Connolly vs. McKerran; Allen vs. Farrellon; Erwin vs. Zychlinsky; Hellman vs. Browning; Moufort vs. Relyea; Herrman vs. Moore.

Judgment on Report.—Chevalier vs. Kobnstamur; Kurkske vs. Mais; Shaw vs. Farling.

Converse vs. Freeman.—Motion for leave to serve reply granted on payment of $10 costs within three days.

La Count vs. Dyett.—Motion granted for Feb. 16, 1877. No costs.

Kolle vs. Grube.—Motion to dismiss denied without costs, but under the prayer for further relief the cause will be ordered on the day calendar for Feb. 8, 1877.

Marotski vs. Papadorius.—Motion granted for Feb. 23, 1877.

Hyatt vs. King.—Default opened on payment within three days of $10 costs, on payment of which the cause will be restored to calendar for Feb. 9.

Motions Granted.—Waldheim vs. Deitz; La Coar vs. Dyett; Gautert vs. Hoover; Moses vs. Graf; Turner vs. Smith; Canhape vs. Cooper; Vanderbogert vs. Beckerman; Ulsen vs. Bang.

Defaults.—Jeffers vs. Buckmaster; Harrison vs. Conen.

Complaints Dismissed.—Greer vs. Ames; Heinbotham vs. Gray.

Grogen vs. McAvoy.—Motion denied.

Leuser vs. Martin.—Arrest vacated.

Wright vs. Simpson.—Judgment vacated, but summons amended.

Hudson vs. Buckton.—Motion to punish for contempt denied with leave to renew.

Landers vs. Layman.—O. Miller, Esq., appointed Referee.

Peters vs. Dunn.—Motion to dismiss granted unless within 10 days the plaintiff files note of issue and pays $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME CCURT—CHAMBERS.

Nos.		Nos.	
13—	Morrissey vs. Fergo.	200—	Gilroy vs. Neuberg.
61—	Horsey vs. Wyeth.	201—	Leach vs. The Equitable Life Ins. Co.
67—	Simon vs. Harris.	292—	Rasin vs. Amuldown.
101—	Stickney vs. Whitman.	293—	Cain vs. Murphy.
135—	Farrell vs. Phelps.	296—	Mechanical Sav. Bnk. Chicago vs. Carman.
240—	Mickenfelder vs. Daley.	298—	Hooker vs. Martin.
268—	Richard, &c., vs. Co-blentz.	300—	Matter of Benson.
274—	Hunteon vs. Clapp.	304—	Lattuey vs. Campbell.
278—	Miller vs. Miller.	305—	DeCamp v. Dempsey.
286—	Hoffman vs. Burke.	306—	Schrady vs. Schuyler.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 652—Knapp vs. Roche, &c.
No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3857—	Clark vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.	5852—	Hertz vs. Schaschtel.
1410—	Romien vs. Blossom et al.	5855—	Clark vs. Clark.
7272—	Ringler et al. versus Schultes.	5856—	Krogegaard vs. Kutruff et al.
5401—	Fimm vs. Barnett.	5857—	Moore vs. Overacker.
5840—	Schroeder vs. Eb ling.	860—	Wunderlich versus Ernst.
5843—	Corey vs. Brown.	5862—	Kaemeyer et al. vs. Dreske.
5847—	Berge vs. Hart.		
5851—	Fitzpatrick versus Lockwood et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

No.—7325—Dunn vs. Wells.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Mary Stuart, perjury.	Fritz Marquard, grand larceny.
Thomas Kelly, felonious assault and battery.	Lawrence Freeman, grand larceny.
Patrick Fogarty, felonious assault and battery.	John Hays, grand larceny.
James Reed and James Ryan, burglary.	August Wilhans, grand larceny.
Gus Miller, James Woods, and Sarah Mills, burglary.	Elijah W. Houghton, grand larceny.
Henry Downs, grand larceny.	Alfred B. Martin, false pretences.
Solomon Jacobs, 7 cases, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.	Christopher Fox, obscene literature.
Michael Slattery, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Mortimer Shea, robbery.	Medard Picard, felonious assault and battery.
William Kone and Patrick McGowen, robbery.	Michael M. Calos, burglary.
Andrew Hesburger, felonious assault and battery.	George Erskine, grand larceny.
James Nugent, felonious assault and battery.	Elizabeth Mack, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	St. P. c. s. f..	79¼	11	N. Y. C. & H....	102⅝
200	U. S. Ex.....	52⅜	100	do.....	102⅝
300	do.....	51	7	do.....	102⅝
100	do.....	52	100	Del. & Hud....	c 65⅝
100	Pac. Mail.....	24⅞	100	do.....s10.	65
700	West. Union.....	75⅞	200	Rock Island....	101⅜
200	do.....	75⅜	100	do.....	101⅜
200	do.....	75⅝	100	do.....	102⅛
1510	do.....	75½	300	Cen. of N. J....	30
200	do.....	75⅝	600	do.....	29¾
1000	do.....	75⅝	100	do.....	29¾
300	do.....s3.	75⅝	100	do.....	29¾
1100	do.....s3.	75⅝	100	do.....	29¾
700	do.....	75½	600	Chi., M. & St. P.	47⅛
600	do.....	76½	200	do.....b.c.	47⅛
200	do.....	76⅝	300	do.....	47
700	do.....	76	100	do.....s3.	46⅞
1000	do.....c.	76	200	do.....s3.	46⅞
200	do.....	75⅞	100	do.....	46⅝
2500	Lake Shore.....	55	250	do.....	46⅝
500	do.....	54⅞	200	do.....	46⅝
100	do.....	54½	200	do.....	46⅝
100	do.....b3.	55	100	do.....	46¾
1500	do.....	55	100	do.....	46½
100	do.....	54⅞	200	do.....	46½
700	do.....	55	200	do.....	46⅝
900	do.....s3.	54⅞	150	do.....	46⅝
500	do.....	54⅞	200	do.....s3.	46⅝
1100	do.....	55	300	do.....	46½
600	do.....s3.	54⅞	550	do.....	47
1400	do.....s3.	54⅝	800	do.....	47
1000	do.....	54¾	400	do.....	47⅛
400	do.....	54⅞	800	do.....	47⅛
2100	do.....	55	400	do.....s3.	47⅛
300	do.....	55⅛	200	do.....	47⅛
200	do.....s3.	55	200	do.....s3.	47⅛
2300	do.....	55⅛	400	do.....	47⅛
1300	do.....s3.	54⅞	200	do.....s3.	47⅛
100	do.....s3.	54¾	100	do.....	47⅛
700	do.....	54¾	400	do.....	47⅛
500	do.....s3.	54⅝	800	do.....	47⅛
100	C. & N. W. b.c.	81	400	do.....s3.	47⅛
300	do.....	54⅞	18	Mor. & Es....	b.c. 92
300	do.....	54¾	100	Ohio & Miss..	b.c. 7
100	do.....	54⅝	100	C., C., & I. C.	b.c. 3
15	Alb. & Sus.....	155			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....
5,000	do.....	12.108⅛	do.....
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N....	b.c. 109⅜	do.....
500	do.....small.	110⅜	do.....
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....	113⅞	do.....
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....	12.114⅜	do.....
10,000	do.....	b.c. 114⅜	do.....

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....	12.113⅞	
20,000	do.....	12.113⅞	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....	116⅞	
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....	b.c. 114	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.....	12.112⅜	
10,000	do.....	111⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	D. of C. 3 65s.	73⅛	57	C. & P. G'd.....	93
2,000	Mo. 6s, long...	104⅞	200	do.....	b.c. 92⅞
7,000	Chi., B. & Q. con. 7s.....	110¼	200	C. & N. W. P'f...	b.c. 56½
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s.	112	100	do.....	56¼
5,000	C. & N. W. 6s..	104	100	C. of N. J.....	b.c. 29¼
5,000	N. W. C. 7s G..	92	100	do.....	29⅞
1,000	do.....	91⅞	400	do.....	29⅝
4,000	do.....	92	600	do.....s3.	29⅝
1,000	M. & St. P. 7s, '71.	102¼	300	do.....	29⅝
10,000	do.....c.	102	200	do.....	29⅛
3,000	C., C. & I. ind. 1st.....	110	200	do.....	28
1,000	M. & St. P. b.c.	98½	700	do.....	27⅞
2,000	No. Mo. 1st b.c.	98¼	1100	do.....	27⅝
1,000	do.....	b.c. 18⅜	600	do.....	27⅜
10,000	Pac. of M. 1st.	100	550	do.....	27⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	98	300	do.....	27⅜
2,000	do.....	97	400	do.....	27⅜
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	103⅞	400	do.....	27¼
2,000	A. & T. H. inc.	70	600	do.....	27
5,000	W. 1st..	105½	100	do.....s3.	26⅞
5,000	Gt. W. 1st.	88.100	610	do.....	27
20,000	do.....	105¼	400	do.....	27¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. c. & f....	b.c. 79¼	300	do.....	27⅛
1,000	W. & F.	19.00	15	do.....	27⅜
2,000	Cen. P. g'ld.	b.c. 108¼	500	do.....	c 27
5	German Am. Bk..	99	500	do.....	s30. 26
100	Del. & H.....	s30. 65	100	do.....	s3. 26⅝
100	do.....	b.c. 65⅜	100	do.....	s3. 27⅛
100	do.....	s30. 65	500	do.....	26⅝
36	do.....	65	100	do.....	26½
70	do.....s3.	65¼	100	do.....	26⅝
15	Adams Ex.....	105	500	Chi. & R. I....	b.c. 101⅜
80	do.....	b.c. 104¼	300	do.....	101⅝
200	Amer. Ex.....	57	200	do.....	101¾
25	do.....	b.c. 57	1000	do.....	101¾
150	U. S. Ex.....	b.c. 52	100	do.....	101¾
700	West. Un.....	b.c. 75⅜	255	do.....	36
600	do.....	75⅝	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97
400	do.....	75½			gd. b.c. 100⅞
300	do.....	75⅝	30	do.....	101
500	do.....b3.	75⅜	200	C., M. & St. P....	b.c. 17⅜
800	do.....s3.	75¾	200	do.....	17¼
800	do.....	75⅜	200	do.....	17⅜
700	do.....	75½	500	Chi., M. & St. P.	47⅛
300	do.....	75⅝		Pf.....	b.c. 47⅛
200	do.....c.	75⅝	300	do.....	47
630	do.....s3.	75⅝	100	do.....	46⅞
300	do.....s3.	75⅝	500	do.....	47
1000	do.....s3.	75⅝	300	do.....b3.	47
500	do.....s3.	75⅝	300	do.....	46⅞
100	Pacific Mail.....	b.c. 24⅞	100	do.....	46¾
100	Erie Rail.....	b.c. 9⅞	400	do.....	46⅝
100	do.....	s3. 9¾	100	do.....	46⅝
100	Mich. Cen.....	b.c. 47⅞	100	do.....	46⅝
100	do.....	48	200	do.....	46⅝
2500	Lake Shore.....	55	200	do.....	46⅝
100	do.....s5.	47⅝	10	do.....	47
100	do.....	47½	200	do.....	47⅛
300	do.....	47¾	100	do.....	c 47⅛
700	do.....	48	1000	do.....	s30. 47⅛
1500	do.....	55	300	do.....	s30. 47⅛
100	do.....	54⅞	200	do.....

NEW-YORK'S WATER FRONT.

STONE BULKHEADS CONDEMNED.

IMPORTANT REPORT ON THE DOCK SYSTEM—THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT SEVERELY CRITICISED—A BULKHEAD OF FIRST-CLASS CRIB WORK RECOMMENDED—A CHANGE IN THE LAW SUGGESTED SO AS TO SECURE ECONOMY.

An adjourned conference of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Cheap Transportation Association, the Cotton Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Ship-owners' Association, and the Council of Political Reform was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce. The last meeting was held on Dec. 7, when five sub-committees were appointed, who were instructed to investigate (1) the cost and practicability of stone bulkheads or bulkheads of other material; (2) the proper width of streets on the water front; (3) the City's title to dock property; (4) the propriety of selling the City dock property, and (5) the changes that should be made in the existing laws creating the Dock Commission. There were present Mr. George Opdyke, Mr. David Dows, Mr. H. N. Beers, Mr. John F. Henry, Mr. Gustav Schwab, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. William H. Webb, Capt. Ambrose Snow, Mr. A. B. Miller, and others. Capt. Snow called the meeting to order, and Mr. H. N. Beers read the minutes of the last conference. Mr. Gustav Schwab, of Committee No. 1, then read the report of that committee, giving the result of their investigation of the subject, "The first cost and practicability of stone bulkheads and piers on the present or any plan, and also bulkheads and piers of other materials and on what plan." The committee, while reflecting severely on the past and present management of the Department of Docks, state that they do not blame the present Commissioners, who have inherited and are obliged to follow a vicious system, but endeavor to show that there is necessity for a complete change of system and plans. The examinations of the committee were almost exclusively confined to bulkheads, as, with the exception of Pier No. 1 North River, the department has built nothing but wooden piers. The exception cost, in their opinion, more than $1,000,000, and it stands unfinished, of doubtful stability, a monument of extravagance and folly. In endeavoring to ascertain the cost of the stone bulkhead, so far as built, between Canal and West Eleventh streets, the committee found that the Dock Department do not classify their expenditures under the heads of work performed. In the reports of 1874 and 1875, under the head of "Construction," were charged $694,906 18 for lumber and piles, and $517,926 61 for field corps of Engineer in chief, without any specification as to the particular class of work to which these items apply. The committee were compelled to classify the items of expenditures, and state the proportion of each as they apply to the classes of work executed. The examination started from the basis of two calculations, one made by the Council of Political Reform, according to which the stone bulkhead built from October, 1873, to April, 1875, cost $1,250 per lineal foot, while the other statement, furnished by the Commissioners of Docks in reply to the assertions of the Council of Political Reform, showed that the cost of the work was but $405 43 per lineal foot. The first calculation deducts from the expenses for masonry work the amount expended in 1874 and 1875 on Pier No. 1—$100,000—for machinery and floating inventory purchased during that period, but omits the depreciation of the inventory acquired before 1874, as being applicable to the bulkhead built in 1874 and 1875. The result of this calculation is a cost of $1,226 91 per lineal foot for 1,115 feet finished and a piece equal to 80 feet finished, making 1,195 feet of finished wall. The same calculation deducts the expenditures made for other than masonry work, the value of inventory, and the cost of work on Pier No. 1 North River, as estimated in the other calculation, and a cash balance of $1,000 on hand April 30, 1875. The result thus obtained is $1,264 06 per lineal foot of stone bulkhead built in the years 1874 and 1875, which slightly exceeds the estimate reached by the preceding calculation, and thus seems to confirm its result.

A supplementary calculation makes it appear that the equivalent of 162 feet of bulkhead finished in the year ending April, 1876, has cost $1,712 96 per lineal foot, thus showing a considerable increase of the cost of that work over that of the previous years.

The calculations of the Commissioners of Docks contain prominent discrepancies, and according to the report of the committee the conclusion appears inevitable that the cost of the stone bulkheads has been understated by the Commissioners.

A report that the Dock Commissioners had under consideration a plan to reduce the cost of the stone bulkhead $225 a lineal foot proved to be but a fair promise, nor do the committee believe that any stone bulkhead can be built on these muddy shores at anything but an extravagant cost. The committee can see no real advantage to the commerce of the City to be gained by preferring stone bulkheads to crib bulkheads, except that a permanent stone wall would forever fix the encroachments of the land upon the river. The experience that has already been gained does not remove the doubts of the durability of the stone bulkheads, as portions of the wall already built have bulged so that they had to be secured by cables anchored in crib-work; and and a more alarming accident has occurred at the King street section, where 300 feet of wall, constructed on a cheaper plan, by the use of mass concrete on piles, and a filling of broken stone, had to be protected on the inside by a bulkhead protecting the wall from inside pressure, and has proved but a costly experiment.

The committee have, in conference with experienced dock builders, prepared specifications for a higher class of crib bulkheads, which, when sunk in a properly dredged bed, will be absolutely indestructible under water, permanent and durable, and will cost less for current repairs than the sort of bulkheads hitherto commonly built. The ordinary crib bulkhead has cost about $70 per lineal foot. The actual cost of the improved bulkhead would be about $110, or between 1-11th and 1-12th of the cost of the stone bulkhead. The saving to the City on the crib over the stone bulkhead for the 1,377 feet of completed stone wall would thus have been $876,600; for the distance between Sixty-first Eleventh street and the Battery, 9.963 feet, the saving will be $11,350,000; for the distance between Sixty-first street, North River, to the Battery, 23,163 feet, it will amount to $26,400,000, and for the distance of 59,657 feet, between West Sixty-first and East Fifty-first streets, being the line taken by the adopted plan of the Dock Commissioners, the saving to the City would amount to $68,000,000. Appalling as these figures may appear, they represent, the committee say, nothing more than the actual ratio of expenses which the City has been squandering on a work which the Dock Department is authorized to carry forward on the frightful consequences indicated. A continuance of this expenditure will, they say, instead of securing commercial pre-eminence in the future, help in bringing the tax-ridden City to a condition when costly bulkheads and piers will go begging for occupants. The durability of the improved crib bulkheads is maintained at some length, the causes of the displacement and dilapidated condition of the crib bulkheads of this City being attributable to the poor quality and small quantity of materials used, the cheapness and small amount of labor used in their construction, and the want of skill and thoroughness in sinking and placing them. It is also considered advantageous because it can be built with greater rapidity, and with less disturbance, inconvenience, and loss to commerce and the City.

The committee conclude their report with the following summary:

1. That the plan of building stone piers and surrounding the City with a stone bulkhead should be condemned and abandoned as useless, vastly too expensive, and affording no security for the durability of the structures erected upon them.

2. That the stone bulkhead now in course of construction between West Eleventh and Canal streets, should be finished only on that portion of the line on which the cement or beton block foundation has already, in whole or in part, been laid, and that on the remainder of that line all preparation for, and procedure of, masonry work should at once be stopped, and that such bulkhead should, as speedily as possible, be completed, by sinking and building first-class crib-work.

3. That, if any general plan is required for continuing the present extension of the water front of the City into the river, the bulkhead should be built of first-class crib-work, which would secure all advantages of a permanent, durable, and moderately expensive structure, well adapted to the wants of commerce.

4. That the law governing the Department of Docks should at once be so altered as to secure economy and proper accountability, and the rendering of accounts, so as to show to the tax-payer the actual cost of every kind of improvement.

The report was signed by William H. Webb, Gustav Schwab, William H. Guion, E. J. Donnell, and H. N. Beers.

Mr. George Opdyke thought the report was too important to be acted on without further consideration. On his motion consideration of the report was postponed to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Seth Low reported progress on the part of Committee No. 3, and offered a resolution calling upon the Common Council to pass an ordinance permitting the use of the Belt Railroad to extend terminal facilities, which was laid over for consideration on Thursday.

Mr. George Opdyke reported progress for Committee No. 4. He said that they had held protracted meetings, but that there was an irreconcilable difference of views about the propriety of selling the City dock property, although he hoped soon to be able to present a majority report.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt said that the committee appointed to investigate the City's title to dock property had a merely legal duty to perform, and the lawyers on the committee could not give their time to the subject. The President of the Dock Department expressed his desire to the committee to have the question cleared up, and trusted that a fund would be provided by the corporation for that purpose. Committee No. 5 were not ready to report.

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

A regular session of the Board of Police Justices was held last evening at the Washington Place Court, Justice Wandell presiding. George W. Cregier was appointed Secretary of the Board for the ensuing year. The resignation of Andrew Willman, Interpreter at the Court of Special Sessions, was received and accepted. A communication from the Board of Apportionment, which was read, notified the Justices that $150,600 had been appropriated for the salaries of the Police Justices and court attaches. That sum not being regarded as sufficient, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to draft and send to the Controller and the Board of Apportionment a communication in relation to the deficiency of $60,000 on sums appropriated for the Police Courts, and that the Controller be instructed to notify the Board of Police Justices of the reason of the reduction.

Justices Smith and Flammer were appointed the committee. A resolution by Justice Otterbourg to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Interpreter Willman was lost.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF A LAD.

Several little school girls called at Police Head-quarters yesterday morning and excitedly informed Capt. Copeland that a little boy named Johnny Kane, whose father, a butcher, resides at No. 86 Centre street, had been kidnapped by an old man in Leonard street. A few minutes after the entrance of the little girls, the father of the missing boy entered the Superintendent's office, and requested that a general alarm be sent out. It was subsequently ascertained that little Johnny had not been kidnapped, but he told his parents, on his return, a rather strange story. He said that while going through Leonard street an old man with a gray mustache accosted him and promised him 25 cents for holding a horse. The old man then invited him into a saloon, where he threatened to kill him if Johnny refused to surrender his overcoat. Not satisfied with this, the old man, pointing to a second-hand clothing store on the other side of the street, handed the boy a cane, and told him to use it in stealing a coat from one of the hooks on the outside of the store. Johnny attempted to commit the theft, but did not succeed, and on returning to the hallway found that his aged tempter had disappeared.

AN IMPERILED FREIGHT-BOAT.

A policeman patrolling along the river front in the vicinity of One Hundredth street, at 7 o'clock last evening noticed that a freight propeller, which had evidently come down from the Sound, had stopped her engine at Hell Gate, and was being rapidly borne by the tide in the direction of the rocks. He immediately notified Capt. Robbins, who ordered out the reserve force, and telegraphed for the assistance of the Police boat Seneca. The officer on reserve manned a few small boats, and, in attempting to reach the steam-boat, which by that time had cast anchor in close proximity to Mill Rock, experienced considerable difficulty from the floating ice. They finally got within hailing distance, however, and then learned that the freight-boat's boilers had become overheated, and it was deemed necessary to stop the engine, and drop anchor. About half an hour later she was enabled to proceed on her way to the City, accompanied by the Seneca.

THE JOHN STREET REVIVAL.

The John Street Methodist Church was crowded yesterday, both the main floor and the basement being filled. Mrs. Van Cott arrived at 3:30 o'clock, but singing and praying were carried on until her arrival, when she took charge of the meeting. She is a large woman, with a powerful voice and positive manner, and is a peculiar way almost compelled everybody in the audience to acknowledge her influence. When she had exhorted, prayed, and led the singing up stairs for half an hour, she descended to the basement, and again spoke and prayed. In the lower room crowds of people came to the altar rail, and occupied an "anxious seat" that was set apart for them, the first applicants for the prayers of the congregation being two weeping young girls. The halls and doorways were blocked up during the entire meeting, and people made their way in and out with great difficulty. The meetings will be continued daily.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK.

Yesterday morning James T. Holden, a clerk in the employ of G. Sidenberg & Co., manufacturers of ladies' collars and cuffs, at No. 49 Mercer street, was sent to the Pacific Bank to obtain cash for a check for $3,000. He drew the money and placed the packages of notes on the desk in the private office of the firm. He then said that he had left his gloves at the bank, and went out to get them. As he failed to return, his employers examined the money on the desk and found that there was but $2,500 there, a package containing $500 being missing. The facts were made known to the Police, and Superintendent Walling sent out a general alarm directing Police to keep a sharp lookout for the missing clerk, who is supposed to have walked off with the money. Detective Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, was detailed to search for the fugitive. Holden had been in the employ of the firm for several years, and fully enjoyed their confidence. He is supposed to be en route to Chicago, where he has friends.

ANOTHER STEWART CLAIMANT.

On Monday night a well-dressed young man named Milton Church, who recently arrived in this City from Europe, called at the residence of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, in Thirty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, and told the servant who waited upon him that he was Mrs. Stewart's son, and had come to visit her, as he had not seen her since he was kidnapped about 28 years ago. The servant informed him that he must be mistaken, but he still persisted, and finally became so troublesome that he was handed over to a policeman. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg yesterday, at the Second District Police Court, where it was apparent to the Justice that the unfortunate man was insane. The prisoner was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE POLICE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday 26 of the patrolmen of the abolished Sixth Precinct were assigned to the Fourth Presinct, and 23 others to the Fourteenth. Commissioner Erhardt was authorized to appear to-day before the Committee on Cities of the Legislature, and to present to that body the views of the board in relation to the bills affecting the Police Department. A written claim from Sergt. Miller for back pay was placed on file. Charles Flood was appointed to the position of doorman in the office of Inspector Speight, of the Fourth Inspection District.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William Piper, of Bordeaux, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Rev. Dr. W. R. G. Mellen, of Toronto, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Archdeacon Gray, of Brighton, England, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Lieut. James R. Selfridge, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

Royal M. Pulsifer and E. B. Haskell, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Inspector General R. B. Marcey, United States Army, and George Bignold, the actor, are at the New-York Hotel.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, and Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, United States Navy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. George A. Forsyth, and Major J. P. Sanger, United States Army, and Lieut. Col. Gordon, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

A letter from Cambridge, dated Tuesday, Jan. 16, says: "Preparations for the forthcoming boat-race began at Cambridge to-day. Although the Cambridge term began on Saturday, the majority of members of the University will not recommence residence until the end of the month; therefore, strictly speaking, Mr. Lewis, the Light Blue President, has commenced operations somewhat earlier than usual, although, with the limited time at his disposal, owing to the date of the race falling about three weeks earlier than last year, he has not acted unwisely in being thus early in the field. The work of to-day was of a very limited nature, and consisted merely of what is known as the 'weeding' process. Six of last year's crew will again row in the coming race, so that only two new men, or three at the most, will be required, and the competition for these places may be expected to be very keen. The crew to-day comprised a 'four' only, manned as follows: J. C. Fenn, 1st Trinity, (bow;) 2, E. Hoskyns, Jesus; 3, T. Allen, Lady Margaret; E. Prest, Jesus, (stroke;) G. L. Davis, Clare, (coxswain.) This crew left Searle's shortly after 3 o'clock, under the supervision of Mr. Lewis, the University President, and having rowed by easy stages as far as the Long Reach turned back, and arrived at the boat-house about 4:30. In addition to the gentlemen forming the crew of to-day, several others who are to be tried are in residence, and will probably be seen on the river in the course of the next few days. Those of last year's crew who are certain to row again this term are Hoskyns (Jesus,) Gurdon (Jesus,) Lewis, (Caius,) Pike, Shafto, (Caius,) (Jesus,) who will again fill the post of stroke, and possibly last year's President, W. B. Close, (1st Trinity)."

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

REPORT OF THE RECEIVER TO THE SUPREME COURT—REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY—A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR ALL CONCERNED—A DEFICIENCY OF $1,687,000.

Mr. John J. Anderson, who was appointed Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company of this City, on the 25th of October last, at the suit of John O. Hoyt, one of the stockholders in the company, made his report to the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, showing that at any time during the past six years a rigid examination would have developed the fact that the concern was insolvent, and that at the time of his appointment there was a deficit existing of about $500,000. The report, which is very exhaustive, shows that considerable trouble was experienced in getting the accounts of the different agents of the company throughout the West. It states also that the London agent has failed to send in his account or to remit the balance in his hands, which, according to his last report, amounted to about £4,000. There is a suit pending against the company in the courts of London for £4,000, which suit is brought by W. C. Prescott, a former agent who held a contract at a salary of 2,000 guineas per annum, which contract was made by the former President of the company, Mr. Lawrence. After being removed from the position, he brought the suit above mentioned. The Receiver adds that so far as is shown by his investigation he can only say that large sums of money have, from time to time, been remitted from the home office to sustain the London office, by which the company has suffered a loss of over $100,000. Since the appointment of the Receiver, the office has been closed. He has not been able to ascertain the condition of the company at any former period of its history, but he is satisfied that for at least six years it has not had on hand the reserve required by law to be held by it against its outstanding risks. The assets of the company have, he says, included in them $1,203,067 86 of loans made to policy-holders in the company, and are a good asset against the policies upon which they are made. The real estate belonging to the company consists chiefly of the marble building at the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, a part of which is occupied by the company, and which cost $676,087 09. This building, the Receiver states, is insured for $175,000, but he is unable to estimate its cash value. In the present depressed condition of real estate it would not perhaps bring more than $400,000. The company hold 218 bonds and mortgages on property upon which they have loaned $1,631,227 50. In regard to this he says: "It has been impossible for me to learn the value of said property so mortgaged. I am of the opinion, however, that the average loans are as good as the generality of loans made by other institutions of a similar character." If these loans should be called in, however, he thinks that, in order to protect the policy-holders, he would be obliged to purchase at least one-third of the property covered by the mortgages. With prudent management he has no doubt that the amount loaned on bond and mortgage will be realized in a very little loss. The deposit of $22,175 79 in the Market Savings Bank is worthless. The deposit of $11,182 76 in the Atlantic National Bank may be collected in the end. The affairs of the bank are in the hands of a Receiver, and much depends upon what may be collected from the stockholders. He also reports that by the examination of the affairs of the company he ascertained that within 15 days next preceding his appointment the said company had effected a reinsurance in the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company on a large number of its policies, and as consideration thereof, had transferred to said last company securities of the amount of $3,000,000. After the submission of these facts, with all papers connected therewith, to counsel, and upon their advice he brought an action in the Supreme Court against the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, to recover the securities so transferred, which action is still pending. One hundred and two thousand dollars of these securities have, however, been deposited with him by the New-Jersey Mutual Insurance Company, with due transfer of the same to him as Receiver, their absolute delivery being conditioned upon a reduction of the contract of reinsurance, in which event he is required to take at about $100,000 of the policies of the policy claims against this company that have been taken up by the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company under the contract is stipulated for.

Regarding the other assets, the decision says: For the deposit of $44,610 35 in the Loaners' Bank, the company hold collateral security to the amount of $201,000, yet a question whether the avails of the collaterals and the dividend from the Receiver of the bank will pay the debt. The temporary loans existing at the date of my appointment amounted to the sum of $110,448 24. Of this amount the sum of $47,332 75 was received by collaterals of value equal to, if not exceeding, the amount of the loans, the balance of the temporary loans, viz.: $63,164 50 was upon, and secured by, 635 shares of the capital stock of the Continental Life Insurance Company, which amount of loans are of a very doubtful value. I find the further items of $254,000 upon the books of the company assets, standing against the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, which company was some years since insured in the Continental. The Empire Company retired from business, and, I am informed, is possessed of no assets to meet this claim. I am at a loss, from an examination of the books, how to explain this account, and consider the item of claim herein as I deem worthless. The item of $1,000,940, balance due by agents, I found on the books of the company; I have failed to discover any satisfactory explanation of these accounts. They consist of claims against a large number of persons who have, from time to time, been employed as agents of this company, some of whom were agents when I was appointed. Whether the parties really owe the company the amount charged against them or not, I have as yet been unable to ascertain; I fear this item will, on further investigation, turn out to be nearly worthless.

In concluding, the Receiver says that many policy-holders have since his appointment insisted upon paying their premiums, and these have been held by him as a special trust to be paid to the company or returned to the policy-holders, should the court order the company's affairs to be wound up.

Annexed to the report are statements of the balance sheet of this company, according to which there is a deficit of $471,089 38. The Receiver, however, states that in his opinion the impairment to the company is $1,687,000. Below are given the statements of the assets and liabilities of the company on the date of the Receiver's appointment. From that time until Jan. 1, 1876, there had been paid to $103,022 56. his expenditures during the same period being $16,505 81, leaving a balance of $85,516 75.

ASSETS.

Real estate, cost		$699,348 43
Bonds and mortages, first liens		1,031,227 50
Premium loans, on policies in force		1,203,087 86
Accrued interest		32 000 00
Premiums deferred and uncollected		239,292 94
Furniture and fixtures at cost, (worth about $7,000)		33,077 54
Rents due from T. C. Durant (doubtful) for which the company holds as collateral security $10,000 1st Mtge bond of the Adirondack Company	$19,562 50	
Rents of other parties past due	1,450 00	
Rents past due, good	750 00	
		21,762 50
Temporary loans		110,448 24
United States bonds in department at Albany, (including Empire Mutual and American Tontine and Life Company)	161,500 00	
On hand	75,000 00	
In Virginia State department	10,000 00	
	246,500 00	
Premium on same	32,004 00—	278,504 00
Yonkers, (N. Y.) City Water Bonds, (good)		10,000 00
Bills receivable, (doubtful)		40,825 01
Agents' open accounts		1,000,940 15
Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company		234,854 34
Cash on deposit Fourth National Bank	36,033 00	
Cash on deposit United States Trust Company	1,832 48	
Checks, (good)	1,461 89	
Bills, stamps, coin, &c.	747 82—	40,074 69
Market Savings Bank, bank failed, (worthless)		22,175 79
Atlantic National Bank, failed and in hands of Receiver		11,182 76
Loaners' Bank, failed and in hands of Receiver		44,610 35
The following collaterals held by the company to secure this deposit:		
1,500 shares Central Railway and Trust Company, nominal value	$150,000 00	
Two Second Mortgage Income Bonds St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, $1,000 each	2,000 00	
200 shares Citizens' Gaslight Company of Long Island	4,000 00	
400 shares of Citizens' Street Railway Company of Indianapolis Ind., nominal value	40,000 00—	201,000 00
(I doubt very much if all these collaterals are worth $25,000.)		
Cash deposits in Bank of Munroe, Rochester, N. Y., good		1,726 01
Checks or various parties, not good		1,349 75
Securities paid to the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company on the 10th October, 1876, for reinsurance		314,900 00
(I have caused suit to be instituted against said company for the recovery of said securities, of which $102,900 have been deposited, as before stated, and suit is still pending.)		
Cash premiums paid, but not entered		220 47
Total		$5,392,108 43

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on policies in force, 19,754 policies

Insurance of same, $38,894,313, American table 4½ per cent | $5,865,614 00
Endowment policies, matured and maturing within the next 90 days | 50,350 00
Claims by death:
Approved by committee and past due | $50,199 90
Approved by committee and not due | 37,016 89
Filed (proofs furnished) but not acted upon by committee although unquestioned | 23,828 82
Notices of death received, policies in force, proofs not yet received, presumably valid claims, (gross) | 35,098 00
Claims disputed, proofs of death having been furnished, gross | 222,308 00
Notices of death received on which no proofs of death have been furnished, policies having lapsed, (gross) | 68,484 00— 436,935 61
(It is safe to say of the above amount, $150,000 is upon lapsed policies, or are improper claims.)
Unsettled accounts, bills presented | 2,298 20
Taxes unpaid | 8,000 00
Total | $6,363,197 81

Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee appointed by Judge Pratt to examine into the affairs of the Continental, made a special report to the court yesterday, recommending that the Receiver be required to furnish an additional bond, with sureties wholly unconnected with the former management of the company, exception having been taken to Luther W. Frost and R. C. Frost, two of his bondsmen. Upon reading this report, Justice Gilbert made an order requiring the Receiver to give an additional bond in $200,000.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

IT GOES OUT OF EXISTENCE AND TRANSFERS ITS ASSETS AND RISKS TO THE NATIONAL CAPITOL COMPANY OF WASHINGTON.

The announcement that the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., one of the companies chartered by Congress, had agreed to reinsure the 13,000 policies of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, caused no little stir in insurance circles yesterday, and was the occasion of much comment. It also had the effect of awakening into temporary activity at least the New-Jersey department, and there now promises to be a legal conflict as to the powers of the National Capitol Company in the State of New-Jersey. The arrangement between the companies, it is understood, was made some time ago, but the contract was not executed until Friday night last, when a formal transfer of the New-Jersey Mutual Company's business and assets was made by its President, J. B. Stedwell, to Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol, the latter agreeing to reinsure the outstanding risks of the former on an exhibit of its affairs presented by Mr. Stedwell. The last annual statement of the company made to the Insurance Department of this State on Jan. 1, 1876, showed its total admitted assets to be $1,808,881 99, while the liabilities on policy-holders' account were given as $1,443,158, showing a surplus of $365,723 99. The company has not been regarded favorably in this State for some time, and in Massachusetts the Insurance Department a week ago revoked its license to do business in that State.

The investigation which has been in progress at Newark for some weeks, under the supervision of Secretary of State Kelsey into the affairs of the company, has resulted in the discovery that the concern was one of the rottenest insurance frauds in the State. When Mr. Faskier, the actuary whom Mr. Kelsey engaged to make the investigation, went to work, the officers of the company threw every obstacle in his way, and by factious opposition to every step he took, endeavored to disgust him with the work he had in hand in the evident hope of compelling him to give it up. Mr. Kelsey directed him, however, to go on with his labors and pursue them to the end. During the examination he discovered that the accounts had been so badly mixed, for the poorly conceived purpose of befogging inquiry, that it was almost impossible to distinguish the assets from the liabilities. Frequent interviews were arranged by the officers of the company for the purpose of explaining the muddled books, but in every instance the officers failed to come to time, offering incifferent excuses for postponing the conferences. At length Mr. Kelsey directed the Actuary to make his report. The report was made to Commissioner Henry C. Kelsey on the 10th inst., in which the Examiner estimated that the liabilities of the company exceeded their assets by $420,000. How long the deficit existed is not known, but it seems somewhat strange that the concern should have been allowed to continue business under these circumstances. A statement has been credited to Mr. Noyes, of the National Capitol, to the effect that the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Company amount to $1,700,000, but it is believed they will fall far short of that figure. Mr. Kelsey was seen in Newark yesterday by a reporter of THE TIMES, to whom he stated that he had a short time before notified the company to make good its deficiency. Mr. Forse, the Vice President, said it would be impossible for them to do so, and Mr. Kelsey thereupon took steps, in accordance with the laws of the State, to make application for the dissolution of the company and the appointment of a Receiver. Attorney General Vanatta will to-day make the application to Chancellor Runyon, and this it is expected will give rise to some nice legal questions, for the State authorities of New-Jersey declare that the National Capitol Life has no recognition in New-Jersey, and that, so far as they are informed, it has neither capital nor assets, and further that they will not recognize the transfer to it of the risks and assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company.

From what could be learned in Newark yesterday, it would appear that the officers of the concern had anticipated this movement on the part of the authorities, and had removed to this City the bonds and mortgages and other movable assets, as they claim, out of the reach of the New-Jersey Department.

They have, however, in the hands of the State Controller $100,000 of good bond security, worth all they were given to secure. They also claim to own $150,000 in the hands of the New-York State Insurance Department, deposited there by the Continental Life Insurance Company, a number of the policies of which were absorbed by the New-Jersey Mutual, but the New-York State authorities do not, it is stated, recognize the right of the Mutual Company to the property. It is understood that Messrs. Stedwell and Noyes, the Presidents respectively of the New-Jersey Mutual and the National Capitol Companies, will to-day issue circulars explanatory of their transactions.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE COMPANY.

Mr. Charles E. Appleby, the Receiver of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, yesterday stated that he had entered into a contract with the Continental Insurance Company of this City whereby the President of the latter, Mr. George T. Hope, agreed to issue their policies at pro rata rates in place of those of the suspended company as rapidly as they were presented by the holders. It is understood that the Continental Company agreed to reinsure the outstanding risks of the Metropolitan for $30,000, which was one of the best offers received. This will be a saving to the stockholders of about $6,000, the reinsurance reserve being $36,000. The Receiver's report will be prepared as soon as possible.

THE LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN DANGER.

A London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* writes: "A remarkable tale has got abroad which I believe will be vouched for in due time by a journal which affects to move in court and fashionable circles. You will remember that some years ago a crack-brained boy named O'Connor presented a harmless old pistol at her Majesty as she was leaving Buckingham Palace. On conviction the lad was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment—a matter of a few months, if I remember right—and on the expiration of his punishment the authorities sent him out to one of the colonies and found him employment. There he remained until a short time ago, behaving himself, I am told, in a most exemplary manner. Ultimately he announced his determination to return to England, and his actual departure was quietly telegraphed to Scotland-yard, in order that the incarceration of the young man might not be missed. In due course, O'Connor landed in England, and from that moment two detectives were appointed to watch his movements night and day. For some time they never for a moment lost sight of him; but one morning, to their great chagrin and astonishment, they found that their bird had flown—whither they knew not. The sagacity of their chief, however, suggested that the old delusion had broken out, and that in all probability the poor mad thing was making tracks once more for Buckingham Palace. The palace was visited, and sure enough there was O'Connor within the gates. How he got in is a mystery, as it was on the first occasion. The young man is now safely lodged in Colney Hatch. In this connection I may just mention that Oxford, who attempted to assassinate the Queen years ago, is still alive—an inmate of Bedlam."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 29.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, Mr. Bailey, of Tennessee, took the seat occupied by Mr. Key since the death of Andrew Johnson, having been elected to fill the vacancy. The signing of the Electoral bill by the President was announced, and soon afterward the Message of the President, giving his reasons for signing the bill, was received, read, and laid on the table. The proceedings of the Commission on Reform and Reorganization of the Army were submitted. The majority report of the sub-committee of the Elections Committee on the Florida Election was submitted. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was taken up, and Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, spoke against it.

In the House the bill authorising payment of $500,000 to Mr. Eads, constructor of the Mississippi jetties, came up, and an amendment directing the payment to be made in United States bonds was rejected. The remainder of the session was devoted to business reported from the District of Columbia.

SENATE.

Joseph E. Bailey, recently elected United States Senator from Tennessee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson, took the oath of office. Mr. Key has filled the vacancy by appointment of the Governor, since the death of Mr. Johnson.

THE COUNTING BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, presented a protest of citizens of Des Moines, Iowa, against the passage of the Edmunds bill in regard to counting the Electoral vote. Laid on the table. In presenting the petition he said the protest was signed by about 100 persons, and among the names he noticed those of some of the best people in the State, many of them being State officers of prominence and citizens of the highest respectability. Many of them were his immediate neighbors and friends, personal and political. If the bill which was recently passed, and against which they protested, had, as they assumed, ignored the decision of the Electors, and enabled one Judge of the Supreme Court to elect a President, he would not have voted for it. He thought his good friends had entirely misapprehended the provisions of the bill, and he had no doubt when they understood it better they would support the measure. He voted for the bill, believing the result to be reached under it would be entirely satisfactory to the whole nation, and he entertained no doubt as to its constitutionality. He had no doubt his vote would be approved in the end.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, presented a document signed by the leading merchants and business men of West Virginia, irrespective of party, approving of the Electoral Count bill recently passed. Laid on the table.

Mr. CONOVER, of Florida, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, said that he was authorized to say that the President of the United States had signed the bill in regard to the Electoral count, and he would announce that fact to the Senate by a special Message to-day.

PETITION TO BE ABSOLVED FROM ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. HOWE presented the petition of Frederick Hinkel, of Wisconsin, praying for the passage of an act to absolve him from his allegiance to the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, called up the resolution recently submitted by Mr. Gordon, declaring that the State Government now existing in South Carolina represented by Wade Hampton is the legal Government of the State. He desired to submit some remarks in regard thereto, but in consequence of nervous indisposition requested the Chief Clerk to read his remarks. He reviewed briefly the recent campaign in South Carolina, and said the extension of the Edgefield and Laurens County Representatives from the Legislature by the military was illegal. He denied that there was intimidation on the part of the whites toward the blacks during the campaign. At the beginning of the campaign there may have been some violence in portions of the State, but it was discountenanced and stopped by Gen. Hampton. Truth compelled him to state that in Charleston and Beaufort during the canvass colored Republicans were violent toward Democrats of their own color. No doubt there were some fraudulent votes cast, but no more by the Democrats than by the Republicans.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE ELECTORAL BILL.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a Message from the President of the United States, giving his reasons for approving the Electoral Count bill. The Message was read.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said: "I move this important and wise Message be printed and lie on the table." Agreed to.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The CHAIR also laid before the Senate a Message from the President transmitting the proceedings of the commission appointed to examine the whole subject of reform and reorganization in the Army of the United States. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

THE FLORIDA REPORT.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report of the majority of the sub-committee which investigated the investigation in regard to the late election in Florida. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table. He also gave notice that Mr. Cooper would present a report on behalf of the minority of the committee.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by said roads.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, argued that the passage of the bill would be transcending the limit of constitutional power. With his views as to the nature of the contract between the Government and the railroad companies by virtue of the acts of July 1, 1862, and May 2, 1864, and in view of the total absence of all constitutional power in Congress to alter existing law as to affect the obligations of a contract or destroy vested rights, he felt constrained to dissent from the bill. He would neither defend nor condemn the action of the corporations whose interests were involved in reference to the management of their roads, nor would he discuss whether they had or not amassed princely fortunes in the construction and management of their roads, but would confine himself to the legal question of the constitutional power of Congress to pass the bill. He then referred to the privileges conferred upon the railroad companies, and said that by the acts, taken together, it was provided among other things: First, that after said railroads were completed and until the bonds issued in aid of their construction, together with the interest on the same, was paid, at least 5 per cent. of the net earnings should be annually applied to their payment. Second, that one-half of the compensation for services rendered the Government by such companies should be retained by the Government, and applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said road, these bonds running 30 years, and the interest thereon is, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, not required to be refunded by the companies until the maturity of the principal of the bonds. Here, then, we have the plain terms of the contract, full, explicit, and, since the decision of the Supreme Court as to the time when the interest matures as to the companies, free, as it seems to me, from all ambiguity. The Government, whether wisely or otherwise, made its grant of lands, issued its bonds, stipulated for the payment of the annual interest, and conferred upon these companies franchises and powers which, when accepted and acted upon by the companies respectively, became in them vested rights which no legislation can disturb. Upon the faith of these grants and in pursuance of these contracts, stock was subscribed, private capital invested, debts with third parties contracted, mortgages executed, and obligations were thus created which cannot be rightfully impaired by any act of legislation under any reserved power to alter, amend, or repeal. More liberal provision in the interest of the Government might have been provided for when these contracts were authorized, but in the wisdom of the Congress that enacted these laws this was deemed sufficient. No sinking fund was provided beyond this, while the lien of

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR LOVE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE BIG BONANZA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MAN AND WIFE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Mr. Frederic Boscovitz.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—CONCERT by the Hampton Singers.

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Republican Senators having made their caucus nominations for the Electoral Commission, the party will be represented in that body as follows: Justices MILLER and STRONG, Senators EDMUNDS, FRELINGHUYSEN and MORTON, and Representatives GARFIELD and HOAR. As Judge DAVIS positively declines to serve on the Commission, and as the fifth Judge must be a Republican, his name falls to be added to the above list. In the Senatorial caucus Mr. EDMUNDS appears to have caused some rather unnecessary trouble by insisting that three Republicans who participated in the preparation of the counting bill should be chosen as the representatives on the Commission. A good deal of feeling is said to have been excited by the attempt to place Mr CONKLING on the commission, and his name was withdrawn in deference to certain emphatic objections made to such a choice. It is also reported, however, that Mr. CONKLING did not desire the position, and would, in fact, have declined it had it been tendered him. Assuming that to be true, it is one of the few features of Mr. CONKLING'S recent course which is likely to elicit the approval of the party with which he is nominally connected.

The President has signed the Counting bill, and gives his reasons for so doing in a Message which reveals his good intentions rather more clearly than his sense of constitutional obligations. The President admits "that the history of our country in its earlier period shows that the President of the Senate has counted the votes and declared their standing"—that he has in fact exercised the judicial powers which the framers of the Constitution conferred on him. But he maintains—in defiance of the teachings of our later as well as "earlier" history—that all doubts and disputes about the reception of votes have been settled by the two houses of Congress. The President does not attempt to show where Congress got its right to delegate to a tribunal equally outside of the Constitution and of historical precedent, the power to settle for it the doubts and disputes which have been raised around the Electoral vote of 1876. By a somewhat curious process of reasoning, however, he reaches the conclusion that to give away power which, if Congress ever had, it was bound to exercise, is not a compromise, but "an enforcement of right." The President has signed the bill believing that it will revive industry, make employment for labor, furnish profitable use for capital, and relieve enterprise from the paralysis under which it suffers. We trust that he will not be disappointed, though he might wisely have pitched his expectations somewhat lower.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on the Florida Election was presented yesterday. The report fully sustains the action of the State Canvassers on the score both of legality and fairness. It points out, moreover, how impossible it will be for Congress, and, therefore, for any commission exercising the delegated authority of Congress, to go behind the action of the board. The Constitution lodges the whole power of canvassing votes in the State, and the board kept strictly within the powers prescribed by State law. It is further urged, that "if Congress can revise the action of the board, it must go to the bottom of the polls and ascertain the true vote in all the contested counties." This tedious inquiry would merely result in showing that the Hayes Electors had a larger majority than that declared by the Board of Canvassers, but it is the only method of investigation which can be adopted, if the official returns are not to be accepted as final. The case of Florida will be the first of the disputed elections which will come before the Counting Commission. The principles which rule in this case must also be accepted in the case of Louisiana, and the decision of the Commission in regard to Florida will settle whether HAYES will be inaugurated on March 5, or whether the Commission will resolve itself into a committee of inquiry requiring a perfectly indefinite period in which to make its report.

A new and dangerous type of swindling has come to light in Washington. By collusion with certain Treasury officials, either in Washington or New-York, some sharpers in this City appear to have obtained the numbers, amounts, and owners' names of registered bonds on which interest had accrued without being claimed by those to whom it was payable. Powers of attorney, which are alleged to have been forged, have already been discovered covering an amount of about eleven hundred dollars. It is to be hoped that the conviction expressed in our dispatches as to the limited character of these transactions will turn out to be well founded. Two or three millions of interest on registered bonds, lying unclaimed in the Treasury vaults, form an exceedingly tempting bait for the ingenious rascality of the period, and it is obvious that some better means than now exist for identifying claimants for such interest will have to be devised. The fact that some of the employes of the Treasury must have furnished the data required for this very bold swindle is a very unpleasant revelation of the weakness of our civil service in what has been considered one of its strongest subdivisions.

A curious suggestion as to the appointment of Col. GORDON to be Governor of one of the Christian provinces of Turkey comes to us by the cable. It is reported that the Sublime Porte will appoint five Christians as Governors of the provinces. Col. GORDON, who is in the service of the Khédive, has just returned from one of his highly successful explorations in the interior of Africa. He is sent for in haste, and the London *Times*, with much solemnity and circumlocution, nominates him for Governor of Bulgaria. Such an appointment, it must be acknowledged, would be an astonishing event in the history of Turkey. There have been stories of adventurous Irishmen being transformed into beys and bashaws, but the spectacle of a prominent and well-known English officer at the head of a great province is yet to be produced in Turkey. Col. GORDON'S talents, however, are of a very high order. His sagacity, executive ability, and thorough acquaintance with Oriental character and history, amply qualify him for a place like that for which he has been so suddenly recommended.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It is reported from Washington that the President is about to recommend to Congress specific action with reference to the resumption of specie payments, which he is confident can be brought about at a very early date. The statement that the President has said that we can resume by the 1st of March this year we presume is a mistake. There is no reason to suppose that anything which the Government can do would force the legal tenders permanently to par within that time, or make it safe for the Treasury to redeem them in gold on presentation after that date. On the contrary, such a promise would be in the last degree venturesome and unwise, and its effect would be more likely to hinder than to promote resumption. We already have on the statute book a day fixed for resumption, which is quite as early as any day determined by law needs to be. It does not prevent us from reaching resumption in fact before that time if we wish to and can, while, on the other hand, it leaves us free to perfect such measures as are needed to make resumption safe and lasting.

The circumstances which favor early resumption will yield us all these advantages, if we take proper steps toward resumption, without committing ourselves to any particular date. What these circumstances are President GRANT seems, in a general way, to understand clearly. The demand of Europe for our exports is, of course, an important element, because it enables the Government, by a regular and ordinary method, to obtain such a reserve of gold as may be necessary to begin and to continue resumption. It has already resulted in getting over $40,000,000 in gold into the hands of the associated banks of New-York City, and, of course, a proportionate sum in the hands of the other banks of the country. Whether the Government shall take the benefit of this accumulation or not, is for it to say. The mere presence of the gold in this country will not bring about resumption. If the Treasury does not take this opportunity to strengthen itself, it may easily lose it altogether within a twelvemonth, or sooner. It already possesses, under the provisions of the law of 1875, all the powers required. The only question is whether it will use them.

The present ease in the money markets not only of this country but of other countries, is also an important advantage. It frees a large amount of our legal tender currency from active employment in commerce, and makes it possible to get it out of the way without hampering business, or even seeming to do so. With money on call in the street at from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., and good mercantile paper at 4½ per cent. to 6 per cent.; with gold quoted at 105⅝, and with the best securities yielding only from 4½ to 5 per cent. in currency, it is obvious that we have a great deal more currency than we actually need. It is equally plain that if a part of this currency can be permanently removed, the revival of any demand for money would instantly bring our paper to par, and would restore us to normal relations with the rest of the commercial world. We should then be able to draw what money we needed from the general stock of the financial centres, and would no longer be subject to the annoying and costly fluctuations from which we have heretofore suffered. To accomplish this, it is not necessary to resort to any arbitrary or doubtful measures. It is not necessary, nor would it be advisable, for instance, to direct the retirement of a fixed sum each month. There is a much easier and more effective method, and one which will adapt itself not only to the present situation, but to any changes which may take place. All that the Government needs to do is to restore the right of funding to the holders of the legal tender notes, a right which they possessed when the notes were first authorized, and of which they never ought to have been deprived. If the holders of these notes were offered a 4 per cent. thirty-year bond, payable, interest and principal, in gold, there is every reason to believe that a considerable proportion of outstanding notes would be funded. Precisely how much, it is impossible, of course, to say; but it is also unnecessary to inquire. It is enough to know that the amount would be that one, whatever it might come to, which cannot find safe and easy employment at current rates. No money would be taken which could be profitably employed in trade; none would be left which could not be so employed. The surplus currency, no more and no less, would find its way to the Treasury, and, being destroyed, would never again plague the country with its changeable value.

A bill is already before the House providing for the issue of such bonds as we have described. It was introduced early in the present month by Mr. CHITTENDEN, of the Third District, in this State. We should say that it would afford a good basis for all necessary legislation. Congress will do much to redeem the injury which its general course has inflicted upon the country, if it will turn its attention seriously to this matter, and a special recommendation from Gen. GRANT on the subject would complete a record in regard to the finances which has had many creditable features.

LIFE INSURANCE FRAUDS.

We are not yet at the end of the rottenness and fraud which have brought disaster and disgrace upon the business of life insurance. The New-Jersey Mutual is now added to the list of insolvent companies. The announcement was not unexpected. The audacity with which its managers have tried, with the help of certain newspapers, to "puff" the company into the confidence of the public, could deceive no one as to its condition or the fate that awaited it. The obvious trickery of its plan for acquiring policies from the insolvent Continental, and the artifices it employed, first to evade examination under the laws of this State, and then to stifle the investigation which had been commenced in New-Jersey, revealed plainly enough the desperate strait to which it had been reduced. The expulsion of its agencies from Massachusetts, a few days ago, was a result of its admitted inability to comply with the requirements of that State. In New-York it has gone on, despite the conviction that it was insolvent, unhindered by the law; and now, with a proved deficiency of four hundred thousand dollars, it suddenly and secretly transfers its assets and policies to a Washington concern more rotten than itself, and tainted at every stage of its recent history with evidence of fraud.

The necessity for stringent legislation to control the amalgamation of life insurance companies could not be more clearly exemplified than in the history of the New-Jersey Mutual or of the National Capitol, to which the former desires to transfer its business. It absorbed under suspicious circumstances the Hope Mutual, which again had swallowed the Craftsmen's Company. It had reinsured the policies of the Hercules and the Commonwealth, and had picked up over a thousand policies of the Continental. A large proportion of the policies of the New-Jersey Mutual, then, was made up of the policies of various companies which had actually collapsed, or which traded their liabilities to avert an exposure of bankruptcy. Business acquired under these conditions is bad business. The companies having failed to accumulate the requisite "reserve," cannot transfer with the policies the money needed to render them safe; and the company accepting the policies, and assuming responsibility on account of them without being at the same time fully reimbursed, must either submit to a loss which entails danger upon its own policy-holders, or by sharp practice give to the transferred policyholders an insurance inferior to that they bargained for. The printed "points" of Mr. BARNES, in the Court of Appeals, bring out the fact that the whole machinery of the Continental Company has been used to transfer its policies to the New-Jersey Mutual "in exchange for almost valueless twenty-year-term policies." Such a transaction is obviously a fraud upon the holders of the policies. One cannot wonder that a company thus indifferent to the dictates of common honesty now closes its own career by a wholesale transfer of its victims to a bogus company without capital, without a semblance of character, and exempt from the operation of the laws of States in which the victims reside. The manner of the death of the New-Jersey Mutual is in perfect keeping with its career.

The National Capitol Life Insurance Company, to whose tender mercies the hapless policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual are transferred, is little more than a mythical corporation. It came into existence originally under a charter unwisely granted by Congress, with a capital that was never more than nominal. The few dupes it contrived to obtain were in due time handed over to a Pennsylvania Company, and the charter became the property of the chief officer of a bankrupt Connecticut company—the American National Life of New-Haven. Some light is shed upon the story of Mr. NOYES by a petition we elsewhere publish, addressed to the Legislature of this State by policy-holders of the defunct National Company of this City. The managers of the National made terms with Mr. NOYES, of the American National, who has ever since been trying to get the hundred thousand dollars which the National had deposited at Albany; and when Mr. NOYES' New-Haven Company was ruled out by the Insurance Commissioner and Courts of Connecticut, Mr. Noyes quietly absorbed all that remained of the two companies into the National Capitol, which now comes to the surface as the recipient of the assets and risks of the New-Jersey Mutual. "The National Capitol," says one of the published announcements upon the subject, "does not intend to take any new business, and as it acts under a special charter from Congress, it will not be required to make any statement of its condition." There's a consoling bit of impudence! The National Capitol Company chuckles over the fact that privileges conferred by Congress exempt it from the unpleasant supervision of a competent Commissioner; and being well aware of its own worthlessness, its managers propose to confine their energies to the thirteen thousand dupes whom the New-Jersey Mutual transfers, and the dupes acquired from the American National of New-Haven and the National of New-York. To complete the record of a transaction which every well-wisher of honest life insurance must desire to see frustrated, it is only necessary to remember that the National Capitol, having no resources of its own, assumes from the New-Jersey Mutual risks which require for their protection four hundred thousand dollars more than the latter company is able to pay. There must be fraud somewhere in an operation like this.

We can but hope that New-Jersey law will be found equal to the emergency. It is monstrous to suppose that a few individuals, representing the owners of a hundred thousand dollars of stock, are to do as they please with the million and three-quarters which are left of the funds contributed by the policy-holders. The managers of the New-Jersey Mutual are either incapable or unworthy, as the fate of their company proves. The managers of the National Capitol are certainly not any more entitled to public confidence. The question for the moment is, Are the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual obliged to stand quietly by and see their property still further jeopardized? The State which gave the New-Jersey Mutual its being must answer the question.

For New-York the affair has a moral which deserves immediate attention at Albany. The process of amalgamation as now carried on is a prolific source of fraud. The law imposes no check upon it. It inflicts incalculable wrong upon policy-holders, and makes their misfortunes a means of enriching cunning officials. The only remedy lies in prohibiting amalgamation unless the solvency of the companies be established to the satisfaction of the Insurance Department.

Faith in the department, however, will not be strengthened by the report of Mr. ANDERSON, the Receiver appointed for the Continental Company by the Supreme Court. His statement shows a deficit of half a million, and he declares that a critical examination of the company's affairs at any time during the last six years would have disclosed the fact of its insolvency. During these six years has the department been negligent or inefficient? It must have been one or the other, if Mr. ANDERSON speaks the truth.

A REPUBLIC IN CHAOS.

On the part of some of our people, there is an expressed apprehension that the condition of Mexico will eventually embarrass our own Republic. To be sure, it is unpleasant that we should have a political volcano on our southern and south-western border. But, though the eruptions and commotions may indirectly affect us, our anxiety ought to be roused in behalf of our Mexican friends rather than for ourselves. It is true that a State which sends forth its leading statesmen as refugees and fugitives, once in every few months, is not a comfortable neighbor. But our first solicitude, as friends of popular government, ought to be for the imperiled Republic of Mexico. Certainly, there has never been a time during these twenty-five years past when the condition of the Mexican Republic was so hopeless as now. When a monarchical conspiracy of European origin had placed one of the Hapsburgs on an imperial throne in Mexico, we were in the midst of a civil war of our own. We simply said: "Wait until this affair is off our hands, and we will end all that." And when the American Republic was in a position to say it, the needful word was said, and the Empire of the hapless MAXIMILIAN tumbled.

Now, however, the case is very different. While the fraudulent Empire threatened the Republic of Mexico, all Mexicans were united against a common foe. A few such renegades and adventurers as ALMONTE, it is true, conspired to bring the Archduke to Mexico; but during the dark days, when the rightful Government of the Republic was fugitive in the Provinces of the North, the Empire had no real foundation in popular esteem or affection. The bulk of the people secretly adhered to JUAREZ, and hoped for his return. Now, though there is no way of arriving at the popular judgment, the Mexican leaders are themselves divided into hopelessly contending factions, and there are at least two pretenders to the Presidency, while LERDO, the constitutional chief magistrate, is a defeated fugitive. It will be impossible for this internecine conflict to endure very long without affecting our own relations; but, since we desire to see our sister Republic flourishing and prosperous, our anxiety should be for constitutional government in Mexico.

There is no shadow of right in the pretensions of IGLESIAS, who has lately arrived in San Francisco, having found no foothold anywhere in the Mexican States. He claims, however, that LERDO'S re-election in 1876 was unconstitutional. He pretends that the Mexican Constitution limits the Presidential incumbent to one term. This is a positive falsehood. Nowhere in that instrument can any such limitation be found, and the assertion of IGLESIAS, made to a San Francisco reporter, is a pure invention. But IGLESIAS, more than two months before LERDO'S first term expired, assumed the rôle of a conspirator; and, though in the event of LERDO'S ineligibility, he (IGLESIAS) would have legitimately been in the line of the succession, he outlawed himself by fleeing from the capital and issuing a pronunciamiento against the regular Government. As for DIAZ, he is a military bandit who has been a disturber of the public peace ever since the death of JUAREZ. DIAZ, as long ago as March, 1876, made his pronunciamiento, in which he declared himself a leader of the people in a vague and general way. But precisely what he proposed to gain for the people, and why any revolt was needed, he has never made clear to outside observers. He does not, as we understand it, even pretend to have been elected President, though he has ordered a popular vote, which will undoubtedly result in his return, unless some stronger man comes up in the meantime and captures the Government. Moreover, while IGLESIAS was ineffectually appealing to the House of Representatives, which is the sole judge of election returns, and to the Supreme Court, of which he was Chief Justice, he was in correspondence with DIAZ, who, as a professional revolutionist, is said to have agreed to stand by him in his open conflict with President LERDO. It was only when DIAZ, as a military hero, found himself master of the situation, that he shook off IGLESIAS and resolved to secure the Presidency for himself.

The situation, then, is briefly this: LERDO, the legally-elected President, is a fugitive. IGLESIAS, who pretended to be acting President on account of the so-called disability of LERDO, has no following, and is obliged to flee from the country. DIAZ, a rude soldier, who professes to be a sort of Mexican BRUTUS, is in possession, and has issued orders for an election, which must inevitably result in his choice, just as NAPOLEON'S mock *plébiscite* in 1852 fixed him upon the imperial throne. From the interior of Mexico we hear of nothing but an aggravation of the usual chronic state of disorder. It cannot be denied that the administration of LERDO was liberal, wise, and sagacious. Under it the long prostrated industries of the Republic were slowly reviving, and continued peace was sure to restore prosperity, to which Mexico has long been a stranger. Dismemberment, confusion, and anarchy are supreme; and the political harmony and material progress which we ardently desire for ourselves and our neighbors are indefinitely postponed. There is a fight for the Presidency, and neither of the factions will relinquish the struggle as long as either has a man or a dollar. Already the usurping IGLESIAS, who is plotting on American soil, proposes to invade Mexico by way of New-Orleans and Texas. LERDO has gone South, and proposes to strengthen his fortunes in Central America before he returns to raise his standard again. Meanwhile, semi-independent chieftains and political bandits are robbing merchants, and those who do not invoke the specious forms of law in cities, for the replenishment of their purses, openly take the highway. There is no Government in Mexico which the United States can recognize. DIAZ, whether Dictator, Provisional President, or military conqueror, is supreme for the time. Questions relating to the payments of indemnity due us, and to the policing of the Rio Grande boundary, must speedily arise. It will puzzle the State Department to decide whether Mexico has any Government whatever.

THE STATE SURVEY.

The last Legislature authorized the creation of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of instituting and organizing "an accurate trigonometric and topographical survey of the State." It appropriated $20,000 for the first year's work. The Commission was organized, with Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER at the head. The work was begun, but State Controller ROBINSON, now Governor, refused to pay over the money which had been appropriated. The Commissioners were not discouraged. They advanced funds from their own pockets; the director of the survey, and his subordinates continued their services without pay. They looked to the next Legislature to lift them out of their difficulties, and to place the survey on a more permanent footing; but the opposition of the Governor continues, and some of the original supporters of the project have turned their backs upon it, but for no very creditable reasons. Gov. ROBINSON, in his Message, recommends that the law authorizing the undertaking be promptly repealed. He bases his objection to it on the fact that the survey was entered upon "without any application by the people," and that it "would remedy no appreciable evil." It may fairly be replied that the Government Coast Survey was instituted without being applied for by the people, in the political sense of the term; yet no one denies its great usefulness and value; and there can be no doubt that an accurate survey of this State on the same plan would pay dollar for dollar for the money expended upon it.

The inaccuracy of all our State maps, the confusion of local boundaries, and the uncertainty of local surveys from this cause, are very palpable and costly evils. They have been found sufficiently costly in some other States, as in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, to cause the State authorities to authorize such complete surveys to be made as is proposed for this State. The most serious objection to the survey was the large expense it would entail. If carried out on the original plans, the cost would run up into the millions; and the survey of the whole State would not be completed in much less than twenty-five years. The original plans, however, contemplated the actual measurement of every square foot of the whole area of the State; but the modified plans differ from these as an accurate outline drawing differs from the same drawing when all the shading has been filled in. The Commissioners propose to run long lines over the State, and to fix in each county and township two or three monuments, whose position with reference to these lines has been determined with absolute accuracy. The effect of this would be to give surveyors absolutely correct starting-points from which to run their lines for local surveys; the boundaries of counties, townships, villages, and farms could be fixed with exactness; and the confusion which now everywhere obtains from the want of correct starting points would be entirely obviated.

The cost of running the lines referred to and establishing the monuments would be a mere fraction of the cost of surveying the State as originally planned. Of the appropriation of $20,000 made for the State survey, enough still remains to complete the work of measuring some ten or twelve counties. The Surveyors started their work from the County of Albany. A base line was furnished to them near that city by the Coast Survey, which had made three sets of lines, each more than 200 miles long, meet at a common base line run on the hills at the back of the city. From this line the State surveyors carried their lines through the counties adjacent, and if they are not interrupted in their work, the next Summer will see the survey carried through all the middle of the State. If the Legislature should see fit to stop the work, there will be nothing lost of what has been done. Every portion of the survey is complete in itself. If nothing further should be done than has been, the simple result would be that some seven or eight counties would have the advantage of being furnished with correct data for local surveys and the others would not. It is important that this fact should be clearly understood. The work pays for itself as it goes on. The State is not required to wait until the whole survey is completed before any part becomes of use. Each monument as it is established may be the starting-point for another, or it may be made the last. In either case its value is the same. Another appropriation of the same amount as the last will be sufficient to enable the Survey Commission to go on for a year or more. The continuance of the survey or its stoppage rests with the Legislature. The Commissioners court the fullest inquiry into the extent and character of the work so far done; and it is to be hoped that any decision the law-making powers arrive at in the premises will not be reached without a careful consideration of all the arguments for and against the continuance of the survey.

MUSIC AND BLUE GLASS.

The discovery that all sorts of physical and moral qualities can be developed by the use of colored light, was certainly very surprising, but a still more surprising discovery has since been made. An English scientific person has ascertained, to his own satisfaction at least, that music stimulates the growth of plants. If plant life is susceptible to the influence of music, so also must be animal life. We have here a discovery of far greater importance than that of the tonic qualities of blue glass, since music is both cheaper and better adapted for general use than is glass. There is no doubt—if we accept Gen. PLEASONTON'S evidence—that pigs will thrive to an astounding extent in a blue glass pen; but few farmers would care to incur the expense of putting together a glass pen, through which excitable dogs would constantly jump. On the other hand, the farmer's daughter, by simply spending an hour each day in playing her accordeon to the delighted pigs, can fatten them to the explosive point without the outlay of a single dollar. Blue glass may be cheaper in the long run than swill, but music is far cheaper than either, and hence the discovery of its nourishing and strengthening qualities is one the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.

The discovery, like many others was made by accident. The English scientific person had planted a garden of roses which steadfastly refused to grow, although he encouraged them with guano and all the delicacies dear to the floral root. One day, being in a state of abject despair, he took his harmonium into the garden and sat down to play. Doubtless he aimed to reduce his neighbors to his own level of misery, and that he succeeded may be assumed, inasmuch as he repeated his musical garden concert daily, for several consecutive days. At the end of that time he was astonished to find that his sick and stunted flowers had not only recovered their health but were growing with a rapidity quite unprecedented in horticultural annals. It was plain that music had succeeded where guano had failed, and the delighted scientific person at once wrote an elaborate essay on the tonic properties of music and published it in one of those scientific periodicals which are devoted to the propagation of facts and figures, and which scorn the weakness of men who believe in anything that cannot be weighed and submitted to chemical analysis.

Although this discovery is yet in its infancy, and we are still ignorant of the laws which regulate the action of music upon living organisms, it is safe to assume that one kind of music and one kind of musical instrument are not of universal efficacy. It has been shown that in the case of roses of stunted growth the harmonium is indicated, but we have not yet been told what sort of music must be played upon that instrument in order to stimulate roses in the best and safest way. In all probability, each plant and each animal has its own appropriate music, under the influence of which it will best thrive, and there are undoubtedly certain instruments which are beneficial in some cases and injurious in others. Until we have mastered the entire *materia medica* of remedial music, it will be a hazardous affair to play indiscriminate music upon miscellaneous instruments in the presence of all sorts of flowers and animals. We might cure the sick pig with OFFENBACH'S melodies, and heal the ailing potato with "Kathleen Mavourneen," but we should be just as likely to wilt the modest violet with the notes of "Un Mari Sage," and to drive the maddened potato into the society of depraved Colorado beetles by playing "God Save the Queen." We must, first of all, know the effects of every kind of music and of every variety of instrument before we recklessly prescribe them. The lives of roses and pigs cannot be fooled away as if they were human patients and the horticulturist and pig-fancier were reckless and irresponsible chemists, with the usual professional unwillingness to discriminate between Epsom salts and oxalic acid.

As has been suggested, it seems highly probable that OFFENBACH'S music is the remedy best adapted to stimulate pigs to rapid growth. Still, it is quite possible that a Wagner-fed pig would prove more healthy, though possibly less fat, than one nourished exclusively upon opera-bouffe music. The blackberry bushes would doubtless thrive under the influence of Ethiopian melodies, and the cabbage would be cheered and strengthened by German folk-songs. Pure Italian melodies might be advantageously used in promoting the growth of the majority of hot-house flowers, while classic symphonies would very possibly stimulate our vines to unheard-of exertion in fruit bearing. These, however, are mere speculations, and their truth can only be ascertained by careful experiment.

In regard to the proper selection of instruments, we know that the harmonium has been successfully used in rose-culture. We also know that the common tin horn and the toy drum have a wonderful effect upon the human small boy. If one of these instruments is presented to a small boy he never dies, although the entire neighborhood is willing and anxious to present him with a coffin. Moreover, he rarely falls ill, and, as a rule, is able to perform upon his instruments at all hours and with preternatural vigor. The flute is also extremely conducive to longevity among young and unmarried men who reside in boarding-houses. Such men, when addicted to the habitual use of the flute, have lived on while generations of their fellow-boarders have gone mad and perished miserably. On the other hand, the cornet is decidedly dangerous to human life, and there are many cases on record which tell us of unfortunate men who, after a month's or six weeks' use of the cornet, have either suddenly died, or have developed a violent and dangerous tendency of club to the head, which has necessitated the immediate abandonment of those noxious instruments.

The precise effect of different instruments will, of course, be learned in time. We shall then adopt music as the sole agent of agriculture, horticulture, and stock-raising. Our corn will rise at the tap of the drum, our cattle will fatten on wind instruments, and our flowers will bloom and nod to the music of the piano. Unless, indeed, experience shows that the constant and simultaneous playing of different airs upon thousands of different instruments results in the production of an atrocious noise, under the influence of which noxious weeds and Spitz dogs grow in such numbers and to such an extent as to force all reputable plants and animals out of existence.

THE PEOPLE OF NEW-JERSEY.

AS REPRESENTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE — UNIMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 29.—The Jersey City Commissions bill has been made the special order in the House for to-morrow. Mr. Cooper, of Morris, in order to cut off Democratic buncombe, offered a resolution this evening declaring that all resolutions hereafter offered in relation to national affairs shall go to the proper committee without debate; but on motion of Mr. Egan it was laid on the table. In the Senate a bill was offered by Mr. Hobart creating a State Board of Health of seven members to be appointed by the Governor, the Secretary of State, and Attorney General to be ex officio members. Their duty is to gather all statistics showing the health of the State and the relative health of portions of it. The hard times have led to the introduction of several bills evolving to the relief of property owners groaning beneath the weight of accumulated taxes. A bill introduced by Mr. Hobart authorizes cities to compromise with tax-payers in all matters of disputed arrearages. A bill presented to the house by Mr. Griggs authorizes cities to accept in payment of past due taxes the bond of property owners, carrying interest at 7 per cent., and payable within 10 years. Mr. DeWitt introduced a bill making the mother of an illegitimate child dying without issue the rightful heir to his real estate. A law to the same purport regulating the personal estates of such persons is already in existence. The rest of the bills introduced, also the eight or ten bills which passed the House, are of no public interest.

CURIOUS SALE AT PHILADELPHIA

AN ECCENTRIC GENTLEMAN'S COLLECTION—RARE OLD CLOCKS AND OTHER ARTICLES SOLD AT AUCTION—VALUABLE EFFECTS WHICH BROUGHT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILDELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 29, 1877.

A sale took place here to-day, comprising the effects of the late Sylvester Bonaffon, a dry goods importer, who was well known in his life-time to a large number of New-York dealers, and whose mills for the manufacture of Jacquard linens were located in New-York State. Mr. Bonaffon was of very eccentric disposition, and occupied quarters at the corner of Eighth and Sansom streets, in a building used principally for offices and manufacturing purposes. On the second floor he had rooms fitted up in elegant style, and filled with articles of vertu, bric-a-brac, and odds and ends of every description. He had been 15 years collecting these things, which embraced every article from a tobacco box to an orchestrion and a base drum. Mr. Bonaffon died in December last, and left an estate valued at half a million dollars. The sale to-day attracted a large attendance of our best citizens, who embraced this opportunity to add to their collections of rarities. The whole cost nearly $50,000, and had been brought from every quarter of the globe; but the price realized, $4,833, was rather discouraging. There was an insurance on the property of $25,000. The most noted fancy of the deceased was in clocks, of which he had an almost endless quantity, composed of Anchor clocks, Seth Thomas clocks, 30-day clocks, 24-hour clocks, and indeed time-pieces of every variety. At one time they were all in running order, and were regulated by a watch which he carried. To add further to his eccentric ideas, he had a speaking trumpet which led from his apartments to his livery-stable, nearly a block distant, and through this he summoned his teams whenever he felt so disposed. It was his invariable custom to visit New-York every Monday, where he made purchases for his Philadelphia customers. He had erected in his room a telegraphic key-board, and had direct communication with his place of business, Continental Hotel, and Omaha, and was arranging for talking with California by means of the electric current at the time of his death. Among the articles sold to-day was a French China flower-pot with artificial flowers, and a mechanical singing bird which would chirp for an hour at a time. This cost him $500, and was sold for $90. A black marble and bevel-edge French-plate clock, which will run 400 days with one winding, sold for $115. His oil paintings and rare engravings sold for a mere song, not realizing more than $10 a piece for the best in the lot. A couple of elegant Swiss-carved cuckoo clocks brought $17 and $22. Two orchestrions, one playing 18 tunes, and the other 31, netted $825 and $1,200 respectively. The first-named cost $4,500, and the latter nearly $8,000, and were made by Blessing, of Geneva, and imported at Mr. Bonaffon's order. A convex mirror, valued at $150, was sold for $40, while walnut and rosewood centre-tables, with Scaggalio marble-tops, fetched the insignificant sum of $20, $18, and $10.

Mr. Bonaffon never attended an auction sale, but always purchased the articles which he died possessed of from first hands. He was a heavy stockholder in all the theatres, and attended them in rotation each night in the week. He was a brother of Mr. A. L. Bonaffon, of post-tradership fame, and was well known throughout the entire country.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—A special to the *Leader* from Ashtabula says: The Coroner's inquest was resumed, and Alfred H. Howland sworn. He testified that he resides in Boston, is a civil engineer, and has been engaged in examining the wrecked bridge for a fortnight; that he found the abutments in good condition, and the weight of the bridge to be 32,000 pounds per lineal foot; he considers the system of lateral and sway, bracing employed as insufficient, and the form of beams used for compression members a very objectionable feature of the bridge; he found a lack of section in the following members: The whole of the top chord, many of the main braces in the lateral and vertical sway bracing, and in floor beams; in some of these members the material would have been sufficient had it been in different shape; he found that one of the main braces was three inches out of position on the top angle-block when last painted, and others to a less degree.

ALBANY.

BOTH HOUSES IN SESSION.

LIVELY EVENING'S WORK — SEVERAL BILLS INTRODUCED — THE DISTRICT COURT CLERKS—THE PRUNING-KNIFE TO BE APPLIED—ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—THE SALARY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The House this evening went to the third reading of the few bills on the calendar which were ready for final passage. Usually there is scarcely any debate on this order of business, but to-night was an exception. Mr. Ruggles had a long but successful struggle to get through his Narrow Guage Railroad bill, because several gentlemen have imagined they detected an enormous "mouse in that meal bag," and interposed objections at every stage of the progress of the measure. As soon as this matter was disposed of, the bill for the relief of the District Court Clerks came up, and Mr. Purdy swooped down upon it with eager delight, and made a rambling, vehement speech over half an hour long. Mr. Strahan replied, and the House was thoroughly warmed up on the matter. In the end the bill was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Strahan, to the Judiciary Committee, and the House adjourned. If this bill should fail it would be another instance of innocent parties suffering for the misdoings of others. The most telling point Mr. Purdy made against the bill, and which had a marked effect on the House, was his reading out the long list of clerks and attendants which each of these little courts boasts, and the grossly extravagant salaries they all receive. It evidently did, as he said it would, astonish some of the country members. For three years past efforts have been made in the Legislature to reorganize these courts, and on each occasion the Judges, Republican and Democrat alike, have come in hot haste to Albany, with their retinue of retainers, and defeated every attempt. This has been done too often. These courts will be made this session to undergo the pruning they so badly need.

Mr. Alvord this evening introduced an important bill relating to the bonded indebtedness of villages, cities, towns, and counties. It provides that the existing indebtedness may, with the consent of the holders of the bonds, be paid up or retired by the issuance of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. To induce the holders of bonds to exchange them for those of a lower rate, the latter may be made to run for long terms. They may be made payable in gold, and may be sold at auction to the lowest bidder. The money received from such sales must be applied to the payment of bonds becoming due.

Mr. Alvord proposes to abolish the office of Canal Auditor, and to transfer all the powers of that official to the State Controller. He introduced a bill to that effect this evening. Mr. J. G. Dimond has brought in a bill to allow all assessments for local improvements in New-York which may be confirmed prior to the 1st day of January next, to be paid to the City in five equal installments, running five years from the date mentioned, interest on each assessment to be at the rate of 7 per cent. If this bill goes through it will be because the gentleman introducing it has more power than any one suspects him of now.

Mr. Post has given notice that he will at an early day call up his resolution relative to the national Electoral question.

Mr. Herrick has introduced a bill which provides that it shall be lawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use coal of any description in manufacturing establishments of any kind, and no manufacturer using coal in his business shall be enjoined or restrained from prosecuting such business on account of the use of coal or coals, or by reason of the effects of any gases or smoke arising therefrom, provided that nothing herein shall exempt any person, firm, or corporation from liability in any action at law for any damages alleged to have been sustained from their acts.

Mr. Fish introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to report within 20 days the amount paid in the litigation of suits in favor of the State during the two years ending Dec. 31, 1873, which was adopted.

Mr. Suydam has introduced a bill providing that the act of May 22, 1872, relative to the practice or pharmacy in the City of New-York, shall also apply to the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Ecclesine has introduced a bill for the improvement of the Croton Aqueduct, which provides that the Department of Public Works of the City of New-York be authorized to remove from Tenth avenue, the gate-houses between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, and the waste-weir at the junction of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second street, and to replace them by the construction of new gate-houses and a waste weir outside the boundaries of said avenue, and to acquire the necessary lands for that purpose; the Commonalty of the City of New-York to raise such moneys as the Commissioner of Public Works shall certify to be necessary to defray the expense of the proposed work by the issuing of stock to be called Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York, the stock to bear 7 per cent. interest, and to run for 30 years.

The Senate discussed at some length the bill fixing the salary of the Superintendent of State Prisons, provided for by the amended Constitution. Great difference of opinion has arisen as to what would be a proper compensation for the new official. Some Senators favor $10,000, and others $5,000. Final action was not taken on the bill.

STATE CANAL COMMISSIONER.

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE STATE CANALS—COMMISSIONER THAYER'S REPORT TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY—THE MAIN POINTS TO BE SUBMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Commissioner Andrew Thayer, of the Eastern Division of the State Canals, will send in his report to-morrow. It will be of unusual interest, because Mr. Thayer is one of the men earnestly urged for the position of Superintendent of Public Works, and his views on canal management ought to be an indication of his probable method in the new office, if he should obtain it. The report begins by showing that the season has been one of unequaled good navigation, no detentions or delays occurring, while the expense of maintenance and repairs has been less than in any previous year, notwithstanding the fact that several expensive pieces of work had to be done. So effective has been this economical administration, that the Commissioner is confident that a revival of business, such as now seems to be apparent, will be all that is necessary to render the canals a source of actual profit to the State, and not even railroad competition like that of last season can prevent Erie from yielding a fine surplus next year. The expenditures, last year, for ordinary repairs were $1,007,359 95, a reduction upon the year before of $157,889 66, while for extraordinary repairs the expenditure was $250,831 18, a reduction upon the previous year of $508,626 12. An actual saving, not shown in the table, is that of the $400,000 appropriated last year to deepen the prism 7 feet, a survey having shown that the prism is already that depth, and the money will consequently be returned to the Treasury. An actual essential to success, however, is a clearly-defined policy regarding the canals, to be closely adhered to, as conflicting legislation is one of the great disadvantages against which the canals have been obliged to contend. Steam transit is so far a failure, no invention having proved of any practical benefit, but a continued encouragement by the State to inventors is recommended.

In regard to tolls, the Commissioner believes that a revival of business will permit of a further reduction of tolls, which he would recommend upon the boats themselves, as the distressed class, the boatmen, are more directly relieved by such a reduction than in any other way.

REDEMPTION OF BOUNTY DEBT BONDS.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Controller Olcott will anticipate the payment of $2,000,000 of the bounty debt, commencing on Tuesday, the 30th instant. Bonds, either coupon or registered, to this amount will be redeemed at par and interest to April 7, 1877, the date of maturity, by the Manhattan Company of New-York, in the order of their presentation.

STATE CANAL LITIGATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Messrs. Emott, Tappan, and Lawson, the Referees appointed to hear and determine the issues in the suit of The People against Henry D. Dennison, James J. Belden, and others, reconvened this afternoon in the Common Council Chamber at 3 o'clock. Messrs. Samuel Hand D. Magone, Jr., and the Deputy Attorney General appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Henry Smith, W. C. Ruger, and Frank Hiscock for the defendants. When the case was called Mr. Hiscock made a statement to the effect that since the adjournment the Engineer's Department had refused to allow the defense to inspect their books with reference to this contract, being willing only to answer such questions as the defendants might desire to ask. Owing to this the defense worked under a disadvantage in conducting the cross-examination. Messrs. Dodge and Wilder and State Engineer Van Buren were recalled and examined with reference to the survey of the work. The monthly estimates of the Division Engineer were offered in evidence, but objected to by Mr. Smith. The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

TILDEN AT LARGE.

HE VISITS THE ASTOR HOUSE, CONSULTS WITH CHARLES O'CONOR, AND IS RECOGNIZED BY JOHN C. FREMONT.

The loungers in the lobbies of the Astor House yesterday were somewhat surprised by the sudden appearance and mysterious conduct of a number of prominent Democrats, including among them none other than Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Conor. Nobody knew what their business was, or why they had selected the Astor House as their place of gathering, when so many more secluded spots could have been found. The prevalent opinion, however, that "something was up," was greatly strengthened by the air of secrecy and importance assumed by the principal actors.

The first of the party to arrive was Mr. O'Conor, who called at the hotel at about 11 A. M., and was immediately shown to a double-room on the second floor, fronting on Broadway and Vesey street. Mr. Tilden soon afterward appeared, accompanied by Col. William T. Pelton, and the three were at once closeted in consultation. Several other visitors appeared and were ushered into the presence; but the motive of the proceedings within remained as much a mystery as ever. At 1:15 o'clock Mr. Tilden, Mr. O'Conor, Judges Shea and Alker, of the Marine Court, Mr. Richard Schell, better known to the public as "Uncle Dick," ex-Surrogate Tucker, and several lawyers and politicians were hob-nobbing over their wine in the Astor House dining-room, congratulating Mr. Tilden the while on what they deemed his probable elevation to the Presidency. Mr. Tilden received the congratulations of his friends in his usual clammy manner, but the crowd continuing to increase as his presence was noised throughout the house, he appeared to think the thing to be getting a little too public, and accordingly took the first opportunity to slip out of the room, in going out he passed Col. John C. Fremont, who bowed politely, and even pityingly, at the sight of the great disappointed. All sorts of rumors were current yesterday concerning the object of the meeting. It was reported that the subject of discussion was the "case" of the Democratic claimant which is soon to be presented to the Electoral Commission. Another rumor was that Messrs. Tilden and O'Conor met merely as arbitrators in some legal business. Most of the gentlemen present at the levee and the dining-room, and who were interviewed last night, disavow all knowledge of the subject, and say that the meeting on their part was merely a chance one.

A SHIP'S CREW RESCUED.

THE CREW OF A PORTUGUESE BARK PICKED UP AT SEA—THEIR ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The British steam-ship Nankin, Capt. Brace, from Cardiff, brought to Baltimore the Captain, officers, and sailors, 14 men in all, of the Portuguese bark Amizade, (from St. Michaels, one of the Western Islands, with a cargo of oils, wine, fruit, &c.,) for New-York, which the Nankin met in a sinking condition, with masts gone, &c. The officers of the bark signed a paper on reaching Baltimore as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that Capt. M. Brace, of the steamship Nankin, took us off the Portuguese bark Amizade, on a voyage from St. Michaels to New-York, Jan. 17, in a sinking condition, in latitude 36° 39' 36" north, longitude 38° 9' 24" west, and conveyed us to Baltimore.

Signed by Capt. Francisco Jose de Millo. Supercargo Manuel Periecla Michado; mate Leandro El Alemeida, on behalf of themselves and crew of 11 others.

The Amizade also had on board Capt. Orlando J. Tripp, Mate J. R. Rogers, and Supercargo F. W. Bradley, of a New-Bedford whaler, with 300 barrels of oil, which had been condemned at St. Michaels, and her officers took passage for New-York on the Amizade.

OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29.—The revenue cutter Hamilton, which arrived here to-day from Delaware Breakwater, reports that the schooner George L. Treadwell, of Portsmouth, N. H., went ashore at 5 o'clock Saturday morning on Chincoteague Shoals and bilged. She was boarded by the cutter at 2 P. M., and wreckers were then stripping the vessel and taking out the cargo.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The American schooner E. B. Darling, Capt. Hodgkinson, last reported at Santa Cruz, Grand Canaria, from New-York, has been wrecked on the Grand Canary. The crew and cargo were saved. Advices from Gibraltar report that the German bark Blitz, Capt. Bohn, from New-York, Dec. 27, for Gibraltar, had arrived at the latter port with the loss of bulwarks and her deck-house. She had to throw overboard part of her cargo.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 29.—The schooner Lottie Ames, of and from this port, for Port Royal, S. C., laden with granite, ran upon Bantam Ledge, six miles east of Seguin Light, in a snow-storm last night. She will be a total loss. The crew was saved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Signal Service observer at Cape Henry reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The Italian bark Caspiona, which has been ashore near Life-saving Station No. 3, has been got afloat to-day, but is leaking badly. She will be towed to Norfolk for repairs."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the dry goods store of M. Templeton, No. 901 Eighth avenue, caused by some goods taking fire from a gas-light. Damage to stock, $1,000; insured for $7,000 in the Royal Insurance Company.

The drying-house of D. Powers & Sons, oil-cloth manufacturers at Lansingburg, caught fire at 1 P. M. yesterday, and was destroyed. The loss on the building is $800, and on the stock $7,000; no insurance.

A fire in the building corner of Main and Church streets, Waltham, Mass., on Saturday night damaged the building and property of several occupants to the amount of $4,500; insured.

The Stratford House, at Stratford Hollow, N. H.; the store of E. B. Merriam, connected with it, and a barn have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $11,500; partial insurance.

The Albion House and Brooks' store, at Lennoxville, Province of Quebec, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000.

The Methodist Church, Fairhaven, Vt., was burned Sunday. The fire was caused by a defective furnace. The loss is $6,000, and the insurance $3,000.

Tibbott's Hotel and an adjoining store at Lennoxville, Quebec, occupied by Brown Brothers, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $35,000.

The grain mill of S. A. Fowle, at Arlington, Mass., was burned Sunday night. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000; no insurance.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States rising followed by falling barometer, variable winds, stationary or rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, succeeded in the former by southerly to easterly winds, and possibly at night rain areas.*

AN INVASION OF MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Referring to the statement of a New-York paper's Washington correspondent, that a number of American officers had concluded to offer their services to Iglesias and raise a force in the South-west to invade Mexico and establish his claims, Iglesias yesterday stated that the information in the telegram was correct. "There are," he said, "many good reasons why this movement by my friends in this country can be of no assistance to me in my efforts to bring about a change of government in Mexico, and I shall advise my friends of the conclusion I have arrived at. For this purpose I intend to proceed East as soon as possible."

IGLESIAS DECLARED PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Reports from Sonora, Mexico, via San Diego, says that Gen. Mariscal, the Military Governor, has issued a proclamation declaring Iglesias the legal President, and avowing his purpose to support him. Pesquiera, with his troops, is reported committing numerous outrages on the inhabitants, but avoiding battle with Mariscal.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The first annual meeting of the Sunday-school Congress of the United States began its sessions here to-day. There was a large attendance, including Presiding Elders, Pastors, and Sunday-school teachers from various parts of the country. Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New-York, presided.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

THE SERVIAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PORTE—POSITION OF RUSSIA AS AFFECTED BY THE NEW PHASE IN DIPLOMACY—THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "A dispatch from the Servian Government requests the Porte to instruct the Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna to enter into negotiations with the Servian diplomatic agent there, Servia having no representative at Constantinople. The Prince of Montenegro has not yet replied to the dispatch inviting him to treat for peace directly with the Porte."

The Vienna *Montags Revue* (semi-official) says it has reason to believe that the expected Russian circular will open an entirely new phase of the Eastern question. The note will reduce the present situation to one of the following alternatives: Will the powers attribute a mere platonic character to the views they expressed at the conference? or will they bring more rigorous pressure upon the Porte? The former would probably result in procrastination, the latter in further independent action by Russia. In any case the Porte must hasten its movements if it intends by carrying out its Constitution, and by the conclusion of peace with Servia and Montenegro, to deprive Russia of all grounds for intervention. The *Montags Revue* concludes its article as follows: "Although danger of war is not immediately threatening, it can only be banished from the political horizon by great exertions."

A telegram from Constantinople pronounces unfounded the report that Midhat Pasha had issued an edict for the disarming of the population. The same dispatch says it is stated that the Porte intends to appoint five Christians to be Governors of provinces.

The *Times* editorially reviews Col. Gordon's Chinese and African experiences, and the proofs he has given of high administrative capacity and military genius. It says: "Can it be that Midhat Pasha, in his search for a Governor for Bulgaria, has made no overtures to Col. Gordon? We should be surprised to hear that he has overlooked the very man in all Europe who would satisfy the personal conditions implied in the demands of the conference. The choice, if made at all, must be made soon. Turkey has no time to lose, now that a great army is massed on her frontiers. Perhaps her last chance of peacefully tiding over the next few critical years lies in the selection of a born ruler of men to govern Bulgaria."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna says negotiations between the Ottoman Ambassador and the diplomatic agent there have already commenced.

Gen. Ignatieff has arrived at Athens.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says a sensational report is in circulation that Russia has refused to receive Count Chaudordy as Ambassador of France.

The *Times* correspondent at Semlin telegraphs that the situation is so complicated that it is impossible to form any opinion as to the probable result of the crisis in Servia. A Turkish envoy will shortly arrive in Belgrade to open peace negotiations there. The Cabinet is in session daily under the Presidency of Prince Milan. The committee of 17 members of the last Skupochtijna demand the immediate convocation of the Chamber to decide finally for peace or war. The Prince favors the meeting of the Chamber, but is understood to be opposed to making a separate treaty of peace with the Porte, either on account of secret advice of Russia or from fear that Montenegro will refuse the proposals of Turkey, and thus become the future leader of the Slave. The ministry oppose the convocation of the Skupochtijna, because they fear they will be called to strict account for their administration. It is reported that a special envoy will be dispatched immediately to St. Petersburg to obtain a definite statement of Russia's desires, and to obtain positively what support, if any, can be relied on if the Turkish proposals are finally rejected. The peace party are now very apprehension that foreign influence will prevent the conclusion of peace. It is improbable that Servia will take any decisive course until definite replies are received from St. Petersburg. Servia is also bound by treaty to consult Montenegro relative to any peace negotiations; but it is not certain that she will observe this agreement, as considerable jealousy exists between the two principalities.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the terms of the Russian Memorandum to the Powers were settled shortly before the conclusion of the Conference, but when the result was foreseen since the conference closed, however, hesitation seems to have arisen, which explains Russia's silence.

A special from Vienna to the *Daily News* reports that in consequence of the refusal of France to send instructors for the proposed gendarmerie to Turkey the Porte has now made overtures to Austria.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera says Turkey wishes to have Mr. Cave as financial administrator. England's intentions are unknown, but it is understood she will not nominate a financier for Turkey until peace is definitely established.

A Vienna telegram to the same paper states that England, as well as Russia, has advised Prince Milan to conclude peace if he can do so on proper terms. The conditions offered by Turkey are the preservation by the *status quo ante bellum*, coupled with certain guarantees, to be settled during the negotiations, against the recommencement of hostilities by Servia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* announces positively that Gortschakoff has resolved to retire, and his resignation is merely a question of a few days. Councilor Waloniefl, formerly Minister of the Interior, a progressive liberal, is his probable successor. It is to be noted that this report has already been mentioned and discredited in the St. Petersburg correspondence of some London journals.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Paris declares that the Russian Army of the South is about to be withdrawn. Only 80,000 men will remain as a corps of observation.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON—HEALTH OF THE POPE—THE FAMINE IN PONDICHERRY—THE CATTLE DISEASE IN EUROPE—AUSTRIA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878—THE POWERS AND THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—M. Max Outrey, the newly-appointed French Minister to the United States, will sail for New-York in the General Transatlantic Company's steamer Canada, from Havre, Feb. 2.

The Government has dismissed several Mayors for attending masses in memory of Napoleon III., and has decided to treat severely all officials participating in Bonapartist demonstrations.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the grant of $20,000 for expenses incurred by the Colonial Government in consequence of the famine in Pondicherry.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Rome dated Sunday says the Pope gave an audience on Sunday, and has almost entirely recovered from his last attack.

Silver was quoted at 4:30 P. M. to-day at 57¾d. per ounce.

The British Council has issued further stringent orders against the importation into Great Britain from Germany and Belgium of cattle, hay, hides, horns, fat, hoofs, and fresh meat.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—A royal decree has been issued prohibiting the importation into Belgium of horned cattle and sheep from Germany, England, Russia, Austria, and Turkey.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—The Budget Committee, by a vote of 15 to 11, has rejected, chiefly on economical grounds, the grant of 600,000 florins to defray the expense of the participation of Austria in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The minority of the committee, however, propose to appeal to the Reichsrath against the decision.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Post* from London says: "Col. Gordon, the explorer, who has returned from his expedition into the interior of Africa under the auspices of the Khedive, and who arrived in England a few days ago, has already received an urgent summons from the Khedive to return to Egypt. He has presented the Royal Geographical Society with valuable original maps which he brought back from Equatorial Africa, and has promised to contribute a paper of great interest.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says it is reported in semi-official quarters that the powers have recently exchanged communications respecting the eventuality of a vacancy in the throne of St. Peter. It is said that the Catholic powers have engaged to make the strictest use of their ancient prerogatives to insure regularity in the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says farmers are taking advantage of the drier weather to resume agricultural operations, but the long continuance of rain has delayed field-work, and probably planting will be late this Spring. In the high lands the condition of the wheat plant is favorable, but it is feared the floods have damaged the plant in the low districts. With the continuance of the present weather the damage is perhaps remediable, but with prolonged rain the results would be disastrous. Late-sown wheat has suffered most from floods, which in some localities swept the plant and seed from the ground; in others they rotted the grain so that it will be necessary to redrill or plant with barley. Reports from Scotland and Ireland are more favorable. The inferiority of condition and the diminished quantity of home-grown grain is still noticeable in Mark lane and country markets. If anything, sales have been more difficult than during the previous week. The present value of English wheat is 7 to 8 shillings per quarter higher than at this time last year. This increase is due, firstly, to the disappointing results of the yield; secondly to the effect of politics on trade, and, thirdly, to the unusual weather; but now, possibly, we may see some decline in values. Respecting foreign wheat, the diminished imports of the past five months, resulting in the diminution of stocks throughout Great Britain, confirm the opinion that the present state of trade and range of prices are sound and capable of being maintained. Inactivity has characterized business in wheat during the past week, but this was caused by buyers, who are tolerably well stocked, ceasing operations temporarily to scrutinize previous transactions. Fine red wheat is held firmly. Upon this variety alone is change noted. Russian descriptions have improved 6 pence to 1 shilling per quarter on the week. Trade for Spring corn has shared the general dullness, and prices are unaltered. Floating cargoes off the coast have been held firmly, but, with an inactive demand, values have slightly declined.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITUALIST.

THE CONVICTION OF "DR." SLADE QUASHED ON A LEGAL TECHNICALITY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The appeal of Slade, the American Spiritualist, who was prosecuted under the Vagrant act and sentenced by Mr. Homers to three months' confinement at hard labor in the House of Correction, came up for argument to-day in the Middlesex Sessions, and his conviction was quashed on a purely legal technicality. Sergt. Ballantine led for Slade, and Mr. Alexander Stavely Hill, Q. C., for the Government. The court was crowded with well-known Spiritualists and sympathizers. Mr. P. H. Edlin, Q. C., Assistant Judge, presided. Sergt. Ballantine objected that the offense for which Slade was convicted was not within the Vagrant act, because it did not declare or charge that a fraud was accomplished "by palmistry or otherwise," these four words being omitted from the charge.

Mr. Hill said these words were advisedly omitted, the offense having been more specifically described by saying that Slade used subtle craft, means, or devices.

Judge Edlin said that summary convictions must show upon their faces the words of the statute giving magistrates jurisdiction. The conviction, therefore, was bad on its face, and as counsel for the Crown stood by it and declined to ask the court to amend it, they must quash the conviction.

Mr. Hill asked for a case to the Supreme Court to decide whether those words were necessary to a conviction. The court refused, and the appellant was discharged.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Jan. 29.—The Grand Duke and a party of his friends left this morning for Currituck Sound to shoot water fowl, and will be the guests of the Crow Island Club during his stay in that region.

CUTTING AFFRAY IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—At 1 o'clock this morning, at the corner of Main and Adams streets, in this city, Pat Connell, a fireman, was cut in the throat and probably fatally injured, by a young man named John C. Jones, who had been ejected from a saloon a few minutes previous, and Connell, who was present, made the remark, "served him right." Jones waited outside until Connell made his appearance, when he assaulted him. Jones was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. He had tried to shoot a saloon-keeper the night before.

SERIOUS GAS EXPLOSION.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29.—The laboratory of the Silver Spring Bleachery—a small brick building detached from the main works—was demolished this afternoon by an explosion of gas evolved during some chemical experiments on a new preparation for finishing the surface of cloth. Four men in the building were badly burned, but probably none of them received fatal injuries.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

TOPEKA, Jan. 29.—On the tenth ballot for the United States Senatorship, to-day, Osborn received 44 votes; Plumb, 52; Simmons, 25; Harvey, 23; Sears, 23; Martin, 3; Stillings, 3; Shannon, 2; Elder and Fenton, each 1. On the eleventh ballot Sears gained two, and Martin and Stillings each lost one. On the twelfth ballot Stillings gained one and Elder received none.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SHOT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—David Raggio, a notorious burglar and criminal, who has just served out a term in the Wisconsin State Prison for a burglary committed in Milwaukee, was shot on Saturday night and died to-day from the effects of his wound. The Police have kept the affair quiet, hoping to secure the woman whom he alleged shot him.

TWO MEN DROWNED IN THE OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—By the capsizing of a skiff this afternoon four young men were washed over the falls, and two of their number, Thomas Peterson, and Patrick Brophy, were drowned.

A JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29.—A safe in the jewelry manufactory of Hunt, Owen & Co. was broken open yesterday morning, apparently by professionals, and robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of stock.

A BANK ROBBER RECAPTURED.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—Ralph L. Rolland, the bank robber, who effected his escape from Chambersburg jail, arrived here on Saturday, having been captured in Chicago.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE PROHIBITIONISTS.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 29.—The Prohibitionists will hold a convention here on Wednesday to nominate a candidate for the Governorship.

SCENE-SHIFTERS ON STRIKE.

A few minutes previous to the ringing up of the curtain at Niblo's Garden last night the scene-shifters struck against a reduction of wages, and made an attempt to interrupt the performance of the spectacle, "Around the World in Eighty Days," by inciting the mechanics and other stage hands to join them. The managers, with the aid of the Police, promptly ejected the malcontents and organized a new corps of scene-shifters.

MR. CARLYLE ON THE GOSPEL OF DIRT.

The Ardrossan and Saltcoats (England) *Herald* publishes the following extract of a letter written to a friend by Mr. Carlyle: "A good sort of man is this Darwin, and well-meaning, but with very little intellect. Ah, it's a sad, a terrible thing to see nigh a whole generation of men and women, professing to be cultivated, looking around in a purblind fashion, and finding no God in this universe. I suppose it is a reaction from the reign of cant and hollow pretense, professing to believe what, in fact, they do not believe. And this is what we have got to. All things from frog spawn; the gospel of dirt the order of the day. The older I grow—and now I stand upon the brink of eternity—the more comes back to me the sentence in the catechism which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes. 'What is the chief end of man? To glorify God, and enjoy Him forever.' No gospel of dirt, teaching that men have descended from frogs through monkeys, can ever set that aside."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

PARK THEATRE.

A new play, in four acts, called "Our Boarding-house," was made known at the Park Theatre last evening. It is from the pen of Mr. Leonard Grover, and it deals exclusively with types of character likely to be encountered in metropolitan caravansaries of a rather inferior order. Mr. Grover's claim to having constructed a purely American piece is hardly likely to be conceded. His personages are drawn with exceeding clearness and cleverly contrasted, but, within the limits of the domain of farce, they might be encountered in any part of the globe. A discussion as to the existence of purely American types might, however, lead to the discovery that few, if any exist, and, hence, Mr. Grover can hardly be blamed for the lack of distinctiveness observable in his *dramatis personæ*. He has written—what is more to the point—a remarkably amusing work. Few of the scenes drag, for the sentimental business of the evening, even, is transacted with commendable briskness, and the comic passages are numerous and conceived with a keen eye to effect. The serious story of "Our Boarding House" is its least interesting element. But it is a necessary one, and supplies a *raison d'être* without which the play could not well have its being. The heroine, *Beatrice Manheim*, has been married to an Italian, who, for some reason unknown, has had a mock-marriage performed by his brother. This brother, one *Fioretti*, now appears as the persecutor of the deceived and injured woman. He wishes her to assist him in a flirtation with *Mrs. Eligible*, one of the boarders. *Beatrice* refuses, and *Fioretti* promptly denounces her and causes her to be expelled from the common abode. The victim of the Italian, has, happily, won the sympathy of *Mrs. Dalrymple*, whose son desires to wed her, and, at the last minute, she is vindicated by the arrival of a detective who acquaints her with the fact that her first marriage, under the laws of the State of New-York, was legal, and that she is to inherit the property of the deceased rascal. That a narrative of this kind is scarcely fitted to rivet public attention need not be suggested. But "Our Boarding House" does not depend upon its plot for success. The characters and episodes, to use a French term, seem likely to secure this. The most marked impression produced was wrought by Mr. W. H. Crane, whose "*Professor Gregorius Gillypod*, inventor of the great flying-machine," is unquestionably as original and droll a representation as we have had for many years. Mr. Stuart Robson's performance of "*Colonel M. T. Elevator*, a corn exchange operator," while by no means as novel an effort as Mr. Crane's, was almost as mirth-provoking. Mr. J. W. Carroll, in a semi-sentimental, semi-comic rôle—that of *Matthew Eligible*—carried on with uncommon spirit and drollery one of the most laughable incidents of the comedy, in which a ring intended for the heroine of a flirtation, passes into the hands of the donor's wife. A broadly-farcical scene between *Professor Gillypod* and *Colonel Elevator*, at the close of the second act, and a burlesque love scene, in which the *Professor*, in act the third, provokes considerable merriment by jumbling up the titles of several songs lying on the piano, may be cited as the points at which "Our Boarding House" elicited most merriment. Among the artists who transact the melodramatic business of Mr. Grover's play, Mr. W. E. Sheridan, who personates *Fioretti*, alone calls for notice. The ladies are compara tively feeble, with the exception of Miss Roberta Norwood, who, however, is not concerned in the sombre events rehearsed. Miss Norwood portrays *Betty*, "our maid of all work." "Our Boarding House" is handsomely placed upon the stage at the Park Theatre, and the indications are that it will be given with profit for many nights.

THE EAGLE THEATRE.

A multitude of people filled the Eagle Theatre last night in every part, and hundreds were turned away from its doors as well. The audience, too, was brilliantly fashionable and the scene in the bright and pleasant auditorium was one which is apt to be long and cheerfully remembered. The occasion which brought together this notable assemblage was the reappearance of Mlle. Aimée and her opera bouffe troupe, after a somewhat prolonged absence from the local stage. After what has just been recorded about the numbers and character of the gathering summoned to welcome the fair songstress, it will at once be understood that the evening's entertainment was an exceedingly successful one. "La Jolie Parfumeuse," was the opera in which Mlle. Aimée effected her rentrée, and she effected it in a manner which brought great pleasure to her mirth-loving admirers. Her reception was most cordial, and the applause, as the performance progressed, was both frequent and hearty, extending in more than one instance to a double encore. The lady was in excellent voice, and she both sang and acted with even more than her usual task and spirit. The cast of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" is almost the same as that noticed when the opera was last represented here. Mlle. Duparc is as lively as of old, and MM. Brannerd and Berrar still fill respectively the roles of *Poirot* and *La Cocardiere*. The tenor, it is perhaps as well to say, is as boisterous as ever, and, if anything, his voice has fallen a trifle. We may further note that the setting of the piece is quite tasteful, the band sufficiently large and well in hand, and the chorus, as usual, a sight to behold. "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be given again this evening and at the Saturday matinée. On Wednesday, "La Vie Parisienne" may be witnessed.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. George Rignold arrived here on Sunday night, aboard the Celtic.

Miss Neilson is in town. She proceeds to Philadelphia to morrow, and appears at the Walnut Street Theatre on Monday next.

The Olympic Theatre will be opened to the public this evening, when "The Big Bonanza" will be acted there, by one of Mr. Daly's numerous traveling companies.

"Martha" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening, by Miss Kellogg and her company. "The Star of the North" will be represented there to-morrow.

A GROWL OVER THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the influence of the Brooklyn Bridge on the East River commerce, we have now got our one example to judge from; we have our taste that will tell us how the pudding will digest, and we have our hint from which "he who runs may read." The ship David Crockett, going down the river, had her truck carried away by the bridge wires; there's our example. The ship Strathearn, that has been discharging in the vicinity of Pier No. 45 East River for some years, goes this trip to Eleventh street, North River, on account of the bridge; there's our taste. The ship Young America, that has landed her cargo for some years at Coe Warehouse, Pier No. 55 East River, now goes to Pier No. 23 East River, below the bridge, for the same cause; there's our hint for the wise.

How our City is to be benefited by the bridge, and by this shutting off of so large a strip of our limited water-fronts from the larger vessels, is a conundrum that a good many wise heads have long since given up. The money expended by our City would have gone a long way toward paying for a rapid transit to our new wards, that would have brought a revenue to our already contracted purse; whereas, now, the bridge not only assists in depleting said purse, but aids in inducing tax-payers to leave our City and pay their taxes elsewhere. Mysteries are to the ways of our City Fathers and Albany agents.

As the dry-docks above Pike street depend largely on the larger vessels for their revenue, they will have to move—where to? Is there any opening for them on the North River? They will have to leave the City for accommodations, and then the whole army of calkers, ship-carpenters, &c., will either have to follow them, or else be thrown idle on our hands to swell the hangers-on of soup-kitchens and drinking shops, through necessity. And it seems another puzzle what is the use of Government opening out and deepening Hell Gate at a great expense for the passage of larger vessels, when those same vessels are to be shut out at the one end by the East River Bridge at Seventy-seventh street, and at the other by the Brooklyn Bridge at Roosevelt street.

A SUFFERER.

THE FISHKILL NATIONAL BANK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Eagle* says the report to the Controller of the Currency shows the Fishkill National Bank defalcation to be larger than was at first stated, and that one of the Directors of the bank overdrew over $40,000. Henry Bostwick has been appointed Receiver of the bank, with bonds fixed at $85,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL LIFE.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CHARACTER OF THE COMPANY.

The following petition, which reflects somewhat on the character of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of Washington, which has assumed the risks of the New-Jersey Mutual, will be presented to the Legislature of this State in a few days:

To the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New-York:

Your petitioners most respectfully beg that you would take into consideration the great injustice and hardship to which they have been subjected in consequence of the unwarrantable reinsurance of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, by the American National Life and Trust Company, of New-Haven, Conn., a weak corporation of bad character, afterward amalgamated, in the most surreptitious manner, by the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., a company which had long been extinct, and of which the charter alone is now really extant; and that you would grant such relief to the policy-holders in the said National Life Insurance Company, of New-York, as you may deem fit, expedient, and just.

They would further most respectfully and earnestly call your attention to the following facts, which clearly show the wickedness of the conspiracy and the iniquity of the practices from which they are suffering. The National Life Insurance Company of New-York, although impaired in capital, was, when insured by the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven, really stronger and in a better condition than the latter company

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 29, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	10	Lead, lb.	456,000
Brandy, gallons	96	Wheat (H.O.) bbls.	125
Beeswax, pks	50	Oil, bbls.	200
B. E. Peas, bags	53	Sugrts Turp., bbls.	42
Beans, bbls	306	Tar, bbls	679
Cotton, bales	5,604	Resin, bbls	770
C. S. Cake, lbs	1,100	Cheese, pks	1,141
C. S. Oil, bbls	50	Pork, pks	370
Copper, bbls	58	Beef, pks	50
Dried Fruit, pks	6	Cut-meats, pks	5,400
Eggs, pks	421	Grease, pks	92
Flour, bbls	3,655	Lard, pks	2,769
Wheat, bushels	2,450	Lard, kegs	160
Corn, bushels	78,857	Butter, pks	2,725
Oats, bushels	39,136	Cheese, pks	848
Rye, bushels	1,600	Tallow, pks	192
Malt, bushels	12,650	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Barley, bushels	73,194	Dressed Hogs, No	1,672
Peas, bushels	1,190	Pea-nuts, bags	1,761
Grass-seed, bags	1,324	Rice, pks	69
Flax-seed, bags	30	Syrup, bbls	20
Corn-meal, bbls	303	Starch, pks	2,225
Corn-meal, bags	700	Hops, bales	18
Ryew Flour, pks	690	Sumac, bags	140
Oat-meal, bbls	224	Tea, half-chests	90
Hops, bales	32	Tobacco, hhds	160
Hides, No	1,200	Tobacco, bales & pks	1,141
Hides, bales	221	Whisky, bbls	881
Horns, No	11,800	Wool, bales	127
Leather, sides	40,522	Wine, (Cal.,) galls	5,845
Lead, pigs	635		

COFFEE.—Rio has been more active, but at a further reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb. on other than prime. Sales reported of 3,000 bags by the Nautilus, 4,500 bags by the Mosart, 1,998 bags by the Hipparchus, and 1,206 bags by the Commodore Dupont on private terms; also 4,134 bags by the Anna, deemed from stock. Other kinds quiet and unsettled.—We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 19¼c. @19¾c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¾c.@20¾c.; good, ₱ lb., 60 lots, 17c.@18c.; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@ 23¾c. gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 18¾c.@ 19¾c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 18¾c. @23c.....Java, invoices, 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c. @20c.; Laguayra, 19¾c.@20c.; Mocha, 25c.@26c., and San Domingo, 17c.@17¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, partly for shipment, but at a reduction of 3-16c. ₱ lb., under more liberal offerings. Sales reported here to-day at 11 7-16c.@11 9-16c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@ 12¾c.; Middling, 13¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, or 890 bales, (of which 156 bales were sold on Saturday evening,) including 500 bales to shippers, 298 bales to spinners, and 92 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery a livelier movement was reported but at lower rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 36,100 bales, of which 6,500 bales were on Saturday evening, and 29,600 bales to-day, with 5,800 bales on the cails, on the basis of Middling, with January options, closing as at 13 1-16c. February, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c. March, 13¼c.@ 13 9-32c.; April, 13 5-32c.; May, 13 21-32c.; June, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; July, 13 29-32c.@ 13 15-16c.; August, 14c.; September, 13 19-32c.@ 13 21-32c.; October, 13¼c.@13 9-16c.; November, 13 1-16c.@13¼c.; December, 13 1-32c.@13-32c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 3-32c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., closing steady —Our receipts at the ports for the week were 36,644 bales, and at the shipping ports, 27,864 bales, against 33,011 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 52,551 bales, against 40,111 bales same time last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,350,921 bales, against 2,979,191 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 10,810 bales; to the Continent, 9,026 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 252,356 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 891,-998 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Ordinary	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Good Ordinary	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Good Ord	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Low Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Strict Low Mid	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Good Middling	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Mid	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Fair	14¾	14¾	14⅞	14⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11	1-16	Low Middling
Strict Good Ord	11	11-16	Middling

FLOUR AND MEAL—Breadstuff interests were quite generally reported as much depressed to-day, influenced largely by the lower advices from Europe and Western advices especially in the latter connection, of the reports from Chicago as to the course of the Spring Wheat market there. Export dealings were on a limited scale in nearly all instances. Home trade purchases were also comparatively light....State and Western sold to a very small aggregate, the demand from all sources having been unusually taxed. The offerings of Spring Wheat product were unusually liberal and urgent, and, in instances, at a reduction of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., without stimulating business. Desirable Winter Wheat extras were fully plenty, and were held with comparative firmness....Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$6 75; Sour Flour, at $4 50@ $6 50; very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, (of which odd lots of common to very good at $4 50@$5;) poor to choice Superfine Western, $4 65@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 85; very poor to good Extra State, $5 85@$6 10; good to choice do. at $6 10@$6 35; City Mills Extra shipping grades, $5 75@$7, mainly for the West Indies, on the basis of $6 85@$6 90 for choice, (2,000 bbls. reported sold on private terms,) and quoted at $5@$5 35 for common to fair extra Western, $5 40@$5 70 for fancy do. and $5 75 to bid, and up to $6 asked for brands suited to the English trade; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 85@$6 10; good to very choice do., $6 10@$6 35; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras. Spring Wheat stock, $6 30@$8 50; inferior to very choice do. do. Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 25@$8 50; part for shipment at $6 85@$7 50, (of which 4,400 bbls. sold;) ordinary to very choice White Wheat do. do., at $6 35@$9 25; poor to very fancy St. Louis Extras, $6 30@$9 75; Extra Genesee at $6 35@$7 50; poor to very choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $6 25@$9 25, chiefly at $6 60@$7 25 for ordinary to good, and up to $8@$8 25 for choice to very choice, with up to $8 50 asked for fancy; and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very choice, at $7 85@$10 50, mainly at $8 75@$9 50, with up to $10 75@$11 yet asked for very fancy.....Included in the sales have been 2,500 bbls. shipping Extras, 1,000 bbls. City Mills; 950 bbls. City and Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (of which 450 bbls. clear at $7;) 450 bbls. do. Patent do.; 400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, these mostly at $6 65@$7 50; and 425 bbls. Superfine and 275 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been lightly dealt in at rather easier prices.....Sales have been reported here of 750 bbls., in lots, at $5 70 @$6 for poor to choice Superfine; $6 25@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping extras; $7 50@$9 50 for fair to fancy Trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $7 10@$8 25.....Rye Flour has been very quiet and somewhat weaker in price. ...We quote at from $4 50@$5 20 for poor Western to very choice State Superfine, and $3@$4 for poor to choice fine.....Sales reported of 210 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for good to choice Superfine State, $5 10@$5 20 for choice to very choice, $4 70@$5 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $4 50@$5 for about fair to very choice Western.....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at essentially unchanged rates. We quote at $2 90@$3 15 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; $3 50 for Yellow Baltimore, and $3 60 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 550 bbls., including 325 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, chiefly at $3; and Brandywine in small lots at $3 60.

.....Corn-meal in bags within the range of $1 07@ $1 45 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been in coarse lots, at $1 12 for City Mills, quoted at $1 08@$1 10 for Western, and $1 07 for Baltimore, from dock.....Oat-meal has been inactive within the range $6 25 @$7 for fair to choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.....Buckwheat Flour has been offered more freely, and quoted lower, on a restricted business; quoted within the range of $4 25@$4 75 for fair ordinary to very choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and fancy lots, in-

sde Rye, 709,736 bushels Barley, 462,965 bushels Malt, 956,578 bushels Oats, and 1,078 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store on the 13,373,315 bushels, as against 14,694,899 bushels last Monday.

HEMP—Further sales of 900 bales Jute Butts, to arrive by the Furness Abbey, reported at 3¾c., currency.

Market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at about previous figures, with sales reported of 1,600 Buenos Ayres at 22½c., 4 months; 1,000 Central American at 19½c., 60 days; 2,000 Dry Matamoros and 145 Puerto Plata on private terms.

MILK—The contract prices paid to farmers for a supply of Milk for the month of January are 4.90c. ₱ 5c. ₱ quart.

MOLASSES—New Orleans has been selling less freely at from 47c.@57c. for good to fancy. Sales 175 bbls. Other kinds in light request.....Job lots of Porto Rico have been marketed within the previous range; quoted at from 40c.@60c. for old and new crops; Demerara, 40c.@45c.....Syrups have been lightly dealt in; we quote fair refining Cuba at 29¾c.@29¾c.; good do., 30c.@30¾c.; prime do., 32c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 33c.@35¾c.; Clayed at 30c.; Centrifugal at stock at 30c.@30¾c.; Manila bags, 33¾c.@29¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 3c.@29¼c.; Melado, 5c.@7½c.....Refined Sugars have been more active at much firmer prices, with Granulated quoted at 7¼c.; Powdered, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Crushed at 11¾c.; Cut Loaf at 12c.; Soft White at 10¼c.@11¼c.; Soft Yellow at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand, with sales, early, of 100 bbls. at $1 08½, but closing with $1 09 (reported) bid.

FREIGHTS—A more active movement was reported in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of contracts for grain, but at a further reduction in rates. And in the engaging line business was quite moderate at easier and irregular figures.....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 5d. and 16,000 bushels on private terms; 350 tons Oil-cake at 20s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 700 bales Cotton, on the basis of ¼d. for compressed. ₱ lb.; 34,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.; 350 bales Hops on private terms; 2,100 bbls. Bacon, part through freight, reported on the basis of 35s.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese, on private terms, quoted nominally at 40s. ₱ ton; 200 bbls. Apples as per bill; and 16,000 bushels Clover-seed at 7s. per ton. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, 600 bales Cotton, (part of through freight,) reported at 5-16d. per lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ bushel.....For London, by steam, 83,000 bushels Grain (chiefly Corn) including 19,000 bushels at 5½d., and 64,000 bushels at 6d. ₱ 60 lb., (or which latter 48,000 bushels from store at the quoted rate;) also a Steamer, 3,247 tons, placed on private terms, berth, hence, for general cargo.....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 pks. Tobacco on private terms; 6.0 pks. Provisions, part reported at 35s. ₱ ton.....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 925 tons, hence, with equal to about 6,000 bbls. Readnum and Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 480 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. @4s. 6d.; a bark, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined or Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, with about 3,500 bushels grain, from Baltimore, (chartered terms,) at 6s. ₱ quarter. Tonnage for Grain for sea France's co loading was in very moderate request and quoted at 40s.@42s. 6d.....For the Continent, a bark, with grain, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 7s. ₱ quarter.....For Havre, Antwerp, or Bremen, a British bark, 649 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.....For Constantinople, a British steam-ship, 970 tons, hence, with ammunition, &c., reported (as chartered a few days since) at £3,000.....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Key West, an American brig, 323 tons, hence, with coal, at $2 25 ₱ ton, and from Pensacola, with Lumber, for Santos, at $20.....Coastwise trade interests generally dull to-day.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Cotton weak; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 13,240 bales; gross, 15,299 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,351 bales; to France, 2,823 bales; to the Continent, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 1,428 bales.; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 283,096 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,460 bales; gross, 2,473 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,700 bales, to the Continent, 1,363 bales; coastwise, 716 bales; sales, 1,555 bales; stock, 105,987 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—Cotton dull; Middling 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,730 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,730 bales; coastwise, 1,414 bales; sales, 130 bales; stock, 76,783 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 4,451 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,500 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 73,338 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Cotton dull and depressed; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,921 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,200 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 53,486 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29.—Spirits of Turpentine dull and nominal. Resin dull at $1 90 for Strained, and $1 95 for Good Strained. Crude Turpentine dull at $2@2 05 for hard, $3@3 05 for Yellow Dip, $3@3 05 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 80.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Jan. 29:

By R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, R. H. Cudlipp, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 23.6 by 95, on Madison st., south side, 192.11 feet east of Scammel st., for $10,600, to Frederick Wilson. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, Frank Judd, Esq., Referee, disposed of two five-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 18.9 by 100.5, on East 66th st., south side, 156.3 feet east of 2d av., for $9,000, to T. O. Le Roy, Executor and plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, Randolph B. Martine, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 20 by 90.11, on West 143th st., north side, 550 feet east of 10th av., for $1,200 each, to Henry A. Bradhurst, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. W. Dayton, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.4 by 61.4, on West 28th st., south side, 76.6 feet west of 7th av., for $6,500, to Isaac Solomon for the First National Building and Mutual Loan Association, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 129 East 71st st., north side, 224 feet east of 4th av., for $13,500, to Charles Goldzier, plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

A. H. Muller & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 125, on 10th av., north-west corner of 160th st., for $1,000, to James A. Deering, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm, as an Executor's sale, sold one lot, 20 by 100, on 7th av., south-west corner of 8th st., Brooklyn, for $1,025 to J. C. Atwater.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by James M. Miller of one lot on 10th av., south of 149th st., to Feb. 6; sale by J. L. Wells of one lot on 10th av., south of 149th st., to same date; sale by H. V. Harnett of a plot of land on 106th st., west of 4th av., to Feb. 12; sale by same auctioneer of a house, with lot, on West 23d st., west of 7th av., to same date; sale by James M. Miller of buildings, with lot, on West 38th st., east of Broadway, to same date; and sale by Louis Mester of a plot of land on 3d av., south-west corner of 97th st., to Feb. 19.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. C. Richard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26.6 by 98.9 on East 26th st., south side, 250.4 feet west of 1st av.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George N. Titus, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 70th st., north side, 250 feet west of 8th av.

By R. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Hascall, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 102.2, Nos. 311 and 313 East 74th st., north side, 160 feet east of 2d av.; also, number six, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the two buildings, with lot 25 by 67.6, No. 49 North Moore st., south side, 75 feet east of Hudson st.

By R. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.3, on East 81st st., south side, 350 feet east of 2d av.

By R. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, four lots of land, 100.11 by 125, on 9th av., north-west corner 105th st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 21.9 by 102.2 on East 82d st., south side, 301 feet east of 4th av.

By Edward Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the block of land 201.5 by 650, bounded by 9th and 10th avs., 95th and 96th sts.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of —lots, each 17 by 89.11, on West 126th st., north side, 75 feet east of 8th av.

By E. V. Harnett, on the premises, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. R. McMahon, Esq., Referee, of two lots on Flushing av., between Well place and Hallet st., Astoria, Long Island City.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JAN. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Madison st., s. s., 192.11 ft. e. of Scammel st., lot 23.6x95	$10,600
2 four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, East 66th st., n. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 2d av., each lot 18.9x100.5	9,000
4 lots, West 143th st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x99.11	4,800

By Scott & Myers.

1 three-story brick tenement-house, with lot, West 28th st., n. s., 76.6 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 20.4x61.4	$6,500

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 129 e. 71st st., 224 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20x102.2	$13,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 lots, 10th av., n. w. corner of 160th st., each 25 by 125	$1,000
1 lot, 7th av., s. w. corner of 8th st., Brooklyn, 20x100	1,025

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

44th st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.4; Mary A. Ahearne to Margaret M. A. Gerard	nom.
83d st., n. s., 125.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x102.2; Solomon J. Levy to Jeremiah Pangburn	$6,000
57th st., n. s., 248.4 ft. e. of 10th av., 16.8x 100.5; Frederic R. Coudert to Daniel Cahn	13,500
Mott st., w. s., 41.10 ft. n. of Worth st., 22.8x 51.1; John T. Wnsley and wife to John A. Deady	nom.
Mott st., No. 3, w. s., 41.10 ft. n. of Worth st., 22.8x51.1; Rachel Whaley, Executrix, to Eutgers Fire Insurance Company	nom.
1st av., 75 ft. n. of 86th st., 25x100; Solomon Schwarg and wife to Adelaide Lion	16,000
John st., No. 90, 20.3x112.1; Jennie D. De Witt to Wm. Wirth & Company	nom.
9th st., n. s., 18 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x92.3; Margaret Murphy to Michael Mulligan	14,500
84th st., n. s., 345.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 20.4x 102.2; Sigmund Gage and wife to Simon Pinner	10,250
55th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x 100.5; Dunnelle Van Schaick and wife to Lucinda Van Schaick	21,000
10th st., corner of King's Bridge Road, irregular; Thomas Bailey and wife to Ann Wills	35,200
61st st., s. s., 96 ft. w. of 4th av., 19x100.5; Theodore S. Lane and wife to Thomas Glover	30,500
Jefferson st., irregular, 23d Ward; Bernard M. Chave and wife to Louise T. Millman	1,500
Same property; Louise T. Millman to Elisa Chave	1,500
32d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Philip Borchert to Mary Mamlok	nom.
57th st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 7th av., 26x114.3; H. A. Mott, Referee, to Amos R. Eno	6,550
Broadway, e. s., 102.6 ft. s. of 57th st., 23.8x 102.6; same to same	12,050
Broadway, e. s., 89.9 ft., s. of 57th st., 23.8x 75; same to same	11,400
Broadway, e. s., 113.8 f. s. of 57th st., 26.10x76.6; same to same	10,750
Mott st., w. s., 41.10 ft. n. of Worth st., 22.8x 51.1; J. O. Brown, Referee	11,100
81st st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; L. W. Emerson, Referee, to William A. Cauldwell	7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OF JOSIAH JEX, NO. 1,235 BROADWAY.

Real Estate in all its branches, including loans on bond and mortgage, and the collection of rents will be assumed and judiciously attended to. All parties wishing to sell, purchase, or hire will have their business promptly attended to by a thoroughly responsible and experienced agent, and if both purchasers and sellers will call at the office they can be JEX fect confidence and interests in his hands will not be misplaced. Houses and lots, flats and stores, of all sizes and locations, which are for sale or to let, will be received at this office.

FOR SALE—LOW—A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, located in convenient to park and Elevated Railroad; also, several three-story houses at reduced prices.
ROBERT AULD, No. 932 8th av.

TO OWNERS OF LAND NEAR THIS CITY.—The services of an unequaled dealer in suburban lots can be secured by addressing, with description, Box No. 2,216 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cones sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF M. ATWATER and HARRY E. ATWATER, comprising the firm of ATWATER & BRO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the Township of Crawford, County and State of New-York, on the premises hereinafter described, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in such lots or parcels and upon such terms as shall then be determined on, all the right, title and interest of the said bankrupts, Harry E. Atwater in the following-described real property, situate in the village and county aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of lands situate, lying and being in said township of Crawford, county of Union, and State of New-Jersey, described and set forth on a certain map or plan sites of Cranford, N. J., drawn by J. W. Soper & Co., civil engineers, 1869, and filed in the office of the Clerk of County of Union on the 26th day of March, 1874, said lots being numbered on the said map as lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in block 1; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in block 3; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 in block 4; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, in block 5; also a certain plot containing about one-half an acre, known and distinguished on said map as plot "A," and containing about one and three-quarters acres. The locality and situation of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; and in such contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed, as therein set forth, then the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made shall fail to enter into a contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster General, and so on until the required contract is executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during the continuance the sureties shall die or become irresponsible, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within 10 days after notice; and in default thereof, the contract may be annulled.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his opinion, the prices are not the Government requires it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the department stamps inferior to those required by the contract.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, the contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

ADDRESS.

All proposals must be made on the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed on the back "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JAMES N. TYNER, Postmaster General.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and fitting up the premises on the north-east corner of Avenue A and 116th st. for school purposes.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ROSWELL G. ROLSTON,
DAVID H. KRAPY,
CHARLES CRAIG,
JOHN L. T. NEELE,
GERMAIN HAUSCHILT,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 25, 1877.

Sealed proposals are invited from steel-plate engravers and bank note companies, and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1877, for furnishing all the postage stamps which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877, viz:

1. Stamps for the use of the public.
2. Official stamps for the use of the executive department.
3. Newspaper and periodical stamps.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may from time to time be selected by the department, in the best and most approved manner, upon paper of the best quality, suitable for the purposes and entirely satisfactory to the department, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed, and packed so as to prevent their cross adhering in the mails, and no paper to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch in such quantities as may in each case be ordered by the department daily to fill requisitions from Postmasters and from the Postmaster General. The stamps must be printed on hand-roller presses.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, and in the custody of the department, and on the expiration of the contract aforesaid, the contractor on or before the first day of May, 1877, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, when and as often as dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand, ready for issue on the day the contract for new stamps takes effect, a stock of stamps of the several denominations and kinds required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps for the use of the public, or any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. No change will be made in the present designs of official postage stamps, or of newspaper and periodical stamps, by the contractor will be required to keep in repair, and renew when required, the dies, rolls, and plates for these stamps, the same as for the stamps for the use of the public. All dies, rolls, and plates used by the contractor in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor—the location of which is subject to the approval of the department—and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and constructed to the satisfaction of the department. The contractor, his employés, and agents will conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the paper, dies, rolls, and plates used for the manufacture and storage of stamps, and of the stamps in course of manufacture or in stock.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of stamps of the several denominations and kinds of stamps, subject to the control of the Post Office Department, its regularly authorized agent, or such other agents as may be specially authorized by the Postmaster General, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order may be promptly filled, and the department shall have the right to require the contractor at any time during the existence of the contract to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with manila, and in wrappers of two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the agent of the department to officially seal them.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor at such post office in the city as may be provided for, at the Post Office in the place where the same are manufactured, or at such other Post Office in the immediate vicinity of the place of manufacture as the Postmaster General may direct, in such quantities at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. (each denomination and kind being kept separate,) as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

The contractor will be required to furnish for finish labels, and direct the same, for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number, denomination, and kind of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number on hand at the factory; all spoiled sheets to be destroyed by the agent of the department in the presence of the contractor or his representative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded on the basis of the number of the several kinds of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as follows:

1. Number of stamps for use of the public	698,799,090
2. Number of official stamps for use of the executive departments	17,682,865
3. Number of newspaper and periodical stamps	1,290,347
Total	717,772,102

Bids must be made for each kind of stamps separately, the bidders stating in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done and furnished by the contractor in the advertisement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, the amount of a bid to be ascertained by excluding the above items at the prices bid respectively, and then aggregating the amounts of the three several items. It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the department during the contract term, without reference to the number of issues. Should the use of any of the above kinds of stamps be discontinued during the contract term, the contractor will not be entitled to damages on account of such discontinuance.

PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 9 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From pier 45 North River. Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
B. J. COZZENS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Jan. 31 PARTHIA...WED., Feb. 14
ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7 CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21

Steamers marked ◇ do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN.....Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $40; cabin, $85 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.
ATLAS.....Feb. 8
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 26 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, N. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

STEAMER CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 31
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and stamped at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agents
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.
Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Anchoria....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Nine $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia....Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Italia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70 Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, foot of 20 and 21 North River, N. R.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17
RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms, midships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
LABRADOR, Saturday.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 8 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN.....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M. | Helvetia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, Pier No. 43 North River. 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator also, with the steamer J. R. MILLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, Pier 43 N. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the lowest route to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most reliable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North street at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

Passage to Havana, passage and state-room, $25.
ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line.
For PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Feb. 1 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15
FRISIA.....Feb. 8 | POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, $70; to Cherbourg and all points in Europe, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., G. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. | General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL. DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $135. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canalst., North River.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
*Lord Clive.....Jan. 18 | *City of New-York...Feb. 8
Ohio.....Jan. 25 | Indiana.....Feb. 15
Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22

Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100; intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:40 P. M. Express at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7: 30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 1:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (8:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 10:35, P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, Saturdays only, to Rochester.

11:00 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., especially for Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express with Sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.
PRIV'TEER LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P.M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Para 81. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
Boarding and Day School for boys from seven to twenty years old.

DEAN COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC for young ladies, Binghamton, N. Y.; $200 per year; harp extra. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH Institute, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, N. Y. City.—22d year, 2d session, opens Feb. 1. Pupils prepared for college or business. V. Prevost, Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av.; college and business; the rates of tuition have been reduced.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, opens its next session Feb. 5. Circulars sent if desired. Terms moderate.

MISS WOODWARD WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION in painting to a limited class at her Studio, No. 1,155 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES schools and families with reliable gentlemen, lady teachers, governesses, or tutors; gives information of good schools; families going to Europe and country will find competent teachers to accompany them. Mrs. MITCHELL can refer to the best families and schools in New-York. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 38th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

MRS. LOUISA S. CULVER, TEACHER of painting, landscape, flowers, &c.; Studio No. 3 Association Building; references, Mr. D. Huntington, Mr. William Hart, Mr. James M. Hart.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company submits the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1876:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1876.....$4,929,197 66
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1876.....2,172,260 07

Total amount of marine premiums...$7,101,457 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1876.....$5,061,095 12
Losses paid during the same period.....1,865,193 49
Returns of premiums and expenses...1,038,410 35

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks...$11,069,700 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....1,779,300 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages..267,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at.....402,350 19
Premium notes and bills receivable...1,812,504 38
Cash in bank.....365,012 74

Total amount of assets.....$15,694,867 31

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1873, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next, upon which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1876, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	ROYAL PHELPS,
CHARLES DENNIS,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
W. H. H. MOORE,	C. A. HAND,
LEWIS CURTIS,	JOHN D. HEWLETT,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	ADOLPHE LEVENTRITT,
WM. STURGIS,	BOST. B. MINTURN,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	CHARLES A. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
ROBT. L. STUART,	HORACE GRAY,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH,	WILLIAM BEYCE,
ADAM T. SACKETT,	WILLIAM H. FOGG

PETER V. KING.
J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice President.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the following First Mortgage Divisional Bonds of the Wabash Railway, viz:
Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Great Western Railroad Company.
Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company.

On presentation, on Feb. 1, of the past due and current coupons to the Metropolitan National Bank, will receive therefor cash for the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, and a certificate of deposit bearing interest for those past due.

For further information and particulars in regard to all classes of bonds, inquiry may be made of JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, President Wabash Railway Company, No. 32 Pine st., or of the Purchasing Committee, No. 52 William st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26. 1877.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 56, 449, 584, 676, 709, 711, 739, 867, 883, 888, 926, 945, 959, 960, 1,100, 1,342, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, RACINE, Wis., Jan. 6, 1877.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871:

The City of Racine will entertain proposals from holders of its bonds issued in conformity with the above-named act, to surrender them for cancelation on payment of the same from the sinking fund, in a sum not to exceed twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Proposals should give numbers, rate of interest, and time of maturity of bonds offered, to be sealed and sent to the office of the City Clerk (marked "Proposals to surrender Racine City Bonds,") on or before Feb. 5, 1877.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
J. G. MEACHAM, Mayor.
M. CLANCY, Jr., Controller.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

THE GOLD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' Committee are now prepared to purchase all or any portion of the outstanding thirty-two Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, for the sum of $636 50 per bond, which is the amount of the dividend in cash arising from the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. Or if the holders of any of these bonds wish to join the other bondholders and share in the sale made to the new parties, they may do so, provided they notify us by the 15th of February. Apply to W. A. V. POST, Secretary of the Foreclosure Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Fuller & Stanton, 23 Nassau st.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1877.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON Consolidated Railroad Bonds for sale at 95 per cent. and interest.

The Eight per Cent. Bonds due June, 1877, will be received in payment at par and interest, or they will be paid in cash on presentation.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

WANTED,
North Carolina Bonds issued to North Carolina Railroad Company.
South Carolina Consols,
Louisiana Consols,
New-Orleans and Jackson first mortgage bonds,
Mississippi Central first and second mortgage bonds,
Greenville and Columbia guaranteed bonds,
Arkansas Levee bonds,
Mobile and Ohio sterling bonds,
Mobile and Ohio interest bonds,
by ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New st.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Jan. 25, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE AN arrangement with the Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, assets over $3,000,000, whereby that company will substitute its policies in place of those insured by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, to take effect in each case upon the surrender of the policies of the latter company.

Policy-holders are invited to send in their policies for such substitution at once.
CHARLES B. APPLEBY,
Receiver.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COM- pany will be closed Feb. 8, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The annual meeting of the Cannelton Coal Company will be held at the office of William Remsen, No. 5 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M.
HENRY REMSEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 20th day of January, 1877:

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$1,422,151 97
Overdrafts	290 49
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	21,760 00
Due from other national banks	59,472 66
Current expenses and taxes paid	128 16
Premiums paid	38,500 00
Checks and other cash items, including stamps	21,844 48
Exchanges for Clearing-house	67,316 74
Bills of other banks	63,650 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	160 00
Specie—silver coin.....$ 3,000	
Legal-tender notes.....412,000	
gold treasury certificates.....415,000	417,000 00
Legal-tender notes	70,758 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	5,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, 5 per cent. on circulation	7,300 00
Total	$2,546,228 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits	9,439 09
Circulating notes outstanding	124,400 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,954,518 22
Demand certificates of deposit	10,382 58
Certified checks	33,539 60
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,768 01
United States deposits	42,484 28
Due to other national banks	1,696 72
Total	$2,546,228 50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, O. D. ROSEBRS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my judgment and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of January, 1877.
JESSE WEST, Jr.,
Notary Public, City and County New-York.

Correct—Attest: AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.
I. N. PHELPS,
JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—$7,500, AMPLY SECURED, FOR THREE years; 12 per cent., payable monthly in the interim, satisfactory business. Address SECURITY, Box No. 111 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Co.
No. 139 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 24, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

payable Feb. 1. WM. B. ODDEN, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and a quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of Messrs. CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next.
R. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PR

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

"DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND."

MR. C. V. HAND'S STORY OF THE ALLEGED DIAMOND ROBBERY—HOW HE OBTAINED POSSESSION OF THE JEWELRY—HE SELLS IT TO A WIDOW FOR 25 CENTS—HIS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT WITH F. C. M'CARTHY—A CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

William F. C. McCarthy, the young man charged with obtaining $10,000 worth of diamond, sapphire, and pearl jewelry from Charles V. Hand, the mustang driver, on Saturday last, by falsely representing that he would obtain a loan upon it, was arraigned for examination yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth. The complainant, Hand, who was to be examined on his complaint by ex-Judge George M. Curtis, was represented by Mr. John O. Mott, as counsel. Dr. Henry T. Helmbold sat by the defendant, and said that he had known him in England and France, and that he had an excellent reputation so far as he knew. Following is the substance of Hand's testimony, in response to questions by Judge Curtis:

I reside at No. 330 West Thirtieth street, and my head-quarters are in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 315 Broadway, where I use the desk of Mr. Bates, the New-York Passenger Agent of the company; my regular business is that of theatrical manager and show business generally, but since last October I have been doing a little brokerage business and selling diamonds on commission; I have dealt in California mustangs; I first saw McCarthy about two months ago, at the Baltimore and Ohio office, where I was introduced to him by Mr. Bates, whom I have known for four years, and in whom I have every confidence; I saw McCarthy in the office several times afterward, but did not speak to him about any mutual business transaction until about two weeks ago; I had advertised for a loan of $20,000 for an exhibition speculation; it was to be in the nature of a series of grand mustang races; I expected to bring the mustangs from California, and I wanted to get the necessary means; McCarthy spoke to me about the advertisement, and asked me what collateral I could give, and when I told him diamonds he said he thought he could get me a loan on them; the next morning he came to the office, and shortly afterward introduced me to a gentleman whom he said was a Mr. Halstead, a son or nephew of Chancellor Halstead, of New-Jersey, and that he or a friend of his could get me the loan; Halstead said nothing about getting the loan, and he and McCarthy went away; the next day I saw the man represented to be Halstead, and McCarthy in the office, and showed them some diamond jewelry, but no arrangement was made about a loan; I never saw Halstead again, and did not see McCarthy again until last Thursday, when he told me that the arrangement with Halstead had fallen through, but that he had another party, and I agreed to meet him at the office next day, and we were to go and see this person; I met McCarthy at the office on Friday, and we went to an office on Broadway, near the Astor House, and, on getting there, McCarthy told me that the gentleman he expected to see had gone to the New-York Hotel to meet him there; I went with McCarthy to the New-York Hotel, and we saw a Mr. Whitney there, who was introduced to me by McCarthy as Elwood Thompson; we all got into a coupé and were driven to the Metropolitan Hotel; McCarthy and I got out, and Thompson went away; McCarthy and I had a drink in the barroom, and then went to the St. Nicholas, where McCarthy wrote a paper giving him the power from me to negotiate for a loan on the diamonds; he said he wanted this paper to show that he had power to get the loan, but it was understood that I was to be present when the loan was made; the paper was to the effect that the diamonds were mine, and that McCarthy was to effect a loan on them; at the time I signed the paper it did not empower him to raise a loan on a copartnership basis between him and myself; I did not read the paper; he read it to me; the writing was very unsettled; he had no money at this time, and my original stock of mustangs had fallen away; I had heard that McCarthy had about 50,000 acres of land in Texas; I agreed that if we raised the money we should go into the mustang business, and he was to have a one-third share; I also signed articles of copartnership with McCarthy; I don't know whether McCarthy drew them up, nor where they were drawn up; the articles of copartnership were large, giving us power to do almost any kind of business; the paper signed in the St. Nicholas Hotel was verified before a notary public, who asked me whether I signed it of my own free will; the copartnership articles were signed in the Baltimore and Ohio office and were witnessed by Mr. Bates, Mr. G. L. Huntington, and a Mr. Brooks; when I signed the paper I thought I was going into an honest transaction with an honest man; it was necessary to furnish capital, and I was to furnish the collateral on which the capital was to be raised; Mrs. Whitney, the owner of the diamonds, resides in Thirty-seventh street; she is a widow; I have known her for three or four years; I do not think she is very wealthy; she has a fine house, but I did not give it to her; I have a wife; I saw the diamonds before Mrs. Whitney gave them to me; I sold them to her a day or two before this transaction; I got a portion of them from a Mrs. Lynch, who has a store under the New-York Hotel, and the rest from Mrs. Lynch's son George; I made a bona fide sale of the diamonds to Mrs. Whitney for a nominal sum; the diamonds were worth from $10,000 to $12,000; I decline to say how much I sold them for; I delivered them to her a few times I made the sale; I gave her no regular bill of sale, simply a memorandum.

Judge Curtis—How much did Mrs. Whitney give you for those diamonds?

Witness—Am I obliged to answer this question?

Judge Kilbreth—Yes; I think it is about time we knew.

Witness—Twenty-five cents. [Laughter.]

Witness resumed: I gave her a list of the jewelry, and she gave me the money—a silver quarter of a dollar; no witness was present at this transaction; I did not tell Mrs. Lynch that I wanted to beat a sucker"; I never was a resident of Texas; McCarthy wanted an affidavit from some one, so that he could tell the person he wanted to negotiate with for the loan that the diamonds came from a person who owned them, and Mrs. Whitney made such an affidavit; Mrs. Lynch got no money or note from me for the diamonds; but I was to pay her $500 at some time. Witness then repeated the story already published about how he lost the diamonds.

Judge Curtis said that it was quite clear to his mind that this was a case of "diamond cut diamond," and that the complainant, instead of the defendant, was the guilty man. The complainant had tried, through the defendant, to raise money on diamonds which it was not clear were owned by anybody in particular, and which, when lost, were said by the complainant in his affidavit, to belong to a person who did not own them. It was a singular case, and, when the facts were disclosed, it would not be to the advantage of the complainant. Sufficient had been shown to warrant the discharge of McCarthy on light bail, and he asked that this should be done.

McCarthy appealed to the court, saying he was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, and did not want to stay in the Tombs any longer, but Justice Kilbreth said he would go on with the case this morning at 10 o'clock, and the question of bail was waived.

DEATH OF AN OLD POLICE SERGEANT.

Police Sergt. James M. Flandreau, of the Thirty-second Precinct, died at an early hour yesterday morning at his residence, No. 100 West One Hundred and Fiftieth street, after a long illness. He was 50 years of age, and had been connected with the Police for upward of 20 years. He was a Lieutenant of Police under Capt. [now Inspector] Speight, in the Twenty-first Ward, in 1854. When the late Sidney H. Stuart was elected City Judge, Flandreau was elected a Police Justice to serve the balance of Stuart's term, and presided at the Jefferson Market Police Court during 1857 and 1858. In 1860 he was reappointed a policeman, and detailed at the East Twenty-third Street Ferry. He was subsequently promoted to be Sergeant, and was transferred to Yonkers, which at the time was included in the Metropolitan Police District. He was acting Captain there for several years. When Westchester County was exempted from the provisions of the Metropolitan act, Sergt. Flandreau returned to the Thirty-second Precinct, and remained there to the time of his death.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Third District Court-house yesterday reanmed their investigation of the charges made by Mr. Cushing against the architects of the building. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the defense. Mr. P. K. Horgan testified that Mr. Cushing paid Mr. Oswell $10 for a bill of quantities or materials for certain work to be done on the building. Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, an architect, deposed that it was customary in England for successful contractors to pay a commission of three-quarters of 1 per cent. on the amount of their contracts for a bill of quantities; there was a good deal of labor involved in making out such a bill. The amount of materials necessary, according to the plans for a building, had to be carefully computed, and the custom of charging a commission was being introduced into this country. The witness then referred to several instances in which such commissions were paid; and added that if bills of quantities were prepared by persons employed by architects of a building during their own time, he would not if he were one of the architects object to their receiving payment for their labor. Mr. Arthur Oswell, who received $10 for a bill of quantities, was then recalled, and deposed that it was optional with contractors to take such bills; it took him three weeks to make them out. Mr. C. S. Maurice, a member of the firm who had the iron contract for the building, testified that he approved a bill of quantities from Mr. Radford, who had prepared it, and paid him 1 per cent. commission on the amount. Commissioner Porter, the President of the board, who had charge of the erection of the building, deposed that he believed the architects were good men, and that the charges made against them were without foundation. This closed the proceedings, so far as hearing testimony is concerned. The committee will probably make their report to the Board of Aldermen next Thursday.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

OPPOSITION TO THE REDUCTION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES—APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES—DONATIONS FROM THE EXCISE FUND.

The Board of Apportionment held a comparatively long session yesterday in the Mayor's office. President Wood and other members of the Board of Education were present for the purpose of calling attention to the alleged insufficient appropriations made to his department for the present year, and to ask for a transfer of some of the old school fund balances to make up for the deficiency. After some routine business had been transacted, Mr. Wood, in referring to the subject, said he desired to make some remarks in regard to the salaries of the teachers for 1877. The Board of Apportionment, he continued, had cut down the estimate for salaries to too low a figure. They were obliged to provide accommodation for all children who wished to attend the public schools, and they had the power, under the Compulsory Education law, to have children arrested who did not attend school. They were therefore placed in a delicate position. The schools were too crowded, and the bad ventilation of some of the buildings had been the subject of newspaper criticism. But the board were not in a position to remedy these evils under the estimates for the present year, and they would be compelled to give up purchasing sites on which to erect new buildings. He thought it was bad policy to reduce the salaries of teachers. They had studied hard for years to enable them to obtain their positions, and the average salaries paid to them was only $843 a year. That amount included the day, the evening, and the normal schools. The sum of $500 was the lowest salary paid. Mr. Wood then referred to the remuneration of male and female principals, who had reached their places after many years of labor. The former might reach $3,000, and the latter $2,000. If a man obtained the position of a principal he was probably incapacitated for embarking in any other business. Mr. Wood then referred to the work done by the teachers, and expressed the hope that if reductions were to be made they would not consist in cutting down the salaries of the teachers. If the board so desired, they could close some of the schools, and by that means reduce the expenses.

School Commissioner Dowd said he coincided with Mr. Wood in his views.

Commissioner Beardsley, of the Board of Education, said that the unexpended balances of the appropriations made for the schools in 1874, 1875, and 1876, amounted to about $141,000, and that amount might be transferred to the sum set apart for this year. If they had a portion of that money they could carry on the work of their department efficiently. The estimates of the Board of Education for 1877 had been carefully made up in regard to salaries; the estimate for supplies had also been prepared with a view to economy. Last year the sum of $100,000 had been transferred to their building account for the purpose of rebuilding a schoolhouse that had been destroyed by fire, and a transfer of money could now be made to enable their Board to carry on their work in an efficient manner. Controller Kelly said he was in doubt as to the power of the Board of Apportionment to make a transfer of the balances referred to, unless the amounts set apart for specific objects had been exhausted.

Mayor Ely inquired if the Corporation Counsel had given any opinion as to the power to make the transfers.

President Wood replied that the Corporation Counsel had not yet given his opinion on the subject. He then remarked that a reduction of the salaries of teachers would be very unjustifiable, and that some of them—particularly those of the Primary Departments—did not receive sufficient compensation.

After some further remarks the matter was laid over.

The following appropriations were made out of the unexpended balances of appropriations to charities:

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $2,393 83; Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, $200 26; New-York Juvenile Asylum, $8,818 46; New-York State Homeopathic Asylum for Insane, $61 77; New-York Catholic Protectory, $6,736 81; Nursery and Child's Hospital, $7,130 95; Union Home and School, $4,537 24; Children's Fold, $413 43.

The Board made the following donations from the Excise Fund:

Twelfth Ward West-side Relief Society, $1,000; Dorp-verein Hebrew Benevolent Society, $1,000; Training School for Nurses, $1,000; Fourth Ward Society for the relief of poor children, $980; Linda Gilbert Prisoners' Aid Fund, $500; Foundling Asylum, $17,708 72.

Resolutions were adopted appropriating $8,000 to repair McComos' Dam Bridge, and $14,000 for the improvement of the annexed district; the latter amount being from the Maintenance Fund of the Park Department.

The Controller was authorized to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $6,208 74 to pay old claims against the Board of Education, for work done in 1869 and other years.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Twenty-third annual report of the Woman's Hospital of New-York, which has just been published, contains some interesting statistics of the work accomplished during the past year. The building fund, which on the previous year had been in so low a condition as to render it impracticable to complete the work on the Baldwin pavilion, having been increased to nearly $70,000 by the generous donations from Mr. J. J. Aster, Mr. William B. Aster, and others, the Board of Governors were enabled to resume and complete the work. It is now in operation, and unincumbered with debt.

The board earnestly ask that the generously disposed public will endow beds and wards in the pavilion, in order that the humble patients can obtain the same skilled treatment as wealthier sufferers. The report of the Lady Supervisors, which follows that of the Board of Governors, states that three free beds were endowed during the year by Mrs. Ellen Gifford, of New-Haven, Mrs. John Taylor Johnston, and one in memory of Mrs. Cornelia Ray by her husband, daughter, and grandchildren. By the opening of the new pavilion, the report further states the hospital has been enabled to offer increased accommodations for the treatment of wealthier patients who find it difficult to obtain proper treatment and nursing in hotels. The Medical Board reports that since the presentation of its last report, 289 patients have been admitted to the hospital; 162 operations have been performed, 15 deaths have occurred, and 237 patients have been discharged, leaving 51 still in the ward on Oct. 1, last. In the out-door service 3,500 consultations have been held by the corps of assistant surgeons, and skilled treatment furnished to a very large circle of poor patients. The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Governors shows the expenses of the hospital during the year ending November last to have been $118,744 05, and the receipts during the same period from donations, interest on investments, and other sources, $127,901 20, leaving a balance of $9,157 15. The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Supervisors for the 11 months ending October last gives the expenditures for salaries, provisions, repairs, &c., as $24,440 80, and the receipts during the same period as $24,506 76, leaving, with the balance of $603 55 of the previous 11 months, a balance on hand of $669 51. During the year the donations of private individuals amounted to $67,357 33, the subscriptions of the "Woman's Century"—a society of ladies organized for the purpose of preventing an accumulation of debt on the hospital—amounting to $1,855.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The annual reunion of the New-York Club of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., was held last evening at the residence of Mr. A. V. Stout, No. 260 Madison avenue, and proved a very gratifying success. Nearly every class from that of 1834 to the present year was represented by alumni, among those present being Mr. George Kellogg, father of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg; Dr. Curry; Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Orange Judd, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Prof. Harvey B. Lane, Col. Thorpe, Dr. Hunt, of the Drew Theological University, and George Lansing Taylor. In the early part of the evening a fine collation was served to the guests, at the conclusion of which a speech of welcome was made by the host. The Wesleyan University song was next sung by the company, and at its conclusion the annual election was held, resulting in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Albert S. Hunt; Vice President, D. G. Harriman; Secretary, Cicero M. Hicks; Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. H. C. Ingraham, S. H. Olin, and A. J. Palmer. Rev. Dr. Warren, in retiring from the position of President, made a brief speech, in which he suggested the propriety of social gatherings three or four times a year. Professors of the university and other gentlemen who would address the alumni on education and other interesting themes, being invited to attend. The plan, he said, had been adopted by many of the leading colleges of the country, and he felt sure, judging from the beneficial results that had followed, that its adoption by Wesleyan would tend to bring the alumni into closer sympathy with the progress and welfare of the institution. At the conclusion of the address the plan was adopted by a unanimous vote, and a committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for carrying it into practical operation. Mr. S. H. Olin, in assuming the position of toast-master of the evening, made a witty speech, and concluded by introducing Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, the President of the university, who responded briefly to the toast, "Our Alma Mater." Other toasts followed, and after singing several stirring college songs, the company finally dispersed for the evening.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

A NEW PHASE OF THE DEAD-LOCK—MR. DONOVAN VOTES FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, BUT A REPUBLICAN MEMBER BOLTS—THE SITUATION NOT MATERIALLY CHANGED.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, after transacting some routine business, made their weekly attempt to break the dead-lock, which has existed since the first meeting of the board this year, by effecting a permanent organization. The crowd in attendance was greater than at any of the previous meetings, owing to the prevalence of a rumor that Alderman Donovan would cease voting for himself and decide the contest by voting with the Republicans. When the board had been in session for an hour, a recess of 25 minutes was taken, after which, on motion of Alderman Acker, Republican, a *viva voce* vote for permanent President was taken. On the first call Alderman Donovan, Democrat, did not vote. Rising to explain his vote, on the call for absentees, Mr. Donovan said that he had laid his claims for consideration before his party in an honest, straightforward manner. Although he was the Alderman longest in the board his claims were not considered. The speaker concluded by saying that he would vote for the Republican candidate, William H. Ray. The announcement was received with applause in the lobby. If all the Republican members of the board had remained firm in support of their party candidate, Mr. Ray's election would have been assured by Alderman Donovan's vote. The further calling of the roll, however, supplied in a few seconds a new surprise that will furnish food for political gossip during the coming week. Alderman Herman Cottrell, Republican, from the Seventeenth Ward, when his name was called, instead of voting for Mr. Ray, named as his candidate Francis B. Flaherty, thus preventing the Republican candidate from receiving the necessary majority. Fearing that Cottrell had sold out to the Democrats, and that his vote for Fisher, who is an earnest supporter of Ray, was only intended to create a break which would result in Black's (Democrat) election, Donovan at once changed his vote for Ray, and put himself in position by voting for himself. The roll was called six times in succession, but a majority of the Aldermen, having apparently made up their minds that it would not be best to organize the board without further consultation, "played for safety" by voting for five or six different candidates. After the sixth vote a resolution was offered authorizing the Chairman pro tem. to appoint a sufficient number of committees temporarily, to enable the board to transact business until a permanent organization could be effected. Alderman Shannon said he hoped the motion would not prevail, as he intended to organize the board next week. He said he was the only Independent Democrat in the board, and there were a great many men expecting places from him which he could not give them while Alderman Donovan prevented the organization of the board. The speaker said he would give Alderman Donovan another chance, and if he did not, then say what it was that he wanted, he [Mr. Shannon] would organize the board at the next meeting. Shannon complained that Donovan would not tell anybody what he wanted. He was willing to see Donovan elected President of the board if the Alderman from the Twelfth Ward could secure a sufficient number of votes. As the board stands 12 Republicans to 13 Democrats, including Shannon and Donovan, Alderman Shannon can only organize the board next week by voting for the Republican candidate. The motion to adjourn informally consequently was declared out of order and a vote taken for President, which resulted the same as the others. The Board then adjourned until Monday next. After the adjournment an informal meeting of the Aldermen was called for the purpose of taking some steps toward the great reform in the chamber. Several members had become sick from the foul air. The matter was discussed for some time, but no definite action was taken.

NAVY-YARD NOTES.

The steam sloops Brooklyn, Alaska, and several others are laid up in ordinary.

The frigate Franklin is lying in Winter quarters, and will proceed in early Spring to Norfolk, where she will relieve the sloop-of-war Worcester as receiving ship, it being the intention of the Navy Department to keep sea-going vessels in commission as receiving ships.

A dock trial of the machinery of the Trenton is now being conducted at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and Capt. John Lee Davis has already reported to her commander. The officers are ordered to report for duty on the 6th of February, and it is hoped by the Secretary of the Navy to have the vessel in complete readiness to join the European Squadron by the 1st of March.

The Swatara, attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, has been at the Navy-yard since August last, receiving thorough repairs. Her continuous and arduous duties in the Transit of Venus Expedition rendered it necessary to give her a complete overhauling. She is now ready for sea, and will proceed South in about a month. The training ship Minnesota is also lying at the Navy-yard in Winter quarters. Capt. Johnson, who commands her, and his landing officers continue daily instruction of the apprentice boys on board of her. The torpedo boats Alarm and Intrepid are also in commission, and lying in Winter quarters, with a reduced crew on each barely sufficient to keep them in good order.

THE JURISDICTION OF A COURT.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Lewis B. Hunt against Alexander H. Reavey. The latter is an attorney and counselor at law, and was charged by Hunt with collecting $90 for him and refusing to pay over the money. Hunt asked for an order requiring Reavey to pay over the amount. Judge Van Hoesen says: "Although the papers are entitled as if an action were pending in this Court between Lewis B. Hunt as plaintiff and Alexander H. Reavey as defendant, I find in the affidavits filed by Mr. Hunt no allegation that the moneys which Reavy is said wrongfully to withhold were collected by him as an attorney in any action brought, or prosecution in the Court of Common Pleas. For that reason I cannot sign the order which is presented. The Court of Common Pleas will compel attorneys to do their duty in actions in this court, but it will not undertake to regulate the transactions of attorneys in actions pending in other tribunals. If the moneys in question were collected by Mr. Reavey, not in an action, but in the course of business confided to him on account of his being an attorney, Mr. Hunt should apply to the Supreme Court for redress. Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice to a renewal before the proper tribunal."

THE HASTIE-TRACY BOOK SALE.

There was a good attendance at the Hastie-Tracy Library sale at Clinton Hall yesterday, when the remaining portion of the works treating of art and the sciences were disposed of, and the "miscellaneous" division entered upon. In the latter were a few good lots of Americana, some valuable books on angling, and a great quantity of literature of a peculiarly savory or unsavory nature. Some good illustrations of "Rob Roy's Expedition" brought fair prices. The famous "Baskerville" edition, (1764) which Dodsley translated, brought $4 62, another copy $3, and the edition published at London, in 1818, which Tenniel illustrated, and Rev. T. James translated, $7. Among the Americana a few books brought fair prices, but in this department of literature the library was, comparatively speaking, singularly deficient. In the evening the most valuable lot of books sold comprised many volumes of Defoe's works. The various editions of "Robinson Crusoe" sold remarkably well, and the same may be said of the Dictionaries. To-day at 1 o'clock the most singular part of this great library, classified as "Facetiæ," will commence.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The following contributions were received by St. John's Guild yesterday, and will furnish only one-third of one day's supply to the poor:

James Cummings	$50	Joseph L. Morris	$25
J. Goldmark	25	E. Chamberlain	25
W. T. S.	1	Francis Baker	25
Cash	5	M. G. Hepworth	5
Anonymous	20	Passengers of steamship Abyssinia through J. W. Oughtelree and W. Cowell	50
Mrs. S. K.	10		
B. R. Smith & Co.	2		
Wm. Turnbull & Co.	5		
F. M.			
B. T.			
Total			$321

Yesterday the Guild was compelled to reduce the supplies to one-half their former quantity, and unless contributions amounting to $1,000 are received, this condition of affairs must continue.

COUNTERFEIT TEN-CENT PIECES.

Last Saturday evening Mr. Earnst Wilken, a clerk for the firm of Conkling & Co., No. 763 Broadway, noticed a man and a boy acting in a rather suspicious manner on Third avenue, near Sixty-fifth street. The man would send the boy into a store and on his return the lad would give him whatever he had purchased, together with the change. Among other places visited was the cigar store of D. Rohmer, No. 1,112 Third avenue. When the boy emerged from this place Mr. Wilken went in and asked the proprietor if he had any counterfeit money. He was shown three 10 cent pieces, which Mr. Rohmer said a boy had given him a few moments before. Wilken went out, called an officer, and had both the man and boy arrested. On searching the man, who gave his name as John Call and his residence as Mott Haven, a quantity of cigars and clay pipes, $8 in good money, and several counterfeit ten-cent pieces were found on his person. The boy gave his name as Walter Welsh. Both were taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE FORREST HOUSE;

OR,

EVERARD'S REPENTANCE.

BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES.

CHAPTER I.

TWO LETTERS.

The first, a small half-sheet, inclosed in a large, thick envelope, and addressed in a childish, unformed hand to Mr. James Everard Forrest, Junior, Ellicottville, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, with a request in the lower left-hand corner for the Postmaster to forward immediately; the second, a dainty little perfumed missive, with a fanciful monogram, directed in a plain, round hand to J. Everard Forrest, Esq., Ellicottville, Mass., with the words "In haste" written in the corner. Both letters were in a hurry, and both found their way together to their owner, a brown-haired, brown-eyed, brown-faced young man, who sat under the shadow of the big maple-tree on the Common in Ellicottville, lazily puffing his cigar and fanning himself with his Panama hat, for the thermometer was ninety in the shade, and the hour 10 A. M. of a sultry July day. At first it was almost too much exertion even to break the seals, and for a moment J. Everard Forrest, Jr., toyed with the smaller envelope of the two, the one whose delicate perfumery he knew so well, and which quickened his pulse a little and brought a deeper glow to his cheek.

"I may as well see what Josey wants of me *in haste*," he said at last, and breaking the seal, he read:

HOLBURTON, July 15.

MY DEAR NED: You must not wait till Wednesday, but come to-morrow on the 4 o'clock train. I want you particularly. Everything has gone at sixes and sevens, for just at the very last Mrs. Murdock, who has been dying for 20 years or more, must really die, and, of course, the Murdock boys can't act, so you must take the character of the bridegroom in the play where I am bride. You will have very little to say. You can learn it all in 15 minutes, but you must come to-morrow so as to rehearse with us once at least. Now, don't you *dare* fail. I shall meet you at the station.

Yours lovingly, JOSEPHINE FLEMING.

P. S.—Do you remember I wrote you in my last of a stranger, a Dr. Matthewson, who has been in town a few days stopping at the hotel? He has consented to be the priest on condition that you are the bridegroom. I do not know why he insists upon that point, but he does; so do not fail me.

Again, with love, JOE.

"And so this is my lady's great haste," the young man said, as he finished reading the letter. "She wants me for her bridegroom. I rather think I know that before, and I don't know but I'm willing, so I guess I'll have to go; and now for Rosie's interesting document, which must be read at once immediately.' I only wish it may prove to have money in it from the governor, for I am getting rather low."

So saying he took the other letter and studied it carefully, while a smile broke over his face as he continued:

"Upon my word, Rosie did not mean this to go astray, and has written everything out in full, even to Massachusetts and Junior. Good for her. Wonder why she didn't take a larger envelope; but then, she needed all this space, and has filled it, too; and how crooked; why, that Junior stands at an angle of several degrees above the M. Rosie ought to do better. She must be nearly 13; but then she's a nice little girl, and I'll see what she says."

What she said was as follows:

FORREST HOUSE, July 14.

Mr. Everard Forrest:

DEAR SIR: Nobody knows I am writing this to you, but your mother has been worse for a few days, and keeps talking about you even in her sleep. She did not say send for you, but I thought if you knew how bad she was you would, perhaps, come home for a part of your vacation. It will do her so much good to see you. She is very well, and your father, too. So, no more at present.

Yours respectfully,

ROSAMOND HASTINGS.

P. S.—Miss Beatrice Belknap has come home from New-York, and had the typhoid fever, and lost every speck of her beautiful hair. You don't know how funny she looks. She offered me $50 for mine to make her a wig, because it is wavy naturally, and is just her color; but I would not sell it for the world; would you? Inclosed find $10 of my very own money, which I send you to come home with, thinking you might need it. Do not fail to come, will you?

ROSAMOND.

Everard read this letter twice, and smoothed out the crisp ten dollar bill, which was carefully wrapped in a separate bit of paper. It was not the first time he had received money in his sore need from the girl, for in a blank-book which he always carried in his pocket were several entries, as follows: "Jan. 2, from Rosamond Hastings, $5; March 4, $2; June 8, $1." Then on and on until the whole amount was more than $20, but never before had she sent him so large a sum as now, and there was a moisture in his eyes and his breath came heavily as he put it away in his purse, and said:

"There never was so unselfish a creature as Rosie Hastings. She is always thinking of somebody else. And I, what am I, a contemptible dog to take her money as I do; but then, I honestly intend to pay her back tenfold when I have something of my own."

Thus reassuring himself, he put his purse in his pocket, and glancing again at Rosie's letter his eye fell upon Miss Belknap's name, and he laughed aloud as he said:

"Poor bald Bee Belknap. She must look comical. I can image how it hurts her pride. Buy Rosie's hair, indeed! I should think not, when her hair is her only beauty, if I except her eyes, which at present are too large for her thin face; but that will fill and round out in time, and Rosie may be a beauty yet, though not like Josey; no—never like Josey."

And that brought the young man back to Miss Fleming's letter and its imperative request. Could he comply with it now? Ought he not go at once to the sick mother, who was missing him so sadly, and who had made all the happiness he had ever known in life? Duty said yes, but the invitation drew him to Holburton and the fair Josephine, with whom he believed himself to be, and with whom he was, perhaps, as much in love as any young man of twenty well can be. Perhaps Rosie had been unduly alarmed; at all events, if his mother was so very sick she was wanting him badly, his father would write, of course, and on the whole he believed he should go to Holburton by the afternoon train, and then, perhaps, go home.

And so the die was cast, the young man little dreaming as he walked to the telegraph office and sent across the wires to Miss Josephine Fleming the three words, "will come," how that decision was to influence his whole future life, and involve him in a net-work of difficulties which it would take many years to overcome.

CHAPTER II.

DR. MATTHEWSON.

The train from Ellicottville was late that afternoon, in fact far behind time, to be late, but on this particular day it was more than usually behind time, and the one stage which Holburton boasted had waited more than half an hour at the little station of the out-of-the-way town which lies nestled among the Berkshire hills, just on the boundary line between the Empire State and Massachusetts. The day was hot, even for Midsummer, and the two fat, motherly matrons who sat in the depot had severely inveighed against the heat and wiped their glowing faces, while they watched and discussed the young lady who, on the platform outside, was walking up and down, seeming wholly unconscious of their espionage. But it was only seeming, for she knew perfectly well that she was the object of curiosity and criticism, and more than once she paused in her walk and turning squarely round faced the two old ladies, in order to give them a better view and let them see just how many tucks and ruffles and puffs there were in her new dress, worn that day for the first time, and made by sister Agnes with a patience and weariness which only the most patient of all old maid sisters could endure. And a very pretty picture Josephine Fleming made standing there in the sunshine, looking so artless and innocent, as if no thought of herself had ever entered her mind. She was a pink-and-white blonde, with masses of golden hair rippling back from her forehead, and those dreamy blue eyes of which poets sing, and which have in them a marvelous power to sway the sterner sex just by that pleading, confiding expression which moves a man so soon and makes him very tender toward the helpless creature appealing so innocently to him for his protection.

Josephine is not my heroine, though without her the story would be nothing, and so I will say to my reader just here that I do not like her. You will not like her, and the two old ladies did not like her, though they admitted that she was very beautiful and stylish in her blue muslin and white chip hat, with the long feather drooping low behind—too pretty by far and too much of the fine lady about her, they said, for a daughter of the widow Roxie Fleming, who lived in the low brown house on the common, and sewed for a living when she had no boarders from the city.

Then they talked of the expected entertainment at the Village Hall the following night, tableaux, charades, and a play, the proceeds of which were to go toward buying a fire-engine, which the people greatly needed. And Josephine had pushed and managed to tell that she was to figure in most everything, and they presumed she was now waiting for the train to come on the train.

And for once they were right in their conjecture. She was waiting for Everard Forrest, and when the tardy train came in forty-five minutes behind its time, he stepped upon the platform looking so fresh, and cool, and handsome in his white linen suit that the ladies almost forgave Josephine for the gushing manner with which she greeted him, and carried him off toward home. She was so glad to see him, and her eyes looked at him so softly and tenderly, and she had so much to tell him, and was so excited with it all, and the brown house overgrown with hop-vines was so cool and pleasant, and Agnes had such a tempting little supper laid out for him in the back piazza that Everard felt supremely happy and content, and once, when nobody was looking on, kissed the blue-eyed fairy flitting so joyously around him and shaking his nearly blind.

"I say, Josey," he said, when the tea things had been removed, and he was lounging in his usual lazy attitude upon the door-stone and smoking his cigar. "it's a heap nicer here than down in that hot, close hall. Let's not go to the rehearsal. I'd rather stay home."

"But you can't do it. You must go," Josephine replied. "You must rehearse and learn your part, though for to-night it doesn't matter. You can go through the marriage ceremony well enough, can't you?"

"O course I can, and can say, 'I, Everard, take thee, Josey, to be my lawful wife,' and, by Jove, I wouldn't care if it was genuine. Suppose we get a priest and make a genuine thing of it. I'm willing, if you are."

There was a very pretty blush on Josey's cheek as she replied, "What nonsense you are talking, and you not yet through college," but her manner was still more excited as she hurried him off to the hall, where the rehearsal was to take place.

Here an unforeseen difficulty presented itself. Dr. Matthewson was not forthcoming in his character as priest. He had gone out of town, and had not yet returned; so another took his place in the marriage-scene, where Everard was the bridegroom and Josephine the bride. The play was called "The Mock Marriage," where two young people, without the knowledge of all, were secretly tied for life. It would be very effective with the full glamour of lights, and dress, and people on the ensuing night; and Josephine, who seemed to be head and front of it all, declared herself satisfied with the rehearsal, and sanguine of success, especially as Dr. Matthewson appeared at the last moment, apologizing for his absence, and assuring her of his intention to be present the next evening.

He was a tall, powerfully-built man of thirty or thereabouts, and many would call him handsome, though to a close observer of the human face and its index to character there was a cruel, crafty look in his eyes, and in the smile which habitually played about his mouth. Still he was very gentlemanly and courteous in his manner, and fascinating in his conversation, for he had traveled much, and seen everything, and spoke both German and French as readily as his mother tongue. With Miss Fleming he seemed to be on the most intimate terms, though this intimacy only dated from the time when she pleaded with him so prettily and successfully to take the place of the priest in "The Mock Marriage," where John Murdock was to have officiated. At first the doctor had objected, saying gallantly that he preferred to be the bridegroom, and asking to find some individual else to be. "Mr. Forrest—Mr. Everard Forrest, from Rothsay, Southern Ohio," Josephine replied, with a conscious blush which told much to the experienced man of the world.

"Forrest! Everard Forrest!" the doctor repeated thoughtfully, and the smile about his mouth was more perceptible. "Seems to me I have heard that name before. Where did you say he lived, and where is he now?"

Josephine replied again that Mr. Forrest's home was in Rothsay, Ohio, at a grand old place called Forrest House; that he was a student at Amherst, and was spending his Summer vacation with a friend in Ellicottville, and—

"Yes, I understand, and comes frequently to Holburton to see the Lady Fleming," the doctor rejoined, adding after a moment's pause, "I'll be the priest, but suppose I had the power to marry you in earnest, what then?"

"Oh, you wouldn't. You must not. Everard is not yet through college, and it would be so very dreadful—and romantic, too," the girl said, as she looked searchingly into the dark eyes confronting hers so steadily, as if to read her inmost thoughts. When Everard came and was introduced to Dr. Matthewson after the rehearsal, there was a singular expression in the eyes which seemed to the young man so curiously like the doctor's manners were perfect, and never had Everard been treated with more deference and respect than by this handsome stranger, who called upon him at Mrs. Fleming's early in the morning, in the course of an hour established himself on the terms of intimacy with the young man that he learned more of his family history than Josephine herself knew after an acquaintance of more than a year. Everard never could explain to himself how he was led on naturally and easily, to tell of his home in Rothsay, the grand old place of which he would be heir, as he was the only child. He did not know how much his father was worth, he said, as his fortune was estimated at various sums, but probably half a million, though it didn't do him much good, for the governor was close, and insisted upon knowing how every penny was spent. Consequently Everard, who was undeniably fast and expensive in his habits, was, as he expressed it, always hard up, and if his mother, whom he seemed to idolize, did not occasionally send him something unknown to his father, he would be in desperate straits, for a fellow in college with the reputation of being rich must have money.

Here Everard thought of Rosamond and the sums she had sent him, but he could not speak of that to this stranger, who sat smiling so sweetly upon him, and leading him on step by step until at last Rosie's name did come from his lips, and was quickly caught up by Dr. Matthewson.

"Rosie!" he repeated, in his low, purring tone, for I can liken the doctor's voice to nothing better than the soft purring of a cat. "Rosie! Who is she? Have you a sister?"

"Oh, no. I told you I was an only child. Rosie is Rosamond Hastings, a little girl whose mother was my mother's most intimate friend. They were school-girls together in Boston, where mother was born, and pledged themselves to stand by each other should either ever come to grief, as Mrs. Hastings did."

"Married unhappily, perhaps?" the Doctor suggested, and Everard replied:

"Yes; married a man much older than herself who abused her so shamefully that she left him at last, and sought refuge with my mother. Fortunately, this Hastings died soon after, so she was freed from him; but she had another terror in the shape of his son, the child of a former marriage, who annoyed her dreadfully."

"How could he?" the doctor asked, and Everard replied:

"I hardly know how, only that he did. I believe, though, it was about some house or piece of land of which Mrs. Hastings held the deed for Rosie, and the boy chose to be unjust to her, but at least, and

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WASHINGTON.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

MESSRS. PAYNE, HUNTON, ABBOTT, GARFIELD, AND HOAR, CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE HOUSE—MR. GARFIELD COMPLIMENTED BY RECEIVING THE SMALLEST NUMBER OF DEMOCRATIC VOTES—THE SENATE'S CHOICE—THE NAME OF THE FIFTH JUDGE NOT YET ANNOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At 1 o'clock today the House proceeded formally to choose five of their number to serve on the Electoral Commission created by the act passed last week. Mr. Lamar nominated Messrs. Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield, and Hoar, and in order to save time, moved that as each member's name was called he should vote for the five candidates named. This was opposed by those Democrats who desired to cut Mr. Garfield, and who wanted to have a separate vote for each candidate. Mr. Lamar's motion was carried on a division, the vote standing 210 to 20. Mr. Abbott's name is the first on the roll, and when called he voted for all the candidates except himself. Until Mr. Blackburn's name was called all voted for the five candidates named, but that gentleman led the break which gave Garfield the distinction of receiving 24 Democratic votes less than were given for Mr. Hoar. The following named Democrats dropped Garfield, voting only for four candidates: Blackburn, of Kentucky; Cate, of Wisconsin; Cochrane, of Pennsylvania; Ross, of New-Jersey; Davis, of North Carolina: Ellis, of Louisiana, and Hurd, Poppleton, Rice, Southard, Vance and Walling, of Ohio. Buckner, of Missouri; Candler, of Arkansas, and Smith, of Georgia, substituted McCrary for Garfield. Cooke and Hartridge, of Georgia; Hereford, of West Virginia; Roberts, of Maryland, and Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, substituted Foster. Henkle, of Maryland, and John Reilly, of Pennsylvania, substituted Willard. Terry, of Virginia, dropped Garfield for Townsend, of New-York, and Townsend returned the compliment by dropping Payne and naming Terry. On the Republican side Hoge created laughter by voting for Mills, Singleton, and Blackburn, all of whom opposed the Electoral bill. Magoon dropped Payne for Lynde, and Wells, of Mississippi, named Wood for Hunton. Mr. Hoar received the highest vote, 264; Payne, Hunton, and Abbott each received 263; Garfield, 240; Foster, 5; McCrary, 3; Willard, 2, and Wood and Townsend of New-York, Terry, Lynde, Mills, Singleton, and Blackburn, each, 1. After the first 50 names had been called little interest was manifested in the election, which occupied one and a half hours. The galleries were crowded during the proceedings. The number of Democrats who declined to vote for Garfield or substituted some other name was six, greater than the number of Democrats who voted against the bill in the House, and the six who voted against him were among those who voted against the bill. The spirit of the opposition in the caucus was carried into the House by a set of men and in a manner that made it extremely ridiculous, and a high compliment to Mr. Garfield.

The Senate elected its members of the Electoral Committee at 3:30 o'clock without any incident whatever. Senators Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Thurman, and Bayard were unanimously elected, and all by the same vote. No one could have perceived in the voting, or by action of any Senator, that there had been the least disturbance of the serenity of Senators in the caucuses yesterday that made the choice of those voted for to-day.

The four Justices of the Supreme Court named in the Electoral bill—Justices Clifford, Miller, Field, and Strong—met to-day, as required by law, to select a fifth Justice to complete the full number required upon the commission. Strange to say, it is not positively known whom they selected, but the almost unanimous understanding and belief is that the choice fell upon Justice Bradley. There are certain persons who ought to know what the Justices did, if there has been any revelation from inside the consultation room, but they all say they have no positive information; but they all believe that the fifth Justice is Mr. Bradley. The reason that the fact is not positively revealed is, that by an understanding or agreement of the committee the Justices were not to let their action be known till both houses had selected their members of the commission. This was a wise precaution to prevent the choice of a Justice from influencing the voting in either house. A determination of secrecy means something in the Supreme Court; therefore, when the fifth Justice was chosen, a written and sealed communication was prepared, conveying the information to each house, and they will be delivered and made public to-morrow. There are various rumors afloat, among others, one to the effect that the four Justices could not agree, and made no choice, and are to meet again to-morrow morning. The election of Justice Bradly is, however, the best authenticated, and no doubt the true report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Associate Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller, and Field, designated by the Electoral bill as the four members of the judicial branch of the commission, were in secret conference for two or three hours to-day, but adjourned without arriving at a determination of the question as to which one of their associates shall be selected by them to be the fifth member. It may be considered certain, however, that to-morrow morning, very soon after they reassemble, they will select Justice Bradley as the fifth member, and promptly communicate the fact to both houses of Congress. There is sufficient reason to believe he would have been selected today, had it been authoritatively ascertained, prior to the adjournment of the conference, that Justice Davis would positively decline the position if offered to him. It is conjectured that the embarrassment of the consultation to-day arose mainly, if not entirely, from the conflicting accounts as to the willingness of Justice Davis to serve upon the commission, which were not set at rest until after the conference had formally ended for the day. It is currently believed, although of course the statement cannot be made upon authority, that one or more ballots were cast to-day for Justice Davis under the belief, entertained by a portion of those present, that, although he had expressed a disinclination to serve upon the commission, he would nevertheless accept the position if chosen by his colleagues. As the law peremptorily required the Senate and the House to elect their representation of the tripartite commission during to-day's session, it has been generally supposed that the judicial branch had also to be completed to-day, but this is an incorrect impression, for the law on this point reads as follows:

"On the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, Anno Domini, 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, now assigned to the first, third, eighth, and ninth circuits shall select in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit another of the Associate Justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission."

THE WORK OF THE TRIBUNAL.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR COUNTING THE VOTES COMPLETE—STATES THAT WILL BE CONTESTED—THE QUESTION OF GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS THE ALL IMPORTANT ONE TO BE DECIDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The two houses having formally elected their members of the Electoral Commission and provided for appointing tellers, and the four Justices having chosen a fifth, the entire commission is now formed and the preparations for beginning the counting of the votes on the day after to-morrow are complete, so far as preparations are required by law. The two Houses will meet together at 1 o'clock on Thursday, and the President of the Senate will immediately begin the opening of the certificates. The first State from which returns will be presented, under the law requiring the States to be taken alphabetically, is Alabama. It is probable that an objection will be made to the counting of the vote from that State on the ground of the existence of fraud, violence, and intimidation in the canvass sufficient to prevent a free and fair expression of the popular will. This objection, signed by a member of the House and a Senator, will compel an immediate separation of the two houses. Of course, the House will vote to overrule the objection, and what the Senate will decide is uncertain and unimportant so far as the result is concerned, because both houses under the law have to concur to sustain an objection to counting a a vote, and therefore Alabama will be counted for Tilden by the action of the House alone. Colorado is the fourth State on the list, but it is not now probable that any objection will be raised against its vote by the Democrats. because it is not known that any Senator would unite with a member of the House in objecting that Colorado is not a State. There are some members of the House willing to object, but it would be useless. The vote will then, on Thursday, be counted down through the list—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, and Delaware. The next State is Florida, and from this State there are two returns, and they will be sent at once to the commission, and the two houses will resume their usual course of business till the commission is ready to advise how Florida shall be counted. At this point there will undoubtedly be a delay till next week; at least a decision this week would be unexpected, and could only be reached by cutting short the hearing of counsel and the consideration of any evidence except such as the certificates show on their faces. The only returns which can come before the Commission are from the States of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, as these are the only States from which there are double returns in the hands of the President of the Senate. Alabama and Mississippi were expected to send returns of the Republican Electors, but it appears that none have been received. The next State to be referred after Florida is Louisiana.

The great question which the commission have first to decide, a question far greater and of vastly more importance than how Florida and Louisiana have cast their votes in the present election, is whether they will go behind the returns and enter upon an examination of the number of votes cast in the States for the Presidential Electors. This question should never have been submitted to any tribunal except the Supreme Court as a court. Indeed, it should never have been raised before any court. It suggests more peril to the Republic than any power ever claimed under the Constitution, save alone the claim of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. If the commission should decide to count the votes in Florida and Louisiana, no election of an Elector could ever be pronounced conclusive till it had been counted by order of Congress. Elections of President hereafter would be practically and would soon drift actually under the control of Congress. The possibility of such a decision by the commission is not conceded by Republicans. In fact, there is reason to expect that the commission will be positive on this point and against any such power existing in the Constitution. In case of a determination to go behind the returns, which the Democracy will strive desperately to secure, then there can hardly be any choice of President before the 4th, for it is quite impossible for any tribunal to go anew into Louisiana, for instance, and make an investigation, and render a decision upon evidence which would be entitled to any weight, in less than 60 days. This great question, greater than all others, will be first met when Florida is presented to them, and when it is decided the decision will carry with it the choice of President, for if the commission follows the Constitution and the law, nothing is more certain than the election of Hayes.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PRESENTED BY THE SECRETARY—THE MATERIAL OF THE NAVAL SERVICE—SEVERAL VESSELS THOROUGHLY REPAIRED—THE IRON-CLADS—39 SHIPS AND 422 GUNS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The addenda to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, recently submitted to the President, is intended to show the actual condition of the material of the naval service at the present time. Referring to the fact that many of the vessels after years of constant repair finally drop out of the service from utter worthlessness, the Secretary attributes this cause to the fact that the Navy in 1869 consisted largely of ships hurriedly built of perishable material, and says its present state of efficiency reflects great credit upon the knowledge and ability of the officers of the Navy. The Niagara, one of the first-rate class of vessels, measuring 5,440 tons displacement, was furnished with steam power as an auxiliary. In 1870 repairs were begun upon her with a view to make her an efficient war vessel. It was ascertained that it would cost over $1,000,000, and that a new vessel could be built for less money, which would be in all respects superior to her when completed. The repairs were suspended, and she is now laid up in ordinary at Boston. The Susquehanna, now lying in ordinary at Brooklyn, was also put under repairs with a view to change her from a side-wheel to a screw ship. The repairs were abandoned for the same reasons as were those of the Niagara.

Surveys have been held on the following vessels—Delaware, Congress, and Lancaster—but the report shows that the estimated cost of repairs was above the cost of a new vessel, and the vessels will consequently be sold or broken up. Those which have been surveyed and found to be very rotten, unfit for repairs, and of no further use to the Government, are the steam-sloops Severn, Worcester, and Kansas, and the sailing-vessels New-Orleans, Vermont, Ohio, Independence, Potomac, Cyane, Saratoga, St. Louis, and Pawnee. The Connecticut, Java, and Pennsylvania are white-oak vessels, but were never launched. At present they are somewhat rotten, but could be made serviceable for a year's cruise in six months, although at great cost. The New-York is on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her frame is of live oak, of good design, and in good preservation. The Iowa, a white oak vessel, and the Florida, built of live oak, have both been tested and found to be very fast. The former is quite rotten, and both vessels would have to be repaired before going to sea. The Franklin, Minnesota, Wabash, Pensacola, Hartford, Richmond, Alaska, Plymouth, Lackawanna, Monongahela, Ossipee, Kearsarge, Tuscarora, Wyoming, Ashuelot, Menocacy, Shawmut, Frolic, Gettysburg, Tallapoosa, and Palos have been thoroughly repaired, and the repairs upon some of them have been very costly. These vessels are now on duty or are ready for service. The Colorado, at present in commission as receiving-ship at Brooklyn, requires repairs, but is in good condition for one year's service.

Since 1869 there have been added to the Navy the Trenton, (second rate,) Adams, Enterprise, Alliance, Alert, Essex, Huron, and Ranger, (third rates,) and the torpedo-boats Alarm and Intrepid. Of these the first five are built of live oak, and the others of iron, all furnished with full steam power. The Despatch and Rio Bravo are purchased vessels; the former for quick dispatch service, and the latter for special service on the Rio Bravo River. There are 13 sailing vessels included in the list of vessels of the United States Navy, but these are considered of no value of importance as fighting vessels. Of these five are only available as practice ships.

There are 24 monitors, or iron-clad vessels, carrying 70 guns—each carrying two or four guns, excepting the Colossus, which is to carry 10 guns, but is still on the stocks at the New-York Navy-yard. The Massachusetts and Oregon are also on the stocks at other yards. Twelve are on duty in the North Atlantic squadron; five are under repairs; three are laid up at League Island, and the Roanoke is in ordinary at New-York. Aside from the sailing-vessels, which are not considered available for war purposes, the monitors, the two torpedo-boats, and the tug-boats in use at the navy-yards and naval stations, there are 71 steam war-vessels on the Navy list, divided into first, second, and third rates, of an aggregate capacity of 90,592 tons, and carrying 854 guns. Of these there are only 39 vessels that are considered immediately available for war purposes, having a capacity of 41,446 tons, and carrying 422 guns. These vessels are divided into the three different classes as follows: three of the first rate, 11 of the second rate, and 25 of the third rate.

The 39 vessels quoted above are only nine in excess of the number required under the provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Willis in the House of Representatives Dec. 21, which provides "that the fleet of the Navy in peace, and until the public safety demands an increase, shall consist of 30 sea-going vessels of war, to be distributed among the respective squadrons and divisions." "The question" says the report "of what should compose a sound, economical, but efficient naval force has presented during the past two years many different aspects; and the question constantly recurs whether it would be better to enter upon the expensive construction of armor-plated gun-bearing vessels, or continue the building of fast, wooden-built cruisers." Commodore Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail of the Navy Department, is acknowledged to possess the best developed ideas of the wants of the naval service, and his proposition to add to the force a marine ram, constructed upon scientific principles, is accepted by experts in the naval service and also in other circles, to be a new element which will make the force complete in itself, and a weapon of most destructive warfare. It is conceded that the officers of the Navy, as a class, know best the practical needs of the service; and it is beginning to be the custom, where difficult and responsible duties connected with the wants of the naval service, either in the construction of the vessels or improvements in other departments, are required, to call in their assistance.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO BE SENT TO CONGRESS TO-DAY—INDIFFERENCE OF MEMBERS ON THE SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President is expected to send to Congress, to-morrow, his Message concerning an immediate resumption of specie payments. He contemplated two or three days ago issuing an order to the Secretary of the Treasury to begin the redemption of legal-tender notes immediately, but an examination revealed legal difficulties which seemed insurmountable. Any effort to take advantage of the favorable condition of affairs for resumption must have the hearty support of Congress, and its immediate consideration. The proposition meets with little encouragement in Congress. It is not regarded with anything more nearly approaching approval than almost entire indifference by more than a dozen men. A few realize the importance of the opportunity; but, till the count of the Electoral votes is completed, the subject cannot secure a hearing. When it does come up, the old difficulty of getting those who have the same end in view to agree upon any one method of securing it will stand in the way. Any action by this Congress to aid in hastening specie payments cannot be hoped for, and the President is deprived of the support which ought to be earnestly given him by the law-making power, and must be content with making an official record of his views and opinions. He has most earnestly desired to see specie payments resumed during his administration, and it is a great misfortune that he will not be able by reason of the inefficacy of law to bring that end to pass.

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROMPTLY VETOED—HIS REASONS THEREFOR RELATED BY THE PRESIDENT—CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES—THE "REPUBLIC OF PRETORIA."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President sent to the House to-day a Message vetoing two joint resolutions of Congress, one directing the Secretary of State to communicate to the Republic of Pretoria the high appreciation by the Congress of the United States of the complimentary terms in which said Republic has referred to the first centennial of our national independence in their resolutions to Congress in May last, and the other of a similar import in relation to congratulations of the Argentine Republic. In his Message the President says to allow correspondence on interchange between States to be considered by or with more than one such agency would necessarily lead to confusion, and possibly to contradictory presentation of views and to internal complications. The Constitution of the United States, following the established usage of nations has indicated the President as the agent to represent the national sovereignty in its intercourse with foreign powers, and to receive all official communications from them. It gives him the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties and appoint Ambassadors, and other public ministers. It intrusts to him solely the reception of Ambassadors and other public ministers, thus vesting in him the origination of negotiations, and the reception and conduct of all correspondence with foreign States; making him, in the language of one of the most eminent writers on constitutional law, "the constitutional organ of communication with foreign States." No copy of the addresses which it is proposed to acknowledge is furnished. I have no knowledge of their tone, language, or purport. From the tenor of the two joint resolutions it is to be inferred that those communications are probably purely congratulatory. Friendly and kindly intended as they may be, the presentation by a foreign State of any communication to a branch of the Government not contemplated by the Constitution for the reception of communications from foreign States, might, if allowed to pass without notice, become a precedent for the address by foreign States of communications of a difficult nature and with wicked designs. If Congress can direct the correspondence of the Secretary of State with foreign Governments, a case very different from that under consideration might arise when that officer might be directed to present to some foreign Government entirely different and antagonistic views or statements.

By the act of Congress, establishing what is now the Department of State, then known as the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary is to "perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined or intrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeable to the Constitution, relative to correspondence, commissions or instructions to, or with, public Ministers or Consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign States or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President of the United States shall assign to such department, and furthermore, that the said principal officer, the Secretary of State, shall conduct the business of said department in such a manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct." This law, which remains substantially unchanged, confirms the view that the whole correspondence of the Government with and from foreign States is intrusted to the President; that the Secretary of State conducts such correspondence exclusively under the orders and instructions of the President; and that no communication or correspondence from a foreign State can properly be addressed to any branch or department of the Government except that to which such correspondence has been committed by the Constitution and law. I therefore feel it my duty to return the two joint resolutions without my approval to the House of Representatives, in which they originated.

In addition to the reasons already stated for withholding my constitutional approval from these resolutions is the fact that no information is furnished as to the terms or purport of the communication to which acknowledgements are desired; no copy of the communications accompany the resolutions, nor is the name even of an officer or of a body to whom an acknowledgment could be addressed given. It is not known whether the congratulatory addresses proceed from the head of State or from legislative bodies, and as regards the resolution relating to the "Republic of Pretoria," I cannot learn that any State or Government of that name exists.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

THE ELECTORAL INVESTIGATIONS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE AND THE OREGON CASE—THE DISQUALIFIED MICHIGAN ELECTOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Oregon Electoral case was the subject of a long discussion in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee were unable to decide upon a report, as there are a large number of telegrams relative to this case which have not yet been offered in evidence, but which will be so offered to-day or to-morrow.

The committee continued the investigation of the Oregon Electoral case this evening.

William H. Hollister, Cashier of the banking-house of Kountze Brothers, of No. 12 Wall street, New-York, testified that he has known J. H. N. Patrick, of Omaha, Nebraska, for several years; he knows Erwin Davis; understands that he is a man of wealth and leisure; on the 1st of December last $8,000 was deposited with Kountze Brothers by a stranger, who represented the deposit to be made by E. Davis; the $8,000 was in large bills, and was placed to the credit of J. H. N. Patrick. Witness was asked if he knew E. Davis, and replied: "I know Erwin Davis;" this sum of $8,000 was not deposited for Erwin Davis; on the 16th of December $1,039, in gold, was deposited in Kountze Brothers' bank by Charles Lamont, of New-York, subject to the order of J. H. N. Patrick, and it is still there; the bank of Kountze Brothers paid a draft of $8,000 on the 15th or 16th of December, in favor of Wells, Fargo & Co.; the witness did not know whether the money was paid to Wells, Fargo & Co. over the counter of Kountze Brothers' Bank or by draft through the Clearing-house; the draft on which Wells, Fargo & Co. were paid the sum of $8,000 was dated San Francisco, Dec. 5, and was given by J. H. N. Patrick.

M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, Neb., was the next witness. He is a brother to J. H. N. Patrick.

Senator Mitchell asked the witness if the signature to a certain cipher dispatch directed to W. T. Pelton, of New-York, was in the handwriting of his brother, J. H. N. Patrick.

Witness could not swear that it was or was not his brother's signature.

Major C. H. Hempstead, an acquaintance of J. H. N. Patrick was called, and asked to identify Mr. Patrick's handwriting, but he was unable to do so from the papers handed to him.

Senator Kelly was next called. He testified that he became acquainted with J. H. N. Patrick at Portland, Oregon, on the 27th of December last. A cipher dispatch directed to W. T. Pelton, New-York, signed by J. H. N. Patrick and indorsed by Senator Kelly, was produced by Senator Mitchell and handed to the witness, who stated that he could not translate the dispatch, but he could give the substance of it, which was that he [Mr. Kelly] indorsed a dispatch asking the Democratic National Committee to send $10,000 to Oregon to pay any legal expenses which might arise in connection with the Watts case, and it was also mentioned in the dispatch that any money not needed would be returned to the committee. An answer in cipher came to this dispatch, the substance of which was that there was "no money." Several telegrams passed between parties in Oregon and New-York in relation to paying any legal expenses in connection with the Watts case, and finally word was sent from New-York to Oregon that $8,000 could be had. The cipher dispatches which passed between Senator Kelly and Patrick were in relation to transferring the $8,000 from New-York to Oregon; how it should be done, and through what bankers. The dispatches had no other meaning. The Senator further testified that this $8,000 was the only money used in connection with this case in Oregon to his knowledge; that the $3,200 which he drew on a check from the bank of Ladd & Bush was used for paying lawyers' fees and for sending a messenger to Mr. Caswell, who lives in the eastern part of the eState. He never heard the unlawful use of money in connection with this case mentioned, and he never had an idea that any money would be used improperly in connection with it.

Senator Mitchell offered the following telegram, which he asked to have inserted in connection with the testimony of Mr. Hollister:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1876.

J. H. N. Patrick, Salem, Oregon:

Secure your polls at all hazards. Communicate with me immediately, giving prospects. DAVIS.

At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow evening.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote to-day examined Benton Hanchett, of Michigan, who testified that at the late election he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in that State, and was elected; he did not vote in the Electoral College, and was not present. He explained his reasons for not voting by saying that in 1863 he was appointed a Commissioner of the United States in the prosecution of a case of violation of law, of which he had made complaint; his attention having been recently called to an objection to an Elector in New-Jersey on similar grounds, he determined he would not act as an Elector; he had not performed duty as a United States Commissioner since that time, having refused to do so, but had not resigned the office. D. L. Cossman, who was elected by the college to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Hanchett, testified as to that fact.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House Committee on Appropriations in the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill only provide $25,000 for the salary of the President, and accompany it with a provision repealing the section of the revised statutes which increased the salary to $50,000. It will be remembered that the Senate, at this session, failed to pass over the veto of President Grant the bill restoring the salary to the old figure, and although it passed both houses by a majority, it is likely that the provision as it now stands in the Appropriation bill will be agreed to, and the next President will have to be content with $25,000 per annum.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, of counsel for the Louisiana Returning Board, denies the truth of the statement that he and Mr. Shellabarger had applied to the courts for a writ of habeas corpus in their behalf.

The Treasury to-day destroyed $1,070,272 in legal tender notes, that amount being 80 per cent. of the national bank circulation issued during the month.

Mr. Stephens became much worse during the evening, and at midnight was very low. Although his death is not apprehended immediately, it is feared he cannot recover.

Orders have been received at the arsenal directing four batteries of artillery, whose proper station is at Fortress Monroe, to return to that point by boat; but as the river is not entirely open, it is thought they will not embark before Monday next. The troops who will leave on Monday are those who arrived here on Sunday evening, Nov. 19, last, under the command of Col. Loder. The companies are Battery I, Fourth Artillery, Col. Loder commanding; Battery G, First Artillery, Col. Elder commanding; Battery C, Fifth, Major Randolph, and Battery A; Third, Col. Lorraine. They had been stationed at Fortress Monroe previous to the Presidential election, but were ordered to South Carolina to preserve the peace. The band of the Artillery School, which arrived here about Nov. 25, will return at the same time. It is thought that the other troops will leave for posts North and West shortly.

Mr. A. T. Britton has been appointed Metropolitan Police Commissioner in the place of Mr. Kimball, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Murtagh but declined to serve.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: G. A. Wetter, to be Register at Yankton, Dakota; Thomas Settle, to be Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida; James H. Burdick, to be United States Marshal for Dakota Territory; Medical Director William Green, to be Chief of the Bureau of Surgery, Navy Department.

The information has been received at the Department of State from the Vice Consul of the United States at Manila, respecting the port of Iolo, in the Sooloo Archipelago, which has been declared by the Spanish Government to be absolutely free from duties on foreign commerce from November 16, 1876, with the exception of arms, munitions of war, or such traffic as might prove injurious to morality or the public health. Vessels visiting the above port are required to present a full manifest of their cargo, stores, &c., within 48 hours after arrival.

Referring to the notice to mariners of Jan. 20, 1877, relative to the temporary discontinuance of the light on the shoal off Thomas' Point on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay, the Light-house Board gives notice that on and after this date the light will be again exhibited. It will be of the fourth order, showing a red flash every thirty seconds.

Commander George H. Perkins is ordered to command the Ashuelot, on the Asiatic station, relieving Commander E. O. Matthews, who is ordered home. Master James M. Wright is ordered to the Colorado. Civil Engineer D. G. Wise is ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Ensign W. C. Cowles is detached from the receiving ship Colorado, and placed on waiting orders.

Treasurer Wyman stated this afternoon that the Government has not lost any money through collections that have been made by parties claiming to represent others who have unclaimed interest due them on the books of the Treasurer's office where such claims are not correct. In all instances of this character the moneys so collected have been refunded. The department is solicitous that bondholders should not be made to pay too heavy fees to agents collecting interest for parties to whom it belongs.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: A. T. Wickoff, to be Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio; Joseph Grierson, to be Consul at Coquimbo; James D. Brady, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Virginia.

TESTING OF IRON AND STEEL.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDING FURTHER APPROPRIATION TO CONTINUE THE OPERATIONS OF THE TESTING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President sent the following Message to Congress to-day:

I desire to call the attention of Congress to the importance of providing for the continuance of the board for testing iron, steel, and other metals, which, by the Sundry Appropriation act of last year, was ordered to be discontinued at the end of the present fiscal year. This board, consisting of engineers and other scientific experts from the Army, the Navy, and from civil life—all of whom, except the Secretary, give their time and labors to this object without compensation—was organized by authority of Congress in the Spring of 1873, and immediately drafted a comprehensive plan for its investigations, and contracted for a testing-machine of 400 tons capacity, which would enable it to properly conduct the experiments. Meanwhile the sub-committee of the board have devoted their time to such experiments as could be made with smaller testing-machines already available. This large machine is just now completed and ready for erection at the Watertown Arsenal, and the valuable labors of the board are therefore just about to be commenced. If the board is to be discontinued at the end of the present fiscal year the money already appropriated and the services of the gentlemen who have given so much time to the subject will be unproductive of any results.

The importance of these experiments can hardly be overestimated when we consider the almost endless variety of purposes for which iron and steel are employed in this country, and the many thousands of lives which daily depend on the soundness of iron structures. I need hardly refer to the recent disaster at the Ashtabula bridge, in Ohio, and the conflicting theories of experts as to the cause of it, as an instance of what might have been averted by a more thorough knowledge of the properties of iron and the best modes of construction. These experiments cannot properly be conducted by private parties, not only on account of the expense, but because the results must rest upon the authority of disinterested persons. They must therefore be undertaken under the sanction of the Government. Compared with their great value to the industrial interests of the country, the expense is very slight. The board recommend an appropriation of $40,000 for the next fiscal year, and I earnestly commend their request to the favorable consideration of Congress. I also recommend that the board be required to conduct their investigations under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to make full report of their progress to that officer in time to be incorporated in his annual report. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 30, 1877.

THE POLICE BOARD INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Special Committee of the House to inquire into the official acts of the late Board of Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia continued their investigation today. Secretary of the Navy Robeson was sworn and testified that he had read the report of the investigation of Mr. Murtagh as it was published in the newspapers. The Chairman read Mr. Murtagh's testimony regarding his interview with the witness in relation to Mr. Whitthorne. Witness did not remember that interview. He saw Murtagh frequently during the Whitthorne investigation, but had no conversation with him about Whitthorne. Murtagh did nothing about the Whitthorne affair at witness' request or with his knowledge. Witness talked about the Whitthorne business with various persons, as to Mr. Whitthorne's personal habits, but had nothing to do with the Police force; had understood that Whitthorne's habits were bad, and so may have smiled when Murtagh asked witness about him; thought that Whitthorne was opening himself to exposure, and, thinking some subordinate would take advantage of the opportunity, communicated with a member of Congress, who would use his influence in warning Mr. Whitthorne to be careful if there was any necessity; did this not for any feeling toward Mr. Whitthorne, but out of respect for himself; witness had a knowledge that Dana was being shadowed by policemen while in Washington, and had no conversation with Mr. Murtagh about it at the time, as he scarcely knew him then; heard after Dana's arrest that he had been watched; it was rumored in the Navy Department that Whitthorne would be exposed, or that he was being watched, or something of the kind; it was among the possibilities that he [Whitthorne] had such a conversation with Murtagh as was given in his testimony, about not exposing Whitthorne while he was in office, but witness could recollect nothing of it.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGINEER OFFICER.

THE RASH ACT OF A LIEUTENANT IN THE REGULAR ARMY—NO CAUSE GIVEN FOR THE DEED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Lieut. John H. Weeden, of the United States Engineer Corps, was found near midnight last night lying dead on a sofa in his room at No. 726 Bush street. Near the body were two empty bottles, which had evidently contained chloral hydrate. No one has been admitted except Gen. Barton S. Alexander, of the Engineers, physicians, a few friends of the deceased, and the Coroner. The cause of the act is as yet unknown, all parties being very reticent. Lieut. Weeden left a letter for a young lady, which contains but a few lines, and merely intimating that it was the last time he would address her.

[The military history of Lieut. Weeden is brief and uneventful. He was born in Rhode Island, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1862. He graduated number five in a class of 41, June 18, 1866, and the same day was promoted in the Army to be Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He served for a while with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, near this City. In March, 1867, he received his second promotion, and at the time of his death held the rank of First Lieutenant of Engineers.]

CRONIN AT HOME IN OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—E. A. Cronin, the self-constituted Presidential Elector from Oregon, arrived home to-day from the East. His return fails to inspire the Democracy with the least enthusiasm. Cronin's ephemeral greatness is fast fading from the public view, and he is rapidly dritting into a well-merited obscurity from which no future political event can drag him forth to the gaze of an admiring world.

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR DARTMOUTH.

CONCORD, Jan. 30.—The Trustees of Dartmouth College met to-day in this city to decide who should be Dr. Smith's successor in the Presidency of the institution. They easily fixed upon Rev. Prof. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., of Chicago, who, it is understood, will accept the responsible position. Dr. Bartlett is a graduate of Dartmouth, of the class of 1836, and was tutor in the college for a time. For several years he was Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric in Western Reserve College, Ohio, and then became Professor of Sacred Theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, which position he has acceptably filled for the past 18 years. His advent to the Presidency of Dartmouth will be accepted as a guarantee of the continued prosperity of the institution, and will be satisfactory to the graduates generally. Resolutions were passed by the Trustees complimentary to retiring President Smith, whose 14 years of service have been full of progress to the college.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30.—The *Leader* has the following special from Ashtabula: "The Coroner's inquest was resumed to-day, and Job Abbot, civil engineer, of Canton, was sworn and testified: Is President of the Canton Bridge Company; has known of several bridges being built of wrought and cast iron on the Howe truss plan; he finds that the tension members had ample section, and, in fact, were considerably heavier than necessary for safety, and that the compression members were deficient in section; is of the opinion that the bridge had become gradually weakened by use, the form of construction being such that many of the compression members were strained over their safe working capacity. Copies of the testimony of Amasa Stone and the late Charles Collins were introduced, and will be used as evidence."

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The American schooner W. L. Burroughs, Capt. Smith, which arrived at Liverpool Jan. 26 from New-York, was obliged to jettison 400 barrels of petroleum on the passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Signal Service observer at Cape Henry reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: Wrecking tugs with the Italian bark Caspione in tow passed Cape Henry at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, bound for Norfolk.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—The steamer Somerset, from Bristol, which put in here Friday last with main steam-pipe broken, has repaired, and sailed for New-York to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The bark John E. Chase, for Savannah Jan. 2, has been towed into Liverpool. She lost her mainmast, and is otherwise damaged.

OPERATING IN STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Financial men here scout the story that $20,000,000, or any large sum, has been transferred from here to New-York to operate in Western Union or any other stock. The Cashier of the Bank of California says D. O. Mills is in New-York on business of the bank, and states positively he has no connection with any such pool, nor has any other person connected with the bank. Henry Keene denies that his brother, James Keene, has any connection with the movement, or has had $6,000,000, or a tenth of that amount transferred to New-York, and characterizes the story, so far as he is concerned, as sheer nonsense.

DEMOCRATIC IMPUDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Congressman Piper, of this district, has written a letter to Horace Davis, Congressman elect, stating his intention of contesting the election on the ground that Mr. Davis received over 9,000 fraudulent votes, the votes having been cast on certificates of enrollment, and the names of the voters not having been entered on the great register. He also alleges that Mr. Davis received 4,000 votes which were cast by parties who were non-residents.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

WAVERLY, Jan. 30.—The Erie Railway authorities promptly set to work to ascertain by whom the obstructions were placed on the track near Waverly, N. Y., on Sunday night, and after diligent investigation decided upon the arrest of two men, one of whom, named Samuel T. Bailey, of Rome, Penn., 18 years of age, confessed to having done the whole work alone, and claims to have had no object in view. He is in jail at Waverly. Fortunately the obstructions were discovered in time to prevent any accident.

MANSLAUGHTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—This evening, as John Pye and John Keegan were returning from work, they encountered Samuel Ewing and James Keenan at the corner of Eighteenth and Wharton streets, both drunk. A dispute arose which ended in Pye drawing a chisel from his pocket, and stabbing Ewing with it above the eye, producing a wound which resulted in instant death. Keenan was also cut with the chisel, but his injuries were not dangerous. Pye and Keegan were arrested.

CONVICTS SENT TO AUBURN.

AUBURN, Jan. 30.—A transfer of fifty convicts from Sing Sing arrived safely at Auburn Prison this morning. Among the gang were the four Astoria masked burglars, Eugene Christ, of New-York, Quimbo Appo, the Chinese murderer, and a number of other notorious criminals.

THE WORK OF TRAIN ROBBERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Albert H. Prince and Joseph L. Palmer were detected yesterday in an attempt to commit a theft on a train of the Boston and Albany Railroad. They jumped off the moving train, and Palmer was fatally injured. Prince had an arm broken.

A GUILTY BANK CASHIER.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 30.—The jury in the case of Joseph F. Dengler, ex

Democrat, and a man of fair standing in the community; witness never heard a word against his character; Wells and Anderson, of the board, were against electing Dr. Kennedy to fill the vacancy, but he did not know the reasons for their doing so; for himself, he was not opposed to the Doctor; witness knew Hayes was elected by throwing out votes; these votes were thrown out because there was evidence of intimidation—hanging, men driven from the polls and from their crops, and therefore the board thought they were justifiable in doing so.

By Mr. Field—Do you know of anybody who was forced to vote against his deliberate judgment? A.—I do not remember; I rather think not; we had some testimony that persons voted the Democratic ticket through fear.

Q.—Were there half a dozen such? A.—I cannot say.

Mr. Field called the attention of the witness to the fact that the returns of 66 precincts in Louisiana were thrown out, thus excluding 10,280 Tilden votes; and in reply to sundry questions, the witness said he thought there were 10 instances in which affidavits (which, &c., came in with returns. In response to further interrogatories he said that some of the other affidavits came from persons who were afraid to make them in their respective localities owing to threats and intimidation; witness could not say how many affidavits were before the board when they commenced counting the returns, nor could he say how many were made in New-Orleans.

Q.—In general, was not the election in Louisiana quiet and peaceable? A.—Yes, everything was quiet in New-Orleans; I know nothing about the country, where there were one or two instances of a little disturbance; I believe there were some affidavits concerning such disturbances.

Mr. Field asked witness whether corrupt influences were charged, other than intimidation. Witness answered that there were charges of bribery, such as giving voters a suit of clothes, or shoes, but he could not tell how many.

Mr. Lawrence, recalled, the witness, who said that a great many persons had been driven away from their homes in the country and took refuge in New-Orleans in consequence of threats and violence.

Mr. Field having asked whether he knew this to be true, witness replied that men told him they had been driven from their homes.

Witness, in response to Mr. Lawrence, said he had no knowledge of any part of an original return having been altered, nor had he knowledge that the board had any consultation on that subject, or that there was any fraud by the board or any member thereof, or under its direction or knowledge.

In response to Mr. Burchard, the witness said there was no concealment from the Democratic Committee of any papers before the board, and that accounts of the proceedings were published in the newspapers.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg was briefly examined concerning the Election of Louisiana. He had no personal knowledge of Levisee being a United States Commissioner and Brewster Surveyor General at the time they were voted for, but he knew that they absented themselves from the College and that other Electors filled the vacancies.

Messrs. Kenner and Chaunave, both of the Returning Board, were before the committee this afternoon. The examination of the former resulted in his being compelled to produce private memoranda, taken by himself in the board during the addition, compilation, and statement of returns. The memoranda showed numerous precincts thrown out on alleged grounds of intimidation, violence, &c. There was nothing in the memoranda about Vernon Parish, the witness saying that he made his notes of the proceedings only in the matters before the board.

Mr. J. F. Littlefield was recalled. His testimony was in all substantial points similar to that given before Mr. Morrison's committee as reported below. He said that yesterday when he appeared before the committee he had taken no legal advice, but since that time he had a conference with an attorney, who informed him that he could tell them the whole truth if he did so under protest; otherwise he would have to bear the burden of suspicion in abstracting the original return of Vernon parish.

Mr. Field asked witness to look at the paper marked "S," and he answered, after a slight inspection, that it was the original paper which was before the Returning Board.

The witness, in reply to certain questions, said that he was requested by Gov. Wells to transpose the returns of two polls, taking the votes from the Democrats and giving them to the Republicans, polls Nos. 2 and 5; the number of votes thus transferred was 178; the original figures were erased; and those required written in their places.

Mr. Field—What motive did Gov. Wells assign for requiring you to make the change? A.—To elect Hunter, Judge; Andrews, District Attorney, and Kelso, State Senator; the parishes being in the judicial district in which Wells resided.

Q.—Was one of the persons named James Andrews who refused to accept the office on the ground that he was not fairly elected? A.—I presume so from the fact that he was a candidate for District Attorney.

Mr. Field exhibited the certificates of the election of the two friends of Wells—Hunter and Kelso—which the witness believed to be genuine.

Mr. Field—When the change of figures was accomplished in the way you mention, what became of the original papers from Vernon Parish? A.—I was instructed by Gov. Wells to bring him the two statements accompanying the consolidated statement; I gave them to him after the making of the official promulgation; he was about to put them into his pocket when I asked him whether it was not indiscreet to do so, and he said I was right in thus reminding him; whether he or I destroyed them I cannot say, but I saw them burned as to the original statement of the poll of Vernon Parish with the alterations now before him. Gov. Wells told me to destroy or make away with it; I felt I had done a little too much already, and took the paper home for the purpose of destroying it, but did not; I communicated these facts to Mr. Spearing, my uncle, and gave him the paper, to be used by him and in whom confidence could be placed, to be used in behalf of the Nicholls Government, which Mr. Spearing supported and thought that Nicholls was elected Governor; I requested of him that my name should never be known in this transaction, and that I should not be subpœnaed to testify; I gave him the paper in New-Orleans; the last time I saw it was in his paper in the office of Gov. Palmer at Springfield, it having been conveyed thither by Mr. Spearing; from that time to this I never saw the paper until it was produced yesterday before the committee.

Q.—Describe the occasion and circumstances of Gov. Wells asking you to alter the returns. A.—On Sunday, the 3d of December, the board and three or four of the clerks took dinner together; they sat at dinner three or four hours; from there we went to the rooms of the Returning Board; after being there a few minutes, I saw Gov. Wells looking over some papers and figuring; we were all feeling happy; I know I was; in a few moments Gov. Wells engaged with me in a whispered conversation, and told me to alter the votes; he asked me to have it done that night, but I did not do it that night; subsequently Gov. Wells said it was well done. Witness here showed how alterations were made. Witness continuing, said: "Gov. Wells asked me the same night to make a change in the Electoral vote; Gov. Wells was examined by the committee which went to New-Orleans; he afterward told me he was asked by the committee how the returns from Vernon Parish were received, and in consequence he felt very uneasy. He first said to me, "Can't you make a copy of the original? Find out what will make an aggregate, and we'll reject them." He then said, "We will have the affidavits prepared," meaning affidavits showing why three polls of Vernon Parish were rejected. The affidavits were sworn to before United States Commissioner Jewell; each affidavit was sworn to by three persons; I recollect the names of three persons who swore to them, namely: Jim Hewlett, Samuel Smith, and Mark Carter; they made their marks; I do not know whether there were such persons or not; the affidavits were dated, I believe, Nov. 14, 1876, and came into the office of the board on the 15th of December.

Mr. Field—Did Gov. Wells speak about forging the name of Thomas Franklin? A.—He asked me to practice so I could make the signature to the returns, but I did not do it.

Q.—Since you came to Washington have you had interviews with any parties with regard to your testimony? A.—I have conversed with various parties, including Gov. Kellogg and Marshal Pitkin; Gov. Kellogg did not question me particularly, but seemed anxious to do so; Marshal Pitkin spoke about the former intercourse and personal relations which had, he said, been pleasant, and he wanted me to consider well before testifying, and as to what course I should take; I told him I did not intend to testify if I could help it; he also made the inference that I should remember my friends; he thought it wise for me to stick to my own party; this conversation took place either Saturday or Sunday night.

Q.—Was anything said about furnishing counsel, or about protecting you? A.—He said if I desired he would engage counsel.

Mr. Lawrence then examined the witness, who was reminded that he had said, when he was examined yesterday, that he was not aware of his rights. The witness remarked that since yesterday he had conversed with Mr. Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Murphy did not advise him, but said that he could give testimony under protest, which would clear him of contempt.

Q.—Is there anything you know now that you did not know yesterday? A.—I am only giving my testimony under protest. I was in contempt when I saw Mr. Murphy.

In reply to other questions the witness said no return was altered but the one from Vernon, so far as I know; I saw considerable scratching on it.

In further response to questions, the witness said: I went to the office of the Returning Board after the dinner already alluded to, to complete the returns; the members of the board were in their private office; I began to make alterations in the returns from Vernon Parish fifteen minutes after Gov. Wells had suggested it; Judge Davis, one of the clerks, showed me how to alter the figures, and furnished a rubber; Woodward, another clerk, assisted on Monday morning; other clerks must have seen it done; Gov. Wells came in repeatedly while the work was progressing; I worked on it that night until 1 o'clock on Monday; I invited Woodward to assist; Woodward erased some of the totals; I handed the original returns to Gov. Wells; Abell came in just as they were being burned; Abell said such destruction was usually done outside of the place of meeting of the board; Gov. Wells told me either to destroy or make away with the altered statement of the returns from Vernon Parish now in the possession of this committee; Gov. Wells asked me if I had made way with it; I said, "Yes, it is not in the office." I took the paper to my house, and it was from my pocket that of Mr. Spearing; Gov. Wells not only made the request to alter the returns from Vernon Parish, but asked me to write down what he desired; Spearing is my uncle; he frequently conversed with me, and asked me to tell him some things that would help the Nicholls Government; my uncle was not much of a politician; he voted for Nicholls and for Hayes. The witness testified that both he and his uncle were formerly Republicans at New-Orleans, but were removed. Mr. Seelye said to witness: When you were asked yesterday whether Gov. Wells requested you to make the alteration did you not say he did not? A.—I evaded an answer; I am satisfied I did not say Gov. Wells did not make such request.

Q.—The reporter's notes say you thus testified. A.—Then they are wrong.

Q.—Did it seem to you perfectly right to make the alterations? A.—I thought there was nothing wrong in obeying instructions.

Q.—Did you think Gov. Wells a rascal for making such a proposition? A.—I will say I have the appearance of being a rascal for what I have done.

Q.—But you committed a forgery? A.—I do not know the alteration of figures to be a forgery.

In reply to Mr. Burchard the witness said he knew of no alteration having been made in the returns of any other of the parishes.

By Mr. Lawrence—Were not charges made against you of excessive charges while you occupied the office of hay inspector? A.—Not to my knowledge.

The witness said that he borrowed $3,000 of Mr. Spearing to pay his expenses. The indebtedness was settled; there was an old account between them; Mr. Spearing gave him $40 while they were in New-York together. Mr. Spearing telling him he had an advance from the Sergeant at Arms.

By Mr. Field—How much scratching was done? A.—I do not know.

During the further examination of the witness, he said the promulgation of the falsified return was signed by all the members of the Returning Board.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow forenoon.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE MORRISON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Littlefield, clerk of the Louisiana Returning Board, was examined by the Morrison House Committee to-day. He testified that on the 3d of December he altered the original returns from two of the poll in Vernon Parish so as to transfer 178 Democratic votes over to the Republican candidates; he further testified that he did this by the express direction of Gov. Wells, and that after making copies of the altered originals and substituting them for the originals, the latter were burned either by himself or Gov. Wells, he did not remember which, but at all events with Gov. Wells' knowledge.

Gen. Burbut, of Illinois, conducted the cross-examination of the witness, and reading certain answers from the stenographer's notes of yesterday, which witness is recorded as having then made, he asked him how it was that his answers of yesterday and to-day did not agree. the witness stated that he did not make the answers yesterday, but that he refused to answer all questions; and he stated here, as he did at the beginning of his direct examination, that he made no such answers on his examination yesterday as were reported.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED BOOKS.

A new form of smuggling was recently discovered by Special Agent Brackett, of the Treasury Department, and that official brought one of its abettors to grief on Monday last. Capt. Brackett learned several weeks ago that numerous copies of valuable books were regularly imported from Europe, and sent from the steamers to their purchasers without passing through the Custom-house. Upon inquiring into the matter he learned that technical works and books, sumptuously bound and illustrated, were brought hither on almost every steam-ship, either by the Captains or Pursers of the vessels, and by them smuggled ashore. The duty on such books is 25 per cent. A few days ago the Special Agent heard that a wealthy gentleman of Elizabeth, N. J., lately received from England a number of valuable books upon which no duty had been paid. On Monday he went to Elizabeth, and having procured a search warrant, looked through the valuable library of Mr. John Winkle. The result of his search was that he seized 50 or more handsomely-bound volumes. Upon interrogation, Mr. Winkle admitted to Capt. Brackett that the books were smuggled into the country, and that he had paid the smuggler, a Purser, £5 in addition to the price of the books. The books are worth, it is estimated, over $300. They comprise full files of *Punch*. After seizing the books Capt. Brackett took them to Newark, and surrendered them to Collector Baldwin. Mr. Winkle will probably be heavily fined.

SALE OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

The Winter collection of American paintings which has been on exhibition for some time past at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, were partly disposed of at auction last night by Messrs. Leavitt, the sale being well attended. Following are some of the prices obtained: "Summer in the Adirondacks," by Tait, $75; "An Autumn Day," Harry Young, $80; "The English Channel," Alexander Wust, $235; "A Winter Scene," J. C. Wiggins, $77 50; "Pet Lamb," J. C. Thom, $32 50; "Stormy Sea," William DeHaas, $133; "Moonlight on the Hudson," William Hart, $130; "Sunrise after the Storm," George Innes, $155; "Woodland Bath," Eastman Johnson, $305; "Summer Landscape," Arthur Parton, $100; "A Gray Day Near Creedmoor," C. H. Miller, $115; "The Lookout," George H. Story, $250; "Black and Tan," J. H. Beard, $100; "Valley of the Tiber," George Innes, $530; "Little Sunshine," J. G. Brown, $255; "Mountain Lake," Wyant, $205; "Thatchene Island," M. F. H. DeHaas, $180; "Autumn Landscape," William Hart, $175, and "Indian Summer on Lake George," A. T. Bricher, $47 50. The sale will be concluded at the same place this evening. The remaining paintings will be on exhibition until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE HASTIE-TRACY LIBRARY SALE.

If there has been little demand at the Hastie-Tracy library sale for theology, Shakespeareana, Americana, or valuable editions of great classical works, the same cannot be said of that curious collection of books which have been classified as "Facetiæ," which was disposed of yesterday, although none of the more rare books brought high prices, and several notable works were sold at prices far below their value. The bidding was spirited and, comparatively speaking, remunerative. Among the books sold were the famous 1762 editions of La Fontaine, containing, in fine condition, all the charming engravings by Elsen, in two volumes, which brought $90. This work has repeatedly brought $200 in gold. The Amsterdam 1685 edition, in two volumes, $17; another finer copy, $32. The Paris 1808 two-volume edition, $12. Tom Moore's translation, in two volumes, $10; purchased by Mr. Jeffries, of Bristol, England. The sale will be concluded to-day.

J. B. FORD & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

The second bankruptcy of J. B. Ford & Co., which was announced a few days ago, is simply a legal form for completing the settlements of the first, by giving direct notice to a creditor who had refused to acknowledge the former settlement on the ground that he had not been "notified." This course is taken by recommendation of the principal creditors, and meets the ready acceptance of all, with the one exception named. The "30 cents" offered is not upon the composition amount, but upon the unpaid proportional balance of the original debt—in short, it is the carrying out of the original composition, which has already been reduced from $110,000 to $45,000. The $50,000 contingent claim is not against the firm, but against two individual members of it, who, with seven other parties, are sued as former Trustees of the *Christian Union* Publishing Company for a printing-press made in England, and rejected as not according to contract. The creditors have passed resolutions to the effect that the business shall continue without interruption.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mr. Cornelius D. Earle, of No. 91 West Eleventh street, called on Inspector Thorne, at the Central Office, last evening, and reported that a few days ago he engaged as a domestic Caroline Smith, a German woman, 63 years of age. Last evening the woman disappeared, and shortly after her departure it was ascertained that she had taken with her a tin box containing the following property: Two certificates of stock in the Corn Exchange Bank, valued at $1,000 each, in the name of Mary D. Earle; two bank-books of the Seaman's Savings Bank, also in the name of Mary D. Earle; a bank-book of the Greenwich Savings Bank, in the name of Alida Earle; two of the Second mortgage bonds of the International Railroad of Texas, valued at $2,000; national bank currency to the amount of $200, and jewelry valued at $800. Mr. Earle gave the Police an accurate description of the thief, and a general alarm was sent to all the Police stations ordering her arrest.

STRIKE IN BROOKLYN.

About 100 men, who have been working as grain-heavers at the stores of Hazleton Brothers, at foot of Pacific street, have struck. The firm, which has heretofore been paying 25 cents an hour to the men, reduced the rate to 20 cents an hour on Monday. A German, named John Walder, who went from No. 36 Greenwich street, in this City, with other men to fill the places of the strikers, was struck on the head with a lump of ice and seriously injured, yesterday, while eating his dinner in a shed. Walden was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. The lump of ice was thrown over the fence, but by whom is not known. A strong force of Police from the Third Precinct is detailed to prevent the strikers from offering violence to those who may wish to work at the reduced rates.

A BLACK-MAILER FOILED.

John Bradenback, who, at the Essex Market Court yesterday gave his occupation as clerk in a woolen manufactory, on Monday evening visited the saloon of Annie Hahn, No. 70 Forsyth street, and with an official flourish presented the proprietress with a document purporting to be an order from the Mayor to "pull" the place. Bradenback intimated to the woman that the Sheriff and a small army of deputies were waiting outside, but added that the painful duty of "pulling" the house would be postponed in consideration of a small sum of money, which he would accept and judiciously distribute among the necessary Sheriff and his minions. Mrs. Hahn, suspecting the fellow to be a fraud, refused to be duped, and ordered his arrest. He is now awaiting trial on the charge of attempted black-mail.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

A LARGE MEETING IN ASSOCIATION HALL TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY—HOW CHRISTIANS ARE MALTREATED—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A public meeting was held last evening at Association Hall to express sympathy for the Christian sufferers by the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. Hon. William E. Dodge presided, and introduced Rev. Dr. Anderson, who opened the meeting with prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer Dr. William H. Thompson delivered an interesting lecture describing the condition of the Ottoman Empire and the Christians who lived under its Government. The atrocities practiced in Bulgaria were due, he said, to causes which, so long as they continued to exist, would entail a constant repetition of similar occurrences. One of the most potent of these causes was the religious differences of the Christians and Mohammedans. Not only, he said, were there a multiplicity of races in Turkey, but there was among these a separation and isolation from each other, and an inherent hatred of each other that could not but attract the attention of the visitor. In every city one would find one part assigned to the use of the True Believers, another part to the Christians, another to the Jews, until it was finally divided and subdivided among the different sects of inhabitants, bitterly opposed to each other. Individuals were never referred to as mere men and women, but were always alluded to as Jews, Christians, or followers of the various other creeds of religion. The effect of this was that religion, and religion alone, determined man's status in society. In fixing the status of the Christians, the law, he said, was especially strict, even going so far as to prescribe the kind of dress to be worn by them, the manner they should be saluted on the street, the manner that letters should be addressed to them, and placing restriction on all such petty matters, merely for the purpose of injuring the feelings of the Christian inhabitants. So rigidly were these cruel restrictions enforced, that a Christian never dared to venture into the streets without being attired in black, that color being prescribed by law, to indicate that at the judgment day the Christian would be doomed to wear the robes of darkness. The speaker, on one occasion, had even seen a lady spit upon and struck in the face by Mohammedans for venturing to appear in the street with a green veil over her face. Insults of this character might be cited without number, and were due to the fact that the Mohammedan teachers always instilled into the minds of their pupils the notion that they were bound to persecute Christians, and to regard with disfavor any indications of wealth in their Christian neighbors. The Mohammedan law further enjoined that no Christian should ever stand or walk at the right side of a Mohammedan, and that no Christian should ever build a house or two stories if the house occupied by his Mohammedan neighbor was only one story. In the courts, too, the same unjust and absurd restrictions were made. There no testimony given by a Christian could be for a moment considered if it was given against that of a Mohammedan. A Christian therefore could never obtain justice unless he could bribe a Mohammedan witness to swear to his version of the case. As this result was generally quite easily accomplished, however, the Christians were, on most occasions, enabled to right their wrongs in spite of the disadvantages under which they labored under the law.

In referring to previous massacres by the Turks, the speaker said that once, in Syria, a priest having been so unwise as to ride to church on horseback, the Mohammedans of the city in which he dwelt arose suddenly in a mass and murdered 1,800 Christians for no other cause than the slight and unintentional affront given to the priest. The still more cruel massacre at Damascus, where 8,000 Christians were butchered in cold blood, had not even a fancied affront like this for its origin, the Turks having committed the murders without any provocation whatever. The Speaker said that the reason why the massacre was ascertained by Americans in relation to this atrocity was, that all accounts were filtered through the British press, which, with the English Government, considered it policy at the time to sustain the Turkish Government.

He did not believe that much would have been learned of the recent atrocities in Bulgaria had it not been for the American consul who was on the spot, and had revealed the true extent and barbarity of the crimes committed by Turkish armies. The speaker next demonstrated that the slight consulate protection that had been accorded to Christians in Turkey during the past 30 years gave them a little more security and immunity from violence and massacre. The Government, he said, had indeed promised to institute "reform," but how little joy could such a promise convey to the Christians, knowing, as they did, that such promises had been often made, and as often broken in the past, and that absolutely no other body of people on the globe knew so well "how not to do a thing" as the Turks. The relative social position of the Mohammedans and Christians was another cause of trouble. While the former were gradually retrograding and dying out, the latter were constantly advancing and absorbing the wealth of the land; a condition of affairs that increased the animosity of the Mohammedans, and constantly stirred into action their murderous hatred of the Christians. The repetition of such cruelties as those practiced in Bulgaria could only be rendered impossible, the speaker said, in conclusion, by the subjugation of the Turks and their removal from Turkey into Asia, where they could be kept from doing further damage.

At the conclusion of the address Rev. Dr. Washburn offered for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we have no direct connection with the religious and political questions involved in the Bulgarian atrocities, we share deeply in the feeling which fills the Christian mind in England and on the Continent, of sympathy with the sufferers from the inhuman wrongs perpetrated by Turkish armies and unpunished by the Turkish Government; and,

Resolved, That whatever may be the resentment of the strife between the Porte and its outraged provinces, our earnest hope is that the European powers will secure such liberties for the sufferers as to prevent forever the repetition of these crimes against the code of the whole Christian and civilized world.

After brief addresses by Drs. Washburn and Bellows, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE.

A LETTER FROM MR. AMASA STONE CONCERNING IT.

The Albany *Journal* copies from a letter from Mr. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio, late President of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, in which he gives his theory of the cause of the destruction of the bridge and the train. He writes:

"As to the Ashtabula bridge, it was the last bridge that I designed, and of the 10 to 15 miles of railway bridges that I had designed and erected, a great number of which are now in use, and built 25 to 30 years ago, this one had the heaviest proportions, and was designed as the strongest in all of its parts. Its material was of the best quality, and the work was done in the company's shops by the best workmen; and from the day it was built until it went down it did not show a sign of weakness in any of its parts. Such is the testimony of good bridge men who have been in charge. My theory is, that from some unknown cause the second engine left the track as it struck the bridge, went through its deck, and carried the train with it. No wood or iron bridge is prepared to carry a locomotive across it safely when off the track."

RELIEVING THE POOR.

Mrs. E. Benjamin, Mrs. C. S. Webb, and Mrs. Skaats sent to the Avenue C Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, yesterday, one barrel of flour, 100 pounds of sugar, 30 pounds of coffee, 30 pounds of tea, two bushels of white beans, and 60 loaves of bread. The provisions were tied up in parcels, and distributed by the ladies themselves to the representatives of 60 poor families who have been without employment for a long time. The eager look of expectation and the gratitude expressed upon the faces of those to whom provisions were given were very touching. The widespread suffering among the poor at the present time appeals very strongly to all who are able to render them assistance.

CAPTURE OF A SNEAK THIEF.

In the South Ferry-house yesterday morning Mr. Charles Ives, of No. 84 State street, Brooklyn, recognized on the person of a young man several articles of wearing apparel which had been stolen from a Mr. Haynes, who is a fellow-boarder of Mr. Ives. When the man was arrested he was recognized as having boarded for a day at No. 84 State street, and then suddenly disappeared with Mr. Haynes' overcoat, and several other smaller articles of wearing apparel. He admitted he had stolen the coats he had on when arrested. In his pocket was found a list of houses in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, some of which he had already visited and checked off. The prisoner gave his name as James A. Jay. The Brooklyn Police believe they can connect him with several robberies in that city.

DEATH OF THE SENIOR ALUMNUS OF BROWN.

The Providence *Journal* of Monday says: "Benjamin Hobart, the oldest citizen of South Abington, Mass., died in that town on Thursday last, Jan. 25. His age was 95 years, three months, and one day. He graduated at Brown University in 1804, and since 1874 he has been the only survivor of his class, and the oldest graduate of the university. His countenance and appearance are familiar to a large number of the graduates, for he has long been in the habit of attending Commencement, and has once or twice been invited to speak at the Commencement dinner, where he was always received with marked respect. He was reputed, we believe, at the last Commencement, and though nearly 95 years of age, was more erect in his carriage and younger in his appearance than many a graduate of 60. Mr. Hobart was a lawyer in early life, and represented his native town of Abington in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1832. Nearly 50 years ago he established there a factory for the manufacture of sacks, and has since been engaged in that business. He was the author of a history of Abington, published in 1866. His religious faith was that of the 'Church of the New Jerusalem,' and he often employed his pen in explaining and defending its doctrines and usages, to which he was warmly attached."

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—ADDRESSES BY REV. WILLIAM T. SABINE, REV. DR. PATTEN, REV. DR. PRIME, AND OTHERS.

The National Temperance Society held the second of a series of conferences in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association building, yesterday afternoon. William E. Dodge, Jr., presided, and Rev. Dr. Newell opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. William T. Sabine, Pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church, read a paper on "The Drinking Usages of Society as opposed to the Work and Progress of the Christian Church." He declares that social drinking usages offer serious impediments to the work of the Church and cripple the resources of the Church and render it less competent to wage the warfare to which it is called. It appeared from statistics that out of 10,361 inmates of prisons in England, Scotland, and Wales, not fewer than 6,572 had previously received instruction in Sunday-schools, and it was almost uniformly found that the use of intoxicating liquors was the cause, directly or indirectly, of so many Sabbath scholars becoming criminals. The speaker was informed, by a friend who had watched and made the count, that on one Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., in this City, 547 persons entered a groggery on one corner of the street, and 507 entered another liquor saloon on the opposite side of the street, making a total of 1,054. Of these, 450 were men, 445 women, 82 boys, and 68 girls. Whatever was set forth as the advantages of what is called the temperate use of stimulants, it was doubtful whether it ever occurred to anybody to claim for such use the position of a means of grace, or to assume that wine and beer drinking dispose men to hear the Gospel and lend a willing ear to its appeals. On the contrary, while it was possible that in some cases such moderate indulgence might not operate as a bar to the impressions of the divine message, or blunt the perceptions of the soul, a competent investigation would prove, beyond doubt, that in nearly all instances its natural result is to produce a greater or less indisposition to religious exercises. These social indulgences, the speaker declared, bring discredit upon the Gospel and retard its influence in heathen lands. For one really converted to Christianity as the fruit of missionary labor, the drinking practices of the English had made a thousand drunkards. A Persian missionary related that when a Mohammedan is seen drunk it is a common remark that he has become a Christian. The Christian Church, in seeking the salvation of men's souls, indirectly seeks the redemption of their bodies and their homes. The habitual result of a temperance life was the elevation, purification, and ennobling of the whole man. Christianity lifts man in the scale of being, morally, socially, and physically; drinking habits antagonize the efforts of the Church. At every point at which Christianity would elevate and bless mankind it is confronted by this ruthless and determined adversary to the purity, the peace, the health, the comfort and the eternal happiness of men.

Rev. Dr. Patten, of New-Haven, gave an interesting sketch of his early efforts to stay the spread of intemperance. Fifty-seven years ago he commenced in this City his warfare on alcohol, and he had not yet ceased his labors in the good fight. At the conclusion of his remarks he moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Sabine for the able paper he had read. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Newell said that all those who love religion should see the folly of striving to reclaim society by advising people to be moderate in the use of alcoholic stimulants. Total abstinence was the only safeguard against intemperance.

Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime stated that of all the evils with which the world is cursed, there is none so great as that which springs from the use of intoxicating liquors. What could be done to arrest it? What could be done to put down this habit by the strong hand of public sentiment aided and abetted by the civil law? The Legislature should prohibit the sale of malt and spirituous liquors as a traffic dangerous to the public peace and morals.

Previous to adjournment the Chair announced that the next conference would be held in the same place on Feb. 7.

IMPURITIES IN SUGAR.

THE UNTRUE STATEMENTS REGARDING DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES IN SUGAR—THE PROCESS OF REFINING—SUGAR THAT IS PURE—FRAUDS EASILY DETECTED.

A prominent gentleman of this City has recently received several letters from Canada and the interior of this State regarding alleged impurities and deleterious substances in the sugars in common use. A rural paper a short time ago, also published an article containing the most astonishing "revelations," and this was sent to the gentleman referred to with a request to investigate the subject. In response to his inquiries, one of the most experienced and most scientific sugar manufacturers of this City sent him the following letter, which effectually disposes of the truth of the published "revelations":

MY DEAR SIR: Though I hope to see you personally within a day or two, I shall answer your last note on the sugar question in writing now. The printed article you inclosed shows such absolute ignorance and prejudice on the subject that it would take a year to provide the writer with sufficient elementary knowledge to understand and appreciate any theoretical treatise I might be inclined to write in vindication of myself and co-sugar refiners, of whom I believe the majority, if not all, employ the same or similar means in refining sugars that I do. Please accept the following points as facts or truisms:

Calling dissolvent admixtures of other matters in sugar impurities, and simply suspended matter dirt, you may say: First—All raw sugars, including most Louisiana sugars, are both impure and dirty. Second—Refined sugars ought never to be dirty; but all, except those sold as pure sugars, viz., cut-loaf, cube, crushed, powdered, granulated and "A" coffee sugars, contain in the strict sense of the term impurities. The next question is, upon the amount of which the value of the sugars depends, inasmuch as these sugars mainly sell by their color, which is generally a good indication of their degree of purity. Now, as the market value of these yellow or impure sugars is from 10 to 50 per cent. below that of hard white, nobody buying them does so with the expectation of receiving the same amount of saccharine matter. Third—These impurities are never added during the process of refining, but are the residue of these originally contained in the raw sugar used and not eliminated during the refining process. Fourth—The addition of matters like white earth, &c., can only be practiced in small groceries, and can easily be detected by dissolving a spoonful of sugar in a glass of water, when all such matters, being insoluble, will deposit. Fifth—Pure sugar being less soluble than moist and impure, it is apparently less sweet to the tongue, as a like degree of taste in this menstruum dependent upon the amount the saliva is able to supply to it or spread over the nerves of taste in dissolved form; hence very low Louisiana sugars, containing scarcely 80 per cent. pure sugar, taste the sweetest, and pure crystallized cube or cut loaf are the least sweet on the tongue. Yet every confectioner uses pure sugar by the pound always buys the latter. Sixth—The process of refining is still carried on on the same principles as formerly, the improvements consisting mainly in a greater use of the main purifying agent—bone dust—and in substitution of a simple mechanical filtration of the *dirty* raw-sugar solution through cloth, in place of the less possible agent, blood, as formerly used. I may add that blood was used on account of the albumen it contained, which, when heated in a solution of sugar, coagulated and carried with it into the rising scum the suspended dirt, without having any but a deleterious influence upon the sugar and those impurities which were in solution. Seventh—Soft or coffee sugars will sometimes turn sour when kept any great length of time, on account of the water they contain, (dry sugars, as loaf or granulated, ought never to do so,) simply because a solution of sugar in water is well known to be liable to fermentation, which may, according to various circumstances, temperature, &c., be lactic, alcoholic, or acid. Hence the rummy flavor of some raw sugars, and the acid smell of some sour refined. Acid, as such, is never added in any of the American refineries of whose workings I have any knowledge.

Lastly, let me say that on account of similar ignorant articles appearing from time to time in newspapers, Prof. Chandler, President of the Board of Health of this City, has repeatedly analyzed the products of our New-York refineries, and found nothing deleterious in them. As far as our own house is concerned, we guarantee all our products to contain no foreign matter, and all impurities left in the lower class of goods are under all circumstances the natural residue of the raw sugar operated upon. If you want pure sugar you can at all times get it, if paid for. No hard sugars, like cube, crushed, loaf, powdered, or granulated, are or can ever be produced impure, gross frauds, easily detected, like mixing white sand and the like with it, being excepted. Hoping this will set the mind of your correspondent at rest, I remain, yours very truly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

CAN STAND IT NO LONGER.

A telegram from Galion, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The Galion *Review*, a good weekly Democratic paper, published by Row & Coonrod for the past six years, has withdrawn from the Democratic Party, and declared its intention to hereafter direct its unreserved efforts in the support of the Republican cause."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 30.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, the credentials of Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware, were presented. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Rules to inquire what rule should be adopted for the admission of persons to the Capitol during the counting of the Presidential vote. The committee reported, after conferring with the House Committee, a proposition authorizing the Sergeants at Arms to employ 50 men to act as special Police on that occasion, which was agreed to. A resolution to print the proceedings before the Electoral Commission from day to day in the *Record*, was presented and laid over. A resolution to appoint two tellers under the Electoral Vote act was adopted. The consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was resumed. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, concluded his argument against the bill, begun yesterday, and Mr. Thurman spoke in support of the power of the Government to amend the Pacific Railroad acts. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, providing for the payment of 25 per cent. of the whole net earnings, not to exceed $1,500,000 in any year, in lieu of the 5 per cent. of net earnings and half the mail transportation. At 3:30 the Senate proceeded to vote for five Senators to serve on the commission to count the Electoral vote, and Messrs. Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, and Bayard were unanimously elected.

In the House, the bill to appropriate $500,000 for the Mississippi jetties was passed. The bill to abolish the District Board of Police was passed over the President's veto. A message was received from the President vetoing the joint resolution returning thanks to the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Pretoria, South Africa, for their congratulations on our Centennial, the President holding that Congress cannot dictate to the Secretary of State what correspondence he shall hold with foreign States. Messrs. Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield, and Hoar were elected members of the commission under the Electoral Vote Act. A resolution was offered directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the propriety of amending the Constitution so as to provide a mode of deciding questions as to the regularity of Electoral votes and a mode of counting them. The resolution declaring Colorado a State in the Union came up, but was not acted upon.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the credentials of George F. Hoar, elected United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts for a term of six years from March 4, 1877, to succeed Hon. George S. Boutwell.

Placed on file.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, presented the credentials of Hon. Eli Saulsbury, elected United States Senator from the State of Delaware for six years from March 4, 1877.

Placed on file.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A large number of petitions were presented by various Senators, signed by male and female residents of the different States, asking the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, all of which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, in presenting a petition of this character from the citizens of Michigan, said he was informed that there was not a single drunkard, gambler, or person of vicious life among the petitioners, and he believed the statement. His observation in the State of Michigan, where over 40,000 votes were given for female suffrage, satisfied him that the people advocating this amendment were among the most thoughtful and intelligent people of the country.

HAVING DIES FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the Senate bill for the punishment of persons making, or having in their possession, dies, molds, &c., for manufacturing counterfeit coin. Placed on the calendar.

THE MEXICAN WAR BADGE.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, from the same committee, reported favorably on the House bill granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy to wear the badge adopted by the National Association of the Survivors of the Mexican War on occasions of ceremony. Placed on the calendar.

THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, at the request of several Senators, submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire what, if any, rule should be adopted for the admission of persons to the Capitol during the canvassing of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and that the committee be instructed to confer with the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, submitted a resolution providing that the proceedings before the commission authorized by the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877, shall be published in the *Congressional Record* from day to day. Laid over at the request of Mr. Davis.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, submitted a resolution that the Senate

changed the tenor of his former bequest, and the contest will be to set aside this second will and have the first one admitted to probate. The first will was made in this country.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a motion allowing the Receiver of Moses, Murphy & Co. $750 for counsel fees for investigating the condition of the firm's affairs.

Ernestina Buckwitz, a German woman, was arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit half-dollar pieces on Frederick Schults, a grocer, of Division street. Commissioner Shields held her in default of $500 bail.

George L. Hamlin, a Bowery character, who was convicted in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, of stabbing a rival named Robert McMaster, of No. 152 Elizabeth street, in a fit of jealousy, was called up for sentence yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the Penitentiary for three years.

The will of Mark Davis, a wealthy Southerner, who died in this City a short time ago, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $1,000,000, and consists of real estate situated in Petersburg, Va., and New-Orleans, is left exclusively to his relatives.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday accepted a plea of guilty from Thomas Malone, of No. 42 Chrystie st., who shot and wounded Charles Hochstetter in a quarrel on the 16th inst. Judge Gildersleeve imposed a penalty of one year in the Penitentiary.

The jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday rendered a verdict of $37,424 61 for the plaintiff in the suit of Sheppard Knapp, as Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, against Walter Roche. This was the second trial of the action. At the first trial the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $97,000, but this verdict was set aside by the Court of Appeals.

Joseph Connors, of No. 241 Avenue B, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Patrolman William Kelly, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who detected Connors in the act of forcing an entrance into the provision store of Frederick Kastens, No. 436 East Fourteenth street. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Court and held by Justice Wandell in default of $1,500 bail.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday dismissed the case of William S. Erwood against Sarah Ann Erwood because of failure on the part of the plaintiff to prosecute. The suit was brought in July, 1875, for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. In answer the defendant made counter-charges of a similar kind against the plaintiff.

The case of Johann Ludwig Fuchs against Amelia Fuchs was brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought to declare void a marriage between the parties, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant has a former husband living. It also appears that the defendant is now insane. Judge Donohue granted a motion to have a guardian appointed for her.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order for a return before Judge Gildersleeve to-day, of the proceedings in the case of Charles H. Boylan, who was committed for disorderly conduct by Police Justice Smith recently. Boylan is a married man, and wrote love letters to the daughter of one Isall, and, it is alleged, tried to induce Mrs. Isall's son to leave his home.

Andrew Herberger, a young German lad employed in a brewery on Fifty-fourth street, was charged in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday with stabbing and seriously wounding another lad, named Adam Fuchs, on June 17. Assistant District Attorney Herring convicted the youth, and on the merciful recommendation of the jury Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Prison for 14 months.

Two youths, named James Reed, of No. 516 West Forty-sixth street, and James Ryan, of No. 424 West Fifty-sixth street, who were detected in the commission of a burglary on the premises of Henry Werner, No. 320 West Fifty-fifth street, on the night of the 22d inst., were convicted by Assistant District Attorney Herring yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sent the burglars to the State Prison for five years each.

Nathan L. Lenheim, the Cashier of the banking firm of L. S. Lenheim & Son, of Montrose, Penn., who was charged with presenting a forged promissory note for discount at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, was held for trial in default of $5,000 bail at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Mr. R. T. Stephens, whose name was signed to the note, and Mr. Stephen Kistler, whose name was indorsed on it, having testified that the signatures were forgeries.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins announced that the case of Solomon Jacobs, of Baxter street, against whom eight indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods had been found, was on the calendar for peremptory trial. He had just received important information in relation to the case, however, and asked for a postponement. The case was accordingly postponed, and Jacobs was released on $2,000 bail.

The complaint in the case of Frank Clark against Marvin R. Clark was dismissed by Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on account of the plaintiff's failure to prosecute the action. The suit was brought to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery committed on the plaintiff by the defendant. The latter was a City Marshal, and was at the time of the alleged assault engaged in the service of process in a replevin suit. He claims he was resisted in the performance of his duty by the plaintiff, with force and violence.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday set aside the judgment by default against the defendant in the suit of John S. Conklin against Herman Cordes. The action is brought to recover $5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment. Conklin alleges he has been in the mortgage business for the past 15 years, and that the defendant, on false representations, procured his arrest. Cordes charged him with having paid laborers in bogus checks. Conklin was discharged after an examination into his case, and then brought the present suit. He failed to appear on the 19th inst. when the case was called for trial in the Supreme Court.

Henry Lawrence, a young man of good address, was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, charged with having attempted to blackmail Laura Barmore, alias "Big Laura," by the proprietress of a house of ill-fame in Greene street. It was asserted by the complainant that Lawrence entered her house on Monday and demanded $10 from her. She refused to comply with this request, and he then said that he was connected with the Chicago *Sporting Gazette*, and that he would expose her in that paper and injure her business unless she gave him the money. Mrs. Barmore thereupon called in a policeman and caused the arrest of this enterprising young man. The accused denied the charge and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A HUSBAND'S CRUELTY.

A slender, delicate woman, whose head was almost completely enveloped in blood-smeared bandages, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, where she preferred a charge of brutal assault against her husband, Edward Foley, of No. 127 Cherry street. While reciting the circumstances of the wrongs to Justice Wandell, the poor creature said that on the previous night Foley, a fellow of Herculean frame, struck her repeatedly with his fists and kicked her on the head with his heavy cow-hide boots. Officer Fitzgerald, of the Seventh Precinct, who arrested the brute, testified that Foley had served a term of imprisonment for depositing his 7 year old child on a hot stove. The fellow was committed to the workhouse for six months, in default of $1,000 bail for his good behavior.

THE CUSTODY OF TWO CHILDREN.

Thomas Healy died in this City recently leaving two children. By his will he appointed Peter Lynch and John Hennessy as guardians for the children. It appears that Mr. Healy's wife had been sent to the lunatic asylum, but after her husband's death she was discharged. She brought a petition through her brother, Hugh F. Dolan, to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, seeking to have the children restored to her care and custody. The guardians simply set up the facts and asked for a decision from the court. Judge Donohue directed the children to be given over to Mrs. Healy, subject, however, to the right on the part of the testamentary guardians to move for a transfer of the children's custody in case the mother's guardianship proves not to be for the benefit of the children.

TWO CLAIMANTS FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

William Sinclair, the Referee, has finished the taking of testimony in the matter of Ada Teresa McNamara. Ada is a bright-looking child, about 12 years of age. Her aunt and godmother, Margaret O'Brien, seeks to obtain the custody of the little girl. Miss O'Brien claims her authority to the possession of the child through a power of attorney from the latter's father, Thomas McNamara, who is now in San Francisco. The child is kept by Mrs. Sarah V. Kelly, who claims her from authority given by both the mother and father of the girl. According to Mrs. Kelly's testimony, she made the child's acquaintance in 1868. Mrs. Kelly was at the time the Secretary of the aid society connected with St. James' Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn. While in the basement of the church attending to her duties she was called on by Mrs. McNamara, the mother of the girl. She called herself Mrs. Wells, and carried the child with her. Mrs. McNamara was then almost starved, and was also intoxicated. The child was suffering from hunger. Mrs. McNamara wanted aid, but Mrs. Kelly, seeing her condition, seated her in one corner of the room and told her she should become sober. The child's wants were attended to. Mrs. McNamara told sadness where she was drifting, and stumbered for five hours. When she awoke it was night and the snow was falling, and she begged permission to stay in the place all night. The day after Mrs. McNamara came to Mrs. Kelly's house and remained there up to the time of her death, which occurred about two years ago. Mrs. McNamara asked Mrs. Kelly to adopt the child, and this request was acceded to. Mrs. Kelly says she brought up the little girl as one of her own children, and sends her to school. In March, 1871, the father sent Mrs. McNamara a power of attorney, entitling her to the child's custody. The father has also sent remittances, to the amount of about $300 in all, to aid Mrs. Kelly in taking care of the little girl, to whom Mrs. Kelly has become greatly attached. The testimony in the case will be heard by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day.

FOUR BURGLARS ARRESTED.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Wandell presiding, William Lawson, James Barry, Charles Sloane, and John Davney, four young men of decidedly forbidding aspect, were arraigned on the charge of committing a burglary on the premises of Julius Lowenstein, No. 436 East Houston street, on Monday morning. The affidavit of the complainant alleged that about 1 A. M. he was awakened by a noise in his sleeping-room, and, on looking up, he saw a man industriously ransacking a bureau. The burglar, seeing that he was detected, jumped out of a rear window, and escaped with a gold watch and chain valued at $100; clothing valued at $60, and some money. The Police of the Eleventh Precinct, having been informed of the burglary, investigated the circumstances, and succeeded in finding some of the stolen property on the persons of the men who were arrested, three of whom were found in the room of Barry in the same house in which the burglary was committed. The man Sloane was identified by Mr. and Mrs. Lowenstein as the burglar who disturbed their slumbers. The prisoners were held in default of $3,000 bail each to answer at the General Sessions.

THE LIGHTBODY ESTATE.

The complaint in the case of George M. Lightbody against David W. Bruce and others was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The action is in form for the partition of the estate of John F. Lightbody, deceased, which comprises a large amount of real estate. The plaintiff, however, seeks to set aside the conveyance of the property at No. 24 Beekman street, and three lots on the south side of Thirty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, and also to set aside the will of John F. Lightbody. The conveyance of the property was made by the latter to Mr. Bruce, and by Bruce conveyed to the wife of John F. Lightbody, and conveyed by her to Mrs. Louisa Leith. All these transfers were made on March 10, 1875. The plaintiff charges that the deceased was weakened in intellect at the time of making his will and when he made the transfers.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Graf vs. Field.—Memorandum.

Bell vs. McCann.—Denied without costs.

Ferris vs. Comerford.—Proof of service insufficient.

Murphy vs. Moses.—I think the counsel should have $750.

Conklin vs. Cordes.—Default opened on payment of $25, costs of the inquest to be costs in the cause.

Granted.—Fuchs vs. Fuchs; Hart vs. Levi; The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Third Avenue Savings Bank; Langham vs. Myers; Matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, and Matter of the United States Ticket Printing Company.

Morth vs. Marsh.—Motion to confirm the report of Referee granted; while the defendant can support a family other than his own he cannot complain of the amount awarded to his own wife and family.

Matter of Weinberg.—In this matter it seems to me the facts to sustain the grant are not out. It is hardly worth while to take time up in going over what is fraud, but this is the result. As to the commencement of the suit, the defendant has appeared in the action; that question is not before me. Defendant committed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Geery et al. vs. Webster.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on terms. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Schreyer vs. Dittinger.—Order overruling demurrer.

Brennan, &c., vs. Ashe et al.—Order for judgment.

Sullivan vs. Sullivan.—Order to refer back to Referee for further Com. &c.

Quigley vs. Hull.—Order discontinuing action granted.

Masterson vs. Brady.—Ordered on short calendar for the third Friday of February.

By Judge Sanford.

Clark vs. Bisanger.—Petition granted. Memorandum.

Evans vs. Evans.—Order discontinuing action granted.

McBride vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Order discontinuing action granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Kohler vs. Cumisky.—Defendant will be committed unless within five days he pays $10 costs and submits to an examination under the original order on the 7th day of February, 1877, at 10 A. M., as per opinion filed.

Kruger vs. Sunnicon.—Judgment for defendant. Opinion.

Motions Granted.—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Cohen; Hirsch vs. Howard; Levy vs. Stumne; Claflin vs. Weckler; Claflin vs. Goldsmith; Claflin vs. Pyke; Rising vs. Chase; Cruzins vs. Gausch; Gavin vs. Soomes.

Clark vs. Atlas Steam-ship Company.—Referred to F. H. Ward, Esq.

Flaacki vs. Coffey.—James McNulty, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Lewis vs. Ehrlich.—Attachment allowed bailable in $200.

Radde vs. Schwab.—Motion denied.

Hermance vs. Beatty.—Commission ordered.

Rogers vs. Cuzzins.—Attachment vacated.

Hoffman vs. Robbins.—Referred to J. J. Dean, Esq.

Croker vs. Goetzel.—Defaults.

Kilgour vs. Algie.—The proceedings herein must be substituted before the motion can be decided.

Godschalk vs. Lowenstein.—Complaint dismissed.

Widocki vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company.—Substitution of attorneys will be ordered herein.

By Justice Sinnott.

Solomon vs. Perry.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to answer in 10 days on payments of costs.

Canada vs. Carr.—Let there be judgment for the amount actually due the plaintiff upon the demand to secure which he sues if the same be delivered, with costs.

Lee vs Hogan.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs.

Orders Signed.—Ryan vs. Safeguard Insurance Company; Ryan vs. Manhattan Insurance Company.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
69—Matter of Whittlesey.	289—Morris vs. The Fleetwood Association.
78—Bainbridge vs. Berul	290—Gilroy vs. Neuberg.
92—The Soc. for the Ref. of Juv. Delinquents vs. Meier.	291—Leet vs. The Equitable Life Ins. Co.
224—Shayce vs. Colles.	293—Cain vs. Murphy.
245—Zeis vs. The German Press Society.	297—Pratt, &c. vs. Ross; two motions.
251—Brown vs. Raymond.	300—Matter of Benson.
263—The Artic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Seley.	306—Schrady vs. Schuyler.
278—Miller vs. Miller.	308—The First Nat. Bank of Cooperstown vs. Beals.
279—Monheimer vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on.—No. 1030—Prouty vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1410—Cromien vs. Blossom et al.	5877—Lampert vs. Malloy et al.
7272—Ringler et al. versus	5878—Browning versus Weniger.
9018—Richardsen et al. vs. Dissy.	5886—Kernochen et al. vs. Hokown.
5864—Wheeler, Jr., versus	5883—Fisher vs. Flex.
5866—Bayland vs. Cohen.	5884—Schoeney vs. Freund
5867—Simonson et al. vs. Kotertact.	5885—Mills vs. Blont.
5874—Daly vs. Ancil.	5886—Sieficker vs. Kets.
	5887—Michel vs. Buehl.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Johanna White, two cases, abortion.	John Ryan, grand larceny
John W. Ford, felonious assault and battery.	Lizzie Hennessey, grand larceny.
Charles Lang, burglary.	Edward Sullivan, grand larceny.
William Parker, burglary.	Frank Smith and Henry Thompson, grand larceny.
Eugene Short and Joseph Dovle, burglary.	Henry Downs, grand larceny.
Henry Mitchell, grand larceny.	William McAdami, grand larceny.
Fritz Marquard, grand larceny.	Mary Feeney, receiving stolen goods.
George Andrews, grand larceny.	Andrew Wallen.
Michael Slattery, grand larceny.	Grannon, and James Kearney, petit larceny.
Henry Johnson, grand larceny.	Barney Curtis, disorderly house.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Kone and Patrick McGowen, robbery.	George Erskine, grand larceny.
James Boylan, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Cook and Julia Fletcher, grand larceny.
Mallard Picard, felonious assault and battery.	Christopher Fox, obscene literature.
Michael McCabe, burglary.	

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the Trustees of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church were granted permission to remove the bodies interred in the vaults beneath the old church at the corner of Marion and Prince streets for reinterment at the Maple Grove Cemetery. Fifteen physicians were reported for having violated the Sanitary Code, in failing to report cases of contagious diseases attended by them before death. The Attorney was directed to inform these physicians that unless satisfactory excuses are given suits will be commenced against them to recover the legal penalty.

The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T Nagle, Deputy Register of Records: 441 deaths were reported to have occurred in this City during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 27, which was an increase of 25 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 90 less than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending Jan. 20 was 410, which is 148.2 less than the number that occurred during the corresponding weeks of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 19.26 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,070,276.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The depression in the coal shares again to-day formed the prominent feature in the dealings on the Stock Exchange and the prices of those securities recorded a still further and heavy decline, while the remainder of the list exhibited firmness. The reiterated adverse rumors in regard to the financial condition of some of the coal companies, though merely gossip and traceable to no reliable source, still unquestionably exercise an injurious influence, and combined with the large sales on the part of holders, account for the continued weakness of these stocks.

The total transactions reached 153,355 shares, which embraced 39,960 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 29,000 Western Union, 27,200 Lake Shore, 21,675 New-Jersey Central, 14,100 Milwaukee and St. Paul, 4,550 Illinois Central, 4,500 Michigan Central, and 2,725 Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Among the coal stocks Delaware and Hudson Canal declined from 65 to 61 regular, and to 60, seller 30, with final sales at 61⅛ regular. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 72⅜ to 69⅜, and New-Jersey Central from 27 to 24⅜. The former subsequently recovered to 70⅛, and the latter to 25⅝, and closed at 70 and 25¼ respectively. Illinois Central dropped 3 ₱ cent. and closed at 52, the lowest point of the day. The St. Paul shares were firmer than of late, and advanced from 17⅛ to 18⅛ for the common, and from 46¼ to 47⅞ for the preferred. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list were confined within a radius of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. Western Union ranged between 75⅜ and 76⅜, and closed at 76. New-York Central was steady on small transactions at 102@102¼. Lake Shore fell off from 55⅜ to 55, rose to 55⅜, and closed at 55⅛. Michigan Central declined from 48 to 47¾, rose to 48¼, fell off to 47⅝, and closed at 48. Union Pacific advanced from 64½ to 65⅛, fell off to 64⅜, and rallied to 64⅝. Rock Island ranged between 101⅜ and 102 and North-western preferred between 53¾ and 56⅛. Express shares were steady, except for United States, which continued weak, declining from 51 to 50. American sold at 57.

There was no change of importance in money to-day. The market is well supplied with loanable funds, while the demand continues comparatively limited, both for trade and speculative purposes. The ruling rates were 3 to 5 ₱ cent. on Government bonds and ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. Prime mercantile paper sold at 4½ to 5½ ₱ cent. The new national bank circulation issued during the month was $1,337,000, for which the retirement of $1,070,000 legal tenders has been ordered. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $540,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ off, selling, ⅛, premium; Charleston, easier, ¼ to par; St. Louis, 50 to 75 premium; Cincinnati steady, buying par, selling 1-10 premium; New-Orleans, commercial 1-16 discount, bank par; Chicago, 60 premium.

The foreign advices reported no important change in values. At London, British Consols for both money and the account closed at 95 15-16, being a decline of 1-16 ₱ cent. from yesterday's final quotation. United States 1865s closed at 105⅜@105½, 1867s at 109⅜ @ 110, 10-40s at 110½, and new 5s at 107⅜. Erie common closed at 9⅜ and the preferred at 21. This was ticket day, and to-morrow will be fortnightly settling day in London. French Rentes advanced from 107f. 87½c. to 108f. At Frankfort, United States new 5s were quoted at 103⅜. The Bank of England lost £120,000 on balance to-day. Bar silver sold in the London market at 57¾d. ₱ ounce.

The sterling exchange market was firm, with sales at $4 83¾ @$4 84 for bankers' sixty day bills, and at $4 85@$4 85½ for sight. The demand was fairly active and the supply of bills small.

The gold speculation was weak, with the sales alternately at 105⅜ and 105½. The former was the opening and closing quotation. On gold loans the rates for carrying were 4½, 4, 5, and 3½ ₱ cent.

Government bonds were weak in the early dealings, and prices generally declined ⅛@¼ per cent., the latter in 1868s and currency 6s. In the afternoon there was an improved demand, under which the market recovered and closed firm. Coupon 1867s advanced from 113⅛ to 113¼, and were in good request, at the higher price, at the close. Railroad bonds were higher, as a rule, New-Jersey Centrals having been the only marked exception, recording a decline of 1@1⅛ per cent. Firsts sold down to 107½, First Consolidated to 75½, and Convertibles to 72. The two last named closed at 75¾ to 79, and 72¾ to 75, respectively. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated were quoted at 55 bid and 60 asked. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, advanced from 96 to 97, and do. Consolidated Sinking Funds from 79⅜ to 79¾. Toledo and Wabash Firsts and Seconds were each ½ ₱ cent. lower, the former selling down to 105 and the latter to 75; do. Consolidated Convertibles rose from 55 to 56. New-York Central coupon Firsts sold at 117¾, and Fort Wayne Firsts at 119, the latter being an advance of 1 ₱ cent. Chicago and North-western issues were firmer, Sinking Funds selling at 111, Consolidated at 104¼, and do. gold coupons at 92¼. Hanover and St. Joseph Convertibles advanced to 86. C. C. and I. C. Firsts sold at 35@35½. State bonds were quiet and firm. Missouris sold at 104¾ for Long 6s, and 105½ for Funded of 1894-5. Georgia 7s, new, brought 105½. Louisiana Consols advanced to 60. Tennessee old sold at 43¼. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 74.

The exports of produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,535,160, against $5,098,396 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,679,073 in 1874. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $29,348,662, against $24,940,937 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $22,423,475 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877. }

Gold receipts	$665,633 19
Gold payments	161,465 62
Gold balance	68,674,312 15
Currency receipts	945,486 00
Currency payments	514,289 84
Currency balance	43,479,690 90
Customs	562,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 30.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American gold	105⅝	105⅝
United States 5s. 1881. coup	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s. 1867. coup	113½	113⅝
Bills on London	$4 83¾@4 84	$4 83¾@4 84
New-York Central	102	102½
Rock Island	101⅞	102
Pacific Mail	24¾	24⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	17⅜	18½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	46½	47⅜
Lake Shore	55¼	55⅜
Chicago and North-western	35	35
Chicago and North-western Pref	56¼	56⅛
Cash items	75¾	76
Union Pacific	64	64⅝
Delaware, Lack. and Western	72⅝	73
New-Jersey Central	27¼	25¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	63⅜	61½
Erie	9⅛	9⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	6¾	7
Harlem	140¾	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	26½	26½
Michigan Central	47¾	48
Illinois Central	55¼	52

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	1,330
Erie	9⅜	9¼	400
Lake Shore	55⅝	55	27,200
Wabash	6¾	6½	500
North-western Preferred	56⅛	55¾	900
Rock Island	102	101⅜	1,800
Mil. & St. Paul	18½	17⅛	1,100
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	47⅞	46¼	3,000
Del., Lack. & Western	73⅜	69⅜	39,960
New-Jersey Central	27	24⅜	21,675
Delaware & Hudson Canal	65	61	2,725
Morris & Essex	91⅝	91⅝	255
Michigan Central	48¼	47⅝	4,500
Illinois Central	53½	51¾	4,550
Union Pacific	65⅛	64⅜	500
C., C., C. & I.	34	34	100
Ohio & Mississippi	7	7	950
Western Union	76⅜	75⅜	29,000
Pacific Mail	24⅞	24⅞	600
Amer. Merc Union Express	57	57	200
United States Express	51	50	750
Total sales			153,355

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅝	1:00 P. M.	105½
10:30 A. M.	105⅝	1:30 P. M.	105⅝
11:00 A. M.	105½	2:00 P. M.	105½
11:30 A. M.	105½	2:30 P. M.	105⅝
12:00 M.	105½	3:00 P. M.	105⅝
12:30 P. M.	105⅝		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	113⅜	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	113⅜	114
United States 5-20s. 1865, registered	108¼	108½
United States 5-20s. 1865, coupons	108¼	108½
United States 5-20s. 1865, new, reg	110¼	110½
United States 5-20s. 1865, new, coup	110¼	110½
United States 5-20s. 1867, registered	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5-20s. 1867, coupons	113¼	113½
United States 5-20s. 1868, registered	116½	117
United States 5-20s. 1868, coupons	116⅞	116⅞
United States 10-40s, registered	113⅝	113⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	113⅞	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110⅜	110⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111⅜	111⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107½	107⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $108,000 for interest, $211,000 for called bonds, and $8,600 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$40,459,000
Gold balances	2,282,965
Currency balances	2,468,655

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,161,146
Currency balances	3,085,432
Gold exchanges	6,317,494
Gold balances	1,053,446

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '86	33	N. Y. Reg. B. L	101¼
Alabama 8s, '86	33	N. C. 6s, Con. of J. '81	101¼
Alabama 8s, '92	17	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	122
Alabama 8s, '93	17	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '93	122
Ark. 6s, funded	29	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J	20
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. 1s	10	N. C. 6s, A. & O	20
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & F	66
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. N. O.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, M. O. & Mem.	10	N. C. 6s, do. do. con'd	45½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, do. do. off A. & O.	46
Connecticut 6s	110	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	14½
Georgia 6s	98½	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	13¾
Ga. 7s, new bonds	105½	N. C. new bds. J. & J	10¼
Georgia 7s, gold bds	105½	N. C. new bds., A. & O	10
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102½	N. C. S. T. class 1	2½
Illinois War Loan	102½	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Kentucky 6s	103	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Louisiana 6s	39	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Louisiana 6s, n. b	39	Ohio 6s, '86	111
La. 6s, new Fl. Deb	39	Ohio 6s, Ref. Loan 6s	110
La. 6s, Penitentiary	39	S. C. 6s	36
La. 6s, Levee bonds	39	S. C. 6s, J. & J	36
La. 6s, Levee bonds	39	S. C. 6s, A. & O	36
La. 6s, L. Bs. of '75	39	S. C. 6s, Fg Act, '66	36
La. 7s, Consolidated	50	S. C. 6s, Con. F. bs	22
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	108	Tennessee 6s, old	43¼
Michigan 6s, '83	104½	Tenn. 6s, n. b	42½
Michigan 7s, '90	112	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66	30
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100⅜	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67	30
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100½	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	78¾
Long 6s, '82 to '90	104⅝	Virginia 6s, ex matu'o	66⅝
Fund. due '81-'91	105¼	Virginia 6s, def. bds	7½
Asylum Unl., due '92	104½	Virginia 6s, def. bds	7½
H. & St. Jo., due '86	105	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	73¼
H. & St. J., due '87	105	Dis. of C. Reg	73

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	109¾	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct	109¾
B. H. & Erie G'd. 1	14	Clev. & Tol. new bs	106½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	39	Clev., P. & A., old bs	104¼
Chic. & Al. Sink. F	100	Clev., P. & A., new bs	107½
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Buf. & Erie new bds	107
Chic. & Alt. Income	104½	B. & S. L. 7s	104
La. Mo. 1st, gtd	85	Chic. & Mich. L. 7s	106½
St. L. & J. C. Chic. 1st	105½	D. & M. 1st 7s	106
C., B. & Q., 8 ₱ ct., 1st	111½	L. S. Div. bds	106½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	110	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	103	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	106
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 1.6s, '95	101	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902	103¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n. bds	107	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	108
C. R. of N. J. Con. 7s	75¾	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '83	108
C. R. of N. J. 1st Conv.	72½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	105
L. & W. B. Con. G'd.	55	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	102
M. & S. P. 2d, 7-10 Pd.	99	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102
M. & S. P. 1st, Tr. G. Rd.	94	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st, C.	117¼
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	95¾	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	120
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. Bds	85	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	119½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	95	N. Missouri 1st	93½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	78⅝	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	85½
M. & S. P. 2d	90	Ohio & Miss. Cons	85¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	110½	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons	50
C. & N. W. Int. bds	104	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	108
C. & N. W. Con. bds	103½	Cen. P., San J. B'ch 9½	
C. & N. W. Ext. bds	100	C. P. State Aid bds	101
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	92	Cen. Pac. L. G. bs	92½
C. & N. W. R. G. bds	92	West. Pacific bs	101
Galena & Chic. Ext	109¼	Union Pac. 1st	103⅜
Penin. 1st Con	104	Union Pac. S. F	96½
Chicago & Mil. 1st	105	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	100¼
Winona & St. P. 1st	102	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	89½
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s	S. F. 1903	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	118
Del., L. & W. 2d	108	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	105
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	100½	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	110½
Mor. & Essex 1st	116	Clev. & P. 4th. S. F.	104½
Mor. & Essex 2d	109¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	35
M. & E. 7s, of 1871	101¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	7½
M. & E. 1st, C. G	119	Ft. L. & Wa. 1st	103¼
Erie 1st Extended	109⅞	Alton & T. H. 1st	105
Erie 3d. 7s. '83	104½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	69½
Erie 4th 7s, '

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Star of the North. (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mrs. Rosewald, Mr. Maas, Mr. Conly.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—All for Her—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Multon—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Vie Parisienne, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Big Bonanza.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music and Humor.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Man and Wife.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Music Recital by Mr. and Mrs. C. Feininger.

STEINWAY HALL.—Concert by the Mozart Club.

FOURTEENTH STREET ARMORY.—Promenade Concert and Reception by the Twenty-second Regiment.

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NOTICE.

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The Electoral Commission appears to be complete, though the name of the fifth Judge selected has not yet been officially announced. The two houses will meet in joint convention at 1 o'clock to-morrow, and the President of the Senate will proceed to open and hand to tellers appointed on the part of the Senate and the House "all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of Electoral votes." The first objection made will be to the vote of Alabama, but as there is but one set of returns from that State, and as the concurrent vote of both houses is needed to sustain any objection, no time will be lost in reaching a decision on that question. The first lengthened interruption to the proceedings of the two houses will take place when the competing returns from Florida are presented. Under the law, "no votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of." An adjournment must, therefore, take place till the Counting Commission has arrived at a decision in regard to the Florida returns, and has, thereby, practically determined the principles by which it will be guided in dealing with the returns from South Carolina and Louisiana.

It is obvious that on the decision of the question whether or not the Commission shall go behind the returns presented by duly-constituted State Boards depends the issue of the Presidential controversy. The vital importance of that point has been frequently pointed out in these columns, and it will become sufficiently apparent as soon as the Commission settles down to its work. Of course, questions will be raised as to the constitutional right of State Canvassers to act in any but a purely ministerial capacity in dealing with the votes for Presidential Electors, but from the anxiety of the Democrats to be ready to submit to the Commission evidence touching questions of fact in regard to the election in Louisiana and elsewhere, it does not appear that any great hopes are entertained of the success of legal objections to the jurisdiction of State officers. If the decisions of these boards must be accepted as conclusive of the validity of returns from the disputed States, the inauguration of Hayes must follow as a matter of course. If the Commission decide that it must go behind the returns, the scope of inquiry becomes so far widened that a decision by the 3d of March becomes impossible. In that case, we shall be confronted with the necessity of a new election.

We trust that the rumor that the Grand Jury is about to take definite action in regard to the officers of the Security Life Insurance Company may turn out to be true. Recent revelations in regard to the management of that and other bankrupt companies have convinced the public that there can be no hope of improved management of such public trusts until some of those responsible for abusing them are sent to State Prison. It is in the interest of all sound insurance business, no less than in that of public morality, that a well defined liability to punishment should be brought home in the case of men who willfully falsify accounts and sustain by perjury and forgery statements intended to deceive. Unless the law can be vindicated in dealing with the scandalous frauds which have lately come to light, public confidence in the efficacy of American life assurance as a provision for widows and orphans will receive a blow from which it can hardly recover in this generation.

The report of Mr. Fackler, the actuary employed by the New-Jersey Commissioner to investigate the affairs of the New-Jersey Mutual, is conclusive both as to the insolvency of that company and the scandalous manner in which its business has been managed. The statement, bad as it is, on one or two points appears to be strained in favor of the company. The apparent deficit is set down at $421,500; the real deficit, we are confident, will be much larger. The course pursued by the officers of the company in regard to the assets—their failure to prove the ownership of coupon bonds produced, or to submit for examination the mortgages which the company is supposed to hold—cannot be interpreted otherwise than as a confession of trickery. Not less discreditable seems to have been the conduct of the same officers when required to produce books and documents. Their transfer to New-York, and the fact that by this manœuvre the inquiry under New-Jersey law was to some extent balked, form a queer commentary upon the crude nature of our inter-State relations in the matter of life insurance. The company inherited some of its features, as well as some of its officers, from the Continental, and the result is seen in forms of policies that are irregular and unsatisfactory. Loose management is still further seen in the reinsurance of Continental policy-holders without medical examination, and in the issue to Directors of policies under circumstances which are, to say the least, suspicious. The report, although incomplete, reveals enough to place the New-Jersey Mutual in the worst rank of life insurance frauds.

The Council of Political Reform has a more practical idea of the demands of the tax-payers than some of its coadjutors in the field of municipal progress. It evidently devotes its attention and its energies to the furtherance of measures which promise some substantial relief to the Treasury, and which tend, however gradually, to lift the City out of the rut of jobbery and extravagance into which it has been fixed by long years of corruption and neglect. The mode of action indicated at last night's meeting of the Council is an eminently sound and sensible one, and a steadfast perseverance in such a course cannot fail to be of great benefit to the interests of the City.

The legislative session develops the usual crop of bills for the "relief" of property-owners who have failed to pay their assessments within the period prescribed by law. The obvious objection to all such schemes is that it is impossible to relieve one part of the community of their legal liabilities unless at the expense of the other part. Certain property-owners have made considerable sacrifices in order to pay their dues to the City; certain others have either not made the attempt or have found it beyond their powers to meet their liabilities. Why should the people who have not paid be placed in a more advantageous position than those who have? The simple meaning of all such bills is that the City should carry speculative purchases for needy property-owners till a turn of the market enables them to realize. Property sold for unpaid assessments can be redeemed within a certain period by the payment of the legal penalties to the purchaser, and however equitable may appear to be the proposal to charge delinquent property-owners with the legal rate of interest on arrears of assessments, it is merely an attempt to shift on the general body of tax-payers burdens which belong to private individuals.

THE PLAN IN OPERATION.

The abstract idea of the Electoral Commission, propounded by its friends, looks very pretty. We are asked to applaud it as the product of influences and qualities so far removed from the vulgar realities of partisan strife as to be worthy of profound admiration. Patriotic devotion to duty, an unworldly sacrifice of selfish ambition on the shrine of a nation's love, emancipation from the bonds of party in order that the Republic may be saved from perils that threaten its existence—these, we are told, are the prime operating causes of the plan, as well as the guarantees of its complete success. It is a "wise and constitutional" plan, the President says; and the message which conveys the opinion is a "wise message," according to Mr. Conkling. If self-sufficiency on the part of the authors of the plan or, unstinted compliments on the part of its friends, could insure its popularity and success, we might even now rank it with the greatest efforts of statesmanship.

But the plan is not a mere piece of legislative workmanship. It has been constructed to meet an emergency, or what the advocates of certain views choose so to consider. As its practical value, therefore, remains to be tested, the better course will be to withhold eulogies until we know that they are deserved. The time to applaud the commission will come when it has finished its work satisfactorily to both of the political parties, and to the non-partisan public, and not before. It will not be enough to be assured by the constructors of the scheme that it has worked like a charm; it must reconcile the defeated party to defeat, or it will be, to a certain extent, a failure. The objection to the method prescribed by the Constitution was, that while it would satisfy one party it would disgust the other. The essential virtue claimed for the plan which will begin its work to-morrow is that it will so inspire everybody with a sense of its absolute equity and wisdom as to avert discontent, whatever the result may be. Unless this fullness of faith be developed before the work begins, and be maintained throughout its various stages, the measure will come short of its purpose.

At present we see only the preliminaries. The machine is not yet in motion. Congress, however, is busy getting it ready, and the spirit in which the politicians concerned are bustling about and preparing for labor deserves looking at as an indication of what is to come. The first impression thus derived is not a reassuring one. It does not tell of the beginning of a political millennium. On the contrary, it reminds us of the commonest order of partisanship, and suggests the bringing together of irreconcilable elements. Take the proceedings in the Republican caucus of Senators as an illustration. One object of a caucus undoubtedly is to elicit a freer expression of party feeling and judgment than is obtainable in other circumstances. On this occasion, the desire of a majority of those present was to intrust two of three available commissionerships to Senators known to be resolute in their party loyalty, and to regard the working of the commission with distrust. Under this arrangement Mr. Morton would have had an associate as firm, as vigilant, as himself. Mr. Edmunds, however, objected. He called for a colleague who should share with him that airy indifference to party interests which attests the purity of the Republican sacrifice; and eventually, to prevent a threatened rupture, the caucus compromised by making Mr. Frelinghuysen the third Commissioner. These occurrences are, in themselves, unimportant. But at least they are significant. They seem to show that Mr. Edmunds' confidence in the plan is contingent upon personal affiliations which the majority of the Republican Senators do not regard with unmixed trust. The doings in the House exhibit an equally suggestive incident of another character. The understanding has been that each party should nominate its own members of the commission, and that the House should confirm the nominations as a matter of course. Mr. Garfield was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus, Mr. Hoar being selected by a bare majority. But Mr. Garfield has been a conspicuous opponent of the compromise, and has positive and well-defined notions as to the limitations placed upon it by the Constitution. The Democrats in the House were divided on the question whether the bargain made should be adhered to, and it was only under the pressure of party discipline that an essential condition of the whole arrangement was not violated before a single practical difficulty had been encountered.

Putting together the Edmunds incident in the Senatorial caucus and the Garfield incident on the floor of the House, we obtain a general conception of the temper in which the work of the commission is approached by the majority of its Congressional members and by its zealous supporters in both houses. Talk as they may of its patriotic motives and of the impartiality by which the action of the commission is to be guided, it is plain that its leading advocates are not willing to tolerate an independent interpretation of its powers and duties. They rhapsodize about the results that are to follow, but they will have no interference with their predetermined plans. To believers in their infallibility this may be all very well; but Mr. Edmunds should know by this time that the Republican Party does not propose to make him its Pope. If by any accident the machine breaks down in the trials that are before it, or if, after all, the product it yields be not agreeable to the Democrats who helped to construct it, who imagines that the praises heaped upon it now will be continued? So far as the Democrats are concerned, their support has grown altogether out of the supposition that the scheme afforded them chances they could not otherwise obtain; and it is only necessary to refer to yesterday's proceedings in the House to discover the hollowness of the truce which has been paraded as proof that an era of political good feeling is at hand.

NEW-YORK AND THE EXPORT TRADE.

Those who have supposed that the "railroad wars" of 1875 and 1876 were mere struggles for mastery between rival corporations, in which only managers and shareholders of the corporations were greatly interested, have sadly misunderstood the matter. Though the railroad companies who were parties to these contests are not benevolent societies, and are, in the main, moved by their own hope of gain or fear of loss, mixed now and again with natural feelings of jealousy, resentment, and pride toward each other, yet the affairs of the companies are such that the interests of large numbers of people, and of large and important communities, are involved in their conduct. The wars of rates, though in name railroad wars, have been in reality contests between the great export centres of New-York on the one hand and Philadelphia and Baltimore on the other, the interest of the latter two cities being principally to get the trade from New-York, reserving any rivalry which may by and by spring up between themselves until they have disarmed the common enemy. This fact we have frequently pointed out, and though it has been ignored by those who allowed immediate and small interests to prevent them from taking a broad view of the subject, it has been generally recognized by the most careful observers, both here and elsewhere.

The larger relations of the "wars of rates," and the question of their probable renewal, are discussed at length in the last yearly report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, submitted to the Legislature on Monday. The Commissioners point out that within the last ten years the advantage given to New-York by the Erie Canal, and which was supposed to be great enough to give it lasting control over the export of the products of the West to Europe, have vanished. Though the expense of canal carriage has been brought as low as it can be brought, the railroads have taken the traffic. In 1873, when the rate on wheat by lake and canal from Chicago to New-York averaged 19.2 cents per bushel, 70.2 per cent. of the agricultural products moved to the sea-board came by water. In 1876 the rate was reduced to 9.5 cents per bushel; but meanwhile the proportion of canal freights to the total fell to 67 per cent. in 1874; to 59 per cent. in 1875, and finally to 47.4 per cent. up to Dec. 2 last year, or decidedly less than one-half, against two-thirds two years before. New-York, therefore, it is plain, must cease to rely on the canal for its control of exports, and has nothing but its through lines of rail to fall back on. Of these, the Erie, though not wholly insignificant, is feeble, and the main reliance is on the Central.

The Commissioners describe as follows the positions of the parties to the contest thus forced on the sea-board cities:

"The proscriptive enjoyment of an undisputed monopoly has produced in the case of New-York City the usual results, and both railroads and business community of that place, confidently relying on long possession and natural advantages, had allowed abuses to creep in, or failed to supply improved facilities, until the handling of produce for export there was made most unnecessarily expensive. Meanwhile, the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, having great natural disadvantages to overcome, were naturally forced to husband every resource, and make the most of every circumstance in their favor. All this they did with a degree of sagacity, forethought, and success well deserving the careful study of other and more favorably located communities. * * * In the case of the two last-named communities, the fundamental principle of their through railroad development has been a complete and thorough concentration of force; the idea of local competition in through business received no favor. It seemed to be instinctively appreciated that the struggle was not between rival lines leading to Philadelphia or to Baltimore, but between single thoroughly developed lines, leading to those great cities, and other lines, leading to New-York. Accordingly the whole resources of the two communities were, under the direction of very able men, devoted to the complete development of these single lines."

The Commissioners, after alluding to the compromise by which the contest of 1875 was for a time closed, and the circumstances under which that of last year broke out, remark: "No sooner was the struggle fairly developed than the true issue was boldly avowed by the New-York Central, it being to restore the commercial supremacy of New-York, imperiled by the rapid development of southern rivals." That this issue has not been fought out, and that the combination of December last, by which the struggle for that year was closed, is not capable of practical application for a long period, are opinions in which the Commissioners are substantially correct. They recognize, however, that the purpose of the agreement finally brought about was to give to New-York all the advantages which had in the immediate past been wrested from her. "The new basis of agreement," says the report, "seems, in fact, designed to secure equality in foreign shipments to all the exporting points, while on local shipments a slight advantage is given to New-York in the northern part of the great district in which all the trunk lines compete, and a larger advantage is given to Baltimore, in the southern part of that district." If equality were, in fact, practically and permanently secured between the exporting points, New-York would have nothing to fear. Her advantages as a port of entry, furnishing return freight, and the facilities in point of grade and equipment of her principal through line, would, with anything like energetic management, serve to give her her fair share of the business of the country. But that equality will be maintained permanently on the present arrangement it would be rash to predict. As we have before pointed out, the struggle for the export trade will only be finally settled when it is determined whether the roads leading to New-York can carry freight at a profit—no matter how small—with rates which afford no profit to the roads leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia. The nearer this determination is reached the more stable will be any results arrived at. Meanwhile much will depend on the spirit which, on either side, marks the relations of the business community of New-York and its railway managers.

SILVER AS A STANDARD OF VALUE.

The Director of the Mint, in his valuable report for 1876, published a diagram showing the weekly fluctuations in the gold value of a silver dollar of 412½ grains and of a greenback dollar, for the first seven months of the year 1876. This diagram illustrates in the most striking manner the violent fluctuations which have taken place in the value of the coin which Senator Sherman proposes to resuscitate and force upon the country as an unlimited legal tender. At the beginning of the year the gold value of a silver dollar was a little more than 95 cents, and the gold value of a greenback dollar was 88½ cents. The lowest point reached by the greenback dollar during the seven months was 87¼ cents, on the 9th of March, and the highest 89¾ cents on the 13th of July, or an extreme range of variation during the period of only 2½ cents. The value of the silver dollar, on the other hand, underwent the most abrupt and extreme changes. It fell to 89¼ on the 2d of March, rose to 92 during the next fortnight, fell again to 89 during the succeeding week, and rose again to 91½ on the 20th of April. From this point its value steadily fell until, on the 13th of July, it reached the lowest point of depression—about 79½ cents. It rallied again almost immediately, and on the 27th of July it was worth nearly 87 cents, or 2½ cents less than paper. During the week ending May 25 the lines of valuation cross each other, showing that the value of the silver dollar, for the first time since the suspension of specie payments, had fallen below that of greenbacks. The extreme range of fluctuation was 15½ cents, or more than six times that of paper. This is a variation of 16⅓ per cent. when computed on the highest value, and of 19½ per cent. when computed on the lowest value of silver during the period mentioned. Had the silver dollar been in existence as an unlimited legal tender, and had a merchant sold a bill of goods on the 1st of January for $10,000 based on the value of silver at that time, and received payment on the 13th of July, the amount received would have been worth only $8,368 in the dollars contracted for. While it is not contended that the fluctuations of the purchasing power of the silver dollar, had it existed, would have been as sudden as were the changes in the market value of silver bullion, it is plain that a metal which has undergone such violent changes of value during so short a period is not fit to be chosen as the measure of the value of all other commodities. Compared with it, the value of the paper currency of the country for the last few years has been stability itself.

The fluctuations of silver during the last five months of the year are not shown in the diagram, but the quotations show that they were quite as extreme as during the first seven months. The gold value of the silver dollar rose from 84¾ cents on the 31st of July, to 99 1-5 cents on the 12th of December, the latter being the highest point reached for nearly two years. The fluctuation in the gold value of a silver dollar during the entire year was, therefore, nearly 19¾ cents. Reversing the illustration before given, if a person had contracted on the 13th of July to pay $10,000 in silver dollars at the expiration of six months, the amount paid would have been worth $12,480 in the dollars contracted for—an arbitrary and unjust addition to the obligation of nearly 25 per cent. Pages of argument could not more forcibly illustrate the injustice of the proposed measure than this simple fact.

It will be observed that on the 13th of December the value of the silver dollar had nearly reached par in gold. On this date the greenback dollar was worth only 93 cents in gold, or 6 1-5 cents less than the silver dollar. What would be the consequences should such a state of things occur with the silver dollar circulating side by side with the paper dollar as an unlimited legal tender in payment of all obligations not specifically payable in gold, as proposed by Senator Sherman's measure? So long as the value of silver is less than the value of the greenback circulating alone would be, the greenback would lift the silver dollar to a level with itself, both being equally a legal tender, and the greenback not being available for any purpose for which silver could not be used. But when the commercial value of silver should rise so that the gold value of the silver contained in the dollar piece would be greater than that which the greenback would sustain if silver were not in circulation, silver would begin to be worth a premium in greenbacks. The value of the silver dollar would be determined by the commercial value of an ounce of silver; that of the greenback dollar, like that of all paper, by the volume of the circulation. The silver dollar would, therefore, not raise the greenback dollar with it above its normal value, but, being more valuable than the paper, would be withdrawn from circulation. In accordance with the invariable rule, people would use the cheaper medium of payment and would hold on to the more valuable. Should this condition of things continue for a considerable period, the silver would be entirely withdrawn from circulation, and melted down and exported, since it would be more valuable as bullion than as coin. The near approach to par in gold which the silver dollar made during the month of December shows that this danger would not be entirely absent even after the resumption of specie payments. The effect of the facts which we have stated is to vindicate the wisdom of the Coinage act of 1873 in confining the use of silver strictly to the minor coinage, and in the adoption of gold as the sole standard for value. It certainly would be unsafe and impolitic to depart from this policy while the value of silver continues so unstable as it has been during the last year.

THE APPROACHING RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

Russia has evidently gained all from the conference she could have expected. She has now united Europe on her side so far as moral influence is concerned. She has gained several invaluable months for needful preparations. The mobilization of her armies has evidently been a grand *fiasco*. The Russian journals are not permitted to report the movements of troops, but enough leaks out to show that large bodies of men were kept for days at little stations waiting for transportation; that provisions and water failed, and the utmost confusion prevailed. Many regiments proved, too, mere skeletons, so that Russia seemed in some such condition as France before the last war. This, however, by the lapse of the necessary time, has been remedied, and the Empire is every day girding itself for the struggle. A certain change has, it is true, come over the popular spirit; but this is probably no more than the seriousness which always precedes a great war, and the discontent which official stupidity and maladministration produce in all countries.

We observe that certain military writers in Europe predict an easy "promenade" of the Russian armies from the Pruth to Constantinople. This is altogether improbable. Any one who reads Moltke's account of the campaign between Russia and Turkey in 1828-9, in which he served personally, or any other good history of the various wars between these two powers, will see that an advance from the Danube to Adrianople by the Muscovites is likely to be anything but an easy task. The physical peculiarities of the Danube are all in favor of the Turks. The high banks are on the Turkish side, while such islands as might form good supports for bridges are near the other bank, leaving a broad and difficult stream between. The left shores are low, wet, and marshy, the roads upon them often quagmires, and the whole country so malarious that the Russians have usually lost more in former campaigns from disease than in battle. The river can be crossed on the ice, or at least partly so, during such a Winter as this; but the Russians evidently have no liking for a Winter campaign in such a difficult country, and in a month from now the ice will begin to break up and the roads to be impassable.

At every suitable crossing, the Turks have heavy works, besides several strongly fortified places. In former years the Russians have crossed on the many narrow channels near the mouth of the Danube, but now the Turks command the Black Sea, and their gun-boats ought to control all the lower stream. The Russians, if they succeed in crossing, must do it quite far up, by marching through Servia. By this advance they might, to a certain degree, turn the posts on the Danube, and some in the Balkans. But the danger would be that they would leave the Austrian corps of observation directly in their rear in the Carpathians. Provided a full understanding were had with Austria, there would be no danger in this. Otherwise, it would be fatal to such an approach to Constantinople. It is doubtful if any Russian Army would venture a march on Adrianople, with Shumla unmasked. This place is a sort of fortified post at the foot of the Balkans, toward the river, capable of holding 150,000 men. Its siege and capture would be a very difficult matter. Varna, which lies near the sea, would be impregnable with the superiority of the Turkish fleet. And, indeed, this fact alone would compel the advance of the Russians to be by interior lines to Adrianople.

When it is remembered how tenaciously the Turks defend fortified places, how much better equipped they are than was the case in 1828-9, and even in some respects better provided than in the Crimean war, it will be seen what a task the Russians have taken on themselves in "driving the Turk from Europe." In former campaigns, disease and sanitary neglect have terribly thinned the Russian ranks, while the blunders of their commanders have cost them many defeats. In the last war the Turks, under British officers, were so obstinate in defense that the forces of the Czar scarcely crossed the river. In that, as in this, the Ottomans controlled the sea. Everything points to the march to Constantinople being, far from a "promenade," in fact, a long and bloody struggle. The Turk has counted on this in his obstinacy at the conference. He could not lose more there than he might by a campaign—the chances of war offer many escapes and opportunities. It is natural, too, that Russia desires all the time possible for such a severe contest.

JAMES HENRY.

The power to bear deserved punishment bravely, and to metaphorically kiss the rod, is one which belongs only to mature age. The small boy never has it. When, after the commission of some juvenile crime, he is summoned by the school-teacher to come and rest his weary form upon his beloved preceptor's lap, he goes to meet his fate with bitterness of heart; and when the echoes of the interview have died away he returns sullenly to his desk, and, as he warily seats himself on the extreme edge of his chair, he mentally "gol-darns" the teacher and determines to lay the crooked pin or the adhesive shoemaker's wax at the foundation of the tyrant, and to thus make him feel the misery which he inflicts on others. It is true that at times the spirit of the very small boy is so utterly crushed by punishment that he is temporarily incapable of schemes of vengeance; but sooner or later his anger burns, and he breathes out caricatures and chewed paper balls whenever the teacher is looking the other way. For a small boy of whatever age to forgive and love the teacher who faithfully permeates his system with geography or arithmetic by means of a cane is an unheard of phenomenon, or rather was unheard of until the advent of a recent and unique small boy in Indiana.

In one of the small villages of that Western Commonwealth there is a flourishing school, taught by a pretty school-mistress, who is nevertheless a stern and strict disciplinarian. Among her scholars is—or, at all events, was—a small boy of the age of fourteen. Though a small boy in years and moral character, he was by no means a small boy in point of size, since he was tall, heavy, and muscular. There had been what rural newspapers would have called an epidemic of joggling in that school, and the teacher determined to crush out the loathsome vice with the utmost rigor. She therefore announced, one morning, that, inasmuch as mild measures had failed to suppress the evil, she had determined to whip the very next boy who should be detected in joggling. Fear fell upon the small boys, and they sat in silence for fully half an hour, when suddenly a small hand was raised, and the teacher was informed that, "Please, mum, James Henry is a-joggling awful." In fact, the teacher had herself seen the culprit in the very act, and she had no choice except to summon him to the platform for punishment.

Now, James Henry was the preternaturally large small boy who has just been mentioned, and the school-mistress' heart sank within her probable bosom as she realized the fact that he was taller and vastly stronger than herself. On reaching the platform he firmly denied his guilt, and when he was severely requested not to lie about it, he proposed that, inasmuch as there seemed to be a difference of opinion as to the matter which might lead to a breach of the peace, he would be entirely satisfied to "leave it out" to five Judges of the Supreme Court, whose decision should be final. But the school-mistress had announced her policy in respect of joggling, and she could not now depart from it. So James Henry's compromise plan was rejected, and the teacher, armed with a heavy ruler, rose to enforce her authority.

It was so clearly impossible for her to—in fact, it was so totally out of the question, that she was compelled to commute the threatened punishment into a severe "rulering." The large small boy was, therefore, directed to hold out his right hand, at which the conscientious teacher aimed a dozen violent blows, most of which hit her own skirts, though a few fell upon good ground, where there was the usual juvenile abundance of soil. "Now the other hand," gasped the flurried and breathless teacher; but James Henry, with a sweet, sad smile, extended both arms, inclosed his instructress in a respectful, though tender, embrace, and, calmly kissing her, remarked that, if she wanted to "lick" him any more, she might go on for six months at the same price. Then the good and forgiving small boy went back to his seat and plunged into the multiplication table, while the pretty school-mistress first dropped the tear of sensibility, and then, defiantly calling up the first class in spelling, allowed them to spell six-syllable words by the light of nature, without once intimating that she noticed the indecent liberties which they took with the orthography of the English tongue.

What a lesson of practical forgiveness and true Christian benevolence is taught by this simple story. The heart of the natural small boy, had he been in James Henry's place, would have been full of hatred toward the school-mistress, and he would have openly reviled her, after school hours, as a hateful old maid, and would have made faces at her in church next Sunday behind her back. The heart of the good James Henry, on the contrary, harbored nothing but love and gratitude toward his teacher, and so far from fighting against punishment, he was willing to endure the ruler and to kiss the young woman who smote him. Juvenile literature possesses no youthful hero whose example is more thoroughly worthy of imitation, and were it imitated by all small boys, our schools would become so many dove-cotes wherein joggling and wickedness of every kind would be unknown. Of course, so good a small boy as James Henry will presently die of slow consumption, as all good boys do, but his memory will be a precious legacy and his example may turn thousands of thoughtless jugglers from the evil of their ways and bring kisses to scores of hungry and hopeless school-ma'ams

THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

DESPERATION OF THE PATRIOTS WHO WISH TO SERVE THE STATE—THREATS TO FORCE THEIR JOBS THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE OR STOP OTHER LEGISLATION—THE SCHEME TO SEIZE JERSEY CITY

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1877.

The sessions of the houses to-day were short. Beyond the introduction of a couple of bills, nothing of interest was done, and both houses adjourned before 11 o'clock till to-morrow morning, out of respect to the memory of the late Gov. Haines, who was buried to-day. The bills introduced were one in the Senate, by Senator Ludlow, of Middlesex, appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a deaf and dumb asylum at New-Brunswick, and another presented to the House, regulating municipal matters in Paterson. The former bill is substantially the same as the one defeated by Gov. Bedle's veto last year, and the latter gives the Paterson Board of Education exclusive control of the funds appropriated for it. Now the Board of Education are obliged, every time they want to spend a dime, to make requisition on the Common Council.

Drohan's bill, making the Board of Finance in Jersey City the distributor of the city patronage, was called up in the House this morning, and Mr. Drohan arose in his seat and requested that no action be taken on the bill till next Monday evening. No effort was made to whip it through the House, and the postponement of consideration upon it is accepted as evidence of its final defeat. The fact is that much dissatisfaction exists among the Democratic members representing Jersey City concerning the bill. Except Mr. Drohan, whom it would make the leader in local politics, the members are all dissatisfied with it; and the evidences of dissatisfaction were very numerous at an informal caucus held by the members last evening. Nevertheless, they determined to let it go through, if it were possible, and, in order to facilitate its passage, the caucus decided to meet the four Republican Independents, so called, for consultation. Invitations to the conference, at 9 o'clock this morning, were sent to Messrs. Howell, Van Rensselaer, Vail, and Wightman; but when 9 o'clock this morning had come, they failed to put in an appearance. Mr. Howell rather intimated, this morning, that he will not vote for any bill which has not the assent of the Republican members from Hudson County; and it is likely that the three who acted with him in the organization of the House share the feeling with him. The prospect of any legislation which will disturb the local government of Jersey City is very slight, and the Democrats, who entered the House with high hopes of the good time coming, are "blue" and despondent now. The Democrats talk, however, of forcing the Republicans into concession by refusing to pass any acts upon which the Republicans may set their hearts till they shall have been brought to terms.

FREEDOM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A THING OF THE PAST—HOW TILDEN'S PARTY ARE WORKING TO SECURE CONTROL OF THE OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Jan. 30.—The Democrats have reported a bill to the State Senate upon the subject of the new County Government, which takes the election of Justices of the Peace from the people and authorizes the Governor to appoint them. These Justices are to elect five County Commissioners who are to have entire control of the county affairs as they have now. This will give the Democrats control of every county in the State, and enable them to control the entire machinery of elections in all the counties, whereas the Republicans now control 30 counties. The election of County Treasurer, five Commissioners, Sheriff, and Coroner is taken from the people by this bill. No bill has been reported upon the new judiciary system.

The colored people of this city hold a meeting at Metropolitan Hall to-morrow night to consider a plan of colonization. Several petitions have been presented to the Legislature by the colored members upon this subject. There is no doubt that every negro who is able will leave the State if Tilden is counted in, and there are a great many white Republicans who will prefer some other State, where they will be freemen in every respect, to remaining here and being hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Democrats, should Tilden be made President. The Republicans of this State indorse as one man the appointment of Thomas Settle as District Judge of Florida. If Gov. Hayes is declared President they hope to see him fill Judge Davis' place.

THE MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE IGLESIAS—THE GROUNDS UPON WHICH HE CLAIMS THE PRESIDENCY—HE WILL RETURN TO MEXICO—THE AID OF AMERICAN OFFICERS REFUSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Iglesias has been interviewed regarding the statement telegraphed from Washington Sunday night. He says it is entirely wrong, except upon one point, which is, that the Constitution of Mexico does not actually prohibit the re-election of a President. But even on that point there is reason for complaint against Lerdo, for he had agreed at his first election that he would not attempt to hold the position for a second term. He says the other statements in the dispatch referred to are not based on fact. "I am not an anarchist or breeder of revolution, nor do I assume infallibility of judgment. I declared in my first manifesto that the right was not vested in me, to proclaim the election of Lerdo void, but that it was vested in the people, and I called upon them to decide the question. I claimed then, and still claim, that his pretended election was unconstitutional and fraudulent, for in the first place it was not general, and in the second it was not an expression of popular sentiment. Several of the States—some six or eight—were occupied by Diaz, and there was consequently no vote cast in them, and in many others the military, by Lerdo's orders, took possession of the polls to the entire exclusion of the constitutional officers, the consequence being that in these States a meagre vote was cast, and that, of course, was solid for Lerdo. The latter's partisans declare the election was valid because it was declared by those members of Congress who owed their own places to it. They made this declaration on the 26th of October, and I issued my first proclamation two days later, although Lerdo's first term would not expire until the 1st of December. This arose from the necessities of the situation, for this decision of the unconstitutional Congress was a coup d'état, and by sanctioning it and by his action Lerdo lost his legal title to the Presidency as well in the present as in the future. Gen. Comonfort in 1857, two months after he had entered the Presidential chair, subverted the laws; and Juarez, the then Chief Justice, declared himself President and was supported by a vast majority of the people. I have but followed his example. At present, whatever may be the doubts of some people as to this point, as Lerdo is no longer in Mexico, and as he declares his intention of remaining away, I, as Chief Justice, am the only person constitutionally qualified to assume the executive of the Government. My absence is different, for I am here by accident only. I have not the slightest intention to go East, neither to New-Orleans or elsewhere, but will leave this place for Mexico direct, either in one of our men-of-war, or in an American steamer; and it is my intention to land upon and remain upon Mexican soil, even if it must be as a prisoner. As I have received several offers of military assistance from American officers, I reiterate the fact that it is utterly impossible for me to accept their aid. Ours is an internecine struggle in which foreigners should take no part, and I should rather feel that every hope is lost than to accept victory by such means."

Iglesias further remarked that he was informed as to the person from whom the Washington statement emanated, and in his manner exhibited indications of strong indignation.

FAILURE OF A BUFFALO BUTCHER.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—John Devlin, a well known wholesale and retail butcher, has suspended. His liabilities are $37,600, and assets $15,000.

ALBANY.

THAT TRAIN STOPPED.

SENATOR WOODIN STRAIGHT ON THE RECORD—A MAJORITY OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS REFUSE TO INDORSE SENATOR CONKLING'S COURSE—PASSAGE OF THE WOODIN RESOLUTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1877.

At the close of the regular order of business in the Senate to-day Mr. Woodin called from the table his resolutions introduced a week ago relative to the Presidential muddle. He said he had no desire to continue the discussion on them; they were introduced originally with no idea of influencing Congress in any plan it might see fit to adopt for settling the controversy. In fact, they were drawn before any plan had been proposed, and were intended solely as an answer to the extraordinary language of the Governor's Message on this subject.

As soon as Mr. Woodin had completed his remarks the Democrats resumed their filibustering tactics with a view to staving off a vote. All sorts of amendments were moved and voted down, and finally Mr. Woodin stated that it was his determination to have a vote on his resolutions before the adjournment of the Senate, unless the endurance of the Democrats was greater than that of the Republicans. To the suggestion of Mr. Bradley that he [Woodin] was not present when the vote was taken on Harris' resolution last Friday, Mr. Woodin replied, explaining his sudden disappearance from the Senate on that occasion. He said that he was obliged to leave on the 1:05 P. M. train in order to reach home the same day; that he remained in the Senate till the last moment in hopes of reaching a vote on Harris' resolution; but so much time was occupied by Senators in explaining their votes that his name, which was the last on the list, was not reached before he had to leave. He did not leave his seat till 12:55, and only had 10 minutes to catch the train. If he "dodged" the vote, it was the first time he had ever dodged a vote in the seven years he had been a Senator. He had no wish to avoid expressing his opinion on this or any other subject, and to show that he was willing to face the music, he would agree, if the Democrats would allow a vote to be taken on his resolutions, to immediately move a reconsideration of Harris' resolution passed last Friday, so that there could be an expression of a full Senate upon it.

Notwithstanding this offer the Democrats continued to move amendments to the Woodin resolutions, all of which were voted down by the Republicans, who acted unanimously together in all the votes taken. At last, finding that the Republicans had made up their minds not to be further bull-dozed, the Democrats concluded to let a vote be taken, and Woodin's resolutions were adopted by a vote of 19 to 12, there being a full Senate, and every Republican voting for and every Democrat against them.

Mr. Woodin then, in accordance with his promise, moved a reconsideration of the Harris resolution indorsing the Congressional Compromise, which was carried. The question then recurring on their adoption, Mr. Woodin, when his name was reached in the roll-call, said that he did not wish it to be inferred that he indorsed the Congressional plan for determining who was President. He had no doubt that the motives of those who were engaged in devising the scheme were of the purest character. They undoubtedly thought that some such scheme was necessary to allay excitement, and bring about peace and harmony. But he could not surrender his convictions as to what was constitutional or unconstitutional. He had read the bill reported by the Congressional Committee with great care, and, while he appreciated the motives of the men who framed it, and should, as a good citizen, acquiesce in the result, yet he emphatically dissented from the propriety or constitutionality of the whole scheme. He could not refrain from calling attention to one fact which illustrated the partisan feeling which actuated the masses of the people in reference to this scheme, however non-partisan they have been the committee that devised it. While the bill was pending, and it was generally understood that Judge Davis would be the fifth Judge on the commission, Republicans were disheartened and down in the mouth; but as soon as Judge Davis was elected Senator and it was settled that he would not be the final umpire in the dispute, the Democrats, who were before elated, suddenly changed their tone and were as much dispirited as the Republicans were previously. This little incident showed that the masses of the people were expecting and hoping to gain some partisan advantage from this plan, just as much as if it had never been adopted. In conclusion he said he should vote against the passage of Harris' resolution. The declaration of the vote showed 21 in its favor to 11 against it. All the Democrats—13 in number—voted for the resolution together with 8 Republicans. The remainder of the Republicans—11 in number—voted against it. Following is the vote in detail (Republicans in italics, Democrats in roman:)

YEAS—Messrs. *Baaden*, Bixby, Bradley, *Emerson*, Gerard, Hammond, *Harris*, Jacobs, Kennaday, Lamont, Loomis, *McCarthy*, Morrissey, *Prince*, St. John, Schoonmaker, Sprague, Starbuck, *Tobey*, *Vedder*, Wagstaff—21.

NAYS—Messrs. *Carpenter*, *Cole*, *Coleman*, *Doolittle*, *Moore*, *Robertson*, *Sayre*, *Selkreg*, *Wagner*, *Wellman*, *Woodin*—11.

It will thus be seen that 21 out of the 32 Senators indorsed the Congressional scheme. But an analysis of the multitude of votes cast on the various amendments offered to Woodin's resolution would show some curious things. The very last amendment offered was presented by Senator Starbuck, who is probably the most rabid and unreasonable Democrat in the Senate, although he represents, by accident, a strong Republican district. His amendment was in the following words, to be inserted in one of Woodin's resolutions:

"And that every attempt to force upon the people of these States a man for President who not only has not received the votes of a majority of the lawfully-appointed Electors, but who has been rejected by more than 240,000 majority of the voters of the country, is not only thus incendiary in spirit and revolutionary in character, but it is a crime against popular government dangerous to the public peace."

The above amendment, as will be seen, denounces and repudiates in advance, the result of the Congressional plan unless it shall elect Tilden. If the decision should be in favor of Hayes, it declares, in so many words, that it would be "incendiary in spirit and revolutionary in character," and would be a "crime against popular Government *dangerous to the public peace.*"

To the credit of a portion of the Democratic Senators, they refused to vote for such an amendment, on the ground that it would be an attempt to dictate the action of the commission and a threat to refuse acquiescence in its decision. And yet, notwithstanding their attention was called to the real significance of the amendment, 7 out of the 13 Democratic Senators voted for it. Their names are Lamont, Loomis, Hammond, Schoonmaker, Starbuck, Bixby, and Bradley. Deducting these seven votes from the number of those who voted for Harris' resolution, and we have but 14 out of the 32 Senators who indorse the Congressional plan, "*unless it shall result in making Tilden President.*" The rest of the 21 Senators who voted to indorse the plan, deliberately put themselves on record that if the commission should declare Hayes to be elected it will be "a crime against popular government dangerous to the public peace." If that is the kind of indorsement of his labors that Roscoe Conkling was after, it is to be hoped that he is now satisfied.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE JEFFERSON MARKET COURT-HOUSE—PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS—THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1877.

The greater portion of to-day's sitting of the Assembly was devoted to general orders. There was a somewhat long discussion of the bill for the completion of the Jefferson Market Court-house, and in the end it was progressed by request of its friends. The provisions of this measure have already been explained in these dispatches. It orders the Commissioner of Public Works to take charge of the completion of the building; and this point, it appears, is the cause of the hitch. The Commissioners who had charge of the building, and whose terms have expired, desire, as is asserted, to be reappointed. It is replied that the building is so nearly completed that this is unnecessary; and besides that, these gentlemen are now undergoing investigation for certain alleged irregularities. Meantime the contractors are going on with the building, and there is no officer who has the legal right to superintend their work. The proper person to take charge is the Commissioner of Public Works, and hence the necessity for the speedy passage of the bill referred to. The motion to report progress was made by Dr. Hayes, who supports the bill, which would seem to indicate that there is some fear of trouble ahead. Spinola was the chief opponent, and hinted that there was as much fraud in the building of this structure as in that of the more celebrated structure in the City Hall Park.

In connection with this matter, the bill introduced by Mr. Fleck in relation to the County Court-house may be mentioned. It abolishes the existing Court-house Commission and vests all its power in the Commissioner of Public Works. The Commissioner may, with the consent of a majority of the Board of Apportionment, spend a sum not exceeding $250,000 in completing the building. Contracts legally made may be continued or renewed, in the discretion of the Commissioner. All property, books, moneys, &c., now in possession of the commission, must be turned over in five days from the passage of the act.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Bixby, for abolishing the Marine Court, and substituting for it a new City Court, was introduced in the Assembly this morning by Mr. Strahan, and referred to the Committee on Cities. There certainly will be a warm fight over this measure of reform.

Mr. Ecclesine has a bill authorizing the taking of the triangular piece of land at the junction of St. Nicholas with Ninth avenue for a public park. The area of the proposed park is about equal to two and a half City lots.

The matter of the assessments due the City seems to be one of those things which the Legislature will be called upon to consider pretty thoroughly. Another bill on the subject has been introduced. Mr. Langbein, who represents a district very deeply interested in this, presents it. The object of the bill is to afford a relief to persons in arrears for assessments by permitting them to pay in five years from date, but to pay interest on the amount due semi-annually at the rate of 7 per cent. Penalties for non-payment of interest are, for the first default, an addition of 1 per cent. to the interest; for the second, the interest is to be calculated at 12 per cent., dating from the day the interest first became due. Sales of real estate for unpaid assessments already confirmed are not to be made until the expiration of five years, unless the owner of the property fails to pay the interest. It is claimed by the friends of the bill that owners of real estate in the upper part of the City would under such a law as this have some chance to hold their property until the existing stagnation of business and depression of prices had passed and real estate again began to rise. They might then be able to get a reasonable price for property which, if sold now to pay the crushingly heavy assessments upon it, would be ruin to the vendors.

Mr. Ruggles this morning delivered a prepared speech on his resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report on the advisability of withdrawing State aid from the normal schools. Mr. Ruggles is understood to speak the sentiments of Gov. Robinson on this subject. The Governor in his Message suggests that these schools and the academies are not deserving of State aid, and that such aid should be withdrawn. So far as can be judged at this time, the sentiment of the Legislature is favorable to curtailing the appropriations for these and kindred educational institutions, as recommended by the Governor, and placing them under more rigid restrictions than are now provided by existing laws; but it is hardly probable that State aid will be wholly withheld from them.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE BILL.

WERE CANAL LABORERS EMPLOYED FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR VOTES?—THE POLICE BILL—COMMISSIONER ERHARDT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—THE STREET-CLEANING BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—It is alleged that during last year a large number of laborers were employed on the canals for the sake of their votes, colonies of them being sent into doubtful districts. To ascertain the truth of the matter, Assemblyman McKee will introduce to-morrow a resolution requiring the Canal Commissioners to report the number of laborers employed, the wages paid to them, the places where they were employed, and the work done by them, and to make a comparison with the report of the previous year on the same subject.

The Committee on Cities this afternoon gave a hearing to the Police Commissioners on the bill in relation to that department recently introduced. Commissioner Erhardt appeared for the bill and set forth the wants of the Commissioners. The two principal features of the bill seem to be those in relation to the detective force and the power requested for the Commissioners to dismiss members of the force without trial. On all other points he would not urge the committee one way or the other, leaving the whole matter to their discretion. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton spoke in opposition to granting some of the powers asked, especially that of summary dismissal. He was willing, and thought it right, that the Commissioners should have this power over the detective division, that being a peculiarly constituted and a separate body from the mass of the force; but he argued warmly against extending this power over the whole 2,000 patrolmen. On further argument it appeared that the bill was crudely drawn, in Mr. Eaton's opinion expressing many things which Mr. Erhardt distinctly disclaimed were asked for. This being the case, the committee referred the bill to Mr. Eaton and Commissioner Erhardt for correction and amendment, they to consult and report a completed bill to the committee as soon as possible.

The Street-cleaning bill was not touched this afternoon. Mr. Eaton spoke on his bill for the calling of an advisory committee on the state of the City Government, and there was some talk of amending it so as to create a commission which should take charge of the subject, and report to the next Legislature. The committee, however, took no decided action, and the proposition to put off the work of retrenchment will not be likely to find favor. The Judiciary Committee will report favorably to-morrow the State Board of Charities bill in relation to the care of tramps and vagrants.

CANAL MATTERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANAL BOARD—ORDERS TO PAY CERTAIN CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Canal Board met to-day, when the Special Committee on the case of W. H. Brown and C. W. Avery, Superintendents of the Champlain Canal, reported that they had no power in the matter referred to them. In the case of Dubree it was ordered that the investigation into the charges against him proceed at 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

The balances due on the contracts of H. B. Denison and J. McInroe, Jr., were ordered to be paid. The Attorney General's report favoring the paying of A. B. Van Deusen's claim for $7,207 was agreed to, and the claim ordered to be paid.

The First National Bank of Syracuse was made the depository for the Salt Springs deposits, in place of the Syracuse National Bank.

The Committee on Commerce reported that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, were $1,908,053 62, and the receipts $1,540,191 90. The committee favor the asking of legislative authority to reduce the tolls, leaving the question of whether they shall use this authority to be decided hereafter.

In the Dennison canal suit to-day Mr. Dodge, and other attaches of the Engineer's Department, were examined as to the surveys and measurements made in order to get at the quantity of work done. Nothing new was elicited. Adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COST OF STONE BULKHEADS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in this morning's TIMES the synopsis of the report of a sub-committee appointed by the Commercial Association to investigate the cost of the masonry bulkhead already constructed by the Department of Docks. The committee state that, according to a series of calculations made by the "Council of Political Reform," the stone bulkhead built from October, 1873, to April, 1875, has cost about $1,250 per lineal foot. It is not necessarily a part of my duty to defend what was done under my predecessors in office, but for the information of tax-payers, I will state that it is not true that the wall in question, or any bulkhead wall on our water-front, has cost anything like that sum. The committee admit in the report that, for want of detail in the Commissioners' reports, they were obliged "to apply an indirect mode of judging." Against this indirect mode I am able to present the sworn statement of the late Engineer in Chief, made to the Senate committee investigating the affairs of City departments in the Fall of 1875. He swears that the 410 feet of wall forming what is known as the boat-landing or grand plaza at the Battery cost $657 72 per lineal foot; that the 34 feet northward of Pier No. 1 cost $371 64 per foot; that he constructed 1,115 feet of bulkhead wall at Christopher street, on the béton block system, for about $399 per foot. Some additional work was done upon this wall, which increased its cost to $405 44, as stated by the Commissioners in April last. These figures were carefully made up by the Engineer in Chief, and are doubtless correct.

The "indirect mode" of book-keeping which the committee seems to have adopted in making up their schedules is grossly incorrect, if not the work of mere imagination. Take one example only. In the item of lumber and piles, the gross sum of $374,413 64 is put down to bulkhead-wall account. Now, the truth is that during the year 1874 the department contracted for $98,500 worth of pier piles, not one of which was used in bulkhead walls; and yet it appears by the "indirect mode" of the committee that a proportion of these piles, a large quantity of which are still on hand, are debited by the committee to the bulkhead wall. In Christopher street section, of about 1,100 feet, the piles and lumber used cost $78,469 60, instead of $374,413 64.

There are in the committee's report other miscalculations which I will not now point out.

It is no part of my purpose to impugn the motives of the committee. They are all honorable men, and their efforts are praiseworthy and, if intelligently conducted, would undoubtedly aid the commission in solving the somewhat difficult problem, how best to improve the water front of the City.

It is, I believe, always in the power of this department to supply accurate details of cost of construction, and the doors are always open to any one who has the right to come in and get information.

I may also state that, owing to the decreased cost of material and labor, the masonry wall now in progress is estimated to cost, on an average, $225 per lineal foot, or $75 more per foot than the wooden bulkhead suggested by the committee.

S. H. WALES,
President Department of Docks.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30., 1877.

A PRESS DISPATCH CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 27th we notice an article dated Middletown, in reference to the failure of Jacob Hermance, of this place, which appears to be a malicious misrepresentation. It is erroneous or grossly exaggerated in every particular. Mr. Hermance has earned an enviable reputation for honesty and uprightness during 25 years of successful business in this county, and none who know him will accuse him of dishonest transactions. He was obliged to make an assignment, mainly through large losses sustained by the failure of the glass works, and has assigned all his property for the benefit of his creditors. His assignees are preparing a statement to be made as soon as possible, and he himself is here assisting in getting it ready. His liabilities will be small outside of those growing out of his connection with the glass works, and his assets will make a fair show.

R. M. VAN SICKLER.
FELIX D. TERWILLIGER.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 29, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The production of "The Big Bonanza," at the Olympic last evening afforded a renewed test of the fun-producing qualities of Mr. Daly's well-known adaptation. Several of the old Fifth Avenue Company participated in the performance, and even those of the cast who were new to the piece displayed a general familiarity with its scope and requirements. Mr. Owen Fawcett, as the *Professor*, treated the audience to a sketch of that amusing personage, which differed but little from the original one of Mr. Lewis, while Mr. Charles Leclercq personated successfully the money-making cousin, *Jonathan*. Mr. Barrymore, to whom the rôle of *Bob Ruggles* was allotted, evinced decided capabilities for the part—capabilities which were too often blighted by his constant dependence on the prompter. Mr. George Parkes, the original representative of the *De Haas* family, contributed his full share to the general amusement, and Mr. Charles Rockwood depicted the struggling young doctor of the play with becoming modesty. Of the ladies, Miss Ada Gilman as *Eugenia*, Mrs. Brutone as *Mrs. Caroline Cawallader*; Miss Elise Moore as her daughter *Virgie*, and Miss Boyd as *Mlle. De Vincey*, were commendably proficient in their several parts. The attendance was large, and was chiefly composed of a class superior to that usually attracted to the down-town theatres. Applause was frequent throughout the progress of the play. Among the recent additions to the building are two new exits in case of fire—one in the balcony and one in the gallery. Both consist of doors, the first a double one, six feet in width, leading from the balcony to the street, and the second, a single door, leading from the gallery to Broadway, via the roof. A door has also been cut in the middle passage leading to the gallery, by which a portion of the house can find egress into the broad staircase leading from the balcony.

BRIEF MENTION.

"The Star of the North" will be the attraction at the Academy of Music, this evening.

Mr. Daly's powerful drama called "Man and Wife" is the present attraction at the Grand Opera-house.

The Aimée opera bouffe troupe at the Eagle Theatre will appear to-nights in Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne." Mlle. Aimée will personate *Gabrielle*.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Feininger will give a concert at Chickering Hall, this evening. Beethoven, Chopin, and Reinecke are represented on the programme.

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert occurs on Saturday evening, and the public rehearsal preliminary thereto may be attended at Steinway Hall, to-morrow afternoon.

"The School for Scandal" will be acted by Mrs. Shook and a strong force of amateur performers, at the Lyceum Theatre, on Saturday evening, the representation being for the benefit of the Rosendale Mission.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—1 A. M.—*In the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds veering to southerly and westerly, stationary to rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and possibly succeeded at night by rain areas north-west of the Alleghanies.*

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Democratic members of the Legislature this evening unanimously nominated William Purcell, of Rochester, and Parke Godwin, of Queens County, to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents. In the Republican caucus this evening, Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, and Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York, were unanimously nominated.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In the investigation of the charges against Superintendent Eaton, of the new Capitol building, this afternoon, a witness named Cox, one of the principal movers of the investigation, declined to answer the question whether he had been paid money to set up the investigation.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION

BELIEF THAT PEACE WILL BE CONCLUDED WITH SERVIA—NICSIC TO BE PROVISIONED—THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE PEACE AND WAR PARTIES—40,000 VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is believed that peace will be concluded with Servia, and there is a rumor that Montenegro has received Turkey's overtures for peace favorably.

A dispatch from Ragusa says: "The British, German, and Italian Consuls will proceed to Cettinje to-day, it is reported, in order to induce Prince Nicholas to make peace with the Porte, if the latter will cede to Montenegro the 12 districts demanded. Montenegro has consented to allow the Turks to send into Nicsic 12 tons of provisions during February."

A morning paper publishes the following in semi-official form: "If no unforeseen accident occurs to disturb the disposition which animates all the powers, we may hope that in the course of the next month assurances will be given which will ratify the strong expectations now entertained that the prospect of a European war is obviated."

A Vienna dispatch says: "Although circumstances have greatly changed since the Czar's Moscow speech, that enunciation cannot be altogether ignored. The only question is what step Russia should take, and the final decision of that question is still pending at St. Petersburg, and is dependent on the issue of the struggle between the Russian peace and war parties, which has lately increased in intensity. Since the affair before the Kasan Church and the revelations it is supposed to have led to, there have been no signs of that popular agitation which played so prominent a part last Summer. Such agitation, indeed, is regarded as a two-edged sword which ought not to be played with. But proportionately as public agitation ceased, private activity of the party which in court and official circles represents Russian national ideas has increased. It may be taken as the surest symptom of this that those reports about the imminent abdication of the Czar and his replacement by the Czarewitch are again coming to the front. There seems no doubt that the Czar's pacific disposition has been very much strengthened by a number of circumstances. Foremost among these are the numerous indications lately received of a close connection subsisting between the national and politico-social aspirations and opinions, not only among the people at large, but in the official class, and even the Army. Those committees which have taken up the Slav cause most warmly, have been found to be, or are under heavy suspicion of being the most zealous advocates of a thorough political and social reorganisation of Russia; that is, a subversion more or less of all that now exists, so that fostering the Slav idea was indirectly fostering these political and social aspirations. The fact that one of the Bulgarian committees actually introduced into its programme the future organization of Bulgaria as a Republic, was well calculated to dampen the ardor of the Czar for the Bulgarian cause. On the other side it is just this danger of advanced political and social ideas which is urged by the advocates of war as the strongest argument for war. By taking the Panslav cause in hand, Russia can maintain complete control over it, while the authority gained by the dynasty and Government as having settled the future of the whole Slav world would flatter the Russian national feeling, and divert it for a long time from all those political and social theories which the people are now brooding over. As yet the peace party has the upper hand, but the war party seems to rely a good deal on the return of Gen. Ignatieff to turn the scale in its favor.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of a morning paper, in a letter dated Jan. 22, says: "The Czar's Moscow speech certainly remains unqualified by any later declaration, but at the same time it is evident, judging by the tone of society at St. Petersburg and Moscow, as well as by that of public opinion in general, that this famous speech, although not officially retracted, is virtually withdrawn. The argument adduced by members of Russian society in justification of this course is that Europe having interfered and the conference having failed, Russia, notwithstanding what the Emperor said at Moscow, is relieved from all individual responsibility. With regard to the preparation of the Army in Bessarabia, mobilization has failed, and the Army is in anything but a satisfactory condition. Having lived in this country during the whole course of the present crisis, and having carefully watched both here and at Moscow, the varying drift of public opinion, I unhesitatingly declare my convictions that the Emperor desires to have an excuse for not going to war."

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Porte has dropped its claim for arrears of the Servian tribute. Forty thousand volunteers are being collected at Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, to be sent to Kars. A Paris correspondent gives emphatic denial to the report of the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff, and the assertion that Russia has given Servia permission to treat for peace.

The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper says, as the *status quo ante bellum* has been accepted by both Turkey and Servia as a basis, the way for an understanding has been found. Servia, however, desires to carry two points. On the first, concerning the remission of the arrears of tribute, there will probably be little difficulty, although the news that Turkey has already conceded it is possibly premature, as *pourparlers* only have been carried on as yet. The main negotiation will take place at Constantinople. The second point insisted on by Servia is that the river Drina shall form the frontier of Sérvia. This would imply the cession of Zwornik and the islands in the Drina, and would cause such indignation throughout Turkey that even Midhat Pasha's influence could not easily overcome it. The utmost that can be expected is the consent of Turkey to a mixed commission for the rectification of the frontier. Another difficulty is the Turkish demand for sureties. Before these guarantees are precisely specified the commencement of real negotiations is impossible. Servia has demanded a statement of the guarantees required, but has not yet received answer.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency says it is feared the guarantees may prove a stumbling block, and declares Russia has not and could not send any note to the powers before the delegates have reported to their respective cabinets. Servia and Montenegro are entertaining Turkish overtures by the advice of all the Great Powers.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is so much better that no further bulletins will be issued as to his condition.

A Belgrade dispatch reports that Prince Milan on Monday, received a telegram from Midhat Pasha proposing some modifications of the Turkish proposals to which Servia had objected, and suggesting that all future negotiations relative to the details of the arrangement be carried on in Constantinople. Russian influence appears to be perfectly quiescent at present. It is quite possible that Russia may make no opposition to Servia's concluding a peace with the intention of declaring, in the event of war, that Servia is virtually Turkish territory, and invading Servia through the Timok and Morava Valleys, and pushing on to Sophia. In such a case all Servians who are worth having could join the Russian ranks, without the Servian Government committing itself in favor of either belligerent.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There was a severe gale in the south and south-west of England yesterday and last night, accompanied by rain and sleet, which caused considerable derangement of the telegraph lines. The gale extended to the west and north-west coasts. The weather is again boisterous this afternoon.

A morning paper in its second edition, has a dispatch from Rome, saying the Pope will protest against the Clerical Abuses act, recently passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, by means of an Encyclical which is now being prepared. It will probably be published at a Consistory which will be held during the first fortnight in March.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Countess Howe yesterday threw herself from a window of her mother's residence in Berkeley square, and died from the injuries she received. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the act was committed while the lady was in an unsound state of mind, caused by grief at the death of Earl Howe, her husband.

Prof. Lankester took out new summonses to-day against Dr. Slade, the Spiritualist, and Simmons, his assistant, for conspiracy, and also against Slade under the vagrant act.

THE CUSTOMS CONSPIRACY FRAUDS.

HOW THE TIMES' EXPOSURE WAS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO—A STATEMENT BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT THAT PORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Concerning the Custom-house conspiracy and frauds, as set forth in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, J. Russell Jones, Collector of customs at this port, says none of the Chicago importing houses are now under suspicion, or are concerned in the conspiracy, although a careful investigation might develop something rotten. A member of one of the largest firms of this city says that when in Paris recently he was informed by one of the heaviest of the houses there that there were but two importing houses in the United States that did not have separate and different invoices made out. One of these was for the Custom Officers, and the other for the home offices. One of these houses is in Chicago, and the other in Boston.

EXCITEMENT IN BUSINESS CIRCLES OVER THE EXPOSURES IN THE TIMES—FEDERAL OFFICIALS RETICENT ON THE SUBJECT.

The account published exclusively in THE TIMES yesterday, of a cleverly conceived scheme of smuggling, by which the United States Treasury has been defrauded of an immense amount of Customs dues, created a great deal of excitement among business men. Much wonder was expressed in the District Attorney's office, and the Custom-house, as to how the facts leaked out. Several prominent merchants who were applied to yesterday expressed satisfaction at learning that dishonest tradesmen and unworthy Consuls are in a fair way to be punished. They said that it has been believed in trade circles for years past that an association of smugglers, embracing numbers on both sides of the Atlantic, was operating to evade the payment of duties upon importations. On no other hypothesis could the cheapness of certain classes of goods in this market be explained. The low prices at which some firms of this and other cities have sold goods have prevented competition and attracted business away from the greater number of honest merchants. These things, with the almost unexampled dullness of trade, have driven a number of firms out of business. United States District Attorney Bliss declined to say anything about the scheme or the prosecution of the parties concerned in it. Collector Arthur also refused to give any information beyond the fact that he has not yet been officially notified by the Treasury Department to assist Gen. Woodford to procure evidence against the defaulters to the revenue who are to be prosecuted. In other quarters, however, the truth of THE TIMES' report was confirmed. One prominent Custom-house official remarked that the statements of THE TIMES did not give more than a tenth part of the truth, but declined to add to the array of facts already presented to the public. Another was more communicative. After stating in a very vague way the methods adopted by the smugglers, and the agents employed abroad of the dishonest merchants of this and other cities to undervalue invoices, he declared he could name most of the Consuls who will be disgraced by the exposures in the coming trials. Yet, upon being asked for the names, he declined to give them. At present, then, nothing in relation to the vast smuggling operations can be procured, further than a confirmation of the accounts already published in THE TIMES.

A SAD DOMESTIC STRIFE.

A UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL STRUCK AND SERIOUSLY INJURED BY HIS DEMENTED WIFE—THE WOUNDED MAN SUFFERING FROM ERYSIPELAS AND DELIRIOUS — FATAL RESULTS APPREHENDED.

While Superintendent Walling was in his office at the Central Department yesterday morning a carriage drove up to the building and there stepped out two men. One of them appeared to be laboring under intense excitement, and was evidently suffering from a very severe attack of erysipelas. His face was enormously swollen, and his head was bandaged and tied up with a handkerchief. The two visitors entered the Superintendent's office, where the man with the swollen face introduced himself as George H. Holmes, a United States Deputy Marshal, residing at No. 431 West Fifty-sixth street. His companion was a messenger employed in the Federal Courts. Holmes, in an excited manner, told the Superintendent that his wife and three men had conspired to murder him. He said that the men had captured him, kept him confined three days in a dark room, and beaten him nearly to death. He had succeeded in making his escape, but he was in fear of his life, as his enemies were still pursuing him, and he therefore invoked the aid of the Police to protect him. The Superintendent saw at once that the man was delirious and endeavored to soothe him, and advised his companion to take him to a hospital for treatment. After considerable argument, Holmes, who was assured by Mr. Walling that he would be protected, was induced to enter the carriage, and the couple departed. They drove to the residence of Dr. M. K. Hogan, No. 226 West Thirty-fourth street, and the doctor made a partial examination of the sick man. He found him in what is known as the second stage of erysipelas and laboring under acute mania. There was a slight abrasion on his forehead, which the Doctor thought had been occasioned by scratching. Dr. Hogan, who knew Holmes, deeming his condition very serious, and rest and restraint being absolutely necessary, advised his companion to take him to a hospital. Holmes refused to go unless the Doctor accompanied him, and Dr. Hogan thereupon drove with the patient to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the delirious man was admitted and properly cared for. Dr. Hogan instructed the attendants to watch the patient very closely, to prevent him from doing himself an injury. On inquiring last evening at the hospital it was learned that the symptoms had assumed a very grave aspect, and it required the utmost exertions of two men to restrain him. It was feared that the case would result fatally.

The following particulars in relation to the strange affair were ascertained at Mr. Holmes' residence last night: It appears that about 20 years ago Holmes, who was then a resident of Toronto, married a young woman who had been born in Ireland, but had been brought to America when a child. This woman had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum, but when the marriage took place she was believed to be entirely cured. The couple had nine children, three of whom, daughters, survive. Four years ago Holmes went into the liquor business in Thames street. The couple had frequent quarrels, owing to the fact that Mrs. Holmes is a Roman Catholic, and Holmes refused to join her church. For several months Mrs. Holmes has had frequent and violent attacks of insanity, during which she was entirely uncontrollable. She became imbued with the idea that her husband was unfaithful to her, and brooded over this suspicion, for which there appears to be no foundation. On the 18th inst. Holmes found that he would be compelled to remain out all night on official business. He went home early in the evening and told his wife, and then hurried back to his office. The next evening when he went home he found his wife sullen and morose, and in a condition which usually preceded an attack of insanity. He partially undressed himself with the intention of retiring, and then went into the kitchen where his wife was. As soon as he entered his wife commenced to abuse him. He endeavored to soothe her, but in vain. The woman, beside herself with rage, seized a smoothing-iron and struck him twice on the head with it, felling him senseless to the floor. In a moment her rage was over, and, seeing what she had done, she began to cry and scream for help. The neighbors rushed in and assisted the woman in stanching the blood which flowed profusely from the wounds in his head. Holmes remained unconscious until the next day. He was then fully aware of what had occurred, and told his sorrowing wife that he freely forgave her. He also called in two of the neighbors, and told them that if anything happened to him he would expect them to bear witness that he had pardoned his penitent wife, as he was convinced that she had struck him while she was insane. About a week ago the first symptoms of erysipelas set in. Holmes' face and head began to swell, and his wife, becoming alarmed, called in a physician who examined the patient and prescribed for him On leaving the house the Doctor demanded his fee, and Mrs. Holmes told him that he would be paid as soon as her husband could go down town to get some money. The Doctor left in angry mood, and did not again visit the patient. No other doctor was called in. Holmes' condition grew rapidly worse, and on Monday afternoon he left his home and went down down, and did not return. Yesterday morning he reported for duty at the United States Marshal's office, but he was so delirious that he was placed in a carriage in charge of a court messenger, with orders to take him home. On the way up town, Holmes insisted on seeing Superintendent Walling, and, to humor him, the messenger allowed him to call at Police Head-quarters, as stated above. No action has been taken by the authorities as yet. Holmes is so delirious that he is unable to make any statement that can be relied on, and were he in his proper senses it is not probable that he would make any complaint against his demented wife.

A SOLDIER'S SON STARVED TO DEATH.

AN INHUMAN TASKMASTER—HIS CRUEL TREATMENT OF AN ORPHAN LAD—THE CASE UNDER INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—A further investigation was had here to-day before Coroner Goddard in the case of the death of William Harvey, the soldier's orphan, who died at the University Hospital from lockjaw caused by cruel treatment alleged to have been inflicted by H. P. Voneida, of Lambertville, N. J., to whom the boy had been indentured. The taskmaster compelled the boy to saw wood in his bare feet, in the snow, before breakfast, and if he did not perform a certain amount of work was deprived of his meals. He was really starved to death, and beaten in the most brutal manner. Before he died the boy related the facts of his treatment. An effort was made to secure Voneida, but he escaped. The evidence to-day did not reveal any new facts except to show that the boy was released from the Northern Home for Friendless Children in the regular manner, on the representations of Voneida that he would treat the boy as one of his own children. There is every prospect of securing the villain, the Grand Army of the Republic having taken the matter in charge and procured the best detective talent in the country. They have offered a reward of $500, which Coroner Goddard has supplemented by $50 more. It is believed that Voneida will be in custody by next Tuesday, to which time the inquest has been adjourned.

KNOEDLER'S WATER-COLOR COLLECTION

Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., having decided to devote their attention in the future exclusively to the importation and sale of oil paintings, have made arrangements for disposing of their entire collection of water-color paintings. This collection is now on exhibition during the day and evening at Kurtz's Art Gallery, No. 6 East Twenty-third street, previous to its sale on the evening of Feb. 6. The collection consists mainly of the works of foreign artists, Walter Saterlee, W. Craig, (deceased,) and Victoria S. Lathrop being the only American artists represented. Of the prominent foreign artists there are represented Boughton, Bouvier, Catlin, Cortazzo, Compte-Calix, Detaille, Doré, Dibdin, Fortuny, Filoss, E. Frère, Gérome, Klimsch, Leloir, Rossi, Simonetti, Simoni, Alma-Tadema, Vluert, and Zamacois. There are several fine specimens of charcoal, crayon, pencil, and pen-and-ink drawings. Doré being represented by crayon "Portraits;" Régamey of Paris, by the crayon "The Trough;" Henri Regnault, of Paris, by the crayon "Studies of Italian Peasants;" Gérome by the crayon "Japanese Woman." Cotten, of Paris, contributes several fine specimens of charcoal drawing; Allongé, of Paris, the charcoal drawing "Swiss Landscape," and J. G. Vibert, of Paris, three pen-and-ink pictures entitled "The Mandoline Player," "The Unwelcome Visitor," and "The Surprise." Among the pencil specimens are L. Knaus' "After the Feast," the original of the engraving; Edouard Detaille's "The Promenaders," Alma-Tadema's "Children of Princes Clothilde," Eugene Klimsch's "The Shower" and "The Moonlight Ride," and J. Weever's "Cherries," the finer specimens of water-color are to be noted Fiosa's "Neapolitan Flower Girl," Lanjalley's "Florentine Concert," after Sorbi; Cortazzo's "After the Ball" and "The Interrupted Reading," Perlberg's "Flirtation," Frère's "New Earrings," Rossi's "Standard Bearer," "Sentimental Promenade," and "The Connoisseur;" Emile's "At the Fountain," Dibdin's "Street at Lesieux" and "Cathedral at Candebec," Simoni's "The Fan" and "Doice Far Niente," Ciprani's "Tambourine Players," and Fortuny's "Italian Peasants." The collection entire comprises 96 specimens, which, as previously stated, are all to be sold on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 6, by Mr. Robert Somerville.

REVENUE FRAUD IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The *Journal* says: "The Treasury agents here have worked up a case which will bring before the United States Courts one of the largest manufacturing companies of the State—the National Tube Works Company. It is char

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,324 head; total for the week thus far, 5,763 head; 3,842 head more than the same time last week, showing an increase in receipts for the week thus far of 1,113 head. Market dull, with a dragging attendance of Eastern buyers and light sales; 50 cars disposed of, mostly to supply the local trade demand; stock offering below medium in quality; prices on common and medium grades low off last week's rates; best lots about hold their own; sales of medium to good grades Native Steers at $4 85@5; common lots at $4@4 80; stockers and feeders at $3 65@3 90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,100 head; total for the week thus far, 10,000 head; 9,700 head for the same time last week; market still very slow, with slight demand, mainly confined to fleshy Eastern demand light; prices hardly established, but quotably ¼c. off last week's average rates; sales of Michigan feeders at $5 37½@5 90. Western Sheep, averaging 90 to 101 lbs, at $4 90@5 75 per cwt., cars on sale. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 250 head; total for the week thus far, 2-700 head; 4,850 head for the same time last week; market quiet and low offering, with slight demand; sales at $5 85@6 10; Yorkers at $5 85; 1 car of fair heavy at $6 05; only 2 cars on sale.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 780 head; market dull; prices nominally 10c. to 15c. lower than last week's close; sales of butchers' at $3 30@3 50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 880 head; market firm and 5c.@10c. higher; light, $5 65@5 80; medium to good heavy, $5 75@5 85; choice to extra prime heavy offering, $5 45@5 60; fair to good shipping, $5 15@5 40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market nominal.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 476 head, or 8 cars of the rough and 20 cars of good stock. Best, $5 10@5 75; medium to good, $4 75@5; common to fair $4@4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,420 head. Yorkers $6@$6 40; Philadelphias $6 30@7 20. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 4,800 head, selling, $3 75@5 6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 25, cash; $1 25@1 25¼, seller March; $1 25¼@1 27¼, March; closed at $1 27⅞, March; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; Rejected, 95c. Corn moderately active and higher; 42¾c. cash; 42¾c. February; 43¼c., March; 47¾c. May. Rye prices held firmer; 62c. bid, cash; Oats dull and higher; 35½c.@35¼c., cash; 35½c.@35¾c., February; 36c., March. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and a shade lower at 59c.@62c. Pork unsettled, but generally higher; closed at $16 50, cash; $16 70@$16 72½, March; $16 95@$16 97½, April. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; $10 80@$10 82½, cash; $10 95, March; $11 07½@$11 10, April. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Dressed Hogs easier and dull; holders anxious to sell; packing, $7@$7 15; shipping, $7@$7 25. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 104,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat irregular; $1 28⅞@$1 27, March; $1 25 @$1 25⅜, February. Corn easier; 43⅜c., March. Oats unsettled, lower and weak; 35⅜c., cash; 35⅝c., March; $19 35@$19 90, April. Lard, 4c.@5c. lower.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Flour unsettled, and sales can only be made at a decline of 15c.@25c. Wheat—Best grades are lower to sell; medium qualities firmer; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 41½ bid, cash; sales at $1 46, February; $1 48¾, March; $1 50¾, April. No. 3 do., $1 41½@$1 41⅝, March. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 38¾c., cash; 38¾c., February; 41c., March. Oats firmer; No. 2, 34c. Rye, 68½c.@69c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork firm and unchanged. Lard firmer at 10⅝c., cash; 10⅝c., February. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged; only a small jobbing trade doing. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs quiet; light snapping, $5 25@$5 60; packing, $5 75@$6; shipping grades, $6@$6 25. Cattle dull; $3 37½@$4 87½; light, $3 75@$4; fair to choice Cows and Heifers, $3 12½@$4. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,300 head Hogs, 600 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Flour dull at $6 90@$7 10. Wheat dull: Red, $1 35@$1 45. Corn dull at 41c.@43c. Oats in fairdemand and firm at 36c.@40c. Rye dull at 63c.@62c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $17, spot; $17 77½@$18, seller May. Bulk-meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Ribs, 8 5c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Ribs, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Lard steady; steam rendered, $10 65@$10 70; Kettle do., $11 50@$12. Whisky steady with a fair demand at $1 05. Butter dull and lower for mixed lots at 15c.@18c.; rolls dull and lower; common, $5 25@ $5 75; fair to good, $6@$6 50; choice, $6 50@$6 75; packing, $6 15@$6 30; heavy, $5 45@$6 00; receipts, 3,874 head; shipments, 435 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,200 bushels; Corn, 19,600 bushels; Oats, 13,300 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 4,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 11,200 bushels; Corn, 18,400 bushels; Oats, 13,300 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 4,500 bushels. Market quiet. Sales—300 bbls. of Flour at unchanged prices; 19 cars No. 2 Spring Wheat at 83c.@83½c.; 6 cars do., to arrive, on private terms, 10 cars of sample do. at 81½c., 1 car No. 1 White Wheat at $1 00; 1 car extra White Winter at $1 02; 2 cars Ohio Oats, on the track, at 43c.; 3 cars State Barley at 68c.@73c. Other articles quiet and unchanged. Rail freights unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Hay dull, weak, and lower; prime held at $15@$17. Pork dull, weak, and lower at $17 50@$17 75. Baltimore meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 5½c.; packed, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Ribs, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon in good demand at full prices; held at 7¾c. for shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Ribs, and 10½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar active, but not quotably higher. Molasses quiet and weak; Centrifugal, 20c.@20c.; common, 30c.@32½c.; fair, 35c.@37c.; prime to choice, 42c.@48c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, at par. Sterling, $5 13 for the Bank Gold, 109¾@110.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Wool firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 46c.@48c.; X, 44c.@46c.; medium, 43c.@45c.; coarse, 36c.@38c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine, 42c.@44c.; medium, 43c.@44c.; coarse, 36c.@38c. Delaine combing, washed, 52c.@56c.; do., unwashed, 37c. Canada—Combing, 52½c.; fine unwashed, 20c.@28c.; coarse unwashed, 28c.@31c.; tub-washed, 40c.@45c. Colorado—Unwashed, 20c.@22c.; tub-washed, 17c.@ 18½c.; extra and merino pulled, 33c.@35c. No. 1 and super pulled, 33c.@37c. Texas—Fine and medium, 20c.@25c.; coarse, 17c.@20c. California—Fine and medium, 20c.@30c.; coarse, 15c.@20c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, opened lower; closed firm. No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 28¾; seller March, $1 30; seller April, $1 31⅞; No. 3 do., $1 19. Corn dull; No. 2, nominally 39½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33¾c. Rye firm; 59½c. Barley unsettled and weak; lower; No. 2 Spring, 72c.; No. 3 do., nominally 58c. Provisions unsettled and irregular. Mess Pork, nominally $16 70. Prime Steam Lard, 10¾c. Dressed Hogs steady at $7 75@$7. Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels.

TOLEDO, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; Amber nilchigan, February, $1 44½; March, $1 48½; April, $1 52; No. 2 Red Amber, February, $1 43; March, $1 46. Corn steady; high mixed, 45c.; February, 45¾c.; No. 2, spot and February, 44¾c.; May, 49¾c.; Yellow, 45¼c.; No. 2 White, 44¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 36½c.; rejected, 32c. Clover-seed, $6 25. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; extra White Michigan, $1 52; Milling, $1 45¾; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46¼; Milling, $1 42; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 34½; No. 1 Amber do., $1 44. Corn dull; High Mixed, 49c. bid; No. 1 Mixed, 48¾c. Oats lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 4,220 bushels; Corn, 17,045 bushels; Oats, 3,245 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,695 bbls.; Wheat, 3,896 bushels; Corn, 2,224 bushels; Oats, 5,441 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 92.—Flour steady with a fair demand; Fancy, $7 25@$7 75; Family, $6 75@$7; Low grades, $4@$6. Wheat in good demand; White, $1 40@$1 50; Amber, $1 40@$1 50; Rejected, $1 15 @$1 30. Corn dull and nominal. Provisions quiet, but firm; Smoked Hams, 12c.; Mixed Sides, 8½c.; packed. Mess Pork jobbing at $16 50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; quoted at 3@7@$5.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—Flour firm; all offerings taken at yesterday's prices. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn firmer at 4dc. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye steady and firm at 82c.@86c. Pork strong at $13 62½. Lard steady and unchanged. Bulk-meats in good demand at 8c.@8½c. and 9c. for Shoulders, Clear Ribs, and Clear Sides. Bacon weak; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

OSWEGO, Jan. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. Wheat higher and wanted; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 50; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 05; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 52; extra do. do., $1 58. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at $1 02@$1 03; No. 2 do., 92c.@93c. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,300 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 41c. Rosin quiet at $1 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 90 for hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip; $2 90 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 80.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30.—Printing Cloths firm at 7c. for best 64x64 goods, with a light stock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 1-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, 1865s, 105½; 1867s, 11½; new 5s, 107⅝. Erie Railway shares, 9⅝; preferred, 21.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 9d for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to-day is £120,000.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 P cent. Rentes at 106f for the account.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Exchange on London, 25f 13c. for short sight.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—United States bonds, new 5s, 103¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Pork—Eastern, firmer at 80s.; Western, dull at 69s. Bacon, dull; Cumberland Cut at 46s.; short Rib at 43s.; Long Clear at 42s. 6d.; Short Clear at 44s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 48s. Shoulders, dull at 34s. Beef dull; India Mess at 90s.; Extra Mess at 107s.; Prime Mess at 80s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 52s. Tallow—Prime City dull at 42s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirit dull at 32s. 6d. Resin—Common dull at 5s. 3d.; Fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American Choice steady at 71s. Lard-oil—None in the market. Flour—Extra State dull at 26s. Wheat dull; No. 1 Spring at 10s. 9d.; No. 2 spring at 10s. 6d. Winter Southern at 11s. 1d.; Winter Western at 10s. 8d. Corn—Mixed Sott dull at 26s. 6d. for old, and steady 25s. 9d. for new.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 12-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts 41,000 bales of which 31,000 bales were American. Futures opened easier and cheaper, but have since recovered the decline. Uplands, Low Middling clause, now landing, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 1-32d.; also, sales of the same at 7 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 3-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, sail 6 25-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February sail, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 3-16d. Low Middling at mid. Orleans, 7d. Sales of the week 73,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and export, and 4,000 for actual consumption; stock 578,000 bales, including 400,000 American; actual export 6,000 bales; forwarded 37,000 bales; total stock of Cotton afloat 1,000 bales; of which 1,000 bales are American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 3-32d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 9,000 quarters, of which 7,000 quarters were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 1-32d.; also sales of the same at 7 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling Clause, July and August delivery, 7 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅞d.

Sales of American Cotton to-day, 4,000 bales. Refined Petroleum, 17d. for American. Spirits of Petroleum, 11d.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 30.—The market for Goods and Yarns is dull, and tending downward.

LONDON, Jan. 30—3 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 16¾d. ₰ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 30—3 P. M.—Produce—Common Rosin, 6s.; Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s. ₰ cwt.

5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 42s. 9d.@43s. ₰ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 30.—Petroleum, 51½f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton irregular, nominal; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,147 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,248 bales; coastwise, 1,682 bales; sales, 228 bales; stock, 100,204 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 10,075 bales; gross, 10,629 bales; exports to France, 3,289 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 290,938 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,998 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,500 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 77,281 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 30.—Cotton weak; Middling, 12¼d.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,287 bales; exports, coastwise, 267 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 74,356 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,176 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,913 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 47,729 bales.

RUSSIA'S CHANCE TO REACH CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Constantinople correspondent of a London paper says: "As to the resistance the Turkish Army is likely to make to a Russian advance, I have talked to an English officer who has recently examined the defenses of Turkey, has studied thoroughly the Turkish Army and its powers of resistance, its organization, and the quality of its officers. He is strongly Turcophile, and if I could mention his name he would be recognized as an authority on the question. He says that if war were declared between Russia and Turkey, the Russian Army would be just nine weeks in reaching Constantinople from the time they crossed the Pruth! The Turkish Army, he says, will make but the slightest resistance, and will scarcely retard the march of the powerful, well-disciplined, well-commanded Army of the Russians. His estimate of the time required may be right, or it may be wrong, but the Russians are certainly in no very great hurry, and can take their time. I may say, however, that I do not believe in their undertaking anything before the month of April. There is not the slightest necessity of a Winter campaign, which is always more trying to an invading Army than to one on the defensive, and the Russians would be very foolish to undertake it. The reason, I may remark, that the Turks refuse the project of the conference is, to the best of my belief, the idea they have conceived in their own brain, that Russia is really anxious to withdraw from the advanced position she has taken. They say the mobilization is a failure and has disclosed many grave defects of organization. They have, besides, discovered that all the powder supplied the Army is nearly worthless, and the troops are dying off like flies of typhus, which has broken out in the Army. Every sign of conciliation, therefore, on the part of Russia, every new concession, is in their eyes a mark of weakness and a desire for peace, which they have only to encourage by showing themselves intractable and determined upon resistance. The armistice accorded by Ignatieff to other terms interpreted by them in the same sense, and this concession, more than anything else, has probably decided them to adopt their present arrogant and defiant attitude."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) Jan. 30:

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.8 by 98.9, on East 26th st., south side, 250.4 feet west of 1st av., for $11,000, to William Strasberg, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. H. Lndlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and attic brick house, with lot 35 by 87.6, No. 42 North Moore st., south side, 75 feet east of Hudson st., for $12,750, to Daniel Pike, a defendant in the legal proceedings. The same firm, under a similar court order, William H. Hascall, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 102.2, Nos. 311 and 313 East 74th st., north side, 160 feet east of 2d av., for $15,400, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

B. P. Fairchild, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 81st st., south side, 350 feet east of 2d av., for $7,315, to W. A. Candwell, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, same Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 100.11 by 125, on 9th av., north-west corner of 105th st., for $9,500, to buyer in behalf.

H. W. Coates, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George N. Williams, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 70th st., north side, 250 feet west of 8th av., for $3,000, to Charles G. Harcus, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 21.9 by 102.2, on East 83d st., south side, 301 feet east of 4th av., for $3,000, to Union Dime Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal proceeding.

Hugh N. Camp, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 52 lots, 201.5 by 650, bounded by 9th and 10th ave., 95th and 96th sts., for $85,500, to Philip Benjamin.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 17 by 99.11, on West 126th st., north side, 75 feet east of 6th av., for $25,984, to John H. Biker, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, at the building, with lot 20 by 113.1 by 19.4 by 113.6, on Broadway, east side, 62.4 feet north of 21st st.

By R. Walters' Son, Supreme Court partition sale, W. P. Melvin, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of two lots, together in size 50.2 by 75.8, on East Broadway, south-west corner of Catharine st.; lease dated May 19, 1858.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East 30th st., north side, 175 feet west of 1st av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on Columbia st., east side, 175 feet south of Ewington st.

By J. O. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. V. Arnold, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 83.10 by 100, on 10th av., south-west corner 21st st.; also, a house, with lot 25 by 91, on West 20th st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Fitch, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 80, on 2d av., north-east corner 115th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Manufacturers of Fertilizers.

FOR SALE, AMMONIACAL MATTERS,

In fine mechanical condition, and containing from 13 to 14 per cent. ammonia, at $2 25 per unit of ammonia per ton of 2,000 pounds, free on board, at Baltimore, buyers furnishing cags. Address

AMOR SMITH & SONS,
Post Office Box No. 38, Baltimore, Md.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

PERFECTION: BOKER'S BITTERS.

No. 78 Joon st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

CHINESE SAM XAM.—FOR INWARD PILES; immediate relief; permanent cure; is easily prepared and used, and had of any druggist or country grocer. Send 15 cents and get recipe of
HOYT & BEATTY, 246 Grand st.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERSEKEN, Park place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE CLUB BOARDING-STABLE advertises to board private coach teams for $50 a month, with one vehicle, and furnishes the harness gratis.
C. GLASSEY, No. 119 West 54th st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! These Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufctrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th st., Union square, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., in Grammar School house No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

J. O. ALSTON,
T. T. HOPKINS,
K. H. POMEROY,
M. THALMESSINGER,
JOHN C. DONNELLY,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and fitting up the premises on the north-east corner of Avenue A and 118th st. for school purposes.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HOWELL G. ROLSTON,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRAMP,
JOHN L. T. NEILS,
GERMAIN HASCHELL,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1877.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR A first-class boarding-house: must be below 20th st., and between 6th and 4th avs.; partly furnished preferred. Address, giving full particulars, W., No. 28 West 12th st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE ON THE HUDSON, forty to sixty miles from New-York, house and about ten acres of land, at moderate cost. Address E. H. VAN INGEN, No. 490 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMON F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES, AT SPECially reduced prices. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., & Pine st., and 33 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety also, furnished houses and lands to rent for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Pond sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—$900.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, high-stoop houses, 22x55 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d st., Brooklyn, near 7th av., and on the park ground adjoining Prospect Park. This is the extra-wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th av. and 9th st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., desirable residence; four minutes from depot; large house, large garden, stable; plenty shade trees; 2 acres of different kinds. Inquire at No. 337 West 22d st.

HOUSES REGISTERED, AND PRINTED Lists free. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., & Pine st., and Union square.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 28 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times office.

DESIRABLE WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS IN the double building Nos. 39 and 41 East 13th st., near Broadway. Apply to owner, No. 46 West 26th st.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST FLOOR AND Cellar, 50x80 feet, Nos. 188 and 190 Houston st. Inquire in the corner.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 118 WARREN ST. Apply to JOHN B. HILLYER, owner, No. 18 New st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR A first-class boarding-house: must be below 20th st., and between 6th and 4th avs.; partly furnished preferred. Address, giving full particulars, W., No. 28 West 12th st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE ON THE HUDSON, forty to sixty miles from New-York, house and about ten acres of land, at moderate cost. Address E. H. VAN INGEN, No. 490 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD LEGIBLE hand would like some copying to do at her own home, or would accept a position as visiting governess; satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 5,438 Post Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to help take care of children; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 448 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts.; rear the bell twice.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY two young girls in a private family—one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as seamstress; will do light chamber-work; three years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's. No. 44 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best City reference. Call or address No. 228 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; will assist with children; no objection to a boarding-house; reference. Call at No. 302 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or nurse and plain sewing; no objections to the country; three years' City reference. Call at 244 West 39th st., near 8th av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; no objection to the country; three years' City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 271, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 320 East 26th st., Room No. 9.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman in a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 731 3d av., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young colored girl; is first class; City or country; good City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress; City reference. Call at No. 345 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant person; best City reference. Call at 222 East 29th st., top floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED CHAMBERmaid; with reference; City or country. Apply at No. 102 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children. Call at No. 322 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR would take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 95 1st av., two flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters in one house; both good laundresses; will do work of small family, if required; City or country; best of City references. Call at No. 230 East 46th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIvate family; understands both French and American cooking; can take entire charge of kitchen; City or country, six years' reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS, (ENGLish Protestants;) one as first-class cook; the other is an excellent waitress; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 26th st., near Lexington av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a capable cook, and respectful servant, with best references; City or country. Call at No. 167 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 411 East 17th st.

COOK, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY TO COOK, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 328 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Address No. 210 East 28th st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; WILLing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 344 East 23d st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking, baking, and pastry; all kinds of sweets; twelve years' City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 4 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands family baking; is a good washer, and excellent shirt ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 29th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (COLored) in private family or first-class boarding-house; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. J. T. B., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., Room No.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U.S.N., while south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed in size and insurpassed in appointments. The saloon, stateroom, smoking and bath rooms are sumptuous, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, by nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED. Jan. 31 PARTHIA...WED. Feb. 14
ALGERIA...WED. Feb. 7 CHINA...WED. Feb. 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 7 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.
ATLAS.....Feb. 8
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 31
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY....Feb. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half 1 per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued in connection at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 8 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Victoria....Feb. 3, 9 A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.
Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Anchoria....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia....Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Italia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24th st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | OHIO.....Sat., Feb. 17
RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR CITY POINT, VIRGINIA.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking- and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (Eng. Ch.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Pier 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.

HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M. | Helvetia...Feb. 10. 2 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

E. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, Pier No. 43 North River. 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. W. SCHUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, Pier 16 E. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.
Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route, from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most reliable route, as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Feb. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, Japan, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CEVDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Jan. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpac, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

Passage or freight apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents to Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line. For PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WIRLAND.....Feb. 1 | GELLERT.....Feb. 15
FRISIA.....Feb. 8 | POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C.B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $80, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $86. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply for cards, &c.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

TO ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
WADELAND.....Feb. 1 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 8
NEDERLAND.....March 10 | SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 27

Intermediate passage in currency:

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars only, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington at 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 9:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:55 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 8:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

10:15 A. M. Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and 4 Park place, the Company's offices. Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Limited, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Dunkirk.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays,) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1. 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Wayne, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
Passengers for this line take Pier No. 4, M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

CHAS. HEURICH, Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P.M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pare st. steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

R.H.MACY&CO.
BLACK DRESS SILKS

A SPECIALTY.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Open every evening, except Saturday. Rev. Joseph Odell, of Brooklyn, will preach this evening at 7:45 P. M. All are invited.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.
Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.

Nos. 9th Ave., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 5 Bowling Green, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same office on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 3d day of February, and will be reopened on the morning of the 8th day of March, 1877.

C. K. GARRISON, President.
C. L. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

AT AN ELECTION OF "THE MECHANICS' and Traders' Exchange, held this day at their rooms, No. 24 Murray st., the following were elected officers of the Exchange for the ensuing year:

President, JOHN FARLEY. Vice Pres't, E. S. C. LAUGHAN. Treas., GILBERT I. BURNET. Sec., A. O. ROWE.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN NESBIT, ALEXANDER McGUIRE,
CHARLES S. SCHULTZ, B. F. BURROUGHS,
HENRY WILSON, JOHN McGLENSEY,
JAMES WEBB.

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

John H. Rogers. Wm. Brennan, Nathan Peck.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS and managers of this company will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Polls will be open between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Transfer-books will be closed from 31st January until 21st February.

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Harlem Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Atlantic Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th st., corner of 43d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Co.
No. 139 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 24, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

payable Feb. 1. WM. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of one and one quarter (1¼) per cent. upon the capital stock thereof, out of the earnings for the six months which will end with the present month, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of MESSRS. CHASE & ATKINS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 6th day of January next, and will reopen on the morning of FRIDAY the 2d day of February next. R. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PRO IDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. SOYES, Secretary.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, will pay TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD upon the coupons maturing Feb. 1, 1877, of the consolidated first mortgage land grant bonds of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876. Coupons from registered bonds must be accompanied by an order from the registered holder, and all coupons must be left over night for examination. EDWARD KING, President.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 Wall st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CAPITAL $200,000.
ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of February, 1877.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE ON FEB. 1, 1877, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date, at the office of this company.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air-Line Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st.

D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1877.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds, and the interest on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Lexington and Missouri River Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1877, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S first mortgage bonds, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1877.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of February next, will be paid on and after that date at the St. Nicholas National Bank. M. M. GREENE, President.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo. By order

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY CO.—The coupons of the bonds of the above road, due Feb. 1, 1877, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CHASE & STONE, No. 7 New st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; private table if required; bath, large closets, &c.; also pleasant room for gentlemen; table and house strictly first class.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
A choice suite of apartments for a small family, or two or three gentlemen, with private table, bath, &c.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.

One rear parlor and connecting bedroom on first floor, and one front upper room.

SIXTEENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., NO. 121.—Pleasant, sunny front room, second floor; good board for two; also large hall room; terms low.

HANDSOME SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS TO let, together or singly, with board; terms moderate; references. No. 104 West 38th st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable front parlor and bed-room on second floor, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—Two handsome fourth-floor rooms, with board; moderate prices; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room and bedroom to let, with first-class board; also, large room on parlor floor; reference.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Rooms, with board; house and location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at No. 34 West 24th st.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with superior board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY ENGAGED IN SCHOOL wishes a warm room, with gas and board, in a refined private family, between 32d and 38th sts. and Madison and 5th avs.; moderate terms. Address M. F., No. 127 Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

GENTEEL FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT —At from $2 to $3 per week, in No. 63 Madison av.; references exchanged. Inquire of Mrs. McDERMOT, in the house.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, good air and very quiet, on very low terms, furnished fit for man and wife. No. 76 36th st., corner of 5th av.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST.—BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs; handsomely furnished rooms, with all the conveniences, on moderate terms; also single room; references.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, at No. 18 West 25th st. Terms to suit the times.

TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD, A parlor bedroom, with hot and cold water, in private house. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floor rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in a private family, at No. 204 East 17th st.

ROOMS WANTED.

DESK ROOM OR SMALL OFFICE WANTED in an iron warehouse, by a foreign steel agency. Address STEEL, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FROM FIVE to seven rooms, with privilege of bath and laundry, by a small family; references. Address B, Box 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 5 Bowling Green, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same office on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1877, at 12

DARK SPOTS OF INSURANCE

THE INSOLVENT SECURITY LIFE.

PROBABILITY OF SOME OF ITS OFFICERS BEING INDICTED FOR PERJURY—THE GRAND JURY SAID TO BE INVESTIGATING THE MATTER—A DECISION EXPECTED SOON.

It was rumored last evening that the Grand Jury have been investigating the questionable actions of some of the officers of the insolvent Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, and had summoned before them several witnesses with a view to finding bills of indictment against the officers, which will probably be done at an early day. When the Security was declared insolvent, Mr. John A. McCall, the Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, made some damaging statements concerning the management, or rather mismanagement, of the concern, and it was then generally believed that the authorities would take some action in the matter. This belief was strengthened by the fact that the Deputy Superintendent, in his report of the condition of the company made to Acting Superintendent Smyth on the 15th inst., charged the officers with chicanery and fraud in the preparation of their annual statements. Instances are indeed rare where the officers of a corporation prepared such bold statements as those presented to the department by the Security and duly sworn to by its officials. The last annual statement was for the most part a repetition of falsehood all through, and involved not only a fraud on the public, but also deliberate perjury in swearing to it. These statements were submitted to an auditing committee of the Board of Directors, and these gentlemen have stated that the securities mentioned in them were submitted to them at the time, and it is the general belief that they were merely borrowed for the occasion. It is not known which of the officers the Grand Jury have had under surveillance. Neither has the nature of the offense with which they are charged been learned, but it is supposed to be perjury.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

A RULE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A RECEIVER SHOULD NOT BE APPOINTED—DAMAGING REPORT OF THE ACTUARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 30.—The first step toward throwing the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark into liquidation, was taken in the Court of Chancery this morning by Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey. It came in the anticipated form of an application for a rule to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed, and also for a temporary injunction restraining the officers of the company from spiriting away its assets. The application was made by Attorney General Vanatta to the Chancellor, and resisted in a measure by Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, representing the interests of the officers of the company. The Attorney General, in pressing his argument, was very vigorous in his denunciation of the company as a gigantic fraud, and claimed that the company is in a state of insolvency; that the officers do not deny it, nor have denied it; but when the examination was first entered upon, admitted that a deficiency would be found, which they were then negotiating to make good; that after the examination had revealed a deficiency of $421,500, they were asked to make it good, but had last week informed Mr. Kelsey that they were unable to do it. Mr. Vanatta referred to the transfer to the National Capitol Life of Washington, and said that under the insurance laws of this State that company had no legal status in the State of New-Jersey. The Attorney General moved a rule to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed, and asked that the officers and agents be restrained from transferring or otherwise disposing of their assets and property till such time as a final order of the court shall have been made in the premises.

Mr. McCarter did not resist the application for the rule to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed, just at this time, though he probably will oppose the appointment of a Receiver when that question gets fully before the court. He was, however, against the application for an *ad interim* stay. It would be hurtful to the interests of the stockholders and policy-holders and of all concerned, and he did not think, besides, that the case called for such summary action.

Chancellor Runyon held that the appointment of a Receiver would be nugatory unless the *ad interim* stay were granten. Without such an order there might be nothing for the Receiver to receive. He accordingly made the rule to show cause why the Receiver should not be appointed returnable Tuesday of next week, and granted the temporary injunction asked for by Attorney General Vanatta.

Mr. McCarter did not in the course of his argument make reference to the alleged transfer of the New-Jersey Mutual Company to the National Capitol Washington. It was anticipated that he would resist the Attorney General's application on the ground that the Mutual had passed out of existence. The plea would have availed but little, since the order made in the case binds the officers of both companies. The New-Jersey Mutual had removed from this State most of their convertible assets. The order, as originally drawn by the Attorney General, required the officers to return such assets to the State. Mr. McCarter claimed that this was impossible, because part of the securities were on deposit in the insurance departments of other States, and part were in real property. The Chancellor struck out that part of the order.

THE ACTUARY'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. Fackler, the Actuary who investigated the accounts of the insurance company, has been placed on file in the office of the Secretary of State. It states that his examination was commenced on Dec. 18, and that with the aid of an expert accountant he soon discovered that the annual report of Dec. 31, 1875, was grossly incorrect, as it omitted from the liabilities $150,000 of indebtedness as shown by the books and the company's own private balance sheet. The items comprising this large sum were bills payable, $109,556 02; J. H. Stedwell, President, $17,694 34; Second National Bank, $5,000; personal accounts, $17,804 83—making a total of $150,055 19. Speaking of this misstatement the report says:

"It was at first difficult to believe that the company had made such a palpably false statement, but the proof was as perfect as could be, and the facts were reported to you on the 23d." The report then continues: "The examination of the ledgers and collateral books brought to my attention many strange entries, which the Secretary and Cashier (who nominally 'keeps' the books) said could only be explained by the President or by books at the New-York branch office. This answer was returned to nine-tenths of the requests for explanation, and the President was always away, or else was without the books and papers containing the explanation. The fact that the officers in charge of the books and business of the main office make entries in the books without understanding the matters involved gives ground for grave suspicions that they fear the transactions are wrong and prefer to be ignorant of the facts, or else that they are mere clerks to the President, and unworthy of the title of officers."

The book-keeping, Mr. Fackler states, is extremely complicated, particularly as regards the New-York branch office, but he does not think the complication was intended to baffle examination. Had that been the intent, however, they could not have been kept in a worse condition. At least one grave error was discovered, in a case where "furniture account" was credited with $36,000, and the ledger entries did not balance. On Dec. 21, the report states, an application was made by the Examiner for further books and papers, and for an exhibit of the assets of the company, and the President promised that they should be shown him on the following day. On that occasion Mr. Stedwell was absent, and the books and papers were not forthcoming. Other efforts failed to procure them, and he was finally compelled to make a formal written demand on the officers to produce them at the Newark office on the 24th. On that day there were submitted to him United States coupon bonds of the par value of $132,000, Virginia registered bonds, par value $41,800; Louisiana coupons, par value $10,000. The report continues:

"The company's ownership of the coupon bonds could not be proved by the cash-book, and would only be inferred from apparent possession. As the President admitted that nearly one-half of the United States bonds virtually belonged to the company's attorney, Mr. Noyes, to secure moneys advanced by him, it was impossible to be sure that the other bonds might not either be borrowed for the occasion or already hypothecated for loans of which your examiner could not learn. In view of these facts, the President was requested to keep the bonds within the State of New-Jersey until the examination was completed. This he declined to promise. (1) The company may legally keep its assets in New-York City, beyond the reach of New-Jersey laws, why may it not keep them in Albany? Then, why not in Alaska, or anywhere? The absurdity of the latter proposition would seem to demonstrate that the assets must be kept within New-Jersey, if not, indeed, in Newark. He was then requested to produce them on the following day for examination, which, however, he did not do. Finding that my repeated requests for mortgages had not been complied with, I transmitted to the President on Jan. 2 a written request that the mortgages on New-Jersey property should be exhibited by noon on the 3d. In response to this, mortgages covering only $70,000 of loans were submitted. These, with mortgages for $14,800, (hypothecated at the Second National Bank of Newark,) are all that have been shown to or discovered by me up to this time, though I have made many further verbal requests for them, and one written request, a formal written requisition for the mortgages on property outside of New-Jersey. Just here I may remark that a company can hardly be solvent if its assets are not in such a condition as to bear exhibition after three weeks' notice. As no proper official explanation or apology has been vouchsafed for the repeated failures to show other mortgages if they have any, I can only report what I have actually found, viz:

To this must be added, on deposit with Treasurer of New-Jersey	$84,500 100,000
The company claims to have on deposit in Albany: Mortgages assigned by the Hope Life Insurance Company	100,000
Mortgages assigned by the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company	89,000
Total	$373,500

To the assets assigned by the Commonwealth may be added $11,000 in New-York State bonds. These assigned assets belong primarily to those who are insured under Hope or Commonwealth policies and still stand in the New-York Department in the names of these corporations respectively.

On Jan. 9 the Secretary informed me that the premium loans, &c., charged against policies were about $300,000. I shall assume them at present as high as $350,000, and will take their accrued interest and net and deferred and unpaid premiums the same as reported Dec. 31, 1875, which seems fair, as the Secretary said that neither the assets nor the amount insured showed any material increase since then. The cash in bank was about $8,000, and no large addition was expected. To recapitulate, the only assets that I can report at this date are as follows:

Loans on mortgages, say	$373,500
United States bonds, market value, say	150,000
State bonds, market value, say	35,000
Cash in bank, say	10,000
Premium loans	350,000
Accrued interest and rents, say	50,000
Net unpaid and deferred premiums	240,000
Total	$1,208,500

LIABILITIES.

The reserves for the policies cannot be stated definitely as yet. Last year the valuation was $1,385,000, and for this year the Secretary, on Jan. 9, estimated it at $1,500,000. I think there may be good grounds for putting the estimate from $100,000 to $200,000 above this; first, because there are a large number of policies reported as having premiums very little above, and many indeed even much below, the net or theoretical rate for the insurance, all of which, as you know, should have specially large reserves; and second, because of the many thousand policies the officers of the company estimate the value at only about one-half of what other companies would have to reserve from the same premium receipts, and the policies guarantee the insured all the money that can be saved from the premiums paid. These policies are different from any ever issued before by any life company, unless, perhaps, the now insolvent Continental of New-York; not in some reserve, indeed, they are not life insurance contracts, for from one-half to three-quarters of the premiums paid on them are not required by any insurance or endowment feature of the contract, but are contributed to a "pool," to be divided after from five to 20 years. The proper valuation for these policies can only be determined on general principles, and from the spirit rather than from the letter of the insurance laws. Despite these grounds for a higher estimate on a large part of the company's policies, I must remark as to the other policies that the ordinary net valuation method which has been followed seems very severe for a young company, particularly as the future expenses for keeping up present business will not necessarily exceed 10 per cent., therefore, in the hope that the company's future management may be economical, I will estimate the reserve at only $1,500,000. From the company's books I find that the unpaid death claims appear to be:

(For December there were no deaths reported)	$63,000
There is due the Second National Bank	10,000
There is due the company's attorney, Mr. Noyes	47,000
There is due Mr. J. J. Anderson and others, estimated	10,000
Reserve as above	1,500,000
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital	$1,630,000
Total assets as far as known	1,208,500
Apparent deficit	$421,500

HOW THE BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED.

The company's business seems to be loosely conducted. Many policies have been issued at premiums below the net rates, one of the most remarkable cases being that of N. N. Halstead, a Director, whose $10,000 policy pays a premium of $612 60. The regular table rates would be at least 50 per cent. more; that is, $919 90. At least one Director's policy was issued without his request, without a medical examination, and without any actual payment of premium. Many thousand policies have been issued on a time plan at the rates usually charged for whole life insurance. It is asserted that many have been induced to take these forms of contract on representations that they are whole life policies. Under the head of liabilities I have already referred to these policies, and I will endeavor to cover the subject entirely in a supplemental report. The company is insuring without any medical examination all the policy-holders of the defunct Continental Life that apply to it, though the taking of such risks must necessarily be left to the discretion of the officers. I must remark that their action seems very likely to endanger the security of the company."

In concluding his report Mr. Fackler speaks at length of the internal management of the concern, which he says appears to be very carelessly administered. The minute book of the Board of Directors has not been written up for two years, and consequently the present Directors and officers have not a clear title to the control of the company. Several of the former are no longer policy-holders, and are thus not entitled to act as Directors. Notwithstanding the fact that several of the Directors live at distances from Newark, Mr. Fackler states meetings have often been called by sending notices by mail only six hours previous to the appointed hour, and consequently these meetings were in the hands of those to whom the offices had privately given sufficient notice. The object of such action, he remarks, can scarcely be doubted. The President, the report goes on to say, who very rarely visits the main office, appears to have the undivided control of the company and his assets, and the other persons whose names are published as officers, it seems, merely carry out his directions without explanation or question; though the fact that the Secretary's signature is required to checks and policies indicates that it was intended he should be somewhat of a check on the President. The latter could, however, dispose of all the marketable assets of the concern without the knowledge of any one, as he alone is their custodian, according to the testimony of the Secretary, gives no bond for the faithful performance of his duty. A memorandum from R. M. Stratton, the accountant, which is attached to the report, states that the books show a frequent want of explicitness in entries, and besides this there are leaves cut out in different places. Aside from the irregularities mentioned above, the accountant states that no trial balance could be found for Dec. 31, 1874, the pages where it should have been made up being blank.

DEFENDING THE TRANSFER MADE TO THE WASHINGTON COMPANY.

Circulars were issued yesterday by Messrs. J. H. Stedwell, the President of the New-Jersey Mutual, and Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol, in which these gentlemen seek to explain to the policy-holders of the former corporation the reasons for the transfer of its risks to the other company. Mr. Stedwell's circular is dated at Newark, and says:

"Owing to the great diversity of State laws which insurance companies are subjected to, and the fact that a great conflict is going on, as is evinced by legislation and litigation, growing out of the fact that life insurance companies are subject to as many kinds of laws and standards of solvency as States in which they do business, the only true course is protection under a charter granted by the General Government, especially at the present time, which is a period of great perplexity to insurance companies, making it uncertain that life insurance companies can stem the tidal wave, which has for its object the destruction of all."

In view of these facts Mr. Stedwell says that the transfer was made to protect the interests of the policy-holders. The circular closes with a recommendation to policy-holders that they avail themselves of the privilege of exchanging their policies for those of the National Capitol Life.

Mr. Noyes' circular is dated at Washington, and, although more exhaustive, is of the same general tone as that issued by Mr. Stedwell. Much space is used in an endeavor to show that the policy-holders' interests are jeopardized by State supervision, and that the different standards of solvency are, at best, arbitrary and mere assumptions, and have no reference to the actual premiums charged, or to any one table of mortality or expectation of life which has been sanctioned or adopted by the higher courts of this or any other country. Assurances are given that the policy-holders will be protected, and that the few remaining and the maturing loss claims will receive immediate attention.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL INDIGNANT.

Mr. Fackler, the Examiner of the New-Jersey Mutual, stated yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that subsequent investigation had developed the fact that the deficit stated in the report may be increased by $60,000 to $200,000, and that the total will amount at the lowest possible calculation to $480,000. In a conversation with Mr. Noyes, of the National Capitol Life, the writer asked that gentleman if he really believed that the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual amounted to $1,700,000. He replied that the amount had perhaps been a little overstated, but that the difference would not amount to more than $100,000. When reminded of the fact that the examiner had reported a deficiency of $420,000, Mr. Noyes said that this was not a fact and asked if his word was not as good as that of the examiner. Continuing, he said that it was not the business of the public to meddle in these matters, for the policy-holders were the only parties interested, and they alone had the right to question. The "wreckers" were not satisfied with having already done much toward ruining the company, but now "wanted to get the carcass exposed so that the vultures could peck at it."

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED — THE OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH—A DECISION CONCURRED IN BY ALL THE OTHER JUSTICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Chief Justice Church, in dismissing the appeal in the case of the Continental Insurance Company, says: "This is an appeal from an order affirming an order of reference made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Albany, to take proof touching the application of the Attorney General for a dissolution of the Continental Life Insurance Company. The application was made under section 17 of chapter 463 of the laws of 1853, which expressly confers the power upon the court to order a reference to inquire into and report upon the facts stated in the petition. I do not understand that the inquiry under the order was intended to embrace anything else. The principal fact alleged, which, if true, confers upon the court jurisdiction, is the inability of the corporation to reinsure its outstanding risks. In opposition to the motion for the order, affidavits were presented stating that the corporation had already been dissolved by a judgment duly entered in the Supreme Court in Kings County, in an action brought by a stockholder under the provisions of the revised statutes relating to proceedings in equity against corporations. (2 R. S. 464, section 39,) in which a Receiver had been appointed, who had duly qualified possession of the assets of the company, and it is claimed that the proceedings and judgment in that action are a bar to the application, and that the court had no power to make the order appealed from on the part of the Attorney General. It is insisted that the court had no power, under the revised statutes, to decree a dissolution, and that the judgment is void, and if not void, that the judgment itself reserves in itself the right of the Attorney General to institute this proceeding. The questions involved under these respective claims are important and not free from difficulty, but we think that they are prematurely presented. The court below did not necessarily pass upon any of these questions. It merely made an order to inform itself of the facts upon which the application was heard in a formal and authentic manner. Beyond this it cannot be affirmed that any adjudication was made. The order is interlocutory and harmless so far as the rights of the Receiver already appointed or of any of the parties are concerned. Strictly, the court has not decided to entertain the application, except for the preliminary purpose of ascertaining the truth of the facts stated, and this did not necessarily involve a decision as to the effect of the judgment entered in Kings County. It is only actual determinations of the court below involved in certain orders that are reviewable. The order is not, therefore, appealable. It is not a final order under the third subdivision of section 11 of the code, nor does it affect a substantial right so as to bring it within the fourth subdivision. We cannot presume that there will be a conflict of jurisdiction between the two branches of the Supreme Court, and we are disinclined to consider questions in anticipation of such a result. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' The Receiver appointed in action of the stockholders is not and cannot be interfered with by the order appealed from, nor are his powers abridged or in any manner affected by it. The appeal must be dismissed."

LIFE INSURANCE TO BE REGULATED

AN OVERHAULING OF THE WHOLE BUSINESS TO BE MADE—SENATOR BIXBY'S RESOLUTION TO BE AFFIRMED IN THE SENATE—THE EXPENDITURES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Bixby will soon offer for adoption by the Senate a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee of three to report a bill embodying the following points: (1) Regulations under which life insurance companies may amalgamate so that abuses and frauds may be prevented, all such amalgamations to be under the supervision of the proper State officers; (2) regulations touching the investment of the capital, surplus, and assets of companies; (3) restricting, by suitable provisions, the expenditure of moneys belonging to the companies and controlling the same; (4) providing for more complete and detailed reports than companies are now required to make to the Superintendent of Insurance, and also for a more thorough and systematic examination of companies by the State officers.

There is little doubt that this session will see a very thorough overhauling of the whole business of life insurance in this State. Up to this year every attempt to do this has been defeated at the very outset. The invisible but potent barriers which formerly existed have at last been broken through. Senator Bixby has himself expressed some surprise at the ease with which his resolution of inquiry in relation to the expenditures of insurance companies went through the Senate the other day. Had he not anticipated opposition, the resolution would have been made broader and more searching.

AN ALLEGED BOGUS INSURANCE AGENT.

William H. Hall, a young man of respectable appearance, was arrested yesterday by Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, and arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with fraud. The accused, who resides in Plainfield, N. J., it is alleged has succeeded in swindling a number of business people in this City by representing himself as an agent for certain insurance companies in this and other cities, and issuing bogus policies. The complainant in the case is Mr. Charles K. Barry, of the firm of Lewis K. Barry & Co., 8 Ann street, who alleged that two years ago Hall effected an insurance for the firm of $3,000 in the German American Insurance Company of this City, and the St. Paul Fire and Marine Company of St. Paul, Minn., charging them $60 as premium. The next year the insurance was renewed, Hall receiving the premium again. Recently the firm desired some further insurance, and on making inquiries at the office of the German-American Company they learned to their great astonishment that they were not insured at all, and that the policies issued to them by Hall were valueless. Superintendent Walling was informed of the facts in the case, and Detective Ferris arrested Hall at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and he was remanded until to-day. The detective who made the arrest says that he has been informed that the prisoner has been doing an extensive business in bogus policies, and that a large number of complaints will be made against him.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The stated meeting of the New-York Council of Political Reform was held on Monday evening at its rooms in Twenty-third street. The President, W. H. Webb, occupied the chair. Several new names were proposed for membership. The Committee on Legislation reported that the usual arrangements had been made to keep agents at Albany during the session of the Legislature, to promote the passage of bills introduced by the Council and others in the public business and charitable interests of the City, and to oppose the passage of such bills as are detrimental to these interests. The composition and organization of this Legislature, particularly of the Assembly, give promise of a much higher order of legislation this year than usual, and greatly facilitates the efforts of the Council in this department of its work. The Council sanctioned the action of the committee in the reintroduction in the present Legislature of the bills defeated in the last Legislature, for the repeal of the Parade Ground act; to diminish the expenses of the City Government by abolishing its large number of sinecure offices and reducing the salaries of all officers; limiting the yearly amount that the City can spend on public works; to reduce the debt of the City to a fixed percentage of its assessed value, and to hold it there by a constitutional law. The committee was receiving manuscript copies, from its agent, of all the bills introduced each day into either branch of the Legislature relating to this City, which gives it an opportunity to scrutinize these bills before they are reported to the Legislature. It is by this means principally that the Council has been enabled for the last five years to defeat many of the worst bills that have been presented to the Legislature before they left the committee to which they were referred. A special committee was appointed to suggest and press on the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Legislature, practical measures for carrying out the plan proposed by the Council in 1875, to diminish by one-third the yearly tax levy, and to reduce the debt of the City to 8 per cent. of the taxable value of the property of the City, and then fix it there by a constitutional amendment.

SMALL CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

Among the passengers in the steerage of the steam-ship Egypt, which arrived yesterday at Castle Garden, was Patrick Murray. He came to the dock without molestation by the Custom-house officers, but one of them having suspicions of the robust appearance of Mr. Murray, he was searched, and five yards of cloth were found concealed on him. They were sent to the Seizure Room, and the stuff will now have to be paid for at a higher rate than it would have ordinarily brought if the duty had been paid. Murray had denied that there was anything dutiable about him. On the steam-ship Clyde 100 cigars were seized. It was also reported that several dogs had been seized on board one of the National steam-ships, and that they would today be delivered over to the care of Gov. Noble.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DIAMONDS NOT YET FOUND.

MR. C. V. HAND'S STATEMENT OF HOW THE ROBBERY WAS COMMITTED.

The examination of William F. C. McCarthy, on the charge of obtaining $10,000 worth of diamond jewelry from Charles V. Hand by falsely representing that he was endeavoring to procure a loan upon it, was resumed yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, before Judge Kilbreth. The defendant said that the entering of his name in the complaint and other papers in the case as McCarthy was incorrect, as his name was McCarty. Ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for McCarty, continued the examination of Hand, the complainant, who testified as follows: The diamonds were in three boxes, wrapped up in one parcel of brown paper, when McCarty, Thompson, and I got to the Bennett Building, and I handed this package to McCarty, when he and Thompson got out of the coupé to go up stairs, as they said, to Judge Sutherland's office; the first time I thought that there might be something wrong about McCarty and Thompson was when another coupé driver put his nose into our coupé, as we were starting for the Bennett Building, and asked McCarty and Thompson whether they wanted him any longer; I first became acquainted with Thompson on last Friday; I had nothing to do with him directly, as he was represented to me by McCarty as the attorney for the person from whom he expected to get the loan; there was no act on his part that excited my suspicion before I saw him leave the Bennett Building with McCarty; when McCarty and Thompson had entered the Bennett Building to go, as they said, to Judge Sutherland's office, I got out of the coupé and almost immediately saw them come out of the doorway on Fulton street; they had not had time to go to Judge Sutherland's office; I never heard that Thompson told McCarty that the diamonds were paste; I don't know that their object in going to the Belmont Hotel was to take a drink, but I do know that they got into a coupé there and were driven to Broadway; when McCarty came out of the Belmont Hotel and jumped into the coupé, he had his overcoat off; the coupé got blocked on Broadway, and when caught by me drove back to the Belmont Hotel; three men jumped out as the coupé reached the hotel; Thompson ran away, and McCarty and the third man, who was the same one who had been introduced to me previously by McCarty as a Mr. Halstead, ran into the hotel, and McCarty ran up stairs and I followed him; I caught him in a small room, and said to him, "Mac, this is fine work you are engaged in," and he replied, "Catch Thompson, he has the diamonds;" McCarty then said that Thompson had the diamonds to show to a lady, and was going to Maiden lane to get them appraised; McCarty did not leave me for a moment after that, and waited at the hotel until Capt. Murray and Detective Carr arrived; I never told McCarty to go to Mrs. Lynch's to get the diamonds appraised; he went there, however, on last Friday; I had told Mrs. Lynch previously that some one was coming there to have the diamonds valued, and I intended to estimate them at as low a price as she could; the diamonds were in the possession of Mrs. Whitney only a few minutes; my conveyance of the diamonds to her took place in her drawing-room; I gave her a list of the diamonds so that she could swear to them at some future time, if necessary; I passed the diamonds into her physical possession until I went down stairs to the street and returned, and then I took them; I conversed them to her so that in negotiating a loan on them I could represent them to be the private property of a lady, instead of being part of the stock in a store, and this would enhance their value and enable me to get a larger loan; Mrs. Whitney resides at No. 121 East Thirty-seventh street; she gave me a paper stating that she owned the diamonds, and gave me full power to get a loan on them, and I gave that paper to McCarty; I never saw Thompson after the loss of the diamonds.

To Mott—The papers in these transactions were made out at the instance of McCarty; he was to raise $20,000 on the diamonds, and I was to let him have $1,000 of that money immediately, to be used for the support of his wife and family; if he did not effect the loan he was to return the jewelry; the man called Halstead and Thompson were both introduced to me by McCarty.

After recess Hand was further examined by Judge Curtis, and testified: I wanted to use from $5,000 to $6,000 of the money to be procured on the diamonds for the purpose of bringing mustangs from California; the whole amount to be obtained on the diamonds was not to be used as joint capital for McCarty and myself; it was to come to me, and our partnership was not to commence until the mustangs should arrive here from California.

By Judge Curtis (emphatically)—Where are those diamonds? A.—That's what I am trying to find out.

Judge Curtis—Will you swear that you don't know where those diamonds are? A.—I swear that I don't know.

After testimony by Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, and John Judd, a coupé driver, the further examination was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, and McCarty was remanded to the Tombs, without bail.

FORGING BONDS FOR A LIVING.

ARREST OF CYRUS G. CLARK ON A CHARGE OF ISSUING BOGUS CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—AN ADVANCE OBTAINED ON THEM FROM A BANK—WHAT CLARK SAYS ABOUT HIMSELF.

Cyrus G. Clark was brought up in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon by Detectives C. B. Macdougall and George J. Radford, of the Central Office, on a charge of issuing counterfeit Central Pacific Railroad bonds to the East River National Bank, No. 682 Broadway, as collateral for a loan. The complaint contains the depositions of Mr. Charles Jenkins, President of the bank, to the effect that Clark brought to the bank, on Monday last, 21 counterfeit Central Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds for $1,000 each, purporting to have been issued by the company on Jan 1, 1868, and wanted to negotiate a loan of $12,000 on them as collateral, and succeeded in obtaining $950; the deposition of Mr. William C. Emery, Bond Transfer Agent of the railroad company, that the bonds were brought to the Central Pacific office, No. 9 Nassau street, by Mr. Newell, the Cashier, on the same day, and the deposition of Mr. Newell that he showed the bonds to Mr. Emery, who pronounced them to be counterfeits. Mr. Jenkins said that Clark applied last week for a loan on the bonds, asking for $12,000 on the 21 bonds; that he told Clark he would put the matter before the Board of Directors, and hear what they had to say about it; that he had known Clark two or three years, and had had transactions with him; that the board decided to make the loan; that the bonds were delivered by Clark on Monday, when they were sent to the Central Pacific office; that Clark, in the meantime, obtained the of loan $950 to meet an alleged pressing need, and left another bond with the bank, as he said, for safe-keeping. The bonds, which are all of the series of "G," are all from an old counterfeit plate, but Mr. Emery says none of them have been detected on the market since 1874.

When the nature of the bonds was discovered, the name was put in the hands of Detectives Macdougall and Radford, who made an immediate search for Clark, and succeeded in finding him about 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the Grand Central Hotel, where he was stopping with his wife and two children. He expressed surprise at his arrest, saying that he had had an account with the bank for over two years, and was not aware that the bonds were not genuine. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, then to the Central Pacific office, and thence to the Tombs. Clark, who is a man of respectable appearance and fair address, and about 35 years of age, is said to have had an interest running at the bank at intervals during the past two years, and to have made such a favorable impression on its officers as to be a little in its debt at the present time on his account. He has recently been engaged in speculative business enterprises, one of which was the pushing on the market, under the name of "Miss J. M. Koole," of a female beautifier called "Rose Flush," which was advertised by rose-tinted circulars. Dr. H. T. Helmbold was present at the Tombs when Clark was brought in, and said that he was a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, and witnessed Clark's arrest. He also stated that Clark came originally from New-Haven, Conn., had been largely engaged in the advertising business, and at one time controlled the "patent inside" advertisements of many Western papers.

Clark, on being asked for a statement for publication, said that he hoped the newspapers would not be too severe upon him before he had time to explain his position, as he was satisfied that he could clear the whole matter up by and by. When asked whether he desired to say anything at present, he made the following statement: "I perhaps did a foolish thing in negotiating those bonds, but I had no good reason to believe them counterfeit, and wanted to realize all I could out of them. I found these bonds in a bundle about the 2d or 3d of this month, in the snow, on Ann street, near the railing of the Bennett Building, and close to the Ann street entrance. A day or two after I found them I went to the Central Pacific Railroad office and asked if there were any bonds of the Company that were not a good delivery, and was told that there were none unless they were mutilated. If I had wanted to make money out of the bank by fraud, I could just as well have gotten $10,000 as the amount I did get. I wanted some money immediately to pay debts I owed to friends who had advanced money to pay expenses consequent upon the recent illness and death of one of my children, and I paid part of the money to these creditors."

Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for Clark, said that his client wanted an immediate examination, and the case was set down for 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the question of bail being put over for the present.

TROUBLES OF NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL

REPORTS OF PROPOSED CHANGE IN ITS MANAGEMENT—RUMORS OF AN APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER—RETICENCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

For a week or more there have been in circulation a variety of reports concerning the New-Jersey Central Railroad, none of which were favorable to the future prospects of that corporation, and the latest ones entirely discreditable to the President, Mr. Knight. The company is considered by men in Wall street who are familiar with its history to be in anything but a hopeful condition. The feeling of encouragement that was felt when the office of President was vacated by Mr. John Taylor Johnston has almost entirely died out, under the impression that the change of management has failed to restore that degree of prosperity or confidence in the recuperative power of the road that had been hoped for when the change of management took place. The cause of the company's difficulties—the breaking away from association with the Lehigh Valley, the purchase of coal lands, and the involving of the corporation in vast debts—are well known. It is also well known that when it was found to be impossible to meet current indebtedness the management was changed. It is now said that when Mr. Knight contemplated accepting the Presidency he purchased about 10,000 shares of stock, for which he paid about 34 or 35. Immediately there was a rise to about 37, and with a new prospect of prosperity, a momentary confidence was felt in the company that was indicated on the market. Many investors who believed that Mr. Knight had gone into the company for permanent investment, believing that the road would be put upon a sound financial footing, are now generally uneasy, having heard reports that diminish their trustfulness. It is said that Mr. Knight has within a fortnight disposed of his stock with the intention of giving up the Presidency, having become satisfied that it is impossible to re-establish the road without a readjustment of its affairs. In connection with these reports about Mr. Knight come other reports. The lands from which the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company derives the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company are connected with the Central Railroad by the line of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Mr. Parrish has until recently been the President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, but has been set back and replaced by Mr. E. W. Clark, of the Philadelphia banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. Mr. Clark was President of the Lehigh Navigation Company, which has, it is said, of late unsuccessfully urged upon the New-Jersey Central, without success, demands for the payment of large sums due for carrying coal and other services. Mr. Clark, it is reported, has given up his banking business, expressing his intention of devoting himself exclusively and entirely to the work of managing the two railroad companies of which he is President. Upon this report follows one that Mr. Clark may become the President of the Central Railroad in a few days, and another that he will soon be appointed Receiver on the application of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre and Lehigh Coal and Navigation Companies. It was even reported on Wall street yesterday that Chancellor Runyon had already appointed a Receiver, but the name of the reported appointee could not be ascertained.

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday called upon Vice President Knox, of the Central Railroad, at the offices in this City, to obtain a statement in regard to some of the reports about Mr. Knight, but he said he had no time to attend to statements, and declined to say anything about the affairs of the company. A report, supposed to emanate from the company's office, was circulated during the afternoon, which denied all the unfavorable reports about the company's affairs, and said that there was no legitimate reason for the uncertainty of prices. The report that Mr. Knight has failed was denied as without a shadow of foundation. It was said that some persons in Philadelphia had sold a few shares, providing the basis of a telegram from Philadelphia that holders there were throwing their stock on the market. It was said that few applications had been made at the office for transfers of stock, and that the transfers of stock yesterday were merely gambling operations. Legitimate holders, it was said, were not affected by the operations in Wall street to the extent of sacrificing their property. The stock sold at from 24⅝ to 27 during the day.

LOST AND MISSING VESSELS.

THE HALIFAX STEAM-SHIPS GEORGE CROMWELL AND GEORGE WASHINGTON NOT HEARD FROM—THE COLOMBO STILL MISSING.

No tidings have been received by Messrs. Clark & Seaman of the whereabouts of the steam-ships George Cromwell and George Washington, both of the line between this port and Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, the first of which is 28 days out and the latter 12 days. The two vessels were both in good condition, according to the report of the agents. Both had insurances upon them, but not to their full value. The George Washington was commanded by Capt. James Whitehead, who has long been in the employment of the company. She carried no passengers from New-York to St. John's, but at Halifax took on board W. Archibald, cabin, and James Powers, steerage, passengers. Capt. Whitehead is from Brooklyn. The rest of the officers were J. Krupp, first officer, Brooklyn; Charles Dunn, second officer, New-York; Bernard Petersen, Quartermaster, New-York; Lew Jones, Quartermaster, New-York; Richard Hopper, Chief Engineer, New-York; George L. Denton, First assistant Engineer, Brooklyn; James Lammond, steward, Brooklyn; George Phelen, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Robert H. Barry, John Sheehan, Richard Halpin, James Rashburn, Jerry Riley, Joseph Welsh, Patrick Caulfield, William Estman, and Henry Whitman, crew, of New-York; J. H. Berryman, Jersey City; William O'Neill, Ausila McDonald, and Robert Smith, Brooklyn. The Washington carried a cargo of 3,500 barrels of flour and about 1,000 barrels of pork and other merchandise. She was instructed to keep a good lookout for the Cromwell, and it is considered possible that she may have fallen in with that vessel.

The Colombo is now 56 days out from Hull, and nothing has been heard of her by Messrs. C. L. Wright & Co. She is not given up, however, and it is considered probable that she may yet be heard of in the neighborhood of Fayal.

The schooner James K. Lawrence, which ran ashore at Far Rockaway last week, while on her way from Charleston to this City, and which was taken in charge by the Coast Wrecking Company, was relieved of her cargo, and it was thought she would be brought up to this City yesterday. The men were able to work only at short intervals, and notwithstanding all their efforts to remove her from the sands, she yesterday began to show signs of breaking up. Her stern-post started, and the keel sank down in the sand. During the morning she was condemned and abandoned, and will be stripped. She was consigned to the master, and carried 1,000 barrels of resin. The beachmen at Far Rockaway have been unusually bold in working at this wreck, having come to the scene with wagons in which they carried away between 30 and 40 barrels of resin.

The French steamer Amérique was moved but a short distance during the high tide of Monday night, and was again moved yesterday morning a distance of 15 feet—in all 33 feet. As the tide of yesterday was the highest that can be expected for a month, the prospect of getting the Amérique off is looked upon as by no means a flattering one. Capt. Pousolz has returned to France, where he will re-enter the French Navy, his leave of absence for three years terminating in July. It is not positively known that he will be called to account by the Transatlantic Company for the accident to the Amérique.

PROPOSED PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

The fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Pope Pius IX. will be celebrated on Monday, May 21, at Rome. The Roman Catholics throughout the world are making preparations to commemorate the occasion in a proper manner. Pilgrimages will be made by the faithful from many of the countries of the globe to the Holy See, but no organized movement has yet been made in this country. The Irish Catholics of Canada will make the pilgrimage, and have completed their preparations for the journey. The pilgrims will leave Montreal on or about April 17 for this City, and upon their arrival will be received by a committee consisting